
APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

RECORD OF DECISION
for NATIONWIDE ARMY TRANSFORMATION PEIS

RECORD OF DECISION

As the Army G-3, I have reviewed the *Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) for Army Transformation*. The PEIS adequately assesses the program level impacts of Army Transformation and related alternatives on the biological, physical, and cultural environment. As indicated herein, the Army will proceed with its preferred alternative, implementation of a multi-year, phased, and synchronized program of transformation.

1.0 Background

In October 1999, the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff of the Army articulated a vision about people, readiness, and transformation of the Army to meet the demands of the 21st century. The requirement for change within the Army is based on the emerging security challenges of the 21st century. Chief among these challenges is the need to be able to respond more rapidly to different types of operations requiring military action. The strategic significance of land forces continues to lie not only in their ability to fight and win the Nation's wars, but also in their providing options to shape the global environment to the future benefit of the United States and its allies. The Army must change to become more strategically responsive and dominant at every point on the spectrum of operations.

The PEIS which evaluates the Army Transformation Program and this Record of Decision complies with the statutory requirements contained in the Council on Environmental Quality regulations which implements the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (40 CFR Parts 1500 – 1508) and Army Regulation 200-2 (*Environmental Effects of Army Actions*).

2.0 Proposed Action

The proposal evaluated in the PEIS is for implementation of a deliberate, phased, and synchronized 30-year program to transform the Army.

The three major objectives of the transformation process are the Objective Force, Interim Force, and the Initial Force.

- **Objective Force.** The Objective Force will achieve the ultimate transformation objective: to fulfill the Army Vision which provides for an Army that has the characteristics of being more responsive, deployable, agile, versatile, lethal, survivable, and sustainable; being strategically responsive; and being able to deploy rapidly and being dominant across the full spectrum of operations.

Capitalizing on advances in science and technology, the Objective Force will be equipped with leap-ahead technologies that enable overmatching combat power.

- *Interim Force.* The Interim Force will fill the strategic near-term capability gap. It will leverage state-of-the-art technology and a modernized Legacy Force (the current force) as a bridge to the future. The Interim Force, although organized as a rapidly deployable force for providing the warfighting commanders-in-chief with increased options for responding to small-scale contingencies, will be available for employment, with augmentation, in major-theater wars. Interim Force units will be highly mobile at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels.
- *Initial Force.* The Initial Force consists of two brigades at Fort Lewis, Washington. These brigades, furnished with off-the-shelf equipment, are being used to evaluate and refine the Operations and Organization Concept for a brigade combat team (BCT) and to validate tactics, techniques, and procedures.

Transformation activities, to occur during an Initial Phase, an Interim Capability Phase, and Objective Force Phase, will affect virtually all aspects of the entire Army, to include doctrine, training, leader development, organizations, installations, materiel, and soldiers. The three phases identified for transformation are as follows:

- *Initial Phase.* In this phase, the Army is creating two Initial BCTs at Fort Lewis to validate an organizational and operational model for Interim BCTs.
- *Interim Capability Phase.* The major objective of this phase is to complete the fielding of five to eight Interim BCTs (IBCT). The Interim Capability Phase will begin with fielding of interim armored vehicles (IAVs) and will end when the last IBCT is fully manned, equipped, and trained to possess the capabilities described in the IBCT Operations and Organization Concept.
- *Objective Capability Phase.* This phase will begin when the first Objective Force operational unit is fully manned, equipped with a future combat system, and trained to achieve the capabilities described for the Objective Force. The phase would end when the Army has been fully converted to the Objective Force capability.

3.0 Alternatives

The PEIS evaluated two alternatives in detail: a preferred alternative and the no action alternative. The preferred alternative is implementation of the above-described proposed action.

Under the no action alternative, the Army would not undertake a formal, synchronized program of transformation. Needed changes affecting Army organization, weapons

systems, operations, and other matters would, over time, be addressed in an incremental, evolutionary manner.

Two other alternatives were identified but not carried forward. "Partial implementation" of transformation could necessitate that the Army retain for an indefinite period its present heavy forces built around the Abrams tank and Bradley fighting vehicle. Alternatively, the Army could attempt to achieve transformation without establishing an Interim Force. In this case, based on science and technology decisions and production and fielding of new systems, the Army would proceed directly to an Objective Force capability. Both of these alternatives were eliminated from detailed consideration because they would not meet the purpose of and need for the proposed action.

4.0 PEIS Methodology

The PEIS evaluated "activity groups" occurring in conjunction with transformation and having potential to cause environmental impacts. The activity groups are:

- *Systems Acquisition:* Development, testing, production, fielding, and disposal of the weapon systems and equipment necessary to achieve the seven force characteristics of the Objective Force.
- *Construction:* All types of construction activities, including the erection or creation of buildings, training facilities, and infrastructure, as well as renovation or demolition of buildings and facilities.
- *Land Transactions:* Three distinct types of real property activities: acquisition, asset management, and disposal.
- *Deployment:* Operational deployment of forces, as well as training that is specifically tied to deployment of forces.
- *Stationing:* Distribution of forces across Army installations in a manner that best supports achievement of the Army's mission.
- *Training:* Achieving and maintaining readiness to perform assigned missions on both an individual and collective (unit) basis.
- *Institutional Matters:* The entire range of diverse day-to-day activities not otherwise specifically accounted for in the other six activity groups.

The PEIS analyzed implementation of transformation by evaluating the effects of activity groups on environmental resources and conditions. Aspects of the human and natural environments analyzed in the PEIS are land use, real property and infrastructure, airspace, air quality, noise, water resources, geology and soils, biological resources,

cultural resources, hazardous materials and wastes, human health and safety, and the socioeconomic environment.

5.0 Environmental Consequences

Implementation of a program for transformation of the Army is expected to result in a variety of adverse and beneficial impacts to the environment. The majority of impacts will be direct impacts to affected resources. Many of the impacts will be long-term. The following provides summaries of the expected impacts determined in the PEIS for each resource for both the proposed action and no action alternatives.

5.1 Impacts to Land Use

Proposed Action Alternative. Long-term direct adverse and beneficial effects are expected. Land use is expected to change based on the requirements of the Interim Force and, ultimately, the requirements of the Objective Force. The intensity and nature of installation land use and, in some cases, adjacent land use will also be expected to change for activities such as systems acquisition, deployment, stationing, and training.

No Action Alternative. No additional or increased effects to land use are expected. Changes in weapons systems, doctrine, and training will inevitably occur. Those changes will be of such infrequency or magnitude, however, as to have no substantial impacts to land use or compatibilities with adjoining property.

5.2 Impacts to Real Property and Infrastructure

Proposed Action Alternative. Short-term and long-term direct adverse and beneficial effects are expected. Adverse effects will occur with respect to systems acquisition, land transactions, deployment, stationing, training, and institutional matters. Beneficial effects will also occur with respect to systems acquisition and land transactions.

No Action Alternative. No additional or increased effects are expected. The Army will continue to expend funds for acquisition of real property assets, for repair and maintenance of facilities, and for management of its real property and infrastructure. Additional base realignment and closure actions might reduce the inventory of real property and infrastructure. Disposal of excess properties will represent cost avoidance of the maintenance; if wholly or partially allocated to the Army, the savings could be applied to remaining assets or to other purposes, as appropriate.

5.3 Impacts to Airspace

Proposed Action Alternative. Army Transformation will result in short- and long-term direct adverse effects to airspace use. Construction or modifications of airfields and training and maneuver areas could result in changes to existing airspace use. Airspace use will be most affected by the brief, intense activities of deployment exercises and by

routine training exercises of varying intensities. Effects to airspace use will depend also upon the degree of use of modified or new systems and their associated support requirements (e.g., unmanned aerial vehicles).

No Action Alternative. No additional effects are expected. There will be little change in airspace use with respect to the Army's rotary-wing assets. Division and corps commanders presently exercise operational control over unmanned aerial vehicles. The extent of training with these limited assets would not be expected to change materially.

5.4 Impacts to Air quality

Proposed Action Alternative. Implementation of transformation in the Army will, over the long term, result in a moderate overall improvement in ambient air quality at Army installations. Net improvement in air quality over present conditions would be attributable to continuing changes in vehicles, equipment, and processes; reductions in use of mobile sources in field training due to increased reliance on simulation training; and improved adherence to compliance standards through use of better management techniques. In the short-term, the Army's retention of and predominant reliance on the Legacy Force will have little effect on air quality. Training in the use of existing systems (vehicles, weapons, and other equipment) is not expected to involve any material changes in generation of air emissions. Similarly, maintenance of existing systems will not materially change. Numbers of mobile and stationary sources across the Army's inventory of installations will remain essentially static. That is, there will be little, if any, variance in the numbers of tactical vehicles and privately-owned vehicles (commuters) or in the numbers of "process" emissions from maintenance shops and other sources (e.g., on-post dry cleaning establishments). In the short term, emissions from stationary sources could be reduced as the Army moves toward removal of WW II-era facilities and construction of new, consolidated facilities having more efficient heating and cooling systems.

No Action Alternative. No additional effects are expected. Levels of air emissions presently produced by Army activities will generally continue, subject to slight incremental increase or decrease due to changes that will occur even in the absence of a program for transformation. The Army will continue to recapitalize and modernize its equipment and vehicles inventories, regulatory requirements will continue to evolve (generally becoming more stringent), and the mobile and stationary sources associated with training and day-to-day facilities operations will continue to generate emissions of varying types and quantities. Air emissions resulting from Army operations will occur within the context of, and as authorized by, relevant air quality permits issued by appropriate authorities.

5.5 Impacts to Noise

Proposed Action Alternative. Army Transformation will result in both direct adverse and beneficial effects. Short-term minor adverse effects could occur due to activities

associated with construction, accelerated training, and deployment. Short-term adverse noise effects will likely occur during training exercises. However, in the long term, overall beneficial effects will occur with the use of new systems based on technological advances (e.g., reductions in engine noise).

No Action Alternative. No effects are expected. Noise levels of Army activities will generally continue, subject to slight incremental increase or decrease due to changes in training doctrine or employment of equipment.

5.6 Impacts to Water Resources

Proposed Action Alternative. The activities associated with transformation will cause both direct and indirect adverse effects to water resources with considerable variability among locations. Effects due to systems acquisition, construction, land transactions, training, and institutional matters will be of both short-term and long-term duration.

No Action Alternative. Long-term direct beneficial effects are expected. Army environmental stewardship efforts seek the enhanced conservation and protection of natural resources at Army installations. Consistent with this goal, the Army has begun to implement, or is now at the threshold of implementing, important programs and initiatives such as Integrated Natural Resources Management Plans, an Environmental Management System, and sustainability principles. Programs and initiatives such as these, which would commence even in the absence of the proposed action, are expected to produce positive benefits to the targeted resources.

5.7 Impacts to Geology and Soils

Proposed Action Alternative. Activities associated with transformation will cause direct adverse effects to soil resources. Differences from current practices will be related to use of wheeled vehicles instead of tracked vehicles and potential use of new, currently vegetated areas for construction, training, or deployment. Optimal use of soil resources will require that soil use be considered along with use of other resources so that it can be used sustainably for dedicated purposes and/or not damaged to the point where it could not be returned to other uses (such as natural areas or agricultural lands) when required.

No Action Alternative. No additional or increased effects are expected. Changes in landform and soil losses through sedimentation in connection with construction activities would be expected to continue at generally their present levels. Training exercises will generally be expected to continue at their present locations, frequencies, and durations. Incidental adverse effects to soils associated with training would be subject to protective and rehabilitative measures through the Land Rehabilitation and Maintenance component of the Integrated Training Area Management Program.

5.8 Impacts to Biological Resources

Proposed Action Alternative. The activities associated with transformation will cause adverse and beneficial effects to biological resources. These effects will be both short-term and long-term. Training and construction activities will create the majority of adverse effects. Army land stewardship initiatives aimed at range and maneuver area sustainability are expected to generate beneficial effects.

No Action Alternative. Long-term direct beneficial effects are expected. Army environmental stewardship efforts seek the enhanced conservation and protection of natural resources at Army installations. Consistent with this goal, the Army has begun to implement, or is now at the threshold of implementing, important programs and initiatives such as Integrated Natural Resources Management Plans, an Environmental Management System, and sustainability principles. Programs and initiatives such as these, which would commence even in the absence of the proposed action, are expected to produce positive benefits to the targeted resources.

5.9 Impacts to Cultural Resources

Proposed Action Alternative. Long-term direct adverse and beneficial effects are expected. Throughout the period of transformation, the Army will continue to exercise diligence with respect to archaeological sites, traditional cultural and historic properties, and paleontological resources presently within its control. Notwithstanding the Army's responsible management pursuant to federal law and regulations, however, actions within the construction and training activity groups pose various risks of harm to cultural resources. Installation commanders' adherence to Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plans will minimize these potential risks. Land transactions involving private land could result in beneficial effects through the provision of federal protections to cultural resources.

No Action Alternative. Long-term direct adverse and beneficial effects are expected. The potential for adverse effects on cultural resources exists without regard to implementation of the proposed action. The preceding discussion concerning the proposed action is equally applicable to the no action alternative.

5.10 Impacts to Hazardous Materials and Wastes

Proposed Action Alternative. Direct beneficial and adverse effects are expected. The beneficial effects will occur within the context of systems acquisition and land activities. Adverse effects will occur with respect to construction.

No Action Alternative. No increase in effects is expected. Existing programs for the management of hazardous materials and wastes will continue. Abatement actions to deal with threats arising from past hazardous wastes practices will also continue.

5.11 Impacts to Human Health and Safety

Proposed Action Alternative. Long-term direct adverse and beneficial effects are expected. Beneficial effects are expected with respect to systems acquisition, training, and institutional matters. Adverse effects are expected with respect to construction and deployment.

No Action Alternative. No increase in effects is expected.

5.12 Impacts to the Socioeconomic Environment

Proposed Action Alternative. At the national level of assessment addressed in the PEIS, no effects to socioeconomic resources are expected. Although workforce levels at individual installations or within communities linked strongly to some defense industries could be affected by transformation, overall troop levels and associated civilian employment will likely remain essentially unchanged. The Nation's military force levels are determined by national security policy decisions and would not be affected by the proposed action. Employment changes could, however, occur at the installation or community level and in such cases the resulting economic effects would be assessed in a site-level environmental assessment or environmental impact statement.

Implementation of the proposed action is consistent with the goals for achievement of environmental justice as articulated in Executive Order 12898. Implementation also comports with the objectives of Executive Order 13045; the Army's actions will not pose any risks of safety to children, whether resident on an installation or present as a visitor.

No Action Alternative. No change in effects is expected, as change would occur on a more evolutionary scale.

5.13 Cumulative Effects

The effects of the transformation program will extend over the next 30 years and will be nationwide. The PEIS recognizes these large scales and, based on trends analysis, identifies a limited number of potential cumulative effects associated with population growth, energy consumption, management of lands for multiple use, and airspace.

- *Population Growth.* The combined effects of activities by the Army and adjacent, larger populations may be most noticeable with respect to air quality, noise, traffic congestion, water quality, fragmentation of ecosystems, and displacement of wildlife.
- *Energy.* To the extent that the Army's transformation would act as a catalyst for development of hybrid diesel-electric vehicles or for use of fuel cells, there would be positive cumulative effects on energy resources.
- *Management of Lands for Multiple Uses.* The expected higher tempo of training and robust characteristics of forces needed for the Interim and Objective Forces

could strain the capacities of present Army land holdings and require use of additional lands for some types of training. These circumstances could potentially reduce the availability of those other lands for as many uses as they now bear. This might be most noticeable in the amount of acreage available in some locations for recreation, agriculture, and grazing.

- *Airspace.* Where there is presently insufficient special use airspace over or near Army installations, the Army would seek additional designations from the Federal Aviation Administration. The allocation of the resource to Army use could reduce the airspace available to nonmilitary aircraft and could compound the difficulties in maintaining some air corridors.

6.0 Mitigation Commitments

The PEIS occurs at the inception of a long process that requires extensive planning and step-wise execution. As the potential environmental effects of creating, training, and employing the Objective Force are presently only generally estimable, identification of specific mitigation measures is not practicable. In order to attain its underlying goal to treat its resources in a manner that best assures their long-term availability, the Army will continue to act responsibly to avoid, reduce, or compensate for effects arising throughout the transformation process. At the present juncture, the Army will take four types of actions to minimize the effects transformation can be expected to generate.

- *Mitigation in conjunction with site-specific NEPA analyses.* Prior to implementation of transformation-related projects or proposed actions at specific sites, the Army will analyze each action to evaluate potential environmental effects. Identification of site- or project-specific mitigation will occur through this process.
- *Fostering of a "sustainable environment" ethic.* The Army will continue on its present course to implement sustainability principles in both its built environment and with respect to actions taken that affect natural resources.
- *Implementation of an Environmental Management System.* An Environmental Management System will provide an overarching architecture for informed decision making with respect to environmental issues. Implementation of a comprehensive Environmental Management System is expected before 2006.
- *Use of best management practices.* Best management practices are various site- and project-specific stratagems that planners, engineers, natural resources managers, and other professionals use to avoid or minimize adverse effects while carrying out projects. Consistent use of best management practices reduces risk of creating situations that might lead to consequences that would be adverse to the environment.

7.0 Decision

On behalf of the Department of the Army, I have decided to proceed with a multi-year, phased, and synchronized process to transform the Army. I have considered the results of the analysis described in the PEIS, supporting studies, and comments provided during formal comment and review periods. Based on this review, I have determined that the preferred alternative reflects the proper balance between initiatives for protection of the environment, appropriate mitigation, and actions to achieve the Army Vision. The Army has identified and shall adopt and implement a variety of measures to avoid or minimize harm to the environment that may be caused by implementation of the proposed action.

My decision to proceed with Army Transformation, based on the consideration of the results of the PEIS, as well as other, strategic considerations, extends to ratification, approval, and confirmation of certain related matters, as follows:

- The program to transform the Army must continually accommodate changes in national security requirements.
- Project- and site-specific proposals for transformation actions and activities will be appropriately evaluated for their potential environmental effects. Future planning for and initiating actions to accomplish transformation shall be subject to appropriate evaluation pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act and other requirements.
- The Army has undertaken the conversion of two brigades at Fort Lewis, Washington, to develop and validate organizational and operational concepts for brigade combat teams. As their conversion is completed and circumstances warrant, these two Initial BCTs shall proceed to Interim BCT status. As addressed in the PEIS, activities of and activities directly supporting the conversions at Fort Lewis shall continue to be subject to evaluation of their potential environmental effects.
- As indicated in the PEIS, transformation will affect virtually all aspects of the Army's doctrine, training, leader development, organizations, installations, materiel, and soldiers. Absent a significant change in circumstances, Interim Force units shall be constituted from existing units at their home stations.
- On July 12, 2001, the Army identified four additional brigades for conversion to Interim BCTs. These are the 172nd Infantry Brigade (Separate), Forts Wainwright and Richardson, Alaska; the 2nd Armored Cavalry Regiment (Light), Fort Polk, Louisiana; the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light), Schofield Barracks, Hawaii; and the 56th Brigade of the 28th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Pennsylvania National Guard. Final designation of these brigades for conversion was conditional on the completion of the PEIS. Based on national

security requirements and strategic factors, as well as the environmental factors identified in the PEIS, I confirm the series of planned conversions previously announced. Actions at these installations to implement Army Transformation, including conversion of each of these four units to IBCT/ICR status, shall be subject to appropriate evaluation of potential environmental effects in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act.



11 Apr 02
Date

DAVID D. MCKIERNAN
Lieutenant General, GS
Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3

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APPENDIX B

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

APPENDIX B

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

B.1 OVERVIEW OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT

Under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (Public Law 91-190) and the Council on Environmental Quality regulations, federal agencies are required to consider the environmental impacts of their proposed actions before taking action. Actions that are subject to NEPA include those involving federal funding and permits, those involving federal facilities and equipment, and those that affect federal employees. The actions proposed by the Army under the Proposed Action are subject to the requirements of NEPA. Pursuant to NEPA, the Army will prepare an environmental impact statement on the SBCT Project.

B.2 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Public involvement is a vital component of NEPA for vesting the public in the decision-making process and allowing for full environmental disclosure. Guidance for implementing public involvement is codified in 40 Code of Federal Regulations 1506.6, thereby ensuring that federal agencies make a diligent effort to involve the public in preparing NEPA documents.

Public involvement efforts to date for the SBCT Project are described below.

Objectives of Scoping

- Invite agencies and public to participate
- Identify and refine alternatives to the proposed action
- Identify a preliminary list of environmental and socioeconomic issues to address in the NEPA document
- Identify and eliminate issues determined to be insignificant

Public Scoping

Prior to NEPA analysis, public scoping meetings were conducted to obtain public input on the Proposed Action and the alternatives. These meetings were conducted between April 6 and April 30, 2002.

Hawaii and Oahu scoping meeting notices were published in the *Hawaii Tribune-Herald*, *West Hawaii Today*, *The Honolulu Advertiser*, *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*, *Midweek*, and OEQC's *The Environmental Notice*. Publication dates are as follows:

- *Hawaii Tribune-Herald*—March 31, 2002; April 2 and 4, 2002
- *West Hawaii Today*—March 31, 2002; April 2, 4 and 5, 2002
- *The Honolulu Advertiser*—April 7, 9, 10 and 11, 2002
- *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*—April 7, 9, 10 and 11, 2002
- *Midweek*—April 10, 2002
- *The Environmental Notice*—April 8, 2002

Meeting locations included the following:

- April 6, 2002—Hilo Hawaiian Hotel, Hilo Hawai'i;
- April 17, 2002—Hilton Waikoloa Village, Waikoloa, Hawai'i; (Which was later changed to Outrigger Waikoloa Beach)
- April 23, 2002—Leilehua High School, Wahiawa, Hawai'i;
- April 24, 2002—Kawananakoa Middle School, Honolulu, Hawai'i;
- April 25, 2002—Haleiwa Elementary School, Haleiwa, Hawai'i;
- April 29, 2002—Kahuku High and Intermediate School, Kahuku, Hawai'i; and
- April 30, 2002—Nanakuli High and Intermediate School, Waianae, Hawai'i.

On March 4, 2002, the Army published a notice of intent in the *Federal Register*, which notified the public of the SBCT Project, announced the seven public scoping meetings, and solicited public comments. Comments were accepted through June 29, 2002.

Newspaper advertisements and media releases were issued to notify the public of the project, to request public comments, and to provide contact information. A media release was issued on May 29, 2002, announcing the extension of the public comment period to June 29, 2002. Notices announcing the extension also were placed in regional newspapers.

In conjunction with the publication of the notice of intent, an SBCT Project EIS Web site was launched to serve as a clearinghouse of project information while the EIS is being developed. The Web site (www.sbcteis.com) provides up-to-date

information on the Proposed Action. A link is also available for Web site visitors to submit comments about the project.

Public Comment on Draft EIS

The Commanding General of the US Army Hawaii 25th ID(L) approved the draft EIS for public review and it was distributed to elected officials, regulatory agencies, and members of the public. The availability of this document was announced in the *Federal Register*, and a 45-day public comment period followed to provide the public with the opportunity to comment on the findings of the EIS. After the public comments are incorporated and the draft is revised the General will weigh appropriate information and will decide which alternative to implement. A notice of availability of the Record of Decision will be published in the *Federal Register*.

Notification of publication of the Draft EIS and the opening of the public comment period was announced as both legal and display advertisements in *Hawaii Tribune-Herald*, *West Hawaii Today*, *The Honolulu Advertiser*, *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*, *Midweek*, and OEQC's *The Environmental Notice*. Publication dates are as follows:

- *Hawaii Tribune-Herald*— October 3, 5, and 8, 2003
- *West Hawaii Today*— October 3, 5, and 8, 2003
- *The Honolulu Advertiser*—October 3, 5, and 8, 2003
- *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*— October 3, 5, and 8, 2003
- *Midweek*—October 8, 2003
- *The Environmental Notice*—October 8, 2003

Meeting locations included the following:

- 28 October 2003, Honolulu Country Club, Honolulu, Hawaii
- 29 October 2003, Helemano Plantation, Wahiawa, Hawaii
- 30 October 2003, Makaha Resort Golf Club, Waianae, Hawaii
- 4 November 2003, Turtle Bay Resort Kahuku, Hawaii
- 5 November 2003, Waikoloa Beach Marriott Resort Waikoloa, Hawaii
- 6 November 2003, Hilo Hawaiian Hotel Hilo

The total number of meeting attendees was approximately 600 individuals, almost 300 of whom submitted oral or written comments. The website (www.sbcteis.com) was also available for the public to review the document and make comments. On October 31, 2003 the Commanding General of the US Army Hawaii 25th ID(L) made a decision to extend the public comment period on the Draft EIS until January 3rd, 2004. A media release was issued announcing the extension.

Comments received during the public comment period included comments from federal, state, and local agencies, non-governmental organizations, businesses, and individuals. Over 600 unique commenters participated in the public review of the Draft EIS, and their comments and the Army's responses are provided separately in Appendix P.

B.3 METHODS OF COMMENT COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

In order to ensure that public comments are properly registered and that all public comments are addressed, a Public Comment Analysis and Tracking System (PCATS) was adopted. The Army used the PCATS to record and track all scoping comments and comments on the Draft EIS by category, which ensured that all public comments were recorded, tracked, and addressed accurately.

B.4 OTHER PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT MATERIALS

Additional materials used in the public process for the SBCT Transformation EIS are included in this appendix. The following public involvement materials for the scoping of the SBCT project are provided in Appendix B-1:

- Federal Register, notice of intent, dated March 4, 2002;
- Public Notices for Transformation EIS scoping meetings during April 2002;
- Synopses of public scoping meetings held on April 16, 17, 23, 24, 25, 29, and 30, 2002;
- Letter addressed to community members from Colonel William R. Puttmann, Jr., dated May 28, 2002;
- Media release for extension of Transformation EIS public scoping period, dated May 29, 2002;
- Affidavit of publication for extension of transformation EIS public scoping period to June 29, 2002, in *The Honolulu Star-Bulletin*;
- Affidavit of publication for extension of Transformation EIS public scoping period to June 29, 2002, *The Honolulu Advertiser*; and
- Affidavit of publication for extension of Transformation EIS public scoping period to June 29, 2002, *The Hawaii Tribune-Herald*.

The following public involvement materials for the public comment and review of the Draft EIS are provided in Appendix B-2:

- Letter to Environmental Protection Agency requesting Federal Register publish Notice of Availability of Draft EIS;
- Notice of Availability of Draft EIS, published in the *Federal Register* on Monday, September 29, 2003;
- Press release from Army announcing availability of Draft EIS, dated October 2, 2003;
- *Hawaii Tribune-Herald* Public Comment Period notice for Draft EIS, dated October 3, 5, 8, 2003;
- Cover memo releasing Draft EIS to the public, dated October 3, 2003;
- Synopses of public meetings held on October 28, 29, and 30, and November 4, 5, and 6, 2003; and
- Notice of extension of public comment period for Draft EIS, dated November 3, 2003.

APPENDIX B-1

SCOPING PRIOR TO EIS PREPARATION

Vehicles and probable additions of several unmanned aerial vehicles); (2) Construction, renovation, and demolition activities to include construction and upgrades to several small to large arms ranges, range complexes and urban training facilities; construction of IBCT vehicle motor pool facilities; construction of troop and equipment cargo and deployment facilities; enhancements to installation information infrastructure and corresponding facilities; upgrades to transportation infrastructure; construction/replacement of barracks and/or housing; and construction of additional administrative/control buildings and structures; (3) Land transactions (acquisition, asset management and disposal); (4) Deployment of forces and specific training for deployment; (5) Training to achieve and maintain readiness to perform assigned missions; (6) institutional matters to include the entire range of diverse day-to-day activities not otherwise accounted for in other activities.

Alternatives include: (1) No Action (existing unit structure and training, no specifically planned activities for transformation); (2) Transformation of the 172nd Infantry Brigade (Separate) to an IBCT using existing ranges facilities and infrastructure as they are now configured; (3) Transformation of the 172nd Infantry Brigade (Separate) to an IBCT and mission sustainment activities including new, additional, or modified ranges, facilities and infrastructure; (4) Total transformation of U.S. Army Alaska (USARAK) mission activities and capabilities, to include the near-term transformation of the 172nd Infantry Brigade (Separate) to an IBCT, in order to meet Objective Force requirements fulfilling the Army Vision of an Army that has the characteristics of being more responsive, deployable, agile, versatile, lethal, survivable, and sustainable; being strategically responsive; and being able to deploy rapidly and being dominant across the full spectrum of operations.

Other alternatives that may be raised during the scoping process will be considered.

Publication of this Notice of Intent does not foreclose consideration of any courses of actions or possible decisions addressed by the U.S. Department of the Army in its Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) for Army Transformation, dated June 2001. No final decisions will be made regarding Transformation in Alaska prior to completion and signature of the Record of Decision for the PEIS for Army Transformation.

Federal, state, and local agencies, organizations, and the public are invited to participate in the scoping process for the completion of this EIS by participating in scoping meetings or submitting written comments. The scoping process will assist the Army in identifying potential impacts to the quality of the human environment. Scoping meetings will be held in Anchorage, Delta Junction, and Fairbanks, Alaska. Notification of the times and locations for the scoping meetings will be published in local newspapers. Written comments will be accepted within 30 days of the scoping meetings. Written comments may be forwarded to Mr. Kevin Gardner at the above address.

Dated: February 25, 2002.

Raymond J. Fatz,

Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (Environment, Safety and Occupational Health, OASA/IE&E).

[FR Doc. 02-5085 Filed 3-1-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3710-08-M

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army

Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for Force Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) Hawaii

AGENCY: Department of the Army, DoD.

ACTION: Notice of intent.

SUMMARY: The Army proposes to implement a range of activities related to force transformation in Hawaii. The primary proposed activities are associated with conversion of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) to an Interim Brigade Combat Team (IBCT), a rapidly deployable, early entry, medium weight force with a decreased logistical footprint. Impacts to the human environment, to include surrounding communities, from restructuring and from enhancing associated ranges, facilities, and infrastructure to meet Army Transformation objectives will be analyzed.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Transformation Information: Mr. Ronald Borne, (808) 656-2878, extension 1122; by fax (808) 656-8200; by mail at Commander, U.S. Army Garrison, Hawaii, ATTN: APVG-GCT (Borne), Stop 518, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii 96797; or by e-mail: ronald.borne@schofield.army.mil.

EIS Information: Mr. Earl Nagasawa, (808) 438-0772; by fax (808) 438-7801; by mail at U.S. Army Corps of

Engineers, Honolulu Engineer District, Program and Project Management Division, Attn: CEPOH-PP-E (Nagasawa), Building 252, Fort Shafter, Hawaii 96858-5440; or by e-mail at earl.nagasawa@usace.army.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The proposed action would result in changes to various military lands in Hawaii. Categories of proposed activities include: (1) Fielding of new or modified weapon systems, armored vehicles and equipment; (2) Construction activities including erection of buildings, training facilities and infrastructure, and renovation or demolition of buildings and facilities at military installations located on the islands of Oahu and Hawaii; (3) Land transactions (acquisition, asset management and disposal); (4) Deployment of forces and specific training for deployment; (5) Training to achieve and maintain readiness to perform assigned missions; (6) Other actions necessary to support a net increase in troops and vehicles to be assigned to the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division.

Proposed Action: The Proposed Action specifically entails transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) to an IBCT with proposed changes to ranges, facilities, and infrastructure at military installations in Hawaii to support the IBCT operation and training. Proposed activities include land transactions and construction and use of vehicle wash facilities, training and qualification ranges, installation information infrastructure and facilities enhancements, virtual and live training facilities upgrades, motor pool and range control/maintenance facilities, Army airfield upgrades, an anti-armor course, and an ammunition storage area. The remaining non-IBCT units will also use these new facilities as well as existing infrastructure.

Alternatives: (1) Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) to an IBCT with a range of supporting activities including new, additional, or modified ranges, facilities and infrastructure; (2) Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) to an IBCT using existing facilities and infrastructure in Hawaii as they are now configured; (3) No Action (No. transformation to an IBCT in the near term).

Other alternatives that may be raised during the scoping process will be considered.

Publication of this NOI does not foreclose consideration of any courses of actions or possible decisions addressed by the Department of Army in its Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) for Army Transformation, dated June 2001. No final decisions will be made regarding transformation in Alaska prior to completion and signature of the Record of Decision for the PEIS for Army Transformation.

Scoping Process: Federal, state, and local agencies and the public are invited to participate in the scoping process for the completion of this EIS. The scoping process will help the Army in identifying potential impacts to the quality of the human environment. Scoping meetings will be held at various locations on the islands of Oahu and Hawaii. Notification of the times and locations for the scoping meetings will be published in local newspapers. Written comments identifying potential impacts to be analyzed in the EIS will be accepted within 30 days of the scoping meetings. Written comments may be forwarded to Mr. Earl Nagasawa at the above address.

Dated: February 25, 2002.

Raymond J. Fatz,

*Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army
(Environment, Safety and Occupation
Health), OASA (I&E).*

[FR Doc. 02-5084 Filed 3-1-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3710-08-M

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army

Privacy Act of 1974; System of Records

AGENCY: Department of the Army.

ACTION: Notice to alter a system of records.

SUMMARY: The Department of the Army is altering a system of records notice in its existing inventory of record systems subject to the Privacy Act of 1974, (5 U.S.C. 552a), as amended.

DATES: This proposed action will be effective without further notice on April 3, 2002, unless comments are received which result in a contrary determination.

ADDRESSES: Records Management Division, U.S. Army Records Management and Declassification Agency, Attn: TAPC-PDD-RP, Stop 5603, 6000 6th Street, Ft. Belvoir, VA 22060-5603.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Janice Thornton at (703) 806-4390 or

DSN 656-4390 or Ms. Christie King at (703) 806-3711 or DSN 656-3711.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Department of the Army systems of records notices subject to the Privacy Act of 1974, (5 U.S.C. 552a), as amended, have been published in the **Federal Register** and are available from the address above.

The proposed system report, as required by 5 U.S.C. 552a(r) of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, was submitted on February 22, 2002, to the House Committee on Government Reform, the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) pursuant to paragraph 4c of Appendix I to OMB Circular No. A-130, 'Federal Agency Responsibilities for Maintaining Records About Individuals,' dated February 8, 1996 (February 20, 1996, 61 FR 6427).

Dated: February 25, 2002.

L.M. Bynum,

*Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison
Officer, Department of Defense.*

A0190-9 DAMO

SYSTEM NAME:

Absentee Case Files (February 22, 1993, 58 FR 10002).

CHANGES:

* * * * *

SYSTEM LOCATION:

Delete entry and replace with 'U.S. Army Personnel Control Facility, U.S. Army Desert Information Point, Building 1481, Fort Knox, KY 40121-5000.'

CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM:

Delete entry and replace with 'Active duty Army, U.S. Army Reserve on active duty or in active duty training status, and Army National Guard personnel on active duty, absent without authority from their place of duty, listed as absentee, and/or who have been designated as a deserter.'

CATEGORIES OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

Add to entry 'individual's name, Social Security Number, grade'.

* * * * *

ROUTINE USES OF RECORDS MAINTAINED IN THE SYSTEM, INCLUDING CATEGORIES OF USERS AND THE PURPOSES OF SUCH USES:

Delete entry and replace with 'In addition to those disclosures generally permitted under 5 U.S.C. 552a(b) of the Privacy Act, these records or information contained therein may specifically be disclosed outside the

DoD as a routine use pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(b)(3) as follows:

Information may be disclosed to the Department of Veterans Affairs for assistance in determining whereabouts of Army deserters through the Veterans and Beneficiaries Identification and Records Locator Subsystem.

The DoD 'Blanket Routine Uses' set forth at the beginning of the Army's compilation of systems of records notices also apply to this system.'

* * * * *

A0190-9 DAMO

SYSTEM NAME:

Absentee Case Files.

SYSTEM LOCATION:

U.S. Army Personnel Control Facility, U.S. Army Desert Information Point, Building 1481, Fort Knox, KY 40121-5000.

CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM:

Active duty Army, U.S. Army Reserve on active duty or in active duty training status, and Army National Guard personnel on active duty, absent without authority from their place of duty, listed as absentee, and/or who have been designated as a deserter.

CATEGORIES OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

Individual's name, Social Security Number, grade, reports and records which document the individual's absence; notice of unauthorized absence from U.S. Army which constitutes the warrant for arrest; notice of return to military control or continued absence in hands of civil authorities.

AUTHORITY FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE SYSTEM:

10 U.S.C. 3013, Secretary of the Army, Army Regulation 190-9, Absentee Deserter Apprehension Program and Surrender of Military Personnel to Civilian Law Enforcement Agencies; Army Regulation 630-10, Absence Without Leave, Desertion, and Administration of Personnel Involved in Civilian Court Proceedings; and E.O. 9397 (SSN).

PURPOSE(S):

To enter data in the FBI National Crime Information Center 'wanted person' file; to ensure apprehension actions are initiated/terminated promptly and accurately; and to serve management purposes through examining causes of absenteeism and developing programs to deter unauthorized absences.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Scoping Meetings to Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement for Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) to an Interim Brigade Combat Team

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers announces scoping meetings to engage public participation in the environmental impact statement process that will address converting the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) stationed in Hawaii to an Interim Brigade Combat Team (IBCT). An IBCT is a rapidly deployable, early-entry, medium-weight force with a decreased logistical footprint. IBCT fielding is an integral part of the process of developing a new fighting infrastructure that is partly based on self-sufficient, brigade-sized units.

Converting the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) would result in the following force structure and facility changes that may have the potential to impact various Army installations and training lands in Hawaii.

- Fielding of new or modified weapon systems, armored vehicles, and equipment.
- Construction activities including erection of buildings, training facilities and infrastructure, and renovation or demolition of training facilities at military installations located on the islands of Oahu and Hawaii.
- Land transactions (acquisition, asset management, and disposal).
- Deployment of forces and specific training for deployment.
- Training to achieve and maintain readiness to perform missions.
- Other actions necessary to support a net increase in troops and vehicles to be assigned to the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light).

Public scoping meetings will be held at and on the dates and times listed below. During each meeting, attendees will be introduced to the Army's vision of its future toward American leadership and security, the IBCT transformation process, and the range of proposed transformation activities. The public will also have the opportunity to provide input on what they would like the EIS to address as it pertains to the Army's proposal to convert the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) to an IBCT. Public comments will be accepted for a period of 15 days following the meeting dates and can be submitted in writing to the individual named below.

Hilo Hawaiian Hotel
Moku'ola Room
71 Banyan Drive
Hilo, HI 96720
April 16, 2002
5:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.

Hilton Waikoloa Village
Kohala 1 & 2
425 Waikoloa Beach Drive
Waikoloa, HI 96738
April 17, 2002
5:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.

Leilehua High School
Cafeteria
1515 California Avenue
Wahiawa, HI 96786
April 23, 2002
6:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

Kawananakoa Middle School
Cafeteria
49 Funchal Street
Honolulu, HI 96813
April 24, 2002
6:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

Haleiwa Elementary School
Cafeteria
66-505 Haleiwa Road
Haleiwa, HI 96712
April 25, 2002
6:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

Kahuku High & Intermediate School
Cafeteria
56-490 Kamehameha Highway
Kahuku, HI 96731
April 29, 2002
6:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

Nanakuli High & Intermediate School
Cafeteria
89-980 Nanakuli Avenue
Waianae, Hawaii 96792
April 30, 2002
6:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

Send written comments to or request additional information from:

Earl Nagasawa
U.S. Army Engineer District, Honolulu
Programs and Project Management Division
Environmental and Special Projects Branch
Building 252
CEPOH-PP-E
Fort Shafter, HI 96858-5440
Telephone: 808-438-0772
Fax: 808-438-7801
E-mail: Earl.I.Nagasawa@poh01.usace.army.mil

PUBLIC NOTICE

Scoping Meetings to Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement for Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) to an Interim Brigade Combat Team

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers announces scoping meetings to engage public participation in the environmental impact statement process that will address converting the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) stationed in Hawaii to an Interim Brigade Combat Team (IBCT). An IBCT is a rapidly deployable, early-entry, medium-weight force with a decreased logistical footprint. IBCT fielding is an integral part of the process of developing a new fighting infrastructure that is partly based on self-sufficient, brigade-sized units.

Converting the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) would result in the following force structure and facility changes that may have the potential to impact various Army installations and training lands in Hawaii.

- Fielding of new or modified weapon systems, armored vehicles, and equipment.
- Construction activities including erection of buildings, training facilities and infrastructure, and renovation or demolition of training facilities at military installations located on the islands of Oahu and Hawaii.
- Land transactions (acquisition, asset management, and disposal).
- Deployment of forces and specific training for deployment.
- Training to achieve and maintain readiness to perform missions.
- Other actions necessary to support a net increase in troops to be assigned to the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light).

Public scoping meetings on the Big Island will be held at and on the dates and times listed below. During each meeting, attendees will be introduced to the Army's vision of its future toward American leadership and security, the IBCT transformation process, and the range of proposed transformation activities. The public will also have the opportunity to provide input on what they would like the EIS to address as it pertains to the Army's proposal to convert the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) to an IBCT. Public comments will be accepted for a period of 15 days following the meeting dates and can be submitted in writing to the individual named below.

Hilo Hawaiian Hotel
Moku'ola Room
71 Banyan Drive
Hilo, HI 96720
April 16, 2002
5:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.

Outrigger Waikoloa Beach
Alii Ballroom
69-275 Waikoloa Beach Drive
Waikoloa, HI 96738
April 17, 2002
5:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.

Send written comments to or request additional information from:

Earl Nagasawa
U.S. Army Engineer District, Honolulu
Programs and Project Management Division
Environmental and Special Projects Branch
Building 252
CEPOH-PP-E
Fort Shafter, HI 96858-5440
Telephone: 808-438-0772
Fax: 808-438-7801
E-mail: Earl.I.Nagasawa@poh01.usace.army.mil

**Preparation of Phase I Environmental Impact Statement
Army Transformation of the 25th Infantry Division (Light) to an Interim Brigade Combat Team
Various Sites, Hawai'i**

SCOPING MEETING SYNOPSIS

16 April 2002

1730-2030

Hilo Hawaiian Hotel

Moku'ola Banquet Ballroom

STAFFING

Presiding Officer: COL William Puttmann
Panelists: Ron Borne, MAJ Thomas Hong, Gina Noel, COL William Puttmann, LTC Jerry Schmitz
Facilitators: Karen Aka, Annelie Amaral, Miki Lee

ATTENDANCE

Individuals Signed In: 58
Individuals Speaking: 18
Written Comments Received: 7

SCHEDULE

Meeting Convened: 1735
Meeting Adjourned: 2030

QUESTIONS

- Are cultural impacts are being assessed?
- Has the Army initiated Section 106 consultation?
- Will there be a cultural monitor?
- Will a cultural impact assessment be performed?
- Will proposed communication towers at PTA be visible?
- What land adjacent to PTA is the Army interested in procuring?
- Are C-17 aircraft landing on Hawai'i Island?
- Will military units of other governments train at PTA?
- Is depleted uranium being fired at PTA?

COMMENTS

General Issues

- Objection to expansion of the U.S. military in Hawai'i.
- There is no need for Army money, protection, pollution, arrogance, and desecration of Hawaiian sacred land.
- Fear is being used by the Army to increase its on-island presence.

- Hold additional public hearings outside Hilo and Waikoloa.
- Extend the public scoping comment period for several months.
- Army public relations are lacking.

Occupation Issues

- The Army is illegally occupying Kingdom of Hawai'i sovereign land. Illegal annexation of Hawaii is a constitutional violation and is akin to terrorism.
- The Army should shut down, clean up, and leave PTA.
- Objection to Army acquisition of land to increase PTA acreage.
- Objection to military use of non-Army lands by its troops as observation posts and sundry other training-related activities.
- Objection to expansion of the Army's fuel storage facility at Kawaihae Harbor.

Cultural Issues

- Pohakula is sacred.
- Continued use of PTA is supported but with environmental and cultural protection controls.
- Objection to military use of Mauna Kea, a sacred mountain.

Biological/Ecological Issues

- The Army's current biological protection measures are inadequate. Implement more effective ungulate controls to prevent damage to critical habitats and threatened/endangered species.
- Improve fire prevention methods, e.g., eradicate fountain grass and facilitate the establishment of fire-resistant grasses such as *Eragrostis* sp.
- Fire damage affects plant root systems which in turn negatively impacts cave biota.
- Develop and implement procedures to control/prevent the introduction/establishment of invasive weed species on Hawai'i Island transported by Army equipment.

Solid Waste / Wastewater Issues

- Concern that the Army will contribute to Hawai'i Island's solid waste problem by utilizing county landfills. The Army should manage its own solid waste so as not to tax County landfills.

Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste / Ordnance and Explosives Issues

- Clean up UXO and explosive residues
- The Army should not leave the land it occupies in a condition more harmful to the public (from chemical and explosives contamination) than the foes it protects the U.S. from.
- There are concerns of nuclear storage and attendant pollution on Hawai'i Island.

Air Issues

- Airborne contaminants generated by Army training activities affect water catchment systems that many on-island residents depend on for potable consumption.

Water Issues

- Airborne contaminants generated by Army training activities affect water catchment systems that many on-island residents depend on for potable consumption.

Socioeconomic Issues

- Hawai'i must develop the ability to diversify its economy to place less reliance on the military to infuse its capital.
- There is concern with the cost of transformation that the County of Hawai'i would have to bear.
- There is no economic benefit by the Army being on Hawai'i Island.
- An Army presence on-island infuses funds into the local economy.

- The Army should purchase its goods and services from local farmers, suppliers, and vendors.

Visual Issues

- No comments expressed.

Noise Issues

- Military flights impact the community because of aircraft noise.

Traffic Issues

- No comments expressed.

EIS INPUT

General Issues

- Address environmental justice.
- Identify cumulative impacts of the proposed action.
- Identify the capacity to which Army transformation would violate international law.
- Make EIS-related information available to the public on a timely basis.

Occupation Issues

- Address Army occupation of ceded and Hawaiian Home lands.
- Identify the amount of Hawaiian Home Lands within PTA.

Cultural Issues

- Identify, evaluate, and assess archaeological resources both aboveground and underground.
- Prepare a cultural impact assessment.
- Map and identify all cultural sites to be affected by Army transformation. Identify cultural practitioners to determine the significance of these sites.

Biological/Ecological Issues

- Identify, evaluate, and assess cave resources. Formulate mitigative measures for impacts to said resources.
- Perform an ecosystem analysis.
- Utilize and reference *Rare Plants of Pohakuloa (Training Area, Hawai'i)* by (Robert B.) Shaw

Solid Waste / Wastewater Issues

- No input received.

Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste / Ordnance and Explosives Issues

- Factor in the cost to clean up PTA upon Army departure of the installation.
- Characterize on-site and off-site contamination (i.e., chemical, OE, radioactive) caused by the Army to define baseline conditions. Define the synergistic effects of identified contaminants to human health and the environment.
- Identify cumulative impacts of previous live-fire training at PTA.

Air Issues

- Address soil erosion and dust generation during vehicle and troop maneuvers.

Water Issues

- Evaluate and assess water supplies, use, and disposal.

Socioeconomic Issues

- Address socioeconomic impacts.
- Identify and assess the relocation of Army forces and/or facilities from Schofield Barracks to Hawai`i Island.

Visual Issues

- No input received.

Noise Issues

- No input received.

Traffic Issues

- Address public access of military roads.

**Preparation of Phase I Environmental Impact Statement
Army Transformation of the 25th Infantry Division (Light) to an Interim Brigade Combat Team
Various Sites, Hawai'i**

SCOPING MEETING SYNOPSIS

17 April 2002

1730-2030

Outrigger Waikoloa Beach

Ali'i Ballroom

STAFFING

Presiding Officer: COL William Puttmann
Panelists: Ron Borne, MAJ Thomas Hong, Gina Noel, COL William Puttmann, George Redpath, LTC Jerry Schmitz
Facilitators: Karen Aka, Annelie Amaral, Miki Lee

ATTENDANCE

Individuals Signed In: 40
Individuals Speaking: 12
Written Comments Received: 4

SCHEDULE

Meeting Convened: 1735
Meeting Adjourned: 1940

QUESTIONS

- Will the Bradshaw Army Airfield runway be extended?
- What does “realistic training” entail why is there a need for such training?
- How much noise does blank ammunition generate?
- Is the expansion of Army activities on Hawai'i Island proposed because the Army is ceasing its use of Makua Military Reservation?
- Where are the additional lands the Army is interested in acquiring?
- Will game hunting be permitted within the additional lands the Army acquires?
- What types of aircraft are being proposed for use within the additional lands the Army acquires? How close will these aircraft fly over residential dwellings?
- How will the VFR affect the training schedule given the fog conditions at PTA?
- Who will be conducting the EIS? Is the EIS contract fixed fee or cost plus?
- Why is there so little information about PTA and its surroundings? How can the public comment prior to the draft EIS because information is lacking?

COMMENTS

General Issues

- An EIS is critical to the outcome of a project (proposed action).

- It is vital that the U.S. maintain military superiority over its adversaries through the best realistic training possible.
- Typically the Army is not honored in peace time, but is valued in times of conflict.
- The public must support national defense. It should cooperate and not attack the military.
- The 25th ID (L) is welcome.
- Waikīʻi Homeowners Association is interested in working with the Army and would like its concerns addressed, e.g., dust, noise, family safety.
- Paniolo Preservation Society offers its assistance to work with the Army on its Hawaiʻi Island proposed actions.
- Encourages continuation of the Army's community support.
- The military presence at PTA has had very little negative impact in the Waimea area.
- It is more cost effective to remodel than abandon and re-build a training facility elsewhere.
- Expeditionary forces can practice deployment to PTA.
- Add a public rifle/pistol range.
- Government-sponsored projects often affects a community's quality of life.

Occupation Issues

- Supportive of Army and its proposed expansion of training lands on Hawaiʻi Island. It is an investment by the Army to protect U.S. citizens.
- Military advocate but concerned about the proposed acquisition of Keamuku lands by the Army. Impacts of the proposed use of the land is irrevocable.
- Objection to Army acquisition of land to increase PTA acreage.
- Because the majority of funding is from the federal government, without PTA there would be no Saddle Road improvements.
- PTA is furthest removed from population centers than any other major Hawaiian island.

Cultural Issues

- Nature and culture are one and the same.
- Pohakula is culturally significant.
- There are former sheep stations at Keamuku.
- Preserve paniolo, sheep herding, and associated features of Keamuku lands being considered for Army procurement.
- Continued use of PTA is supported but with environmental and cultural protection controls.

Biological/Ecological Issues

- Grasses, e.g., kikuyu, binds the soil matrix. Wildfires that denude vegetation facilitate topsoil erosion and dust generation.
- Concern that game management areas proximal to PTA, e.g., Kaohe, Puʻu Anahulu, will be affected by the expansion of and increased disturbance at the installation.

Solid Waste / Wastewater Issues

- Set aside space within lands the Army is to acquire for a county-owned solid waste disposal site. Construct a waste-to-energy plant at the site to reduce reliance on HELCO-supplied electricity.

Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste / Ordnance and Explosives Issues

- No comments expressed.

Air Issues

- Applying gravel to tank trails would reduce dust generation.
- Grasses, e.g., kikuyu, binds the soil matrix. Wildfires that denude vegetation facilitate topsoil erosion and dust generation.

Water Issues

- No comments expressed.

Socioeconomic Issues

- Waimea infrastructure and schools may be negatively impacted if there is an increase in Army personnel residing on Hawai'i Island.
- The proposed Army expansion of PTA and attendant land purchase may affect ongoing and future Waiki'i Ranch property transactions.
- The military has always had a positive economic impact on the State of Hawai'i and PTA has contributed significantly.

Visual Issues

- No comments expressed.

Noise Issues

- Recent Army training at PTA has been very noisy.

Traffic Issues

- Expansion of PTA would increase traffic and compromise safety on Saddle Road. It may, for example, increase the number of water tankers to/from PTA.
- Slow-moving military convoys traveling to/from Kawaihae present an inconvenience to other drivers sharing public roads. Expansion of PTA, however, will divert those convoys to non-public roads thereby reducing Army reliance of public thoroughfares for transportation.

EIS INPUT

General Issues

- Address reasonable and unreasonable alternatives, and provide the rationale for and against each.
- Describe how the Army will deal with its identified impacts.
- Establish a fund to address mitigative measures.
- Address historical paniolo and sheep herding activities of the Keamuku parcel.

Occupation Issues

- Address alternative uses of lands the Army is proposing to acquire.

Cultural Issues

- Delve deeper into the cultural significance, history, and traditions of PTA and its surroundings.
- Define how cultural traditions are associated with present day.

Biological/Ecological Issues

- Thoroughly evaluate topsoil erosion and dust generation caused by off-road movement of equipment and troop training.

Solid Waste / Wastewater Issues

- No input received.

Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste / Ordnance and Explosives Issues

- No input received.

Air Issues

- Address soil erosion and dust generation during vehicle and troop maneuvers.

Water Issues

- No input received.

Socioeconomic Issues

- Address how Army use of Kawaihae Harbor may conflict with commercial and recreational boating there.

Visual Issues

- No input received.

Noise Issues

- Address noise impacts associated with troop training, ordnance firing, helicopter overflights, etc.

Traffic Issues

- No input received.

**Preparation of Phase I Environmental Impact Statement
Army Transformation of the 25th Infantry Division (Light) to an Interim Brigade Combat Team
Various Sites, Hawai'i**

SCOPING MEETING SYNOPSIS

23 April 2002

1800-2100

Leilehua High School

Cafeteria

STAFFING

Presiding Officer: COL Roy Waggoner
Panelists: Ron Borne, Gina Noel, Jeanne Prussman Ockerman, George Redpath, COL Roy Waggoner
Facilitators: Karen Aka, Annelie Amaral, Miki Lee

ATTENDANCE

Individuals Signed In: 22
Individuals Speaking: 4
Written Comments Received: 1

SCHEDULE

Meeting Convened: 1810
Meeting Adjourned: 1910

QUESTIONS

- Is a map of the Army's proposed land acquisitions available?
- Will R. Borne's briefing be publicly available?
- Are there any proposed runway improvements to WAAF? Will any aircraft be stationed there as a result of said improvements?
- Must written comments be submitted on an official Army form or can it be prepared on one's own letterhead?

COMMENTS

General Issues

- Restore the air safety program.
- Make maps available of the Army's proposed land acquisitions as the lack thereof is not conducive to public input during the scoping period.
- There is no environmental baseline of Schofield Barracks.

Occupation Issues

- Concerned with the size of the Army's proposed acquisition of Honouliuli Preserve, type of training on the acquired land, and public access.

Cultural Issues

- Identify traditional practices.
- Protect, preserve, and repair cultural sites.
- Document archaeological sites.

Biological/Ecological Issues

- Concerned with the Army's proposed acquisition of the northern portion of Honouliuli Preserve because of the abundance of native/threatened/endangered species there, and threats of survival from wildfires, feral ungulates, weed species proliferation, and anthropogenic disturbance.
- Honouliuli Preserve is a recognized elepai`o critical habitat.

Solid Waste / Wastewater Issues

- No comments expressed.

Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste / Ordnance and Explosives Issues

- Clean live-fire training areas.

Air Issues

- No comments expressed.

Water Issues

- No comments expressed.

Socioeconomic Issues

- The Army presence near Wahiawa is contributory to the high rate of prostitution in that community.

Visual Issues

- No comments expressed.

Noise Issues

- Concerned with flight safety and noise from Army aircraft alighting and landing at WAAF, and overflight of residential communities.

Traffic Issues

- No comments expressed.

EIS INPUT

General Issues

- Address environmental justice.
- Establish an environmental baseline of Schofield Barracks.
- Thoroughly identify and assess all cumulative impacts to human health and the environment.
- Address all alternatives adequately including comparable sites within the continental U.S. that the 25th ID (L) can transform at.

Occupation Issues

- Define the location and amount of acreage the Army proposes to acquire.

Cultural Issues

- Identify cultural resources that may be impacted by the proposed action.
- Identify the availability of traditional practices.
- Describe how the Army will protect, preserve, and repair cultural sites on its property.
- Document all archaeological sites on extant Army property and property proposed for acquisition.

Biological/Ecological Issues

- Identify natural resources that may be impacted by the proposed action.

Solid Waste / Wastewater Issues

Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste / Ordnance and Explosives Issues

- Describe how the Army will clean up its live-fire training areas.
- Describe how the Army will clean up chemical contamination on lands it occupies and uses.

Air Issues

- No input received.

Water Issues

- No input received.

Socioeconomic Issues

- Address negative socioeconomic impacts, e.g., the proliferation of prostitution, of Army installations in the vicinity of Wahiawa.

Visual Issues

- No input received.

Noise Issues

- No input received.

Traffic Issues

- No input received.

Preparation of Phase I Environmental Impact Statement
Army Transformation of the 25th Infantry Division (Light) to an Interim Brigade Combat Team
Various Sites, Hawai'i

SCOPING MEETING SYNOPSIS

24 April 2002

1800-2100

Kawananakoa Middle School

Cafeteria

STAFFING

Presiding Officer: COL William Ryan III
Panelists: Ron Borne, Gina Noel, Jeanne Prussman Ockerman, George Redpath, COL William Ryan III
Facilitators: Karen Aka, Annelle Amaral, Miki Lee

ATTENDANCE

Individuals Signed In: 40
Individuals Speaking: 18
Written Comments Received: 1

SCHEDULE

Meeting Convened: 1815
Meeting Adjourned: 2120

QUESTIONS

- How much land does the Army possess on O`ahu and Hawai'i Islands?
- Who is contracted to prepare the subject EIS?
- How much money is being spent to prepare the EIS?
- What are the specifics of Army transformation?
- What are the range of alternatives to the proposed action?
- Did the Army recently purchase Kahuku acreage?
- Did the Army prepare an EIS in 1994 as it relates to PTA?
- Who is performing the cultural assessment for the EIS?
- When will the Section 106 process commence?
- Will the Army prepare an EIA (environmental impact action [sic])?
- What is meant by the development of proposed areas previously developed?
- If a bill currently in Congress to exempt the military from compliance with environmental regulations passes, will it affect the subject EIS and will the Army consequently cease to prepare the document?
- Is a map available that demarcates which portion(s) of Honouliuli Preserve the Army is proposing to acquire?
- Is the Army trying to obtain more land on O`ahu Island?

- If the Army establishes alternate areas for live fire, will it terminate its use of Makua Valley for that purpose and leave the valley?
- Is a trail or road to be constructed by the Army from Schofield Barracks to Dillingham Military Reservation?
- Can the Army use extant USMC rifle ranges instead of proposing to acquire additional property to build one of its own?
- Must Makua Military Reservation be kept open for just one Legacy force?
- Why train in Hawai'i if it is so expensive to station troops here?
- Who is the Army accountable to?

COMMENTS

General Issues

- The Army's proposed timetable to prepare the subject EIS is insufficient to undertake complex studies requisite to the document.
- The Army has not expended any effort to correct the damage it has done.
- The U.S. military is a good steward of the land.
- Work closely with The Nature Conservancy.
- The earth is sacred and is our mother.
- Make maps available of the Army's proposed land acquisitions as the lack thereof is not conducive to public input during the scoping period.
- There is no environmental baseline of Schofield Barracks.
- Army training is destroying the uniqueness of the Hawaiian Islands.
- The Army has no long-term thinking.
- There is no effort by the Army to utilize modern technology that is protective of the land.
- No further expansion of the military in Hawai'i.
- Cease all live fire training in Hawai'i and take it elsewhere.
- The Army presence is a magnet for trouble.
- This is not a scoping meeting per Army and federal regulations. There is scanty information and vague generalities that do not enable the public to adequately provide input during the scoping period.
- The Army should be providing potential environmental effects associated with the proposed action as well as impacts associated with past Army actions.
- There is no description of the range of proposed alternatives or other related EAs and EISs.
- Stationing Army troops in Hawai'i is illogical.
- The Makua Military Reservation and Army transformation EISs are inter-related.
- Establish a restoration advisory board for lands the Army is no longer using and include individuals of Hawaiian descent on the board.
- Use funds for the cleanup of Army-impacted lands instead of transformation.
- Support of a military presence in Hawai'i is for money instead of its mission to protect the nation and its people.
- The people and not the Army should be able to manage its own resources.

Occupation Issues

- The Army owns no ceded lands in Hawai'i.
- The illegal occupation in Hawai'i by the Army is meant to eliminate the Hawaiian people from its land, and to destroy the culture.
- The U.S. military is not wanted here.
- The Army does not belong here and should leave.
- The Army has no legal or spiritual right to be in Hawai'i.
- Army-owned or occupied lands are inaccessible to the public for cultural and recreational purposes.

- The U.S. military has little or no consideration of land ownership by the Hawaiian people.
- Find the document(s) that evidence Army ownership of its lands in Hawai'i.
- O`ahu land is scarce and is to be exacerbated if the Army acquires more property.
- Concerned with the size of the Army's proposed acquisition of Honouliuli Preserve, type of training on the acquired land, and public access.

Cultural Issues

- It is important that the Army understand the perspectives of the Hawaiian people.
- The military needs to obtain the support of the Hawaiian people.
- Cultural and traditional practices are not adequately translated into English.
- Pohakuloa is one of many areas sacred to Hawaiians.
- Speak and consult directly with the Hawaiian community.

Biological/Ecological Issues

- There is insufficient time for Section 7 consultation given the EIS preparation schedule.
- Proposed access roads would contribute to the proliferation of weed species.
- The threat of fire resulting from Army training is a concern.
- The military is not concerned with the preservation of native plants and animals, e.g., Makua Valley.
- Honouliuli Preserve is an unfortunate choice for acquisition by the Army as it contains the greatest concentration of rare, native Hawaiian tree snails. Of them, six are endangered.
- Army occupation of the preserve could destroy the snail population.
- Rare, endangered plants and animals inhabit areas along the proposed road corridor between Schofield Barracks and Dillingham Military Reservation.

Solid Waste / Wastewater Issues

- No comments expressed.

Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste / Ordnance and Explosives Issues

- The Army does not clean up the environment it impacts.
- Clean up UXO.
- Contaminating a site with UXO and not cleaning the site up is typical of the U.S. military.

Air Issues

- No comments expressed.

Water Issues

- No comments expressed.

Socioeconomic Issues

- No comments expressed.

Visual Issues

- No comments expressed.

Noise Issues

- No comments expressed.

Traffic Issues

- No comments expressed.

EIS INPUT

General Issues

- Address positive aspects of the military land stewardship.

Occupation Issues

- Address traditional, cultural, and historic properties.

Cultural Issues

- Expand Section 106 consultation beyond SHPO and OH to civic clubs, past and present residents of the affected areas, cultural practitioners, and burial councils.
- Prepare a detailed plan of surface and subsurface cultural sites at extant and to-be-acquired lands, and develop procedures to protect these sites and provide cultural access thereto.
- Study the cultural and environmental impacts of the proposed road between Schofield Barracks and Dillingham Military Reservation.

Biological/Ecological Issues

- Identify the threat of fire.
- Describe how Army will protect threatened and endangered species on and proximal to its installations.

Solid Waste / Wastewater Issues

- No input received.

Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste / Ordnance and Explosives Issues

- Address the cleanup of contaminated sites.

Air Issues

- Address airborne contamination generated by the Army.

Water Issues

- Address the cumulative impacts to water resources.

Socioeconomic Issues

- Assess the economic loss caused by deployment of the 2nd Brigade.
- Perform an economic analysis of the 2nd Brigade relocating to Fort Lewis.

Visual Issues

- No input received.

Noise Issues

- No input received.

Traffic Issues

- No input received.

Preparation of Phase I Environmental Impact Statement
Army Transformation of the 25th Infantry Division (Light) to an Interim Brigade Combat Team (IBCT)
Various Sites, Hawaii

SCOPING MEETING SYNOPSIS

25 April 2002

1800-2100

Haleiwa Elementary School

Ruth Rankin Hall (Cafeteria)

STAFFING

Presiding Officer: COL James Schisser
Panelists: Ron Borne, Gina Noel, Jeanne Prussman Ockerman, George Redpath
Facilitators: Karen Aka, Annelie Amaral, Miki Lee

ATTENDANCE

Individuals Signed In: 29
Individuals Speaking: 9
Written Comments Received: 3

SCHEDULE

Meeting Convened: 1815
Meeting Adjourned: 2015

QUESTIONS

- What is the total square footage of structures proposed for construction by the Army as a result of the 2nd Brigade, 25th ID (L) transformation?
- Has there been a shift in Army philosophy or policy to purchase rather than lease land?
- Will the proposed roads be made available to the public in emergencies?
- Will there be an increase in military aircraft utilizing Dillingham Military Reservation and, if so, what are the attendant noise levels anticipated?
- How much additional noise will be generated by ammunition fired during training once transformation commences?
- Will the interim brigade combat team result in an increase in military personnel?
- What are the visual impacts and attendant mitigative measures to the Army's proposed towers?
- Will underground or aboveground tanks be installed at the proposed fuel stations?
- Is Army expansion necessary?
- Will the public have access to scoping process comments from all the communities at which Army transformation scoping meetings are held?
- What is meant by "realignment of ranges"?
- Has or is the Army firing depleted uranium munitions in Hawaii?
- Has the Army transformed elsewhere? If so, where?

COMMENTS

General Issues

- Who will perform the construction work as transformation of the 2nd Brigade ensues? Though less expensive if conducted by the Army, private industry contractors would provide a better quality of work.
- Consider a means of continuity through the Army chain of command and with changes in command.
- Listen to and deal with disagreements with the affected communities. The Army should avoid resorting to a “my way or not at all” position.
- Observed revisions to the Army transformation this evening are not being conveyed to all the affected communities, particularly those where scoping meetings have already occurred.
- Transformation is inevitable as the Army must adapt to changing times.
- Lack of interest in Army transformation is evident based on this evening’s attendance and is disconcerting. There is no legislative or city council representation.

Occupation Issues

- Developed land as defined by the Army in its transformation briefing is actually agricultural land.
- Work with the community to preserve agricultural land use.
- Oahu land is scarce and is to be exacerbated if the Army acquires more property.
- There is no necessity on the Army’s part to occupy additional on-island property.

Cultural Issues

- Be sincere and responsive to the Oahu Island Burial Council and the community.

Biological/Ecological Issues

- Honouliuli Preserve contains the greatest concentration of rare, native, and endangered Hawaiian tree snails.
- Army occupation of the preserve could destroy the snail population, and would contribute to the proliferation of weed species, ungulates, and rodents, and increase the fire threat.
- Provide public access rights to Honouliuli Preserve.
- The Army has done much to protect threatened and endangered species on lands under its purview.

Solid Waste / Wastewater Issues

- Solid waste and wastewater management at the Army’s training areas is a concern.

Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste / Ordnance and Explosives Issues

- Clean up Army ranges.

Air Issues

- No comments expressed.

Water Issues

- No comments expressed.

Socioeconomic Issues

- The Army has yet to provide information on the funding proposed for its land acquisitions as well as the total acreage under consideration.
- Community-specific health issues are associated with military presence.

Visual Issues

- No comments expressed.

Noise Issues

- Noise generated by helicopter over flight along the North Shore is a concern.

Traffic Issues

- Get the military off public roads.
- Determine how Army access roads (e.g., Drum Road, Schofield-Dillingham trail) can be made available to North Shore communities for emergency access.

EIS INPUT:

General Issues

- The EIS is critical and must be thorough. Interface with the affected communities to that end and engage the public to become part of the process.
- Make relevant information available and on a timely basis.
- Describe the Army's environmental program and how it will be implemented.
- Explore the no action alternative and consequences thereof.
- Describe the various training exercises, e.g., where, by whom, duration, and impacts to the environment following each exercise.
- Provide detailed maps with sufficient information.

Occupation Issues

- Examine the continued use of agricultural lands.
- Address access to or through Army lands by native Hawaiians, hunters, and hikers.
- Describe current and future land uses, ownership, and environmental baseline conditions.
- Describe the Army's flooding mitigation plan and preventive measures.

Cultural Issues

- Comply with NAGPRA and Section 106 during the EIS process.
- Conduct surface and subsurface archaeological surveys at extant and to-be-acquired lands, and develop procedures to protect these sites and provide cultural access thereto.
- Conduct a cultural impact assessment to include the past and present. Communicate with cultural practitioners within areas the Army will be training at.

Biological/Ecological Issues

- Address rare/threatened/endangered species impacts and mitigative measures.
- Address bird-helicopter interaction.
- Assess fire issues, e.g., prevention, areas and periods of susceptibility, community notification, contingencies.

Solid Waste / Wastewater Issues

- Address solid waste and wastewater management at the Army's training areas.

Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste / Ordnance and Explosives Issues

- Describe weapons and weapons systems to be utilized by the Army as a result of transformation. Identify nuclear and chemical weaponry, and conduct a risk analysis thereof.
- Describe how the Army will prepare and remediate its ranges.

Air Issues

- No input received.

Water Issues

- Communicate with the Water Commission as it relates to proposed bridges that may be constructed as a consequence of the proposed transformation.
- Characterize the groundwater underlying Army lands.
- Describe the groundwater protection protocols, mitigative measures, and long-term monitoring program.

Socioeconomic Issues

- The Army has yet to provide information on the funding proposed for its land acquisitions as well as the total acreage under consideration.
- Community-specific health issues are associated with military presence.

Visual Issues

- No input received.

Noise Issues

- Address noise generation by Army training and operating aircraft near residential areas and business communities.

Traffic Issues

- Address traffic impacts to public roads.
- Describe weapons transport, safety protocols, and accident contingencies.

Preparation of Phase I Environmental Impact Statement
Army Transformation of the 25th Infantry Division (Light) to an Interim Brigade Combat Team (IBCT)
Various Sites, Hawaii

SCOPING MEETING SYNOPSIS

29 April 2002

1800-2100

Kahuku High & Intermediate School
Cafetorium

STAFFING

Presiding Officer: COL Andrew Twomey
Panelists: Ron Borne, Gina Noel, Jeanne Prussman Ockerman, George Redpath
Facilitators: Annelle Amaral, Ken Fukunaga, Miki Lee

ATTENDANCE

Individuals Signed In: 33
Individuals Speaking: 12
Written Comments Received: 5

SCHEDULE

Meeting Convened: 1820
Meeting Adjourned: 2040

QUESTIONS

- How do the revised Army regulations affect the NEPA requirements?
- What guidelines will the Army follow as it relates to the proposed construction of roads and infrastructure?
- Who is to perform the cultural assessment to be included in the EIS?
- How much money has been allocated by the federal government for Army transformation?
- When are the proposed transformation projects to commence?
- How long will it take for the transformation projects to be completed?
- Will local contractors be involved in the transformation projects?
- Is the decision to limit live fire at South Range permanent and has there been any public input to that end?
- What changes are there to the unified Army chain of command and will it bear on transformation?
- Will a congressional proposal to exempt the Department of Defense from environmental regulations affect Army transformation and attendant NEPA requirements?
- Is the Army in discussion with the State of Hawaii to exempt the former from state environmental regulations as is occurring in Alaska.
- How will Army transformation affect military training at Kahuku, will it increase noise generation by aircraft (e.g., helicopters), and will there be an increase in aircraft flight time over Kahuku?
- Will proposed structures to be constructed at Kahuku Training Area be visible from public and residential areas of Kahuku?
- Can the EIS findings halt Army transformation?

- How will the Army's proposed transformation projects contribute to flooding in Kahuku.

COMMENTS

General Issues

- Flooding is a big issue in Kahuku consequently the Army should partner with the community to address flood mitigation.
- The Army is taking advantage of the 11 September 2001 terrorist attack to expand its control and presence in Hawaii, and is a form of political and military opportunism.
- Communicate with the U.S. Marine Corps and Navy regarding their plans for transformation to avoid conflicts that could negatively affect areal communities.
- The Army has enough lands and facilities, and should make more efficient use of what is has.
- Army expansion is ridiculous.
- The scoping process is flawed as there is insufficient information available to the public.
- Proposed alternatives fail to consider sites outside of Hawaii.

Occupation Issues

- The Army has control of a significant amount of land on Oahu with acquisitions being conducted covertly (e.g., 9,000 acres of Kahuku Training Area property acquired from James Campbell Estate).
- Preserve recreational areas in and around Army lands as well as access thereto.
- Hawaii was illegally annexed by the U.S. government.
- The Army owns no ceded lands in Hawaii.
- The illegal occupation in Hawaii by the Army is cultural genocide and de-colonization of those of Hawaiian descent.
- The U.S. military is not wanted here.
- The Army does not belong here and should leave.
- Ceded lands may be a violation of international law.
- Hawaiians are violated by the Army's proposed transformation as it represents yet another invasion of Hawaii lands.
- Provide more land for public recreational activities.

Cultural Issues

- Do not compromise cultural access rights.

Biological/Ecological Issues

- Honouliuli Preserve contains the greatest concentration of rare, native, and endangered Hawaiian tree snails.
- Army occupation of the preserve could destroy the snail population, and would contribute to the proliferation of weed species, ungulates, and rodents, and increase the fire threat.
- Provide public access rights to Honouliuli Preserve.
- The Army has done much to protect threatened and endangered species on lands under its purview.
- The Army is incapable of long-term protection of threatened and endangered species on lands under its purview.
- The needs of critical habitats and perpetuation of rare, threatened, and endangered species is timeless.

Solid Waste / Wastewater Issues

- There is much Army litter (e.g., discarded MREs, concertina wire, small arms) observed by moto-cross riders at Kahuku Training Area which presents a safety hazard, is unsightly, and is disrespectful of the land.

Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste / Ordnance and Explosives Issues

- Near shore waters are affected by chemical contaminants and UXO that drain to island coastlines.
- Clean up and restore all the land the Army occupies.

Air Issues

- No comments expressed.

Water Issues

- Preserve public and community water rights.

Socioeconomic Issues

- Augment rather than impede economic development of rural areas by activities associated with the proposed Army transformation.
- Involve younger Army personnel in the transformation process rather than the older, established Army regime.
- Economic gain should not be used to justify militarization.

Visual Issues

- No comments expressed.

Noise Issues

- Noise generated by helicopter over flight along the North Shore is a concern.

Traffic Issues

- It is unnecessary for the Army to build new roads.
- The Army improves but does not maintain its roads.

EIS INPUT:

General Issues

- Address environmental justice.
- Establish environmental baselines of all extant and proposed Army lands, and account for cumulative impacts that form current baseline conditions.

Occupation Issues

- Address Hawaii's treaty of annexation and ceded lands.
- Explain how the Army acquired its lands and the authority by which possession was granted.
- Identify and evaluate alternative installations and training facilities outside Hawaii.

Cultural Issues

- Address cumulative impacts to those of Hawaiian descent.
- Have significant sites be identified and interpreted by cultural practitioners.

Biological/Ecological Issues

- Address ecosystem impacts.

Solid Waste / Wastewater Issues

- No input received.

Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste / Ordnance and Explosives Issues

- Address costs to clean up Army lands of chemical and UXO contamination.
- Evaluate contaminated or potentially contaminated sites using the precautionary principle approach rather than by risk assessment as the former is more conservative than the latter.

Air Issues

- No input received.

Water Issues

- Preserve public and community water rights.
- Address the proposed construction of new facilities in Kahuku and if it will affect flood-prone areas of the community.

Socioeconomic Issues

- Address the environmental costs of militarization in Hawaii.
- Address opportunity costs of alternative uses to military lands in Hawaii.
- Address the leakage of Army funds that are not infused into the local economy to support, for example, public education support and housing.
- Address areal illicit or immoral business activities, e.g., prostitution, that flourish because of Army personnel.

Visual Issues

- No input received.

Noise Issues

- Address noise generation by Army training and operating aircraft near residential areas and business communities.

Traffic Issues

- Identify and evaluate alternatives to Drum Road improvements.

Preparation of Phase I Environmental Impact Statement
Army Transformation of the 25th Infantry Division (Light) to an Interim Brigade Combat Team (IBCT)
Various Sites, Hawaii

SCOPING MEETING SYNOPSIS
30 April 2002
1800-2100
Nanakuli High & Intermediate School
Cafetorium

STAFFING

Presiding Officer: COL Rodney Anderson
Panelists: Ron Borne, Gina Noel, Jeanne Prussman Ockerman, George Redpath
Facilitators: Karen Aka, Annelie Amaral, Ken Fukunaga

ATTENDANCE

Individuals Signed In: 61
Individuals Speaking: 27
Written Comments Received: 5

SCHEDULE

Meeting Convened: 1805
Meeting Adjourned: 2130

QUESTIONS

- Where would the Army propose to conduct live-fire (urban assault) training if not at Kahuku?
- If Army personnel can training at Schofield Barracks, why is there a need for PTA?

COMMENTS

General Issues

- The lack of specific information regarding the Army's proposed actions makes it difficult for the public to address how the Army will conduct its troop training.
- The Army is to be commended for conducting its scoping meetings, however, another round of scoping meetings is requested after maps and more specific information is made available by the Army.
- This is not a scoping meeting in accordance with NEPA and Army regulations. It is instead an informational meeting.
- The military presence in Hawaii renders it as a target of aggression.
- The U.S. military has a track record of environmental abuse; it is the greatest violator of environmental destruction.
- The Army's values are questionable by coming to Hawaii, destroying its environment, then leaving without attending to the destruction.
- The Army is unable to care for the lands it already occupies.
- Fires are a threat.

- Include the cost of environmental cleanup in the Army transformation budget.
- Use transformation funds instead for environmental protection.
- The Army does not know what transformation is.
- The U.S. military is one of the greediest entities in the state.
- Access to military lands is increasingly being denied to the public.
- Relocate all Army training to the continental U.S.
- Hawaii is expendable as an Army outpost.
- The U.S. Army is not my army.
- The Army should leave Hawaii as it is not wanted here.
- The Army should take its time during the EIS process to ensure that the document is prepared correctly.
- Work on foreign policy rather than military expansion.

Occupation Issues

- The Army should use lands it already controls rather than acquiring additional property.
- The Army controls too much land.
- Any expansion by the Army into the lands of Lihue is opposed.
- Army acquisition of additional lands is opposed.
- There is no deed that grants the U.S. military legal right to occupy land in Hawaii.
- The U.S. Senate never ratified a treaty of annexation consequently Hawaii was illegally annexed by the U.S. government, and military occupation is also illegal.
- Ceded lands comprise the majority of what the U.S. military occupies in Hawaii.
- The Hawaiian Islands are a U.S. colony.
- Preserve undeveloped areas as such.
- The Army should clean up Makua Valley then leave the valley.
- Return Makua to the community and train troops at the Schofield Barracks multi-purpose range.
- A road between Schofield Barracks and Kawaihapai is unnecessary.

Cultural Issues

- Preserve, protect, and restore existing, damaged, and destroyed complexes Hawaiian in origin.
- The Army must exercise cultural sensitivity to the significance of lands it occupies and trains on.
- Live-fire training is inappropriate and irresponsible as it will impact cultural sites.
- Guarantee cultural sites and access rights will be protected.

Biological/Ecological Issues

- Honouliuli Preserve contains the greatest concentration of rare, native, and endangered Hawaiian tree snails.
- Army occupation of the preserve could destroy the snail population, and would contribute to the proliferation of weed species, ungulates, and rodents, and increase the fire threat.
- Provide public access rights to Honouliuli Preserve.
- The Army has done much to protect threatened and endangered species on lands under its purview.
- The Army should not acquire any portion of Honouliuli Preserve.
- Army training at or near Honouliuli Preserve is unacceptable.

Solid Waste / Wastewater Issues

- No comments expressed.

Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste / Ordnance and Explosives Issues

- Blank ammunition is the largest source of fire.
- The pollution of Army training areas still exists, and the contaminants are toxic to human health.

Air Issues

- No comments expressed.

Water Issues

- Concerned with water contamination from the Army's use of Makua Valley.
- Groundwater beneath Schofield Barracks is a concern.

Socioeconomic Issues

- An increase in Army personnel will contribute to more prostitution in Wahiawa.
- Evicted families of Makua Valley should be given back their land and the Army should pay restitution to said families for military use of the land.

Visual Issues

- No comments expressed.

Noise Issues

- No comment expressed.

Traffic Issues

- No comments expressed.

EIS INPUT:

General Issues

- Have long-time residents of Hawaii involved in the EIS preparation.
- Have the EIS prepared by learned people beyond reproach.
- Address environmental justice.
- Provide details of properties subject to Army transformation, e.g., maps, drawings, etc.
- Address the cumulative impacts of all proposed projects as it relates to Army transformation to include impacts associated with past and present activities.
- Address the relocation of the 2nd Brigade outside of Hawaii as an alternative.
- Address both Army transformation and continued live-fire exercises at Makua Military Reservation together.
- Assess as an alternative the use of extant instead of new housing for additional personnel required by Army transformation.
- Include Waianae Public Library as an additional records repository during the EIS process.

Occupation Issues

- Define the total acreage currently occupied by the Army and the additional acreage proposed for acquisition.

Cultural Issues

- Perform a surface and subsurface cultural survey.
- Communicate with Hawaiian civic clubs for site information and oral histories.
- Assess cultural, historic, and traditional resources impacts.
- Identify traditional cultural practices and its significance to the proposed action.
- Document archaeological sites within and around the Army's proposed project areas.
- Prepare a cultural sites protection plan.
- Address cultural sites access.

- Define how site identification and access will be communicated to the affected communities for its input.

Biological/Ecological Issues

- Address natural resources and ecosystem impacts.

Solid Waste / Wastewater Issues

- No input received.

Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste / Ordnance and Explosives Issues

- Describe existing programs to clean up Army lands of chemical and UXO contamination.
- Assess the effects of Army training area contamination to human health and the environment.
- Research the disease rate and health of individuals residing or working in communities proximal to Army installations.
- Identify contaminants of concern being introduced to the environment by the Army, and how the COCs affect human health and the environment.
- Identify and evaluate the synergistic effects of COCs in the environment.
- Assess extant ammunition storage facilities at PTA and Lualualei as an alternative to proposed new storage storage facilities.

Air Issues

- Describe the Army's air safety program including emergency response procedures.

Water Issues

- Investigate surface and subsurface water contamination at Makua Valley.
- Investigate the aquifer residing beneath Schofield Barracks for contamination.
- Precautions must be taken to protect the Pearl Harbor aquifer.

Socioeconomic Issues

- Assess the Army's presence in Hawaii and its attendant costs.
- Assess the economic loss caused by deployment of the 2nd Brigade.

Visual Issues

- No input received.

Noise Issues

- No input received.

Traffic Issues

- Describe the Army's road and traffic safety program.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON, HAWAII
SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, HAWAII 96857-5000



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

May 28, 2002

Office of the Garrison Commander

Dear Community Member:

I would like to thank you for participating in our public scoping process for our proposal to transform the Second Brigade of the 25th Infantry Division (Light) into an Interim Brigade Combat Team (IBCT). This letter contains additional information about our proposal to help you in your further participation. We take our stewardship of the environment very seriously and use the public scoping part of the Environmental Impact Statement development process to help us involve the community and determine the concerns and significant issues of our proposed action.

We began this scoping process by publishing a Notice of Intent (NOI) in the Federal Register on March 4, 2002. I have included a copy of the NOI with this letter. We also held seven public scoping meetings to exchange information. Additionally, we have a web site (<http://www.ttsfo.com/ibcteis>) that contains up-to-date information on the proposed Transformation here in Hawaii.

I would like to thank those of you who attended the scoping meetings and made comments. To help you evaluate this additional information and provide further comments, I have extended the comment period until June 29, 2002.

In our NOI, we listed three proposed alternatives: 1) Transform the Second Brigade to an IBCT with a wide range of supporting projects, including new, additional, or modified ranges, facilities and infrastructure (we have provided a list of these projects with this letter); 2) transform the Second Brigade, using existing facilities and infrastructure and lands; and 3) take no action (the so-called No Action Alternative), in which the Army in Hawaii would not be transformed to an IBCT but would continue operating as it does now until future organizational changes are made. While we believe that transformation is critical to the future of the Army and our nation's security, we are committed to making sure that we understand the environmental consequences and impacts of transformation so that we can make informed decisions on whether or how it should proceed.

As we discussed at the scoping meetings, transforming the Second Brigade to an IBCT includes changing to a more rapidly deployable force with advanced computer capabilities. This would involve multiple projects, including constructing infrastructure and training ranges, improving and constructing military access roads, and acquiring land. These projects would be necessary to support the additional 480 soldiers and 400 vehicles required for the IBCT.

With your help we will be able to identify those potential adverse impacts that should be analyzed in our Environmental Impact Statement. We already know that we have to evaluate the impacts that construction might have on cultural and historical resources or on natural resources, such as plants and animals, including any temporary increase in noise and dust levels. If training ranges are constructed,

impacts could also include those to air, water and soil, natural and cultural resources, and socio-economics.

We also want to provide you with as much information as is possible at this time about our proposed acquisition of additional lands. I have enclosed the available maps depicting the general area where the Army proposes to acquire property. We are in initial discussions with landowners but formal negotiations cannot be initiated until we receive permission from the Department of Defense to proceed. For this reason more detailed maps and information on the proposed land acquisitions are not available at this time, but we will provide more detailed information as we progress.

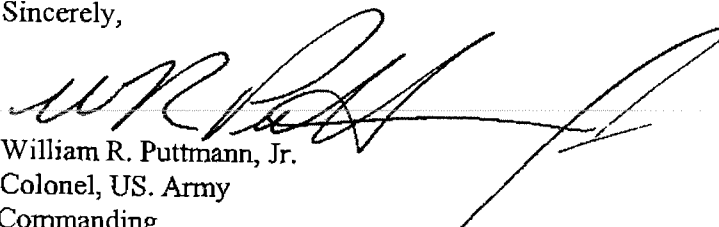
In addition to this IBCT EIS, we are preparing other Environmental Assessments for several projects that are essential to the Army's current mission. These projects include an upgrade Drum Road, acquisition of land south of Schofield Barracks for constructing two buildings, and improving the Installation Infrastructure Information Architecture. These projects are not specific to Army Transformation, however, to the extent that they may also be used for IBCT support and training, we plan to address these impacts in the IBCT EIS as well. As you may know, we are also preparing a separate EIS on live-fire training at Makua Military Reservation by our current units. The Makua EIS is specifically required by a settlement agreement we reached to resolve issues on an earlier Supplemental Environmental Assessment for Makua.

More information about the proposed action and the EIS process is posted on our website at <http://www.ttsfo.com/ibcteis> and at the following locations: on Oahu at Hawaii State University Library, Kahuku Public & School libraries, Mililani Public Library, Wahiawa Public Library, Waialua Public Library and Waianae Public Library and the University of Hawaii Environmental Center; and on the Big Island at the Hilo, Kailua-Kona and Thelma Parker Public libraries. We encourage you to check these resources regularly for the latest updated information. Additionally, we have included with this letter the briefing presented at the final scoping meeting.

We would like to continue two-way communications throughout the EIS process. I hope that extending the comment period will ensure that you have ample opportunity to communicate with us. We will accept written comments, whether mailed, e-mailed or faxed, until June 29, 2002. Mailed comments should be postmarked by June 29, 2002. Comments may be posted on the IBCT website or sent to Mr. Earl Nagasawa, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu Engineer District, Program and Project Management Division, Attn: CEPOH-PP-E (Nagasawa), Building 252, Fort Shafter, Hawaii 96858-5440; e-mail: earl.nagasawa@usace.army.mil; or fax (808) 438-7801. A blank comment sheet is included with this letter. We also will be available to participate in public workshops and discussion groups on Transformation until the end of the scoping period. These sessions can be arranged by contacting Mr. Nagasawa at (808) 438-0772.

Thank you for your valuable participation in the scoping process for the IBCT EIS. We appreciate your assistance in helping us prepare a comprehensive document.

Sincerely,



William R. Puttmann, Jr.
Colonel, US. Army
Commanding



Media Release

25th Infantry Division (Light) & U.S. Army, Hawaii



For Immediate Release
Release number: 2002-05-XX
May 29, 2002

Army Extends Transformation EIS Public Comment Period

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS --The Army is extending the public comment period for the Transformation Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) by 30 days to June 29.

"The Army will continue its ongoing dialogue with the individuals and organizations in the community as it prepares an EIS for transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light)," said Col. William Puttmann, Commander, U.S. Army Garrison, Hawaii.

In response to public comments, the Army will provide, by mail, additional informational materials that briefly describe the projects encompassed in Transformation to everyone who attended the public scoping meetings conducted in April on the Big Island and Oahu. Others interested in receiving these materials should contact the address or number listed below.

The information packet will include presentations, proposed descriptions of projects, handouts, and available maps.

This information will also be available on the Transformation EIS website www.ibcteis.com, at the University of Hawaii Environmental Center in Manoa, and the following libraries: Main, Kahuku Public and School, Mililani, Wahiawa, Waialua, Waianae, on Oahu and the Hilo, Kailua-Kona, and Thelma Parker, Kamuela, libraries on Hawaii.

"The Army will also continue to offer discussions or workshops to organizations interested in learning about Transformation," Puttmann said.

The Army continues the scoping process, it will respond to requests for workshops and discussions until the end of the comment period and accept written comments post marked, faxed, or e-mailed by **June 29**. Requests and comments, or if an organization is interested in receiving a workshop of discussion, please contact: Mr. Earl Nagasawa, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu Engineer District, Programs and Project Management Division, Attn: CEPOH-PP-E (Nagasawa), Building 252, Fort Shafter, Hawaii 96858-5440; email earl.nagasawa@usace.army.mil; phone 438-0772 or fax (808) 438-7801.

For additional information, contact Troy Griffin at 655-4221.

IN THE MATTER OF
Army Extends Transformation

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF HAWAII)
) SS.
City and County of Honolulu)

Carrie-Ann Asuncion being duly sworn,
deposes and says that she is a clerk, duly authorized to
execute this affidavit of MidWeek Printing, Inc., publisher
of MidWeek and the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, that said
newspapers are newspapers of general circulation in the
State of Hawaii, and that the attached notice is true notice
as was published in the aforementioned newspapers as
follows:

MidWeek _____ times on _____

Honolulu Star-Bulletin 3 times on _____
05/31/2002, 06/02/2002, 06/05/2002

And that affiant is not a party to or in any way interested in
the above entitled matter.

C. Asuncion

Subscribed to and sworn before me this 5th day
of June A.D. 20 02

Patricia K. Reese
Notary Public of the First Judicial Circuit
State of Hawaii

My commission expires October 07, 2002

Army Extends Transformation EIS Public Comment Period

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS--The Army is extending the
public comment period for the Transformation Environ-
mental Impact Statement (EIS) by 30 days to June 29.

"The Army will continue its ongoing dialogue with the
individuals and organizations in the community as it pre-
pares an EIS for transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th
Infantry Division (Light)," said Col. William Puttmann,
Commander, U.S. Army Garrison, Hawaii.

In response to public comments, the Army will provide,
by mail, additional informational materials that briefly de-
scribe the projects encompassed in Transformation to ev-
eryone who attended the public scoping meetings con-
ducted in April on the Big Island and Oahu. Others inter-
ested in receiving these materials should contact the ad-
dress or number listed below.

The information packet will include presentations, pro-
posed descriptions of projects, handouts, and available
maps.

This information packet will also be available on the
Transformation EIS website www.ibcteis.com, at the Uni-
versity of Hawaii Environmental Center in Manoa, and the
following libraries: Main, Kahuku Public and School, Mili-
lani, Wahiawa, Waiialua, Waianae, on Oahu and the Hilo,
Kailua-Kona, and Thelma Parker, Kamuela, libraries on
Hawaii.

"The Army will also continue to offer discussions or
workshops to organizations interested in learning about
Transformation," Puttmann said.

The Army continues the scoping process, it will re-
spond to requests for workshops and discussions until the
end of the comment period and accept written comments
postmarked, faxed, or e-mailed by June 29. Requests and
comments, or if an organization is interested in receiving
a workshop of discussion, please contact: Mr. Earl Naga-
sawa, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu Engineer
District, Programs and Project Management Division, Attn:
CEPOH-PP-E (Nagasawa), Building 252, Fort Shafter, Ha-
waii 96858-5440; email earl.nagasawa@usace.army.mil;
phone 438-0772 or fax (808) 438-7801.

For additional information, contact Troy Griffin at 655-
4221. (SB03501427: 5/31, 6/2, 6/5/02)

PATRICIA K. REESE
Notary Public
State of Hawaii

Ad# 03501427

IN THE MATTER OF

ARMY EXTENDS TRANSFORMATION
EIS PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD

**Army Extends Transformation
EIS Public Comment Period**

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS - The Army is extending the public comment period for the Transformation Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) by 30 days to June 29.

"The Army will continue its ongoing dialogue with the individuals and organizations in the community as it prepares an EIS for transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light)," said Col. William Puttmann, Commander, U.S. Army Garrison, Hawaii.

In response to public comments, the Army will provide, by mail, additional informational materials that briefly describe the projects encompassed in Transformation to everyone who attended the public scoping meetings conducted in April on the Big Island and Oahu. Others interested in receiving these materials should contact the address or number listed below.

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This information will also be available on the Transformation EIS website www.ibcteis.com, at the University of Hawaii Environmental Center in Manoa, and the following libraries: Main, Kahuku Public and School, Mililani, Wahiawa, Waialua, Waianae, on Oahu and the Hilo, Kailua-Kona, and Thelma Parker, Kamuela, libraries on Hawaii.

"The Army will also continue to offer discussions or workshops to organizations interested in learning about Transformation," Puttmann said.

The Army continues the scoping process, it will respond to requests for workshops and discussions until the end of the comment period and accept written comments post marked, faxed, or e-mailed by June 29. Requests and comments, or if an organization is interested in receiving a workshop of discussion, please contact: Mr. Earl Nagasawa, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu Engineer District, Programs and Project Management Division: Attn: CEPOH-PP-E (Nagasawa), Building 252, Fort Shafter, Hawaii 96858-5440; email earl.nagasawa@usace.army.mil; phone 438-0772 or fax (808) 438-7801.

For additional information, contact Troy Griffin at 655-4221.

(Hon. Adv.: May 31; June 2, 5, 2002) (A-274213)

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF HAWAII

City and County of Honolulu

ss.

Grace Santos

being duly sworn,

deposes and says that she is a clerk, duly authorized to execute this affidavit of THE HONOLULU ADVERTISER, a division of GANNETT PACIFIC CORPORATION, that said newspaper is a newspaper of general circulation in the State of Hawaii, and that the attached notice is a true notice as was published in the aforereferenced newspaper as follows:

The Honolulu Advertiser: 3 time(s), on

05/31/2002, 06/02/2002, 06/05/2002

and that affiant is not a party to or in any way interested in the above entitled matter.

Grace Santos

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of June A.D. 2002

Elsie A. Maruyama

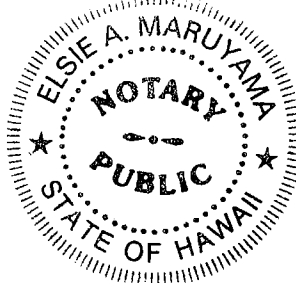
ELSIE A. MARUYAMA

Notary Public of the First Judicial Circuit

State of Hawaii

My commission expires

March 7, 2004



SBCT
PS
2
no.4

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

State of Hawaii)

) SS:

County of Hawaii)

LEILANI K. R. HIGAKI, being first
duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. That she is the BUSINESS MANAGER of
HAWAII TRIBUNE HERALD, a
newspaper published in the City of HILO,
State of Hawaii.

2. That the "Army Extends Transformation EIS Public Comment
Period...etc.,
_____".

of which a clipping from the newspaper as published is attached hereto, was
published in said newspaper on the following date(s) _____
May 31, June 2, 5, 2002, (etc.).

#175834

Leilani K. R. Higaki

Subscribed and sworn to before me

this 13th day of June, 2002.

Sharon H. P. Ogata

SHARON H. P. OGATA

Notary Public, Third Circuit, State of Hawaii

My commission expires October 1, 2004

Army Extends Transformation EIS Public Comment Period

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS — The Army is extending the public comment period for the Transformation Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) by 30 days to June 29.

"The Army will continue its ongoing dialogue with the individuals and organizations in the community as it prepares an EIS for transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light)," said Col. William Puttmann, Commander, U.S. Army Garrison, Hawaii.

In response to public comments, the Army will provide, by mail, additional informational materials that briefly describe the projects encompassed in Transformation to everyone who attended the public scoping meetings conducted in April on the Big Island and Oahu. Others interested in receiving these materials should contact the address or number listed below.

The information packet will include presentations, proposed descriptions of projects, handouts, and available maps.

This information will also be available on the Transformation EIS website www.ibcteis.com, at the University of Hawaii Environmental Center in Manoa, and the following libraries: Main, Kahuku Public and School, Mililani, Wahiawa, Waiialua, Waianae, on Oahu and the Hilo, Kailua-Kona, and Thelma Parker, Kamuela, libraries on Hawaii.

"The Army will also continue to offer discussions or workshops to organizations interested in learning about Transformation," Puttmann said.

The Army continues the scoping process, it will respond to requests for workshops and discussions until the end of the comment period and accept written comments post marked, faxed, or e-mailed by June 29. Requests and comments, or if an organization is interested in receiving a workshop of discussion, please contact: Mr. Earl Nagasawa, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu Engineer District, Programs and Project Management Division, Attn: CEPOH-PP-E (Nagasawa), Building 252, Fort Shafter, Hawaii 96858-5440; email earl.nagasawa@usace.army.mil; phone 438-0772 or fax (808) 438-7801.

For additional information, contact Troy Griffin at 655-4221.

(175834 Hawaii Tribune-Herald: May 31, June 2, 5, 2002)

APPENDIX B-2

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT ON DRAFT EIS



**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
INSTALLATIONS AND ENVIRONMENT
110 ARMY PENTAGON,
WASHINGTON DC 20310-0110**

**Director
Office of the Federal Register
National Archives and Records
Administration
Washington, D.C. 20408**

Dear Sir:

The enclosed notice of availability (NOA) for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawaii is submitted for publication in the Notice section of the Federal Register.

Please publish this NOA in the earliest edition of the Federal Register. This notice is required for the Department of the Army to perform its military mission and to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act and the President's Council on Environmental Quality Regulations.

To confirm publication date of this notice or for further information, please contact Mr. John Cook at (703) 695-4487.

Sincerely,

**Raymond J. Fatz
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army
(Environment, Safety and Occupational Health)
OASA (I&E)**

Enclosure

Department of Defense
Department of the Army

Release of the Notice of Availability (NOA) for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawaii

AGENCY: Department of the Army, DoD

ACTION: Notice of Availability

SUMMARY: The Proposed Action includes training to be conducted at Schofield Barracks Military Reservation, Dillingham Military Reservation, Kahuku Training Area and Kaiwaloa Training Area on O'ahu and at Pōhakuloa Training Area on the island of Hawaii. Twenty-eight projects are proposed that would improve on the existing support structure and facilities to provide the necessary field training required for an SBCT. These projects include construction of ranges, airfield upgrades, land acquisition, and new equipment such as new and modernized vehicles (namely the Stryker, an eight-wheeled, 20-ton combat vehicle) and weapons systems (105mm cannon and 120mm mortar). The number of soldiers and vehicles stationed at SBMR also would increase. The Army would acquire land on O'ahu (approximately 1,400 acres) and on the island of Hawaii (approximately 23,000 acres) for training areas and road construction.

DATES: The review period for the Stryker Brigade Combat Team Draft EIS will end 45 days after publication of the Notice of Availability in the Federal Register by the US Environmental Protection Agency.

ADDRESSES: Direct questions and/or written comments regarding the Stryker Brigade Combat Team Draft EIS to, or a request for a copy of the document from: Ms. Cindy Barger, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu Engineer District, Program and Project Management, Attn: CEPOH-PP-E (Barger) Building 230, Fort Shafter, Hawaii 96858-5440.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Cindy Barger at (808) 438-4812; by facsimile at (808) 438-7801; or by e-mail at SBCT_EIS@usace.army.mil

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Stryker Brigade Combat Team Draft EIS analyzes three alternative courses of action with respect to the Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division in Hawaii: 1) the transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) to an SBCT with a range of supporting activities including new, additional, or modified ranges, facilities and infrastructure and acquisition of approximately 1,400 acres of additional training lands on Oahu and 23,000 acres on the island of Hawaii (preferred alternative); 2) the transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) to an SBCT with a range of supporting activities including new, additional, or modified ranges, facilities and infrastructure, and acquisition of approximately 100 acres of additional training lands on Oahu and 23,000 acres on the island of Hawaii; and 3) the no action

alternative, under which no transformation would occur in the near term and training would continue as currently exists.

Comments on the Draft EIS, received during the 45-day public comment period, will be considered in preparing the Final EIS. Public meetings to comment on the Stryker Brigade Combat Team Draft EIS will be held at various locations on the islands of Oahu and Hawaii. Notification of the times and locations for the public meetings will be published in local newspapers and in the Hawaii Office of Environmental Quality Control bulletin.

Copies of the Stryker Brigade Combat Team Draft EIS are available for review at the following libraries:

- Hilo Public Library, 300 Waianuenue Avenue, Hilo, Hawaii 96720-2477;
- Kailua-Kona Public Library, 75-138 Hualalai Road, Kailua-Kona, Hawaii 96740-1704;
- Thelma Parker Memorial Public and School Library, 96767-1209 Mamalahoa Hwy. Kamuela, Hawaii 96743-8429;
- Kahuku Public and School Library, 56-490 Kamehameha Hwy., Kahuku, Hawaii 96731-2200;
- Mililani Public Library, 95-450 Makaimoimo Street, Mililani, Hawaii 96789-3018;
- Hawaii State Library, 478 South King St., Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-2901;
- Wahiawa Public Library, 820 California Avenue, Wahiawa, Hawaii 96786-2034;
- Waianae Public Library, 85-625 Farrington Hwy., Waianae, Hawaii 96792-2406;
- Waialua Public Library, 67-068 Kealohanui Street, Waialua, Hawaii 96791;
- UH Environmental Center, 317 Crawford Hall, 2550 Campus Rd., Honolulu, Hawaii 96822-2217.

The Draft EIS may also be reviewed at the SBCT website <http://www.SBCTEIS.com>.

DATED: (To be included when date is known.)

Raymond J. Fatz
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army
(Environment, Safety and Occupational Health)
OASA(I&E)

Notice of Availability (NOA) for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) to a Striker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT) in Hawaii

[Federal Register: September 29, 2003 (Volume 68, Number 188)]
[Notices]
[Page 55946-55947]
From the Federal Register Online via GPO Access [wais.access.gpo.gov]
[DOCID:fr29se03-57]

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
Department of the Army

Notice of Availability (NOA) for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) to a Striker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT) in Hawaii

AGENCY: Department of the Army, DoD.
ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: The Proposed Action includes training to be conducted at Schofield Barracks Military Reservation (SBMR), Dillingham Military Reservation, Kahuku Training Area and Kaiwaloa Training Area on Oahu and the Pohakuloa Training Area on the island of Hawaii. Twenty-eight projects are proposed that would improve the existing support structure and facilities to provide the necessary field training required for an SBCT. These projects include construction of ranges, airfield upgrades, land acquisition, and new equipment such as new and modernized vehicles (namely the Stryker, an eight-wheeled, 20-ton combat vehicle) and weapons systems (105mm cannon and 120mm mortar). The number of soldiers and vehicles stationed at SBMR also would increase. The Army would acquire land on Oahu (approximately 1,400 acres) and on the island of Hawaii (approximately 23,000 acres) for training areas and road construction.

DATES: The comment period for the DEIS will end 45 days after publication of the NOA in the Federal Register by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

ADDRESSES: To obtain a copy of the DEIS, ask questions or submit written comments, contact Ms. Cindy Barger, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu Engineer District, Program and Project Management, Attention: CEPOH-PP-E (Barger), Building 230, Fort Shafter, Hawaii 96858-5440.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Cindy Barger by telephone at (808) 438-4812; by facsimile at (808) 438-7801; or by e-mail at SBCT_EIS@usace.army.mil.


SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The SBCT DEIS analyzes three alternative courses of action with respect to the transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division in Hawaii: (1) The transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) to an SBCT with a range of supporting activities including new, additional, or modified ranges, facilities and infrastructure and acquisition of approximately 1,400 acres of additional training lands on Oahu and 23,000 acres on the island of Hawaii (preferred alternative); (2) the transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) to an SBCT with a range of supporting activities including new, additional, or modified ranges, facilities and infrastructure, and acquisition of approximately 100 acres of additional training lands on Oahu and 23,000 acres on the island of Hawaii; and (3) the no action alternative, under which no transformation would occur in the near term and training would continue as currently exists.

Comments on the Draft EIS, received during the 45-day public comment period, will be considered in preparing the Final EIS. Public meetings to comment on the SBCT DEIS will be held at various locations on the islands of Oahu and Hawaii. Notification of the times and locations for the public meetings will be published in local newspapers and in the Hawaii Office of Environmental Quality Control bulletin.

Copies of the SBCT DEIS are available for review at the following libraries: Hilo Public Library, 300 Waiānue Avenue, Hilo, Hawaii 96720-2477; Kailua-Kona Public Library, 75-138 Hualalai Road, Kailua-Kona, Hawaii 96740-1704; Thelma Parker Memorial Public and School Library, 96767-1209 Mamalahoa Hwy. Kamuela, Hawaii 96743-8429; Kahuku Public and School Library, 56-490 Kamehameha Hwy., Kahuku, Hawaii 96731-2200; Mililani Public Library, 95-450 Makaimoimo Street, Mililani, Hawaii 96789-3018; Hawaii State Library, 478 South King St., Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-2901; Wahiawa Public Library, 820 California Avenue, Wahiawa, Hawaii 96786-2034;

[[Page 55947]]

Waianae Public Library, 85-625 Farrington Hwy., Waianae, Hawaii 96792-2406; Waialua Public Library, 67-068 Kealahou Street, Waialua, Hawaii 96791; and UH Environmental Center, 317 Crawford Hall, 2550 Campus Rd., Honolulu, Hawaii 96822-2217.

The Draft EIS may also be reviewed at the following SBCT Web site: <http://www.SBCTEIS.com>. 

Dated: September 22, 2003.
Raymond J. Fatz,
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army, (Environment, Safety and Occupational Health), OASA(I&E).
[FR Doc. 03-24482 Filed 9-26-03; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 3710-08-M



ARMY ANNOUNCES AVAILABILITY OF DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT ON STRYKER BRIGADE IN HAWAII

October 2, 2003

The Department of the Army announces the availability of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT) in Hawaii.

The Army has proposed to undertake a multi-year, phased and synchronized program of transformation over a 30-year period. The proposed transformation will take place in three phases, an Initial Phase, an Interim Capability Phase, and an Objective Force Phase. Transformation would affect most aspects of the Army's doctrine and is needed to address the changing circumstances of the 21st century. The Army is proposing to implement a range of activities related to force transformation in Hawaii as part of the Interim Capability Phase. The proposed activities are associated with conversion of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) to an SBCT, a rapidly deployable, early entry, medium-weight force with a decreased logistical footprint.

The SBCT DEIS analyzes three alternative courses of action with respect to the conversion of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team: 1) Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) to an SBCT with a range of supporting activities including new, additional, or modified ranges, facilities and infrastructure, and acquisition of approximately 1,400 acres of additional training lands on Oahu and 23,000 acres on the island of Hawaii (preferred alternative); 2) Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) to an SBCT with a range of supporting activities including new, additional, or modified ranges, facilities and infrastructure, and acquisition of approximately 100 acres of additional training lands on Oahu and 23,000 acres on the island of Hawaii; and 3) No Action (no transformation to an SBCT in the near term).

Copies of the Stryker Brigade Combat Team Draft EIS will be available for review at the following locations: Hilo Public Library, 300 Waiānū Avenue, Hilo, Hawaii 96720-

1704; Thelma Parker Memorial Public and School Library, 96767-1209 Mamalahoa Hwy. Kamuela, Hawaii 96743-8429; Kahuku Public and School Library, 56-490 Kamehameha Hwy., Kahuku, Hawaii 96731-2200; Mililani Public Library, 95-450 Makaimoimo Street, Mililani, Hawaii 96789-3018; Hawaii State Library, 478 South King St., Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-2901; Wahiawa Public Library, 820 California Avenue, Wahiawa, Hawaii 96786-2034; Waianae Public Library, 85-625 Farrington Hwy., Waianae, Hawaii 96792-2406; Waialua Public Library, 67-068 Kealohanui Street, Waialua, Hawaii 96791; and UH Environmental Center, 317 Crawford Hall, 2550 Campus Rd., Honolulu, Hawaii 96822-2217.

The Draft EIS may also be reviewed at the SBCT website <http://www.SBCTEIS.com>.

The review period for the Stryker Brigade Combat Team Draft EIS will end 45 days after publication of the Notice of Availability in the Federal Register by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Comments on the Draft EIS will be used in preparing the Final EIS.

To obtain a paper copy of the Draft EIS, ask questions, or provide written comments, contact Ms. Cindy Barger, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu Engineer District, Program and Project Management, Attn: CEPOH-PP-E (Barger) Building 230, Fort Shafter, Hawaii 96858-5440; e-mail at SBCT_EIS@usace.army.mil.

Media interested in more information may also contact MAJ Gary Tallman, Army Public Affairs, at 703-697-4314, or gary.tallman@hqda.army.mil

-END-

Public Notice

Release of Army Transformation Draft EIS, Opening of Public Comment Period, and Public Meetings to be Held

The US Army, Hawaii, announces the release of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) detailing the impacts of Army Transformation in Hawaii. The Draft EIS is available for review on the web at www.sbcteis.com or at the following libraries:

UH Hilo, Edwin H. Mookini Library, 200 W. Kawili St., Hilo, 808-974-7346
Hilo Public Library, 300 Waianuenue Avenue, Hilo (808) 933-8888
Kailua-Kona Public Library, 75-138 Hualalai Road, Kailua-Kona (808) 327-4327
Thelma Parker Memorial Public and School Library, 67-1209 Mamalahoa Highway, Kamuela (808) 887-6067
Kahuku Public and School Library, 56-490 Kamehameha Highway, Kahuku (808) 293-8935
Mililani Public Library, 95-450 Makaimoimo Street (808) 627-7470
Hawaii State Library, 478 South King Street, Honolulu (808) 586-3500
Wahiawa Public Library, 820 California Avenue, Wahiawa (808) 622-6435
Waianae Public Library, 85-625 Farrington Highway, Waianae (808) 697-7868
Waialua Public Library, 67-068 Kealohanui Street, Waialua (808) 637-8626
UH Environmental Center at UH Manoa, 317 Crawford Hall, 2550 Campus Road, Manoa (808) 956-7361.

The Draft will also be available on Compact Disk on a first come first served basis at the Libraries mentioned above.

To request copies of the Executive Summary, CDs or hard copies of the DEIS, please contact: Cindy S. Barger

SBCT EIS Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Honolulu District
Bldg 230, Rm. 306 ATTN: CEPOH-PP-E
Ft. Shafter, HI 96858-5440
Telephone: (808) 438-4812
Facsimile: (808) 438-7801
e-mail: SBCT_EIS@poh01.usace.army.mil

Written comments will be accepted until **19 November 2003**.

Additionally, the Army will host community meetings to provide an opportunity for the people of Hawai'i to comment on the Draft EIS. The meeting dates are as follows:

- **28 October 2003, Honolulu Country Club,** 1690 Ala Puumalu Street Honolulu, Hawaii 96818-1599 (808) 441-9400
- **29 October 2003, Helemano Plantation,** 64-1510 Kamehameha Highway Wahiawa, Hawaii 96786 (808) 935-9361
- **30 October 2003, Makaha Resort Golf Club,** 84-626 Makaha Valley Road Waianae, Hawaii 96792 (808) 695-9544
- **4 November 2003, Turtle Bay Resort** 57-091 Kamehameha Highway Kahuku, Hawaii 96731 (808) 293-8811
- **5 November 2003, Waikoloa Beach Marriott Resort** 69-275 Waikoloa Beach Drive Waikoloa, Hawaii 96738 (808) 886-6789
- **6 November 2003, Hilo Hawaiian Hotel,** 71 Banyan Drive Hilo, Hawaii 96720 (808) 935-9361

All meetings begin with an informal Open House from 5:30-6:45 pm. The Formal meeting to listen to public comments will be held from 7:00 pm to 10:00pm.

If you need special communications or seating accommodations (American sign or accessible seating, and documents in alternative formats), please contact Ms. Cindy Barger at (808) 438-4812 at least 3 days before the meeting.

Please note that a Native Hawaiian language interpreter will be present at the meetings.

(198492 Hawaii Tribune-Herald: October 3, 5, 8, 2003)

Date: October 3, 2003

Release of Army Transformation Draft EIS and Public Meetings to be Held

The US Army, Hawaii, announces the release of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) detailing the impacts of Army Transformation in Hawaii. Army Transformation in Hawaii includes the proposed construction of 28 projects and proposed land acquisition on the islands of O'ahu and Hawai'i.

The Draft EIS is available for review on the Web at www.sbcteis.com or at the following libraries:

- **Hilo Public Library, 300 Waianuenue Avenue, Hilo, (808) 933-8888**
- **Kailua-Kona Public Library, 75-138 Hualalai Road, Kailua-Kona, (808) 327-4327**
- **Thelma Parker Memorial Public and School Library, 96767-1209 Mamalahoa Hwy., Kamuela, (808) 887-6067**
- **Kahuku Public and School Library, 56-490 Kamehameha Hwy., Kahuku, (808) 293-8935**
- **Mililani Public Library, 95-450 Makaimoimo Street, Mililani, (808) 627-7470**
- **Hawaii State Library, 478 South King St., Honolulu, (808) 586-3500**
- **Wahiawa Public Library, 820 California Avenue, Wahiawa, (808) 622-6345**
- **Waianae Public Library, 85-625 Farrington Hwy., Waianae, (808) 697-7868**
- **Waialua Public Library, 67-068 Kealohanui Street, Waialua, (808) 637-8286**
- **UH Environmental Center, 317 Crawford Hall, 2550 Campus Rd., Honolulu, (808) 956-7361**

To request copies of the Executive Summary, CDs or hard copies of the DEIS, please contact:

Cindy S. Barger

SBCT EIS Project Manager

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Honolulu District

Bldg 230, Rm. 306 ATTN: CEPOH-PP-E

Ft. Shafter, HI 96858-5440

Telephone: (808) 438-4812

Facsimile: (808) 438-7801

e-mail: SBCT_EIS@poh01.usace.army.mil

Written comments will be accepted until **19 November 2003**.

Additionally, the Army will host community meetings to provide an opportunity for the people of Hawaii to comment on the Draft EIS. The meeting dates are as follows:

- **28 October 2003, Honolulu Country Club, 1690 Ala Puumalu Street Honolulu, Hawaii 96818-1599, (808) 441-9400**
- **29 October 2003, Helemano Plantation, 64-1510 Kamehameha Highway Wahiawa, Hawaii 96786, (808) 935-9361**
- **30 October 2003, Makaha Resort Golf Club, 84-626 Makaha Valley Road Waianae, Hawaii 96792, (808) 695-9544**
- **4 November 2003, Turtle Bay Resort 57-091 Kamehameha Highway Kahuku, Hawaii 96731, (808) 293-8811**
- **5 November 2003, Waikoloa Beach Marriott Resort 69-275 Waikoloa Beach Drive Waikoloa, Hawaii 96738, (808) 886-8125**
- **6 November 2003, Hilo Hawaiian Hotel, 71 Banyan Drive Hilo, Hawaii 96720 (808) 935-9361**

All meetings begin with an informal open house from 5:30-6:45 pm. The formal meeting will begin at 7:00 pm and continue until 10:00 pm.

If you need special communications or seating accommodations (American sign or accessible seating, and documents in alternative formats), please contact Ms. Cindy Barger, telephone (808) 438-4812 at least 3 days before the meeting.

Please note that a Native Hawaiian language interpreter will be present at the meetings.

Public Comments on Environmental Impact Statement
Army Transformation of the 25th Infantry Division (Light) to an Interim Brigade Combat Team
Various Sites, Hawai'i

PUBLIC COMMENT MEETING SYNOPSIS

28 October 2003

1900-2040

Honolulu Country Club
1690 Ala Pu'umalu Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96819

PANEL

Colonel David Anderson
Ron Borne
Mark Katkow

FACILITATORS

Annelle Amaral
Kenneth Fukunaga
Miki Lee

HAWAIIAN-ENGLISH TRANSLATOR

Puakea Nogelmeier

ATTENDANCE

Individuals Signed In: 93
Public Commenters: 14
Written Comments Received: 7

SCHEDULE

Meeting Convened: 1900
Meeting Adjourned: 2040

COMMENTS

General Issues

- Maintain better records regarding the types and amounts of weaponry used in training areas.
- Individuals voiced support of the project.
- Individuals voiced opposition to the project.
- Dissemination of information about the specific projects was requested.
- Proposed alternatives fail to consider sites outside of Hawaii.
- The public comment process was flawed because the information in the Draft differed from the information presented in the scoping meetings.
- The training brigades and Stryker will not be used to defend the United States but will be used in third world countries against innocent people.

Land Use/Recreation

- Provide The Nature Conservancy with perpetual access to their conservation lands.
- The Army would be taking conservation and agricultural land.
- Work with non-profit organizations to acquire buffer lands adjacent to Army training areas

Cultural Issues

- Do not compromise cultural rights.

Human Health and Safety Hazards

- The Army leaves behind harmful chemicals wherever it goes.
- Forest habitat and species that are damaged by fires that spread outside of Schofield would also threaten Honouliuli Preserve. Include proper training for personnel in the wild fire management plan.

Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice

- What are the economic impacts?
- The state of Hawaii will benefit economically from Transformation.

Public Comments on Environmental Impact Statement
Army Transformation of the 25th Infantry Division (Light) to an Interim Brigade Combat Team
Various Sites, Hawai'i

PUBLIC COMMENT MEETING SYNOPSIS

29 October 2003

1900-2146

Helemano Plantation, Banquet Room

64-1510 Kamehameha Highway

Wahiawa, Hawaii 96786

PANEL

Colonel David Anderson
Ron Borne
Mark Katkow

FACILITATORS

Annelle Amaral
Miki Lee
Karen Aka

HAWAIIAN-ENGLISH TRANSLATOR

Noelani Arista

ATTENDANCE

Individuals Signed In: 54
Public Commenters: 17
Written Comments Received: 10

SCHEDULE

Meeting Convened: 1900
Meeting Adjourned: 2146

COMMENTS

General Issues

- The comment period should be extended.
- With more military expansion in the Hawaiian Islands, the islands will be a perfect target for terrorists.
- Proposed alternatives fail to consider sites outside of Hawaii.
- The Stryker Brigade Combat Team will help the United States of America.
- United States is using this means to intimidate, to continue to intimidate the Hawaiian people. These are small islands.
- Outrageous.
- This Draft EIS is too long and complicated.
- The Draft EIS does not address comments raised during the scoping period.
- The EIS does not include an investigation of constructing a CCAAC range within one of the multipurpose use ranges.

- The Programmatic Agreement should not be included as part of the EIS.
- The Draft EIS fails to consider and address a clean-up plan for military lands.
- There is very little recognition of the Launani Valley and Mililani Mauka communities when discussing the impact or potential impact of transformation from Wheeler Army Airfield and East Range.

Land Use/Recreation

- Explore acquisition of the Pupukea Paumalu Homestead to protect the training capability and also protect the natural and other resources in the area.
- Lands that area called "ceded lands" in the DEIS should be called "stolen lands".
- Denying access to areas in the vicinity of Drum Road and between Schofield and Helemano will reduce the ability of residents to enjoy the outdoors.
- The SRAA is valuable agriculture land.
- Training and operation of the proposed QTR2 Multi-purpose Qualifying Training Range on SRA will affect land use with a portion of the Honouliuli Preserve.
- During training and operation of QTR2 natural resources management and recreational activities will be restricted within certain portions of the SRAA.

Visual Resources

- No comments expressed.

Airspace

- There's been a gradual but persistent increase of military air traffic over KTA and further increases cause concern.
- The military seems to want to take the air space for exclusive use.
- An increase in helicopter flights will increase the annoyance to the community.
- Make sure that helicopters do not crash into homes.
- Airspace section of the DEIS lacks a discussion on physical hazards.
- Provide a map that clearly shows the aircraft flight tracks for local helicopter departures, IFR 06 departures and standard VFR departures.
- The U.S. Army should work closely with state and county officials to ensure there is safe and compatible use of airspace.
- It is remotely possible that an emergency situation would result in a release of ordnance or fuel into the residential community area during a training fly-by.
- There is concern over safety, number, type and location of all proposed aircraft and activity associated with the project.

Air Quality

- No comments expressed.

Noise

- Training noise from East Range will impact the Launani Valley and Mililani Mauka residential areas.

Traffic

- Alter the portion of the Helemano Trail that bisects Kaukonahua Road.
- There is already a lot of traffic.

Water Resources

- No comments expressed.

Geology, Soils, and Seismicity

- No comments expressed.

Biological/Ecological Issues

- Do not destroy endangered species.
- Do not destroy critical habitat.
- More Army training combined with fewer restoration projects creates a biological ghetto.

Cultural Issues

- Impacts on cultural resources are considered significant and mitigable according to whose standards?
- The cultural impact portion of this EIS fails to address springs as cultural resources.
- Describe how to restore sanctity to a cultural site that is destroyed.

Human Health and Safety Hazards

- The prescribed burn that occurred at Makua Military Reservation and escaped the boundaries set for the fire has many people concerned about future prescribed burns and the safety and reliability of the fire management plan.
- Fire protection and safety plans need to be available for the North Shore.
- The EIS doesn't describe how to restore areas burned by wildfire.

Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice

- Soldiers living on base do not pay taxes on the goods and services they acquire on base so that money does not go back to the community.
- When the troops get deployed the community will suffer an economic loss.
- Smoke is created on military lands and drifts into the nearby communities, affecting health of the residents.
- An increase in the number of soldiers will increase street violence, domestic violence, dust, armored vehicles, and accidents.

Public Services and Utilities

- Hawaii schools are crowded and in need of help with resources to accommodate an increase in student population.

Cumulative

- Agricultural companies and the Kahe Power plant create smoke that affects the Waianae coastline.

Public Comments on Environmental Impact Statement
Army Transformation of the 25th Infantry Division (Light) to an Interim Brigade Combat Team
Various Sites, Hawai'i

PUBLIC COMMENT MEETING SYNOPSIS

30 October 2003

1900-2400

Sheraton Makaha Resort Golf Club

84-626 Makaha Valley Road,

Waianae, Hawaii 96792

PANEL

Colonel David Anderson

Ron Borne

Mark Katkow

FACILITATORS

Annelle Amaral

Louis Chang

Miki Lee

HAWAIIAN-ENGLISH TRANSLATOR

Noelani Arista

ATTENDANCE

Individuals Signed In: 70

Public Commenters: 41

Written Comments Received: 11

SCHEDULE

Meeting Convened: 1900

Meeting Adjourned: 2400

COMMENTS

General Issues

- This Draft EIS is too long and complicated.
- Extend the public comment period to 120 days.
- Proposed alternatives fail to consider sites outside of Hawaii.
- The Draft EIS does not address comments raised during the scoping period.
- Show the treaty of annexation that exists between the United States and the Kingdom of Hawaii which allows the Army to claim the land.
- The Draft EIS fails to consider and address a clean-up plan for military lands.
- Start all over again.
- Discuss the market value of the land used by the military since the time of annexation.

- There are conflicting reports about whether or not the Stryker Brigade is transportable within 96 hours in the C-130 aircraft.
- With the Stryker Brigade in the Hawaiian Islands, the islands will be a more of a target .
- The Department of Defense issued a memorandum in 1990 that set a moratorium on new land acquisitions for training.
- The Army must not show preference for or commit funds towards an alternative.
- The EIS needs to spell out the mitigation measures, otherwise the public will not be a true part of the decision-making process as mandated by Congress because the public may not be commenting upon actual plans.
- From a Hawaiian perspective, you cannot separate land from people, people from land.
- The likely environmental impacts need to be written in simple, non-technical language for the lay reader.
- In order to respond to the concerns and some of the issues raised, the document needs to be longer.

Land Use/Recreation

- The Army contradicts itself by stating in 1997 that there is a shortfall of 70,000 acres of land for training. So does that mean that the proposed 25,000 acres is an installment of 70,000 acres that's going to be acquired in the future?
- Since 1978 agricultural land rate of loss in Hawaii was 1 percent. The Stryker Brigade will bring that up to 2.7 percent, which will reduce productive capacity, revenue and land value.

Visual Resources

- No comments expressed.

Airspace

- No comments expressed.

Air Quality

- Additional dust resulting from an increase in military training might affect coral reefs and people with respiratory ailments.

Traffic

- Young military people drive recklessly when they are off base and add to the traffic problem.

Water Resources

- The Army needs to protect the springs and the wells from the contamination of munitions constituents that are sure to enter the water tables.

Geology, Soils, and Seismicity

- Hawaiians spend more time in the dirt, more time planting, and their exposure to high levels of toxic metals in the soil will have a different effect on them than it would on those levels of exposure for somebody in Kansas.
- The soil needs to be protected from harmful constituents.

Biological/Ecological Issues

- The project would take away critical habitat for endangered species.
- Is the idea to make Hawaii into a desert?

Cultural Issues

- The draft EIS fails to recognize that cultural sites are not just piles of rocks.
- There's nothing in the DEIS that talks about the potential destruction of mana by a Stryker vehicle running over a cultural site.
- Have cultural values briefing for the soldiers before they enter society.

Human Health and Safety Hazards

- The prescribed burn that occurred at Makua Military Reservation and escaped the boundaries set for the fire has many people concerned about future prescribed burns and the safety and reliability of the fire management plan.
- The soil sampling was flawed.
- What are the rates of environmentally induced diseases in these affected areas? If there are contaminants, let's go the next step and figure out how it's affecting people. Have there any toxicology studies been done in the community? Are there any plans to treat folks if there are illnesses?
- There's no sampling off-range.
- There are a lot of diabetes and thyroid-related diseases in the area.

Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice

- Determine the actual costs of developments and what leaks out of the economy.
- Drug trafficking could increase.
- An increase in the number of soldiers will increase violence.

Public Services and Utilities

- There will be additional demands on Hawaiian Electric, the Board of Water Supply, and the refineries.
- The water supply will be taxed by bringing additional troops and their families into the state.

Cumulative

- Agricultural companies, Kahe Power plant, Campbell Industrial Park, and the industrial landfill in Nanakuli create smoke that affects the Waianae coastline.

**Public Comments on Environmental Impact Statement
Army Transformation of the 25th Infantry Division (Light) to an Interim Brigade Combat Team
Various Sites, Hawai'i**

PUBLIC COMMENT MEETING SYNOPSIS

4 November 2003

1900-2450

Turtle Bay Resort

57-091 Kamehameha Highway

Kahuku, Hawaii

PANEL

Colonel David Anderson
Ron Borne
Mark Katkow

FACILITATORS

Annelle Amaral
Karen Aka
Louis Chang

HAWAIIAN-ENGLISH TRANSLATOR

Puakea Nogelmeier

ATTENDANCE

Individuals Signed In: 121
Public Commenters: 42
Written Comments Received: 26

SCHEDULE

Meeting Convened: 1900
Meeting Adjourned: 2450

COMMENTS

General Issues

- The Army will bring 2,000 people in to the state and everyone will suffer.
- Look at the environmental issues in the surrounding communities.
- Do not build up the military or bring the Stryker Brigade here.
- 200 Strykers will put a strain on the available land resources around the island.
- The Stryker Brigade should be focused on peacekeeping and humanitarian issues.
- Locate and train in a larger uninhabited area
- The process is invalid.
- Strykers are about invasion, not defense.
- The principle that you should put forward is aloha 'aina [Love the land].
- Set new, higher standards of environmental sensitivity and responsibility.

- The mitigation measures are non-committal.
- Release Hawaii from military occupation.
- Save our natural wonders.
- Land and resources in Hawaii are too precious for the military to use.

Land Use/Recreation

- Activities at Honouliuli Preserve, hiking, and use of the motorcycle park might be impacted by the project.
- Hawaii will be losing valuable agricultural land, which will reduce the ability to live sustainably.
- The military has plenty of land in Hawaii already.

Visual Resources

- Visible fences and telecommunication antennas would reduce the visual quality of the Dillingham area.
- What does 365 tons of fugitive dust look like?

Airspace

- Air traffic was not addressed in the EIS.
- UAV may fly in close proximity to homes.

Air Quality

- The modeling shows that dust generated from the project will exceed the federal acceptable levels in a 24-hour period.
- The Army is asking that we trade health for safety.
- 365 tons of fugitive dust is a lot respiratory-wise.
- What kind of chemicals would be used to spray to mitigate fugitive dust?

Traffic

- Army vehicle use of public roadways is a concern.
- Army activities affect traffic flow on Foot Avenue at Lyman Gate.
- The tank trails are currently proposed as gravel roads but they should be hardened.
- Clean up when these 20-ton vehicles bring mud across the civilian highways.

Water Resources

- Analyze impacts of hazardous materials on groundwater.
- Soil erosion could affect nearshore waters and coral reefs and freshwater streams.
- Address deaths caused by vehicles caught in floods in the Kahuku area.

Geology, Soils, and Seismicity

- Certain activities will create a high probability of soil erosion.

Biological/Ecological Issues

- Land take a long time to recover from vehicles like the Stryker.
- Hawai'i has the most endangered species in the nation.
- There can be no assurances of the safety of biological species.

Cultural Issues

- Consult with ohana and individuals.
- The Environmental Impact Study does not address identified cultural resources.
- Consider the overall impact on social relations in the community.
- Blocking access to lands is not consistent with Hawaiian culture.

- Safeguard the land for our future generations.

Human Health and Safety Hazards

- The EIS acknowledges this past contamination but then does almost nothing on describing possible new contamination.
- Analyze impacts of hazardous materials on groundwater.
- Regarding the Kahuku area and the Dillingham area, would the antennas produce electromagnetic radiation?
- In the Kahuku Training Area the EIS states that when using short-range training ammunition there's a high risk of wild fires.

Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice

- Hawaii already has a problem financing the educational facilities that exist.

Public Services and Utilities

- Address the additional burned that will be on the utilities.
- The services provided by the state will be impacted by the integration of additional personnel and their families.

Cumulative

- Violence is cumulative.
- Address the other parcels of land that will be acquisitioned by the military services.

**Public Comments on Environmental Impact Statement
Army Transformation of the 25th Infantry Division (Light) to an Interim Brigade Combat Team
Various Sites, Hawai`i**

PUBLIC COMMENT MEETING SYNOPSIS

5 November 2003

1900-2250

Waikoloa Beach Marriott Resort

69-275 Waikoloa Beach Drive

Waikoloa, Hawaii 96738

PANEL

Colonel David Anderson
Lieutenant Colonel Fred Clarke
Ron Borne

FACILITATORS

Annelle Amaral
Miki Lee

HAWAIIAN-ENGLISH TRANSLATOR

Noelani Arista

ATTENDANCE

Individuals Signed In: 102
Public Commenters: 37
Written Comments Received: 16

SCHEDULE

Meeting Convened: 1900
Meeting Adjourned: 2250

COMMENTS

General Issues

- Translate the report into English and into Hawaiian.
- Consider including a native Hawaiian group to help resolve some of the conditions that are being addressed in the mitigation schedule.
- Clean up previous Army sites on the islands before desecrating more land.
- Show the public a live demonstration of what you will do with these large vehicles.
- Considering the quantity of lead and munitions left on the ground in places like Pohakuloa, how can you say you are good stewards of the land?
- Hotel management should let people chant.
- put in your EIS how much money you're going to put down now in bonding for cleanup, what you plan to do

- Take the Stryker Brigade into the backyard of, for instance, the Secretary of Defense.
- Take advantage of some of the area already controlled by the Army.
- Clean up.
- The criteria for determining the alternatives is too narrow.
- The military gets all the money and land and Hawaiians die on a waiting list to get what is rightfully their own homeland.
- The document is full of contradictions.

Land Use/Recreation

- There needs to be consistency with the land use designation of WPAA.

Airspace

- There is concern about the air strip the Army is building at Pohakuloa.

Air Quality

- Flying dust will be a hazard to the health of Waiki'i Ranch residents and will also cause property damage.
- Wind erosion from areas burned by wildfires should be added as an impact issue.
- Dust and inhalation of dust is a great concern for the surrounding communities.
- Airborne particulate matter is a danger to the residents that needs to be monitored and analyzed for toxic chemicals.

Noise

- These chapters are inconsistent.
- Noise levels from small arms fire and weapon simulators can not be mitigated to a reasonable level by maintaining a distance of 500 feet to 1,000 feet at night from the borders of Waiki'i Ranch.

Traffic

- The island would be better off with a larger road from the east to the west.

Geology, Soils, and Seismicity

- Soil loss is significant for PAA.
- At WPAA, the addition of heavy vehicles and warfare stimulation with explosive devices raises the risk of fire exponentially.
- There will be permanent damage to the land from the Strykers.

Biological/Ecological Issues

- To destroy the ecosystem at Pohakuloa sets a precedent.
- Some species are not yet described and may be destroyed before they can be studied.
- There needs to be a mechanism where things that are rare and endangered can be protected forever.

Cultural Issues

- Move project sites to protect cultural resources
- There needs to be a mechanism where things that are rare and endangered can be protected forever.

Human Health and Safety Hazards

- At WPAA, the addition of heavy vehicles and warfare stimulation with explosive devices raises the risk of fire exponentially.
- The wildfires impact should be upgraded to significant
- The toxic contents of the munitions and shell casings should be discussed.

Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice

- Flying dust will be a hazard to the health of Waiki'i Ranch residents and will also cause property damage.
- Religious rights have been violated by this paper.

**Public Comments on Environmental Impact Statement
Army Transformation of the 25th Infantry Division (Light) to an Interim Brigade Combat Team
Various Sites, Hawai`i**

PUBLIC COMMENT MEETING SYNOPSIS

6 November 2003

1900-2447

Hilo Hawaiian Hotel

71 Banyan Drive

Hilo, Hawaii 96720

PANEL

Colonel David Anderson
Lieutenant Colonel Fred Clarke
Ron Borne

FACILITATORS

Annelle Amaral
Lou Chang
Miki Lee

HAWAIIAN-ENGLISH TRANSLATOR

Noelani Arista

ATTENDANCE

Individuals Signed In: 124
Public Commenters: 62
Written Comments Received: 23

SCHEDULE

Meeting Convened: 1900
Meeting Adjourned: 2447

COMMENTS

General Issues

- There are no maps of the new Saddle Road extension in your document
- The organization of the document is confusing.
- Why Hawaii?
- The Stryker Brigade conflicts with Linda Lingle's plan for the promotion of a safe Hawaii for visitors.
- The Armed Services established a policy of not purchasing more land.
- Please extend the comment period.
- No Stryker Brigade.
- What is the real cost of the land being taken?
- The Stryker is very definitely an offensive weapon.

Land Use/Recreation

- Army plans for Kawaiahae Harbor as it is now delineated will close the entire harbor to all recreational use along with the recreational harbor and sailing facility that also occupies that point of land.
- A portion of the 23,000 acres is considered agricultural land of importance.
- According to local zoning laws, military use is not allowed in agricultural zones.
- The military has extensive holdings in HI.
- An important ongoing issue is compensation for land use.

Visual Resources

- Will an expansion and importation of 19-ton vehicles enhance the beauty and serenity of the islands?
- No mention is made of the impact on the astronomers on Mauna Kea.

Air Quality

- The land for your proposed expansion around Waiki'i is zoned for agriculture and conservation and has never been used by heavy vehicles, training, or munitions.
- The 1,005 heavy-duty vehicles going up the PTA trail would have a drastic effect on the nearby communities from the air pollution from emissions and dust.

Noise

- The noise associated with training could have psychological effects because it is the sound of war; the sound of people training to kill other people.
- Noise from vehicle use of the trail is a concern in the surrounding communities.
- There are no mitigations for the impacts from noise.
- More attention must be paid to the effects of noise on critical habitat areas.
- The buffer zone around the communities should be 10 miles.

Traffic

- The impacts from the proposed expansion on the new Saddle Road alignment have not been discussed.

Water Resources

- The studies cited are not current.

Geology, Soils, and Seismicity

- There is no way to restore the kind of soils that will be destroyed.

Biological/Ecological Issues

- Rare birds and critical habitat could be affected by many of the proposed training activities.

Cultural Issues

- The public has not been given the opportunity to comment on the revised Programmatic Agreement mentioned in the EIS and it is not clear which version is cited in the EIS.
- There is evidence that shows the ancient Hawaiians used the lands around Pohakuloa as a place to train their warriors and using the area to train other warriors is compatible with that tradition.
- The shaking of the earth from vehicles along the trail would affect Pu'ukohola heiau, a national historic site.
- Restricting access to native Hawaiians will remove this area from the identity of Hawaiians who are spiritually connected to the land through physical contact. How will the Native Hawaiians be compensated for this removal of their cultural heritage?

- The Army needs to make restitution for the religious and cultural sites it destroys

Human Health and Safety Hazards

- Keep the lands free from unexploded ordnance and toxic waste for generations to come.
- Clean up the areas already contaminated.
- The use of the extensive military land holdings in HI has contributed to toxicity, environmental degradation, and threats due to UXO.



Media Release



25th Infantry Division (Light) & U.S. Army, Hawaii
Public Affairs Office

For Immediate Release
Release number: 2003-11-01
Nov. 3, 2003

Public Comment Period Extended for Stryker Brigade Environmental Impact Statement

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS – The 25th Infantry Division (Light) and U.S. Army, Hawaii, have extended the public comment period for the Stryker Brigade Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) by 45 days.

The final day to receive comments is now Jan.3, 2004. The comment period is being extended to accommodate those who have expressed public concern during public meetings and written comments.

“The decision to extend the comment period is a good faith effort and it allows the public to review the document and provide feedback,” said Col. David L. Anderson, commander, U.S. Army Garrison, Hawaii.

The Army has held three public meetings with the remaining meetings taking place this week on Oahu and the Island of Hawaii. The meetings will be held on Tuesday, Nov. 4 at the Turtle Bay Resort. On the Island of Hawaii public meetings are scheduled for Wednesday, Nov. 5 at the Waikoloa Beach Marriott Resort and Thursday, Nov 6 at the Hilo Hawaiian Hotel.

All meetings will begin with an Informal Open House from 5:30 p.m. to 6:45 p.m. The Formal meetings to listen to public comments will be held from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m., or later if required.

The Draft EIS can be reviewed at the SBCT website <http://www.SBCTEIS.com>.

For further information please contact Major Stacy Bathrick, Public Affairs Officer, 25th Infantry Division (Light) & u.s. Army, Hawaii, (808) 655-2918 or Captain Kathleen Turner, Media Relations Officer, 25th Infantry Division (Light) & U.S. Army, Hawaii, (808) 655-8729.

APPENDIX C

SBCT ARMY TRANSFORMATION

A. Major Elements and Features of an SBCT Brigade

- *Infantry Battalions.* Supported by combined arms integration across the Brigade that extends into the rifle companies, the motorized infantry battalions are the primary maneuver elements within the SBCT. The three-battalion formation within the SBCT provides force robustness, provides reserves for enhanced operational flexibility, and permits a larger area of operations (AO). Internal to the infantry battalions, the incorporation of snipers, mobile gun systems, mortars, and Striker-equipped fire support teams provides the appropriate systems required for combined arms integration vital to support dismounted operations by squads, platoons and companies, including dispersed actions.
- *Reconnaissance, Surveillance, and Target Acquisition (RSTA) Squadron.* The RSTA squadron is a unique organization developed specifically to satisfy a set of unique operational requirements. As the SBCT's primary source of combat information, the squadron supports the development of situational understanding, empowering the SBCT to anticipate, forestall, and dominate threats, ensuring mission accomplishment through decisive action and freedom of maneuver. The squadron seeks to see, know, and understand the operational environment in detail, instead of applying traditional reconnaissance, focused primarily on enemy forces, with the objective of creating an umbrella of understanding across the Area of Operations. The squadron consists of three reconnaissance troops, each of which includes Javelin anti-armor and 120 mm mortar support. The RSTA surveillance troop incorporates a UAV platoon, a ground sensor platoon, and an Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) reconnaissance platoon. The UAVs enable the unit to expand its vision without helicopters. The NBC element provides the SBCT's core capability for detection and early warning of chemical and radiological contaminants, plus some forms of biological agents.
- *Anti-tank (AT) Company.* The AT company comprises the SBCT's primary tank-killing capability by providing stand-off fires against enemy armor. The company increases SBCT flexibility and improves its survivability, particularly in open terrain. The company consists of three platoons, each with four long-range, Tube-launched, Optically-tracked, Wire-guided missile, BGM-71 (TOW IIB) systems mounted on IAVs.
- *Field Artillery Battalion.* The artillery organization organic to the SBCT, while required to provide supporting fires, is focused sharply on the requirement to conduct responsive, proactive counter-battery fires. The SBCT will be organized with a field artillery battalion equipped with the M777, light weight, 155mm towed Howitzer until the Army develops an IAV-based system.
- *Engineer Company.* Given the significance of tactical mobility to successful operations, the engineer company is optimized for mobility support.
- *Signal Company.* The SBCT signal company provides the communications backbone required to support distributed operations within urban and complex terrain across potentially significant distances, as well as the organic linkages required for effective communications. Beyond-line of sight communications connectivity is essential to force effectiveness. Networking through satellite communications enables access to the global information grid and facilitates reachback for information. The signal company is optimized to meet the SBCT's small-scale contingency optimized requirements.
- *Military Intelligence (MI) Company.* The MI Company essentially operates as an extension of the brigade S-2 staff for the internal and external management of intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) collection assets. It provides analysis to support the development of the SBCT common

operational picture, targeting/effects, and intelligence preparation of the battlefield. The company has the organic systems necessary to interface with ISR systems resident at the division, Army Forces, Joint, theater, and national levels and supports the tactical human intelligence activities required in the small-scale contingency environment.

- *Brigade Support Battalion (BSB).* The Brigade Support Battalion is designed to perform distribution-based, centralized logistics functions in accordance with current combat service support (CSS) concepts. Its effectiveness stems from the employment of the latest advances in CSS command and control measures, enhanced CSS situational understanding, and the exploitation of regionally available resources through joint, multinational, host nation, or contract sources. The small size of the battalion significantly minimizes the logistical footprint in the SBCT Area of Operations.
- *Brigade Headquarters and Headquarters Company.* The SBCT headquarters, comprising command and staff personnel, executes command, control, information management, fires/effects coordination, maneuver support, sustainment, and communications functions to enable the command to plan, prepare, and execute its assigned mission. The headquarters company provides administrative support to the headquarters.

B. Stryker Vehicle Variants

The Interim Armored Vehicle Family of Vehicles	
ICV – Infantry Carrier Vehicle	
	The ICV provides protected transport for an infantry squad and direct fire support during dismounted assault. Its remote weapon station may be equipped with either an M2 .50 caliber machine gun or MK 19 40mm grenade launcher. The ICV may also be equipped with Javelin missiles. It has a top speed of 60 mph on improved roads.
MGS – Mobile Gun System	
	The MGS provides rapid and lethal direct fire to support assaulting infantry and to destroy enemy vehicles, equipment, and hardened positions. It has a low-profile turret and is equipped with the M68A1 105 mm cannon with autoloader, as well as a coaxially-operated 7.62 mm machine gun.
ATGM – Anti-Tank Guided Missile	
	The ATGM variant fires the unit's heavy anti-tank missiles to destroy high-value threat targets at extended ranges in order to defeat enemy armor before the enemy can return effective fire. The ATGM fires the TOW IIB missile (BGM-71).
MC – Mortar Carrier	
	The MC provides accurate and lethal high-angle fire to support operations in complex terrain and urban environments. The MC accommodates a 120 mm mortar system that fire a full family of mortar ammunition while mounted.
CV – Commander's Vehicle	
	The CV provides an operational platform for elements of command within the unit. The CV integrates the Command, Control, Computers, and Communications, and Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) equipment for the unit commanders. It has the ability to access aircraft power and antenna systems to plan missions aboard transport aircraft while enroute to operational theaters.
MEV – Medical Evacuation Vehicle	
	The MEV is the primary ambulance platform. The MEV provides the mounted capability to transport four patients in standard NATO litters or six ambulatory patients in addition to an ambulance team of three soldiers. The MEV provides protection for the patient and medical team and enhances the medical care in a protected environment with adequate lighting and accessible medical equipment.
FSV – Fire Support Vehicle	
	The FSV provides enhanced surveillance, target acquisition, target identification, target designation, and communications supporting the combat unit with "first round" fire-for-effect capability. It integrates the current M707 Striker Mission Equipment Package. The FSV provides the Fire Support Team (FIST) with the capability to automate command and control functions, to perform fire support planning, directing, controlling, and cross-functional area coordination, and execution.
RV – Reconnaissance Vehicle	
	The RV provides an effective platform for Reconnaissance, Surveillance, and Target Acquisition (RSTA) squadrons and battalion scouts to perform reconnaissance and surveillance operations. The RV is the key enabler for both sensor and human intelligence operations. The RV accommodates a squad of six and one augmentee.

The Interim Armored Vehicle Family of Vehicles	
NBC RV – <i>Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) Reconnaissance Vehicle</i>	
	The NBC RV provides NBC situational awareness to increase the combat power of the combat organization. The core of the NBC RV is its onboard-integrated NBC sensor suite and integrated meteorological system. An NBC position overpressure system that minimizes cross-contamination of samples and detection instruments provides crew protection and allows extended operations while soldiers are wearing protective clothing.
ESV – <i>Engineer Support Vehicle</i>	
	The ESV provides the engineer squad with highly mobile, protected transport to decisive locations on the battlefield. Integrated into the ESV are current obstacle neutralization and lane marking systems and mine detection devices.

C. SBCT Operational Concepts and Tactical Operations

SBCT Operational Concepts

- *Multi-dimensional.* The SBCT will execute future operations in a battlespace that is much more multi-dimensional than before. In addition to the classical parameters of depth, width, height (to include space) and time, the SBCT must dominate the electromagnetic spectrum to assure uninterrupted information flow and to degrade/deny that same data flow to its adversaries. Political, economic, legal, social, and cultural aspects of the battlespace environment must be accounted for more completely and at lower levels than in previous eras, particularly when confronting a nontraditional, asymmetric enemy.
- *Linear and Non-Linear Framework.* While retaining the ability to operate linearly, the SBCT will use advances in information and mobility capabilities to operate routinely in a non-linear manner. Depending on the nature and evolution of the contingency, conditions may require the SBCT to operate in a continuum of linear, contiguous operations, or, to conduct nonlinear operations, with tactical actions separated spatially, but focused with respect to timing and purpose against key enemy capabilities and assets.
- *Precision.* Organic and reach-back ISR capabilities must enable the SBCT to identify and focus on enemy centers of gravity, decisive points, and key capabilities. Given that orientation, the SBCT applies its capabilities to locate/attack targets precisely, to execute precision maneuver (timing, objective, routes), to achieve precise effects (lethal and non-lethal) against key enemy capabilities and resources in order to rapidly break down the enemy's will and his defensive/offensive schemes. Against an asymmetric adversary, precision includes the capability to rapidly identify the best means of influencing enemy behavior and synchronizing military and nonmilitary elements of power to achieve the precise effects desired by the commander to compel the enemy to change his behavior and respond predictably to SBCT actions.
- *Simultaneity.* Evolving doctrinal concepts call for simultaneous attack of critical targets throughout the battlespace, synchronizing all source fires with exploitative maneuver. Enhanced situational understanding, outstanding tactical mobility, internetted combined arms, and organizational agility provide the means for the SBCT to conduct synchronized, simultaneous, combined arms attacks throughout its Area of Operations. The Brigade can also execute the less demanding requirements of a deliberately sequenced campaign. Against a non-traditional enemy, simultaneity includes the concurrent application of military force with other non-military elements of power to achieve desired effects. The nature of small-scale contingencies will often demand that the SBCT conduct combat operations simultaneously with the execution of stability and support tasks, to include population and area control, support to humanitarian operations and peace enforcement.
- *Distributed Operations.* Distributed operations consist of those activities and functions executed simultaneously throughout the depth, width, and height of the area of operations. They are conducted concurrently against multiple decisive points, rather than one decisive point, or a series of decisive points in sequence. Distributed operations are further divided into shaping, decisive, and sustainment operations, which are also conducted simultaneously across the battlespace. The SBCT is equipped, manned, and trained to operate within this battlefield framework.

The discussions below regarding SBCT shaping and decisive operations apply most directly to small-scale contingency operations. The main points are also relevant to its participation in major theater war, but the SBCT's overall responsibilities for shaping and decision are considerably reduced given the larger scale and longer duration of a major campaign.

- *Shaping Operations.* Shaping operations are those military activities that set the conditions for decisive operations. Responding to a small-scale contingency, the SBCT may conduct shaping operations prior to combat operations by means of early deployment, movement to within employment range (i.e., poised for entry), information operations, and other activities intended to influence the enemy's will and his assessment of his chances for success, with the goal of deterrence. Once combat is joined, shaping operations occur concurrently with decisive operations. Together, shaping and decisive operations overwhelm the enemy's centers of gravity and deprive the enemy of the ability and/or will to fight. With a traditional, symmetric enemy, SBCT capabilities for early entry and exploitation of joint effects coordinated through the division considerably enhance its ability to contribute to shaping the battlespace at operational and tactical levels. The SBCT can conduct feints, demonstrations, other offensive information operations, extended reconnaissance, and integrated maneuver and shaping fires to place the enemy at a disadvantage. It can isolate, neutralize, or destroy critical combat, command and control, intelligence, and logistical elements of the enemy force, deny the enemy's use of key terrain or resources, and prevent the enemy from achieving initial objectives or setting conditions favorable to his plans. SBCT shaping operations degrade or destroy key enemy capabilities, posture him for failure, set conditions for success, and shorten the timeline to decision. When dealing with a non-conforming, asymmetric adversary, SBCT shaping operations assume a broader nature. Centers of gravity and decisive points for asymmetric adversaries are more difficult to determine. How best to affect the perspectives and will of the enemy is not always clear at the outset. In many situations, military capabilities will not constitute the primary vulnerabilities or best means of influencing the asymmetric adversary. As a result, the traditional approach of employing lethal and non-lethal effects to degrade/destroy specific enemy capabilities is not sufficient in itself to shape the battlespace and affect the enemy's will. A more holistic approach is required. Other measures and activities encompassing all elements of national power—diplomatic, economic, and information (media, public affairs)—must be fully synchronized with military operations from tactical to strategic level.
- *Decisive Operations.* Military operations that compel the enemy to submit to one's will are decisive operations. Achieving decision against symmetric adversaries in the foreseeable future will still require Army forces to seize, secure, and control terrain and to repel, eject, kill, or capture enemy forces. Decisive operations depend primarily upon the simultaneous, synchronized delivery of precision fires and effects, coupled with exploitative maneuver, that leave the enemy incapable of physical or moral resistance. When employed within its optimal small-scale contingency operational environment, it is possible that SBCT shaping operations can transition quickly to decisive operations without reinforcement by follow-on forces, although reinforcing by additional decisive forces will be the norm. The SBCT is best suited to be applied against decisive points in urban and complex terrain where it will exploit its core capabilities for close combat and dismounted assault, empowered by situational understanding. Asymmetric warfare focuses whatever comparative advantages one side has against the other side's relative vulnerabilities or weaknesses. A defining and distinguishing aim of asymmetric warfare is to create conditions where an enemy's relative advantage cannot be applied, is degraded or is neutralized. For the asymmetric adversary, decisive operations are those operations that compel the enemy to cease resistance and agree to seek conflict resolution through a negotiated settlement. In this context, decisive operations extend further in time (beyond a cease-fire, for example) to include the post-conflict stability operations required to insure that negotiations and implemented political solutions take place in a controlled environment and lead to long-term stability. For the SBCT, decisive operations against an asymmetric adversary are characterized by integrated, multi-dimensional activities of similar scope and quality to shaping operations.

SBCT Tactical Operations

The SBCT is capable of executing any doctrinal tactical mission in complex and urban terrain. However, as a strategically deployable, full spectrum combat force available as a “first responder” to burgeoning crises, the SBCT has a pronounced offensive orientation. Its key operational capabilities in the areas of mobility, dismounted assault, and enhanced situational understanding/information superiority, although highly applicable to defensive situations, are deliberately designed to enhance its offensive power, with the clear benefits attendant thereto for deterrence, conflict prevention, containment, or conflict resolution. When employed in the circumstances for which it is optimized, the SBCT can achieve decision as an integral component with the joint contingency force. Centuries of military history instruct that decision most often follows the offense, rarely the defense. Accordingly, the SBCT’s offensive orientation is necessary, particularly given the projected nature of the international security environment and the expected conditions of the SBCT’s employment.

Nevertheless, the SBCT may be required to assume the defense temporarily in a small-scale contingency environment. In addition, some elements of the SBCT may assume a defensive posture while the Brigade as a whole conducts offensive operations. In those situations, the SBCT and its subordinate elements will execute existing doctrinal principles for an effective defense. Overall, the SBCT will purposefully exploit its dismount strength, highly mobile and lethal infantry carriers and support systems, and reach-back capabilities for joint fires/effects, to conduct a mobile defense. Enabled by RSTA operations that unveil and anticipate the enemy’s plan, a mobile defense best permits the SBCT to counter the enemy’s moves, deprives the enemy of initiative, and enables rapid and seamless transition to the offense at the earliest opportunity. The organization is not suited to conduct a long-term static defense; however, it is capable of doing so with augmentation, primarily additional lethal, CSS, and survivability capabilities.

As a motorized force, the SBCT is designed for fast-paced, distributed operations. Typically (non-augmented), it operates within an Area of Operations of approximately 50 kilometers by 50 kilometers. Distributed operations within the umbrella of situational awareness created by the RSTA squadron, and other sources permit the SBCT to dominate its entire Area of Operations and to dispose forces in the most effective manner. The RSTA squadron disperses throughout the entire Area of Operations to develop situational understanding. Normally, the infantry battalions will operate within smaller areas, non-contiguous to each other; constituent rifle companies and platoons may also be dispersed within the battalion areas (as may RSTA units), consistent with mission and situational factors.

Effects-based fires represent an emerging operational, organizational, and doctrinal evolution within the Army regarding the planning and employment of fires and effects. In the past, Army fires were platform and system oriented. Fires were planned based largely on the availability of indirect weapon systems organic to or assigned to support the organization. As such, fire planning tended to focus more on positioning and allocating weapons systems, munitions, and servicing targets, rather than achieving specified effects in time and space. The development of precision munitions and better non-lethal capabilities, coupled with advances in range, communications, and improved capabilities for routine employment of non-organic and joint service assets, are collectively leading to an orientation on effects rather than the systems that deliver fires.

The organizational and operational concept for the SBCT focuses on the employment of the brigade in small-scale contingency operations, the environment for which it is optimized. However, the SBCT is capable of operating throughout the entire range of Army operations, from less intensive stability and support operations to major theater war.

Full spectrum utility requires the SBCT to acquire additional capabilities through the process of augmentation, defined as the addition of units or elements that execute tasks or functions not resident within the SBCT (e.g., adding armor, air defense, military police, or aviation elements).

Augmentation is normally achieved by task organization from assets within the division, based on analysis of the division's mission. Type and extent of augmentation is determined by several factors. As with normal task organizations, the period of the augmentation is dependent upon the phase of operation and upon the tasks, missions, and objectives assigned to the SBCT within the overall division mission.

- When deployed as part of a light division, the SBCT extends the tactical mobility available to the division commander and increases the organic firepower available to support dismounted infantry assaults. As the most mobile, lethal, and survivable element within a light division, the SBCT is likely to be employed as the main effort within the division. It may therefore receive the large share of divisional resources elements such as combat engineers to assist mobility in offensive operations, an aviation task to expand combined arms capabilities and extend the range of its reconnaissance, surveillance and security, and air defense to insure its protection against enemy air threats.
- When deployed as part of a heavy division, the SBCT is the first to deploy, facilitating the arrival of the remainder of the division by consolidating and extending the security of entry points, accelerating the closure of the entire division in theater. The SBCT, with its increased tactical and operational mobility, when not in contact, adds dimension to the capabilities of the heavy division. However, given the differences between the IAV-based SBCT and the M1/M2-based heavy ground maneuver formations, the SBCT does require force tailoring. With augmentation, the SBCT is a full participant in heavy division combat operations. It can form part of the division's main effort, execute the supporting attack, act as the division reserve, conduct economy of force operations, or conduct operations in complex/urban terrain while other division elements operate within open and mixed terrain. Additional artillery is likely to be required to compensate for limitations of direct fire to conduct offensive operations against mechanized and armored threats. Division artillery must provide higher priority for proactive counterfires to enhance the SBCT's survivability versus the threat arrayed against the division. In short, the Brigade provides additional capabilities but also consumes capabilities of divisional resources elements.

Regardless of environment, certain principles and consequences govern the nature of augmentation and its effect on the SBCT. Augmenting units do not require extensive training to operate with the SBCT. They will operate as they are organized, trained and equipped, executing tasks in accordance with their own Mission Essential Task List. Augmentation will be mission and situation dependent. Although augmentation elements may be pre-packaged (in task forces) from the point of view of planning, every contingency is characterized by unique requirements. Any augmentation packages task organized to the SBCT must include additional CSS structure and capability. The SBCT's CSS structure is not sufficient to accept increased sustainment requirements without itself being augmented. Similarly, augmentation packages may need to be accompanied by tailored staff support in order to expand the ability of the SBCT headquarters to execute effective command and control.

Augmentation would be required for many major theater war and stability and support operations situations.

- Major theater war presumes the presence of large enemy forces with some measure of symmetry to US forces with respect to air and ground capabilities, including, in particular, high performance aircraft, attack aviation, mechanized formations, cruise/theater ballistic missiles, extensive precision rocket and cannon artillery, and chemical/biological munitions. The terrain in which the SBCT would operate may vary from open and rolling to mixed complex/urban. When employed in this environment, it must acquire additional capabilities for lethality, survivability, and sustainability. Augmentation packages required for major theater war may include the following kinds of forces and capabilities: armor/anti-armor, reconnaissance, fires and effects, aviation, air and missile defense, maneuver support (through additional engineer and military police resources), chemical, and CSS.

- Stability and support operations (SASO) (“the use of military capabilities for any purpose other than war”) cover a broad range of military activities, including combating terrorism, support to counter-drug operations, nation assistance, noncombatant evacuation, peace operations, show of force, support to insurgencies or counterinsurgencies, humanitarian assistance, foreign humanitarian assistance, and domestic support operations. SASO normally entail a combination of actions and operations within a single Area of Operations. SASO can be long or short in duration, unilateral or multilateral, domestic or foreign, developmental or coercive. They will often be joint and multinational. As a rule, these operations are governed by restrictive rules of engagement and are more sensitive to political considerations than higher-end military operations. SASO can be initiated under very short timelines or they may involve extended warning and preparation. In some stability and support operations, the Army will be in a support role to another US agency or international organization. Finally, these operations can be carried out in a permissive, relatively benign environment, or they can involve the threat or actual conduct of tactical combat operations. When committed to SASO, the SBCT is expected to take the role of a "combat guarantor force" that provides security and protection to forces and agencies charged with the core SASO mission. The SBCT must preserve its basic combat power in order to fulfill its expected mission, but, as in every contingency operation, situational factors will determine precisely how the SBCT will be scaled, augmented, or otherwise mission-tailored. Substantial elements in the SBCT are already well suited to a SASO environment, particularly the infantry battalions, the RSTA squadron, and the command's communications structure (including signal and MI companies). However, some SBCT augmentation is likely required in the following areas: aviation, air defense, effects coordination, maneuver support (through engineers and military police assets), chemical, and CSS.

D. Training Exercises and Scenarios Occurring in Hawai‘i

Training Exercises

- *Map exercise (MAPEX)*. The MAPEX portrays military situations on maps and overlays. It requires a minimum number of support personnel and may be conducted in garrison or in the field. Communications equipment may be used. A MAPEX helps the commander train his staff and leaders in planning, coordinating, and executing operations tasks on map boards, chalkboards, training mock-ups, and sand tables. A MAPEX trains soldiers and leaders to function as an effective team, exchanges information, prepare and give appraisals, make recommendations and decisions, prepare plans and issue orders, and coordinate execution of orders.
- *Tactical Exercise Without Troops (TEWT)*. The TEWT is conducted on actual terrain with unit leaders and staffs, without soldiers. A TEWT allows a battalion task force or company commander to train his staff and subordinate leaders. It also allows him to analyze, plan, and present how he would conduct an operation on the actual terrain. Because only the battle staff and selected support personnel are involved, the TEWT is an inexpensive way to familiarize leaders with an area of operations. A TEWT can be used to train personnel to analyze terrain, employ units according to terrain analysis, emplace weapons systems to best support the unit's mission, prepare and validate plans, and to plan combat support and combat service support operations.
- *Fire Coordination Exercise (FCX)*. The FCX is used to train the combined arms team chain of command and related fire control elements to rapidly synchronize fires on the battlefield. The exercise can use reduced-scale targets and training facilities to depict combat situations. The chain of command must respond in the form of maneuver and fire coordination techniques and procedures. Each subunit is represented by a single weapon system, which can be equipped with a subcaliber device and commanded by a platoon or section leader. Commanders use FCXs to develop the chain of command into a team, synchronize fires within the combined arms team, train the chain of command prior to a live fire exercise, exercise the communications net, assist in integrating new weapons system, and portray a rapidly changing situation for the chain of command to react to. FCXs are normally used to train from platoon through-battalion level.
- *Command Post Exercise (CPX)*. The CPX may be conducted in garrison or in the field. It requires the establishment of the command post. When compared with the MAPEX or TEWT, it represents a greater commitment of soldiers' time and resources. A CPX is an expanded MAPEX for staff and all commanders to lead and control tactical operations by using tactical communications systems. Normal battlefield distances between command posts may be reduced. A CPX trains commanders and staff to build teamwork and cohesion, exchange information by proper reporting in accordance with tactical standing operating procedures (SOPs), prepare plans and orders, establish and employ tactical communications, displace headquarters and command posts, and integrate synchronized battlefield operating systems. While battalions and companies may participate in a CPX as part of a larger force, they also may conduct internal CPXs.
- *Situation Training Exercise (STX)*. STXs are mission-related, limited exercises designed to train one collective task, or a group of related tasks and drills, through practice. STXs teach the standard, preferred method for carrying out the task. They are more flexible than drills and usually include drills, leader tasks, and soldier tasks. STXs may be modified, based on the unit Mission Essential Task List, or expanded to meet special mission requirements. The company commander trains STXs and other similar exercises while platoons execute combat and crew drills. The battalion commander does the same for company exercises. The battalion commander assigns his staff to evaluate and assist with the STX. The STX's final objective is to prepare units for larger scale exercises.

Prerequisite training for the STX is progressive with heavy emphasis on drills. “Close-in” or local training follows with drills executed in a tactical setting using multiple integrated laser engagement systems (MILES).

- *Command Field Exercise (CFX)*. The CFX lies on a scale between the CPX and Field Training Exercises (FTX) (see below). The CFX can be a backup for the FTX if maneuver damage, weather, or other factors prohibit a planned FTX. The CFX is an FTX with reduced unit and vehicle density, but with full combat arms, combat support, and combat service support elements. For example, a platoon leader in his vehicle represents the entire platoon. CFXs provide vehicles for training leaders and staff with full command, control, communications, and logistical systems. They sharpen unit skills in such areas as intelligence, fire support, rear area operations, and command, control, and communications. A CFX can train as much, or as little, of the unit as necessary, depending on the commander's assessment and training objectives.
- *Logistical Coordination Exercise (LCX)*. LCXs allow leaders to become proficient at conducting unit sustainment operations such as supply, transportation, medical, personnel replacement, maintenance, and graves registration. LCXs provide hands-on opportunities to deal with combat-related challenges of these activities. Through LCXs, leaders develop SOPs essential to effective task accomplishment. An LCX clarifies key elements of a battalion, squadron, or task force logistics apparatus, exercises the flow of logistical information, incorporates a tactical war game that produces a wide variety of logistical requirements, and exercises the communications network.
- *Field Training Exercise (FTX)*. FTXs are conducted under simulated combat conditions in the field. FTXs fully integrate the total force in a realistic combat environment. They involve combat arms, combat support, and combat service support units. FTXs encompass such training as battle drills, crew drills, and STXs to reinforce soldier and collective training integration. They are used to train the commander, staff, subordinate units, and attached elements to move and maneuver units realistically, employ organic weapons systems effectively, build teamwork and cohesion, plan and coordinate supporting fires, and plan and coordinate logistical activities to support tactical operations.
- *Live Fire Exercise (LFX)*. LFXs are resource-intensive events in which units maneuver and employ organic and supporting weapons systems using full-service ammunition. LFXs may integrate all combat arms, combat support, and combat service support elements. Since extensive range and resource requirements usually limit LFXs to platoon and company team levels, their principal focus is on unit and weapons integration at company team level. LFXs provide realistic training on collective and soldier skills in such areas as, fire control and distribution, command and control in a noisy, confusing environment, individual movement techniques, integration of all fire support assets, small-unit tactics, weapons, demolitions, and other pyrotechnics not used in other exercises, and safety awareness.
- *Reconnaissance Training In Kawaihoa Training Area*. Dismounted training in Kawaihoa Training Area is conducted by Legacy units at present and will also be conducted by elements of the SBCT. Typical operations involve small groups, from squad to platoon strength (3 to 50 soldiers). No live fire is involved, and vehicles are not typically used. The training is conducted between 20 and 40 times per year, in daytime and at night. Unit movement during dismounted training activities may consist of soldiers in tactical (when contact with an enemy is likely) and non-tactical (when contact with an enemy is not likely) formations moving in a predetermined direction to accomplish a mission. Maneuver also entails the set-up of temporary defensive positions to repel an enemy attack. Defensive positions may consist of soldiers lying in concealed positions and designating fire zones.

During extended maneuver training, soldiers may sleep in the field. To avoid detection and allow for quick displacement, tents are not set up during light infantry maneuvers.

- *Company combined arms live fire exercises (CALFEXs).* All infantry companies are required to conduct at least one CALFEX annually. The following subsections describe, in general terms, a company-level CALFEX.

Movement to the CALFEX Site—Moving an infantry company to the CALFEX site typically involves approximately 150 persons and supporting elements via 10 to 15 military vehicles. Movements are scheduled to avoid peak commuter and school transit hours. Travel may be in convoys or individual vehicles dispersed throughout the traffic flow. Aviation units fly out to the CALFEX site at scheduled times prescribed in the training scenario.

The unit ammunition section from the battalion support platoon draws ammunition to be used for the exercise at the ammunition storage point at WAAF, at the naval magazines at Lualualei, or at West Loch, where ammunition types for military units in Hawai'i are stored in specially designed facilities. Any unused ammunition must be returned at the end of the exercise.

Vehicles used to transport ammunition must pass a rigorous safety inspection before they are allowed to enter any ammunition storage facility. All personnel involved in transporting ammunition are trained in accordance with Army, federal, and state standards and are certified to transport hazardous materials. Artillery and mortar ammunition are packed separately from ignition fuses to preclude accidental detonations. In addition, all ammunition is stored in specialized packing materials designed to withstand an impact 15 times greater than the force of gravity, which further reduces the risk of accidental explosion. All vehicles used in moving ammunition are powered by diesel fuel or JP-8, fuels that are much less volatile than gasoline. These factors contribute to substantially reducing the risk of explosion in a vehicle accident.

Preparation and Dry Fire—Exercise units arrive at the training site and bivouac in designated areas near roadways. Their ammunition is stored at ammunition supply points in the vicinity of the exercise and are guarded throughout the exercise period. Soldiers subsist on prepackaged meals, ready-to-eat or on delivered hot foods, and they use portable toilets. Pop-up targets and blast simulators are sometimes placed in the training area to replicate contact with the enemy.

Unit leaders receive briefings from range division staff on the locations of threatened and endangered species and habitat, locations of known cultural resource sites, fire hazards, and fire prevention measures and procedures. Where necessary, the scenario is modified to reduce the risk of fire or other damage to the environment.

Various measures and procedures may be used to deal with the threat of fires. Soldiers from the unit may be designated as firefighters and in the event of a fire can be immediately withdrawn from training and dedicated to assisting professionally trained firefighters. A helicopter dedicated to firefighting may be on call. Smoking may be permitted only in the administrative bivouac site or other designated areas. In the event of fire at any location, the unit takes all appropriate actions to put out the fire.

Live fire exercise—The company generally moves with three platoons of approximately 30 to 40 men (or nine squads of five to ten men each, plus personnel operating machine guns and support personnel) toward the objectives. The soldiers in the first squad in the lead platoon fire their rifles and machine guns at the objective or target. The mortar section fires its 60mm mortars at the target while the lead platoon moves toward it. When the lead platoon makes contact with the target, the

platoon leader moves the squads to a position of advantage and, by spreading out the soldiers to ensure that they can hit every target, gains fire superiority over the “enemy.”

Most exercises present advancing platoons with the problem of trench lines, mine fields (simulated), and concertina wire obstacles. Confronted with these situations, platoons must practice the skills required to enter and clear a trench line, to conduct a company deliberate attack, to conduct a platoon and squad attack, to knock out a bunker, and to conduct an initial breach of a mine field/obstacle. Some simulated minefields will be cleared with the aid of engineers attached to the company. Bangalore torpedoes (10-foot (3-meter)) tubes filled with explosives) may be used to blast routes through such locations.

Upon seizing their objectives, units must prepare for any counterattack. A company commander may direct the emplacement of Claymore mines (small, command-detonated antipersonnel mines) in front of the unit. If artillery is employed in the scenario, the company commander may distribute its fire preparatory to the attack or direct its fire toward a target to suppress counterattack. The commander may also direct the company’s anti-armor section to position their missile launchers to prevent any enemy tanks from overrunning the just taken objective.

Company-level scenarios can be modified to include additional training opportunities and combat elements. Helicopters may be used for air assault. Troops in observation and attack helicopters may fire their guns into designated impact areas in support of ground troop movement. Helicopters may also be sling-loaded with vehicles and equipment for the company’s use. Artillery support is an integral part of combined arms training. The size of the howitzer (155mm or 105mm), a cannon that combines certain characteristics of guns and mortars, depends on the range being used. A typical exercise involves at least two gun sections.

Scenarios are typically conducted both day and night in order to complete a training evaluation to Army standard.

Conclusion of training—After the CALFEX is complete, units remove any target equipment they may have provided, gather brass casings from spent rounds, remove litter, and otherwise make every effort to restore the range to its condition prior to their use. Explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) specialists destroy all unexploded ordnance. Ordnance normally is destroyed where it is found, whether from the training being conducted or from earlier exercises. No known dud rounds are left in place at the conclusion of a training exercise.

Training Scenarios

- *Force-on-Force (FOF) Operations.* These operations involve armed clashes between two organized forces, up to brigade-level. Activities include dismounted ground maneuvers during day and night, helicopter operations day and night, operation of wheeled and tracked vehicles, establishment of field command centers, establishment of operating sites for logistics and aviation units, and preparation of field fortifications. There is a continuous movement of aircraft, vehicles, and troops within the training area during FOF operations. The multiple integrated laser engagement systems (MILES), blank ammunition and artillery, flares, and other pyrotechnic devices may be used extensively to simulate live fire during FOF operations.
- *Military Operations on Urbanized Terrain (MOUT).* These operations provide realistic training in third world urban warfare scenarios. MOUT facilities typically represent several kinds of properties that might be encountered by soldiers and leaders, such as a city complex, an airfield, and a military

compound. FOF training for light infantry and Special Forces can be conducted throughout MOUT facilities using MILES. Depending of training complex capabilities, precision engagement live-fire training may be conducted in buildings in a MOUT complex.

- *Special Forces*. Special Forces training concentrates on clandestine, cover, and low-visibility techniques used to gather intelligence data on a target or to conduct limited offensive strikes.
- *Military Operations Other Than War (MOOTW)*. Training exercises for MOOTW include activities that occur during peace time and war time and consist of a variety of tasks such as Special Forces Operations, peace-keeping, and peace-enforcement actions. These training activities emphasize military interactions with civilians-on-the-battlefield and MOUT, with limited FOF training. Exercises are often conducted at specially-constructed villages that replicate population centers in third world countries.

E. Army Transformation Overview

Army Transformation

The following information provides an overview of the foundation for and processes underlying Army Transformation.

Concept. Army Transformation is a multi-year, phased, synchronized effort approach throughout the operational force and the institutional Army to translate the Army Vision from concept to reality in the most efficient and effective manner.

During transformation, the Army will retain its Legacy Forces (the present operational force assets) until their scheduled transformation. The Army will modernize and sustain selected legacy formations to maintain essential capabilities in support of the National Command Authority. While maintaining readiness, the Army will simultaneously design and field new Interim and Objective Forces, both of which will respond to the near-term capabilities gap and, ultimately, provide for a more strategically responsive Army.

Deliberate, synchronized transformation entails three simultaneous efforts: (1) maintenance of a trained and ready force capable of fighting and winning the Nation's wars, (2) transformation of the operational force, and (3) transformation of the institutional Army. These three efforts will proceed based on a strategy involving a series of decisions. Each decision will be based on stated objectives and the achievement of associated conditions that will have to be met before implementing subsequent decisions.

Characteristics of Transformed Forces. Transformation seeks to fulfill the Army Vision which provides for an Objective Force that has the characteristics of being more responsive, deployable, agile, versatile, lethal, survivable, and sustainable. All transformation efforts will proceed in a controlled and coordinated fashion to implement changes necessary to achieve these characteristics. The following are the seven force characteristics described in the Army Vision that will drive the transformation process.

- *Responsiveness.* Responsiveness requires the ability, within hours of a decision, to put forces where needed on the ground, supported by air and naval forces, to directly affect the outcome of a situation or crisis. The force must be prepared to accomplish its mission regardless of the environment, nature, or scope of the proposed operation, or other commitments. It should have a demonstrated capability to deter a prudent adversary. Also required is a capability for preemptive, not just reactive, employment to influence and shape the outcome of the crisis. If required, the force should have the ability to respond through use of force from low to high intensity. Responsiveness pertains not only to the operational force. For instance, the mobilization process must be responsive to ensure access to the entire force in a timely manner.
- *Deployability.* Strategic deployability is critical: The Army must have the speed to confront enemies before they can attain their goals. The Army needs to be able to put forces in place that will change an adversary's decision calculus. Doing so can create the opportunity to avert conflict through deterrence. The Army has established a requirement to have a combat brigade on the ground with 96 hours (4 days), a division within 120 hours (5 days), and five divisions within 30 days. Operationally, the Army must have the capability to position forces to create advantages in the theater and on the dispersed battlegrounds of the future. Information superiority can help create that advantage. Forces must be rapidly deployable across the theater, providing the adversary a more complex targeting challenge. This factor affects the size and number of systems to be developed and employed and the intra-theater lift requirements.
- *Agility.* To meet the demands of highly volatile situations, all forces must inherently be able to shift intensity of operations immediately without augmentation, break in contact, or additional training.

Today's forces have the agility to shift from offensive to defensive to offensive operations. That kind of agility must be developed in a much broader, full-spectrum operational context. With little or no time to change mindset or organization design, forces will be called on to transition within or between operations ranging from noncombat disaster relief to low-intensity contingencies to high-intensity warfighting. Although forces must prepare for the unexpected, agility will reduce the risks associated with uncertainty and surprise.

- *Versatility.* Future forces must be more adaptive to both different and changing situations. Rarely is there time to organize and prepare forces to respond specifically at various points across the spectrum of operations. Organizational flexibility to respond must be built in. With the downsizing that followed the post-Cold War era, there are currently too few forces to specialize greatly. The operational tempo and personnel tempo of the broad range of crisis response contingency operations and sustained commitments cannot be supported by only a portion of the Army's resources. The Army must have the ability to commit all of the force in its turn, regardless of component, to meet operational demands.
- *Lethality.* An overwhelming ability to win through application of lethal force can frequently preclude conflict by making the adversary's potential losses disproportionate to his objectives. Lethality must be embedded in every force and unit, including support forces. Even in seemingly benign environments, forces cannot ignore the possibility of a chance encounter with hostile elements. The consequences of the inability to apply appropriate lethal effects extend beyond unnecessary loss of life and could include potentially significant political and operational changes in the environment. Increased lethality also means that fewer forces might be required in each operation to achieve similar effects. Increased lethality enables a force to be more responsive and deployable, as well as less dependent on heavy support forces that have large logistical footprints.
- *Survivability.* All possible measures to protect a force and to ensure its survival are crucial to its confidence and ability to carry out assigned missions. Survivability also affects adversaries' perceptions about their ability to fight and win against U.S. forces. The Army must improve its force survivability capabilities through the integration of new technologies into systems and equipment, address emerging threat capabilities, and eliminate the risks of fratricide.
- *Sustainability.* Forces must have the capability to continue operations longer than any adversary confronted. Sustainability is directly linked to responsiveness and deployability. Assigning too many forces or the wrong forces to the mission strains the support system. Use of reach back and split basing reduces some of the sustainment requirements. Support from a host nation or other ally to sustain the force depends on arrangements documented in written agreements and periodic rehearsals to ensure operational execution. Even so, forces need the ability to operate unilaterally, despite the costs of that mode of operation. The Army must find ways to exploit advanced technologies in order to lower the logistics footprint and the related costs of support structure.

Transformation Objectives and Phases. Objectives are desired outcomes. They are essential to achieving unity of effort and focusing on realization of the Army Vision. Objectives are defined by associated sets of conditions. The three major objectives of transformation, described below, are the Objective Force, the Interim Force, and the Initial Force.

- *Objective Force.* The Objective Force is a future force that will achieve the seven force characteristics described in the Army Vision, be strategically responsive, and be able to deploy rapidly and dominate across the full spectrum of operations. Capitalizing on advances in science and technology, the Objective Force will be equipped with leap-ahead technologies that enable overmatching combat power. Elements of the institutional Army will also undergo change. Installations will be power

projection platforms to enhance deployment and to support deployed formations. Training regimes will address abilities to handle complex and varying situations, enabling soldiers and leaders to gain a greater degree of agility.

- *Interim Force.* The Interim Force will fill the strategic near-term capability gap. It will leverage current state-of-the-art technology and a modernized Legacy Force as a bridge to the future. The Interim Force, although organized as a rapidly deployable force for providing the warfighting Combatant Commanders with increased options for responding to small-scale contingencies, will be available for employment, with augmentation, in major-theater wars. Interim Force units will be highly mobile at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels. They will be transportable in the Air Force's principal tactical cargo plane, the C-130, or comparable aircraft. They will be equipped with a family of interim armored vehicles (IAVs), lightweight artillery, and other available technology designed to ensure maximum lethality and survivability while increasing tactical, operational, and strategic maneuverability. Stryker Force brigade bases will be self-contained, fully mobile, and completely deployable by air. Deploying units will be projected as combat-ready units, organized and equipped for immediate operational employment.
- *Initial Force.* The Initial Force consists of two brigades located at Fort Lewis, Washington. These brigades, furnished with off-the-shelf equipment, are being used to evaluate and refine the Operations and Organization concept for a brigade combat team and to develop tactics, techniques, and procedures. Achievement of these measures will establish the critical conditions necessary for the Interim Force. Lessons learned and insights derived from the Initial Force will help achievement of the Interim Force capability. Upon fielding of the first UAVs, these units will be designated Stryker Brigades.

Transformation of the Army is planned to occur in three major phases:

- *Initial Phase.* In this phase, the Army is creating two Initial BCTs at Fort Lewis, to validate an organizational and operational model for Stryker BCTs. In the Initial Phase, warfighting units would be fully manned and the major focus would be on developing the strategic, operational, and tactical doctrine for subsequent phases of transformation.
- *Interim Capability Phase.* The major objective of the Interim Capability Phase is to field five to eight Stryker BCTs. At least one Stryker BCT will be drawn from the Army National Guard. The Interim Capability Phase will begin with the fielding of the IAVs. The Initial BCTs at Fort Lewis will become part of the Interim Force at that time. The Interim Capability Phase will end when the last Stryker BCT is fully manned, equipped, and trained to possess the capabilities described in the Stryker BCT Operations and Organization. During this phase, the Army will consist of both Legacy Forces and transformed forces. The transformed forces will be capable of conducting joint, multinational, and interagency missions. Insights gained from these operations will help refine and define the operational requirements and capabilities of the Objective Force. The Army expects to transition from the Interim Force to the Objective Force in the 2008—2010 time frame. This transition will depend highly on progress in science and technology developments.
- *Objective Capability Phase.* The major goal of the Objective Capability Phase is the Objective Force itself. This phase of the transformation will begin when the first Objective Force operational unit is fully manned, equipped with a "Future Combat System" and trained to achieve the capabilities described for the Objective Force. It will end when the Army has been fully converted to the Objective Force capability.

Synchronization of Efforts. Integration and synchronization of the Army's transformation efforts will be guided by the Transformation Campaign Plan (TC Plan). The TC PLAN is a "living" and continuously evolving internal "working" plan for synchronizing transformation activities. The TC PLAN contains the level of detail required to synchronize efforts and to maximize the effectiveness and efficiency of those efforts. At the same time, the TC PLAN is designed to allow maximum flexibility for innovation and initiative throughout the Army as the Army moves toward achieving the transformation objective.

For instance, the TC PLAN could be revised upon determination by senior leadership that specific tasks or responsibilities need to be reassigned from one major Army command to another. Alternatively, future events might lead to revised perspectives on the world situation that the Army confronts, resulting in identification of amended or new strategic requirements to be addressed. The basic feature of the TC PLAN, which is its establishment of a framework for synchronization of planning for and execution of transformation to reach the goals expressed in the Army Vision, is not expected to change substantially.

Early Actions. The Army has initiated certain actions to validate Initial and Interim Force concepts. The Army began the Initial Phase by identifying two Initial BCTs at Fort Lewis, Washington. These Initial BCTs serve as the validation force for development of operational concepts relevant to transformation. In many instances, the two Initial BCTs use "off-the-shelf" equipment and vehicles in lieu of the equipment and vehicles expected to be acquired for the Interim Force. The Army has taken this initial action to validate basic concepts on which subsequent transformation planning and implementation activities can logically build.

The Army is also conducting an acquisition program for an UAV to be used by the Interim Force. Compared to present heavy forces, which consist primarily of units employing the M1A1 Abrams Tank and the M2/M3 Bradley Fighting Vehicle, the IAV is intended to provide improved force deployability and sustainment.

Transformation to the Interim Capability Phase involves converting a number of existing brigades to Stryker BCTs and, eventually, to units that have the characteristics of the Objective Force. Because of equipment fielding, personnel staffing, and training requirements, the conversion process for brigades and possibly higher echelons would occur over a period of several years. In July 2001, the Army identified which organizations, in addition to the two brigades at Fort Lewis, will be converted to Stryker BCTs. They are the 172nd Infantry Brigade, a separate brigade located at Fort Wainwright and Fort Richardson in Alaska; the 2nd Armored Cavalry Regiment (Light), stationed at Fort Polk, Louisiana; the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) at Schofield Barracks in Hawai'i; and the 56th Brigade of the 28th Infantry Division (Mechanized) of the Pennsylvania Army National Guard.

Transformation as a Work in Progress. Army Transformation will have many direct and indirect consequences to manning, equipping, and training of operational forces. As transformation is of only relatively recent origin and continues to unfold, it is a work in progress.

The Active Component of the Army has 10 divisions, and the Reserve Component has 8 divisions. Each division has three brigades. The Army also has a limited number of armored cavalry regiments and separate (non-divisional) brigades, bringing the total number of brigade-sized units to 70. Brigades usually have 3,000 or more personnel. "Heavy" brigades of armored and mechanized forces (such as the 2nd Armored Cavalry Regiment) generally have more personnel than "light" brigades, which consist mainly of dismounted infantry. The Army's heavy brigades have no peer in the world, but they are challenged to deploy rapidly. The Army's light brigades are the world's finest, but lack adequate lethality, survivability, and mobility once in theater in some scenarios. Transformation will affect all the Army's brigades by bringing about changes that will render them more responsive, deployable, agile, versatile, lethal, survivable, and sustainable. Reaching these objectives will require changing the organization and operational concepts of the Army's brigades, and then providing manning, equipping, and training to the brigades in accordance with the revised concepts.

In the near- and mid-term, SBCTs will use wheeled vehicles. The interim armored vehicle (IAV), now in production, will weigh less than 20 tons to enable its in-theater air deployment by tactical transport aircraft such as the C-130. An MGS will be similarly air transportable. In what were formerly light brigades, the IAVs and MGS will bring greater tactical mobility and firepower to the infantry. In what were formerly heavy brigades, these systems enable strategic mobility by replacing heavy tracked vehicles such as the M2A1 Bradley Infantry Fighting Vehicle, M3A1 Bradley Cavalry Fighting Vehicle, and M1A2 Abrams Main Battle Tank. Ultimately, the Army will develop and acquire its Future Combat System. The Future Combat System will be an integrated system of systems that exploits leap-ahead advances in scientific technologies.

APPENDIX D

SBCT PROJECT DETAILS

USARHAW

SBCT Project List—Table of Contents

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SBMR South Range	South Range Land Acquisition	S8	D-22
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PTA	Qualification Training Range (QTR2)	None	D-70

Figure D-1

Urban Assault Course and Training Facility

Graphics Code: S1

Project #: 58143

Project Title: Urban Assault Course and Training Facilities

Project Location: SBMR

Project Size: 1,742 square feet of structures and 14 acres of training area

Construction Timeframe: December 2005 to December 2006

Background: The Military Operations on Urbanized Terrain Assault Course at SBMR is not designed to support the Army's urban operations training strategy. Training facilities in Hawai'i are inadequate to satisfy the training requirements for the Mobile Gun System, Light Armored Vehicle, and Reconnaissance Armored Vehicle. Hawai'i-based units are unable to train to standards because they do not have an urban assault course, breach facility, and live-fire shoothouse.

Project Description: Construct a state-of-the-art Urban Assault Course, including a breach facility, an urban assault training facility, and a live-fire shoothouse. The breach facility would be used to train soldiers in the proper techniques to enter buildings through doors, windows, and walls. The urban assault training facility would train soldiers in other techniques associated with urban combat, including underground training. The live-fire shoothouse would be used to train individuals, squads, and platoons on the proper techniques to enter and clear a building. The shoothouse is the culmination of the training at the breach facility and the urban assault training facility and is required to support the combined arms urban operations training strategy for conducting full spectrum operations (offense, defense, stability, and support). Range operations facilities will include a small After Action Review (AAR) building, a latrine, and an operations/storage building. Simulated overhead power lines would be run from building to building throughout the "city" training objective but would not be connected or energized. Range operational supporting facilities include a new access road and temporary parking area for privately owned and tactical vehicles, primary and secondary power, and data distribution systems. Storm drainage, site improvements, and berms will be provided as necessary. This facility would replace the military assault course on the Kolekole Ranges at SBMR and would be sited 100 yards north of Trimble Road, approximately one-and-a-quarter miles west of the intersection of Beaver and Trimble roads. The project would be oriented to the north using the current range impact area.

Estimated Utility Requirements: This project would require connection to the primary power distribution system. Electrical lines (12.47-kilovolt, three-phase) are available 1,640 feet away. A 120/240-volt secondary power line would be run underground from the small AAR Building power panel to the outlying structures (the shoothouse and other appropriate facilities). Air conditioning requirements are estimated at 20 tons. Heating is not required. All sewage on the site would be collected in the aerated vault latrine and removed by pumper truck, so no sewage lines or septic field would be required. Water would be trucked to the site, so no waterline, distribution systems, or well would be required. Telephone and LAN service can be had approximately 10,000 feet from the project site at the Information Systems Facility (ISF). Approximately 1500 feet of aerial cable will be run from the AAR building to the Information Installation Infrastructure (I3A) to provide connectivity for this project. The cable would be attached to a new power pole line. The remaining buildings within the project requiring telecom services would be connected via an underground duct system to the AAR building. The availability of these utilities is expected to continue.

Figure D-2
Virtual Fighting Training Facility

Graphics Code: S2

Project #: 57404

Project Title: Virtual Fighting Training Facility

Project Location: SBMR

Project Size: 11,496 square feet

Construction Timeframe: After March 2009

Background: The Army has identified a new requirement for a consolidated and virtual training facility. Facilities considered for renovation are too small, lack infrastructure, and have inadequate fire protecting provisions to house the type of sophisticated simulator equipment necessary to train 2nd Brigade units to cover their strategic, operational, and tactical missions.

Project Description: Construct an 11,496-square-foot, single-story, state-of-the-art virtual fighting training facility to house war-fighting simulation operations to support small arms marksmanship and dismounted weapons system training. The facility would include 50 engagement skills trainer lanes (video game-like weapons simulators), an AAR room, a conference area, a break area, administrative office space, storage, restrooms, a telecommunications room, a mechanical room, a classroom, and an electrical room. Support facilities would include water, sanitary sewer, storm drainage, electric service, fire protection and alarm systems, telephone, paving, walks, curbs, gutters, parking, information systems, state-of-the-art intra-communications and intercommunications systems, and site improvements. The building would be constructed on the south side of Trimble Road, approximately half a mile west of the intersection of Beaver Road and Trimble Road.

Estimated Utility Requirements: Electrical power is estimated to be 148 KVA. Energy consumption is estimated at 370,000-kilowatt hours per year. Air conditioning requirements are estimated at 40 tons. Heating is not required. Water supply is estimated at 4,000 gallons per year. The sanitary sewer will connect to the existing installation sewer system by gravity flow. Telephone and LAN service can be had approximately 3,000 feet from the project site at the ISF. Approximately 100 feet of underground duct would be installed from the Virtual Fighting Training Facility building to the I3A to provide connectivity for this project.

Figure D-3
Range Control Facility

Graphics Code: S3

Project #: 56923

Project Title: Range Control Facility

Project Location: SBMR

Project Size: 22,133 square feet

Construction Timeframe: After March 2009

Background: Range Division Hawai'i commands and controls operations at all Army training areas on O'ahu. Operations are dispersed among eight buildings at SBMR and Wheeler Army Airfield (WAAF). The Range Control Facility (Building 1150), the only permanent-construction facility of the eight buildings, was converted from a simulator building on this site. Customers must stand outdoors while talking with staff. The other seven buildings used for range operations and maintenance are semi-permanent or temporary construction and have long since exceeded their useful lifespan. The welding shop lacks a sprinkler system and adequate ventilation, which means all welding must be done outdoors. Locating the carpentry shop, electronics shop, supply/storage, and administrative space together means all personnel must wear earplugs because noise levels exceed 85 decibels. The Range Safety Office is at WAAF, a site that has no ranges. This dispersion of personnel and function impairs efficiency and causes extensive travel time and miscommunication.

Project Description: Construct a Consolidated Range Control Complex to support consolidated command and control and other operations, especially range maintenance operations, for range activities at all Army training areas on O'ahu. The project would add 22,133 square feet of new facilities and would involve demolishing eight facilities with a total area of 35,867 square feet. The demolished facilities would include buildings 1124, 1125, 1150, 1181, 2108, 2056, 2276, and 1192. Supporting facilities would include water, sewer, and electrical service, paving, walks, parking, security fencing, information systems, and site improvements. The facility would be constructed on an open field on the west side of Beaver Road, approximately half a mile north of the intersection of Trimble and Beaver roads. The project will include administrative space for Range Division and Range Control, a carpentry shop, a welding shop, target and raw material storage, and parking for personally operated vehicles, tactical vehicles, and equipment.

Estimated Utility Requirements: Electrical lines are available approximately 160 feet west of the project site. Power requirements to operate building systems and equipment include single phase, 250-amp service in the administrative space; three-phase/four-wire, 250-amp service in the carpentry shop; and three-phase/four-wire, 400-amp service in the welding shop. A 150-KVA transformer is also required. Air conditioning, estimated at 25 tons, would be provided for administrative space only. Mechanical ventilation would be provided in the warehouse and shop areas. Heating is not required. Water would be provided through a connection to an existing six-inch line, approximately 180 feet east of the proposed site. Sanitary sewage discharge would be collected and treated through a connection to the on-site sanitary sewer system. These resources are expected to continue to be available. Telephone and LAN service can be had approximately 2,900 feet from the project site at the ISF. Approximately 500 feet of underground duct would be installed from the Range Control Building to the I3A to provide connectivity for this project.

Figure D-4
Battle Area Complex

Graphics Code: S4

Project #: 58144

Project Title: Battle Area Complex (BAX)

Project Location: SBMR

Project Size: 8,063 square feet of support structures and 2,075 acres of training area

Construction Timeframe: September 2005 to December 2006

Background: Current range facilities on O‘ahu and the island of Hawai‘i were designed and constructed to support either the current configuration of light infantry or armored forces previously stationed in Hawai‘i. No facilities in Hawai‘i provide a realistic battle area for mounted infantry units in need of live-fire training.

Project Description: Construct a BAX designed for company-level weapon proficiency training. The range would also support dismounted infantry platoon tactical live-fire operations with or without supporting vehicles. Training objective features would include four course roads, 30 stationary armor targets, six moving armor targets, 174 stationary infantry targets, 14 moving infantry targets, 17 machine gun/observation bunkers, two grenade/breaching obstacles, three helicopter landing zones, 18 mortar simulation devices, 8 hull-down defilades, and vehicle firing positions. Range operations support facilities would include a dual sex dry-vault latrine, bleacher enclosure, covered mess area, range operations center, storage building, ammunition-loading dock, and AAR building. Supporting facilities would include site improvements, erosion control, a bivouac (temporary camp) area, electrical service, and security fencing and gates. The range would be sited on the west side of Beaver Road north of Trimble Road, on the range complex and range impact area of the SBMR range area.

Estimated Utility Requirements: This project would require connecting to the primary power distribution system. The nearest available power (12.47-kilovolt, three-phase) is 980 feet (300 meters) away. A new 12.47-kilovolt, three-phase primary line would be constructed to bring primary power to the range site. Once at the site, primary power would be run underground to feed a pad-mounted transformer near the control tower. All buildings would be supplied with underground 120/240-volt, single-phase, secondary power from the transformer. Air conditioning, estimated at 20 tons, would be provided. Heating is not required. All sewage on the site would be collected in the aerated vault latrine and removed by pumper truck, so no sewage lines or septic field would be required. Water would be trucked to the site, so no water line, distribution systems, or well would be required. Telephone and LAN service can be had approximately 4,000 feet from the project site at ISF. Approximately 1500 feet of aerial cable will be run from the AAR building to the I3A. Cable will be attached to a new power pole line. The remaining buildings within the project requiring telecom services would be connected via an underground duct system to the AAR Building.

Figure D-5
Motor Pool

Graphics Code: S5

Project #: 57421

Project Title: Motor Pool

Project Location: SBMR

Project Size: 167,775 square feet of building space and 1,293,725 square feet (34 acres) of hardened surface

Construction Timeframe: September 2005 to September 2007

Background: Vehicle maintenance facilities at SBMR are inadequate to meet the requirements of the 2nd Brigade. The facilities do not meet Army standards due to deteriorated condition, substandard size, and failure to meet standard design. The additional demands from Army transformation will worsen these inadequacies.

Project Description: Construct a 167,775-square-foot motor pool facility, including new tactical equipment maintenance shops with repair bays; separate administrative area; shop control; overhead cranes; petroleum, oil and lubricants facilities; oil-water separators; hardstand and organizational vehicle parking areas; arms rooms; communication rooms; deployment storage facilities; hazardous material storage facility; and telecom shelter. Supporting facilities would include a new water tank on Trimble Road, sanitary sewer, storm drainage, electric service, phone system, exterior lighting, fire protection and alarm systems, paving, walks, curbs and gutters, parking, roadways, information systems, and site improvements. This motor pool would be sited on agriculture fields within the proposed SRAA. The USARHAW is conducting informal discussions with the owner to identify a location that is satisfactory to both parties and that reduces potential impacts. Two deployment storage buildings would be placed approximately 8,000 feet down Lyman Road.

Estimated Utility Requirements: The present power grid distribution system would be used and could provide the required additional power. It is expected to continue to be available. Estimated energy usage is 12,480,000 kilowatt hours per year. Air conditioning, estimated at 170 tons, would be provided by a chilled water system. Heating is not required. The existing water distribution system is adequate for domestic water flow and fire demand requirements, estimated at 17,600,000 gallons per year. The gravity sewer collection system is adequate. Telephone and LAN service can be had approximately 4,400 feet from the project site at the ISF. Approximately 1,000 feet of underground duct would be installed from the TEM 7 maintenance building to the I3A to provide connectivity for this project. The remaining buildings within the project requiring telecom services would be connected via an underground duct system to the TEM 7 maintenance building.

Figure D-6

Tactical Vehicle Wash at East Range

Graphics Code: S6

Project #: 57416

Project Title: Tactical Vehicle Wash Facility

Project Location: SBER

Project Size: unavailable

Construction Timeframe: September 2005 to September 2006

Background: No wash facility on SBMR can support the Stryker Interim Armored Vehicle.

Project Description: Construct a tactical vehicle wash facility with six wash stations. The bays will be sized to support 18.3-meter (60 feet) long by 3.7-meter (12 feet) wide vehicles. The primary facility will consist of the preparation area and wash stations. The wash stations will use a high-pressure wash system and will recycle water to minimize wastewater disposal. The water will flow through a water sediment basin, an equalization basin, and oil-water separators and then be deposited into a water supply reservoir. Treatment will include oil and grease removal, grit removal, and organic control. A structure will be provided to house the mechanical secondary treatment units and the control panels necessary for the facility. The structure will be approximately 12 meters (40 feet) by 9 meters (30 feet), will require louvers, and will have a large door for equipment installation and maintenance. Supporting facilities include utilities, paving, fencing, curbing, and site improvements. The islands at the wash facility will be double-tower to ensure the ability to cover an 18.3-meter (60 feet) vehicle. Concrete curb will be provided at the wash facility to control the flow of wastewater. Trench drains will lie perpendicular, at the center of the wash station, and will cover the entire width of the facility.

Estimated Utility Requirements: This project would require connecting to the primary power distribution system, which is believed adequate to meet the project requirements. Energy consumption is estimated at 80,119 kilowatt hours per year. Heating is not required. Water supply is estimated at 600,000 gallons per year, with wash water to be recycled as described above.

Figure D-7

Fixed Tactical Internet on O‘ahu

Graphics Code: S7

Project #: None

Project Title: Fixed Tactical Internet (FTI)

Project Location: Fourteen antenna locations throughout Army training ranges on O‘ahu

Project Size: 500 square feet per antenna location

Construction Timeframe: FY05 through FY06

Background: An FTI will provide necessary tactical communications infrastructure, enabling units to train at any hour of the day or night without deploying to the field. When linked to the I3A, FTI could also provide connectivity for the command and control integration of live-fire and simulation training.

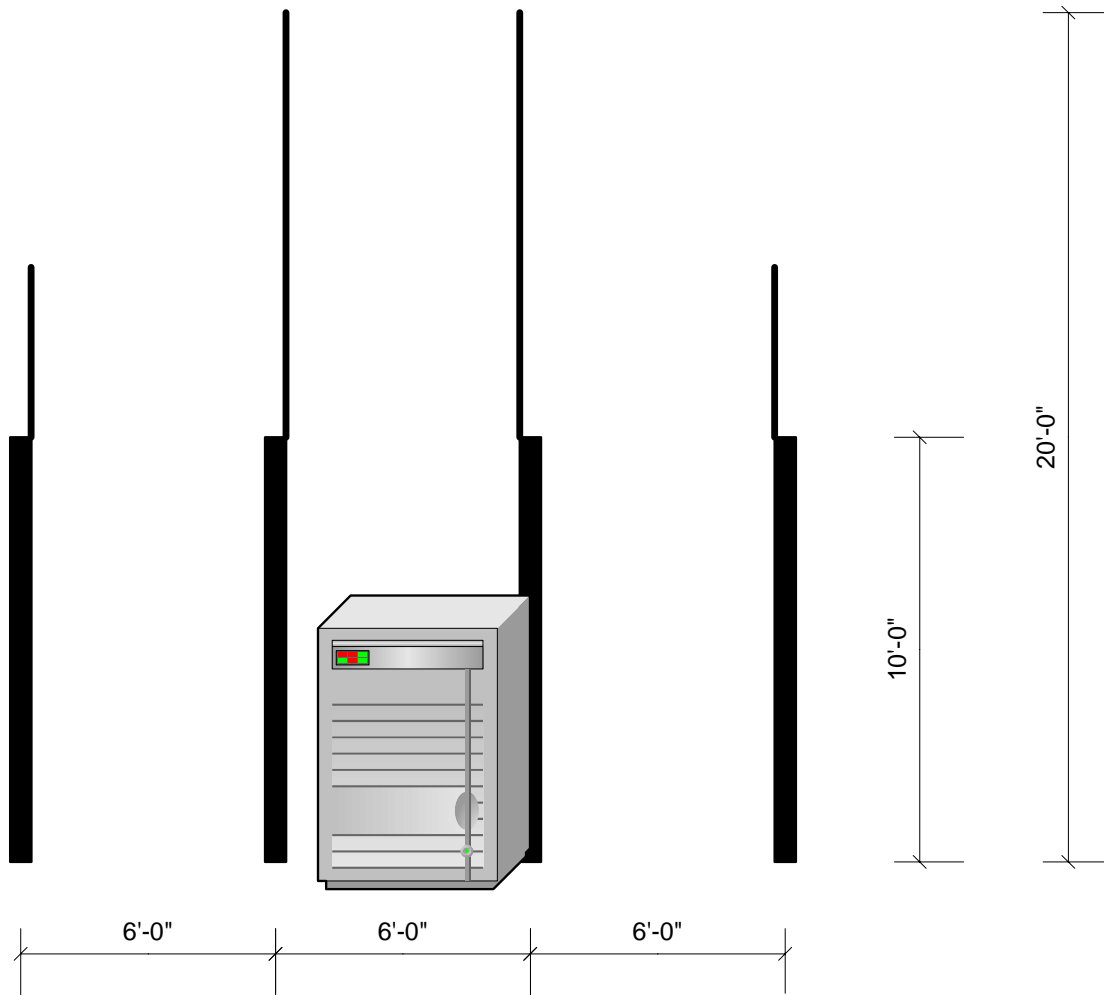
Project Description: Install a group of antennas strategically placed throughout the installation and training areas that will allow radios within military vehicles to receive and process both voice and data signals. Four antennas will be installed at each proposed site located on O‘ahu. The antennas are vertical whips (see configurations on page D-58). Two will be approximately 4 feet long and 2 inches in diameter and two will be approximately 10 feet long and 2 inches in diameter. Antennas will be mounted on masts or existing support structures (new support structures would be required, except at the locations noted in Table D-1). Because none of the proposed antennas would exceed 102 feet in height, no red warning lights would be required. Each fenced site area will be 20 feet by 25 feet, including a 15-foot by 20-foot concrete pad for the support structure and shed. Sites will be accessed via existing roads in all cases. Personnel will visit the sites prior to and after Army training sessions. No security lighting will be installed at the sites. Equipment sheds will house four radios and four batteries. Antennas at Dillingham Ridge, Kawela (Kahuku) 1, Kawela (Kahuku) 2, Kolekole, Mt. Ka‘ala East, and Mt. Ka‘ala West would be sited adjacent to existing communications facilities.

Estimated Utility Requirements: The project will use the existing power grid distribution system, which is expected to continue to be available. Estimated energy usage is 5,915 kilowatt hours per year.

Table D-1

Location	Latitude	Longitude	UTM	Elevation (feet)	Total Height (feet) ¹	Equipment Shed ²	Electric Power Source
Dillingham ARPT	213440N	1581228W	04 582019 02386304	17	42	New	Commercial
Dillingham P1	213438N	1581203W	04 582742 02386248	20	42	New	Solar ⁴
Dillingham Ridge	213244N	1581141W	04 583373 02382745	2,025	30	New	Commercial
East Range 1	213024N	1575906W	04 605132 02378565	1,218	102	New	Commercial
East Range 2	212956N	1575940W	04 604159 02377698	1,096	102	New	Solar ⁴
Kawela (Kahuku) 1	213958N	1580000W	04 603465 02396204	1,006	102 ⁵	New ³	Commercial
Kawela (Kahuku) 2	213952N	1580002W	04 603408 02396019	1,034	102 ⁵	New	Commercial
Kolekole	212826N	1580647W	04 591188 02374856	1,715	102 ⁵	New	Generator
Mt. Ka'ala East	213027N	1580831W	04 588887 02378548	4,022	25	Existing	Commercial
Mt. Ka'ala West	213031N	1580853W	04 588236 02378666	3,962	25	New	Commercial
MSTF/ISF - Schofield 1	212935N	1580448W	04 595300 02376997	986	102	Existing	Commercial
Schofield 2	213015N	1580406W	04 596501 02378234	807	102 ⁵	New	Commercial
West Range MF201	213023N	1580506W	04 594773 02378470	946	60	New	Commercial
West Range MF501	213044N	1580508W	04 594712 02379116	833	60	New	Commercial

¹ Total Height includes antenna and antenna mast² New equipment shed dimensions are 4 x 4 x 6 feet (W x D x H)³ Equipment shed for Kawela is 5 x 8 x 8 (W x D x H)⁴ Two solar panels - dimensions are 6 x 6 feet (L x W) each⁵ Mounted on existing antennae structure



**Fixed Tactical Internet
Antenna Configuration
for High Elevation Locations.
(e.g. Pu'u's)**

Figure D-8_ FTI Antenna Configuration for High Elevations

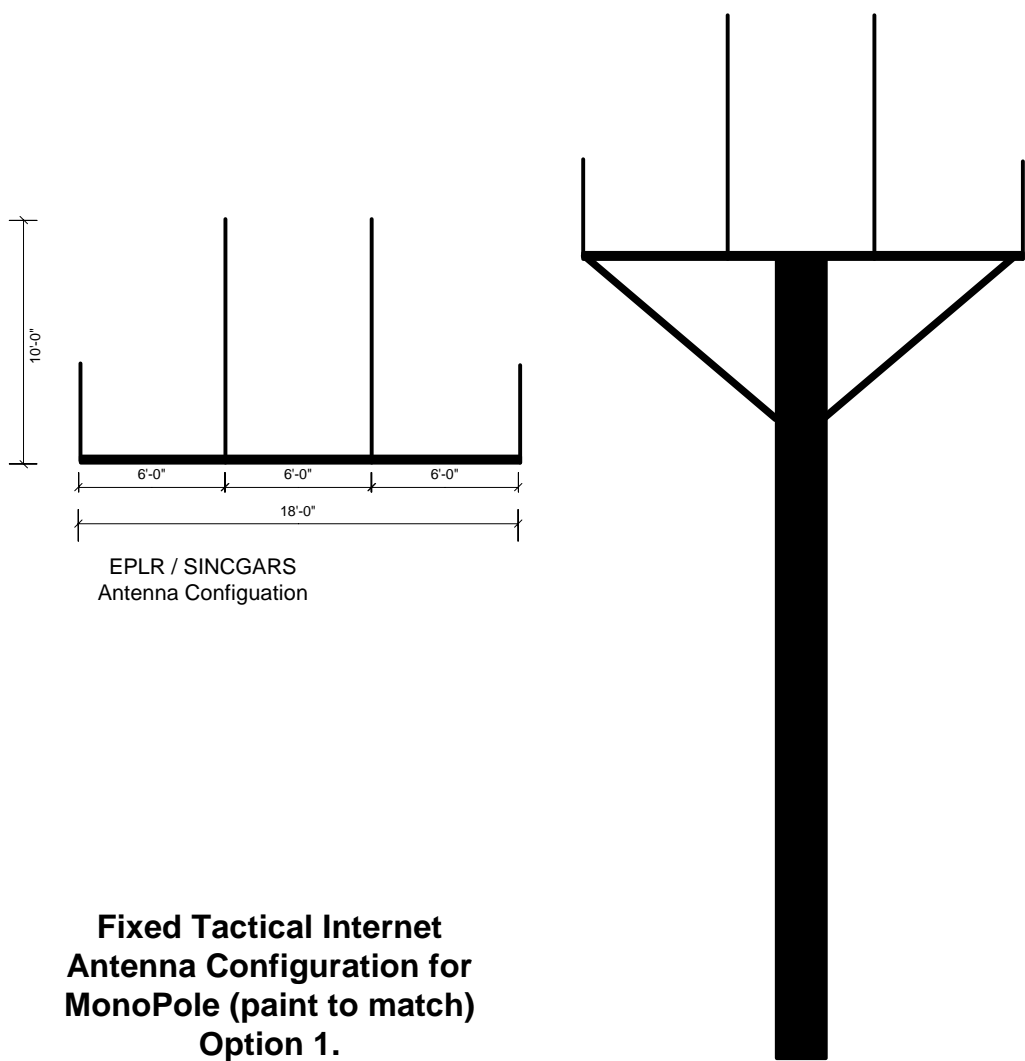


Figure D-9 _ FTI Antenna Configuration for Monopole

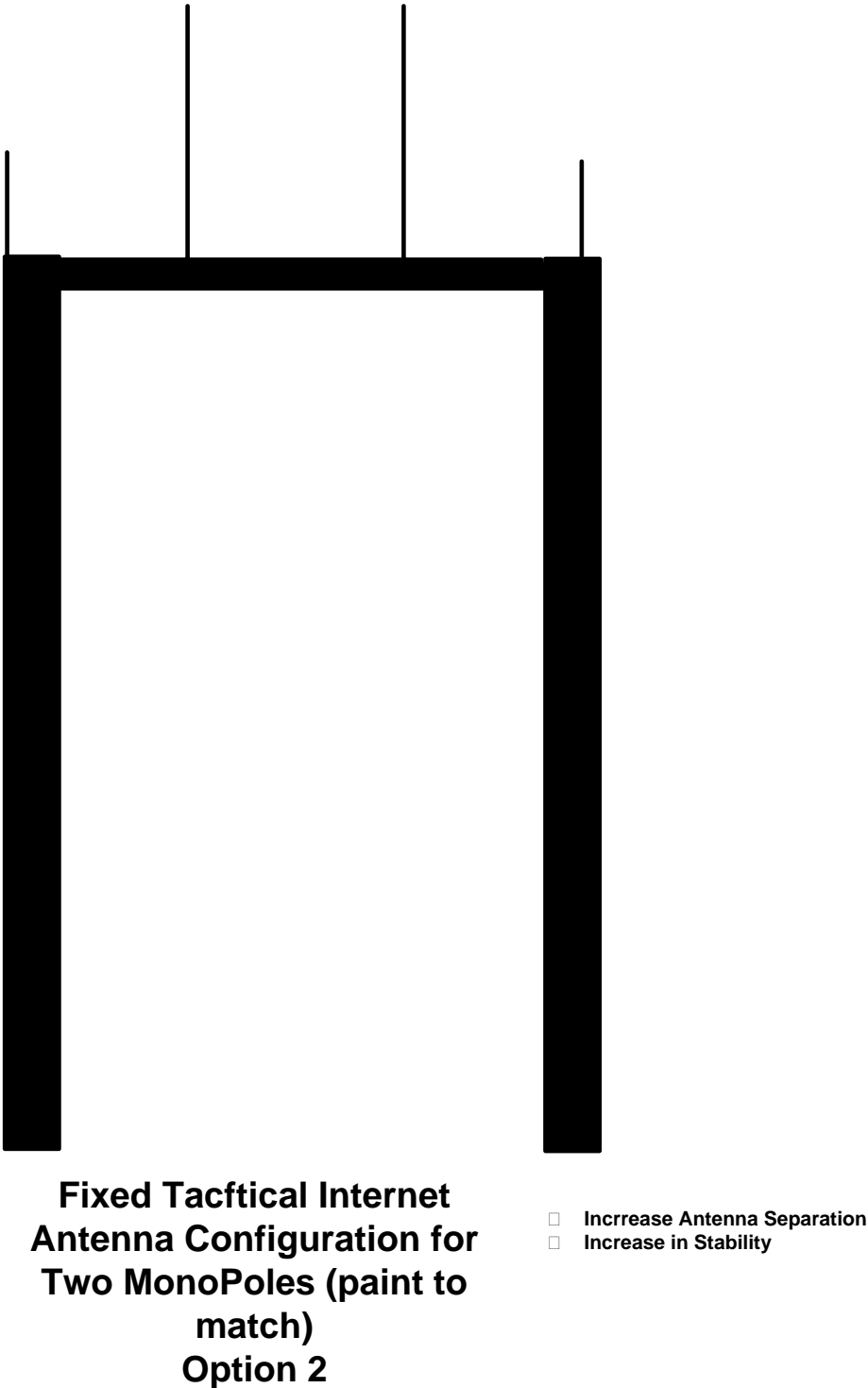
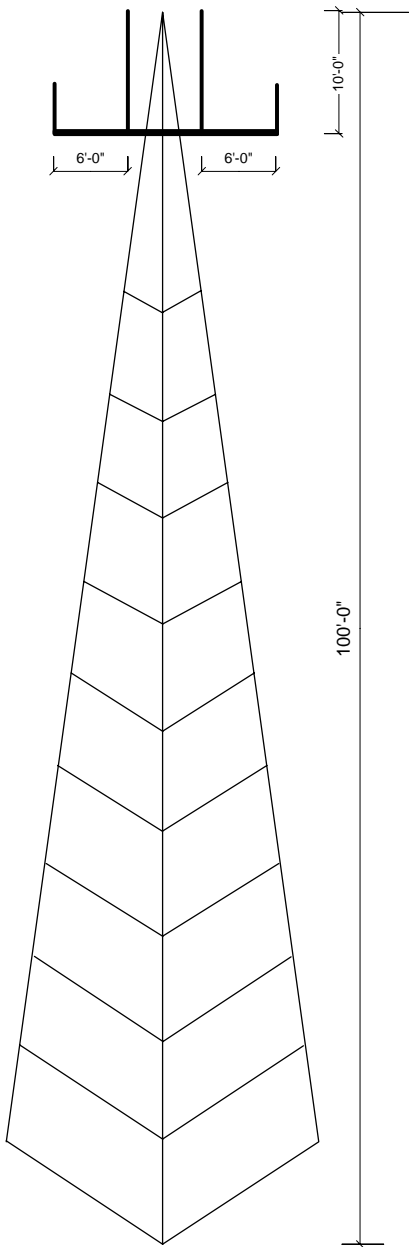


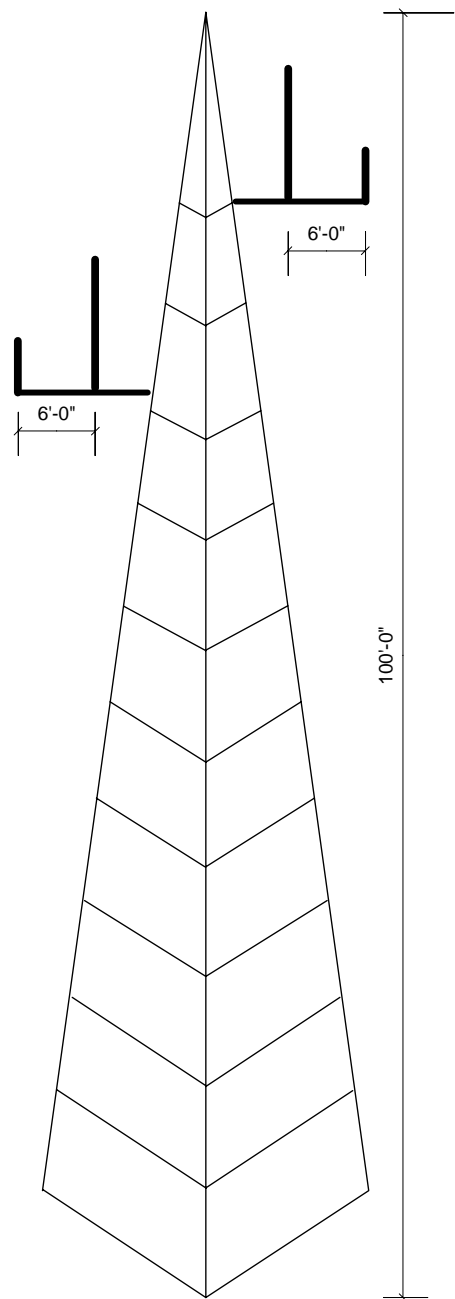
Figure D-10_ FTI Antenna Configuration for Two Monopoles



- Separation distance between the two inner antennas will vary, depending on towerwidth.

**Fixed Tactical Internet
Antenna Configuration
for Tower, Option 1**

Figure D-11 FTI Antenna Configuration for Tower, Option 1



- Vertical Separation between similar antennas increases isolation between similar radios.

**Fixed Tactical Internet
Antenna Configuration
for Tower, Option 2**

Figure D-12 FTI Antenna Configuration for Tower Option 2

Figure D-13
South Range Acquisition Area

Graphics Code: S8

Project #: 55270

Project Title: South Range Land Acquisition

Project Location: SBMR South Range Acquisition Area

Project Size: 1,400 acres

Construction Timeframe: September 2004 to June 2005

Background: According to the land use and requirements study of February 2002, there is a 32,249-acre shortfall in contiguous training and maneuver land for the 25th ID(L). The range infrastructure is old and requires significant upgrading for greater efficiency and maneuverability. A motor pool study completed in June 2000 categorized most of the motor pools as substandard because they lack the necessary building and hardstand space to perform required vehicle maintenance. To bring the motor pool facilities to Army standards, additional acreage is needed for expansion and upgrades. SBMR does not have available open acreage for these expansions.

Project Description: Acquire approximately 1,400 acres of fee simple land from Campbell Estate adjacent to the south boundary of SBMR. The land would be used for roadway easements, a motor pool, a pistol and rifle qualification training range, and roadway easements and utility infrastructure between SBMR and proposed facilities on this land. The proposal also would allow USARHAW to control the aircraft clear zone and accident prevention zone number one west of WAAF. The area would also be used for limited types of maneuver training.

Estimated Utility Requirements: None

Figure D-14
Qualification Training Range 1

Graphics Code: S9

Project #: 57461

Project Title: Qualification Training Range 1 (QTR1)

Project Location: SBMR

Project Size: 5,154 square feet of support structures and 120 acres of training range

Construction Timeframe: September 2004 to December 2005

Background: Small arms ranges at McCarthy Flats are spread across a wide area, requiring units to occupy numerous ranges to accomplish all of their weapons qualifications. The layout and separation between the ranges increases logistical requirements, and the ranges are antiquated and lack modernized facilities for training. The range configuration does not provide an opportunity for maneuver training at SBMR.

Project Description: Construct a non-standard Qualification Training Range at McCarthy Flats, consisting of 12 lanes of Combat Pistol/MP Firearms Qualification Course, 24 lanes of Modified Record Fire Range, 12 lanes of Multipurpose Machine Gun/Sniper Range, and 50 lanes of Basic 10/25 Meter Firing Range (Zero). Other primary facilities include stationary infantry target emplacements, moving infantry target emplacements, zero panel emplacements, and standing silhouette emplacements. Supporting facilities include all construction within the perimeter of the range complex, which consists of information systems requirements, demolition, earthwork electrical service, limit markers, fencing, lighting, berms, parking, service roads, site drainage, erosion control, and site improvements. Proposed range support facilities include an operations/storage building (796 square feet), two general instruction buildings (1,593 square feet), three zero control stations (192 square feet), two ammunition breakdown buildings (237 square feet), a latrine (204 square feet), an indoor mess hall (764 square feet), and a bleacher enclosure (592 square feet).

Estimated Utility Requirements: This project will require connecting to the primary power distribution system. The nearest available power (12.47-kilovolt, three-phase) is 1,220 meters away. A 100 kVA, single-phase primary line will be constructed to bring primary power to the range site. Once at the site, primary power will be run underground to feed a pad-mounted transformer located near each control tower. All buildings will be supplied with 120/240-volt, single-phase, secondary power underground from the pad-mounted transformers. Secondary power of 120/240 volts will be run from each control tower power panel underground to the target cable junction boxes. Range targets will be fed using 240-volt, single-phase secondary power. The heated/illuminated range limit markers at 300 meters on the modified record fire range require 120-volt circuits. The heated/illuminated range limit markers at 31 meters on the pistol range require a 120-volt circuit. Nineteen AWG twisted pair copper cables will be required to operate the range target systems. The controls for targets require 120/240 volts. Voltage available to each target will be no less than 95 percent of its rated operating voltage. A separate 120-volt outlet is required in each target emplacement for target thermalization. Air conditioning, estimated at 20 tons, will be provided in the instruction buildings and range control towers. Telephone service is available within approximately 2,400 meters of the site at the Information Systems Facility (ISF). Lines will be run overhead from the I3A to the site with the primary power line and then underground between buildings. Telephone service will be provided at the control towers and other applicable buildings. All sewage on the site will be collected in the aerated vault latrines and removed by pumper truck, so no sewage lines or septic field would be required. All water needed will be trucked in, so no water line, distribution systems, or wells would be required. The availability of these utilities is expected to continue.

Figure D-15
Qualification Training Range 2

Graphics Code: S10

Project #: 57462

Project Title: Qualification Training Range 2 (QTR2)

Project Location: SBMR South Range

Project Size: 4,768 square feet of support buildings and 120 acres of training range

Construction Timeframe: September 2005 to September 2006

Background: Ranges used for modified record fire and combat pistol qualification on SBMR are considered non-standard, have excessive maintenance costs, or conflict with higher priority ranges or future range projects.

Project Description: Construct a modified Qualification Training Range (QTR) designed for modified record fire and combat pistol qualification and training by the Stryker Brigade Combat Team and Legacy Force of the 25th ID(L) at SBMR. QTR2 training objective features will include 10 lanes of modified record fire targetry and 12 lanes of automated Combat Pistol Qualification Course targetry. Primary facilities include all construction within the perimeter of the range complex: electrical service, firing positions, target service roads, target maintenance trails, limit markers, lane markers, site improvements, earthwork, site drainage, erosion control, and information systems. Supporting facilities within the Range Operations Control Area (ROCA) include two control towers, an operations/storage building, two general instruction buildings, two ammunition breakdown building, dual sex dry-vault latrine, covered mess, bleacher enclosure, electric service and transformers, security fencing, range flagpole, area and security lighting, storm drainage, information systems (telephone), and site improvements.

Estimated Utility Requirements: This project will require connecting to the primary power distribution system. Electrical power (12.47 kV, 3-phase) is available 3,937 feet away. Secondary power of 120/240 volts will be run from each control tower power panel underground to the target cable junction boxes. Range targets will be fed using 240-volt, single-phase secondary power. The heated/illuminated range limit markers at 300 meters on the modified record fire range require 120-volt circuits. The heated/illuminated range limit markers at 31 meters on the pistol range require a 120-volt circuit. Air conditioning, estimated at 7 tons, will be provided for the control towers, with mechanical ventilation in other structures at the rate of 142 cubic meters (5,000 cubic feet) per minute. Heating is not required. All sewage would be collected in an aerated vault latrine and removed from the site by pumper truck, so no sewage lines or septic field would be required. Water would be trucked to the site, so no waterline, distribution system, or well would be required. These utilities are expected to continue to be available. Telephone and LAN service can be had approximately 7,800 feet from the project site at the ISF. Approximately 2,040 feet of underground duct would be installed from the Operations Building to the I3A to provide connectivity for this project. The remaining buildings within the project requiring telecom services would be connected via an underground duct system to the Operations Building.

Figure D-16

Multiple Deployment Facility at WAAF

Graphics Code: S11

Project #: 57422

Project Title: Multiple Deployment Facility

Project Location: WAAF (adjacent to SBMR)

Project Size: 90,697 square feet

Construction Timeframe: March 2005 to March 2006

Background: The facilities are temporary structures and are not efficient for deploying troops to combat from multiple airfields.

Project Description: Construct a Multiple Deployment Facility (MDF) to support deployments from multiple airfields. The facility includes a deployment marshalling area, pre-fabricated guardhouses and document control station, wash rack, de-fuel shed, scale houses, joint inspection area, vehicle maintenance shelter, vehicle holding area, alert holding area (AHA), and contingency warehouse. An additional ASP is provided to support Stryker vehicles that are processed through the MDF and then directed to the ASP site to be loaded with ammunition. These vehicles are reweighed at the ASP scale area; the information is processed at Building 1551 and transmitted to the AHA facility. The AHA facility will be accessible for the disabled. Three buildings will be demolished as part of this project. Supporting facilities include water, sanitary sewer, storm drainage, electric service, exterior lighting, fire protection alarm systems, telephone, paving, fencing, parking, information systems, and site improvements. The MDF would be on a previously disturbed site south of Airdrome Road, on an abandoned WAAF airstrip.

Estimated Utility Requirements: Electrical power is estimated at 1,012 KVA, for an estimated energy consumption of 5,795,066 kilowatt hours per year. The present systems are believed adequate to support the new facility. Telephone and LAN service can be had approximately 12,338 feet from the project site at Wheeler buildings 102/104. Approximately 8,508 feet of underground duct would be installed from the AHA facility to infrastructure on WAAF to provide connectivity for this project. The remaining buildings within the project requiring telecom services would be connected via an underground duct system to the AHA facility. Air conditioning requirements are estimated at 10 tons. Heating is not required. Water supply requirements are estimated at 770,000 gallons per year, and the use of solar hot water is being considered. The sanitary sewer will connect to the installation's sewer system by gravity flow.

Figure D-17

Airfield Upgrade for C-130 Operations at WAAF

Graphics Code: S12

Project #: 57405

Project Title: Upgrade Airfield for C-130 Aircraft Operations

Project Location: WAAF (adjacent to SBMR)

Project Size: 54,006 square meters (64,600 square yards)

Construction Timeframe: After March 2009

Background: Apron pavement at WAAF is deteriorated due to age and usage. C-130 transport aircraft use the facility in support of the SBCT, 25th ID(L) training and rapid deployment. The apron areas are structurally inadequate for loading C-130 aircraft. The present condition of the pavement restricts and raises costs of airfield operations.

Project Description: Repair the existing 212-meter by 255-meter (694-foot by 837-foot) aircraft parking apron. Repair would strengthen the apron to accommodate C-130 aircraft staging operations for the proposed life cycle of WAAF. Also included are strengthening the taxiway and parking pad. An apron is roughly an airfield equivalent to a shoulder on a roadway. The apron, like a roadway shoulder, frees the runway for continuous use during loading and unloading. This project would be sited on the apron on the west side of WAAF just north of Airdrome Road.

Estimated Utility Requirements: None

Figure D-18

Land Easement/Road Construction between SBMR and DMR

Graphics Code: D1

Project Number: 58161

Project Title: Land Easement/Road Construction between SBMR and DMR

Project Location: SBMR route to DMR

Project Size: 36 acres along 12.4 miles

Construction Timeframe: After March 2009

Background: Access to DMR from SBMR is via state and county public roads, with only a single two-lane public road connecting the two locations. Military convoys using this road slow the flow of traffic and create potentially dangerous situations when cars attempt to pass the military vehicles.

Project Description: Acquire a perpetual easement of approximately 36 acres (15 hectares) and construct a 15-foot-wide (5 meter) gravel road with 3-foot-wide (1 meter) gravel shoulders on both sides. The road would run 12.4 miles (20 kilometers) from SBMR to DMR and would provide military vehicle access to both installations. Work would include grading, paving, improving drainage, and installing culverts at stream crossings and guardrails at drop-offs. Storm drainage structures and lines would be installed to prevent excessive amounts of stormwater runoff from water flowing over the road and endangering traffic. Telecommunication lines would be provided alongside the new road during construction. Road grades steeper than 10 percent would be paved with asphalt or concrete and the sides would be supported with shotcrete, guardrails, retaining walls, drainage structures (for example, concrete and grass swales), and signs.

Estimated Utility Requirements: None

Figure D-19

Tactical Vehicle Wash at Kahuku Training Area

Graphics Code: K1

Project #: 57415

Project Title: Tactical Vehicle Wash Facility

Project Location: Kahuku Training Area (KTA)

Project Size: Unavailable

Construction Timeframe: June 2007 to June 2008

Background: The vehicle wash facility at KTA is inoperable, and the drainage system is clogged and silted. Military vehicles at KTA pick up nonnative grass seeds that may be spread to areas outside the range. The vehicles also accumulate soil that may be tracked onto state highways when the vehicles return to the SBMR garrison area.

Project Description: Construct a tactical vehicle wash facility with six wash stations and a new off-site water system. The water system will include two pump-only stations with motors and controls and a mid-point pump station with a tank and level controls for the operation of the pumps. The pumps and tank will be installed inside pump houses with natural ventilation. The pump-only pump houses will be approximately 3 meters by 3 meters (10 feet by 10 feet), while the mid-point pump house will be approximately 3 meters by 4.6 meters (10 feet by 15 feet). Each wash station will be sized to support vehicles 18.3 meters (60 feet) long by 3.7 meters (12 feet) wide. The primary facility will consist of the preparation area and wash stations. The wash stations will use a high-pressure wash system and recycle water to minimize wastewater disposal. The water will flow through a water sediment basin, an equalization basin, and oil-water separators, and then be deposited into a water supply reservoir. Treatment will include oil and grease removal, grit removal, and organic control. A mechanical equipment building will house the mechanical secondary treatment units and the control panels necessary for the facility. The structure will be approximately 12 meters (40 feet) by 9 meters (30 feet), will require louvers, and will have a large door for equipment installation and maintenance. Supporting facilities include utilities, paving, fencing, curbing, and site improvements. The islands at the wash facility will be double-tower to ensure the ability to cover an 18.3-meter (60-foot) vehicle. Concrete curb will be provided at the wash facility to control the flow of wastewater. Trench drains will lie perpendicular, at the center of the wash station, and cover the entire width of the facility.

Estimated Utility Requirements: Electrical power is estimated at 95.4 KWN, with energy consumption estimated at 12,906 kilowatt hours per year. The present systems are believed adequate to support the new facility under this project. Air conditioning and heating are not required. Water supply is estimated at 600,000 gallons per year, with wash water to be recycled as described above. A new off-site water system will be constructed as described above.

Figure D-20

Combined Arms Collective Training Facility at KTA

Graphics Code: K2

Project #: 57305

Project Title: Combined Arms Collective Training Facility (CACTF)

Project Location: KTA

Project Size: 106,110 square feet of CACTF structures, 11,851 square feet of support structures, and 560 acres of training area

Construction Timeframe: September 2005 to December 2006

Background: Hawai'i-based units lack a large range to train soldiers, small units, and unit commanders in an urban environment under simulated conditions. The MOUT assault course at SBMR no longer supports urban operations training strategy. Basic design and targetry are inadequate to efficiently train close quarters marksmanship skills. Training will require SRTA live-fire ammunition.

Project Description: Construct a 24-building live-fire CACTF and range operation support facilities. Mock city structures would include two warehouses, a municipal building, an office building, a service station, four business buildings, one hotel, a police station/jail, a church and cemetery, a bank, a townhouse, nine residences, one school, four dual-sex dry vault latrines, an underground trainer, and a soccer field/playground. Range support facilities would include a combined command control and AAR building, a storage building, an ammunition breakdown building latrine, a covered mess hall, and an access road. The proposal includes renovating ten structures and demolishing two buildings (guard towers S150 and S151), totaling 280 square feet. The project would be sited approximately two-and-a-half miles west of Kahuku in the KTA.

Estimated Utility Requirements: This project would require connection to the existing primary power distribution system. The nearest available power is approximately 4 miles (6 kilometers) from the site. (The old Nike Command Site has power that would be replaced with new construction.) A new 12.47-kilovolt, three-phase primary line would be constructed to bring primary power to the site. Once at the site, primary power would be run underground to feed a pad-mounted transformer near the Operations Storage Building and a pad-mounted transformer at the AAR building. All buildings would be supplied with 120/240-volt, single-phase, secondary power underground from the transformers. All sewage would be collected in the aerated vault latrine and removed by pumper truck, so no sewage lines or septic field would be required. Water would be trucked to the site, so no waterline, distribution systems, or well would be required. Telephone and LAN service can be had at Building 886. Approximately 3,000 feet of underground duct would be installed from the AAR building to a maintenance hole installed on the Drum Road project. The remaining buildings within the project requiring telecom services would be connected via an underground duct system to the AAR building. Air conditioning requirements are estimated at 20 tons.

Figure D-21

Easement/Road Construction between SBMR and Helemanō Military Reservation

Graphics Code: K3/K4

Project #: 57802/57406

Project Title: Easement/Road Construction between SBMR and HMR

Project Location: Road from SBMR to HMR on the route to KTA

Project Size: 13 acres along 6 miles of road

Construction Timeframe: September 2004 T March 2005 (easement) to September 2005 to December 2006 (construction)

Background: Military convoys travel from SBMR to HMR on Wilikina Drive onto Kamananui Road, then to Kamehameha Highway to KTA and KLOA to conduct military training exercises. Wilikina Drive, Kamananui Road, and Kamehameha Highway are only two-lane public roads, used by both local residents and tourists. The elevation/grade from SBMR on Kamehameha Highway to both training areas are relatively steep, and when returning from training at KTA or KLOA the heavy military vehicles are traveling well below posted speed limit designations. Use of the existing highway is also creating traffic congestion and damage to the roads. Military convoys traversing this public road slow down the flow of all traffic and create dangerous situations when cars attempt to pass the large caravan, creating the potential for head-on crashes. Dirt, rocks, and debris from the vehicles are deposited on public roads, creating hazardous driving conditions to the general public. The Army is preparing to upgrade Drum Road, a military road from HMR to KTA and KLOA training areas. The new road in this project would tie into Drum Road and reduce heavy military vehicles from public roads.

Project Description: Acquire approximately 13 acres (5 hectares) of land in a perpetual easement and construct a 15-foot-wide gravel road with 3-foot-wide gravel shoulders on both sides that would provide military vehicle access between SBMR and HMR. In conjunction with Drum Road, this project would provide a road network from SBMR to KTA. The road would run approximately 6 miles (4 kilometers) (from SBMR to HMR. It would be north of Wahiawa and would use as much of the agriculture roadways as possible. Work includes grading, paving, drainage improvements, culverts at stream crossings, guardrails, shotcrete, retaining walls, concrete swales, grass swales, signage, and storm drainage structures and lines to preclude excessive amounts of storm runoff from water flowing over the road and endangering traffic. Work will also include provisions for telecommunication lines to run alongside the new paved road. Road grades steeper than 10 percent will be paved with asphalt or concrete. Supporting facilities includes provisions for information systems.

Estimated Utility Requirements: Approximately 6.5 miles (4 kilometers) of fiber cable will be direct buried between SBMR, McNair Gate and Pupukea Road leading to Helemanō. Additionally, a direct buried cable will be installed along Pupukea Road and a duct system will be installed to building P1 at Helemanō. Also, a duct system will be installed from McNair gate to Building 886 on SBMR.

Figure D-22

Battle Area Complex at PTA

Graphics Code: P1

Project #: 57197

Project Title: Battle Area Complex (BAX)

Project Location: Pōhakuloa Training Area

Project Size: 11,808 square feet of structures and 2,075 acres of training area

Construction Timeframe: May 2007 to May 2008

Background: No facility of this type exists in Hawai'i, and the light infantry brigades of the 2nd Brigade cannot accomplish required mounted combined arms live-fire exercises. No ranges exist for gunnery training for the MGS, Interim Armored Vehicle infantry carrier vehicle, or Interim Armored Vehicle reconnaissance vehicle. Facilities on O'ahu and the island of Hawai'i were designed and constructed to support either the current light infantry configuration or armored forces previously stationed in Hawai'i. Implementation of evolving Department of the Army and TRADOC Combat Doctrine and Training Strategies in Hawai'i will affect the ability to train the SBCT and 25th ID(L) using existing range facilities. The unique vehicle design and expected mission requirements of this medium force are not met by current range facilities. The combination of the types, densities, and distance to targets, obstacles, and landing zones are not available on standard range designs.

Project Description: Construct a BAX designed for live-fire, maneuver gunnery training and qualification requirements of the weapons systems for the proposed SBCT and the division's Legacy Force at PTA on the island of Hawai'i. This range will also support company-level mounted and dismounted combined arms live-fire exercises, dismounted infantry platoon tactical live-fire operations, with or without supporting vehicles, as well as Army aviation, close air support, artillery, and air defense artillery gunnery and live-fire maneuver gunnery training operations. The project will be sited along Lava Road, approximately five miles from the entry into the PTA and approximately half a mile south of BAAF. The range project will be oriented south toward the existing impact area and built over Range 12 on the eastern portion of PTA. The training assets at Range 12 will be demolished so the new layout can be overlaid and accommodated. The primary features of the range will include four course roads with crossover capability, 30 reconfigurable stationary armor targets (SAT), six moving armor targets (MAT), 174 reconfigurable stationary infantry targets (SIT), 14 moving infantry targets (MIT), 17 machine gun/observation bunkers, two gunnery/breaching obstacles, 18 mortar simulation devices (MSD), 16 hulldown defilades, three landing zones, vehicle firing positions, grenade/breach facades/trench complexes, military vehicle trails, and service roads. Other range operations facilities will include observation tower, range control center, AAR facility, operations/storage building, ammunition breakdown building, ammunition loading dock, latrine, bleacher enclosure, covered mess, bivouac concrete pads, and flagpole. All targets will be fully automated; the event specific target scenario is computer driven and scored from the Range Control Center. The reconfigurable stationary infantry target and reconfigurable stationary armor target will be solar powered, radio-controlled targets with target coffins. The range operating system will be fully capable of receiving, transmitting, and capturing digital traffic to/from the using participants. This captured data is compiled and available to the unit during the AAR. Storm drainage, service roads, site improvements, and berms will be provided as necessary. Range support facilities include electrical service; paving, walks, curbs and gutters; site improvements; and demolition.

Estimated Utility Requirements: Primary power would come from 12.47-kilovolt lines extended overhead from the weather tower to the downrange pad-mounted transformers in the power centers. Range targets would be fed underground using 480-volt, three-phase, or 240-volt single-phase

secondary power from the closest power center. Each downrange, lighted and heated range limit marker and each video camera would require 120-volt power fed underground from the nearest power source. Air conditioning, estimated at 20 tons, would be provided for the support buildings by self-contained units. All sewage on the site would be collected in aerated vault latrines and portable toilets and would be removed by pumper truck, so no sewage lines or septic fields would be required. Water would be trucked to the site and stored in a tank, so no waterline, distribution systems, or wells would be required. Telephone and LAN service can be had approximately 41,000 feet from the project site at the PTA cantonment area. Approximately 1,000 feet of aerial cable would be installed from the AAR building to the I3A to provide connectivity for this project. The remaining buildings within the project requiring telecom services would be connected via an underground duct system to the AAR building.

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Figure D-23

Anti-Armor Live-fire and Tracking Range (AALFTR)

Graphics Code: P2

Project #: 57183

Project Title: Anti-Armor Live-fire and Tracking Range (AALFTR)

Project Location: PTA

Project Size: 16,030 square feet of structures and 750 acres of training area

Construction Timeframe: September 2009 to September 2010

Background: Brigades of the 25th ID(L) have no range for anti-armor live fire and tracking. Such a facility is required for support of the light armored vehicle, mobile gun system, and reconnaissance armored vehicle, as well as anti-armor forces firing from HMMWVs. Present forces and the proposed SBCT need a range that enables individual and collective gunnery training that simulates sweeping gunfire (enfilading) during movement along the flank of an opposing force.

Project Description: Construct a modified Anti-Armor Live-Fire and Tracking Range (AALFTR) on ranges 3, 8, and 10 at PTA. The AALFTR will include 21 Stationary Armor Targets (SAT) and eight Armor Moving Targets (AMT). All targets will be fully automated; the event-specific target scenario is computer-driven and scored from the control towers. Other range features include baseline firing positions, primary and secondary power and data distribution systems, and heated and illuminated limit markers. The AALFTR will allow anti-armor forces to simulate enfilading fire as they move along the flank of an opposing force before joining the larger force at the programmed BAX, much as they would in an actual battle. Range 8 will be developed as a complete ROCA; minimal ROCA facilities will be developed at ranges 3 and 10. Facilities required at each range include three control towers, three AAR facilities, and three general instruction buildings. Range 8 facilities will also include an ammo breakdown building, an ammo loading dock, an operational/storage building, a dual sex dry-vault latrine, a covered mess, a bleacher enclosure, and a range maintenance building. Support facilities include electric service, access roads, parking, maintenance area, unit staging area, earthwork, concrete tent pads, range flagpoles, fencing and gates, and information systems (telephones). Demolition of one small observation tower at Range 8 will be required. While no downrange demolition is anticipated, other possible demolition may include existing concrete slabs and foundations, utility poles, utilities, and fencing located within ROCA. Because the land surface at the site is primarily made up of smooth lava, firing areas, maneuver lanes, service roads, target positions, and troop assembly areas within the ROCA will require surface conditioning. Grading will also be required to achieve positive drainage around all buildings and assembly areas within the ROCA.

Estimated Utility Requirements: Supply downrange of 12.47-kilovolt, 480/277-volt and 240/120-volt power distribution would be required. The project would include providing power from the overhead 12.47-kilovolt, three-phase primary line near the weather tower, approximately 29,857 feet from the project site. A 12.47-kilovolt overhead power line would be built from the weather tower to existing and new AALFTR locations. Underground 12.47-kilovolt power would be run from the new line to each AALFTR range, to a pad-mounted transformer near each control tower. These transformers would provide underground secondary (240/120-volt) to each range control tower. All facilities would be provided with 240/120-volt power from a panel in each control tower. Telephone and LAN service can be had approximately 39,500 feet from the project site at the PTA cantonment area. Approximately 500 feet of aerial cable would be installed from the AAR building to the I3A to provide connectivity for this project. The remaining buildings within the project requiring telecom services would be connected via an underground duct system to the AAR building. All sewage would be collected in aerated vault latrines and portable toilets and removed by pumper truck, so no sewage

lines or septic fields would be required. Water would be trucked to the site and stored in a tank, so no water lines, wells, or distribution system would be required.

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Figure D-24

Easement/Construct Tank Trail between Kawaihae Harbor and PTA

Graphics Code: P3/P4

Project #: 58273

Project Title: Easement/Construct Vehicle Trail between Kawaihae Harbor and PTA

Project Location: PTA

Project Size: 132 acres along 27 miles of road

Construction Timeframe: September 2009 to September 2010

Background: Military convoys travel from Kawaihae Deep Draft Harbor to PTA on state and county two-lane public roads. A convoy first travels on Kawaihae-Waimea Road and then on Mamalahoa Highway and onto Saddle Road. Some of the convoys also transport ammunition to PTA for the howitzers. Both local residents and tourists use the roadways. The elevation/grade from Kawaihae Deep Draft Harbor to the training area using Kawaihae-Waimea Road and Saddle Road is relatively steep, and the heavy military vehicles travel well below posted speed limit designations. Use of the highway also creates traffic congestion and damage to the roads. Military caravans traversing public roads slow down the flow of all traffic and create dangerous situations when cars attempt to pass the large caravan, creating the potential for head-on crashes. Dirt, rocks, and debris from the vehicles are deposited on the public roads. Combined with the transportation of ammunitions, this creates hazardous driving conditions to the general public. The new road will remove all heavy military vehicles from public roads.

Project Description: Acquire a perpetual easement of approximately 132 acres to construct a 18-foot-wide gravel road with 3-foot-wide gravel shoulders and 8-foot-wide right-of-way on both sides, totaling 40 feet in width, that would run from Kawaihae Harbor to PTA. This road would run for approximately 27 miles and provide access for military vehicles transporting troops, ammunition, and equipment between Kawaihae Harbor and PTA without using public roads. The road would replace the military vehicle trail but may not follow the current route. Information systems are not required. Work includes grading, paving, drainage improvements, culverts at stream crossings, guardrails at drop offs, and storm drainage structures and lines to preclude excessive amounts of storm runoff from water flowing over the road and endangering traffic. Road grades steeper than 10 percent will be paved with asphalt or concrete. Supporting facilities includes provisions for shotcrete, guardrails, retaining walls, concrete swales, grass swales, drainage structures, and signage.

Estimated Utility Requirements: None

Figure D-25
Ammunition Storage at PTA

Graphics Code: P5

Project #: 57417

Project Title: Ammunition Storage Area

Project Location: PTA

Project Size: 6,750 square feet

Construction Timeframe: After March 2009

Background: PTA has eight ammunition storage igloos. These igloos, operated at capacity, are too small to accommodate additional training requirements that would arise upon conversion of the 2nd Brigade to an SBCT.

Project Description: Construct three earth-covered ammunition igloos totaling 6,750 square feet at the ammunition storage facility. An ammunition holding area for daily distribution of ammunition would be constructed to safely hold loaded vehicles. Work would also include installing pole-mounted security lights, floodlights above each entrance, and telephone and computer systems. Supporting facilities would include utilities, electric service, stormwater drainage, paving, and access roads.

Estimated Utility Requirements: Electrical power requirements are estimated at 4873 VA and energy consumption at 32,564 kilowatt hours per year. Telephone and LAN service can be had approximately 5,660 feet from the project site at the PTA cantonment area. An existing aerial pole will provide the pathway to the location. An underground duct system will connect the pole to a new administrative building. Three igloos within the project site would be connected via an underground duct system to the administrative building. Water supply needs are estimated at 18,000 gallons per year.

Figure D-26

Tactical Vehicle Wash at PTA

Graphics Code: P6

Project #: 57414

Project Title: Tactical Vehicle Wash Facility

Project Location: PTA

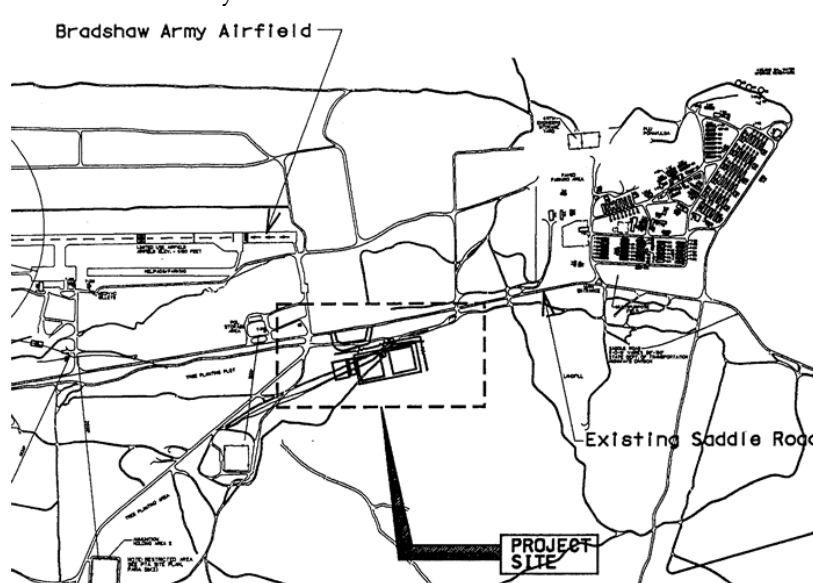
Project Size: unavailable

Construction Timeframe: March 2006 to March 2007

Background: Military vehicles at PTA accumulate soil that may be tracked onto roads and on the transport ship when they return from the island of Hawai'i to O'ahu. They may also transport nonnative vegetation between ranges. The existing vehicle wash facility is too small and is in the safety zone of Bradshaw Army Airfield.

Project Description: Construct a tactical vehicle wash facility with four wash stations sized to support vehicles 18.3 meters (60 feet) long by 3.7 meters (12 feet) wide. The primary facility will consist of the preparation area and wash stations. The wash stations will use a high-pressure wash system and will recycle water to minimize wastewater disposal. The water will flow through a water sediment basin, oil-water separators, and an equalization basin and then be deposited into a water supply reservoir. Treatment will include oil and grease removal, grit removal, and organic control. An oil-water separator will be provided to treat any residual water that does not go through the main system. A structure will be provided to house the mechanical secondary treatment units and the control panels necessary for the facility. This structure will be approximately 12 meters (40 feet) by 9 meters (30 feet), will require louvers, and will have a large door for equipment installation and maintenance. Supporting facilities include utilities, paving, curbing, and site improvements. The islands at the wash facility will be double-tower to ensure the ability to cover an 18.3-meter (60 feet) vehicle. Concrete curb will be provided at the wash facility to control the flow of wastewater. Trench drains will lie perpendicular, at the center of the wash station. The trench drain will cover the entire width of the facility.

Estimated Utility Requirements: Estimated energy consumption is 32,107 kilowatt hours per year. The present distribution system is believed adequate to meet the project requirement without enlargement. Air conditioning and heating are not required. Water use is estimated at 500,000 gallons per year, with wash water to be recycled as described above.



[Figure D-27](#)
West PTA Acquisition Area

Graphics Code: P7

Project #: 57411

Project Title: West PTA Maneuver Training Area Land Acquisition

Project Location: PTA

Project Size: 22,675 acres

Construction Timeframe: May 2005 to May 2008

Background: According to the land use and requirement study of February 2002, there is a 32,249-acre shortfall in contiguous training and maneuver land for use by 25th ID(L). PTA consists of approximately 108,792 acres, only 19,148 of which are considered to be suitable for maneuver training purposes. Additional land is needed adjacent to PTA to expand the total maneuver area. To the north of PTA is Mauna Kea, an inactive volcano, the lower slopes of which contain some endangered species. The southern boundary is Mauna Loa, which consists of mostly volcanic rock that is not conducive to maneuver training exercises. The only area available for expansion is northwest, the area proposed for acquisition. The present uses of PTA are maneuver and live-fire training, and drop zone use.

Project Description: Acquire approximately 23,000 acres of fee simple land adjacent to PTA from Richard Smart Trust (Parker Ranch), Hawai'i. The land would be used for a brigade task force maneuver training area, vehicle maneuver training, and a paratrooper drop zone. The Army has been using the property on an interim basis for maneuver training. In the late 1940s portions of the area were used as artillery firing ranges and the site is part of the Waikoloa Study Area currently being assessed for UXO cleanup (see Chapter 9 for more information). The land proposed for acquisition is contiguous to PTA and is relatively flat, open country with little forested area, making it ideal for maneuver training.

After acquisition of the parcel is complete, the Army plans to construct about 28 miles of gravel training roads on the acquired property. The location of these gravel-training roads is as yet undetermined. The Army will comply with all applicable environmental statutes including but not limited to NEPA, the ESA, and the NHPA, in determining the location and potential impacts of these roads before construction. The Army will also consult with adjacent and near by property owners and other interested parties on the location of the proposed training roads in order to address and resolve potential air quality and dust concerns.

Estimated Utility Requirements: None.

Figure D-28

PTA Range Maintenance Facility Location

Graphics Code: P8

Project #: 56994

Project Title: Range Maintenance Facility

Project Location: PTA

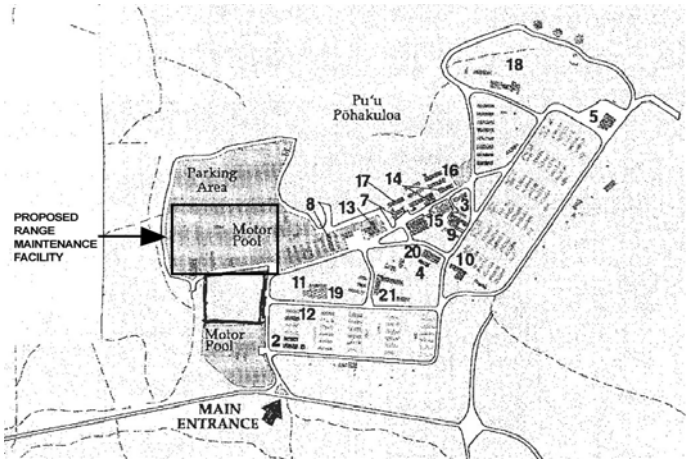
Project Size: 16,011 square feet

Construction Timeframe: After March 2009

Background: Range Division Hawai'i is responsible for command and control of operations at all Army training areas on the island of Hawai'i, primarily PTA. Range control and maintenance operations are housed in eight temporary buildings dispersed throughout the PTA cantonment area, leading to inefficiencies, excessive travel, reduced response times, and miscommunication between different range elements. Most of these facilities are Quonset huts built in 1957, with characteristic curved roofs that render much of their interior space useless. Electrical and mechanical systems are antiquated and require excessive maintenance funding. The shop facilities lack adequate ventilation and operating sprinkler systems. As a health and safety issue, all welding must be conducted outside by order of the fire department. Dispersal of maintenance activities has reduced the quality of service provided to range users due to inefficient split functions. The poor quality of the facilities also worsens the difficult task of recruiting qualified laborers at this remote location.

Project Description: Construct a Consolidated Range Maintenance Facility for PTA on a previously developed site within the installation's cantonment area. The project will include administrative space for range maintenance, a carpentry shop, a welding shop, target and raw material storage, and parking for personally operated vehicles and other vehicles and equipment. Supporting facilities include potable water system, septic system, electric service and 150-kVA, three-phase transformer, paving, walks, parking, security fencing, information systems, and site improvements. Access for the handicapped will be provided in all areas. Three buildings (T17, T19 and T20) will be demolished and replaced by the proposed complex.

Estimated Utility Requirements: Existing electrical lines are approximately 100 feet north of the project site, and these resources are expected to continue to be available. Power requirements to operate building systems and equipment would include single-phase, 250-amp service in the administrative space, three-phase/four-wire, 250-amp service in the carpentry shop, and three-phase/four-wire, 400-amp service in the welding shop. A 150-kilovolt transformer would also be required. Air conditioning, estimated at 10 tons, would be provided for administrative space only. Mechanical ventilation would be provided in the warehouse and shop areas. Water would be connected to an existing line approximately 150 feet north of the proposed site. Sewage would be collected and treated by a standard septic system, including septic tank and leach fields, to be located immediately to the west of the site. Telephone service can be had approximately 1,000 feet away at building 106. LAN service can be had approximately 1,150 feet away at building 179. A 100-foot underground duct would be installed from the Range Maintenance Building to the I3A to provide connectivity for this project.



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Figure D-29

Bradshaw Army Airfield Upgrade

Graphics Code: P9

Project #: 57408

Project Title: Upgrade and Reorient Bradshaw Army Airfield (BAAF) Runway

Project Location: PTA

Project Size: 451,960 square feet

Construction Timeframe: After March 2009

Background: BAAF, located at PTA, is used for deploying, redeploying, and resupplying all military units training on the island of Hawai'i. The airfield has one runway, 3,700 feet long from east to west, with a total of 1,100 feet of overruns. The airfield's relatively high elevation of 6,200 feet above mean sea level impedes aircraft performance and limits the weight of cargo aircraft can safely carry. The airfield operates under substandard conditions. The combination of runway length, mountainous terrain, man-made obstructions to the east, winds from the east that increase throughout the day, and maximum tailwind landing restrictions for the C-17 (10 knots) and C-130 (15 knots) aircraft impede mission accomplishment. Current operations are limited to visual flight rules and approaches and departures only from the west. The pavement is deteriorated in many areas and is structurally inadequate for C-17 and C-130 loading operations.

Project Description: Construct a 5,600-foot-long full strength paved runway with 300-foot-long full strength paved overruns on each end (type A traffic area). Total length of full strength pavement will be 6,200 feet long. The runway will be 100 feet wide with 25-foot-wide paved shoulders. The first 500 feet of each end of the runway and the hammerheads will be paved with rigid pavement. The remainder of the runway and shoulder pavements will be flexible pavement. This configuration will create a Class A Army airfield with the capabilities to operate as a training assault runway for C-17 and C-130 aircraft. A new runway threshold and visual approach slope indicator lighting system and edge lighting will also be required for the extension. Construction mobilization and demobilization requirements are part of the primary facility cost. PTA's remoteness from major commercial centers presents special logistic demands in transportation to and from the project site, including heavy equipment, project office trailer, telephone communication connection, restroom facilities, and other miscellaneous requirements. Supporting facilities will include site preparation (clear/grubbing, excavation, grading, and storm drainage), a mobile asphalt concrete batching plant, water supply source, and extension of the primary electrical service line from the base camp. The runway will be designed and lengthened to accommodate C-130 and C-17 aircraft under assault landing zone criteria.

Estimated Utility Requirements: Electrical power is estimated at 1.8 KW, with estimated energy consumption 15,768 kilowatt hours per year. The present distribution system is believed adequate to meet the project requirement without enlargement. Air conditioning and heating are not required. Water use is estimated at 2,600,000 gallons per year. A sanitary sewer will connect to the existing system by gravity flow. Telephone and LAN service can be had approximately 18,588 feet from the project site at the PTA cantonment area. Approximately 9,035 feet of underground duct would be installed from the Consolidated Building (operations/weather/medevac) to the I3A to provide connectivity for this project. The remaining buildings within the project requiring telecom services would be connected via an underground duct system to the Consolidated Building.

Figure D-30

Fixed Tactical Internet at PTA

Graphics Code: P10

Project #: None

Project Title: Fixed Tactical Internet (FTI)

Project Location: Eleven antenna locations throughout PTA

Project Size: 500 square feet per antenna location

Construction Timeframe: FY05 through FY06

Background: The training ranges that would be used by the SBCT are in dispersed areas that have either substandard or no telecommunications. Much of the cabling is aerial, air-core, or lead-sheathed cables that do not support minimum bandwidth necessary to sustain current operations. Much of the infrastructure is damaged from the environment.

Project Description: Install an FTI that would provide necessary tactical communications infrastructure, enabling units to train at any hour of the day or night without deploying to the field. When linked to the I3A, FTI could also provide connectivity for the command and control integration of live-fire and simulation training. The FTI will consist of a group of antennas strategically placed throughout the installation and training areas that will allow radios within military vehicles to receive and process both voice and data signals. Four antennas will be installed at each proposed site located on the island of Hawai'i. The antennas are vertical whips. Two will be approximately 4 feet long and 2 inches in diameter and two will be approximately 10 feet long and 2 inches in diameter. All antennas on PTA will require new support structures. No red warning lights would be required. Each fenced site area will be 20 feet by 25 feet, including a 15-foot-by-20-foot concrete pad for the support structure and shed. Sites will be accessed via existing roads in all cases. Personnel will visit the sites prior to and after Army training sessions. No security lighting will be installed at the sites. Equipment sheds will house 4 radios and 4 batteries. Antennas at Mauna Loa Observatory would be sited adjacent to existing communications towers and equipment.

Estimated Utility Requirements: Estimated energy usage is 5,915-kilowatt hours per year. The existing power grid distribution system will be used. Continued availability of these services is anticipated.

Table D-2

Location	Latitude	Longitude	UTM	Elevation (feet)	Total Height ¹ (feet)	Equipment Shed ²	Electric Power Source
Anti Armor Range 8	194103N	1553245W	05 233097 02178530	6,412	40	Existing	Commercial
Auwaiakeakua WT	195215N	1554326W	05 214752 02199494	2,559	42	New	Solar ³
Kawaihae	200152N	1554946W	05 203991 02217429	5	42	Existing	Commercial
Koloa WT	195014N	1554021W	05 220078 02195685	4,176	42	New	Solar
Mauna Loa Observatory	193212N	1553430W	05 229791 02162242	11,112	20	Existing	Commercial
Puu Ahi	194453N	1553539W	05 228145 02185676	5,978	20	New	Solar ³
Puu Kailua	194231N	1553244W	05 233138 02181268	6,515	20	New	Solar ³

Location	Latitude	Longitude	UTM	Elevation (feet)	Total Height ¹ (feet)	Equipment Shed ²	Electric Power Source
Puu Kanalopakanui	194937N	1553932W	05 221482 02194531	5,040	20	New	Solar ³
Puu Keekee	194655N	1553813W	05 223700 2189517	5,758	20	New	Solar ³
Puu Pōhakuloa	194534N	1553210W	05 233921 02186856	6,470	20	New	Commercial
Range Maintenance Facility	194527N	1553219W	05 233976 02186640	6,321	67	Existing	Commercial

¹ Total Height includes antennas and antenna mast

² New equipment shed dimensions are 4 x 4 x 6 feet (W x D x H)

³ Two solar panels - dimensions are 6 x 6 feet (L x W) each

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Figure D-31

Installation Information Infrastructure Architecture at PTA

Graphics Code: P11

Project #: None

Project Title: Installation Information Infrastructure Architecture (I3A)

Project Location: PTA

Project Size: Approximately 62,000 feet of communications pathway.

Construction Timeframe: 2005

Background: I3A is required to upgrade the telecommunications infrastructure to support transformation projects throughout PTA. The telecommunications infrastructure is not sufficient to support the heavy IT demands required to train a SBCT.

Project Description: Install fiber optic and copper cabling within the cantonment area, training ranges, and other support facilities. This IT backbone will provide sufficient access between the various transformation projects and the voice and data network within the cantonment area at PTA and eventually back to the Mission Support Training Facility on SBMR. This connectivity is required to conduct sophisticated war-fighting simulation exercises. The pathway within the cantonment area will consist of an underground duct system, fiber cables and copper cables. The pathway outside the cantonment area will consist of an aerial pole, fiber cables and copper cables.

Estimated Utility Requirements: I3A will provide the telecom utility requirements. There are no power requirements for the I3A pathway.

Figure D-32

Reduced Land Acquisition Area for South Range

Graphics Code: S8

Project #: 55270

Project Title: South Range Land Acquisition

Project Location: SBMR South Range Acquisition Area

Project Size: Approximately 100 acres

Construction Timeframe: September 2004 to June 2005

Background: A motor pool study completed in June 2000 categorized most of the motor pools as substandard because they lack the necessary building and hardstand space to perform required vehicle maintenance. To bring the motor pool facilities to Army standards, additional acreage is needed for expansion and upgrades. SBMR does not have available open acreage for these expansions.

Project Description: Acquire approximately 100 acres of fee simple land from Campbell Estate adjacent to the south boundary of SBMR. The land would be used to construct a motor pool (Project 57421), with associated vehicle parking areas, administrative and maintenance facilities, and required storm drainage facilities.

Estimated Utility Requirements: No utility service is required as a part of this project; however, project 57421, Motor Pool, will be built on this site and supplied with utilities from the existing SBMR utility grid.

Figure D-33

Qualification Training Range QTR2 at Pōhakuloa Training Area

Graphics Code:**Project #:** 57461**Project Title:** Qualification Training Range (QTR2)**Project Location:** PTA**Project Size:** 5,154 square feet of support structures and 120 acres of training range**Construction Timeframe:** September 2005 to September 2006

Background: Sufficient throughput capacity to support qualification training of soldiers in the 2nd Brigade and the balance of the 25th Infantry Division does not now exist. This project, in conjunction with construction of QTR1 at Schofield Barracks, will provide the required capacity.

Project Description: Construct a standard Qualification Training Range near Range 8 at Pōhakuloa Training Area, consisting of 12 lanes of Combat Pistol/MP Firearms Qualification Course, 24 lanes of Modified Record Fire Range, 12 lanes of Multipurpose Machine Gun/Sniper Range, and 50 lanes of Basic 10/25 Meter Firing Range (Zero). Other primary facilities include stationary infantry target emplacements, moving infantry target emplacements, zero panel emplacements, and standing silhouette emplacements. Supporting facilities include all construction within the perimeter of the range complex, which consists of information systems requirements, demolition, earthwork electrical service, limit markers, fencing, lighting, berms, parking, service roads, site drainage, erosion control, and site improvements. Proposed range support facilities include an operations/storage building (796 square feet), two general instruction buildings (1,593 square feet), three zero control stations (192 square feet), two ammunition breakdown buildings (237 square feet), a latrine (204 square feet), an indoor mess hall (764 square feet), and a bleacher enclosure (592 square feet).

Estimated Utility Requirements: This project will require connecting to the primary power distribution system. The project would include providing power from the overhead 12.47-kilovolt, three-phase primary line near the weather tower, approximately 29,857 feet from the project site. A 100 kVA, single-phase primary line will be constructed to bring primary power to the range site. Once at the site, primary power will be run underground to feed a pad-mounted transformer located near each control tower. All buildings will be supplied with 120/240-volt, single-phase, secondary power underground from the pad-mounted transformers. Secondary power of 120/240 volts will be run from each control tower power panel underground to the target cable junction boxes. Range targets will be fed using 240-volt, single-phase secondary power. The heated/illuminated range limit markers at 300 meters on the modified record fire range require 120-volt circuits. The heated/illuminated range limit markers at 31 meters on the pistol range require a 120-volt circuit. Nineteen AWG twisted pair copper cables will be required to operate the range target systems. The controls for targets require 120/240 volts. Voltage available to each target will be no less than 95 percent of its rated operating voltage. A separate 120-volt outlet is required in each target emplacement for target thermalization. Air conditioning, estimated at 20 tons, will be provided in the instruction buildings and range control towers. Telephone service is available within 1,220 meters of the site. Lines will be run overhead to the site with the primary power line and then underground between buildings. Telephone service will be provided at the control towers and other applicable buildings. All sewage on the site will be collected in the aerated vault latrines and removed by pumper truck, so no sewage lines or septic field would be required. All water needed will be trucked in, so no water line, distribution systems, or wells would be required. The availability of these utilities is expected to continue.

APPENDIX E

AGENCY COORDINATION



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, HONOLULU
FORT SHAFTER, HAWAII 96858-5440

January 6, 2003

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:


Environmental Technical Branch
Engineering and Construction Division

Mr. Paul Henson
Field Supervisor
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Pacific Islands Ecoregion
300 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 3-122
Box 5008
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

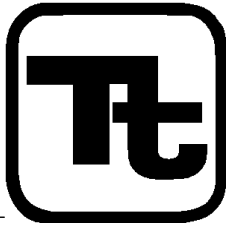
Dear Mr. Henson:

The U.S. Army is intending to coordinate with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) in accordance with the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1934 [16 U.S.C. 661 *et seq.*; 48 Stat. 401], as amended, for a proposal to transform the 2nd Brigade of the 25th Infantry Division to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT). The transformation of the Army's 2nd Brigade to a SBCT is a major undertaking entailing a series of changes in equipment, force structure, training practices, and new facilities. The proposed action would require construction of two military vehicle trails on Oahu and one military vehicle trail on the Island of Hawaii. The military vehicle trails would have stream crossings that may affect aquatic resources. The coordination is necessary to determine if the action or the resources are significant enough to warrant Service input into the planning and design of the project to minimize impacts to stream wildlife. We have been coordinating with Mr. Gordon Smith of your office and are arranging for field trips to view stream crossings. If you have any questions please contact Mr. Steve Kim at telephone number (808) 438-3072.

Sincerely,


James L. Bersson, P.E.
Chief, Engineering and
Construction Division

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TETRA TECH, INC.

2028 Pa'a Street, # 3000
Honolulu, HI 96819
Telephone (808) 441-5830
FAX (808) 441-5821

July 1, 2002

R. Michael Laurs, Laboratory Director
National Marine Fisheries Service
F/SWC2, Honolulu Laboratory
2570 Dole Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822-2396

Subject: Interim Brigade Combat Team (IBCT) EIS

Dear Mr. Laurs,

Tetra Tech is preparing an environmental impact statement (EIS) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to evaluate the potential effects associated with the proposed action of the Army IBCT project, in which the Army proposes to transform the 2nd Brigade into an IBCT, and to enhance training capabilities in Hawaii.

The proposed action results from the need of the US Army to become more strategically responsive in the spectrum of military operations. This goal will be obtained by adjusting aspects of doctrine, training, leadership, organizations, material, and soldiers within the 2nd Brigade. The changes extend to doctrinal and involve force structure, or how many soldiers are in each type of unit. They extend also to equipment, whether new or modernized.

Pursuant to NEPA, the potential environmental and socioeconomic effects associated with the transformation of the 2nd Brigade will be evaluated. This EIS focuses on site-specific issues. Of the many sites affected, three are thought to potentially involve marine life. These sites are Pohakuloa Training Area (PTA) on the big island of Hawaii, Dillingham and Makua Military Reservation (MMR), both on Oahu. Proposed changes to PTA include improving an existing tank trail to an all weather road, and the use of Kawaihae Harbor as a disembarkation point for training at PTA. Kawaihae Harbor is currently used in this capacity. Project actions would be limited to the harbor and inland activities. Activities at Dillingham and MMR would be limited to an increase of training at the sites. The transformation would result in an increase in soldiers and vehicles over the existing brigade.

The purpose of this letter is to obtain your input in identifying marine species and communities within the project region that are recognized as significant or are of special concern to your agency. These species and communities may consist of:

Rare, threatened, or endangered species;
Species protected by statute;
Commercial fish or shellfish species;
Recreationally important fish or invertebrate species; and
Marine communities (vertebrate, invertebrate, or plant) that are considered sensitive or are of limited distribution.

To facilitate the EIS schedule, we would appreciate receiving your comments and materials within 30 days. If you foresee a delay in responding to this request, or if you have any questions, please contact me at (415) 974-1221, or George Redpath, the project manager, in Hawaii at (808) 441-5830.

Respectfully,
Tetra Tech

Ann Zoidis
Biologist



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

Pacific Islands Regional Office
1601 Kapiolani Boulevard, Suite 1110
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814-0047

July 29, 2003

David L. Anderson, Colonel
Office of the Garrison Commander
Department of the Army
Headquarters, United States Army Garrison, Hawaii
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii 96857-5000

RE: Stryker Brigade Combat Team
Consultation number I-PI-02-234:MMD

Colonel Anderson:

We have reviewed the letter received July 1, 2003, regarding the transformation of one of the two Legacy brigades of the 25th Infantry Division (Light) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT). This transformation entails a series of changes in equipment, force structure, training practices and new facilities. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) provides the following comments and information under our statutory authorities under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.* (ESA), and the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, as amended 16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.* (MMPA).

Proposed actions that may affect marine protected species include the ocean transport of equipment. NOAA Fisheries concurs that the slow speeds (less than 11 knots) of the logistic support vessels (LSVs) make collisions with protected species unlikely and, therefore, not likely to adversely impact protected species. [There have been no reports of an LSV striking a protected species during the past 10 years of LSV operations in Hawaiian waters.] As a precautionary measure, vessel operators will be made aware of the regulations regarding protected species in Hawaii and instructed not to approach within 100 yards of any adult humpback whale or 300 yards of humpback whale mother/calf pairs.

The proposed construction and use of the military vehicle trail could impact protected species in the nearshore marine environment. However, provided best engineering practices to minimize erosion and properly contain potential petroleum spills are incorporated into the project plans, NOAA Fisheries concurs that vehicle trail construction is not likely to adversely impact protected species. NOAA Fisheries recommends also incorporating the following Best Management Practices (BMPs) to protect listed or otherwise protected species which may come into the nearshore project area.



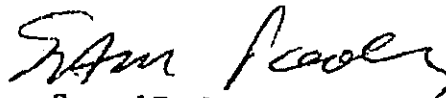
1.) All project personnel should be apprised of the status of the listed species and the protections afforded to the species under federal laws. A brochure explaining the laws and guidelines for listed species in Hawaii may be downloaded from http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/prot_res/MMWatch/hawaii.htm

2.) If during project activities, protected species enter the project area, activities should cease until the animal(s) voluntarily leaves the area.

Helicopter flights over the marine and nearshore environments could also potentially impact protected species in the area. Local Flying Rules have been changed to prohibit flight within 1000 feet of any marine mammal. Provided these flight procedures are formally incorporated into the Local Flying Rules, NOAA Fisheries concurs that this activity is not likely to adversely affect marine mammals.

Provided the above conditions are met, NOAA Fisheries concurs with the determination of the Army that the transformation of a Legacy Brigade to a SBCT is not likely to adversely affect federally listed species under our jurisdiction. However, should any activity associated with the proposed action result in the taking of any protected species the Pacific Islands Regional Office should be promptly notified at (808) 973-2937. Should you have any questions regarding these comments or the consultation process please contact David Nichols or Margaret Akamine at the above contact number.

Sincerely,



Samuel Pooley
Acting Regional Administrator

-----Original Message-----

From: John Naughton [mailto:john.naughton@noaa.gov]

Sent: Wednesday, November 27, 2002 8:32 AM

To: jsaufler@ttsfo.com

Cc: John Naughton

Subject: ICBT Draft EIS

The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), Pacific Islands Area Office (PIAO), has received your letter announcing the preparation of an EIS on the transfer of the 2nd Brigade into an Interim Brigade Combat Team (ICBT). The letter, dated 1 July 2002, was addressed to NMFS Honolulu Laboratory Director Michael Laurs. PIAO did not receive a copy until 25 November 2002.

The letter contains a summary of proposed activities at several sites which will occur because of this action. These sites include Dillingham and Makua Military Reservations on Oahu, and Pohakuloa Training Area and Kawaihae Harbor on the island of Hawaii. Based on the summary information in the letter, NMFS believes the proposed action will have a minimal impact on those marine species and habitats for which we have a responsibility. However, we request a copy of the full Draft EIS in order to insure that any potential impact from the proposed action will be minimal.

Sincerely,

John Naughton
Pacific Islands Environmental Coordinator
PIAO, NMFS, NOAA
1601 Kapiolani Blvd., Suite 1110
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814-4700



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Office
300 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 3-122

Box 50088

Honolulu, Hawaii 96850



In Reply, Refer To:
1-2-2003-F-02

DEC 23 2003

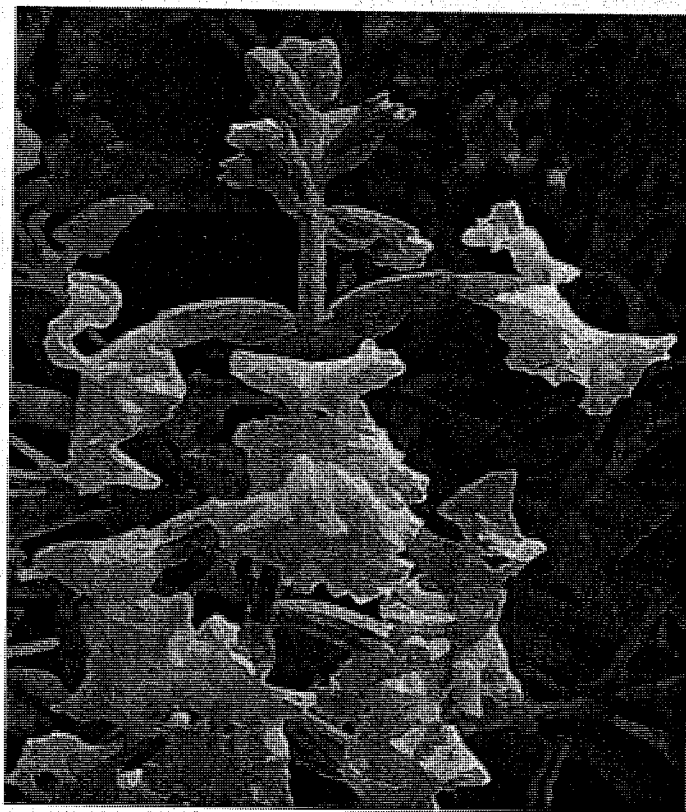
Colonel David L. Anderson
U.S. Army Commander
Department of the Army
Headquarters, United States Army Garrison, Hawaii
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii 96857-5000

Re: Biological Opinion on Routine Military Training and Transformation of the 2nd Brigade 25th Infantry Division (Light), U.S. Army Installations on the Island of Hawaii (1-2-2003-F-02)

Dear Colonel Anderson:

This biological opinion responds to your request for formal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) pursuant to section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act). Your request was dated April 25, 2003, and was received April 28, 2003. The statutory deadline for completing this consultation, September 10, 2003, was extended by mutual agreement to December 23, 2003, due to the complexities of this consultation. At issue are the impacts that proposed actions may have on threatened and endangered species and their habitats on the U.S. Army Garrison Hawaii (Army) installation called Pohakuloa Training Area (PTA) on the island of Hawaii (Figure 1). Species included in this consultation include 15 plants: *Asplenium fragile* var. *insulare*, *Haplostachys haplostachya*, *Hedyotis coriacea*, *Isodendron hosakae*, *Lipochaeta venosa*, *Neraudia ovata*, *Portulaca sclerocarpa*, *Silene hawaiiensis*, *Silene lanceolata*, *Solanum incompletum*, *Spermolepis hawaiiensis*, *Stenogyne angustifolia*, *Tetramolopium arenarium*, *Vigna o-wahuensis*, *Zanthoxylum hawaiiense*; one mammal, the Hawaiian hoary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus semotus*); and designated critical habitat for one avian species, palila (*Loxioides bailleui*). Since palila and akiapolaau (*Hemignathus munroi*) have not been observed within the action area for almost 20 years, these species will not be addressed further in this biological opinion. Biological surveys to determine the status and abundance of nene (*Branta sandvicensis*), Hawaiian dark-rumped petrel (*Pterodroma phaeopygia sandwichensis*) and io or Hawaiian hawk (*Buteo solitarius*) will be conducted as part of your Project Description. This additional information will assist us in determining if these three species may be affected by Legacy and/or Stryker Brigade Combat Team Transformation (SBCT) training actions. If you determine and we concur there is a may affect to any or all of these avian species, then the Army will reinitiate this consultation to address potential effects to these species.

BIOLOGICAL OPINION
of the
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
for
ROUTINE MILITARY TRAINING AND TRANSFORMATION
of the
2ND BRIGADE 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION (Light)
U.S. ARMY INSTALLATIONS
ISLAND OF HAWAII



Haplostachys haplostachya



December 23, 2003
(1-2-2003-F-02)

FULL TEXT AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Office
300 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 3-122
Box 50088
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850



In Reply, Refer To:
1-2-2003-F-04

OCT 23 2003

Colonel David L. Anderson
U.S. Army Commander
Department of the Army
Headquarters, United States Army Garrison, Hawaii
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii 96857-5000

Re: Biological Opinion on Routine Military Training and Transformation of the 2nd Brigade 25th Infantry Division (Light), U.S. Army Installations on the Island of Oahu (1-2-2003-F-04)

Dear Colonel Anderson:

This biological opinion responds to your request for formal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) pursuant to section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act). Your request was dated April 25, 2003, and was received April 28, 2003. The statutory deadline for completing this consultation, September 10, 2003, was extended by mutual agreement until October 24, 2003, due to the complexities associated with finalizing a biological opinion of this magnitude. At issue are the impacts that the proposed actions may have on threatened and endangered species and their habitats on six Army installations on Oahu to include: 37 plants, 11 snails, 1 mammal, and 2 avian species, and designated critical habitat for the Oahu elepaio (*Chasiempis sandwichensis* spp. *ibidis*) (Appendix 1). Based on the information provided in the Programmatic Biological Assessment for Routine Military Training and Transformation of the 2nd Brigade 25th Infantry Division (Light), U.S. Army, Oahu, Hawaii (Biological Assessment) we concur with the determination that the Oahu creeper (*Paroreomyza maculata*) and the Hawaiian hoary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus semotus*) will not be adversely affected by the actions, and therefore, these species will not be addressed further in this biological opinion.

The biological opinion was prepared using the following information: 1) Biological Assessment; 2) Preliminary Draft Wildland Fire Management Plan Pohakuloa and Oahu Training Areas (WFMP), March 2002; 3) information from our files; and, 4) informal consultation between the Army and the Service.

Six Army installations are considered in this consultation to include: 1) Dillingham Military Reservation (DMR); 2) Kahuku Training Area (KTA); 3) Kawaihoa Training Area (KLOA); 4)

BIOLOGICAL OPINION
of the
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
for
ROUTINE MILITARY TRAINING and TRANSFORMATION
of the
2nd BRIGADE 25th INFANTRY DIVISION (Light)
U.S. ARMY INSTALLATIONS
ISLAND of OAHU



October 23, 2003
(1-2-2003-F-04)

FULL TEXT AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON, HAWAII
SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, HAWAII 96857-5000

April 25, 2003



Office of the Commander


Dr. Paul Henson
Field Supervisor
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
300 Ala Moana Blvd. Room 3-122
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Dear Dr. Henson:

I am pleased to provide you with copies of the final Biological Assessments (BA) for Programmatic Section 7 Consultation on Routine Military Training and SBCT Transformation for the Islands of Oahu and Hawaii. The purpose of this action is to initiate Section 7 consultation in accordance with the Endangered Species Act. I look forward to working with you to identify specific conservation measures to offset likely adverse impacts on listed and proposed threatened and endangered species during the formal Section 7 process.

Point of contact for this action is Joel Godfrey, Directorate of Public Works, Environmental Division, 656-2878 x1050.

Sincerely,


David L. Anderson
Colonel, US Army
Commanding


Enclosures

Programmatic Biological Assessment
for
Routine Military Training
and
Transformation of the 2nd Brigade
25th Infantry Division (Light), U.S. Army

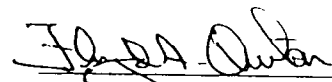
Oahu, Hawaii

April 2003


Prepared by:

 21 APR 03
DAVID C. PRESS
Lieutenant Colonel, EN
Commander
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
Honolulu District


Reviewed by:

 22 APR 03
FLOYD A. QUINTANA
Colonel, U.S. Army
Director of Public Works
U.S. Army Garrison, Hawaii

Reviewed by:

 23 Apr 03
RONALD L. BORNE
Director, Transformation
U.S. Army Garrison, Hawaii

Approved by the Proponent:

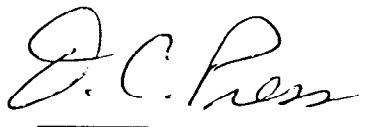
 25 Apr '03
DAVID L. ANDERSON
Colonel, U.S. Army
Commander
U.S. Army Garrison, Hawaii

Programmatic Biological Assessment
for
Transformation of the 2nd Brigade
25th Infantry Division (Light), U.S. Army

Island of Hawaii

April 2003

Prepared by:



DAVID C. PRESS
Lieutenant Colonel, EN
District Engineer
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
Honolulu Engineer District

21 APR 03

Date

Reviewed by:



FLOYD A. QUINTANA
Colonel, U.S. Army
Director of Public Works
U.S. Army Garrison, Hawaii

22 APR 03

Date

Reviewed by:



RONALD L. BORNE
Director, Transformation
U.S. Army Garrison, Hawaii

20 Apr 03

Date

Approved by the Proponent:



DAVID L. ANDERSON
Colonel, U.S. Army
Commander
U.S. Army Garrison, Hawaii

25 Apr '03

Date

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United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Office
300 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 3-122
Box 50088
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

MAY 16 2003

In Reply Refer To:
PI-03-18

Lieutenant Colonel David C. Press
Honolulu District Engineer
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Building 230
Fort Shafter, Hawaii 96858-5440

Subject: Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act Planning Aid Letter for the Schofield Barracks–Helemano Military Reservation, Schofield Barracks–Dillingham Military Reservation, and the Pohakuloa Training Area–Kawaihae Harbor Road Improvements Related to the U.S. Army's Force Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light), Schofield Barracks, Hawaii

Dear Lieutenant Colonel Press:

The Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1934 [16 U.S.C. 661 *et seq.*; 48 Stat. 401], as amended (FWCA), was established to provide a framework to fully consider fish and wildlife conservation measures as a component of Federal projects that may significantly impact important water resources. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) is providing this Planning Aid Letter (PAL) for three proposed road projects: the Schofield Barracks–Helemano Military Reservation (HMR), Schofield Barracks–Dillingham Military Reservation (DMR), and Pohakuloa Training Area (PTA)–Kawaihae Harbor Road. This letter has been prepared under the authority of and in accordance with provisions of FWCA; the Federal Clean Water Act of 1977 [33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*; 62 Stat. 1155], as amended (CWA); and the Endangered Species Act of 1973 [16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*; 87 Stat. 884], as amended (ESA). These comments are also consistent with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 [42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*; 83 Stat. 852], as amended (NEPA), and other authorities mandating Service concern for environmental values.

The Department of Defense is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement for programmatic changes related to Army Force Transformation in Hawaii. The proposed changes are associated with the conversion of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) to an Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT). This proposed transformation will require changes in military land use,

training patterns, and military infrastructure including training and maneuver areas for 400 Stryker armed vehicles. It is anticipated that this will result in a greater need for roadways dedicated to military use. Three road construction projects are proposed: (1) Schofield Barracks-HMR Road, which would involve acquiring access, paving, and installing electrical and telecommunications conduit primarily on existing private unpaved agricultural roads that extend from Schofield Barracks to HMR (approximately six miles); (2) Schofield Barracks-DMR Road (Dillingham Trail), which would involve acquiring access and paving existing private agricultural roads that extend from Schofield Barracks to DMR (approximately 15 miles); and (3) Kawaihae Harbor-PTA (Pohakuloa Military Trail) which would involve acquiring access, paving, and installing electrical and telecommunications conduits primarily on an abandoned military trail that once extended from Kawaihae Harbor to PTA (approximately 27 miles).

Note that the Improvements to Drum Road Project, which involves widening, paving, and installing electrical and telecommunications conduits on the existing unpaved road that extends from Helemano Military Reservation (HMR) to the Kahuku Training Area (KTA) and passes through the Kawaihae Training Area (KLOA), is a closely related project that is progressing on a separate planning and review schedule. The Service previously provided a PAL regarding the Drum Road project to your office (November 2002), and have prepared a Draft FCWA report on that project (May 2003). Importantly, if the Improvements to Drum Road project proceeds as proposed, and if the Army transformation takes place, use of the newly paved Drum road will be a significant component of SBCT training.

Under NEPA and other relevant authorities, all components of the Army Transformation are considered a single Federal action for which cumulative environmental impacts, including potential impacts to fish and wildlife resources, are required to be addressed as a whole. For example, if constructed, the Drum Road, Schofield-HMR, and Dillingham Trail projects together would transect every watershed on the entire north shore of Oahu from Kahuku Point almost to Kaena Point. This is the least developed region on heavily urbanized Oahu, and represents almost one quarter of the circumference of the island. The area is recognized to contain significant marine and freshwater resources. Combined, the geographical extent of these roads is one of the largest transportation infrastructure development projects to be proposed in the State of Hawaii in the last several decades. Because planning for the Army Transformation projects are underway in a phased approach, with projects being designed and reviewed "separately," the Service reminds the Corps that, to comply with NEPA guidelines, the impacts of the various projects must be considered cumulatively, both in the context of programmatic analysis as well as project-specific and site-specific analyses.

A Federal project of this magnitude triggers multiple aspects of review by local, State, and Federal agencies, and by different functional programs within a single agency. In addition to the FWCA investigations and NEPA reviews by the Service for this project, the Service is also consulting under section 7 of the ESA, and will participate in the review of permitting under CWA sections 404 and 401. Please be advised that Service recommendations for conservation

measures regarding terrestrial resources potentially impacted by the road projects will be formulated through the section 7 process. Service recommendations regarding protection of Federal trust resources in the aquatic environment will be developed through FWCA and CWA-related reviews.

The following information was developed from information including project descriptions and maps provided to the Service by the Corps, a review of information contained in Service files, results of a site visit to the Oahu proposed road alignments, and a general knowledge of the areas under consideration. In addition, we consulted with the State of Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Aquatic Resources, particularly the Hawaii Island district staff regarding the potential effects of the Kawaihae Harbor-PTA road.

Schofield Barracks-HMR Road

This road project would be constructed on existing unpaved agricultural roads that cross lands currently under pineapple cultivation at elevations of 850 to 1,100 feet (ft) above mean sea level (msl). Kaukonahua and Poamoho streams form deep forested gulches along this alignment. These two perennial streams would be crossed with new stream crossing structures at elevations of approximately 700 to 800 ft msl.

Schofield Barracks-DMR Road (Dillingham Trail)

This project would also be located on existing agricultural roads. The alignment would descend from Schofield Barracks through approximately three miles of land that is under pineapple cultivation, and the remaining distance would traverse lands that were previously under sugarcane cultivation but now are in various diversified crops including seed corn, orchard crops, banana and coffee. As currently proposed, this road would depart from the Schofield-HMR Road in the upland area between Kaukonaha and Poamoho streams. The road would then cross Kaukonaha Stream again in its lower reaches (20 ft msl) near the Waialua neighborhood known as Ranch Camp where there is currently a bridge that was put in place by the sugar plantation. Subsequently, the road would cross several intermittent streams and drainageways, the largest of which is Makaleha Stream near Dillingham Ranch.

Kawaihae Harbor-PTA (Pohakuloa Military Trail)

This project would cross a variety of leeward Big Island terrestrial habitat types from an elevation of 6,500 ft msl at PTA down to sea level at Kawaihae Harbor. In the immediate vicinity of PTA there is a mosaic of native forest and shrubland interspersed with barren lava flows. The proposed alignment descends towards pasture lands dominated by kikuyu grass that is broken by occasional gulches, cinder cones and low hills (e.g., Waikii Ranch area, Popoo Gulch). The lower section of the proposed road alignment passes through arid kiawe scrub and lava fields. A number of threatened and endangered terrestrial plant and animal species are found in this vicinity. Please refer to documents associated with the ESA section 7 consultation for the Service position on conservation measures to address concerns regarding listed species. The proposed road would cross

Waiulaula Gulch, which is formed by the confluence of Waikoloa and Keanuimano streams. This stream system is perennial in its upper reaches and intermittent in its middle and lower reaches.

Aquatic Resources

The proposed Schofield-HMR and Schofield-DMR roads cross Kaukonahua and Poamoho streams, which flow from the crest of the Koolaus in an east-to-west direction. The Schofield-DMR road also crosses Makaleha Stream, which flows down the north-facing slopes of Mt. Kaala and the Waianae Range. The PTA-Kawaihae road crosses Waiulaula Gulch. Kaukonahua and Poamoho streams are considered perennial throughout their courses; Waiulaula stream is considered an "interrupted stream" because it is perennial in its upper reaches but flows intermittently in its middle and lower reaches; and Makaleha Stream is intermittent throughout. Numerous smaller un-named drainages are also crossed by the proposed road alignments.

Streams throughout Hawaii, including the north shore Oahu streams and Waiulaula Stream and its tributaries, have been altered for over a century by agricultural diversions. These human-caused modifications to surface and ground water systems have profoundly altered natural hydrologic regimes. These dams usually divert all flowing water out of the stream channel, leaving the reach below the dam completely dry for extended periods of time. For example, Kaukonahua Stream is one of the most significant freshwater features in the entire state. It is the longest watershed in Hawaii, extending over thirty miles from its headwaters to its confluence with the sea. Kaukonahua Stream is dammed and now forms the largest impoundment in the state, Wahiawa Reservoir. This impoundment was created to store water for sugar cane cultivation. Several miles of stream channel below the dam are now dry most of the time, and the aquatic habitats that once existed in the lower stream channel are now almost entirely eliminated. No structural modifications were incorporated into the design of dams built in the early days of the plantation era to facilitate passage of aquatic organisms within natural stream channels, nor have current environmental considerations led to water resource management for the maintenance of stream flows in the reaches below the dams. To the contrary, these diversion structures were specifically designed to be highly efficient in capturing and diverting as much of the stream flow as possible, particularly during periods of moderate and low flow, when agricultural demand for water resources is high, and coincidentally when the need for water to support aquatic life is most acute.

The dewatering of streams in the project areas is significant because the native freshwater fish and larger freshwater invertebrates of Hawaii's streams (Table 1) are migratory and are, therefore, dependent upon adequate instream flows to complete their life cycle. These species exhibit a diadromous life cycle known as amphidromy in which adults live and spawn in the stream environment, newly hatched larvae are dispersed downstream to the ocean where the larvae persist in the marine environment until they undertake a remarkable upstream migration. Several species are capable of ascending vertical or overhanging waterfalls, and some species are found in high elevation perennial sections of intermittent or interrupted (diverted) streams, above reaches that do not contain perennially flowing water.

Table 1. Migratory native freshwater organisms of Hawaii.

Scientific name	Hawaiian name	Biogeographic status	Type of organism
<i>Awaous guamensis</i>	O'opu nakea	indigenous	Freshwater fish (family Gobiidae)
<i>Lentipes concolor</i>	O'opu alamo'o	endemic	Freshwater fish (family Gobiidae)
<i>Stenogobius hawaiiensis</i>	O'opu naniba	endemic	Freshwater fish (family Gobiidae)
<i>Sicyopterus stimpsoni</i>	O'opu nopili	endemic	Freshwater fish (family Gobiidae)
<i>Eleotris sandwicensis</i>	O'opu akupa	endemic	Freshwater fish (family Eleotridae)
<i>Atyoida bisulcata</i>	Opae kala'ole	endemic	Freshwater shrimp Crustacean
<i>Macrobrachium grandimanus</i>	Opae 'oeh'a	endemic	Freshwater prawn Crustacean
<i>Neritina granosa</i>	Hihirwai	endemic	Freshwater snail Mollusk

Moderate numbers of most, if not all, of these species have been reported from lower and mid elevation areas of Kaukonahua Stream and Poamoho Stream, both of which may be effected by the proposed road projects (refer to the Hawaii Stream Assessment, the Hawaii Natural Heritage Program database, and the Oahu Training Areas Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan). At least two native fish species (*Awaous guamensis* and *Lentipes concolor*) are known to occur in moderate to low numbers in Waiulaula Stream (Bob Nishimoto, DLNR, pers. com; Pete Hendicks, DLNR, pers. com). No larger aquatic species are expected to be found in Makaleha Stream because it is dry most of the time. In addition to these native species, a considerable number of introduced aquatic species are known to occur in these streams and associated waterbodies (ditches and reservoirs).

Wildlife Resources

Hunting of feral pigs, goats and sheep in the lands adjacent to the road projects is fairly common, particularly the higher elevation areas near PTA. In addition, some upland game bird hunting is undertaken in these areas. The Service supports managed hunting of feral ungulates as a means to reduce their numbers for the purpose of watershed preservation and to reduce threats to rare, threatened and endangered animals and plants. Conservation management of State lands that are

designated as public hunting areas is strongly encouraged by the Service. Support of State hunting programs on these lands through the Service's Division of Federal Aid amounts to several hundred thousand dollars a year. In addition, adjacent landowners are generally in support of limiting feral ungulate populations because of the need to conserve watershed resources and to limit crop damage. Therefore, continued access to these lands during and after construction of the proposed road projects is necessary for the ongoing wildlife management task of controlling feral ungulates.

Planning Recommendations

The Service recommends that planning for the road projects incorporate stream protection measures both for the permanent installation and maintenance of the larger, more heavily used roadways, as well as for temporary construction related impacts. These goals should be accomplished by considering the following objectives in the design, engineering, and construction phases of the project:

1. Minimize concentration of runoff water volume and velocity, and reduce soil and sediment movement to maintain adequate water quality.
 - This objective should be accomplished by appropriate placement of surface cross drains to avoid discharges of runoff and roadway contaminants directly into stream channels or onto erodible slopes, and by providing buffers, grass swales, or sediment basins between cross drain outlets and stream channels.
2. Prevent stream crossings from being a direct source of sediment to streams and from degrading water quality by providing for unobstructed migratory passage for native aquatic migratory organisms.
 - This objective should be accomplished by the use of bottomless arch culverts and bridges that span the stream channel and adjacent streambanks wherever feasible. (Site specific information on stream flow characteristics may dictate special engineering considerations necessary to ensure uninterrupted fish passage.) At a minimum, bridges should be installed where ever stream flow is perennial (e.g., Kaukonahua and Poamoho streams) or where migration of native fauna is dependent upon intermittent flow (e.g., Waiulaula Stream). Culvert designs that retain natural bottom substrate and are large enough in diameter to allow adequate illumination by natural light should be used at all other stream crossings that exhibit characteristics of supporting intermittent flow. A plan that outlines removal of existing bridges and culverts should be developed, and demolition activities should be conducted in a manner that minimizes input of material into the aquatic environment.
3. Stringent application of effective best management practices (BMPs) throughout project construction. These BMPs should be tailored to specifically recognize the challenges posed

by the location and climatic conditions found along the proposed road alignments. A variety of sources should be consulted regarding BMP development and standard operating procedures for the construction phase of these projects, particularly the Corps Regulatory Branch and the Hawaii Department of Health, Clean Water Branch. BMPs should incorporate specific guidance on the following:

- in-stream construction should be scheduled to occur during low-flow time periods;
 - at the onset of periods of persistent or torrential rain in any season, construction should be halted, and exposed erodible areas should be secured;
 - project-related materials (fill, revetment rock, pipe etc.) should not be stockpiled in a stream channel or adjacent riparian zone;
 - all project-related materials and equipment (backhoes, trucks, etc) placed in the water should be free of pollutants;
 - contamination (including alien species introductions or disposal of trash or debris) in stream channels, riparian areas, or adjacent marine environments should not result from project-related activities;
 - fueling of project-related vehicles and equipment should take place away from the water and a contingency plan to control petroleum products accidentally spilled during the project should be developed. Absorbent pads and containment booms should be stored on-site to facilitate the clean-up of petroleum spills; and
 - turbidity and siltation from project-related work should be minimized and contained to within the vicinity of the site through the appropriate use of effective silt containment devices and the curtailment of work during adverse weather conditions.
4. Maintenance of access to lands used by hunters, wildlife managers, and natural resource personnel should continue during construction and operation of the military roads. Placement of gates, security checkpoints and other infrastructure should not impede hunter access to State lands or access to private lands by those who have permission to enter from the landowner.

As stated above, aquatic resources of concern are found in moderate to low numbers in the proposed project area. If the Army follows the above recommendations to avoid and minimize potential impacts to these resources, overall project impacts to fish and wildlife are not anticipated to be significant as defined by the FWCA. The Service will continue to track the development of these projects, and in particular the implementation of the conservation efforts suggested above, throughout the environmental review process. This will include reviews of Environmental Assessments and Environmental Impact Statements under NEPA, and reviews of

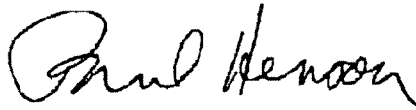
Lt. Colonel David C. Press

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permit actions under section 404 of the CWA. Unless the nature of the project changes or the Service is made aware of new information regarding fish and wildlife resources that may be potentially effected by the road projects, no field investigation and report under section 2(b) of the FWCA anticipated to be necessary.

The Service appreciates the opportunity to provide this Planning Aid Letter for the Army transformation road projects. If you have questions regarding this letter, please contact Fish and Wildlife Biologist Gordon Smith at 808/541-3441.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Paul Henson".

Paul Henson, Ph.D.
Field Supervisor

cc:

EPA Region IX, Honolulu

ACOE, Engineering and Construction, Honolulu

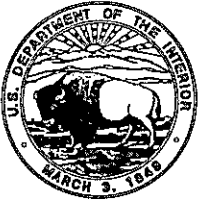
NMFS - PLAO, Honolulu

DAR - Hawaii

DOFAW - Hawaii

CZM - Hawaii

CWB - Hawaii



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Office
300 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 3-122
Box 50088
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96850

29 OCT 2003	
DE	
DD	RWM
DX	TCY
PM	
EC	
OC	PROPOSED

In Reply Refer To:
PN-03-01

OCT 28 2003

Lieutenant Colonel David C. Press
Honolulu District Engineer
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Building 230
Fort Shafter, Hawaii 96858-5440

Subject: Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act Planning Aid Letter for the proposal to
construct a Battle Area Complex (BAX) at Schofield Barracks, Oahu, Hawaii

Dear Lieutenant Colonel Press:

The Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1934 [16 U.S.C. 661 *et seq.*; 48 Stat. 401], as amended (FWCA), was established to provide a framework to fully consider fish and wildlife conservation measures as a component of Federal projects that may significantly impact important water resources. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) is providing this Planning Aid Letter (PAL) for the Schofield Barracks Battle Area Complex (BAX). This letter has been prepared under the authority of and in accordance with provisions of FWCA; the Federal Clean Water Act of 1977 [33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*; 62 stat. 1155], as amended (CWA); and the Endangered Species Act of 1973 [16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*; 87 Stat. 884], as amended (ESA). These comments are also consistent with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 [42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*; 83 Stat. 852], as amended (NEPA), and other authorities mandating Service concern for environmental values.

The proposed project is associated with the conversion of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT). This proposed transformation will require changes in military land use, training patterns, and military infrastructure including training and maneuver areas for 400 Stryker armed vehicles. It is anticipated that this will result in a greater need for roadways dedicated to military use. The proposed BAX would be constructed at McCarthy Flats on the west side of Beaver Road and north of Trimble Road, on the existing range complex and range impact area. The construction of the BAX would occupy approximately 600 acres of previously altered land for military use. This range will support mounted and dismounted infantry platoon tactical and live-fire operations either independently of, or simultaneously with, supporting tactical vehicles.

In addition to the FWCA Planning Aid Letter and NEPA review by the Service for this project, the Service is also consulting under section 7 of the ESA, and will participate in the review of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) permitting under CWA sections 404 and 401 if required. Please be advised that Service recommendations for conservation measures regarding terrestrial resources potentially impacted by transformation projects will be formulated through the section 7 process. Service recommendations regarding protection of Federal trust resources in the aquatic environment will be primarily developed through FWCA and CWA-related reviews.

The following information was developed from project descriptions and maps provided to the Service by the Corps, a review of information contained in Service files, results of a site visit to the proposed BAX site, and a general knowledge of the areas under consideration.

Schofield Barracks Vehicle Crossings

A total of five stream crossings sites were surveyed at Schofield Barracks Range on August 29, 2003. All stream sites were dry and had no aquatic resources present. Streams surrounding the Schofield Barracks Range are known to be intermittent throughout the year, and on occasion have pulse flows during heavy rain events. Each stream site surveyed on the Schofield Barracks Range had little potential for fish and wildlife habitat due to the absence of flowing water and absence of quality in-stream substrate (e.g., gravel, cobbles). Three of the five sites visited contained grasses and shrubs growing directly in the stream channel and the other two sites contained dried mud and fine sediments in the channel. Five of the six stream sites received direct sunlight and were without riparian vegetation. Two of the proposed vehicle crossing sites in the Waikoloa Gulch have high erosion potential due to large areas of exposed-loose soil upland of the gulches. Portions of the gulches are deep (20 to 50 feet) and are surrounded by large flat plateaus covered by *Panicum maximum* (guinea grass) and other grasses. To accommodate military activities, the grasses and shrubs growing on the plateaus are consistently cleared by burning and bulldozing. The proposed stream crossing sites in the Mohiakea Gulch were not surveyed due to military training activities on that day, however the topography and proximity of the two sites strongly indicate that conditions are similar.

The proposed BAX gulch crossings are located on tributaries to Kaukonahua stream, which flows from the crest of the Koolaus in an east-to-west direction to Waialua Bay on the north shore of Oahu. Streams throughout Hawaii, including streams of the north shore of Oahu such as Kaukonahua Stream and its tributaries, have been altered for over a century by agricultural diversions. These human-caused modifications to surface and ground water systems have profoundly altered natural hydrologic regimes. These dams usually divert all flowing water out of the stream channel, leaving the reach below the dam completely dry for extended periods of time. For example, Kaukonahua Stream is one of the most significant freshwater features in the entire state. It is the longest watershed in Hawaii, extending over thirty miles from its headwaters to its confluence with the sea. Kaukonahua Stream is dammed and now forms the largest impoundment in the state, Wahiawa Reservoir. This impoundment was created to store water for sugar cane cultivation. Several miles of stream channel below the dam are now dry

most of the time, and the aquatic habitats that once existed in the lower stream channel are now almost entirely eliminated. No structural modifications were incorporated into the design of dams built in the early days of the plantation era to facilitate passage of aquatic organisms within natural stream channels, nor have current environmental considerations led to water resource management for the maintenance of stream flows in the reaches below the dams. To the contrary, these diversion structures were specifically designed to be highly efficient in capturing and diverting as much of the stream flow as possible, particularly during periods of moderate and low flow, when agricultural demand for water resources is high, and coincidentally when the need for water to support aquatic life is most acute.

The dewatering of streams in the project areas is significant because the native freshwater fish and larger freshwater invertebrates of Hawaii's streams (Table 1) are migratory and are, therefore, dependent upon adequate instream flows to complete their life cycle. These species exhibit a diadromous life cycle known as amphidromy in which adults live and spawn in the stream environment, newly hatched larvae are dispersed downstream to the ocean where the larvae persist in the marine environment until they undertake a remarkable upstream migration. Several species are capable of ascending vertical or overhanging waterfalls, and some species are found in high elevation perennial sections of intermittent or interrupted (diverted) streams, above reaches that do not contain perennially flowing water. Moderate numbers of most, if not all, of these species have been reported from lower and mid elevation areas of Kaukonahua Stream upstream of the proposed BAX gulch crossings (refer to the Hawaii Stream Assessment, the Hawaii Natural Heritage Program database, and the Oahu Training Areas Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan). However, no larger aquatic species are expected to be found in either Mohiakea Gulch or Waikoloa Gulch because they are dry most of the time.

Recommendations

The Service recommends that planning for the Schofield Barracks BAX incorporate stream protection measures both for the permanent installation and maintenance of the larger, more heavily used roadways, as well as for temporary construction related impacts. These goals should be accomplished by considering the following objectives in the design, engineering, and construction phases of the project:

1. Minimize concentration of runoff water volume and velocity, and reduce soil and sediment movement to maintain adequate water quality.
 - This objective should be accomplished by appropriate placement of surface cross drains to avoid discharges of runoff and roadway contaminants directly into stream channels or onto erodible slopes, and by providing buffers, grass swales, or sediment basins between cross drain outlets and stream channels.
2. Prevent stream crossings from being a direct source of sediment to streams.

Table 1. Migratory native freshwater organisms of Hawaii.

Scientific name	Hawaiian name	Biogeographic status	Type of organism
<i>Awaous guamensis</i>	O'opu nakea	indigenous	Freshwater fish (family Gobiidae)
<i>Lentipes concolor</i>	O'opu alamo'o	endemic	Freshwater fish (family Gobiidae)
<i>Stenogobius hawaiiensis</i>	O'opu naniha	endemic	Freshwater fish (family Gobiidae)
<i>Sicyopterus stimpsoni</i>	O'opu nopili	endemic	Freshwater fish (family Gobiidae)
<i>Eleotris sandwicensis</i>	O'opu akupa	endemic	Freshwater fish (family Eleotridae)
<i>Atyoida bisulcata</i>	Opae kala'ole	endemic	Freshwater shrimp Crustacean
<i>Macrobrachium grandimanus</i>	Opae 'oeh'a	endemic	Freshwater prawn Crustacean
<i>Neritina granosa</i>	Hihiwai	endemic	Freshwater snail Mollusk

- This objective can be accomplished by using bridges, culverts, Texas swales (concrete swale), or gabion swales which span the stream channel and allow for vehicles to cross without directly coming into contact with stream substratum.
3. Stringent implementation of effective best management practices (BMPs) throughout project construction. These BMPs should be tailored to specifically recognize the challenges posed by the location and climatic conditions found along the proposed BAX gulch crossings. A variety of sources should be consulted regarding BMP development and standard operating procedures for the construction phase of these projects, particularly the Corps Regulatory Branch and the Hawaii Department of Health, Clean Water Branch. BMPs should incorporate specific guidance on the following:
- in-stream construction should be scheduled to occur during no-flow time periods;
 - at the onset of periods of persistent or torrential rain in any season, construction should be halted, and exposed erodible areas should be secured;
 - project-related materials (fill, revetment rock, pipe etc.) should not be stockpiled in a stream channel or adjacent riparian zone;
 - all project-related materials and equipment (backhoes, trucks, etc) placed in the water should be free of pollutants;
 - contamination (including alien species introductions or disposal of trash or debris) in stream channels, riparian areas, or adjacent marine environments should not result from project-related activities;
 - fueling of project-related vehicles and equipment should take place away from the water and a contingency plan to control petroleum products accidentally spilled during the project should be developed. Absorbent pads and containment booms should be stored on-site to facilitate the clean-up of petroleum spills; and
 - turbidity and siltation from project-related work should be minimized and contained to within the vicinity of the site through the appropriate use of effective silt containment devices and the curtailment of work during adverse weather conditions.

As stated above, aquatic resources of concern are found in low numbers upstream of the proposed project area. If the Army follows the above recommendations to avoid and minimize potential impacts to these resources, overall project impacts to fish and wildlife are not anticipated to be significant as defined by the FWCA. The Service will continue to track the development of these projects, and in particular the implementation of the conservation efforts suggested above, throughout the environmental review process. This will include reviews of Environmental Assessments and Environmental Impact Statements under NEPA, and reviews of

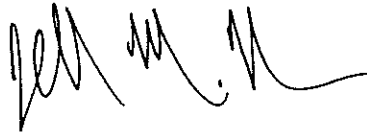
Lt. Colonel David C. Press


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permit actions under section 404 of the CWA. Unless the nature of the project changes or the Service is made aware of new information regarding fish and wildlife resources that may be potentially effected by the road projects, no field investigation and report under section 2(b) of the FWCA will be necessary.

The Service appreciates the opportunity to provide this Planning Aid Letter for the Schofield Barracks BAX projects. If you have questions regarding this letter, please contact Fish and Wildlife Biologist, Ray Hoy or Gordon Smith at 808/792-9431.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Gina Shultz', with a stylized flourish at the end.

 Gina Shultz,
Acting Field Supervisor

cc:

EPA Region IX, Honolulu

ACOE, Engineering and Construction, Honolulu

NMFS – PIAO, Honolulu

DAR – Hawaii

DOFAW – Hawaii

CZM – Hawaii

CWB – Hawaii

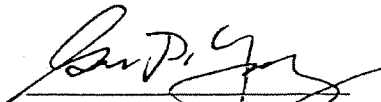
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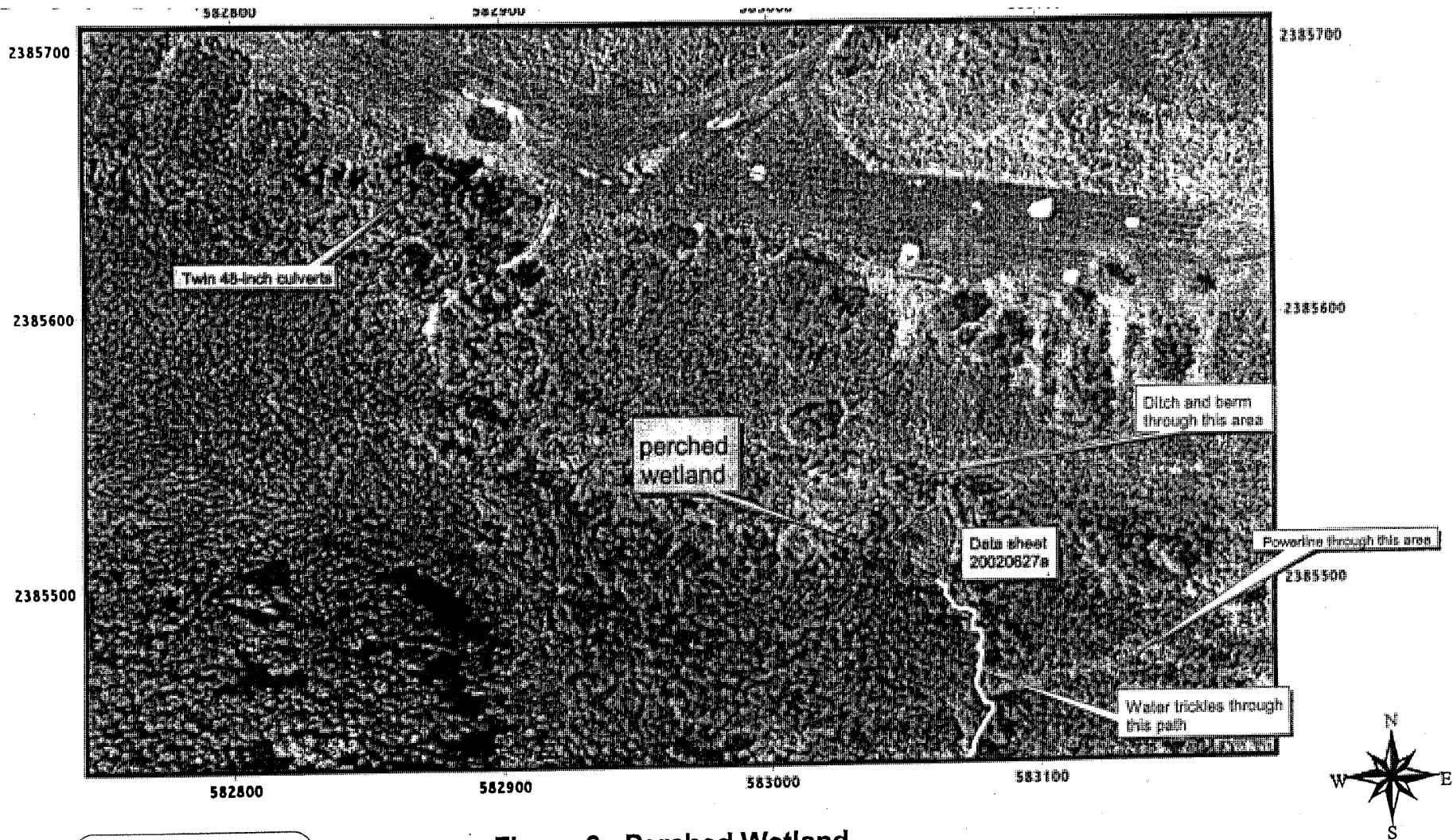
MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, CEPOH-EC-T *Ø 9/5/02*

DATE: 4 September 2002

SUBJECT: Certification of Wetland, Dillingham Military Reservation, Oahu Island

1. This is in response to your MFR dated 23 August 2002 regarding the subject project. Farley Watanabe of my staff has reviewed the drawings, database, and report for this project. The documentation complies with the procedures of the 1987 Corps Wetlands Delineation Manual and is adequate for certification purposes.
2. Based on the information provided, the map (Figure 6) included in the report entitled "*Wetland Survey of Dillingham Military Reservation*" which identified a perched wetland is hereby certified. The previously identified wetland identified in the agency ITAM (Figure 1) is not considered a jurisdictional wetland due to the absence of the hydrology indicator as required by the 1987 Corps Wetlands Delineation Manual.
3. Since wetlands are affected over time by both natural and man-made activities, we can expect local changes to occur in wetland boundaries. For the referenced maps, the wetland jurisdictional delineation is considered valid for a period of five years from the date of this memorandum (i.e., 4 September 2007). New information of local changes will require evaluation and may be used to revise delineations before the expiration date.
4. If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Watanabe at 438-7701 and refer to File Number 200200518.


George P. Young, P.E.
Chief, Regulatory Branch



Themes Used




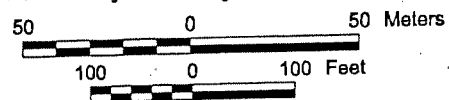
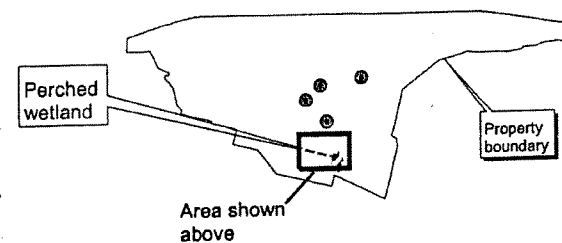
-  Wetland datasheet
-  COE wetland
-  Image Dillingham50.sid

Figure 6 - Perched Wetland
Wetland Survey of Dillingham Military Reservation

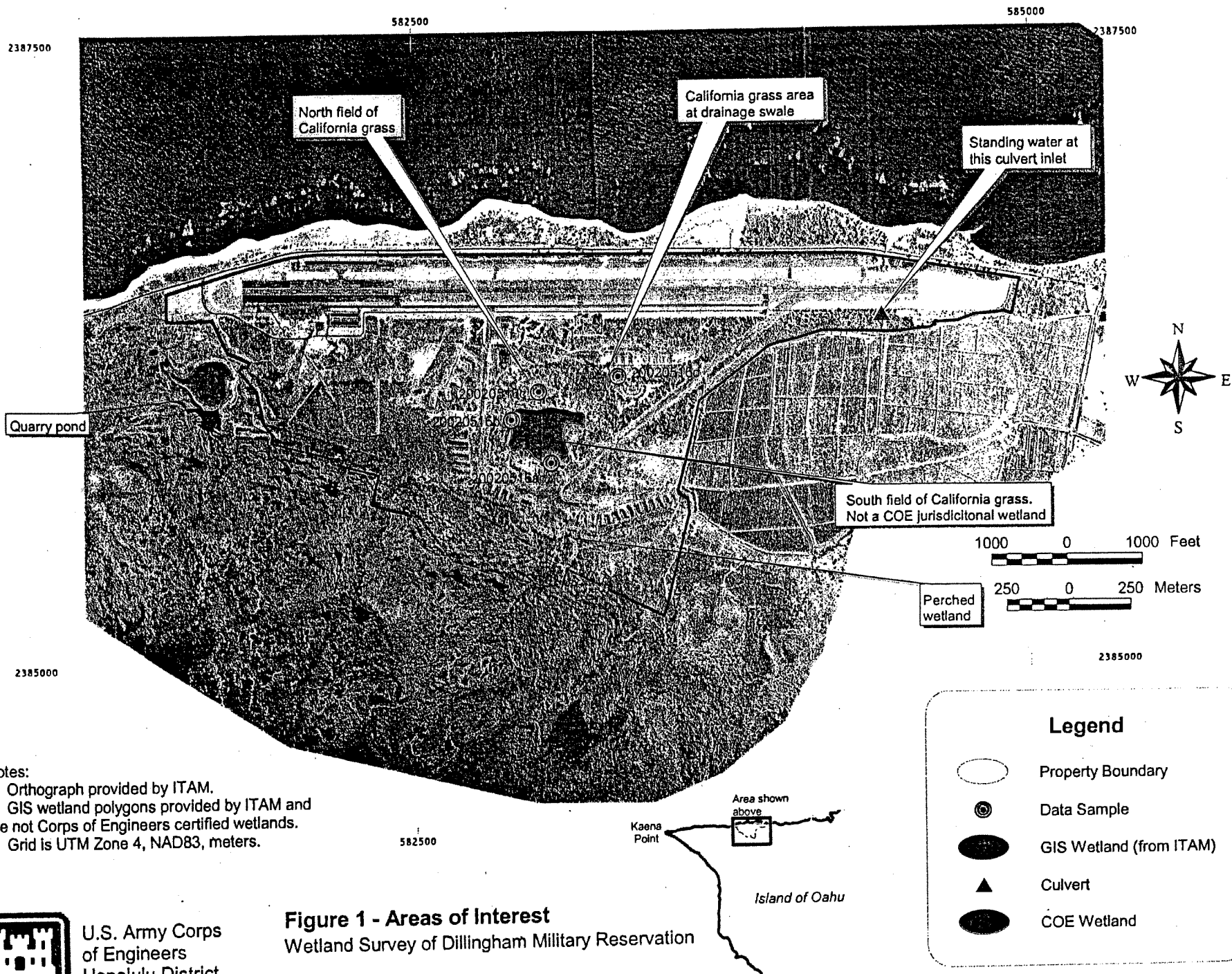


Notes:

1. Orthograph and road theme provided by ITAM.
2. Data sheet, COE wetland, and culverts from GPS survey.
3. Grid is UTM Zone 4, NAD83, meters.



U.S. Army Corps
of Engineers
Honolulu District



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U.S. Department
of Transportation
Federal Highway
Administration

Central Federal Lands Highway Division
555 Zang Street
Mail Room 259
Lakewood, CO 80228

December 23, 2003

Refer To: HFPM-16

Mr. Michael Buck
Administrator
State of Hawaii
Department of Land and Natural Resources
Division of Forestry and Wildlife
1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 325
Honolulu, HI 96813

Subject: Amendment to Saddle Road Palila MOU; Transfer of Implementation Responsibilities

Dear Mr. Buck:

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) - Central Federal Lands Highway Division (CFLHD), in cooperation with the State of Hawaii Department of Transportation (HDOT) and the U.S. Department of the Army (DOA), is proposing to improve State Route 200, Saddle Road, in the County of Hawaii.

The initial segment of construction will realign the portion of existing Saddle Road that passes through the DOA's Pohakuloa Training Area to a location north of the base. This realignment will pass through critical habitat of an endangered bird, the Palila. To compensate for the impact to this habitat, a mitigation plan was developed and agreed to by seven federal and state agencies in 1999. The plan is outlined in the Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Implementation of the Saddle Road Palila Critical Habitat Impact Mitigation (Palila MOU). Table A of the Palila MOU summarizes the critical elements of the mitigation plan, their anticipated cost, the proposed funding sources, and the agency responsible for the implementation of each item of work. Under the terms of the original Palila MOU, the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) was identified as the agency responsible for carrying out the following elements of the mitigation plan: (1) predator and alien species control for ten years; (2) ungulate fencing at Pu'u Mali; (3) cattle fencing at Pu'u Mali and Ka'ohe lease lands; and, (4) mowing of the Ka'ohe mitigation site for a period of five years.

CFLHD representatives discussed the performance and scheduling of the DLNR mitigation elements with you and Mr. Roger Imoto via several telephone calls in October. Based on these conversations, it was our understanding that DLNR did not have sufficient staff at this time to undertake the first three of these elements and complete them within the needed timeframe.



Subsequent to these conversations, a meeting was held in Hilo on November 13 with Mr. Imoto and members of his staff, USGS-BRD, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, and FHWA to reach an understanding on how best to accomplish the predator and alien species control and fencing of the mitigation sites. As a result of this meeting, it was agreed that USGS-BRD would conduct the predator and alien species control work over the 10-year mitigation period and that CFLHD would install the fencing at Pu'u Mali and Ka'ohe. DLNR would continue to be responsible for the mowing of the Ka'ohe lease land area. Therefore it is proposed that the Palila MOU be amended to:

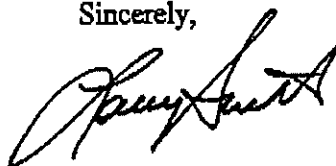
- Reassign responsibility for predator and alien species control from DLNR to USGS-BRD.
- Reassign responsibility for the installation of the fencing at the Pu'u Mali and Ka'ohe sites from DLNR to FHWA.

We are forwarding three originals of Amendment #1 to the Palila MOU stipulating the above changes. If you agree, please sign and return all three originals of the amendment to this office in the enclosed franked and self-addressed envelope. The three originals of amendment #1 will then be forwarded to USGS-BRD for their signature. Upon obtaining signatures from both agencies, we will return one original signed amendment to you for your records. A copy of the signed amendment will also be provided to the other original Palila MOU signatory agencies that are not directly impacted by these changes.

We also propose to improve communications and coordination among the Palila MOU signatory agencies. We have recommended to USGS-BRD that they provide regular status updates to your Big Island staff of their 'on-the-ground' efforts that are undertaken as part of the Predator and Alien Species Control and Palila Relocation and Monitoring work. In addition, Ms. Jodi Chew, FHWA Hawaii Division, will oversee the implementation of the mitigation during the 10-year life of the plan. Ms. Chew will conduct annual meetings with the key implementing agencies at which the prior year's efforts will be reviewed and upcoming year's plan coordinated and agreed upon. Additional meetings will be scheduled on an as needed basis, and may include field inspections as appropriate. Your staff will be invited to all such meetings.

We wish to thank you and Mr. Imoto for your assistance and cooperation in resolving this matter in a highly professional manner. If you have any questions regarding this issue or any other matters related to the Saddle Road project, please contact Ms. Chew at (808) 541-2700, extension 328, or Mr. Dave Gedeon, CFLHD Saddle Road Project Manager, at (303) 716-2131.

Sincerely,



Larry C. Smith, P.E.
Division Engineer

Enclosures



cc (w/ enclosure):

Mr. Roger Imoto, DLNR
Ms. Marilet Zablen, USFWS
Dr. William Steiner, USGS-BRD
Dr. Paul Banko, USGS-BRD
Mr. Glenn Yasui, HDOT
Mr. Pete Cline, MTMC
LTC David Anderson, USAG-HI
Mr. Ed Uchida, USGS-HI
Mr. Alvin Char, USAG-HI



MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SADDLE ROAD PALILA CRITICAL
HABITAT IMPACT MITIGATION
(PALILA MOU)

AMENDMENT NUMBER 1

The 1999 Palila MOU formed the basis for the interagency implementation of the Palila mitigation related to the Saddle Road improvement project. Signatory agencies to the Palila MOU include: the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) - Central Federal Lands Highway Division (CFLHD), the Hawaii Department of Transportation (HDOT), the Department of the Army - Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC), the U.S. Army Garrison - Hawaii (USAG-HI), U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS), Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR), and the U.S. Geological Services - Biological Research Division (USGS-BRD).

The Final EIS and Record of Decision for Saddle Road were signed in late 1999. Palila mitigation related to the Saddle Road project was initiated in fiscal year 2000 using USAG-HI Ecosystem Management Funds in support of USGS-BRD's Palila relocation and monitoring and related mitigation efforts. An easement setting aside the Pu'u Mali and Ka'ohe mitigation sites was executed on November 27, 2002 and extends through November 26, 2012.

The USFWS and USGS-BRD have releases of Palila scheduled for the fall and winter of 2003/2004 that require the prior or simultaneous implementation of predator and alien species control at or near the easement lands. DLNR was identified in the Palila MOU as the agency responsible for carrying-out predator and alien species control, as well as ungulate fencing of the Pu'u Mali and cattle fencing of the Ka'ohe sites. DLNR does not have sufficient staff at present to perform these efforts within the timeline required.

Therefore, it is mutually agreed that the Palila MOU shall be amended as follows:

- A. USGS-BRD will conduct the predator and alien species control work over the 10-year mitigation period.
- B. FHWA - CFLHD will install the ungulate fencing at Pu'u Mali and cattle fencing at Ka'ohe.
- C. DLNR will remain responsible for the mowing of the Ka'ohe lease land area for a period of 5 years.
- D. The implementation cost of each of these mitigation elements remains the same as shown in Table A of the Palila MOU.

Larry C. Smith, FHWA-CFLHD

Date

William Steiner, USGS-BRD

Date

Peter Young, DLNR

Date



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON, HAWAII
SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, HAWAII 96857-5000

DEC 17 2003

Office of the Garrison Commander

Mr. David W. Blane
Director
Hawai'i Coastal Zone Management Program
Office of Planning
Dept. of Business, Economic Development and Tourism
P.O. Box 2359
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96804

Dear Mr. Blane:

Pursuant to Section 307 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. § 1456), the US Army has determined that implementing the Stryker Brigade Combat Team project in the State of Hawai'i is consistent with the Hawai'i Coastal Zone Management Program (CMP). This letter, the attached Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Assessment Form and the Stryker Brigade Combat Team Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) serve as a Coastal Consistency Determination, as required by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration regulations for federal consistency with approved coastal management programs (15 C.F.R. 930).

Background. The attached EIS is being prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) and addresses in detail the specific impacts to resources, including consistency of the proposed action with the CMP. The US Army Hawai'i (USARHAW) is the lead agency on this proposed project. The project would occur on land that is or will be wholly owned or leased by the US Army on the islands of O'ahu and Hawai'i, at six installations: Pōhakuloa Training Area (PTA) on the Island of Hawai'i and Schofield Barracks Military Reservation (SBMR) including East Range, Wheeler Army Airfield (WAAF), Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawialoa Training Area, and Dillingham Military Reservation (DMR) on O'ahu. Public scoping meetings were held in Wahiawā, Honolulu, Hale'iwa, Kahuku, Wai'anae, and Hilo, and the Army published early notice of the meeting times and locations. Public hearings for comment on the DEIS were also held at most of the same locations.

Project Description. As described in the DEIS, the Army proposes to transform the 2nd Brigade to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT), including enhancing training capabilities in Hawai'i to support the nationwide transformed forces. The purpose of the proposed action is to assist in bringing the Army's Interim Force to operational capability and to provide realistic field training in Hawai'i. Twenty-eight projects are proposed for USARHAW that would improve on the existing support structure and training facilities to provide the necessary training required for an SBCT. Reconfiguring maneuver areas, establishing combat training facilities more appropriate to the types of threats the Army expects to encounter, and strengthening

infrastructure are planned to ensure that SBCT's leaders and its soldiers would be prepared for the full spectrum of military operations.

Documentation and Analysis. The Army has prepared extensive documentation and analysis to comply with requirements of NEPA, the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Endangered Species Act (ESA), and other federal and state laws. The SBCT Draft EIS is enclosed. Other documentation, such as the final draft Programmatic Agreement, dated December 5, 2003, in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and a letter of concurrence from NOAA Fisheries for compliance with Section 7 of the ESA are included with this submittal. The enclosed DEIS addresses the specific CMP policies under the specific environmental consequences section for each installation. The CMP policy areas are addressed in the following relevant DEIS sections:

CMP

Recreational Resources
Historic Resources
Open Space and Scenic Resources
Coastal Ecosystems
Economic Uses
Coastal Hazards
Managing Development
Public Participation
Beach Protection
Marine Resources

DEIS

Land Use/Recreation
Cultural Resources
Land Use/Recreation & Visual Resources
Biology and Water Resources
Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice
Geological Resources
Land Use
Public Involvement (Section 1.8)
Geological Resources/Water Resources
Biological Resources/Water Resources

Conclusion. USARHAW has determined that implementing the proposed SBCT project on the islands of O'ahu and Hawai'i, in the State of Hawai'i, would be consistent with the Hawai'i Coastal Zone Management Program. Please review the enclosures and forward a letter of concurrence. Pursuant to 15 C.F.R. § 930.41, the Hawai'i Coastal Zone Management Program has 60 days from receipt of this letter in which to concur with or object to this Consistency Determination, or to request an extension, in writing under 15 C.F.R. § 930.41(b). Hawai'i's concurrence will be presumed if its response is not received by USARHAW on the 60th day from receipt of this determination. The state's response should be sent to:

Cindy Barger
U.S. Army Engineer District, Honolulu District
Programs and Project Management Division
SBCT EIS Project Manager
Building 230, Room 306
CEPOH-PP-E
Fort Shafter, HI 96858-5440

If additional information is required, please contact Ms. Cindy Barger at 808-438-4812 or SBCT_EIS@poh01.usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David L. Anderson". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "David" and last name "Anderson" clearly distinguishable.

David L. Anderson
Colonel, US Army
Commanding

Enclosures

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ENCLOSURE 1: SBCT Coastal Consistency Determination

HAWAI'I CZM PROGRAM FEDERAL CONSISTENCY ASSESSMENT FORM

RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

Objective: Provide coastal recreational opportunities accessible to the public.

Policies:

- 1) Improve coordination and funding of coastal recreation planning and management.
- 2) Provide adequate, accessible, and diverse recreational opportunities in the coastal zone management area by:
 - a) Protecting coastal resources uniquely suited for recreational activities that cannot be provided in other areas;
 - b) Requiring replacement of coastal resources having significant recreational value, including but not limited to surfing sites and sandy beaches, when such resources will be unavoidably damaged by development; or requiring reasonable monetary compensation to the State for recreation when replacement is not feasible or desirable;
 - c) Providing and managing adequate public access, consistent with conservation of natural resources, to and along shorelines with recreational value;
 - d) Providing an adequate supply of shoreline parks and other recreational facilities suitable for public recreation;
 - e) Encouraging expanded public recreational use of county, state, and federally owned or controlled shoreline lands and waters having recreational value;
 - f) Adopting water quality standards and regulating point and non-point sources of pollution to protect and where feasible, restore the recreational value of coastal waters;
 - g) Developing new shoreline recreational opportunities, where appropriate, such as artificial reefs for surfing and fishing; and
 - h) Encouraging reasonable dedication of shoreline areas with recreational value for public use as part of discretionary approvals or permits by the land use commission, board of land and natural resources, County planning commissions; and crediting such dedication against the requirements of section 46-6.

Check either "Yes" or "No" for each of the following questions:

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
1.	Will the proposed action involve or be near a dedicated public right-of-way?	X	___
2.	Does the project site abut the shoreline?	X	___
3.	Is the project site near a State or County park?	X	___
4.	Is the project site near a perennial stream?	X	___

ENCLOSURE 1: SBCT Coastal Consistency Determination

- | | | | |
|----|---|---|-----|
| 5. | Will the proposed action occur in or affect a surf site? | X | ___ |
| 6. | Will the proposed action occur in or affect a popular fishing area? | X | ___ |
| 7. | Will the proposed action occur in or affect a recreational or boating area? | X | ___ |
| 8. | Is the project site near a sandy beach? | X | ___ |
| 9. | Are there swimming or other recreational uses in the area? | X | ___ |

Discussion:

1. The proposed action is near numerous public highways and trails. Public access on these rights-of-way would not be impeded.
2. The project site abuts the shoreline at Kawaihae Harbor, however, no changes to the Harbor are planned. While Dillingham Military Reservation (DMR) property includes shoreline areas, no project measures take place on or near the shoreline.
3. The following public parks are near one or more of the project sites. None of these parks would be adversely affected by the proposed action.
 - a. On O'ahu: Mokuleia Beach Park, Wahiawa State Freshwater Park (Lake Wilson), Sacred Falls State Park, and Kahana Valley State Park, which are on the east side of the Koolau Mountain ridge.
 - b. On the Island of Hawai'i: Mauna Kea State Park and Pu'ukohola Heiau National Historic Site.
4. The military vehicle trails on O'ahu (Dillingham Trail, Helemano Trail, and Drum Road) will cross numerous perennial streams, and the PTA Trail will cross the perennial Waikoloa Stream. Additional information regarding streams is discussed below under question 6 of Coastal Ecosystems.
5. Mokuleia Beach Park, across Farrington Highway from the Dillingham Military Reservation, has some surf sites. Although a surf site is located at Kawaihae on the reef between the south small boat harbor and the entrance channel, it would not be affected by the proposed action. Theater Support Vessels may be introduced as part of future operations. Impacts from those vessels would be considered under a separate NEPA document and Coastal Consistency Determination if they were to be introduced.
6. Mokuleia Beach Park attracts fishermen (shorecasting and diving); it is located across the highway from Dillingham Military Reservation and would not be affected by the proposed activities.
7. Kawaihae has two small boat harbors, one at the north end and one at the south end. The proposed activities would occur in the commercial port area and, therefore, would not affect recreational boating. There is some hunting allowed on Army lands (especially at PTA but also in State lands within the Kahuku Training Area and Kawailoa Training Area). New training requirements would change access to these hunting areas but access would not be closed. These hunting areas are not in or near shoreline areas.
8. Dillingham Military Reservation is located across the highway from Mokuleia Beach Park, which features a sandy beach. However, the activities at DMR would have no impact on the beach. Likewise, the activities at the Kawaihae Harbor commercial port would not affect the small sandy beach at the north end of the harbor.
9. Swimming, diving, shorecasting, and picnicking at Mokuleia Beach Park would not be affected by activities at DMR. The recreational areas of Kawaihae Harbor are used by local residents for shoreline recreational activities, including fishing, canoe paddling, sailing, windsurfing, swimming, scuba diving, snorkeling, and

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picnicking. None of these activities would be affected by the proposed action, which would occur in the commercial portion of the harbor.

HISTORIC RESOURCES

Objective: Protect, preserve, and where desirable, restore those natural and man-made historic and pre-historic resources in the coastal zone management area that are significant in Hawaiian and American history and culture.

Policies:

- 1) Identify and analyze significant archaeological resources;
- 2) Maximize information retention through preservation of remains and artifacts or salvage operations; and
- 3) Support State goals for protection, restoration, interpretation, and display of historic resources.

Check either "Yes" or "No" for each of the following questions:

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
1. Is the project site within a historic/cultural district?	X	___
2. Is the project site listed on or nominated to the Hawaii or National register of historic places?	X	___
3. Does the project site include undeveloped land which has not been surveyed by an archaeologist?	X	___
4. Has a site survey revealed any information on historic or archaeological resources?	X	___
5. Is the project site within or near a Hawaiian fishpond or historic settlement area?	X	___

Discussion:

1. The construction of some project facilities would require demolishing some buildings that are over 50 years old and may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Constructing proposed action facilities could have significant impacts on historic buildings at Kahuku Training Area (KTA) and Pōhakuloa Training Area (PTA). The greatest number and intensity of impacts from the proposed action would occur at SBMR and PTA. These two areas are the sites of the greatest amount of project-related ground-disturbing activities, and therefore the greatest risk to archeological resources.
2. Prehistoric and historic resources found on SBCT project areas include historic and prehistoric archaeological sites, Areas of traditional importance (ATIs), traditional cultural properties (TCPs), historic buildings, structures, and districts, Cold War properties, historic landscapes, and monuments and memorials.
3. Draft TCP surveys have been completed at PTA and SBMR, and others are underway at KTA and Kawaihoa Training Area (KLOA).
4. So far, more than 500 archaeological sites have been identified within the region of influence (ROI) for SBCT project activities in Hawai'i. Of these, two sites are listed on the NRHP, while the others have not yet been assessed for eligibility.

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- Archeological sites exist on all project installations. Possible historical settlements can be found at all main project areas. Possible fishpond sites are located at SBMR.

Mitigation Summary:

Cultural resources impacts related to the proposed action vary depending on the location and the nature of the project. The five significant impacts to cultural resources primarily relate to the construction phase of SBCT-related projects and to training range activities at PTA, DMR and SBMR. A Programmatic Agreement (PA) is currently being developed that provides a mechanism for the Army to comply with Section 106 of the NHPA for proposed SBCT activities. The Army is consulting with the SHPO, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), Native Hawaiian organizations, and other interested parties in accordance with Section 106 procedures regarding all historic properties affected by SBCT project activities. Proposed mitigation measures for archaeological resources would include surveys to identify sites, evaluation of NRHP eligibility, avoidance or data recovery of eligible sites, and archeological monitoring plans. Proposed mitigation measures for architectural resources would include evaluation of NRHP eligibility and avoidance or documentation of eligible buildings subject to demolition. Proposed mitigation measures for impacts on ATIs would include avoidance, limiting visual impacts by site location or design, and consultation with the Native Hawaiian community.

SCENIC AND OPEN SPACE RESOURCES

Objective: Protect, preserve and where desirable, restore or improve the quality of coastal scenic and open space resources.

Policies:

- Identify valued scenic resources in the coastal zone management area;
- Insure that new developments are compatible with their visual environment by designing and locating such developments to minimize the alteration of natural landforms and existing public views to and along the shoreline;
- Preserve, maintain and where desirable, improve and restore shoreline open space and scenic resources; and
- Encourage those developments that are not coastal dependent to locate in inland areas.

Check either "Yes" or "No" for each of the following questions:

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
1. Does the project site abut a scenic landmark?	___	X
2. Does the proposed action involve the construction of a multi-story structure or structures?	X	___
3. Is the project site adjacent to undeveloped parcels?	X	___
4. Does the proposed action involve the construction of structures visible between the nearest coastal roadway and the shoreline?	___	X
5. Will the proposed action involve construction in or on waters seaward of the shoreline? On or near a beach?	___	X

Discussion:

- No structures or developed areas abut scenic landmarks. Antenna support structures would be built in training areas. Although 25 single pole antennas would be constructed as part of the project only six have the potential to impact on the visual resources. Three antennas would be constructed at SBMR, two on DMR and one

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approximately 1.5 miles (2.4 kilometers) south of DMR on the ridge. The DMR antennas would be visible from designated scenic areas along Farrington Highway and the coastline. These views would be partially screened by existing vegetation. Although this area has experienced a high degree of alteration from development and agriculture, a significant but mitigable impact would result because the proposed 100-foot (30.5-meter) structure would introduce a distinct vertical element that would be out of character with the existing views.

2. SBCT project sites at SBMR, KTA, DMR and PTA are adjacent to undeveloped parcels. None of these parcels are in a shoreline area, although DMR can be seen from the shoreline. SBCT-related construction and antenna support structures on KTA would be only partially visible along most of the north coastal area due to a bluff just inland of the Kamehameha Highway that obstructs views.
3. None of the installations are located between the shoreline and the nearest highway.
4. None of the installations are located seaward of the shoreline nor will any work be done there.

Mitigation Summary:

Proposed mitigation measures include enhancing existing site conditions to help screen the proposed antenna support structures and support shed from the surrounding area. Where practicable, permanent screening could be achieved with native tree and shrub plantings that complement natural and ornamental plantings, earthen berms that mimic the color and texture of the surrounding area, and fencing designed to fit in with the surrounding area. The antenna support structure site would be developed to conserve existing natural features, including terrain and vegetative cover, to the extent feasible.

SBCT project measures include constructing roads and military vehicle trails between training areas. These roads and trails would reduce military traffic on public roadways, including those in coastal areas. All proposed roads and trails are inland and not visible from coastal areas.

COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS

Objective: Protect valuable coastal ecosystems from disruption and minimize adverse impacts on all coastal ecosystems.

Policies:

- 1) Improve the technical basis for natural resources management;
- 2) Preserve valuable coastal ecosystems of significant biological or economic importance;
- 3) Minimize disruption or degradation of coastal water ecosystems by effective regulation of stream diversions, channelization, and similar land water uses, recognizing competing water needs; and
- 4) Promote water quantity and quality planning and management practices, which reflect the tolerance of fresh water and marine ecosystems and prohibit land and water uses, which violate State, water quality standards.

Check either "Yes" or "No" for each of the following questions:

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
1. Does the proposed action involve dredge or fill activities?	___	X
2. Is the project site within the Shoreline Setback Area (20 to 40 feet inland of the shoreline)?	X	___
3. Will the proposed action require some form of effluent discharge into a body of water?	___	X

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4.	Will the proposed action require earthwork beyond clearing and grubbing?	X	___
5.	Will the proposed action include the construction of special waste treatment facilities, such as injection wells, discharge pipes, or cesspools?	___	X
6.	Is an intermittent or perennial stream located on or near the project site?	X	___
7.	Does the project site provide habitat for endangered species of plants, birds, or mammals?	X	___
8.	Is any such habitat located nearby?	X	___
9.	Is there a wetland on the project site?	___	X
10.	Is the project site situated in or abutting a Natural Area Reserve?	X	___
11.	Is the project site situated in or abutting a Marine Life Conservation District?	___	X
12.	Is the project site situated in or abutting an estuary?	___	X

Discussion:

1. No dredge or fill activities will take place.

2. The project will take place in shoreline areas that are already developed for project purposes. No new development will take place in these areas and there will be no changed conditions regarding coastal ecosystems.

3, 5. There will be no effluent discharges to a body of water nor are there any new waste treatment facilities proposed.

4. The project includes construction of a two-lane 43 kilometer gravel road with a right of way from Kawaihae Harbor to PTA. However, no significant impacts from potential runoff are expected for marine wildlife resources or coral ecosystems. The expected increase in erosion to the ocean would be within the natural range that exists due to rainfall and runoff variation. Impacts on marine wildlife and coral ecosystems in the ROI waters are not considered to be significant

6. SBCT activities include using Kawaihae Harbor, though SBCT does not include any project measures regarding constructing or deepening harbors.

I. SBMR.

- a. Main Post. Figure 5-24 of the enclosed DEIS shows the watersheds and principal drainage features and water bodies within the SBMR Main Post. SBMR lies near the drainage divide between the Kaukonahua watershed and the Waikele watershed. These watersheds stretch across the Schofield plateau, from the ridgeline of the Ko'olau Range to the ridgeline of the Wai'anae Range. The Kaukonahua watershed is bordered on the north by the Poamoho watershed. The main drainages at SBMR are the Waikōloa Gulch and the Waikele Stream. Two other streams that drain the north part of SBMR are tributaries to the Kaukonahua Stream—Mohiākea Gulch and Haleauau Gulch. Kaukonahua Stream drains northward, through the area underlain by the Waialua aquifer system, joining the Poamoho Stream to form the Ki'iki'i Stream, which discharges to Kaiaka Bay, just east of Waialua.
- b. SRAA. The South Range Acquisition Area is a 1,400-acre (567-hectare) area that borders the southern boundary of the Main Post west of WAAF. It is drained by Waikele Stream and its tributaries and lies entirely within the portion of the watershed of Waikele Stream that is upstream of WAAF.
- c. SBER. Schofield Barracks East Range occupies a portion of the Waipahu/Waiawa watershed in the Pearl Harbor hydrologic sector, just south of the hydrologic divide that separates it from the Central

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hydrologic sector. Figure 5-25 shows the principal drainage and surface water features in SBER. Most of SBER is drained by the South Fork of Kaukonahua Stream, which discharges to the Wahiawā Reservoir. The Kaukonahua Stream, downstream of Wahiawā Reservoir, ultimately discharges to Kaiaka Bay at Hale‘iwa.

- II. DMR. DMR is in the Kawaihāpai watershed (see Figure 3-6 and Figure 6-10 of the DEIS). There are several unnamed intermittent streams and no perennial streams on DMR, although potential wetland areas have been identified and are undergoing investigation to determine if they qualify as jurisdictional wetlands. The State of Hawai‘i Department of Health classified the waters as Class 2 waters.
- III. KTA. Figure 7-12 of the enclosed DEIS shows surface water features and watershed boundaries on KTA, which straddles the northern Ko‘olau Mountain Range and contains portions of four watersheds. On the west side of KTA is the Paumalū watershed. The Paumalū watershed includes drainages from Paumalū Stream on the west to Waiale‘e Gulch on the east. The headwaters of the Paumalū Stream are in the Pūpūkea Paumalū Forest Reserve, most of which is within the boundaries of KTA. KTA does not include the downstream portion of the Paumalū Stream, but most of the watershed east of the Paumalū drainage, almost to the Kamehameha Highway, is on KTA. To the east of Paumalū watershed and wedged between it and the ‘Ō‘io watershed farther to the east is the Kawela watershed, which includes the streams that drain to Kawela Bay—Pahipahi‘ālua Stream and Kawela Stream. East of Paumalū and Kawela watersheds is the ‘Ō‘io watershed, which includes the upper portions of drainages from ‘Ō‘io Gulch east to Kea‘aulu Gulch, which discharges at the town of Kahuku. KLOA does not have any coastal riparian resources.
- IV. PTA. Figure 8-21 of the DEIS shows the watersheds and principal drainage features in the PTA. On the Island of Hawai‘i, PTA lies within the Northwest Mauna Loa and the West Mauna Kea watersheds, which drain to the northern Hualālai and southern Kohala coasts, respectively. The PTA Trail is mainly within the West Mauna Kea watershed. The two watersheds are underlain by aquifer “sectors” of the same name. There are no surface streams, lakes, or other bodies of water within PTA boundaries due to low rainfall, porous soils, and lava substrates. There are no perennial streams near the PTA installation. However, the proposed PTA-Kawaihae Tank Trail would cross the Waikoloa Stream, which is a perennial stream, about six miles east of Kawaihae Harbor. According to the US EPA 305(b) list, Waikoloa Stream water quality is impaired, although not threatened, due to the presence of nutrients (nitrogen- and phosphorous-containing compounds), pathogens (coliform bacteria), and turbidity.

7, 8. The proposed action would affect biological resources identified within the SBCT ROI, which include general plants, animals, and vegetation communities as well as sensitive species and sensitive habitats. Sensitive habitats refer to Biologically Sensitive Areas as identified in the O‘ahu and PTA INRMPs, wetlands, and federally designated critical habitat. Conservation measures described in US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Recovery Plans for federally listed species have been implemented to the greatest degree feasible to avoid, minimize, or compensate for impacts to listed species. These impacts are summarized below and discussed in detail in the enclosed DEIS in the appropriate chapter.

Fire is expected to have significant adverse and not mitigable impacts on sensitive species and sensitive habitats. The proposed live-fire training would increase the probability that there would be a wildland fire in the project ROI. Wildland Fire Management Plans are being developed to minimize the probability of fire and shorten the time and distance that the fire would extend. However, it is not within the Army’s ability to prevent and contain all fires. The combined impacts of fire at each of the proposed training areas where live fire would occur (PTA, SBMR, and KTA) would cause long-term loss or impairment of a substantial portion of natural habitat and the loss of individual plant or animals that in total would constitute a population level decline. The extensive damage that is caused both directly and indirectly by fire would significantly impact federally listed and sensitive species and cannot be mitigated to the less than significant level. The Army is currently undergoing Section 7 consultation with the USFWS to ensure the proposed action will not jeopardize the continued existence of federally listed species or adversely modify critical habitat.

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Project activities would cause both short-term and long-term impacts on sensitive plants and wildlife and include impacts as a result of training and construction activities. Impacts will include those to certain endemic bird species (such as the O'ahu 'elepaio and its federally designated critical habitat, and the palila and its federally designated critical habitat), as well as impacts to migratory birds. There would be impacts to sensitive plant and animal species from the spread of nonnative (alien) species, from fire, from loss of habitat (both general and sensitive), and from habitat degradation. Many native and endangered plants (e.g., *Urera kaalae*, *Platydesma cornuta*, *Sanicula purpurea*) are particularly susceptible to habitat disturbance by non-native species.

9. A wetland delineation of DMR was conducted in the spring and summer of 2002 following the US Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) 1987 wetland delineation manual; results were published in a report dated August 2002. In a memorandum for the record, dated 4 September 2002, the Corps determined that the one wetland identified on DMR was not jurisdictional due to the absence of the hydrology indicator as required by the ACOE 1987 wetland delineation manual. The project would not affect this non-jurisdictional wetland.

10. Ka'ala Natural Area Reserve (NAR) is the highest point on O'ahu (4,020 feet) and dominates the northern section of the Wai'anae Mountain Range behind and to the west of SBMR. Pahole NAR encompasses a complex valley system in the northern Wai'anae Mountains and is located south/ southeast of DMR. These NARs are not in shoreline areas and do not contain coastal ecosystems.

11-12. The project does not abut a Marine Conservation District or an estuary.

Mitigation Summary:

Proposed mitigation measures for reducing sediment loading to streams for each installation are described in the environmental consequences sections in the DEIS. Under the proposed action, USARHAW would continue to implement land restoration measures in accordance with the installation watershed management plans and the Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan (INRMP). Proposed mitigation measures would include, but would not be limited to, implementing the Integrated Training Area Management program to identify and inventory land condition using a GIS database; coordinating between training planners and natural resource managers; implementing land rehabilitation measures in accordance with the INRMP; monitoring the effectiveness of the land rehabilitation measures; evaluating erosion modeling data to identify areas in need of improved management; and implementing education and outreach programs to increase user awareness of the value of good land stewardship. While the proposed action does not currently include proposals for dredge and fill of waters of the U.S., all construction in or alteration of streams would be reviewed by the Corps of Engineers prior to construction to determine if the activity is regulated under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (Section 404). In accordance with Section 404, any dredge or fill activities in these streams associated with the crossings may require a Department of the Army permit. If a Department of the Army permit is required, then a Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 401 Water Quality Certification issued by the State of Hawai'i may also be required. The Army would design the stream crossings to avoid and minimize any dredge or fill impacts to the stream to the fullest extent practicable in compliance with Section 404. If the Corps determines that a Department of the Army permit is required, the Army would abide by all appropriate CWA regulations and permit processes administered by the Corps and Hawai'i.

Proposed mitigation for chemicals from training ranges could include controlling soil erosion as described above. In addition, surface water quality and soils would be monitored as a means of measuring potential future impacts. If impacts on surface water or soils were identified through monitoring, further mitigation could include characterizing and remediating contaminant source areas.

Proposed mitigation for impacts on federally listed species would include compliance with ESA. The effects of SBCT actions on listed species in the SBCT ROI are being evaluated as part of ESA Section 7 consultation with USFWS. The ESA incidental take statements (including all terms and conditions) as defined in the Biological Opinion and required by USFWS for this action would be implemented as part of this proposed action. These measures would help avoid effects and compensate for impacts on listed species that would result directly and indirectly from implementing the proposed action. The Army would use the following proposed mitigation measures to lessen the level of impact to a less than significant level. The Army would educate soldiers and others

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using the facilities and roads in the importance of cleaning vehicles and field gear. The Army would prevent weeds brought in by SBCT activities from becoming established by rigorously monitoring and eradicating new weeds. Vehicles would be confined to Heleman Trail, and personnel would be confined to their vehicles while on the trail, unless an emergency occurs.

Native plants would be used in any new landscaping or planting efforts where possible. Where possible, the Army would fence off any sensitive plants from activity that takes place within the ROI. Implementing an environmental management system would improve the identification and reduction of environmental risks inherent in mission activities. The Army would consult with the Invasive Species Council in compliance with Executive Order 13112, which determines federal agency duties in regard to preventing and compensating for invasive species impacts. Tactical Vehicle wash facilities are proposed at Schofield Barracks, KTA, and PTA. At these locations, the Army would inspect all vehicles and wash vehicles before allowing them to travel to other training ranges to minimize the spread of weeds and animal (invertebrate) relocations.

ECONOMIC USES

Objective: Provide public or private facilities and improvements important to the State's economy in suitable locations.

Policies:

- 1) Concentrate in appropriate areas the location of coastal dependent development necessary to the State's economy;
- 2) Insure that coastal dependent development such as harbors and ports, visitor industry facilities, and energy generating facilities are located, designed, and constructed to minimize adverse social, visual, and environmental impacts in the coastal zone management area; and
- 3) Direct the location and expansion of coastal dependent developments to areas presently designated and used for such development and permit reasonable long-term growth at such areas, and permit coastal dependent development outside of presently designated areas when:
 - a) Utilization of presently designated locations is not feasible;
 - b) Adverse environmental effects are minimized; and
 - c) Important to the State's economy.

Check either "Yes" or "No" for each of the following questions:

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
1. Does the project involve a harbor or port?	X	___
2. Is the project site within a designated tourist destination area?	X	___
3. Does the project site include agricultural lands or lands designated for such use?	X	___
4. Does the proposed activity relate to commercial fishing or seafood production?	___	X
5. Does the proposed activity related to energy production?	___	X
6. Does the proposed activity relate to seabed mining?	___	X

Discussion:

1. SBCT activities include using Kawaihae Harbor. However, SBCT does not include any project measures regarding constructing or deepening harbors.

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2. While some installations are adjacent to conservation areas, no project sites abut designated tourist destination areas.
3. Agricultural land would be changed to training land at the South Range Acquisition Area, West PTA Acquisition Area, Dillingham Trail, Helemanō Trail, and PTA Trail.
4. Land use within the South Range and West PTA Acquisition Areas would be converted from agriculture to general training land. The South Range Acquisition Area would not be available for pineapple cultivation, and the West PTA Acquisition Area would not be available for cattle grazing. However, general military training within these areas is not expected to affect off-post land use. Land uses along Dillingham Trail and Helemanō Trail would be converted from agriculture (both Prime and Unique) to general training land. The PTA Trail alignment is generally along property boundaries and is not expected to adversely affect land use.
5. The Army's acquisition and use of the agricultural lands are exempted under 7 CFR 658 (Farmland Protection Policy Act), Section 658.3 (b). Acquisition or use of farmland by a Federal agency for national defense purposes is exempted by section 1547(b) of the Act, 7 U.S.C. 4208(b).

COASTAL HAZARDS

Objective: Reduce hazard to life and property from tsunami, storm waves, stream flooding, erosion, and subsidence.

Policies:

- 1) Develop and communicate adequate information on storm wave, tsunami, flood erosion, and subsidence hazard;
- 2) Control development in areas subject to storm wave, tsunami, flood, erosion, and subsidence hazard;
- 3) Ensure that developments comply with requirements of the Federal Flood Insurance Program; and
- 4) Prevent coastal flooding from inland projects.

Check either "Yes" or "No" for each of the following questions:

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
1. Is the project site on or abutting a sandy beach?	___	X
2. Is the project site within a potential tsunami inundation area as depicted on the National Flood Insurance Program flood hazard map?	___	X
3. Is the project site within a potential flood inundation area according to a flood hazard map?	___	X
4. Is the project site within a potential subsidence hazard areas according to a subsidence hazard map?	___	X
5. Has the project site or nearby shoreline areas experienced shoreline erosion?	___	X

Discussion:

1. While DMR property includes shoreline areas and a small beach, no project measures take place on or near the shoreline.
2. None of the project areas is within a tsunami runup zone, although some may be marginally affected by flooding in the event of a tsunami, including areas near the shore at DMR and Kawaihae Harbor (terminus of the PTA Trail). The project is not expected to increase exposure to or hazards resulting from flooding.

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3. The only area in which existing flood zones have been identified is on the Waikele Stream west of Wheeler Army Air Field. Flooding there occurs within the gulch of Waikele Stream but can inundate facilities located within the gulch. The project is not expected to increase exposure to or hazards resulting from flooding.
4. The proposed action is not expected to result in any significant new hazards associated with earthquakes or liquefaction relative to existing conditions. The risk of strong ground shaking at the site of SBCT installation structures is relatively low due to low likelihood of earthquake on Oahu. Because of their distances from the south coast of the Island of Hawai'i, where most earthquakes are centered, impacts to SBCT structures at PTA will also be low.

MANAGING DEVELOPMENT

Objective: Improve the development review process, communication, and public participation in the management of coastal resources and hazards.

Policies:

- 1) Effectively utilize and implement existing law to the maximum extent possible in managing present and future coastal zone development;
- 2) Facilitate timely processing of application for development permits and resolve overlapping or conflicting permit requirements; and
- 3) Communicate the potential short- and long-term impacts of proposed significant coastal developments early in their life cycle and in terms understandable to the general public to facilitate public participation in the planning and review process.

Check either "Yes" or "No" for each of the following questions:

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
1. Will the proposed activity require more than two (2) permits or approval? (Provide the status of each.)	X	___
2. Does the proposed activity conform with the State and County land use designations for the site?	See discussion	
3. Has or will the public be notified of the proposed activity?	X	___
4. Has a draft or final environmental impact statement or an environmental assessment been prepared?	X	___

Discussion:

1. The proposed action requires consultation with the SHPO and USFWS/National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act. Permits required by federal law, such as NPDES permits for construction would be applied for when site-specific construction details are determined. . The Section 106 and Section 7 consultations are ongoing concurrently with the NEPA process, and federal permits required for construction and operation will be obtained when more detailed plans become available.
2. In general, the proposed activities conform to state and county land use designations on properties currently in military use. Land use designations in the proposed acquisition areas and trail easements are, mainly agricultural and conservation uses. Following is a listing of the state and county land use designations for the affected parcels and military vehicle trail easements.

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- a. Schofield Barracks Main Post/Schofield Barracks East Range/Wheeler Army Airfield:
 - i. State Land Use Districts: Urban, Agriculture, and Conservation.
 - ii. City and County of Honolulu Central O‘ahu Sustainable Community Plan: in the Urban District—Residential, Golf Course, Military, Public Facilities; in the Agriculture and Conservation Districts—Military, Agriculture, Preservation.
 - iii. City and County Land Use Ordinance (zoning): urban and lower training areas—F-1 Military; mountainous areas—P-1 Restricted.
- b. South Range Acquisition Area:
 - i. State Land Use District: mostly Agriculture with a small portion in Conservation.
 - ii. City and County of Honolulu Central O‘ahu Sustainable Community Plan: Agriculture, Preservation.
 - iii. City and County Land Use Ordinance: Ag-1 Restricted, P-1 Restricted.
- c. Dillingham Military Reservation:
 - i. State Land Use Districts: mainly Agriculture with a small portion in Conservation.
 - ii. City and County of Honolulu North Shore Sustainable Communities Plan: Military.
 - iii. City and County Land Use Ordinance: Agriculture District—Ag-2 General; Conservation District—F-1 Military.
- d. Dillingham Trail:
 - i. State Land Use District: Agriculture.
 - ii. City and County of Honolulu North Shore Sustainable Communities Plan: Agriculture.
 - iii. City and County Land Use Ordinance: Ag-1 Restricted, Ag-2 General.
- e. Kahuku Training Area:
 - i. State Land Use Districts: Agriculture and Conservation.
 - ii. City and County of Honolulu Ko‘olau Loa Sustainable Communities Plan: Military.
 - iii. City and County Land Use Ordinance: Ag-2 General, P-1 Restricted.
- f. Kawaihoa Training Area:
 - i. State Land Use Districts: Conservation.
 - ii. City and County of Honolulu North Shore Sustainable Communities Plan: Preservation.
 - iii. City and County Land Use Ordinance: P-1 Restricted.
- g. Helemano Trail:
 - i. State Land Use District: Agriculture.
 - ii. City and County of Honolulu Central O‘ahu Sustainable Communities Plan: Agriculture.
 - iii. City and County Land Use Ordinance: Ag-1 Restricted.
- h. Drum Road:
 - i. State Land Use Districts: Agriculture, Urban, Conservation.
 - ii. City and County of Honolulu North Shore Sustainable Communities Plan: Agriculture.
 - iii. City and County Land Use Ordinance: Ag-1 Restricted, P-1 Restricted.
- i. Pohakuloa Training Area:
 - i. State Land Use Districts: mostly Conservation with a small portion in Agriculture.
 - ii. County of Hawai‘i General Plan: Conservation (existing plan and proposed revision).
 - iii. County of Hawai‘i Zoning: Forest Reserve and Open.
- j. West PTA Acquisition Area:
 - i. State Land Use District: Agriculture.
 - ii. County of Hawai‘i General Plan: Conservation: Intensive Agriculture, Extensive Agriculture (existing plan); Proposed Important Agricultural Lands, Extensive Agriculture (proposed revision).
 - iii. County of Hawai‘i Zoning: A-40a Agriculture.
- k. PTA Trail:
 - i. State Land Use Districts: mostly Agriculture with small portion in Urban.
 - ii. County of Hawai‘i General Plan: Extensive and Intensive Agriculture, Urban Expansion, Medium Density Urban, Industrial (existing plan); Proposed Important Agricultural Lands, Open Area, Extensive Agriculture, Proposed Industrial, Medium Low Density, Industrial (proposed revision).
 - iii. County of Hawai‘i Zoning: A-5a and A-40a Agriculture, Open.

ENCLOSURE 1: SBCT Coastal Consistency Determination

3. The public was notified of the proposed action during the scoping phase of the EIS process, including public notices (newspapers, website), mailings, press releases, and public scoping meetings. The same communication methods has been used to inform the public of the DEIS. See discussion under Public Participation that follows this section.
4. A DEIS has been prepared and is being circulated for public comment.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Objective: Stimulate public awareness, education, and participation in coastal management.

Policies:

- 1) Maintain a public advisory body to identify coastal management problems and to provide policy advice and assistance to the coastal zone management program;
- 2) Disseminate information on coastal management issues by means of educational materials, published reports, staff contact, and public workshops for persons and organizations concerned with coastal-related issues, developments, and government activities; and
- 3) Organize workshops, policy dialogues, and site-specific mediations to respond to coastal issues and conflicts.

Discussion: Regarding Policy No. 3, Council on Environmental Quality regulations for Implementing NEPA and Army Regulation (AR) 200-2 guide public participation opportunities in the NEPA process. These include issuing in the *Federal Register* a notice of intent (NOI) to prepare an EIS, a public scoping process, a 45-day public review period for the draft EIS, and publication of the final EIS, accompanied by a 30-day mandatory waiting period before the Record of Decision (ROD) is issued. Following publication of the NOI, public notices were published in the major newspapers on the Island of Hawai'i and O'ahu announcing the time and location of seven public scoping meetings to solicit input and to obtain comments on the scope of the EIS. In addition the scoping meetings were announced in the April 8, 2000, issue of *The Environmental Notice*, published by the State of Hawai'i, Department of Health, Office of Environmental Quality Control. The scoping period was extended to 70 days, during which the public, organizations, and agencies were encouraged to provide comments.

At the public scoping meetings, approximately 100 individuals or persons representing organizations provided oral comments for the Army's consideration. The Army also received written comments from approximately 200 individuals and organizations in the form of e-mails, written letters, and form letters. The Army also received 21 comments to its World Wide Web site, 7 comments by telephone, and 77 comments at separate information meetings requested by groups and organizations. The Army compiled a scoping report, identifying and assessing the issues brought forth through the scoping process. The scoping meetings were held between April 16 and 30, 2002.

The Draft EIS was completed on October 3rd and is being circulated for public comment. Six public meeting were held between October 28th and November 6th. The 45-day public comment period was extended an additional 45 days; the close of public comment is now on January 3rd, 2004.

BEACH PROTECTION

Objective: Protect beaches for public use and recreation.

Policies:

- 1) Locate new structures inland from the shoreline setback to conserve open space and to minimize loss of improvements due to erosion;

ENCLOSURE 1: SBCT Coastal Consistency Determination

- 2) Prohibit construction of private erosion-protection structures seaward of the shoreline, except when they result in improved aesthetic and engineering solutions to erosion at the sites and do not interfere with existing recreational and waterline activities; and
- 3) Minimize the construction of public erosion-protection structures seaward of the shoreline.

Discussion: The proposed action does not include project measures in which structures would be built seaward of the shoreline.

MARINE RESOURCES

Objective: Implement the State's ocean resources management plan.

Policies:

- 1) Exercise an overall conservation ethic, and practice stewardship in the protection, use, and development of marine and coastal resources;
- 2) Assure that the use and development of marine and coastal resources are ecologically and environmentally sound and economically beneficial;
- 3) Coordinate the management of marine and coastal resources and activities management to improve effectiveness and efficiency;
- 4) Assert and articulate the interests of the State as a partner with federal agencies in the sound management of ocean resources within the United States exclusive economic zone;
- 5) Promote research, study, and understanding of ocean processes, marine life, and other ocean resources in order to acquire and inventory information necessary to understand how ocean development activities relate to and impact upon ocean and coastal resources; and
- 6) Encourage research and development of new, innovative technologies for exploring, using, or protecting marine and coastal resources.

Discussion:

The Army has prepared Integrated Natural Resource Management Plans that prescribe conservation measures for the habitat areas on installations that would be used under the proposed action. These include measures to protect aquatic health and water quality, watersheds and wetlands on training land. The effects of SBCT actions on listed species in the SBCT ROI are being evaluated as part of ESA Section 7 Consultation with the USFWS. The ESA incidental take statements (including all terms and conditions) as defined in the Biological Opinion and required by USFWS for this action would be implemented as part of this proposed action.

U.S. Department of Agriculture

FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING

PART I (To be completed by Federal Agency)		Date Of Land Evaluation Request			
Name Of Project South Range Land Acquisition		Federal Agency Involved U.S. Army Garrison, Hawai'i			
Proposed Land Use Military Training		County And State O'ahu, Hawai'i			
PART II (To be completed by NRCS)		Date Request Received By NRCS 5/19/2003			
Does the site contain prime, unique, statewide or local important farmland? (If no, the FPPA does not apply -- do not complete additional parts of this form).		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Acres Irrigated 16303	Average Farm Size 91
Major Crop(s) Pineapple, Vegetables, coffee	Farmable Land In Govt. Jurisdiction Acres: 151,860 % 39	Amount Of Farmland As Defined in FPPA Acres: 94,500 % 24		Date Land Evaluation Returned By NRCS 5/28/2003	
Name Of Land Evaluation System Used State of Hawaii LESA	Name Of Local Site Assessment System None				
PART III (To be completed by Federal Agency)		Alternative Site Rating			
A. Total Acres To Be Converted Directly		Site A 1402	Site B 100	Site C 0	Site D 0
B. Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly		0	0	0	0
C. Total Acres In Site		0.0 1402	0.0 100	0.0	0.0
PART IV (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Information					
A. Total Acres Prime And Unique Farmland		535	84		
B. Total Acres Statewide And Local Important Farmland		252	3		
C. Percentage Of Farmland In County Or Local Govt. Unit To Be Converted		0.83	0.09		
D. Percentage Of Farmland In Govt. Jurisdiction With Same Or Higher Relative Value		33	15		
PART V (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Criterion					
Relative Value Of Farmland To Be Converted (Scale of 0 to 100 Points)		54	87		
PART VI (To be completed by Federal Agency)					
Site Assessment Criteria (These criteria are explained in 7 CFR 658.5(b))		Maximum Points			
1. Area In Nonurban Use	15	15	15		
2. Perimeter In Nonurban Use	10	6	7		
3. Percent Of Site Being Farmed	20	6	20		
4. Protection Provided By State And Local Government	20	20	20		
5. Distance From Urban Builtup Area	15	0	0		
6. Distance To Urban Support Services	15	0	0		
7. Size Of Present Farm Unit Compared To Average	10	10	10		
8. Creation Of Nonfarmable Farmland	10	0	0		
9. Availability Of Farm Support Services	5	0	0		
10. On-Farm Investments	20	4	4		
11. Effects Of Conversion On Farm Support Services	10	0	0		
12. Compatibility With Existing Agricultural Use	10	0	0		
TOTAL SITE ASSESSMENT POINTS	160	61	76		
PART VII (To be completed by Federal Agency)					
Relative Value Of Farmland (From Part V)		54	87		
Total Site Assessment (From Part VI above or a local site assessment)		61	76		
TOTAL POINTS (Total of above 2 lines)		115	163		
Site Selected:		Date Of Selection		Was A Local Site Assessment Used?	
Reason For Selection:				Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

NOTE: This section will be completed at the time of "Record of Decision". After the final decision on this project has been made, this form will be filed with Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) in compliance with the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA).

(See Instructions on reverse side)

This form was electronically produced by National Production Services Staff

Form AD-1006 (10-83)

FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING

PART I (To be completed by Federal Agency)		Date Of Land Evaluation Request 22 September 2003			
Name Of Project West PTA Land Acquisition Area		Federal Agency Involved U.S. Army Garrison - Hawaii			
Proposed Land Use Military Training		County And State Hawaii, Hawaii			
PART II (To be completed by NRCS)		Date Request Received By NRCS 9/22/2003			
Does the site contain prime, unique, statewide or local important farmland? (If no, the FPPA does not apply - do not complete additional parts of this form).		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Acres Irrigated 74.25	Average Farm Size 2.62 ac
Major Crop(s) Vegetable Crops, MacNuts, Coffee	Farmable Land In Govt. Jurisdiction Acres: 727,200 % 2.8	Amount Of Farmland As Defined In FPPA Acres: 569,000 % 22		Date Land Evaluation Returned By NRCS 10/21/2003	
Name Of Land Evaluation System Used State of Hawaii LE SA	Name Of Local Site Assessment System None				
PART III (To be completed by Federal Agency)		Alternative Site Rating			
A. Total Acres To Be Converted Directly		Site A 23,000	Site B n/a	Site C n/a	Site D n/a
B. Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly		0.0	n/a	n/a	n/a
C. Total Acres In Site		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PART IV (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Information					
A. Total Acres Prime And Unique Farmland		0.0			
B. Total Acres Statewide And Local Important Farmland		16,266			
C. Percentage Of Farmland In County Or Local Govt. Unit To Be Converted		0.029			
D. Percentage Of Farmland In Govt. Jurisdiction With Same Or Higher Relative Value		19			
PART V (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Criterion					
Relative Value Of Farmland To Be Converted (Scale of 0 to 100 Points)		48	0	0	0
PART VI (To be completed by Federal Agency)					
Site Assessment Criteria (These criteria are explained in 7 CFR 658.5(b))	Maximum Points				
1. Area In Nonurban Use	15	15			
2. Perimeter In Nonurban Use	10	10			
3. Percent Of Site Being Farmed	20	20			
4. Protection Provided By State And Local Government	20	20			
5. Distance From Urban Builtup Area	15	15			
6. Distance To Urban Support Services	15	10			
7. Size Of Present Farm Unit Compared To Average	10	10			
8. Creation Of Nonfarmable Farmland	10	0			
9. Availability Of Farm Support Services	5	5			
10. On-Farm Investments	20	3			
11. Effects Of Conversion On Farm Support Services	10	0			
12. Compatibility With Existing Agricultural Use	10	0			
TOTAL SITE ASSESSMENT POINTS	160	0	108	0	0
PART VII (To be completed by Federal Agency)					
Relative Value Of Farmland (From Part V)	100	0	48	0	0
Total Site Assessment (From Part VI above or a local site assessment)	160	0	108	0	0
TOTAL POINTS (Total of above 2 lines)	260	0	156	0	0
Site Selected:	Date Of Selection	Was A Local Site Assessment Used? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Reason For Selection:					

NOTE: This section will be completed at the time of "Record of Decision". After the final decision on this project has been made, this form will be filed with Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) in compliance with the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA).

Final Environmental Impact Statement

Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (L) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawai'i

Volume 3

Prepared for
Department of the Army
Office of the Secretary of the Army
Washington, DC



and

US Army Corps of Engineers
Honolulu Engineer District
Fort Shafter, Hawai'i



Prepared by
Tetra Tech, Inc.
Honolulu, Hawai'i

May 2004



APPENDIX F

AIRSPACE INFORMATION

Airspace Use

DEFINITION OF AIRSPACE

Airspace, or that space which lies above a nation and comes under its jurisdiction, is generally viewed as being unlimited. However, it is a finite resource that can be defined vertically and horizontally, as well as temporally, when describing its use for aviation purposes. The scheduling, or time dimension, is a very important factor in airspace management and air traffic control.

Under Public Law 85-725, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) is charged with the safe and efficient use of the nation's airspace and has established certain criteria and limits to its use. The method used to provide this service is the National Airspace System. This system is "... a common network of U.S. airspace; air navigation facilities, equipment and services, airports or landing areas; aeronautical charts, information and services; rules, regulations and procedures, technical information and manpower and material)' (FAR/AIM, 2002).

TYPES OF AIRSPACE

There are two categories of airspace or airspace areas: (1) regulatory, consisting of controlled airspace (Class A, B, C, D, and E airspace areas in descending order of restrictive operating rules), restricted and prohibited areas; and (2) non-regulatory, consisting of military operations areas (MOAs), warning areas, alert areas, and controlled firing areas. Within these two categories, there are four types: controlled, uncontrolled, special use, and other airspace. The categories and types of airspace are dictated by: the complexity or density of aircraft movements; the nature of the operations conducted within the airspace; the level of safety required; and the national and public interest.

Controlled and Uncontrolled Airspace - Controlled and uncontrolled airspace is divided into six classes, dependent upon location, use and degree of control. Figure AS-I provides a depiction of the various classes of controlled airspace, which are briefly described below:

- Class A airspace, which is not specifically charted, is generally, that airspace from 18,000 feet mean sea level (MSL) up to and including flight level (FL) 600 (60,000 feet), including airspace overlying the waters within 12 nautical miles of the coast. Unless otherwise authorized, all aircraft must be operated under instrument flight rules (IFR) (FAR/AIM, 2002).
- Class B airspace is generally that airspace from the surface to 10,000 feet MSL surrounding the nation's busiest airports in terms of IFR operations or passenger enplanements. The configuration of each Class B airspace area is individually tailored and consists of a surface area and two or more layers and is designed to contain all published instrument procedures once an aircraft enters the airspace. An air traffic control clearance is required for all aircraft to operate in the area, and all aircraft that are so cleared receive separation services within the airspace (FAR/AIM, 2002).
- Class C airspace is, generally, that airspace from the surface to 4,000 feet above the airport elevation surrounding those airports that have an operational control tower, are serviced by a radar approach control, and that have a certain number of IFR operations or

passenger enplanements. Although the configuration of each Class C airspace area is individually tailored, the airspace usually consists of a 5 nautical mile radius core surface area that extends from the surface up to 4,000 feet above the airport elevation, and a 10 nautical mile radius shelf area that extends from 1,200 feet to 4,000 feet above the airport elevation (FAR/AIM, 2002).

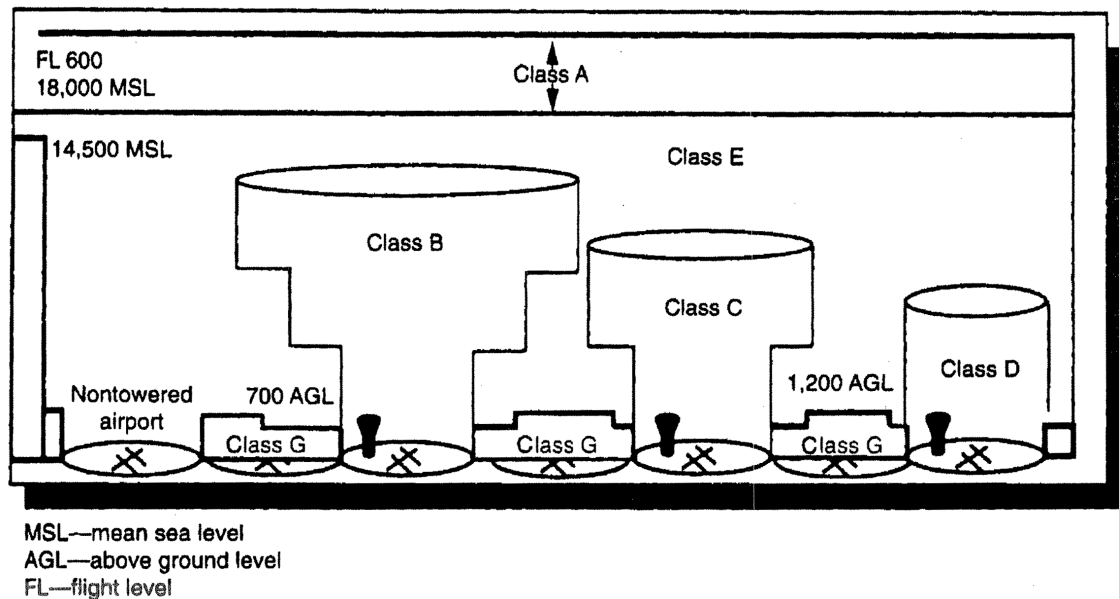
- Class D airspace is, generally, that airspace from the surface to 2,500 feet above the airport elevation surrounding those airports that have an operation control tower. The configuration of each Class D airspace area is individually tailored (FAR/AIM, 2002).
- Class E airspace, is controlled airspace that is not Class, A, Class B, Class C, or Class D airspace.

Uncontrolled airspace, or Class G airspace, has no specific definition but generally refers to airspace not otherwise designated and operations below 1,200 feet above ground level. No air traffic control service to either IFR or VFR aircraft is provided other than possible traffic advisories when the air traffic control workload permits and radio communications can be established (Illman, 1993, p. 42).

Special Use Airspace - Complementing the classes of controlled and uncontrolled airspace described above, are several types of special use airspace used by the military to meet its particular needs. Special use airspace consists of that airspace wherein activities must be confined because of their nature, or wherein limitations are imposed upon aircraft operations that are not a part of these activities, or both. Except for Controlled Firing Areas, special use airspace areas are depicted on aeronautical charts. Prohibited and Restricted Areas are regulatory special use airspace and are established in Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR) Part 73 through the rule-making process. Warning Areas, Military Operations Areas, Alert Areas, National Security Areas, and Controlled Firing Areas are non-regulatory special use airspace. Special use airspace descriptions, except National Security Areas and Controlled Firing Areas, are contained in FAA Order 7400.8. Special use airspace, except Controlled Firing Areas, are charted on IFR or Visual charts and include hours of operation, altitudes, and the controlling agency. These are described briefly below:

- Prohibited Areas contain airspace of defined dimensions identified by an area on the surface of the earth within which the flight of aircraft is prohibited. Such areas are established for security or other reasons associated with the national welfare. These areas are published in the Federal Register and are depicted on aeronautical charts. (FAR/AIM, 2002).

Figure AS-1 Types of Controlled and Uncontrolled Airspace



Source: FAR/AIM, 2002

- Restricted Areas contain airspace identified by an area on the surface of the earth within which the flight of aircraft, while not wholly prohibited, is subject to restriction. Activities within these areas must be confined, because of their nature, or limitations imposed upon aircraft operations that are not a part of these activities, or both. Restricted Areas denote the existence of unusual, often invisible, hazards to aircraft such as artillery firing, aerial gunnery, or guided missiles. Restricted Areas are published in the Federal Register and constitute FAR Part 73. (FAR/AIM, 2002).
- Warning Areas are airspace that may contain hazards to non-participating aircraft in international airspace. Warning Areas are established beyond the 3-nautical mile limit. Though the activities conducted within Warning Areas may be as hazardous as those in Restricted Areas, Warning Areas cannot be legally designated as Restricted Areas because they are over international waters. (FAR/AIM, 2002). By Presidential Proclamation No. 5928, the United States territorial limit was extended from 3 to 12 nautical miles in 1988 (54 FR 264, 1989). Special FAR 53 establishes certain regulatory warning areas within the new (3 to 12 nautical mile) territorial airspace to allow continuation of military activities while further regulatory requirements are determined. The current Warning Area expansion continues in effect until January 15, 1996 (FAR/AIM, 2002).
- Military Operations Areas (MOAs) consist of airspace of defined vertical and lateral limits established for the purpose of separating certain non-hazardous military training activities from IFR traffic. Whenever a MOA is being used, non-participating IFR traffic may be cleared through a MOA if IFR separation can be provided by Air Traffic Control. Otherwise, Air Traffic Control will reroute or restrict non-participating IFR (FAR/AIM, 2002).

- Alert Areas are depicted on aeronautical charts to inform non-participating pilots of areas that may contain a high volume of pilot training or an unusual type of aerial activity. All activity within an Alert Area is conducted in accordance with FAR'S, without waiver, and pilots of participating aircraft as well as pilots transiting the area are equally responsible for collision avoidance. (FAR/AIM, 2002).
- Controlled Firing Areas contain activities which, if not conducted in a controlled environment, could be hazardous to non-participating aircraft. The distinguishing feature of the Controlled Firing Area, as compared to other special use airspace, is that activities are suspended immediately when spotter aircraft, radar, or ground lookout positions indicate an aircraft might be approaching the area. They are not charted since they do not cause a non-participating aircraft to change its flight path. (FAR/AIM, 2002).
- National Security Areas consist of airspace of defined vertical and lateral dimensions established at locations where there is a requirement for increased security and safety of ground facilities. Pilots are requested to voluntarily avoid flying through the depicted National Security Area. When it is necessary to provide a greater level of security and safety, flight in National Security Areas may be temporarily prohibited by regulation under the provisions of FAR Part 99.7. (FAR/AIM, 2002).

Other Airspace Areas - Other types of airspace includes: airport advisory areas; military training routes; temporary flight restrictions areas; flight limitations/prohibitions areas; parachute jump aircraft operations areas; published VFR routes; and, terminal radar service areas (FAR/AIM, 2002). Of these, military training routes are described below:

- Military Training Routes (MTRs), a joint venture by the FAA and the DOD, are mutually developed for use by the military for the purpose of conducting low-altitude, high speed training. The routes above 457 m (1,500 ft) above ground level, identified by three number characters (e.g., IR-206, VR-207), are developed to be flown, to the maximum extent possible, under instrument flight rules. The routes at 457 m (1,500 ft) above ground level and below, identified by four number characters (e.g., IR-1206, VR-1207), are generally developed to be flown under visual flight rules. Generally, military training routes are established below 3,048 m (10,000 ft) mean sea level for operations at speeds in excess of 250 knots. However, route segments may be defined at higher altitudes for purposes of route continuity (Aeronautical Information Manual, 2000). Route width is normally 9 km (5 nm) either side of centerline. In addition to the instrument and visual flight rules routes, there are slow speed low altitude routes used for military air operations at or below 457 m (1,500 ft) at airspeeds of 250 knots or less (National Imagery and Mapping Agency, 2001).

APPENDIX G-1

AIR QUALITY BACKGROUND INFORMATION

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON AIR QUALITY

Air Pollution Terminology

The discussion of air pollution issues requires an understanding of terms that have a technical meaning. It is especially important to understand the distinction between air pollutant emissions and ambient air quality. Other important terminology includes: primary pollutants, secondary pollutants, and pollutant precursors; aerosols and particulate matter; and ozone precursor emissions terminology.

Emissions and Ambient Air Quality. The term "pollutant emissions" refers to the amount (usually stated as a weight) of one or more specific compounds introduced into the atmosphere by a source or group of sources. In practice, most pollutant emissions data are presented as "emission rates": the amount of pollutants emitted during a specified increment of time or during a specified increment of emission source activity. Typical measurement units for emission rates on a time basis include pounds per hour, pounds per day, or tons per year. Typical measurement units for emission rates on a source activity basis include pounds per thousand gallons of fuel burned, pounds per ton of material processed, and grams per vehicle mile of travel.

The term "ambient air quality" refers to the atmospheric concentration of a specific compound (amount of pollutants in a specified volume of air) actually experienced at a particular geographic location that may be some distance from the source of the relevant pollutant emissions. The ambient air quality levels actually measured at a particular location are determined by the interactions among three groups of factors:

- emissions: the types, amounts, and locations of pollutants emitted into the atmosphere;
- meteorology: the physical processes affecting the distribution, dilution, and removal of these pollutants; and
- chemistry: any chemical reactions that transform pollutant emissions into other chemical substances.

Ambient air quality data are generally reported as a mass per unit volume (e.g., micrograms per cubic meter of air) or as a volume fraction (e.g., parts per million by volume).

Primary Pollutants, Secondary Pollutants, and Pollutant Precursors. Air pollutants are often characterized as being "primary" or "secondary" pollutants. Primary pollutants are those emitted directly into the atmosphere (such as carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, lead particulates, and hydrogen sulfide). Secondary pollutants are those (such as ozone, nitrogen dioxide, and sulfate particles) formed through chemical reactions in the atmosphere; these chemical reactions usually involve primary pollutants, normal constituents of the atmosphere, and other secondary pollutants.

Those compounds which react to form secondary pollutants are referred to as reactive pollutants, pollutant precursors, or precursor emission products. Some air pollutants (such as many organic gases and suspended particulate matter) are a combination of primary and secondary pollutants.

The distinction between primary and secondary pollutants is more than a matter of semantics; important air quality management implications are also involved. The ambient concentration of primary pollutants depends on the spatial concentration of the emission sources, the rate of pollutant emissions, and the degree to which the emitted pollutants are dispersed or removed from the atmosphere between the emission source and the location of interest. Air quality problems involving primary pollutants (such as carbon monoxide) often can be traced to a single pollutant source or a concentrated group of sources emitting large quantities of the pollutant. Additionally, the responsible emission source will be relatively close to the location of the air quality problem. The distance between the emission source and the location of a ground-level air quality problem depends largely on the height at which the emissions are released into the atmosphere.

When an air quality problem involves a secondary pollutant (such as ozone), the spatial relationship between emission sources and ambient air quality problems becomes much more complicated. Because secondary pollutants are not emitted directly into the atmosphere, observed ambient concentrations may not show a clear correlation with the spatial distribution of sources emitting the pollutant precursors. The time factor involved in the chemical reactions producing secondary pollutants allows emissions from numerous sources to become dispersed and mixed together. As a result, the observed ambient pollutant concentrations are due as much to the cumulative areawide emissions of precursors as to the spatial concentration of emission sources.

Aerosols and Particulate Matter. Most people would interpret the term "aerosol" as indicating some type of liquid droplet or mist sprayed into the air. Similarly, most people would interpret the term "particulate matter" as implying a solid particle (such as dust or fly ash). In the air pollution field, however, the terms "aerosol" and "particulate matter" are used interchangeably; both terms can refer to either liquid or solid material suspended in the air.

Ozone Precursor Emissions. Ozone, a major component of photochemical smog, is the secondary pollutant of greatest concern in most parts of the country. The pollutant emissions generally categorized as ozone precursors fall into two broad groups of chemicals: nitrogen oxides and organic compounds. Many different terms are used to refer to these groups of ozone precursors. As indicated below, the various terms are seldom used in a rigorous chemical sense.

The terms "nitrogen oxides" and "oxides of nitrogen" are used interchangeably to refer to the combination of nitric oxide (designated by the chemical symbol NO) and nitrogen dioxide (designated by the chemical symbol NO₂). This combination of nitrogen oxides often is designated by the symbol NO_x. Although there are five different oxides of nitrogen, the terms "nitrogen oxides", "oxides of nitrogen", and "NO_x" generally refer only to the combination of NO and NO₂. NO₂ is itself a secondary pollutant formed primarily from nitric oxide.

Organic compound precursors of ozone are routinely described by a number of variations on three terms: hydrocarbons (HC), organic gases (OG), and organic compounds (OC). These three basic terms are often modified by adjectives such as total, reactive, or volatile. The result is a rather

confusing array of acronyms: HC (hydrocarbons), THC (total hydrocarbons), RHC (reactive hydrocarbons), TOG (total organic gases), ROG (reactive organic gases), TOC (total organic compounds), ROC (reactive organic compounds), and VOC (volatile organic compounds). An additional term, NMHC (nonmethane hydrocarbons), is also used on occasion.

To a chemist, most of these terms differ from each other in some significant way. In the air pollution control field, however, they are used as two groups of interchangeable terms. THC, TOG, and TOC imply a comprehensive grouping of chemicals including some (such as methane and many chlorinated organic compounds) that have no significant role in photochemical reactions in the lower atmosphere. The other terms (HC, RHC, ROG, ROC, VOC, and NMHC) imply a grouping of chemicals limited to those that play a meaningful role in photochemical reactions in the lower atmosphere.

From a purely chemical standpoint, the "hydrocarbon" terminology (HC, THC, RHC, and NMHC) often is inappropriate; many of the compounds of concern are organic compounds, but not hydrocarbons. The "reactive organic gases" (ROG) terminology incorrectly implies that compounds which condense into an aerosol droplet cease to play a role in smog photochemistry. The "volatile organic compound" (VOC) terminology incorrectly implies that emissions occur only through an evaporation process. The phrase "reactive organic compounds" (ROC) usually is the most accurate ozone precursor terminology, but the ROC acronym is not in widespread use. Since there already are too many acronyms for ozone precursors, the ROG acronym is the most reasonable one to use, and will be used in this document.

Air Quality Standards

Air quality management programs have evolved using two distinct management approaches: one approach based on setting and achieving ambient air quality standards, and a parallel approach of setting emission limits for individual sources of air pollutants considered to be hazardous.

The ambient standards approach to air quality management typically entails:

- setting ambient air quality standards for acceptable exposure to selected air pollutants;
- conducting monitoring programs to identify locations exposed to air pollutant concentrations exceeding the standards; and
- developing programs and regulations designed to reduce or eliminate the identified high exposure conditions in a timely manner.

The hazardous air pollutant emission limits approach to air quality management typically entails:

- identifying specific chemical substances that are potentially hazardous to human health, and then
- setting emission limits to regulate the amount of those substances that can be released by individual commercial or industrial facilities or by specific types of equipment.

Ambient Air Quality Standards for Criteria Pollutants. Air quality programs based on ambient air quality standards typically address air pollutants that are produced in large quantities by widespread types of emission sources and which are of public health concern because of their toxic

properties. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has established ambient air quality standards for several different pollutants, which often are referred to as criteria pollutants (ozone, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, suspended particulate matter, and lead). Federal ambient air quality standards apply to outdoor locations to which the general public has access. Standards for suspended particulate matter have been set for two size fractions: inhalable particulate matter (PM₁₀), fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}). In the case of some air pollutants, separate standards have been set for different averaging times. Federal ambient air quality standards are based primarily on evidence of acute and chronic health effects.

Some states have adopted ambient air quality standards that are more stringent than the comparable federal standards or address pollutants that are not covered by federal ambient air quality standards. Most state ambient air quality standards are based primarily on health effects data, but can reflect other considerations such as protection of crops, protection of materials, or avoidance of nuisance conditions (such as objectionable odors). Table 1 summarizes federal and state ambient air quality standards applicable in Hawai'i.

Air pollutants covered by federal and state ambient air quality standards can be categorized by the nature of their toxic effects as:

- irritants (such as ozone, particulate matter, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, and hydrogen sulfide) that affect the respiratory system, eyes, mucous membranes, or the skin;
- asphyxiants (such as carbon monoxide and nitric oxide) that displace oxygen or interfere with oxygen transfer in the circulatory system, affecting the cardiovascular and central nervous systems;
- necrotic agents (such as ozone, nitrogen dioxide, and sulfur dioxide) that directly cause cell death; or
- systemic poisons (such as lead particles) that affect a range of tissues, organs, and metabolic processes.

Ozone, suspended particulate matter, and carbon monoxide are the air pollutants of greatest concern in most parts of the country. Ozone is a strong oxidizing agent that reacts with a wide range of materials and biological tissues. Ozone is a respiratory irritant that can cause acute and chronic effects on the respiratory system. Recognized effects include reduced pulmonary function, pulmonary inflammation, increased airway reactivity, aggravation of existing respiratory diseases (such as asthma, bronchitis, and emphysema), physical damage to lung tissue, decreased exercise performance, and increased susceptibility to respiratory infections. In addition, ozone is a necrotic agent that causes significant damage to leaf tissues of crops and natural vegetation. Ozone also damages many materials by acting as a chemical oxidizing agent. Because of its chemical activity, indoor ozone levels are usually much lower than outdoor levels.

Suspended particulate matter represents a diverse mixture of solid and liquid material having size, shape, and density characteristics that allow the material to remain suspended in the air for meaningful time periods. The physical and chemical composition of suspended particulate matter is highly variable, resulting in a wide range of public health concerns.

TABLE 1. AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS APPLICABLE IN HAWAII

POLLUTANT	SYMBOL	AVERAGING TIME	STANDARD AS PARTS PER MILLION BY VOLUME		STANDARD AS MICROGRAMS PER CUBIC METER		VIOLATION CRITERIA	
			HAWAII	NATIONAL	HAWAII	NATIONAL	HAWAII	NATIONAL
Ozone	O ₃	8 Hours	0.08	0.08	157	157	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year	If exceeded by the mean of annual 4th highest daily values for a 3-year period
Carbon Monoxide	CO	8 Hours	4.5	9	5,000	10,000	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year
		1 Hour	9	35	10,000	40,000	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year
Inhalable Particulate Matter	PM ₁₀	Annual Arithmetic Mean	---	---	50	50	If exceeded	If exceeded as a 3-year single station average
		24 Hours	---	---	150	150	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year	If exceeded by the mean of annual 99th percentile values over 3 years

TABLE 1 (continued). AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS APPLICABLE IN HAWAII

POLLUTANT	SYMBOL	AVERAGING TIME	STANDARD AS PARTS PER MILLION BY VOLUME		STANDARD AS MICROGRAMS PER CUBIC METER		VIOLATION CRITERIA	
			HAWAII	NATIONAL	HAWAII	NATIONAL	HAWAII	NATIONAL
Fine Particulate Matter	PM2.5	Annual Arithmetic Mean	---	---	---	15.0	---	If exceeded as a 3-year spatial average of data from designated stations
		24 Hours	---	---	---	65	---	If exceeded by the mean of annual 98th percentile values over 3 years
Nitrogen Dioxide	NO2	Annual Average	0.037	0.053	70	100	If exceeded	If exceeded
Sulfur Dioxide	SO2	Annual Average	0.03	0.03	80	80	If exceeded	If exceeded
		24 Hours	0.14	0.14	365	365	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year
		3 Hours	0.5	0.5	1,300	1,300	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year

TABLE 1 (continued). AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS APPLICABLE IN HAWAII

POLLUTANT	SYMBOL	AVERAGING TIME	STANDARD AS PARTS PER MILLION BY VOLUME		STANDARD AS MICROGRAMS PER CUBIC METER		VIOLATION CRITERIA	
			HAWAII	NATIONAL	HAWAII	NATIONAL	HAWAII	NATIONAL
Lead Particles (TSP Sampler)	Pb	Calendar Quarter	---	---	1.5	1.5	If exceeded	If exceeded
Hydrogen Sulfide	H ₂ S	1 Hour	0.025	---	35	---	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year	---

Notes:

All standards except the national PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} standards are based on measurements corrected to 25 degrees C and 1 atmosphere pressure.

The national PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} standards are based on direct flow volume data without correction to standard temperature and pressure.

Decimal places shown for standards reflect the rounding precision used for evaluating compliance.

Gaseous pollutant concentration equivalencies (parts per million by volume versus micrograms per cubic meter) are nominal values accounting for rounding conventions; exact equivalencies may be different.

Except for the 3-hour sulfur dioxide standard, the national standards shown are the primary (health effects) standards.

The national 3-hour sulfur dioxide standard is a secondary (welfare effects) standard.

The national PM₁₀ standards were adopted in 1987; revised violation criteria were adopted for attainment areas in 1997.

The original violation criteria for the national PM₁₀ standards will remain in effect for PM₁₀ nonattainment areas until EPA takes actions required by Section 172(e) of the Clean Air Act or approves emission control programs for the relevant PM₁₀ state implementation plan.

TABLE 1 (continued). AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS APPLICABLE IN HAWAII

Notes (continued):

Violation criteria for all standards except the national annual standard for PM_{2.5} are applied to data from individual monitoring sites.

Violation criteria for the national annual standard for PM_{2.5} are applied to a spatial average of data from one or more community-oriented monitoring sites representative of exposures at neighborhood or larger spatial scales (40 CFR Part 58).

The "10" in PM₁₀ and the "2.5" in PM_{2.5} are not particle size limits; these numbers identify the particle size class (aerodynamic equivalent diameters in microns) collected with 50% mass efficiency by certified sampling equipment. The maximum particle size collected by PM₁₀ samplers is about 50 microns aerodynamic equivalent diameter; the maximum particle size collected by PM_{2.5} samplers is about 6 microns aerodynamic equivalent diameter. (40 CFR Part 53).

Data Sources:

40 CFR Parts 50, 53, and 58.

Hawaii Administrative Rules Chapter 11-59 (August 28, 2001).

Many components of suspended particulate matter are respiratory irritants. Some components (such as crystalline or fibrous minerals) are primarily physical irritants. Other components are chemical irritants (such as sulfates, nitrates, and various organic chemicals). Suspended particulate matter also can contain compounds (such as heavy metals and various organic compounds) that are systemic toxins or necrotic agents. Suspended particulate matter or compounds adsorbed on the surface of particles can also be carcinogenic or mutagenic chemicals.

Public health concerns for suspended particulate matter focus on the particle size ranges likely to reach the lower respiratory tract or the lungs. Inhalable particulate matter (PM₁₀) represents particle size categories that are likely to reach either the lower respiratory tract or the lungs after being inhaled. Fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) represents particle size categories likely to penetrate to the lungs after being inhaled. The "10" in PM₁₀ and the "2.5" in PM_{2.5} are not upper size limits. These numbers refer to the particle size range collected with 50% mass efficiency by certified sampling devices; larger particles are collected with lower efficiencies and smaller particles are collected with higher efficiencies.

In addition to public health impacts, suspended particulate matter causes a variety of material damage and nuisance effects: abrasion; corrosion, pitting, and other chemical reactions on material surfaces; soiling; and transportation hazards due to visibility impairment.

Carbon monoxide is a public health concern because it combines readily with hemoglobin in the blood, and thus reduces the amount of oxygen transported to body tissues. Relatively low concentrations of carbon monoxide can significantly affect the amount of oxygen in the blood stream since carbon monoxide binds to hemoglobin 200-250 times more strongly than oxygen. Both the cardiovascular system and the central nervous system can be affected when 2.5-4.0 percent of the hemoglobin in the blood is bound to carbon monoxide rather than to oxygen. Because of its low chemical reactivity and low solubility, indoor carbon monoxide levels usually are similar to outdoor levels.

Hazardous Air Pollutants. Air quality programs based on regulation of other hazardous substances typically address chemicals used or produced by limited categories of industrial facilities. Programs regulating hazardous air pollutants focus on: substances that alter or damage the genes and chromosomes in cells (mutagens); substances that affect cells in ways that can lead to uncontrolled cancerous cell growth (carcinogens); substances that can cause birth defects or other developmental abnormalities (teratogens); substances with serious acute toxicity effects; and substances that undergo radioactive decay processes, resulting in the release of ionizing radiation. Federal air quality management programs for hazardous air pollutants focus on setting emission limits for particular industrial processes rather than setting ambient exposure standards. Some states have established ambient exposure guidelines for various hazardous air pollutants, and use those guidelines to as part of the permit review process for industrial emission sources.

The State of Hawai'i has adopted ambient concentration guidelines for hazardous air pollutants. Those guidelines are used as part of the permit review process for emission sources that require state or federal air quality permits. The Hawai'i ambient exposure guidelines for hazardous air pollutants (Hawai'i Administrative Rules Title 11 Chapter 60.1, Section 179) include the

following:

- for non-carcinogenic compounds, an 8-hour average concentration equal to 1 percent of the corresponding 8-hour permissible exposure limit (PEL) value adopted by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA);
- for non-carcinogenic compounds, an annual average concentration equal to 1/420 (0.238 percent) of the 8-hour PEL value adopted by OSHA;
- for non-carcinogenic compounds for which there is no OSHA-adopted PEL, the Director of Health is authorized to set ambient air concentration standards on a case-by-case basis so as to avoid unreasonable endangerment of public health with an adequate margin of safety; and
- for carcinogenic compounds, any ambient air concentration that produces an individual lifetime excess cancer risk of more than 10 in 1 million assuming continuous exposure for 70 years.

Air Quality Planning Programs

The federal Clean Air Act requires each state to identify areas which have ambient air quality in violation of federal standards. States are required to develop, adopt, and implement a State Implementation Plan (SIP) to achieve, maintain, and enforce federal ambient air quality standards in these nonattainment areas. Deadlines for achieving the federal air quality standards vary according to air pollutant and the severity of existing air quality problems. The SIP must be submitted to and approved by EPA. SIP elements are developed on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis whenever one or more air quality standards are being violated.

The status of areas with respect to federal ambient air quality standards is categorized as nonattainment, attainment (better than national standards), unclassifiable, or attainment/cannot be classified. For most air pollutants, initial federal status designations are made using only two categories (either nonattainment and unclassifiable/attainment, or nonattainment and attainment/cannot be classified). For simplicity and clarity, the federal unclassifiable and attainment/cannot be classified designations will be called unclassified in this document. The unclassified designation includes attainment areas that comply with federal standards as well as areas for which monitoring data are lacking. Unclassified areas are treated as attainment areas for most regulatory purposes. Areas that have been reclassified from nonattainment to attainment of federal air quality standards are automatically considered "maintenance areas", although this designation is seldom noted in status listings. The entire state of Hawai'i is categorized as attainment or unclassified for each of the federal ambient air quality standards.

Existing Air Quality Conditions

The State of Hawai'i currently operates 9 ambient air quality monitoring stations on the Island of O'ahu, 1 station on the Island of Kaua'i, 2 stations on the Island of Maui, and 5 stations on the Island of Hawai'i. All of the monitoring stations are located in coastal regions, with many of the monitoring stations located in or near urbanized areas. None of the monitoring stations are located at or near Army training areas. The monitoring stations on Maui are located to monitor the air

quality impacts of sugar cane burning. The monitoring stations on the Island of Hawai'i have been located primarily to monitor the impacts of emissions from volcanic eruptions and geothermal development. Based on available monitoring data and the locations of recognized emission sources, EPA has concluded that no locations in Hawai'i exceed federal ambient air quality standards. Consequently, the entire state is considered to be in attainment of all federal ambient air quality standards.

Most of the monitoring data collected in recent years shows that ambient air quality levels are well below the values of the relevant state and federal ambient air quality standards. Two factors help maintain good air quality conditions in Hawai'i: the isolated location of the state, and the small size of the islands. The state's isolated location prevents other areas from contributing background pollutant concentrations. The small size of the islands in the state minimizes the time air masses remain over land areas, and hence limits the accumulation and development of high air pollutant concentrations. The small size of the islands combined with relatively persistent trade wind directions also minimize recirculating airflow patterns that contribute to air pollution buildup in continental areas. The isolated location and small size of Hawai'i are particularly important in minimizing ozone concentrations, since climatic factors (warm temperatures and high sunlight intensities) are otherwise favorable for the photochemical reactions that produce ozone. Although overall conditions generally minimize air pollution levels, high intensity emission sources or extended periods of light and variable winds can allow the development of localized air quality problems.

As illustrated in Table 2, only two pollutants (ozone and PM₁₀) have approached or exceeded relevant state or federal standards. Up until September 2001, the state of Hawai'i had a very stringent 1-hour ozone standard of 100 micrograms per cubic meter (0.05 parts per million). This one-hour ozone standard was typically exceeded on several days each year at the Sand Island monitoring station in the Honolulu area. In September 2001 the state 1-hour ozone standard was replaced with an 8-hour average standard numerically equal to the federal 8-hour ozone standard. Available data show that ozone levels in Hawai'i have not approached or exceeded the 8-hour ozone standard.

PM₁₀ concentrations at some locations have approached or exceeded the state and federal 24-hour standard of 150 micrograms per cubic meter. Maximum 24-hour PM₁₀ concentrations often exceed 100 micrograms per cubic meter at one or both monitoring stations on Maui, and sometimes exceed 100 micrograms per cubic meter at the Pearl City and Kapolei monitoring stations on O'ahu. The high PM₁₀ concentrations at monitoring stations on Maui are associated with agricultural burning activities. The high PM₁₀ concentrations at Pearl City and Kapolei have been attributed to the use of fireworks during New Year's Day celebrations. Two episodes of 24-hour PM₁₀ concentrations over 150 micrograms per cubic meter have been recorded at Pearl City in 2000, with one additional episode in 2001. The two episodes in 2000 represented a violation of the state 24-hour PM₁₀ standard, but did not constitute a violation of the federal 24-hour PM₁₀ standard.

TABLE 2. MAXIMUM AIR POLLUTANT CONCENTRATIONS ON O'AHU AND HAWAI'I

ISLAND	POLLUTANT	AVERAGING TIME	PEAK CONCENTRATION, MICROGRAMS PER CUBIC METER					HAWAI'I STANDARD	FEDERAL STANDARD
			1997	1998	1999	2000	2001		
O'AHU	OZONE	1 HOUR	106	114	110	98	104	100	235
		8 HOUR	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	157	157
		ANNUAL	37	41	40	32	36	NA	NA
	NO2	ANNUAL	8	8	7	9	8	70	100
	CO	1 HOUR	5,871	6,726	4,788	4,332	5,244	10,000	40,000
		8 HOUR	2,679	2,537	2,337	2,166	2,921	5,000	10,000
		ANNUAL	1,033	960	1,048	905	881	NA	NA
	SO2	3 HOUR	61	99	50	72	61	1,300	1,300
		24 HOUR	20	24	11	20	25	365	365
		ANNUAL	6	4	2	3	4	80	80
	PM10	24 HOUR	45	103	133	164	167	150	150
		ANNUAL	18	20	18	17	19	50	50
	H2S	1 HOUR	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	35	NA
	Number of Events Over Standard								
HAWAI'I	OZONE	1 HOUR	13	7	8	0	1	100	
	PM10	24 HOUR	0	0	0	2	1	150	
	OZONE	1 HOUR	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	100	235
		ANNUAL	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	70	100
		1 HOUR	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	10,000	40,000
	SO2	3 HOUR	nd	nd	652	438	461	1,300	1,300
		24 HOUR	nd	nd	111	94	101	365	365
		ANNUAL	nd	nd	6	6	8	80	80
	PM10	24 HOUR	nd	nd	30	23	20	150	150
		ANNUAL	nd	nd	15	18	12	50	50
	H2S	1 HOUR	nd	nd	nd	13	8	35	NA

Notes:

nd = no data

NA = not applicable; data reported for trend analysis purposes, but no applicable federal or state standards

Numbers in **bold** = values exceeding the most stringent applicable state or federal standard.

The Hawai'i 1-hour ozone standard was replaced in September 2001 by an 8-hour standard numerically identical to the federal 8-hour ozone standard.

Based on conventional power function extrapolations and the relationship between peak 1-hour and annual average ozone levels, peak 8-hour ozone levels are probably about 80 to 85 micrograms per cubic meter.

Data Sources: Hawai'i Department of Health Clean Air Branch 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002.

Climate and Meteorology Conditions

The most prominent feature of the circulation of air across the tropical Pacific is the persistent trade-wind flow in a general east-to-west direction. The trade winds blow across Hawai'i from the northeast quadrant about 80 to 95 percent of the time from May through September and about 50 to 80 percent of the time from October through April. In addition to the trade winds, wind patterns are influenced by major storm systems and by topographic features that alter or channel prevailing wind directions. Topographic features have additional influences on local wind patterns in coastal areas, with up slope/down slope flow patterns often reinforcing sea breeze/land breeze patterns. Local winds tend to move inland from the coast during mid-morning to early evening periods, then reverse direction and flow off-shore during night and early morning hours. The on-shore sea breeze component tends to be stronger than the off-shore land breeze component. Sea breeze/land breeze patterns are most common on the south and west coasts of the Hawaiian Islands.

The combination of a dominant trade wind pattern and limited seasonal changes in the length of day and night combine to limit seasonal variations in weather conditions in Hawai'i. Weather conditions in Hawai'i show a two season pattern, with a winter season of seven months (October through April) and a summer season of five months (May through September). The summer months generally are warmer and drier than the winter months. Most major storms occur during the winter season. Seasonal variations in temperature conditions are mild at lower elevations, with daytime temperatures commonly between 75 and 90 degrees Fahrenheit (24 to 32 Celsius) and nighttime temperatures between 65 and 75 degrees Fahrenheit (18 to 24 Celsius). Topographic features exert a strong influence on rainfall amounts, and also influence temperature patterns at higher elevations. Rainfall amounts range from less than 20 inches per year (51 centimeters per year) on the southern and western coastal areas to over 300 inches per year (762 centimeters per year) on the windward slopes of the high mountains or near the summits of lower mountains on Kaua'i, O'ahu, and Maui.

KEY ACRONYMS

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CO: carbon monoxide
EPA: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
NESHAP: national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants
NIOSH: National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
NO: nitric oxide
NO₂: nitrogen dioxide
NO_x: oxides of nitrogen (nitric oxide plus nitrogen dioxide)
NSPS: new source performance standards
NSR: new source review
ODC: ozone depleting chemicals
OSHA: Occupational Health and Safety Administration
PEL: permissible exposure limit (an 8-hour time weighted average concentration value)
PM₁₀: inhalable particulate matter
PM_{2.5}: fine particulate matter
PSD: prevention of significant deterioration
REL: recommended exposure limit (a workday-based time weighted average concentration)
ROG: reactive organic gases or reactive organic compounds
SIP: State Implementation Plan
SO_x: sulfur oxides
TLV: threshold level value (an 8-hour time weighted average concentration value)
TSP: total suspended particulate matter

GLOSSARY OF AIR QUALITY TERMS

Aerodynamic Equivalent Diameter. A standardized method for characterizing the aerodynamic properties of suspended particles according to their relative settling velocities. The aerodynamic equivalent diameter of a particle is the diameter of a sphere with a 1 gram per cubic centimeter density which would have the same settling velocity as the real particle.

Aerosol. Solid or liquid material having size, shape, and density characteristics that allow the material to remain suspended in the atmosphere for more than a few minutes. A synonym for suspended particulate matter.

Air Basin. A regional area defined for air quality management purposes based on considerations that include the constraints of topographic features on meteorology and pollutant transport patterns, and political jurisdiction boundaries that influence the design and implementation of air quality management programs.

Ambient Air. Outdoor air in locations accessible to the general public.

Ambient Air Quality Standards. A combination of air pollutant concentrations, exposure durations, and exposure frequencies that are established as thresholds above which adverse impacts to public health and welfare may be expected. Ambient air quality standards are set on a national level by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Ambient air quality standards are set on a state level by public health or environmental protection agencies as authorized by state law.

Aromatics. A class of organic compounds with a chemical structure based on a 6-member double-bonded carbon ring; examples include benzene, toluene, xylene, and naphthalene.

Attainment Area. An area considered to have air quality as good as or better than the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. An area may be an attainment area for one pollutant and a non-attainment area for others.

Cancer. A class of diseases characterized by uncontrolled growth of somatic cells. Cancers are typically caused by one of three mechanisms: chemically induced mutations or other changes to cellular DNA; radiation induced damage to cellular chromosomes; or viral infections that introduce new DNA into cells.

Carbon Monoxide (CO). A colorless, odorless gas which is toxic because it reduces the oxygen-carrying capacity of the blood.

Carcinogen. A chemical substance or type of radiation that can cause cancer in living organisms.

Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). A family of inert, nontoxic, and easily-liquefied chemicals used in refrigeration, air conditioning, packaging, insulation, or as solvents or aerosol propellants. Because CFCs are not destroyed in the lower atmosphere they drift into the upper atmosphere where they can be decomposed by high intensity ultraviolet radiation. The chlorine released when CFCs decompose reacts with and destroys ozone in the stratosphere.

Cutpoint Diameter (D50 diameter). A term used to characterize the collection efficiency of particulate matter sampling devices. The 50 percent mass collection efficiency size (D50 diameter) is commonly used as a simple description of sampling device performance. The D50 cutpoint diameter is not a particle size limit; it is merely the size range (as an aerodynamic equivalent diameter) at which the sampling device collects 50 percent of the ambient particle mass. Size categories of suspended particulate matter are typically designated according to the D50 cutpoint of the relevant sampling equipment.

Criteria Pollutant. An air pollutant for which there is a national ambient air quality standard (carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, sulfur dioxide, inhalable particulate matter, fine particulate matter, or airborne lead particles).

***De Minimis* Level.** A threshold for determining whether various regulatory requirements apply to a particular action or facility. In an air quality context, *de minimis* thresholds typically are based on emissions, facility size, facility activity levels, or other indicators.

Fugitive Emissions. Emissions that could not reasonably be confined or collected in a stack, vent, or similar device that would allow application of emission control equipment.

Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP). Air pollutants which have been specifically designated by relevant federal or state authorities as being hazardous to human health. Most HAP compounds are designated due to concerns related to carcinogenic, mutagenic, teratogenic properties; severe acute toxic effects; or ionizing radiation released during radioactive decay processes.

Hydrocarbons. A class of organic compounds composed solely of carbon and hydrogen atoms; often used loosely to include substituted hydrocarbons. Hydrocarbons are a subclass of organic compounds. This term is frequently misused as a synonym for "organic compounds".

Maintenance Area. An area that currently meets federal ambient air quality standards but which was previously designated as a nonattainment area. Federal agency actions occurring in a maintenance area are still subject to Clean Air Act conformity review requirements.

Microgram. One one-millionth of a gram.

Micron. A unit commonly used to describe particle size. One one-millionth of a meter (one micrometer).

Mutagen. A chemical substance or physical agent that causes a permanent change to the genes of a cell.

Nitric Oxide (NO). A colorless toxic gas formed primarily by combustion processes that oxidize atmospheric nitrogen gas or nitrogen compounds found in the fuel. A precursor of ozone, nitrogen dioxide, numerous types of photochemically generated nitrate particles (including PAN), and atmospheric nitrous and nitric acids. Most nitric oxide formed by combustion processes is converted into nitrogen dioxide by subsequent oxidation in the atmosphere over a period that may range from several hours to a few days.

Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂). A toxic reddish gas formed by oxidation of nitric oxide. Nitrogen dioxide is a strong respiratory and eye irritant. Most nitric oxide formed by combustion processes is converted into nitrogen dioxide by subsequent oxidation in the atmosphere. Nitrogen dioxide is a criteria pollutant in its own right, and is a precursor of ozone, numerous types of photochemically generated nitrate particles (including PAN), and atmospheric nitrous and nitric acids.

Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x). A group term meaning the combination of nitric oxide and nitrogen dioxide; other trace oxides of nitrogen may also be included in instrument-based NO_x measurements. A precursor of ozone, photochemically generated nitrate particles (including PAN), and atmospheric nitrous and nitric acids. See also Reactive Odd-Nitrogen (NO_y).

Nonattainment Area. An area that does not meet a federal or state ambient air quality standard. Federal agency actions occurring in a federal nonattainment area are subject to Clean Air Act conformity review requirements.

Organic Compounds. Compounds of carbon containing hydrogen and possibly other elements (such as oxygen, sulfur, or nitrogen). Major subgroups of organic compounds include hydrocarbons, alcohols, aldehydes, carboxylic acids, esters, ethers, and ketones. Organic compounds do not include crystalline or amorphous forms of elemental carbon (graphite, diamond, carbon black, etc.), the simple oxides of carbon (carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide), metallic carbides, or metallic carbonates.

Ozone (O₃). A compound consisting of three oxygen atoms. Ozone is a major constituent of photochemical smog that is formed through chemical reactions in the atmosphere involving reactive organic compounds, nitrogen oxides, and ultraviolet light. Ozone is a toxic chemical that damages various types of plant and animal tissues and which causes chemical oxidation damage to various materials. Ozone is a respiratory irritant, and appears to increase susceptibility to respiratory infections. A natural layer of ozone in the upper atmosphere absorbs high energy ultraviolet radiation, reducing the intensity and spectrum of ultraviolet light that reaches the earth's surface.

Particulate Matter. Solid or liquid material having size, shape, and density characteristics that allow the material to remain suspended in the atmosphere for more than a few minutes. Particulate matter can be characterized by chemical characteristics, physical form, or aerodynamic properties. Categories based on aerodynamic properties are commonly described as being size categories, although physical size is not used to define the categories. Many components of suspended particulate matter are respiratory irritants. Some components (such as crystalline or fibrous minerals) are primarily physical irritants. Other components are chemical

irritants (such as sulfates, nitrates, and various organic chemicals). Suspended particulate matter also can contain compounds (such as heavy metals and various organic compounds) that are systemic toxins or necrotic agents. Suspended particulate matter or compounds adsorbed on the surface of particles can also be carcinogenic or mutagenic chemicals.

PM₁₀ (inhalable particulate matter [EPA]). A fractional sampling of suspended particulate matter that approximates the extent to which suspended particles with aerodynamic equivalent diameters smaller than 50 microns penetrate to the lower respiratory tract (tracheo-bronchial airways and alveoli in the lungs). In a regulatory context, PM₁₀ is any suspended particulate matter collected by a certified sampling device having a 50% collection efficiency for particles with aerodynamic equivalent diameters of 9.5-10.5 microns and an maximum aerodynamic diameter collection limit less than 50 microns. Collection efficiencies are greater than 50% for particles with aerodynamic diameters smaller than 10 microns and less than 50% for particles with aerodynamic diameters larger than 10 microns. NOTE: the ACGIH definition of inhalable particulate mass is based on a D₅₀ of 100 microns aerodynamic equivalent diameter.

PM_{2.5} (fine particulate matter [EPA]). A fractional sampling of suspended particulate matter that approximates the extent to which suspended particles with aerodynamic equivalent diameters smaller than 6 microns penetrate into the alveoli in the lungs. In a regulatory context, PM_{2.5} is any suspended particulate matter collected by a certified sampling device having a 50% collection efficiency for particles with aerodynamic equivalent diameters of 2.0-2.5 microns and an maximum aerodynamic diameter collection limit less than 6 microns. Collection efficiencies are greater than 50% for particles with aerodynamic diameters smaller than 2.5 microns and less than 50% for particles with aerodynamic diameters larger than 2.5 microns.

Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL). An occupational air quality standard adopted by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). OSHA PELs are typically adopted as 8-hour time-weighted averages.

Peroxyacetyl Nitrate (PAN). A toxic organic nitrate compound formed by photochemical reactions in the atmosphere. PAN is a strong respiratory and eye irritant, and a strong necrotic agent affecting plant tissues. Also called peroxyacetic nitric anhydride. A number of similar organic nitrate compounds are formed along with PAN during photochemical smog reactions. In relatively remote rural areas PAN and related organic nitrates, together with nitric acid, are often the dominant atmospheric nitrogen compounds.

Precursor. A compound or category of pollutant that undergoes chemical reactions in the atmosphere to produce or catalyze the production of another type of air pollutant.

Reactive Organic Compounds (ROC). The most technically accurate term for the organic precursors of ozone and other photochemically generated pollutants. The more commonly used term is “reactive organic gases (ROG)”.

Reactive Organic Gases (ROG). Organic compounds emitted into the air which have photochemical reaction rates sufficient to be considered precursors of ozone. Organic compounds which are not considered reactive in the lower atmosphere include methane, ethane,

acetone, methyl acetate, carbonic acid, ammonium carbonate, methylene chloride, methyl chloroform, and numerous fully-saturated chloro-fluorocarbon compounds. The term “reactive organic compounds” (ROC) would be technically more accurate, since many of the compounds of concern may be present in both gaseous and aerosol states (e.g., as atmospheric aerosols or as liquid films condensed on atmospheric particles in dynamic equilibrium with gas phase vapors). But the acronym ROC is not in common use, and there are far too many acronyms already in use for organic compound emissions.

Recommended Exposure Limit (REL). An occupational air quality guideline recommended by the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). NIOSH RELs are typically adopted as time-weighted averages for workdays of up to 10 hours in a 40-hour workweek.

Respirable Particulate Matter (ACGIH definition). Approximately PM₁₀ with a 2% collection efficiency at 25 microns aerodynamic equivalent diameter. The collection efficiency curve may differ from EPA PM₁₀ certification requirements.

Short-Term Exposure Limit (STEL). An occupational exposure standard adopted by OSHA or an occupational exposure guideline recommended by ACGIH or NIOSH that is typically based on a 15-minute time-weighted average which should not be exceeded at any time during a workday. In some cases, exposure duration periods shorter than or longer than 15 minutes are specified.

State Implementation Plan (SIP). Legally enforceable plans adopted by states and submitted to EPA for approval, which identify the actions and programs to be undertaken by the State and its subdivisions to achieve and maintain national ambient air quality standards in a time frame mandated by the Clean Air Act.

Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂). A pungent, colorless, and toxic oxide of sulfur formed primarily by the combustion of fossil fuels. It is a respiratory irritant, especially for asthmatics. A criteria pollutant in its own right, and a precursor of sulfate particles and atmospheric sulfuric acid.

Sulfur Oxides (SO_x). A group term meaning the combination of sulfur dioxide and sulfur trioxide; treated as a precursor of sulfur dioxide, sulfate particles, and atmospheric sulfuric acid.

Teratogen. A chemical substance or physical agent that causes birth defects through abnormal development or malformation of a fetus.

Thoracic Particulate Matter (ACGIH definition). Approximately PM₄ with a 1% collection efficiency at 10 microns aerodynamic equivalent diameter.

Threshold Limit Value (TLV). An occupational air quality guideline recommended by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH). ACGIH TLVs are typically adopted as 8-hour time-weighted averages.

Total Suspended Particulate Matter (TSP). A sampling of suspended particulate matter collected by a standard high volume sampler. The original federal particulate matter standards were based on TSP sampling. The original standards did not define any required collection efficiency parameters for high volume samplers, resulting in significant variability of collection efficiencies for different particle size ranges. TSP samplers are most effective in collecting particles with aerodynamic equivalent diameters smaller than 100 microns, but collection efficiency varies with wind speed and relative sampler orientation to wind direction. The 50 percent cutpoint diameter of TSP samplers typically falls between 15 and 70 microns.

Toxic. Poisonous. Exerting an adverse physiological effect on the normal functioning of an organism's tissues or organs through chemical or biochemical mechanisms following physical contact or absorption.

Toxic Agent. A chemical compound or a mixture of compounds that exerts an adverse physiological effect on a living organism.

Transportation Control Measures (TCMs). Steps taken by a locality to adjust traffic patterns (e.g., bus lanes, right turn on red) or reduce vehicle use (ridesharing, high-occupancy vehicle lanes) to reduce vehicular emissions of air pollutants.

Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT). The cumulative amount of vehicle travel within a specified geographical area over a given period of time.

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APPENDIX G-2

CONSTRUCTION EMISSION ESTIMATES

APPENDIX G2: CONSTRUCTION EMISSION ESTIMATES

This appendix provides summaries of construction emission estimates for projects proposed under the Proposed Action or the RLA Alternative. The appendix includes the fugitive dust and vehicle emission rate database used in the analysis plus summaries of annual construction emissions by installation. Summaries for the military vehicle trail construction projects include summaries of equipment use estimates by construction stage.

The detailed spreadsheets documenting the equipment emission rate database and the components of the emission calculations generally do not lend themselves to hard copy printing. Electronic versions of the spreadsheets can be made available on request.

DEFAULT CONSTRUCTION SITE FUGITIVE DUST EMISSION RATE ESTIMATES:

AP-42 5th Ed., Sect. 13.2.3 assumption:	1.2	TSP tons/acre-month, assuming 30 single-shift work days per month
	80.00	TSP pounds/acre/workday, single shift
CARB Area Source Methodology, Section 7.7 (adjusted for no control measures):		
Simple site grading, but no major cut-and-fill or excavation activity:	0.3432	TSP tons/acre-month, assuming 21 single-shift work days per month
	32.69	TSP pounds/acre/workday, single shift
	0.22	PM10 tons/acre-month, assuming 21 single-shift work days per month
	20.95	PM10 pounds/acre/workday, single shift
With major excavation & earthmoving:	1.3104	TSP tons/acre-month, assuming 21 single-shift work days per month
	124.80	TSP pounds/acre/workday, single shift
	0.84	PM10 tons/acre-month, assuming 21 single-shift work days per month
	80.00	PM10 pounds/acre/workday, single shift

Note: CARB estimates range from 40.9% to 156% of the generalized AP-42 daily TSP rate.

All data reflect typical loam type soil conditions. Loess deposits, peat soils, or poorly consolidated volcanic ash deposits can have significant wind erosion rates in addition to fugitive dust associated with direct disturbance by construction activity.

The data account for typical on-site construction activities, including site clearing, grading, foundation excavation, on-site vehicle traffic, etc.

If the project will require substantial off-site excavation of fill material from major borrow areas, emissions associated with borrow pit excavation, truck loading, and off-site unpaved haul road traffic may warrant additional separate analysis.

Small quantity off-site borrow pit activities and low volume haul road traffic may not warrant additional analysis, since the data are quite generalized to begin with.

The EPA estimate is based on TSP monitoring procedures at shopping center and apartment construction sites, and assumes 30 single-shift workdays per month.

CARB estimates are based on site activity data from construction projects in California and Nevada. Site activity was evaluated using EPA operation-specific emission factors to arrive at the overall PM10 emission rate estimates for construction activity.

CARB assumes that standard dust control practices provided 50% dust control at the monitored project sites. The data above have been adjusted to uncontrolled factors.

CARB assumes that PM10 accounts for about 64% of fugitive TSP ($PM_{10} \times 1.56 = TSP$). The CARB TSP estimates presented above are back-calculated values.

Given the procedures used to derive the CARB emission rate estimates, it should be valid to use the estimated TSP rates in combination with a project-specific PM10 fraction based on soil conditions.

NOTE: If using the CARB PM10 emission rate estimates directly, set the PM10 Portion of Fugitive Dust to 100%.

CARB also assumes 5 day/week construction activity (about 21 days/month) instead of the EPA assumption of 30 days/month.

The low range of CARB estimates is for typical residential, commercial, or office development with site grading but no major excavation or cut and fill earthmoving.

The high end of the CARB estimate is for major construction operations with substantial earthmoving activity.

Sources:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 1995. Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors (AP-42) 5th Edition, Volume I, Section 13.2.3.
 California Air Resources Board. 1997. Building Construction Fugitive Dust. Section 7.7 in Area Source Methodologies document (downloaded from CARB website; area source methodologies page: www.arb.ca.gov/emisinv/areasrc/areameth.htm;
 area source methodologies, Chapter 7 index page: www.arb.ca.gov/emisinv/areasrc/index7.htm).

DEFAULT PM10 FRACTION ESTIMATES FOR FUGITIVE DUST

SOIL TEXTURE CLASS	PERCENT CLAY	PERCENT SILT	PERCENT SAND	PERCENT CLAY + SILT	ESTIMATED % PM10
Silt and Clay Soils:					
Clay	40 - 100 %	0 - 60 %	0 - 45 %	55 - 100 %	45 - 85 %
Silt	0 - 10 %	80 - 100 %	0 - 20 %	80 - 100 %	40 - 80 %
Silty Clay	40 - 60 %	40 - 60 %	0 - 20 %	80 - 100 %	40 - 70 %
Silty Clay Loam	28.5 - 40 %	40 - 72.5 %	0 - 20 %	80 - 100 %	40 - 70 %
Loamy Soils:					
Silty Loam	0 - 28.5 %	50 - 87.5 %	0 - 50 %	50 - 100 %	30 - 70 %
Clay Loam	28.5 - 40 %	15 - 52.5 %	20 - 45 %	55 - 80 %	35 - 60 %
Loam	7.5 - 28.5 %	30 - 50 %	25 - 52.5 %	47.5 - 75 %	30 - 50 %
Sandy Clay	35 - 55 %	0 - 17.5 %	45 - 65 %	35 - 55 %	20 - 40 %
Sandy Soils:					
Sandy Clay Loam	20 - 35 %	0 - 27.5 %	45 - 80 %	20 - 55 %	15 - 40 %
Sandy Loam	0 - 20 %	0 - 50 %	42.5 - 85 %	15 - 57.5 %	10 - 35 %
Loamy Sand	0 - 15 %	0 - 30 %	70 - 90 %	10 - 30 %	5 - 25 %
Sand	0 - 10 %	0 - 15 %	85 - 100 %	0 - 15 %	0 - 10 %

Notes:

Soil texture classes and associated clay, silt, and sand fractions are based on the U.S. Department of Agriculture soil texture classification system.

Clay = soil particles with a sieve diameter below 2 microns (but may form much larger particle aggregates).

Silt = soil particles with a sieve diameter between 2 and 50 microns.

Fine silt: 2 - 10 microns; medium silt: 10 - 20 microns; coarse silt: 20 - 50 microns.

Sand = soil particles with a sieve diameter between 50 and 2,000 microns.

Very fine sand: 50 - 100 microns; fine sand: 100 - 250 microns; medium sand: 250 - 500 microns; coarse sand: 500 - 1000 microns; very coarse sand: 1000 - 2000 microns.

1 micron = 0.001 millimeters = 0.00003937 inches

PM10 = inhalable particulate matter (a size-dependent fractional sampling of particles smaller than 50 microns aerodynamic equivalent diameter). PM10 samplers collect essentially 100% of submicron particles, 50% of 10 micron aerodynamic diameter particles, and 0% of particles larger than 50 microns aerodynamic equivalent diameter.

A sieve diameter is the width of the minimum screen opening (usually square) through which a particle will pass. Because soil particles often have complex shapes, the sieve diameter normally will be larger than the minimum physical dimension and smaller than the maximum physical dimension of the particle.

An aerodynamic equivalent diameter is a mathematical abstraction, not a physical dimension. The aerodynamic equivalent diameter is the diameter of a sphere with unit density (1 gram per cubic centimeter) having the same gravitational settling velocity as the actual particle under consideration. Settling velocities are influenced by physical size and shape, as well as by particle density. In most cases, the aerodynamic equivalent diameter can be approximated by the equivalent spherical diameter (volume diameter) of the particle.

See the USDA National Soil Characterization Database (http://soils.usda.gov/soil_survey/nscd/main.htm) for more precise size fractions of dominant soil series types.

Data Sources:

Wild, Alan. 1993. Soils and the Environment: An Introduction. Cambridge University Press.

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DEFAULT DUST CONTROL PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS VALUES:

50%	typical measures, arid areas
65%	aggressive measures, arid areas
70%	typical measures, areas with frequent rain
85%	typical measures, areas where natural soils seldom dry out

Note: disturbed areas and soil stockpiles can dry out more readily than natural soils.

Construction site water trucks typically have tank capacities of 500 - 1,200 gallons. A 600 gallon tank is a 2.5 ton load, and a 1,200 gallon tank is a 5 ton load. At 6 mph with a 10-foot spray width, a water truck can cover about 7.3 acres per hour. Tank size and spray intensity will determine acreage covered per tank load. A rate of 600 gallons applied to 5 acres (120 gallons per acre) would be an application depth of 0.11 mm (0.0044 inches); a rate of 300 gallons per acre would be an application depth of 0.28 mm (0.01 inches). Effective dust control in arid areas probably requires cumulative daily application of 600 + gallons per acre (generally in two or more sprinkling passes). It takes 1,070 gallons/acre to achieve a 1 millimeter water application rate.

Water application rate (per pass):	600	gallons/acre	0.133680556	cu ft per gallon
	0.5612	mm depth	43,560	sq ft per acre
	0.0221	inches depth	25.40	mm per inch

WATER TRUCK ACTIVITY CALCULATIONS:

Average Area to be Sprinkled on Any Day:	12.5	acres
Daily Number of Sprinkling Passes:	2	passes
Water Application Rate Per Pass:	600	gallons/acre
Average Truck Speed:	5	mph
Average Spray Width:	10	feet
Water Truck Tank Size:	600	gallons
Average Tank Filling Rate:	200	gallons per minute
Average Transit Time Each Way:	3	minutes each way to/from fill location
Average Connect Plus Disconnect Time:	2	minutes per tank fill
Time Required for Tank Refilling:	11	minutes (including travel to/from fill location)
Required Truck Loads Per Day:	25.0	loads
Truck Fills Per Day:	25.0	loads
Acres Sprayed per Tank Load:	1.00	acres per load
Acres Sprayed Per Hour of Driving Time:	6.06	acres per hour
Driving Time per Complete Pass for Site:	2.06	hours
Daily Total Water Truck Operating Time:	8.71	cumulative hours
Number of Water Trucks Used On Site:	6	trucks
Daily Operating Hours per Truck:	1.45	hours per truck
Average Active Hours Per Day Per Truck:	2	hours per day per truck
Average Operating Time Factor per Truck:	73%	hourly operating time factor

ANNUAL CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS, SCHOFIELD BARRACKS CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

PROJECT	YEAR	CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY EMISSIONS, TONS PER YEAR				
		ROG	NOx	CO	SOx	PM10
RANGE CONTROL BUILDING	2004					
	2005					
	2006					
	2007	0.85	8.14	3.44	0.73	2.83
	2008	1.10	10.15	4.27	0.92	2.11
	2009	0.22	2.05	0.85	0.19	0.43
VIRTUAL FIGHTING FACILITY	2004					
	2005					
	2006					
	2007	0.91	8.50	3.51	0.77	2.87
	2008	0.66	6.04	2.47	0.55	1.11
	2009					
MOTOR POOL FACILITY	2004					
	2005	2.16	21.75	8.79	2.00	3.10
	2006	1.12	10.61	4.34	0.97	5.57
	2007	0.17	1.58	0.64	0.14	0.90
	2008					
	2009					
VEHICLE WASH FACILITY	2004					
	2005	0.83	8.21	3.58	0.74	8.05
	2006	0.15	1.45	0.58	0.13	1.60
	2007					
	2008					
	2009					
FIXED TACTICAL INTERNET	2004					
	2005	0.02	0.21	0.09	0.02	0.03
	2006					
	2007					
	2008					
	2009					
WAA APRON IMPROVEMENTS	2004					
	2005					
	2006	1.49	14.64	6.34	1.30	1.72
	2007	0.17	1.78	0.65	0.16	0.28
	2008					
	2009					
MULTIPLE DEPLOYMENT FACILITY	2004					
	2005					
	2006	2.38	22.80	9.83	2.06	5.36
	2007	0.18	1.62	0.72	0.15	1.46
	2008					
	2009					
TOTALS BY YEAR	2004	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	3.01	30.17	12.45	2.76	11.18
	2006	5.14	49.50	21.10	4.46	14.24
	2007	2.28	21.62	8.97	1.95	8.33
	2008	1.76	16.19	6.73	1.46	3.21
	2009	0.22	2.05	0.85	0.19	0.43
TOTAL EMISSIONS		12.42	119.52	50.11	10.82	37.39

Notes:

ROG = reactive organic compounds

NOx = oxides of nitrogen

CO = carbon monoxide

SOx = sulfur oxides

PM10 = inhalable particulate matter (below 50 microns aerodynamic equivalent diameter); the "10" in PM10 is a 50% mass collection efficiency size for sampling devices, not a size limit

Emission estimates include vehicle exhaust emissions and fugitive dust; normal dust control measures assumed.

Source: Tetra Tech analyses.

ANNUAL CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS, SCHOFIELD BARRACKS RANGE PROJECTS

PROJECT	YEAR	CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY EMISSIONS, TONS PER YEAR				
		ROG	NOx	CO	SOx	PM10
BATTLE AREA COMPLEX	2004	4.97	47.62	20.86	4.27	8.15
	2005	2.88	27.04	10.46	2.43	12.19
	2006	0.21	2.03	0.79	0.19	0.50
	2007	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2008	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2009	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
UATCF FACILITY	2004	2.49	22.93	9.60	2.04	2.88
	2005	0.97	9.48	3.68	0.88	1.19
	2006	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2007	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2008	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2009	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QTR1 RANGE	2004	3.37	29.90	12.89	2.60	6.76
	2005	1.02	10.11	3.84	0.93	1.29
	2006	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2007	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2008	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2009	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QTR2 RANGE	2004	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	2.67	23.81	9.93	2.09	4.22
	2006	0.20	2.04	0.77	0.19	0.27
	2007	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2008	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2009	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ALTERNATIVE 1 TOTALS BY YEAR	2004	10.84	100.45	43.35	8.91	17.79
	2005	7.54	70.46	27.91	6.33	18.89
	2006	0.41	4.07	1.55	0.37	0.78
	2007	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2008	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2009	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ALTERNATIVE 2 TOTALS BY YEAR	2004	10.84	100.45	43.35	8.91	17.79
	2005	4.87	46.64	17.98	4.24	14.67
	2006	0.21	2.03	0.79	0.19	0.50
	2007	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2008	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2009	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL EMISSIONS FOR ALTERNATIVE 1		18.79	174.97	72.81	15.61	37.45
TOTAL EMISSIONS FOR ALTERNATIVE 2		15.91	149.12	62.11	13.34	32.97

Notes:

ROG = reactive organic compounds

NOx = oxides of nitrogen

CO = carbon monoxide

SOx = sulfur oxides

PM10 = inhalable particulate matter (below 50 microns aerodynamic equivalent diameter); the "10" in PM10 is a 50% mass collection efficiency size for sampling devices, not a size limit

ESTIMATED EMISSIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF DILLINGHAM TANK TRAIL

EQUIPMENT USE SUMMARY:

PROJECT STAGE	ACTIVITY DURATION, DAYS	ACREAGE SUBJECT TO DISTURBANCE	NUMBER OF EQUIPMENT ITEMS	CUMULATIVE HOURS OF EQUIP USE	OFF-SITE FILL HAULING	
					TRUCK LOADS TO/ FROM SITE	TYPICAL LOADS PER DAY
RIGHT-OF-WAY CLEARING	164	27.9	12	9,832	300	2
ROADBED GRADING	200	30.0	33	26,210	15,666	78
ROAD SURFACING	96	34.7	26	8,947	6,226	66
	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS OR AVERAGES:	250	34.7	44	44,989	22,192	89

Linear work progressions with overlap among activity stages reduces the total construction period to about 250 workdays (March 2006 - March 2007).

TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION DAY EMISSIONS:

PROJECT STAGE	COMPONENT	DAILY EMISSIONS, POUNDS PER DAY				
		ROG	NOx	CO	SOx	PM10
RIGHT-OF-WAY CLEARING	Equipment	25.4	242.8	96.6	21.4	23.2
	Fugitive Dust	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
ROADBED GRADING	Equipment	29.2	311.3	115.6	28.8	29.7
	Fugitive Dust	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3
ROAD SURFACING	Equipment	20.8	216.5	74.6	20.0	19.0
	Fugitive Dust	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1
	Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Fugitive Dust	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CUMULATIVE CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS:

PROJECT STAGE	COMPONENT	CUMULATIVE EMISSIONS, TONS PER YEAR				
		ROG	NOx	CO	SOx	PM10
RIGHT-OF-WAY CLEARING	Equipment	2.08	19.91	7.92	1.76	1.90
	Fugitive Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15
ROADBED GRADING	Equipment	2.92	31.13	11.56	2.88	2.97
	Fugitive Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33
ROAD SURFACING	Equipment	1.00	10.39	3.58	0.96	0.91
	Fugitive Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25
	Equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Fugitive Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTALS	Equipment	6.00	61.43	23.06	5.60	5.78
	Fugitive Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.73
	TOTALS	6.00	61.43	23.06	5.60	6.51

ESTIMATED EMISSIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF HELEMANO TANK TRAIL

EQUIPMENT USE SUMMARY:

PROJECT STAGE	ACTIVITY DURATION, DAYS	ACREAGE SUBJECT TO DISTURBANCE	NUMBER OF EQUIPMENT ITEMS	CUMULATIVE HOURS OF EQUIP USE	OFF-SITE FILL HAULING	
					TRUCK LOADS TO/ FROM SITE	TYPICAL LOADS PER DAY
RIGHT-OF-WAY CLEARING	148	29.7	11	8,836	150	1
ROADBED GRADING	201	38.2	34	21,718	16,557	83
ROAD SURFACING	97	22.4	20	7,658	2,921	31
	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS OR AVERAGES:	250	38.2	42	38,212	19,628	79

Linear work progressions with overlap among activity stages reduces the total construction period to about 250 workdays (March 2005 - March 2006).

TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION DAY EMISSIONS:

PROJECT STAGE	COMPONENT	DAILY EMISSIONS, POUNDS PER DAY				
		ROG	NOx	CO	SOx	PM10
RIGHT-OF-WAY CLEARING	Equipment	25.3	241.9	96.4	21.3	23.1
	Fugitive Dust	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8
ROADBED GRADING	Equipment	25.1	265.4	102.1	24.5	25.8
	Fugitive Dust	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3
ROAD SURFACING	Equipment	16.3	171.6	59.9	15.9	15.0
	Fugitive Dust	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2
	Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Fugitive Dust	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CUMULATIVE CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS:

PROJECT STAGE	COMPONENT	CUMULATIVE EMISSIONS, TONS PER YEAR				
		ROG	NOx	CO	SOx	PM10
RIGHT-OF-WAY CLEARING	Equipment	1.87	17.90	7.13	1.58	1.71
	Fugitive Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21
ROADBED GRADING	Equipment	2.52	26.67	10.26	2.47	2.60
	Fugitive Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.53
ROAD SURFACING	Equipment	0.79	8.32	2.91	0.77	0.73
	Fugitive Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16
	Equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Fugitive Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTALS	Equipment	5.18	52.89	20.30	4.82	5.03
	Fugitive Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90
	TOTALS	5.18	52.89	20.30	4.82	5.93

ANNUAL CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS, DILLINGHAM TRAINING AREA CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

PROJECT	YEAR	CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY EMISSIONS, TONS PER YEAR				
		ROG	NOx	CO	SOx	PM10
FIXED TACTICAL INTERNET	2004	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	2005	0.008	0.069	0.029	0.006	0.011
	2006	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	2007	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	2008	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	2009	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTALS BY YEAR	2004	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	2005	0.008	0.069	0.029	0.006	0.011
	2006	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	2007	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	2008	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	2009	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Notes:

ROG = reactive organic compounds

NOx = oxides of nitrogen

CO = carbon monoxide

SOx = sulfur oxides

PM10 = inhalable particulate matter (below 50 microns aerodynamic equivalent diameter); the "10" in PM10 is a 50% mass collection efficiency size for sampling devices, not a size limit

Source: Tetra Tech analyses.

ANNUAL CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS, KAHUKU TRAINING AREA CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

PROJECT	YEAR	CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY EMISSIONS, TONS PER YEAR				
		ROG	NOx	CO	SOx	PM10
VEHICLE WASH FACILITY	2004	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2007	0.83	8.21	3.58	0.74	8.05
	2008	0.15	1.45	0.58	0.13	1.60
	2009	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
FIXED TACTICAL INTERNET	2004	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	2005	0.005	0.046	0.019	0.004	0.007
	2006	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	2007	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	2008	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	2009	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTALS BY YEAR	2004	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	2005	0.005	0.046	0.019	0.004	0.007
	2006	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	2007	0.826	8.211	3.579	0.739	8.048
	2008	0.150	1.452	0.583	0.130	1.602
	2009	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Notes:

ROG = reactive organic compounds

NOx = oxides of nitrogen

CO = carbon monoxide

SOx = sulfur oxides

PM10 = inhalable particulate matter (below 50 microns aerodynamic equivalent diameter); the "10" in PM10 is a 50% mass collection efficiency size for sampling devices, not a size limit

Source: Tetra Tech analyses.

ANNUAL CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS, KAHUKU TRAINING AREA RANGE CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

PROJECT	YEAR	CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY EMISSIONS, TONS PER YEAR				
		ROG	NO _x	CO	SO _x	PM ₁₀
CACTF FACILITY	2004	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	2.31	21.50	9.06	1.93	3.31
	2006	1.25	11.71	5.13	1.07	2.91
	2007	0.25	2.33	1.05	0.21	0.75
	2008	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2009	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTALS BY YEAR	2004	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	2.31	21.50	9.06	1.93	3.31
	2006	1.25	11.71	5.13	1.07	2.91
	2007	0.25	2.33	1.05	0.21	0.75
	2008	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2009	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Notes:

ROG = reactive organic compounds

NO_x = oxides of nitrogen

CO = carbon monoxide

SO_x = sulfur oxides

PM₁₀ = inhalable particulate matter (below 50 microns aerodynamic equivalent diameter); the "10" in PM₁₀ is a 50% mass collection efficiency size for sampling devices, not a size limit

ANNUAL CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS, POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

PROJECT	YEAR	CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY EMISSIONS, TONS PER YEAR				
		ROG	NOx	CO	SOx	PM10
RANGE MAINTENANCE BUILDING	2004	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0.83	7.99	3.41	0.72	2.33
	2006	1.06	9.78	4.13	0.88	2.09
	2007	0.17	1.64	0.68	0.15	0.33
	2008	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2009	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
AMMUNITION STORAGE AREA	2004	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	0.89	8.45	3.74	0.77	2.62
	2007	0.16	1.49	0.61	0.13	0.55
	2008	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2009	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PTA VEHICLE WASH FACILITY	2004	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	0.83	8.21	3.58	0.74	6.51
	2007	0.15	1.45	0.58	0.13	1.29
	2008	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2009	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
BRADSHAW AIRFIELD UPGRADE	2004	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2006	2.05	19.91	8.14	1.79	2.26
	2007	0.37	3.56	1.46	0.32	0.52
	2008	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2009	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PTA I3A FACILITIES	2004	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0.81	6.84	4.77	0.61	1.07
	2006	0.05	0.51	0.20	0.05	0.08
	2007	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2008	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2009	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
FIXED TACTICAL INTERNET	2004	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	0.03	0.24	0.10	0.02	0.03
	2006	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2007	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2008	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2009	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTALS BY YEAR	2004	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	1.67	15.06	8.27	1.35	3.43
	2006	4.88	46.87	19.80	4.22	13.56
	2007	0.86	8.14	3.33	0.73	2.69
	2008	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2009	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Notes:

ROG = reactive organic compounds

NOx = oxides of nitrogen

CO = carbon monoxide

SOx = sulfur oxides

PM10 = inhalable particulate matter (below 50 microns aerodynamic equivalent diameter); the "10" in PM10 is a 50% mass collection efficiency size for sampling devices, not a size limit

Source: Tetra Tech analyses.

ANNUAL CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS, POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA RANGE CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

PROJECT	YEAR	CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY EMISSIONS, TONS PER YEAR				
		ROG	NOx	CO	SOx	PM10
BATTLE AREA COMPLEX	2004	3.08	28.22	12.40	2.51	15.95
	2005	18.31	156.67	68.39	13.38	38.30
	2006	1.96	18.92	7.75	1.74	3.22
	2007	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2008					
	2009					
ANTI-ARMOR LIVE FIRE RANGE	2004	3.94	36.79	15.97	3.27	6.10
	2005	2.21	20.27	8.35	1.80	3.97
	2006	1.30	12.18	5.34	1.12	2.79
	2007	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2008					
	2009					
QTR2 RANGE	2004	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2005	2.30	20.91	8.59	1.85	3.52
	2006	0.21	2.09	0.86	0.19	0.27
	2007	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2008					
	2009					
ALTERNATIVE 1 TOTALS BY YEAR	2004	7.02	65.01	28.36	5.78	22.05
	2005	20.52	176.94	76.75	15.18	42.27
	2006	3.26	31.10	13.08	2.86	6.01
	2007	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2008	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2009	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ALTERNATIVE 2 TOTALS BY YEAR	2004	7.02	65.01	28.36	5.78	22.05
	2005	22.82	197.85	85.34	17.03	45.79
	2006	3.47	33.19	13.94	3.05	6.28
	2007	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2008	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2009	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Notes:

ROG = reactive organic compounds

NOx = oxides of nitrogen

CO = carbon monoxide

SOx = sulfur oxides

PM10 = inhalable particulate matter (below 50 microns aerodynamic equivalent diameter); the "10" in PM10 is a 50% mass collection efficiency size for sampling devices, not a size limit

ESTIMATED EMISSIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF POHAKULOA TANK TRAIL

EQUIPMENT USE SUMMARY:

PROJECT STAGE	ACTIVITY DURATION, DAYS	ACREAGE SUBJECT TO DISTURBANCE	NUMBER OF EQUIPMENT ITEMS	CUMULATIVE HOURS OF EQUIP USE	OFF-SITE FILL HAULING	
					TRUCK LOADS TO/ FROM SITE	TYPICAL LOADS PER DAY
RIGHT-OF-WAY CLEARING	200	126.0	15	12,480	850	4
ROADBED GRADING	200	163.6	45	39,850	12,426	62
ROAD SURFACING	167	83.3	51	33,792	20,149	122
	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS OR AVERAGES:	250	163.6	82	86,122	33,425	134

Linear work progressions with overlap among activity stages reduces the total construction period to about 250 workdays (March 2006 - March 2007).

TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION DAY EMISSIONS:

PROJECT STAGE	COMPONENT	DAILY EMISSIONS, POUNDS PER DAY				
		ROG	NOx	CO	SOx	PM10
RIGHT-OF-WAY CLEARING	Equipment	25.9	248.8	98.4	22.0	23.7
	Fugitive Dust	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.6
ROADBED GRADING	Equipment	50.0	527.8	197.6	50.1	50.0
	Fugitive Dust	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.8
ROAD SURFACING	Equipment	46.2	486.6	169.4	45.0	42.6
	Fugitive Dust	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0
	Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Fugitive Dust	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CUMULATIVE CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS:

PROJECT STAGE	COMPONENT	CUMULATIVE EMISSIONS, TONS PER YEAR				
		ROG	NOx	CO	SOx	PM10
RIGHT-OF-WAY CLEARING	Equipment	2.59	24.88	9.84	2.20	2.37
	Fugitive Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.06
ROADBED GRADING	Equipment	5.00	52.78	19.76	5.01	5.00
	Fugitive Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.58
ROAD SURFACING	Equipment	3.86	40.63	14.15	3.76	3.56
	Fugitive Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.17
	Equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Fugitive Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTALS	Equipment	11.45	118.29	43.74	10.96	10.92
	Fugitive Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.81
	TOTALS	11.45	118.29	43.74	10.96	17.74

APPENDIX G-3

VEHICLE EMISSION ESTIMATES

APPENDIX G3: VEHICLE EMISSION ESTIMATES

This appendix provides summaries of vehicle emission estimates for military vehicles and for the net increase in personal vehicles associated with personnel who would be added by the Proposed Action or the RLA Alternative. Military vehicle emission estimates have been developed for each installation under each alternative assuming a mix of six vehicle types: stryker vehicles, humvees (HMMWVs), 2.5-ton light tactical trucks (LMTVs), 5-ton medium tactical trucks (MTVs), 10-ton heavy tactical trucks (HEMTTs), and heavy cargo transporters (PLS and HET vehicles). Vehicle use and emission estimates are summarized by alternative and installation for paved road travel, unpaved road travel, and vehicle activity in off-road maneuver areas. Emission estimates for the net increase in personal vehicle commute trips assume all added personnel will require off-post housing, and that ridesharing and transit use will account for 5 percent of commute travel.

The detailed spreadsheets documenting the emission calculations generally do not lend themselves to hard copy printing. Electronic versions of the spreadsheets can be made available on request.

PAVED ROAD TRAVEL ANALYSIS

ALTERNATIVE	NOMINAL LOCATION	CUMULATIVE VEH-HOURS	CUMULATIVE VMT	EXHAUST EMISSIONS, TONS PER YEAR				
				ROG	NOx	CO	SOx	PM10
PROPOSED ACTION	SCHOFIELD	8,292	331,674	1.28	12.26	3.80	0.14	1.10
	DMR	2,030	81,183	0.28	2.71	0.84	0.03	0.24
	KTA	1,225	49,001	0.21	2.04	0.63	0.02	0.18
	SUBTOTAL	11,546	461,857	1.78	17.01	5.28	0.19	1.52
	PTA	2,274	79,582	0.34	3.26	1.01	0.04	0.29
	TOTAL	13,820	541,439	2.12	20.26	6.29	0.22	1.81
REDUCED LAND ACQUISITION	SCHOFIELD	8,292	331,674	1.28	12.26	3.80	0.14	1.10
	DMR	2,030	81,183	0.28	2.71	0.84	0.03	0.24
	KTA	1,225	49,001	0.21	2.04	0.63	0.02	0.18
	SUBTOTAL	11,546	461,857	1.78	17.01	5.28	0.19	1.52
	PTA	2,274	79,582	0.34	3.26	1.01	0.04	0.29
	TOTAL	13,820	541,439	2.12	20.26	6.29	0.22	1.81
NO ACTION	SCHOFIELD	5,863	234,528	0.76	7.24	2.25	0.08	0.65
	DMR	1,642	65,668	0.21	2.03	0.63	0.02	0.18
	KTA	704	28,143	0.09	0.87	0.27	0.01	0.08
	SUBTOTAL	8,208	328,339	1.06	10.14	3.15	0.11	0.91
	PTA	1,707	59,756	0.22	2.09	0.65	0.02	0.19
	TOTAL	9,916	388,095	1.28	12.23	3.79	0.14	1.10

Notes:

Vehicle idling time for paved road travel set at 5% of the cumulative driving time.

Vehicle load conditions for Strykers and HMMWVs set at 75% intermediate and 25% maximum.

Vehicle load conditions for trucks set at 50% empty, 40% loaded, 10% max load.

UNPAVED ROAD TRAVEL ANALYSIS								
ALTERNATIVE	NOMINAL LOCATION	CUMULATIVE VEH-HOURS	CUMULATIVE VMT	EXHAUST EMISSIONS, TONS PER YEAR				
				ROG	NOx	CO	SOx	PM10
PROPOSED ACTION	SCHOFIELD	27,313	546,252	3.87	36.89	11.45	0.41	3.30
	DMR	4,275	85,502	0.51	4.83	1.50	0.05	0.43
	KTA	3,702	74,048	0.53	5.08	1.58	0.06	0.45
	SUBTOTAL	35,290	705,802	4.91	46.80	14.52	0.52	4.19
	PTA	17,049	340,976	2.46	23.50	7.29	0.26	2.10
	TOTAL	52,339	1,046,778	7.37	70.30	21.81	0.78	6.29
REDUCED LAND ACQUISITION	SCHOFIELD	27,313	546,252	3.87	36.89	11.45	0.41	3.30
	DMR	4,275	85,502	0.51	4.83	1.50	0.05	0.43
	KTA	3,702	74,048	0.53	5.08	1.58	0.06	0.45
	SUBTOTAL	35,290	705,802	4.91	46.80	14.52	0.52	4.19
	PTA	17,049	340,976	2.46	23.50	7.29	0.26	2.10
	TOTAL	52,339	1,046,778	7.37	70.30	21.81	0.78	6.29
NO ACTION	SCHOFIELD	18,800	375,991	2.10	20.06	6.22	0.22	1.80
	DMR	3,673	73,467	0.41	3.92	1.22	0.04	0.35
	KTA	2,505	50,091	0.28	2.67	0.83	0.03	0.24
	SUBTOTAL	24,977	499,549	2.79	26.65	8.27	0.30	2.39
	PTA	11,565	231,301	1.33	12.64	3.92	0.14	1.13
	TOTAL	36,543	730,850	4.12	39.29	12.19	0.44	3.52

Notes:

Vehicle idling time for unpaved road travel set at 15% of the cumulative driving time.

Vehicle load conditions for Strykers and HMMWVs set at 75% intermediate and 25% maximum.

Vehicle load conditions for trucks set at 50% empty, 40% loaded, 10% max load.

OFF-ROAD TRAVEL ANALYSIS

ALTERNATIVE	NOMINAL LOCATION	CUMULATIVE VEH-HOURS	CUMULATIVE VMT	EXHAUST EMISSIONS, TONS PER YEAR				
				ROG	NOx	CO	SOx	PM10
PROPOSED ACTION	SCHOFIELD	18,749	224,991	1.29	12.30	3.82	0.14	1.10
	DMR	18,589	223,069	1.06	10.14	3.15	0.11	0.91
	KTA	19,486	233,838	1.46	13.93	4.32	0.15	1.25
	SUBTOTAL	56,825	681,898	3.81	36.36	11.28	0.40	3.26
	PTA	55,119	661,427	4.13	39.40	12.22	0.44	3.53
	TOTAL	111,944	1,343,324	7.94	75.76	23.51	0.84	6.78
REDUCED LAND ACQUISITION	SCHOFIELD	18,749	224,991	1.29	12.30	3.82	0.14	1.10
	DMR	18,589	223,069	1.06	10.14	3.15	0.11	0.91
	KTA	19,486	233,838	1.46	13.93	4.32	0.15	1.25
	SUBTOTAL	56,825	681,898	3.81	36.36	11.28	0.40	3.26
	PTA	55,119	661,427	4.13	39.40	12.22	0.44	3.53
	TOTAL	111,944	1,343,324	7.94	75.76	23.51	0.84	6.78
NO ACTION	SCHOFIELD	11,466	137,598	0.59	5.65	1.75	0.06	0.51
	DMR	15,112	181,340	0.78	7.42	2.30	0.08	0.66
	KTA	10,303	123,641	0.53	5.06	1.57	0.06	0.45
	SUBTOTAL	36,882	442,579	1.90	18.12	5.62	0.20	1.62
	PTA	29,144	349,727	1.50	14.31	4.44	0.16	1.28
	TOTAL	66,025	792,306	3.40	32.43	10.06	0.36	2.90

Notes:

Vehicle idling time for off-road travel set at twice the cumulative driving time.

Vehicle load conditions for Strykers and HMMWVs set at 75% intermediate and 25% maximum.

Vehicle load conditions for trucks set at 50% empty, 40% loaded, 10% max load.

GRAND TOTALS								
ALTERNATIVE	NOMINAL LOCATION	CUMULATIVE VEH-HOURS	CUMULATIVE VMT	EXHAUST EMISSIONS, TONS PER YEAR				
				ROG	NOx	CO	SOx	PM10
PROPOSED ACTION	SCHOFIELD	54,354	1,102,917	6.44	61.45	19.07	0.68	5.50
	DMR	24,894	389,753	1.85	17.68	5.49	0.20	1.58
	KTA	24,414	356,886	2.21	21.04	6.53	0.23	1.88
	SUBTOTAL	103,661	1,849,557	10.50	100.16	31.08	1.11	8.97
	PTA	74,441	1,081,985	6.93	66.15	20.53	0.73	5.92
	TOTAL	178,103	2,931,541	17.44	166.32	51.61	1.84	14.89
REDUCED LAND ACQUISITION	SCHOFIELD	54,354	1,102,917	6.44	61.45	19.07	0.68	5.50
	DMR	24,894	389,753	1.85	17.68	5.49	0.20	1.58
	KTA	24,414	356,886	2.21	21.04	6.53	0.23	1.88
	SUBTOTAL	103,661	1,849,557	10.50	100.16	31.08	1.11	8.97
	PTA	74,441	1,081,985	6.93	66.15	20.53	0.73	5.92
	TOTAL	178,103	2,931,541	17.44	166.32	51.61	1.84	14.89
NO ACTION	SCHOFIELD	36,129	748,117	3.45	32.94	10.22	0.37	2.95
	DMR	20,427	320,475	1.40	13.37	4.15	0.15	1.20
	KTA	13,512	201,875	0.90	8.60	2.67	0.10	0.77
	SUBTOTAL	70,068	1,270,467	5.76	54.91	17.04	0.61	4.92
	PTA	42,416	640,784	3.04	29.03	9.01	0.32	2.60
	TOTAL	112,484	1,911,251	8.80	83.95	26.05	0.93	7.52
NET CHANGE FOR SBCT	SCHOFIELD	18,224	354,800	2.99	28.50	8.84	0.32	2.55
	DMR	4,467	69,279	0.45	4.31	1.34	0.05	0.39
	KTA	10,902	155,011	1.30	12.44	3.86	0.14	1.11
	SUBTOTAL	33,594	579,089	4.74	45.25	14.04	0.50	4.05
	PTA	32,025	441,201	3.89	37.12	11.52	0.41	3.32
	TOTAL	65,619	1,020,290	8.63	82.37	25.56	0.91	7.38

VEHICLE MILEAGE ASSUMPTIONS, NO ACTION:

VEHICLE TYPE	NUMBER OF VEHICLES	ANNUAL USE DAYS PER VEH	PER VEHICLE MILES/USE-DAY	ASSUMED MI/YR/VEH	% VMT BY VEH TYPE
STRYKER	0	150	10	1,500	0.00%
HMMWV	460	180	12	2,160	78.90%
LMTV	90	175	8	1,400	10.01%
MTV	70	145	8	1,160	6.45%
HEMTT	25	60	25	1,500	2.98%
PLS, HET	14	50	30	1,500	1.67%
TOTALS	659	168	11	1,911	100.00%

VEHICLE MILEAGE ASSUMPTIONS, PROPOSED ACTION AND REDUCED LAND ACQUISITION:

VEHICLE TYPE	NUMBER OF VEHICLES	ANNUAL USE DAYS PER VEH	PER VEHICLE MILES/USE-DAY	ASSUMED MI/YR/VEH	% VMT BY VEH TYPE
STRYKER	296	150	10	1,500	24.24%
HMMWV	490	185	12	2,220	59.39%
LMTV	105	180	8	1,440	8.26%
MTV	75	150	8	1,200	4.91%
HEMTT	25	60	25	1,500	2.05%
PLS, HET	14	50	30	1,500	1.15%
TOTALS	1,005	167	11	1,822	100.00%

Notes:

HMMWV = high mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicle (humvee)

LMTV = light medium tactical vehicle (2.5 ton truck)

MTV = medium tactical vehicle (5 ton truck)

HEMTT = heavy expanded mobility tactical truck (10 ton truck)

PLS = palletized load system truck (25+ ton capacity)

HET = heavy equipment transporter (60+ ton capacity)

The high-low range of vehicle requirement estimates for individual range facilities yield fleet-wide annual average vehicle use values ranging from 37 to 301 use-days per year per vehicle.

The use estimates assumed above yield a fleet-wide weighted annual average slightly below the 169 use-day per vehicle mid-point value.

Stryker mileage split 50% on roadways, 50% off-road. Roadway type split 25% paved roads, 75% unpaved roads.

HMMWV mileage split 2/3 on roadways, 1/3 off-road. Roadway type split 50% paved roads, 50% unpaved roads.

LMTV and MTV mileage split 75% on roadways, 25% off-road. Roadway type split 50% paved roads, 50% unpaved roads.

HEMTT, PLS, and HET heavy truck mileage split 75% on roadways, 25% off-road. Roadway type split 75% paved roads, 25% unpaved roads.

ADDED MILITARY PERSONNEL UNDER SBCT

CALENDAR YEAR for vehicle activity data:	2005	2005
CALENDAR YEAR for vehicle emission rates:	1998	1998

PARAMETER	OFF-BASE HOUSING	ON-BASE HOUSING	TOTAL
PERSONNEL NUMBERS:	810	0	810
NON-DRIVER FRACTION:	5.0%	10.0%	5.0%
NOMINAL TRIPS PER DAY:	2.0	2.0	2.0
NET VEHICLE COMMUTE TRIPS PER DAY:	1,539	0	1,539
WORK DAYS PER YEAR:	240	240	240
ANNUAL COMMUTE TRAFFIC VMT:	3,327,564	0	3,327,564
EMISSIONS, TONS PER YEAR:			
ROG	8.20	0.00	8.20
CO	67.01	0.00	67.01
NOx	7.48	0.00	7.48
SOx	0.05	0.00	0.05
PM10	11.33	0.00	11.33

Notes:

ROG = Reactive Organic Gases (ozone and PM10 precursors)

NO_x = Nitrogen Oxides (Nitrogen Dioxide plus Nitric Oxide; ozone, NO₂, and PM₁₀ precursors)

CO = Carbon Monoxide

SO_x = Sulfur Oxides (mostly Sulfur Dioxide and Sulfur Trioxide; SO₂ and PM₁₀ precursors)

PM10 = Inhalable Particulate Matter [Note: the "10" in PM10 is a certified sampler 50% collection efficiency size, not an upper size limit] PM10 emission rates include direct exhaust, tire and brake wear, and resuspended roadway dust.

APPENDIX G-4

FUGITIVE DUST EMISSION ESTIMATES

APPENDIX G4: FUGITIVE DUST EMISSION ESTIMATES

This appendix provides a summary of fugitive dust emissions that would be generated by military vehicle travel on unpaved roads or on unpaved vehicle maneuver areas under all project alternatives. Emission estimates are presented for travel on gravel roads, dirt roads, and off-road maneuver areas at each installation under each alternative. The summarized emission estimates are based on current AP-42 procedures (EPA 1998). Vehicle use assumptions (consistent with those used for Appendix G3) also are presented.

The detailed spreadsheets documenting the emission calculations generally do not lend themselves to hard copy printing. Electronic versions of the spreadsheets can be made available on request.

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED PM10 EMISSIONS FROM MILITARY VEHICLE TRAVEL ON UNPAVED AREAS

LOCATION	TRAFFIC AREA	NO ACTION		PROPOSED ACTION			REDUCED LAND ACQUISITION		
		ESTIMATED ANNUAL VMT	ANNUAL PM10, TONS/YEAR	ESTIMATED ANNUAL VMT	ANNUAL PM10, TONS/YEAR	NET CHANGE, PM10 TONS/YEAR	ESTIMATED ANNUAL VMT	ANNUAL PM10, TONS/YEAR	NET CHANGE, PM10 TONS/YEAR
Schofield Barracks Main Post	Gravel Roads	165,436	170.74	240,351	295.28	124.54	240,351	295.28	124.54
	Dirt Roads	56,399	162.19	81,938	280.49	118.30	81,938	280.49	118.30
	Off-Road Areas	41,279	52.26	67,497	103.34	51.08	67,497	148.71	96.45
	TOTAL	263,114	385.18	389,786	679.11	293.92	389,786	724.48	339.29
Schofield Barracks East Range	Gravel Roads	110,291	172.13	160,234	297.68	125.55	160,234	297.68	125.55
	Dirt Roads	37,599	163.50	54,625	282.77	119.26	54,625	282.77	119.26
	Off-Road Areas	96,319	139.17	157,494	380.81	241.63	157,494	380.81	241.63
	TOTAL	244,208	474.80	372,353	961.25	486.45	372,353	961.25	486.45
SCHOFIELD SUBTOTAL	Gravel Roads	275,727	342.86	400,585	592.96	250.09	400,585	592.96	250.09
	Dirt Roads	93,998	325.69	136,563	563.25	237.56	136,563	563.25	237.56
	Off-Road Areas	137,598	191.43	224,991	484.15	292.72	224,991	529.52	338.09
	TOTAL	507,323	859.99	762,139	1,640.36	780.37	762,139	1,685.73	825.74
Dillingham Military Reservation	Gravel Roads	53,876	62.72	62,702	86.89	24.17	62,702	86.89	24.17
	Dirt Roads	18,367	59.58	21,376	82.54	22.96	21,376	82.54	22.96
	Off-Road Areas	181,340	204.03	223,069	367.50	163.48	223,069	367.50	163.48
	TOTAL	253,582	326.33	307,146	536.94	210.61	307,146	536.94	210.61
Kahuku Training Area	Gravel Roads	36,733	42.77	54,302	75.25	32.49	54,302	75.25	32.49
	Dirt Roads	12,523	40.62	18,512	71.48	30.86	18,512	71.48	30.86
	Off-Road Areas	123,641	77.31	233,838	329.18	251.87	233,838	329.18	251.87
	TOTAL	172,897	160.70	306,651	475.91	315.22	306,651	475.91	315.22
O'AHU SUBTOTAL	Gravel Roads	366,336	448.35	517,588	755.11	306.75	517,588	755.11	306.75
	Dirt Roads	124,887	425.89	176,451	717.28	291.39	176,451	717.28	291.39
	Off-Road Areas	442,579	472.77	681,898	1,180.83	708.06	681,898	1,226.20	753.43
	TOTAL	933,802	1,347.01	1,375,936	2,653.21	1,306.20	1,375,936	2,698.58	1,351.57
Pahukaloa Training Area	Gravel Roads	169,621	344.78	250,049	605.02	260.24	250,049	605.02	260.24
	Dirt Roads	57,825	153.84	85,244	269.97	116.12	85,244	269.97	116.12
	Off-Road Areas	349,727	299.63	661,427	352.71	53.07	661,427	352.71	53.07
	TOTAL	577,173	798.25	996,720	1,227.69	429.44	996,720	1,227.69	429.44
GRAND TOTAL	Gravel Roads	535,957	793.13	767,637	1,360.13	567.00	767,637	1,360.13	567.00
	Dirt Roads	182,713	579.74	261,694	987.25	407.51	261,694	987.25	407.51
	Off-Road Areas	792,306	772.40	1,343,324	1,533.54	761.13	1,343,324	1,578.90	806.50
	TOTAL	1,510,976	2,145.27	2,372,656	3,880.91	1,735.64	2,372,656	3,926.28	1,781.01

Notes:

Fugitive dust calculations are based on the current EPA AP-42 Section 13.2.2 (1998 equation version), including the low speed adjustment factor. Vegetation cover is used as a linear correction factor for vehicle activity in off-road areas.

Source:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 1998. Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors (AP-42) 5th Edition, Volume I, Supplement E, Section 13.2.2 (Unpaved Roads).

EPA FUGITIVE DUST EQUATIONS FOR UNPAVED ROADS

gallons/liter = 0.264172052
grams/pound = 453.5923745
mile/kilometer = 0.621371192

FUGITIVE DUST FROM UNPAVED AREAS:

Five alternative equations are available for estimating fugitive PM10 from vehicle use on unpaved areas (unpaved roads, tank trails, or off-road areas):

Emission rate equation in AP-42 Fifth Edition, Volume I, Section 13.2.2 (EPA 1995):

$$\text{PM10 tons/day} = 0.36 \times 5.9 \times [(\% \text{ silt+clay})/12] \times (\text{mph}/30) \times (\text{tons GVW}/3)^{(0.7)} \times [(\# \text{ wheels}/4)^{(0.5)}] \times [(365 - \text{precip days})/365] \times (\text{VMT}/\text{day}) / (2000 \text{ lbs/ton})$$

Emission rate equation in AP-42 Fifth Edition, Volume I, Supplement E, Section 13.2.2 (EPA 1998):

$$\text{PM10 tons/day} = 2.6 \times [((\% \text{ silt+clay})/12)^{(0.8)}] \times (\text{mean vehicle weight in tons}/3)^{(0.4)} \times [(365 - \text{precip days})/365] \times (\text{VMT}/\text{day}) / [(\text{surface moisture } \%/0.2)^{(0.3)}] \times (2000 \text{ lbs/ton})$$

where "mean vehicle weight in tons" is a weighted average of all vehicle traffic on a particular road segment or off-road area.

Note: this equation overpredicts emissions at speeds below 15 mph. An optional multiplier of (mean vehicle speed)/15 can be used as a correction factor.

Emission rate equation A in proposed revision to AP-42 Fifth Edition, Volume I, Section 13.2.2 (EPA 2001):

$$\text{PM10 tons/day} = 1.5 \times [((\% \text{ silt+clay})/12)^{(0.9)}] \times (\text{mean vehicle weight in tons}/3)^{(0.45)} \times [(365 - \text{precip days})/365] \times (\text{VMT}/\text{day}) / (2000 \text{ lbs/ton})$$

where "mean vehicle weight in tons" is a weighted average of all vehicle traffic on a particular road segment or off-road area.

Emission rate equation B Option 1 in proposed revision to AP-42 Fifth Edition, Volume I, Section 13.2.2 (EPA 2001):

$$\text{PM10 tons/day} = 1.8 \times [(\% \text{ silt+clay})/12] \times [(\text{mean vehicle speed in mph}/30)^{(0.5)}] \times [(365 - \text{precip days})/365] \times (\text{VMT}/\text{day}) / [(\text{surface moisture } \%/0.5)^{(0.2)}] \times (2000 \text{ lbs/ton})$$

where "mean vehicle speed in mph" is a weighted average of all vehicle traffic on a particular road segment or off-road area.

Emission rate equation B Option 2 in proposed revision to AP-42 Fifth Edition, Volume I, Section 13.2.2 (EPA 2001):

$$\text{PM10 tons/day} = 1.7 \times [((\% \text{ silt+clay})/12)^{(0.8)}] \times (\text{mean vehicle speed in mph}/30) \times [(365 - \text{precip days})/365] \times (\text{VMT}/\text{day}) / [(\text{surface moisture } \%/0.5)^{(0.2)}] \times (2000 \text{ lbs/ton})$$

where "mean vehicle speed in mph" is a weighted average of all vehicle traffic on a particular road segment or off-road area.

NOTE:

When any of the above equations are applied to off-road vehicle activity that is not on established trails, the percent vegetation cover can be used as an additional linear control factor. The multiplier factor would be (1-vegetation cover fraction).

SUMMARY OF MILITARY VEHICLE DRIVING ESTIMATES
PAVED ROADS, UNPAVED ROADS, AND OFF-ROAD AREAS

PAVED ROAD TRAVEL ANALYSIS

ALTERNATIVE	NOMINAL LOCATION	CUMULATIVE VEH-HOURS	PERCENT OF TOTAL
PROPOSED ACTION	SCHOFIELD	8,292	60.00%
	DMR	2,030	14.69%
	KTA	1,225	8.86%
	SUBTOTAL	11,546	83.55%
	PTA	2,274	16.45%
	TOTAL	13,820	100.00%
REDUCED LAND ACQUISITION	SCHOFIELD	8,292	60.00%
	DMR	2,030	14.69%
	KTA	1,225	8.86%
	SUBTOTAL	11,546	83.55%
	PTA	2,274	16.45%
	TOTAL	13,820	100.00%
NO ACTION	SCHOFIELD	5,863	59.13%
	DMR	1,642	16.56%
	KTA	704	7.10%
	SUBTOTAL	8,208	82.78%
	PTA	1,707	17.22%
	TOTAL	9,916	100.00%

Notes:

Vehicle idling time for paved road travel set at 5% of the cumulative driving time.

Vehicle load conditions for Strykers and HMMWVs set at 75% intermediate and 25% maximum.

Vehicle load conditions for trucks set at 50% empty, 40% loaded, 10% max load.

UNPAVED ROAD TRAVEL ANALYSIS

ALTERNATIVE	NOMINAL LOCATION	CUMULATIVE VEH-HOURS	PERCENT OF TOTAL
PROPOSED ACTION	SCHOFIELD	27,313	52.18%
	DMR	4,275	8.17%
	KTA	3,702	7.07%
	SUBTOTAL	35,290	67.43%
	PTA	17,049	32.57%
	TOTAL	52,339	100.00%
REDUCED LAND ACQUISITION	SCHOFIELD	27,313	52.18%
	DMR	4,275	8.17%
	KTA	3,702	7.07%
	SUBTOTAL	35,290	67.43%
	PTA	17,049	32.57%
	TOTAL	52,339	100.00%
NO ACTION	SCHOFIELD	18,800	51.45%
	DMR	3,673	10.05%
	KTA	2,505	6.85%
	SUBTOTAL	24,977	68.35%
	PTA	11,565	31.65%
	TOTAL	36,543	100.00%

Notes:

Vehicle idling time for unpaved road travel set at 15% of the cumulative driving time.

Vehicle load conditions for Strykers and HMMWVs set at 75% intermediate and 25% maximum.

Vehicle load conditions for trucks set at 50% empty, 40% loaded, 10% max load.

OFF-ROAD TRAVEL ANALYSIS

ALTERNATIVE	NOMINAL LOCATION	CUMULATIVE VEH-HOURS	PERCENT OF TOTAL
PROPOSED ACTION	SCHOFIELD	18,749	16.75%
	DMR	18,589	16.61%
	KTA	19,486	17.41%
	SUBTOTAL	56,825	50.76%
	PTA	55,119	49.24%
	TOTAL	111,944	100.00%
REDUCED LAND ACQUISITION	SCHOFIELD	18,749	16.75%
	DMR	18,589	16.61%
	KTA	19,486	17.41%
	SUBTOTAL	56,825	50.76%
	PTA	55,119	49.24%
	TOTAL	111,944	100.00%
NO ACTION	SCHOFIELD	11,466	17.37%
	DMR	15,112	22.89%
	KTA	10,303	15.61%
	SUBTOTAL	36,882	55.86%
	PTA	29,144	44.14%
	TOTAL	66,025	100.00%

Notes:

Vehicle idling time for off-road travel set at twice the cumulative driving time.

Vehicle load conditions for Strykers and HMMWVs set at 75% intermediate and 25% maximum.

Vehicle load conditions for trucks set at 50% empty, 40% loaded, 10% max load.

GRAND TOTALS

ALTERNATIVE	NOMINAL LOCATION	CUMULATIVE VEH-HOURS	PERCENT OF TOTAL
PROPOSED ACTION	SCHOFIELD	54,354	30.52%
	DMR	24,894	13.98%
	KTA	24,414	13.71%
	SUBTOTAL	103,661	58.20%
	PTA	74,441	41.80%
	TOTAL	178,103	100.00%
REDUCED LAND ACQUISITION	SCHOFIELD	54,354	30.52%
	DMR	24,894	13.98%
	KTA	24,414	13.71%
	SUBTOTAL	103,661	58.20%
	PTA	74,441	41.80%
	TOTAL	178,103	100.00%
NO ACTION	SCHOFIELD	36,129	32.12%
	DMR	20,427	18.16%
	KTA	13,512	12.01%
	SUBTOTAL	70,068	62.29%
	PTA	42,416	37.71%
	TOTAL	112,484	100.00%
NET CHANGE FOR SBCT	SCHOFIELD	18,224	27.77%
	DMR	4,467	6.81%
	KTA	10,902	16.61%
	SUBTOTAL	33,594	51.20%
	PTA	32,025	48.80%
	TOTAL	65,619	100.00%

VEHICLE MILEAGE ASSUMPTIONS, NO ACTION:

VEHICLE TYPE	NUMBER OF VEHICLES	ANNUAL USE DAYS PER VEH	PER VEHICLE MILES/USE-DAY	ASSUMED MI/YR/VEH	% VMT BY VEH TYPE
STRYKER	0	150	10	1,500	0.00%
HMMWV	460	180	12	2,160	78.90%
LMTV	90	175	8	1,400	10.01%
MTV	70	145	8	1,160	6.45%
HEMTT	25	60	25	1,500	2.98%
PLS, HET	14	50	30	1,500	1.67%
TOTALS	659	168	11	1,911	100.00%

VEHICLE MILEAGE ASSUMPTIONS, PROPOSED ACTION AND REDUCED LAND ACQUISITION:

VEHICLE TYPE	NUMBER OF VEHICLES	ANNUAL USE DAYS PER VEH	PER VEHICLE MILES/USE-DAY	ASSUMED MI/YR/VEH	% VMT BY VEH TYPE
STRYKER	296	150	10	1,500	24.24%
HMMWV	490	185	12	2,220	59.39%
LMTV	105	180	8	1,440	8.26%
MTV	75	150	8	1,200	4.91%
HEMTT	25	60	25	1,500	2.05%
PLS, HET	14	50	30	1,500	1.15%
TOTALS	1,005	167	11	1,822	100.00%

Notes:

HMMWV = high mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicle (humvee)

LMTV = light medium tactical vehicle (2.5 ton truck)

MTV = medium tactical vehicle (5 ton truck)

HEMTT = heavy expanded mobility tactical truck (10 ton truck)

PLS = palletized load system truck (25+ ton capacity)

HET = heavy equipment transporter (60+ ton capacity)

The high-low range of vehicle requirement estimates for individual range facilities yield fleet-wide annual average vehicle use values ranging from 37 to 301 use-days per year per vehicle.

The use estimates assumed above yield a fleet-wide weighted annual average slightly below the 169 use-day per vehicle mid-point value.

Stryker mileage split 50% on roadways, 50% off-road. Roadway type split 25% paved roads, 75% unpaved roads.

HMMWV mileage split 2/3 on roadways, 1/3 off-road. Roadway type split 50% paved roads, 50% unpaved roads.

LMTV and MTV mileage split 75% on roadways, 25% off-road. Roadway type split 50% paved roads, 50% unpaved roads.

HEMTT, PLS, and HET heavy truck mileage split 75% on roadways, 25% off-road. Roadway type split 75% paved roads, 25% unpaved roads.

APPENDIX G-5

WIND EROSION EMISSION ESTIMATES

APPENDIX G5: WIND EROSION EMISSION ESTIMATES

This appendix provides a summary of fugitive dust emissions that would be generated by wind erosion from areas disturbed by off-road vehicle maneuver activity under all project alternatives. Emission estimates are presented for each installation under each alternative. Also presented are charts summarizing the wind erosion emission rate estimates developed for each installation. Wind erosion emission rates were developed by a special emission rate model that accounts for the silt content of affected soils, the frequency of precipitation events, unusual soil density properties, local wind speed frequency distributions, and the expected extent of vegetation cover that would be maintained on the affected areas. The extent of vegetation cover on the affected areas was estimated from vehicle use intensity parameters using vehicle activity data consistent with the off-road vehicle use estimated summarized in Appendix G3.

The detailed spreadsheets documenting the emission calculations generally do not lend themselves to hard copy printing. Electronic versions of the spreadsheets can be made available on request.

ESTIMATED ANNUAL PM10 EMISSIONS FROM WIND EROSION AT VEHICLE MANEUVER AREAS

INSTALLATION	BARE SOIL PM10 WIND EROSION RATE, lbs/acre/year	NO ACTION			REDUCED SOUTH RANGE ACQUISITION				PROPOSED ACTION			
		MANEUVER AREA, Acres	OFF-ROAD VEHICLE USE, VMT/Year	WIND EROSION PM10 EMISSIONS, Tons/Year	MANEUVER AREA, Acres	OFF-ROAD VEHICLE USE, VMT/Year	WIND EROSION PM10 EMISSIONS, Tons/Year	NET CHANGE IN PM10 EMISSIONS, Tons/Year	MANEUVER AREA, Acres	OFF-ROAD VEHICLE USE, VMT/Year	WIND EROSION PM10 EMISSIONS, Tons/Year	NET CHANGE IN PM10 EMISSIONS, Tons/Year
Dillingham Military Reservation	1,647.2	507	181,340	60.5	507	223,069	90.5	29.9	507	223,069	90.5	29.9
Kahuku Training Area	5,190.3	622	123,641	93.1	622	233,838	256.6	163.5	622	233,838	256.6	163.5
Schofield Barracks Main Post	8.2	125	41,279	0.1	125	67,497	0.3	0.2	200	67,497	0.2	0.1
Schofield Barracks East Range	5.8	440	96,319	0.2	440	157,494	0.3	0.2	440	157,494	0.3	0.2
Pohakuloa Training Area, Main Post	4,283.9	8,843	349,727	844.6	8,843	165,357	712.8	-131.8	8,843	165,357	712.8	-131.8
Pohakuloa Training Area, West Acquisition	10,379.6	0	0	0.0	22,675	496,070	1,733.9	1,733.9	22,675	496,070	1,733.9	1,733.9
SCHOFIELD SUBTOTAL		565	137,598	0.29	565	224,991	0.62	0.33	640	224,991	0.53	0.24
O'AHU SUBTOTAL		1,694	442,579	153.92	1,694	681,898	347.66	193.74	1,769	681,898	347.57	193.65
ISLAND OF HAWAI'I SUBTOTAL		8,843	349,727	844.56	31,518	661,427	2,446.69	1,602.13	31,518	661,427	2,446.69	1,602.13
GRAND TOTAL		10,537	792,306	998.49	33,212	1,343,324	2,794.35	1,795.87	33,287	1,343,324	2,794.26	1,795.78

Notes:

PM10 = inhalable particulate matter (below 50 microns aerodynamic equivalent diameter); the "10" in PM10 is a 50% mass collection efficiency size for sampling devices, not a size limit.

VMT = vehicle miles of travel

PM10 wind erosion emission rates (pounds per acre per year) account for soil texture category, the local wind speed frequency distribution, and local precipitation frequency. Low wind speeds and high precipitation frequency normally eliminate wind erosion hazards at Schofield Barracks.

VMT estimates are derived from estimated vehicle use frequencies, with total use allocated by range to paved roads, unpaved roads, and off-road areas.

Annual VMT estimates are converted into nominal cumulative vehicle track acreage assuming 12-inch tire widths.

Cumulative annual track acreage is compared to available maneuver area acres to derive a use intensity ratio.

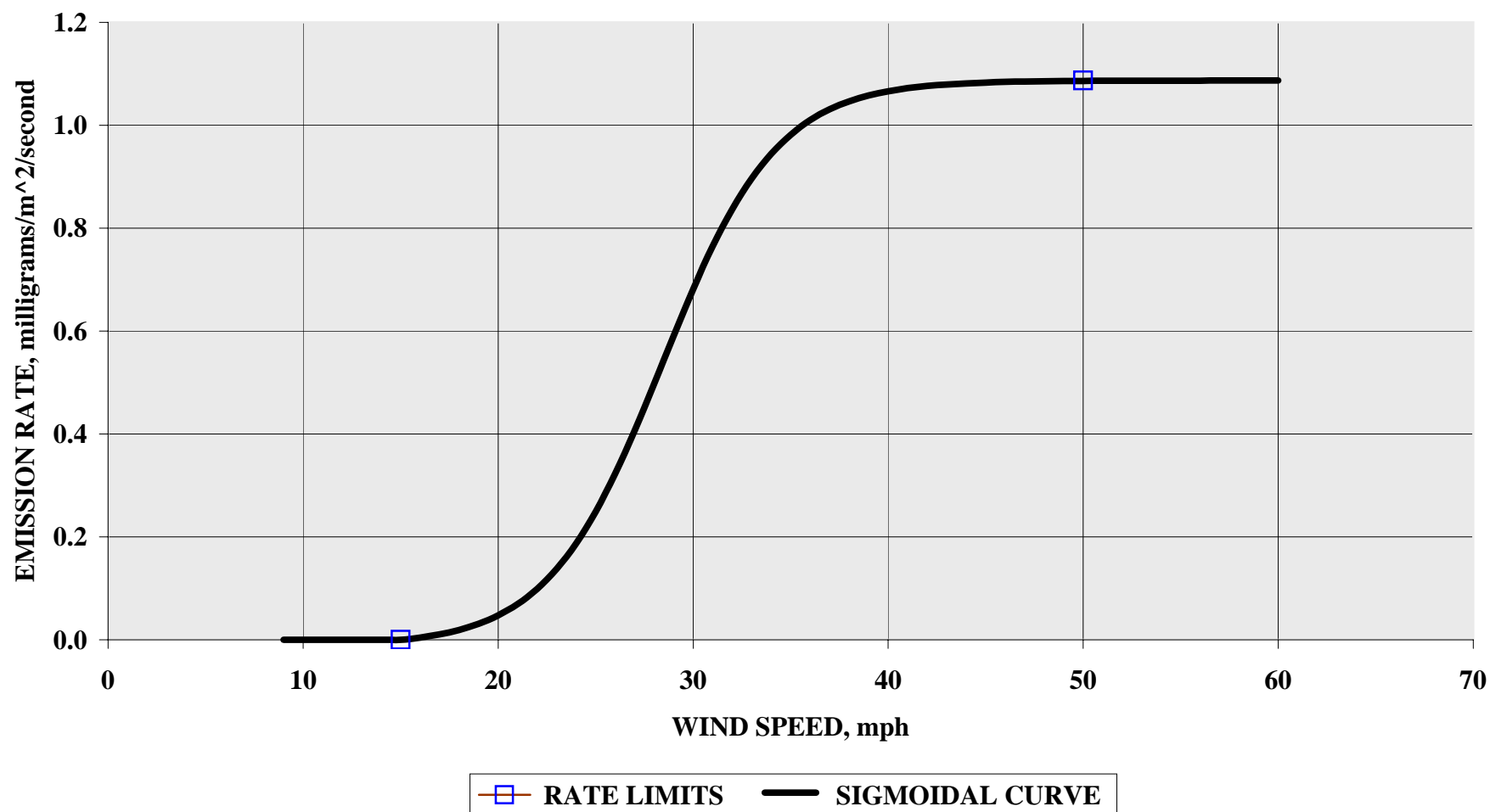
Percentage point reductions in baseline vegetation cover factors are estimated from the use intensity ratio; a use intensity ratio of 200 assumed to indicate complete loss of vegetation.

Bare soil PM10 emission rates are reduced by vegetation cover according to a non-linear relationship (23% vegetation cover provides a 50% reduction in wind erosion).

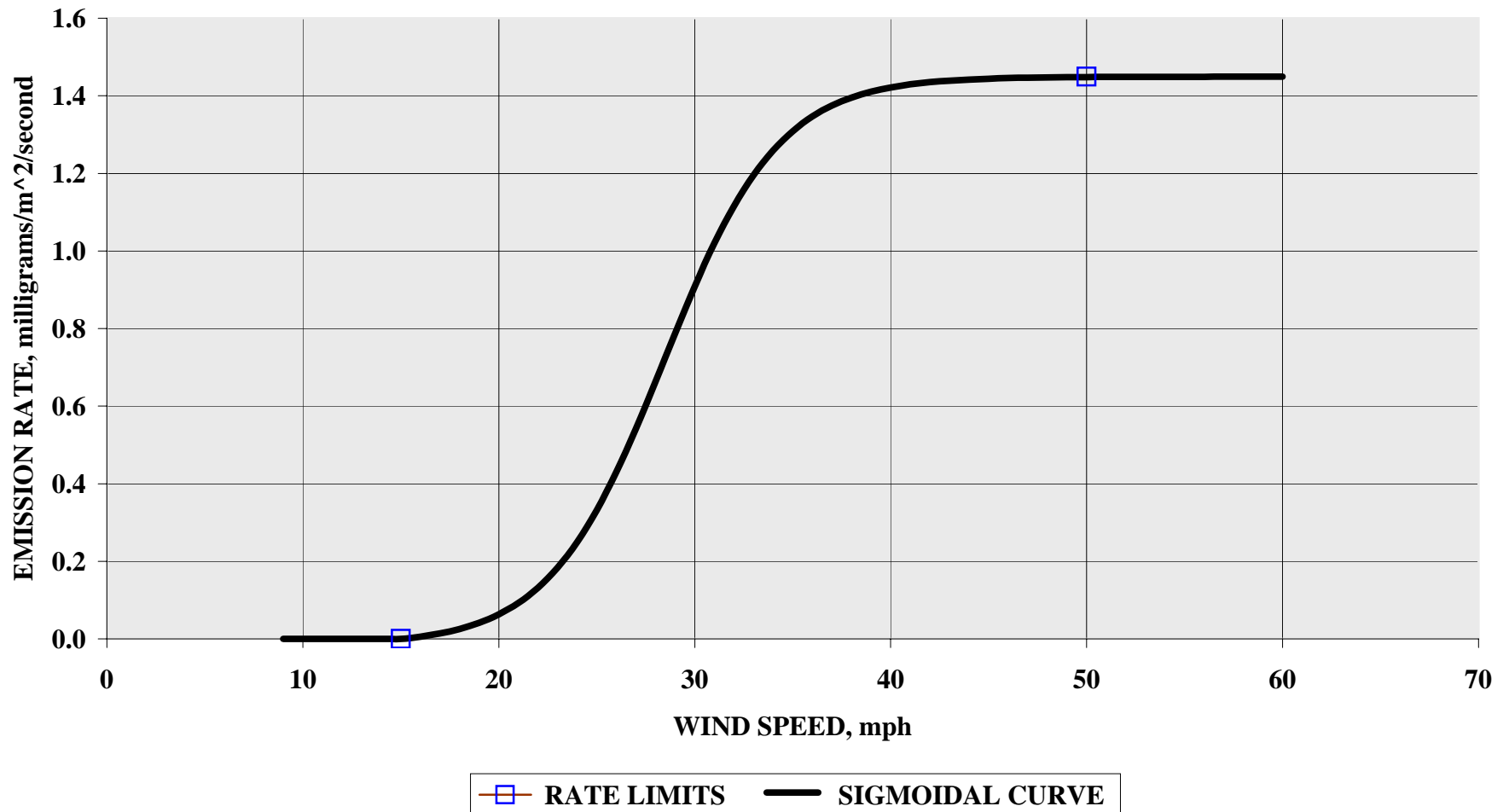
Source:

Tetra Tech staff analyses.

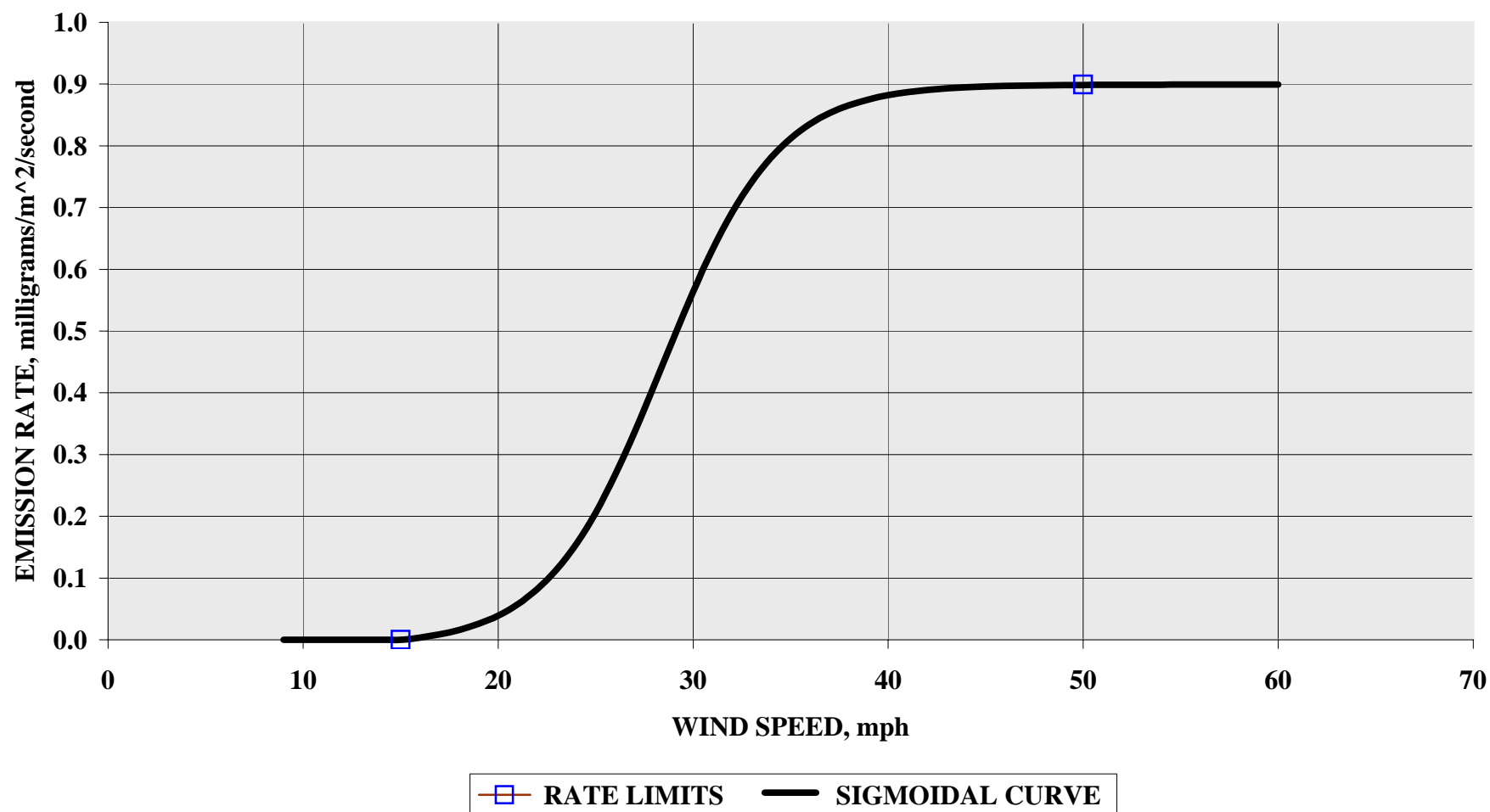
**WIND EROSION RATES FOR
SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, MAIN POST,
NORMAL SOILS, 60% PM10 CONTENT**



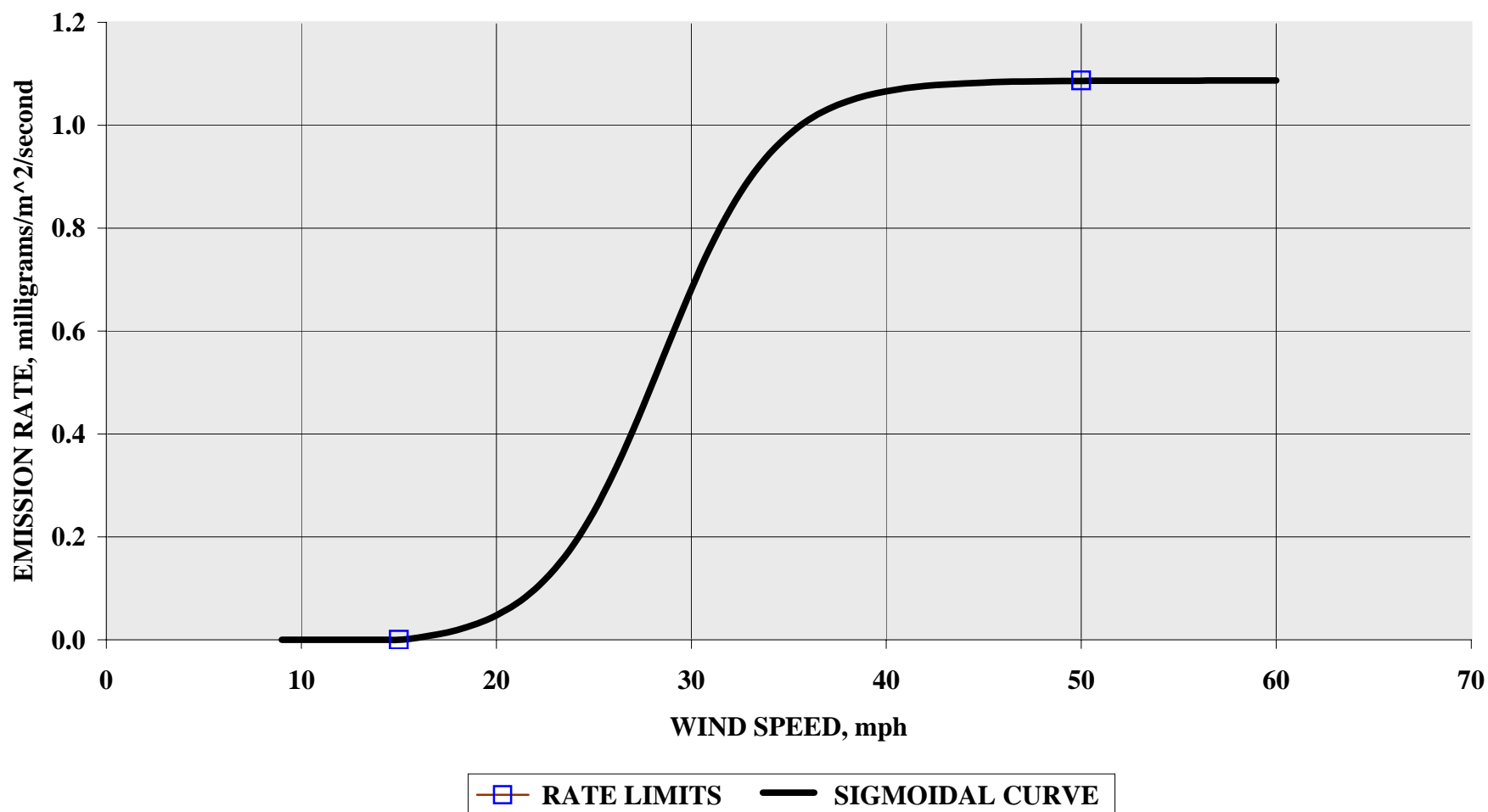
**WIND EROSION RATES FOR
SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, EAST RANGE,
NORMAL SOILS, 60% PM10 CONTENT**



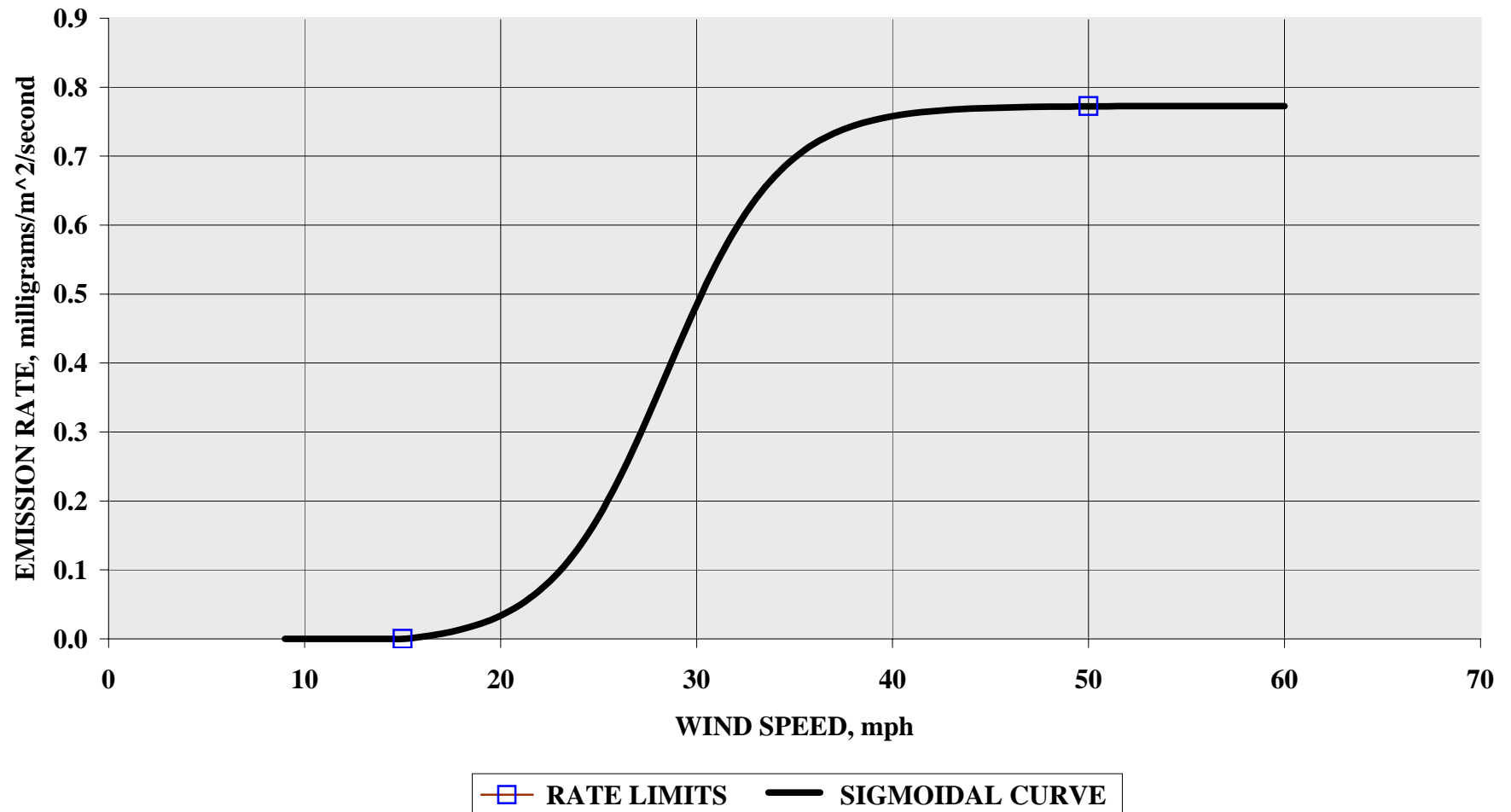
**WIND EROSION RATES FOR
DILLINGHAM MILITARY RESERVATION,
NORMAL SOILS, 50% PM10 CONTENT**



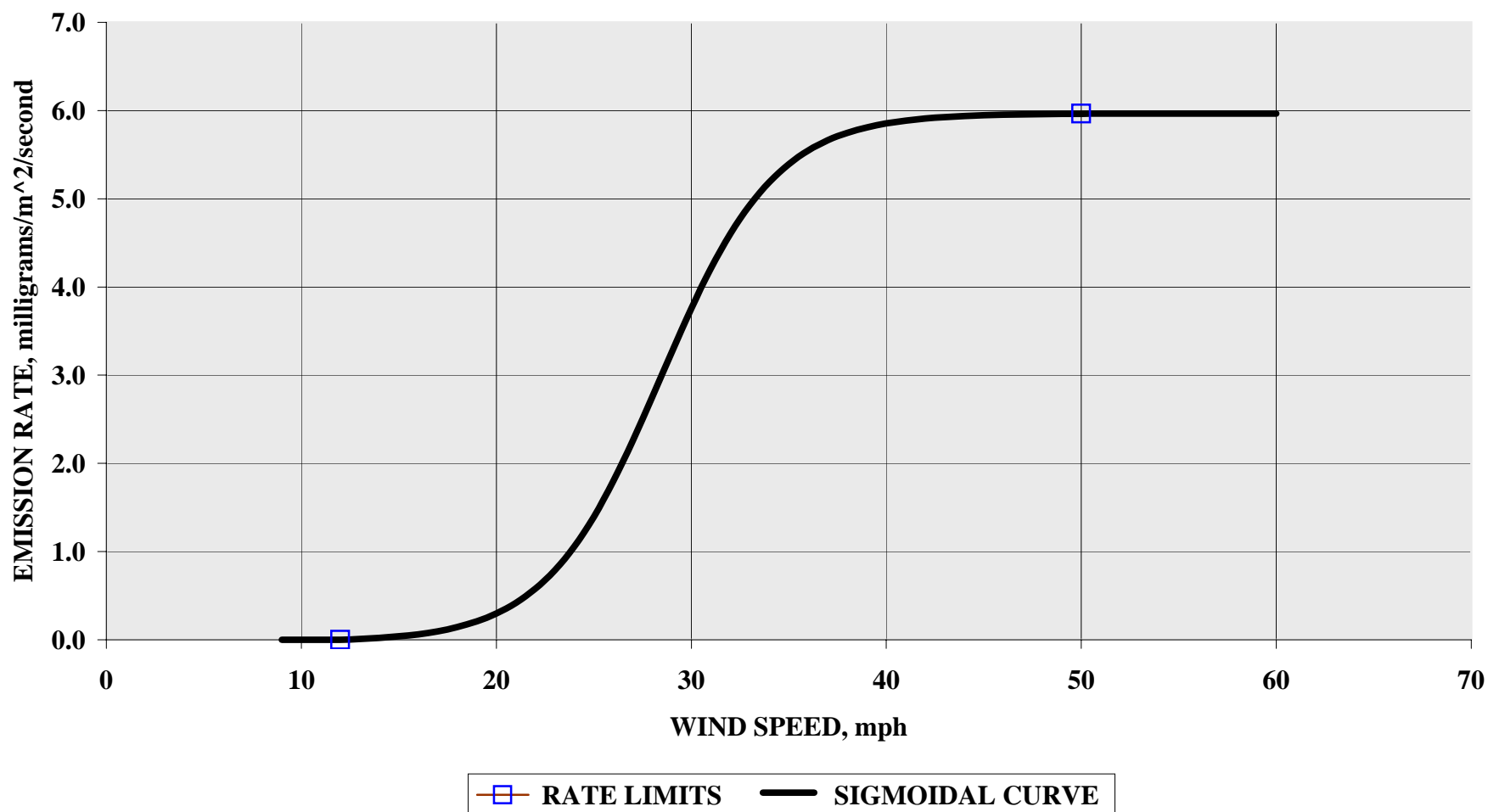
**WIND EROSION RATES FOR
KAHUKU TRAINING AREA,
NORMAL SOILS, 60% PM10 CONTENT**



**WIND EROSION RATES FOR
POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA, IMPACT AREA,
NORMAL SOILS, 15% PM10 CONTENT**



**WIND EROSION RATES FOR
POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA, KEAMUKU PARCEL,
UNUSUAL HAZARD SOILS, 70% PM10 CONTENT**



APPENDIX G-6

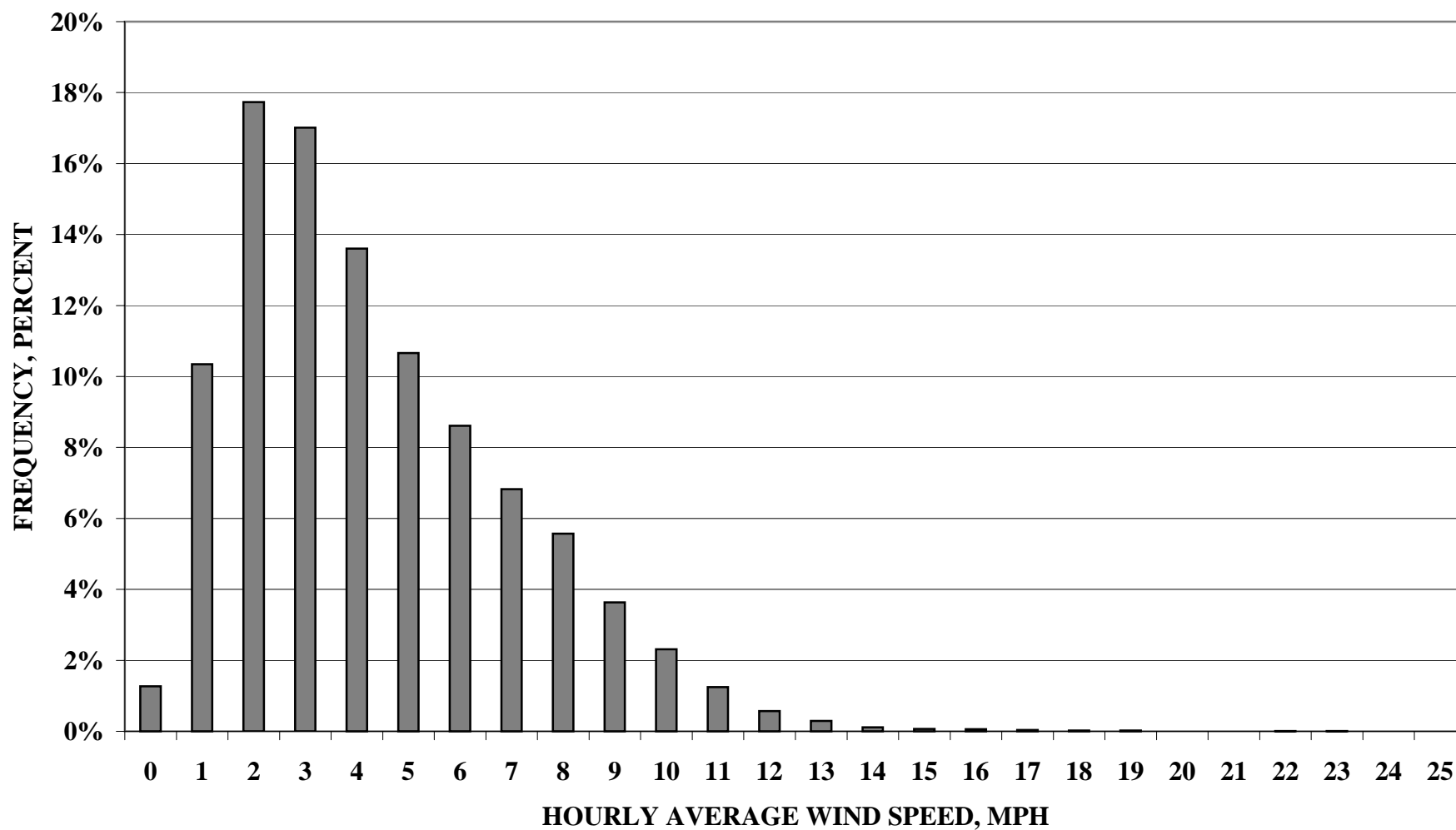
WIND SPEED CHARTS

APPENDIX G6: WIND SPEED CHARTS

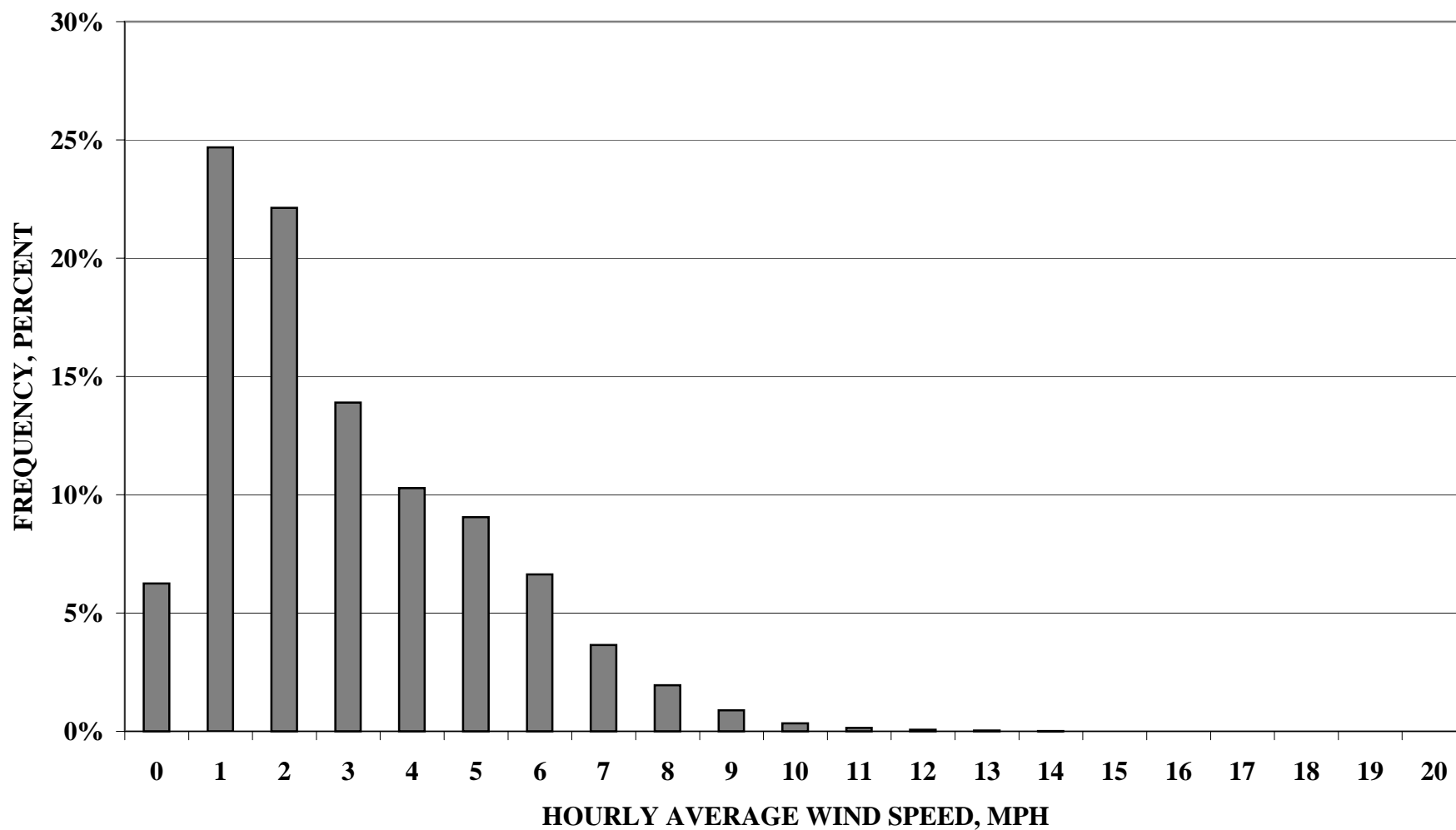
This appendix provides charts illustrating the wind speed frequency distributions for the Remote Automated Weather Stations (RAWS) which the Army has installed at various locations at or near each installation. The plotted data generally reflect three years of hourly data for the period of mid-1999 through mid 2002. In some cases, only two years of data were available.

Electronic versions of the spreadsheets tabulating the wind speed data for each station can be made available on request.

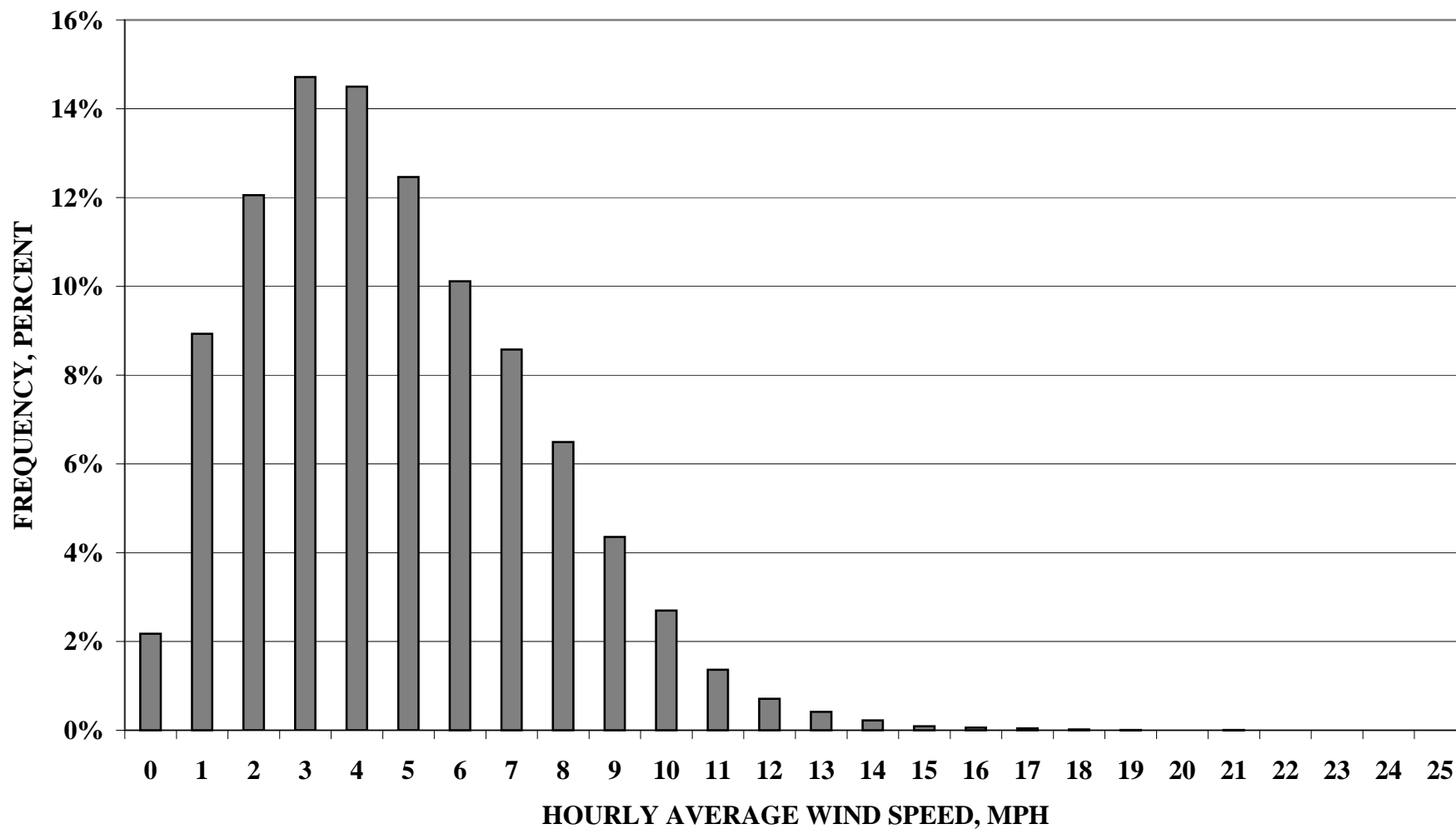
WIND SPEED FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION, SCHOFIELD BARRACKS MET STATION



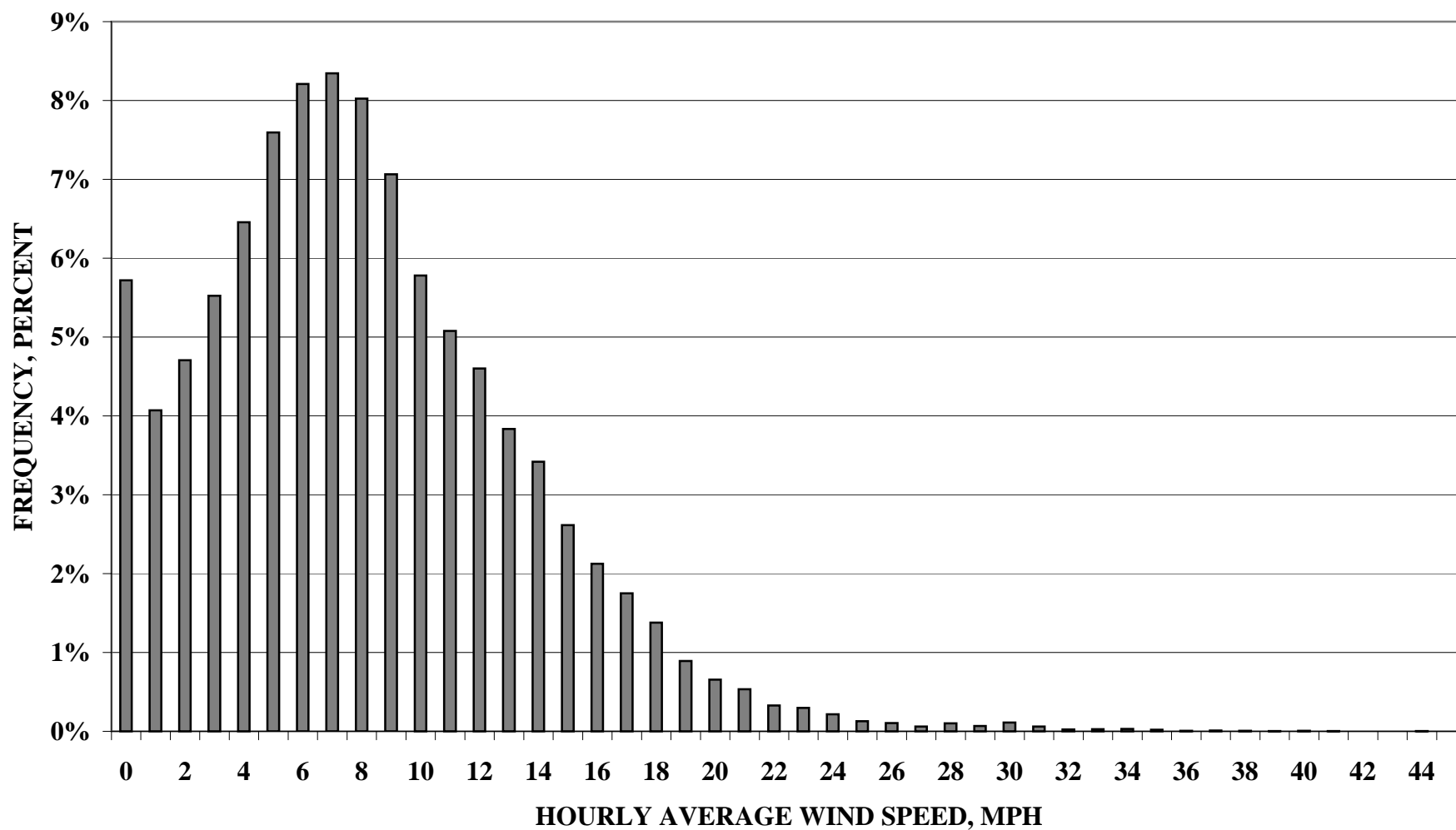
WIND SPEED FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION, SCHOFIELD PORTABLE MET STATION



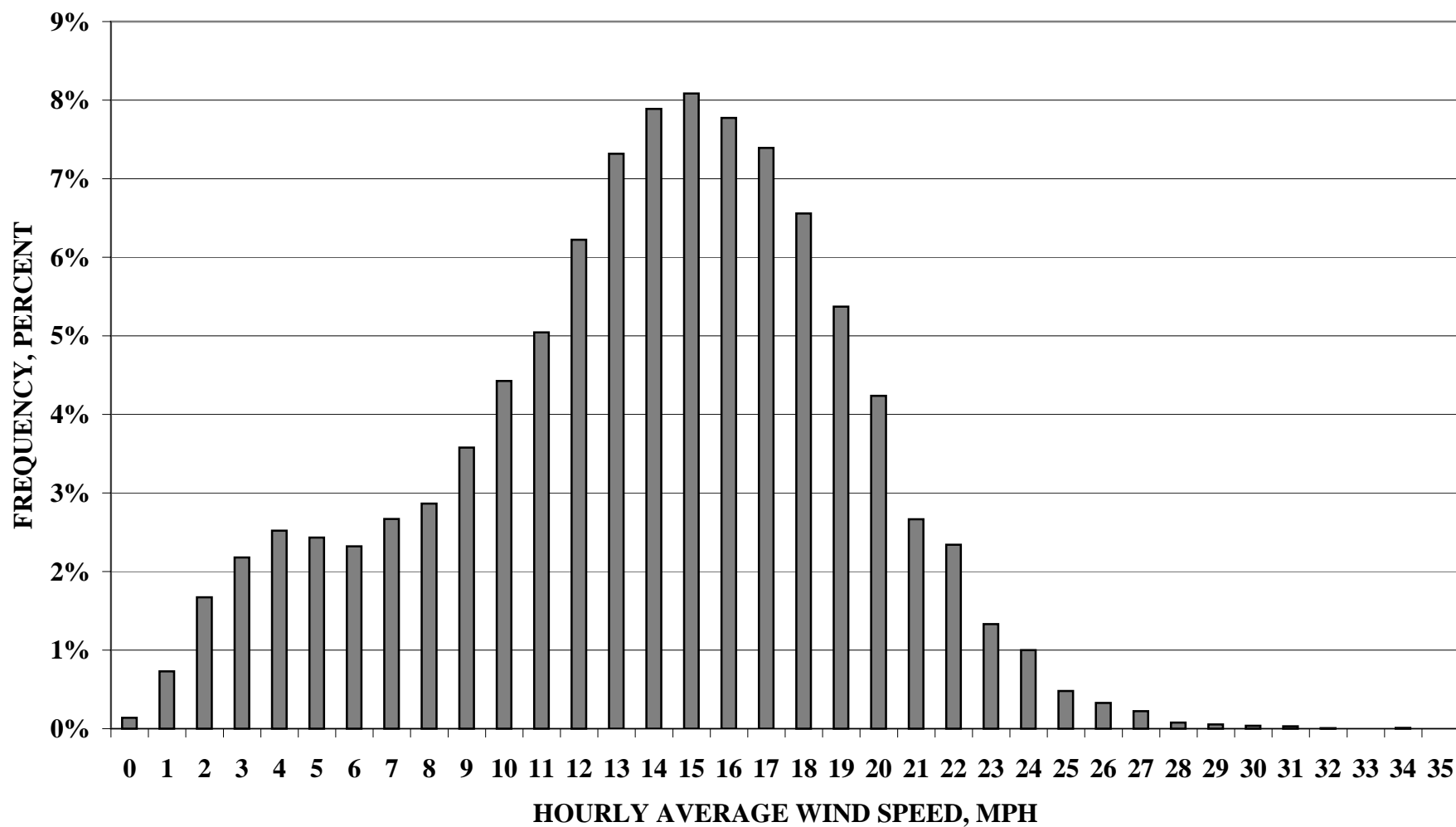
WIND SPEED FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION, SCHOFIELD EAST MET STATION



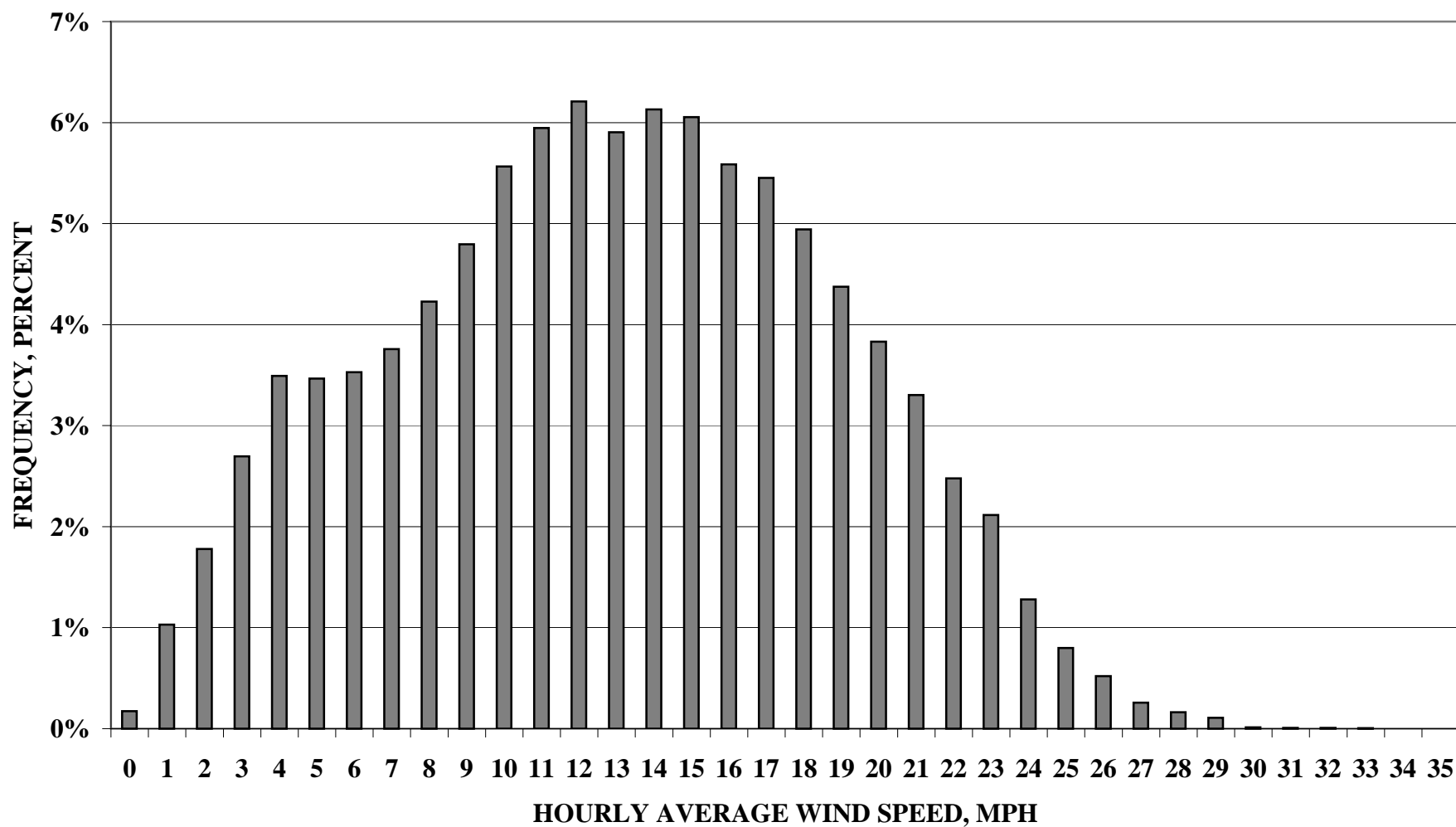
WIND SPEED FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION, MAKUA RIDGE MET STATION



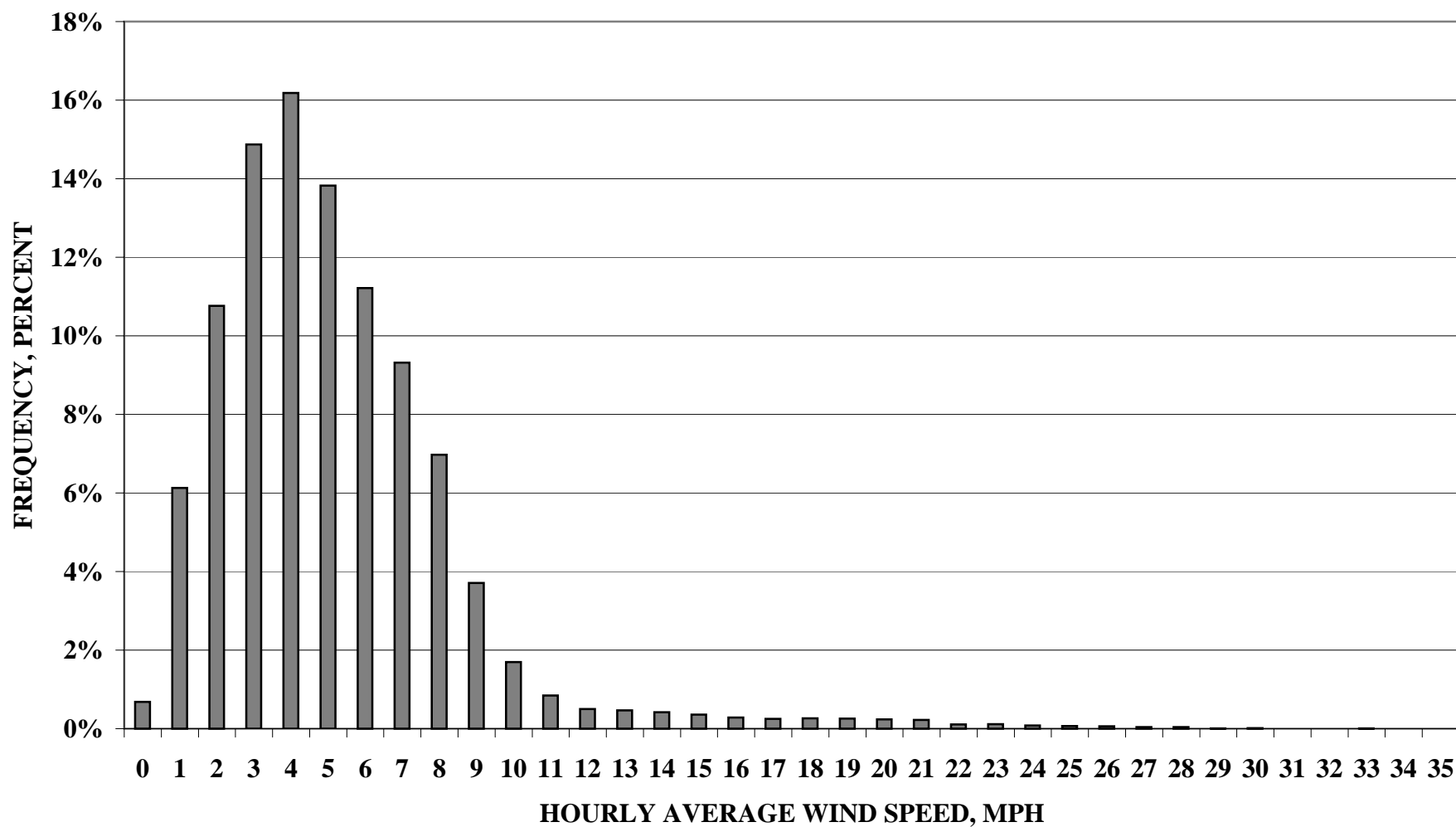
WIND SPEED FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION, KAHUKU MET STATION



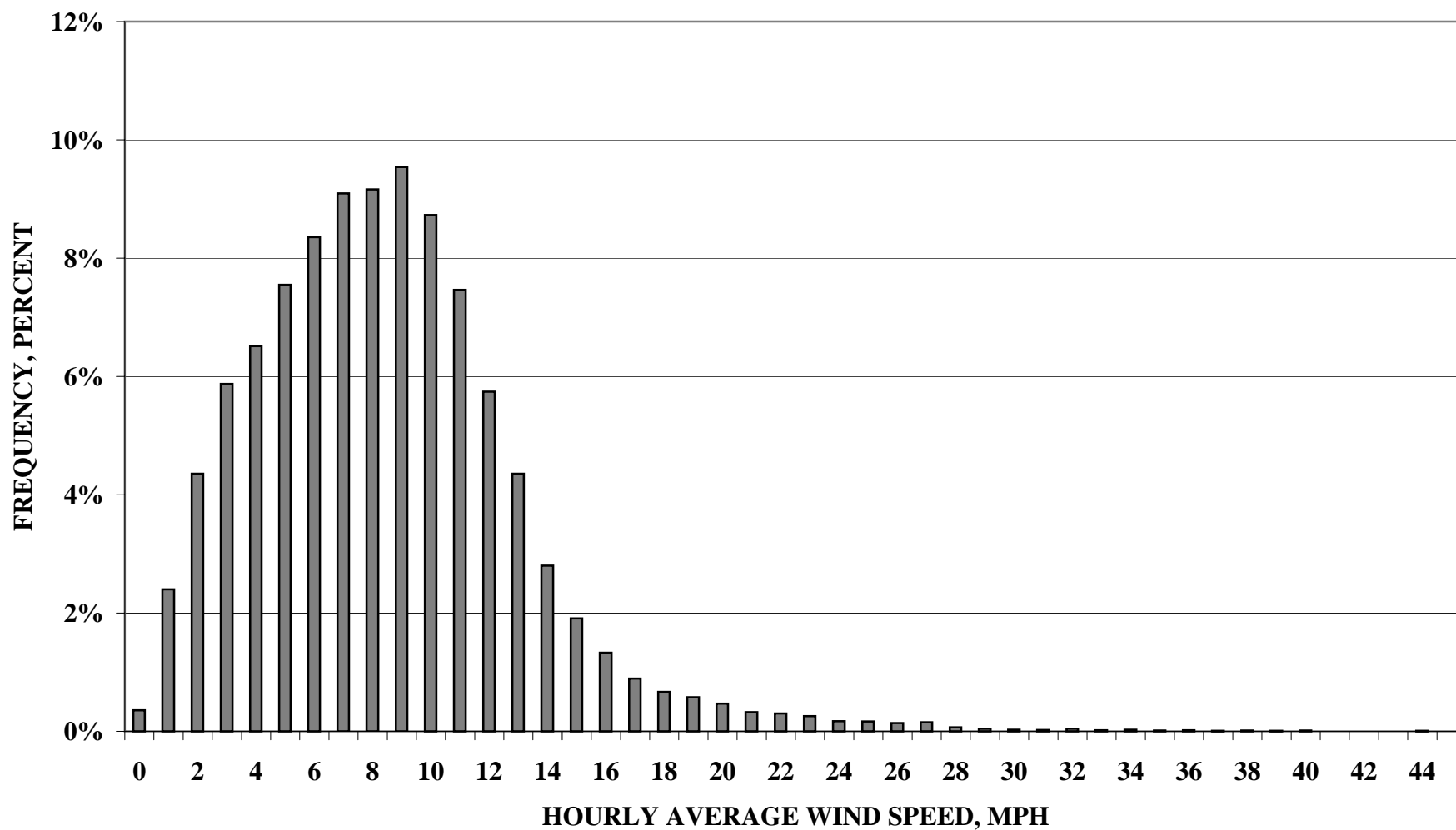
WIND SPEED FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION, POHAKULOA EAST MET STATION



WIND SPEED FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION, POHAKULOA KIPUKA ALALA MET STATION



WIND SPEED FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION, POHAKULOA WEST MET STATION



APPENDIX H-1

NOISE BACKGROUND INFORMATION

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON NOISE

Noise Measurements and Terminology

Introduction. Sound is caused by vibrations that generate waves of minute air pressure fluctuations in the air. The number of pressure fluctuations per second is reported as cycles per second or Hertz (Hz). Different frequencies of vibration produce different tonal qualities for the resulting sound. Air pressure fluctuations that occur from 20 to 20,000 times per second can be detected as audible sound. Frequencies below 20 Hz are called infrasound frequencies. Frequencies above 20,000 Hz are called ultrasound frequencies. Although not audible, some infrasound frequencies can be felt as vibrations.

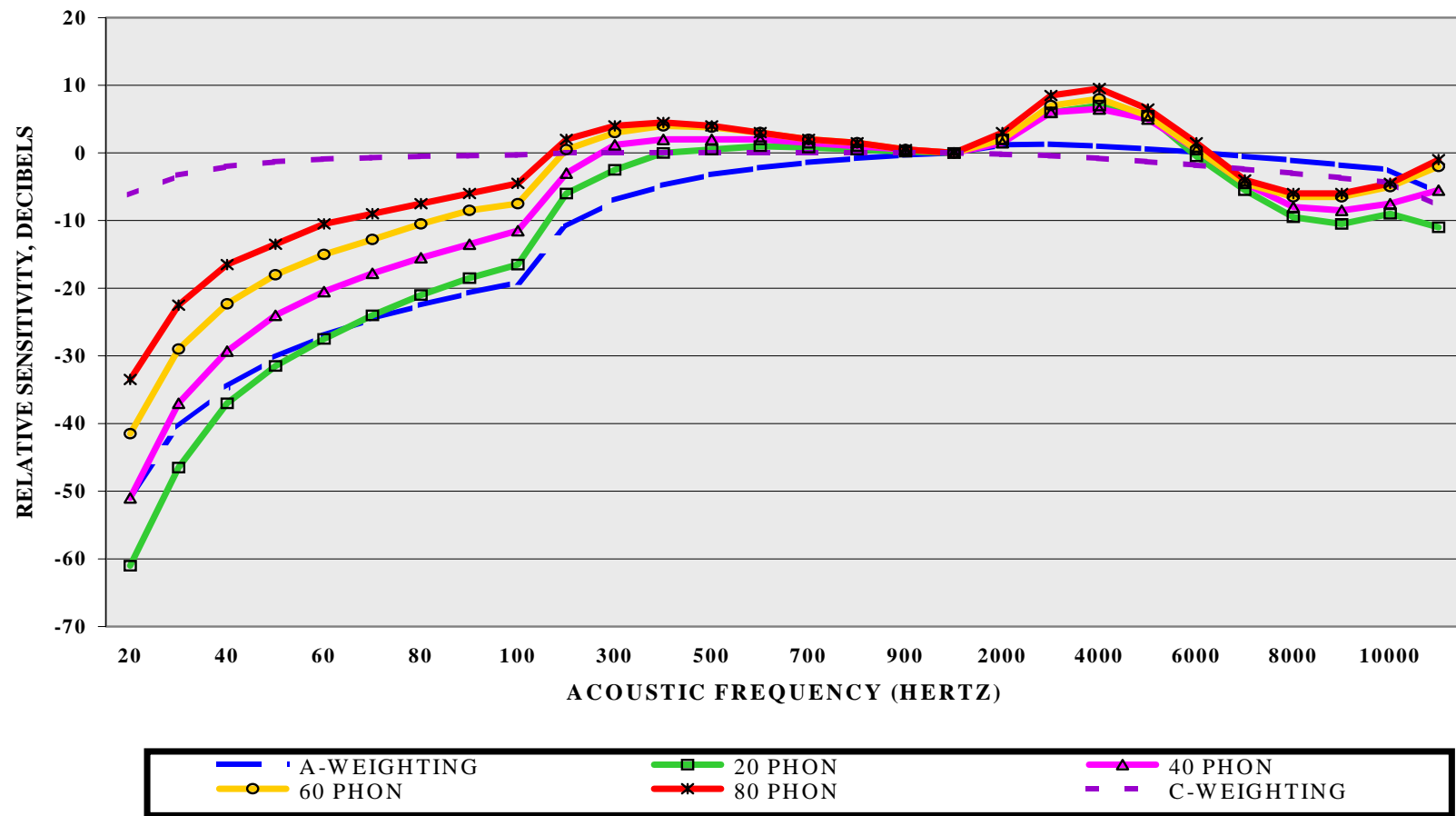
Human hearing varies in sensitivity for different acoustic frequencies. In addition, relative sensitivity to different acoustic frequencies also varies with the intensity of the sound. Peak sensitivity to pure tones typically occurs at frequencies between 2,000 Hz and 6,000 Hz. Relative sensitivity remains fairly high between about 250 Hz and 2,000 Hz. Relative sensitivity drops off above 7,000 Hz and below 200 Hz. Normal speech typically spans a frequency range from about 125 Hz to about 6,000 Hz, but is dominated by sounds in the range of 500 to 3,000 Hz. The frequency range for adult males tends to be lower than that for adult females, while the frequency range for children's speech tends to be higher than that for adult females.

Figure 1 illustrates the relative sensitivity of human hearing to pure tones at various magnitudes. Hearing sensitivity is plotted as relative sensitivity to tones at "equal loudness" levels of 20, 40, 60, and 80 phons. The numerical value of an equal loudness curve in phons is equal to the loudness of a 1,000 Hz tone at the specified decibel level (for example, 60 phon is the loudness of a 1,000 Hz tone at 60 dB). Also shown for comparison are the two most commonly used decibel weighting systems (A-weighted and C-weighted). Decibel weighting systems are discussed in more detail below.

Measurements and descriptions of sounds are usually based on various combinations of the following factors:

- The vibration frequency characteristics of the sound, measured as sound wave cycles per second (Hertz); this determines the "pitch" of a sound;
- The total sound energy being radiated by a source, usually reported as a sound power level;
- The actual air pressure changes experienced at a particular location, usually measured as a sound pressure level; the frequency characteristics and sound pressure level combine to determine the "loudness" of a sound at a particular location;
- The duration of a sound; and
- The changes in frequency characteristics or pressure levels through time.

FIGURE 1
HEARING SENSITIVITY AT DIFFERENT LOUDNESS LEVELS



Data Sources: Scharf (1998, page 1185) and Ford (1987, page 2/14).

Sound level meters typically report measurements as a single composite decibel (dB) value. Decibel scales are a logarithmic index based on ratios between a measured value and a reference value. In the field of acoustics, decibel scales are proportional to the logarithm of ratios between the actual pressure fluctuations generated by sound waves compared to a standard reference pressure value of 20 micropascals (0.000000418 pounds per square foot or 0.0000000029 pounds per square inch). More specifically, a decibel is 10 times the logarithm of the squared pressure ratio, which is equal to 20 times the logarithm of the direct pressure ratio.

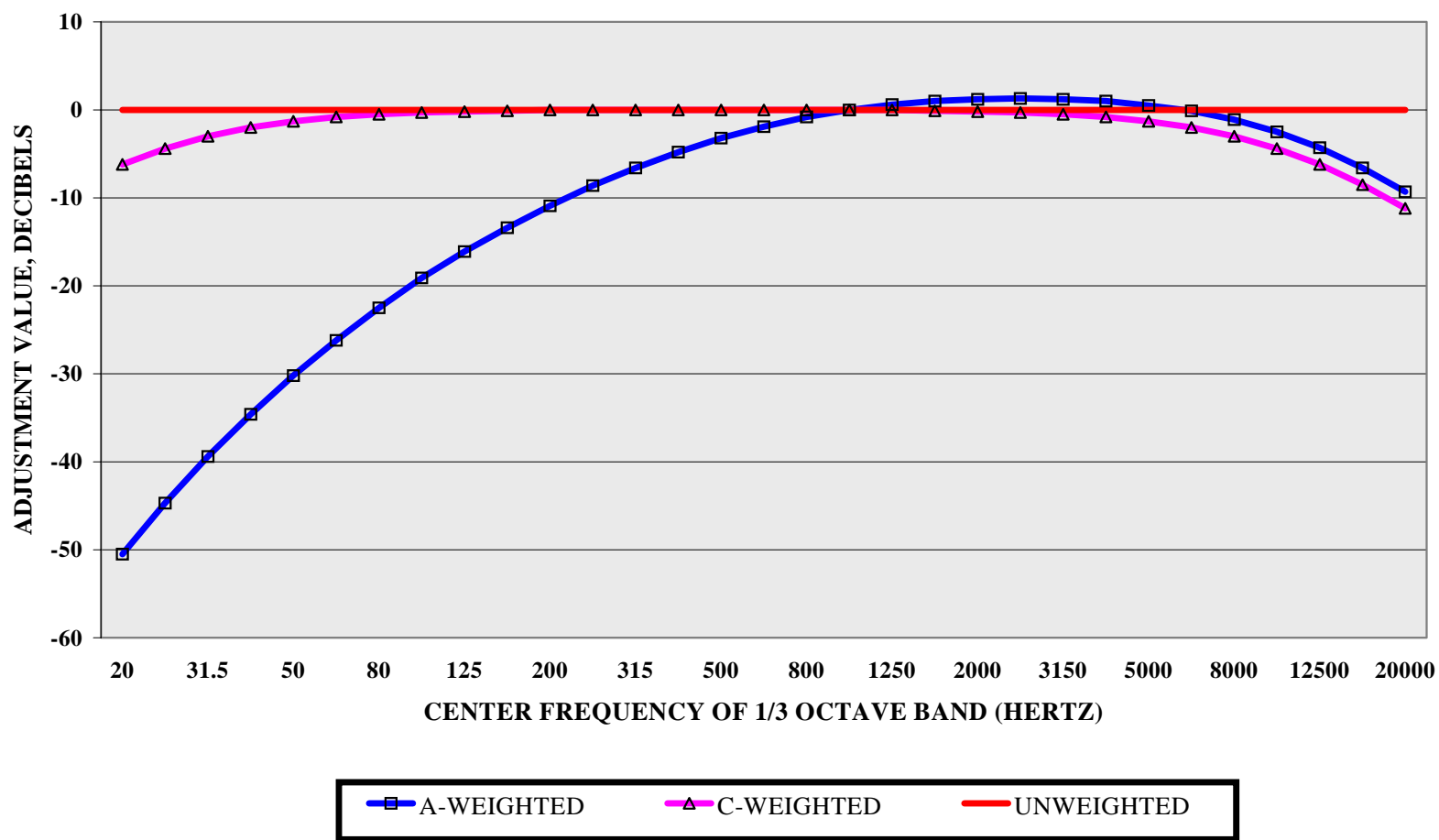
Modern sound level meters measure the actual air pressure fluctuations at a number of different frequency ranges, most often using octave or 1/3 octave intervals. The pressure measurements at each frequency interval are converted to a decibel index and adjusted for a selected frequency weighting system. The different adjusted decibel values for the octave or 1/3 octave bands are then combined into a composite sound pressure level for the appropriate decibel scale. Most sound level meters do not save or report the detailed frequency band pressure level measurements. A more sophisticated and expensive instrument (a spectrum analyzer) is required to obtain dB measurements for discrete frequency bands.

General Purpose Decibel Scales. Because the human ear is not equally sensitive to all audible sound frequencies, frequency weighting schemes have been developed to approximate the way the human ear responds to noise levels. The "A-weighted" decibel scale (dBA) is the most widely used for this purpose, with different dB adjustment values specified for each octave or 1/3 octave interval. The A-weighted scale significantly reduces the measured pressure level for low frequency sounds and slightly reduces the measured pressure level for some high frequency sounds.

Other frequency weighting schemes are used for specialized purposes. The "C-weighted" decibel scale (dBC) originally was developed to approximate human hearing sensitivity to high sound pressure levels. In current practice, the C-weighted scale often is used to characterize low frequency sounds capable of inducing vibrations in buildings or other structures. The C-weighted scale makes only minor reductions to the measured pressure level for low frequency components of a sound while making slightly greater reductions to high frequency components than does the A-weighted scale. Figure 2 illustrates the 1/3 octave band weighting factors used for the A-weighted and C-weighted decibel scales.

The shape of the A-weighting curve in Figure 2 looks slightly different from that shown in Figure 1 because the figures have different X-axis scales. In addition, it is important to recognize that the relative hearing sensitivity curves shown in Figure 1 are for pure tones, not the broad spectrum ambient noise to which people normally are exposed. Although the A-weighted decibel scale illustrated in Figure 2 is only a very simplified approximation of relative hearing sensitivity, it has proven more useful than other decibel weighting schemes as an indicator of human response to general noise conditions. Table 1 summarizes typical dBA levels for various noise sources and noise conditions.

FIGURE 2
DECIBEL WEIGHTING SCALE CORRECTION FACTORS



Data Source: Ford (1987, page 2/14).

TABLE 1. A-WEIGHTED DECIBEL VALUES FOR EXAMPLE NOISE SOURCES

CHARACTERIZATION	dBA	EXAMPLE NOISE CONDITION OR EVENT	OTHER NOISE EXAMPLES
Threshold of pain	145	---	---
	140	---	---
	135	---	---
	130	Surface detonation, 30 pounds of TNT at 1,000 feet	---
	125	F/A-18 aircraft takeoff with afterburner at 470 feet	Mach 1.9 sonic boom under aircraft at 11,000 feet
Possible building damage	120	Mach 1.1 sonic boom under aircraft at 12,000 feet	Air raid siren at 50 feet; B-1 flyover at 200 feet
Threshold for immediate NIPTS	115	F/A-18 aircraft takeoff with afterburner at 1,600 feet	Commercial fireworks (5 lb charge) at 1,500 feet
	110	Peak crowd noise, pro football game, open stadium	Peak noise 50 feet behind firing position at rifle range
	105	Emergency vehicle siren at 50 feet	Pile driver peak noise at 50 feet
	100	F/A-18 aircraft departure climbout at 2,400 feet	Jackhammer at 10 feet; B-52 flyover at 1,000 feet
Extremely noisy	95	Locomotive horn at 100 feet; 2-mile range fog horn at 100 ft	Wood chipper processing tree branches at 30 feet
8-hour OSHA limit	90	Heavy truck, 35 mph at 20 ft; Leaf blower at 5 ft	Person yelling at 5 feet; Dog barking at 5 feet
Very noisy	85	Power lawn mower at 5 feet; City bus at 30 feet	Pneumatic wrench at 50 feet; Jet ski at 20 feet
	80	2-Axle commercial truck, 35 mph at 20 feet	Gas well drilling rig at 50 ft; Table saw at 50 feet
Noisy	75	Street sweeper at 30 feet; Idling locomotive, 50 ft	Beach with medium wind and surf
Moderately noisy	70	Auto, 35 mph at 20 ft; 300 ft from busy 6-lane freeway	Stream bank at small/medium waterfall (10 feet)
	65	Typical daytime busy downtown background conditions	Tree branches rustling in strong wind; Beach, light wind and surf
	60	Typical daytime urban mixed use area conditions	Normal speech at 5 feet
	55	Typical urban residential area away from major streets	Leaves/tall grass rustling in light/moderate wind
	50	Typical daytime suburban background conditions	Open field, summer night, insects

TABLE 1 (continued). A-WEIGHTED DECIBEL VALUES FOR EXAMPLE NOISE SOURCES

CHARACTERIZATION	dBA	EXAMPLE NOISE CONDITION OR EVENT	OTHER NOISE EXAMPLES
Quiet	45	Typical rural area daytime background conditions	---
	40	Quiet suburban area at night	---
Very quiet	35	---	---
	30	Quiet rural area, winter night, no wind	Quiet bedroom at night, no air conditioner
	25	---	---
	20	Empty recording studio	Barren area: no wind, water, insects, or animals
Barely audible	15	---	---
	10	Audiometric testing booth	---
	5	---	---
Threshold of Hearing	0	---	---

Notes:

NIPTS = noise-induced permanent threshold shift (permanent hearing damage)

OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Indicated noise levels are average dBA levels for stationary noise sources or peak dBA levels for brief noise events and noise sources moving past a fixed reference point.

Average and peak dBA levels are not time-weighted 24-hour average CNEL or Ldn levels.

Decibel scales are not linear. Apparent loudness doubles with every 10 dBA increase in noise level, regardless of the dBA value.

Data compiled from various published sources, monitoring studies, and noise modeling analyses.

Source: Data compiled by Tetra Tech staff.

Other frequency weighting schemes that have been developed include the B-weighted and D-weighted decibel scales. The B-weighted scale was an attempt to approximate human perception of loudness for moderately high sound pressure levels. The D-weighted scale was developed as an attempt to correlate jet aircraft noise with annoyance. The B-weighted scale and the D-weighted scale are rarely used, although a few older models of sound level meters still provide for B-weighted or D-weighted measurements.

Unweighted decibel measurements are used for refined analyses that require data on the frequency spectrum of a sound (e.g., when determining the sound absorption or sound transmission properties of materials). As a direct measure of the pressure fluctuations associated with sound, unweighted decibel measurements also have considerable usefulness in evaluating noise-induced vibrations. Unweighted decibel measurements sometimes are termed flat or linear measurements. The term "overall sound pressure level" (OASPL) sometimes is used as a technical term to describe unweighted decibel measurements. Unfortunately, the phrase "overall sound pressure level" also is used in a generalized sense to refer to composite dBA or dBC measurements (combined measurements across the range of frequency bands being measured). For most noise sources, unweighted dB measurements are less than 1 dB higher than corresponding C-weighted dB measurements.

In practice, unweighted decibel measurements reflect the unmodified microphone response of a sound level meter. While most microphones provide a flat response across most of the frequency spectrum, there are no formal standards for unweighted decibel measurements. A formal Z-weighting scale is being adopted as an international standard that will replace unweighted decibel measurements with measurements adjusted to a flat response across the entire frequency spectrum from 10 Hz to 20,000 Hz. As a practical matter, this will have little effect on reported decibel measurements, but it will assure consistency among different measurement instruments.

Evaluations of blast noise or sonic boom events sometimes use a peak overpressure measurement. The peak overpressure normally is an unweighted decibel measurement for the dominant octave band or 1/3 octave band component of a sound. In most cases, the specific octave or 1/3 octave band for the peak overpressure measurement is not reported. The peak overpressure level will be slightly less than the corresponding composite unweighted decibel measurement.

Varying noise levels often are described in terms of the equivalent constant decibel level. Equivalent noise levels (L_{eq}) are not a simple averaging of decibel values, but are based on the cumulative acoustical energy associated with the component decibel values. L_{eq} values sometimes are referred to as energy-averaged noise levels. As a consequence of the calculation procedure, high dB events contribute more to the L_{eq} value than do low dB events.

L_{eq} values are used to develop single-value descriptions of average noise exposure over various periods of time. Such average noise exposure ratings often include additional weighting factors for potential annoyance due to time of day or other considerations. The L_{eq} data used for these average noise exposure descriptors generally are based on A-weighted sound level measurements.

Statistical descriptions (L_x , where x represents the percent of the time when noise levels exceed the specified decibel level) also are used to characterize noise conditions over specified periods of time. L_1 , L_5 , and L_{10} descriptors can be used to characterize peak noise levels, while L_{90} , L_{95} , and L_{99} descriptors can be used to characterize "background" noise levels. It should be noted that the L_{50} value (the sound level exceeded 50 percent of the time) will seldom be the same as the L_{eq} value for the period being analyzed. For relatively continuous noise conditions, the L_{eq} value often is between the L_{30} and the L_{40} values for the measurement period. If impulse noise events are common, the L_{eq} value may be close to the L_{10} value for the measurement period.

Decibel Scales Reflecting Annoyance Potential. Average noise exposure over a 24-hour period often is presented as a day-night average sound level (L_{dn}). L_{dn} values are calculated from hourly L_{eq} values, with the L_{eq} values for the nighttime period (10 p.m. - 7 a.m.) increased by 10 dB to reflect the greater disturbance potential from nighttime noises. Because of the time period weighting, an L_{dn} value will be 6.4 dB greater than the corresponding 24-hour L_{eq} value for a constant noise level. For most real noise conditions, the corresponding L_{dn} and 24-hour L_{eq} values will differ by less than this.

The community noise equivalent level (CNEL) also is used to characterize average noise levels over a 24-hour period, with weighting factors for evening and nighttime noise levels. L_{eq} values for the evening period (7 p.m. - 10 p.m.) are increased by 5 dB while L_{eq} values for the nighttime period (10 p.m. - 7 a.m.) are increased by 10 dB. Because of the time period weighting, a CNEL value will be 6.7 dB higher than the corresponding 24-hour L_{eq} value for a constant noise level. For most real noise conditions, the corresponding CNEL and 24-hour L_{eq} values will differ by less than this.

The CNEL value will be slightly higher than (but generally within 1 dB of) the L_{dn} value for the same set of noise measurements. Only in situations with high evening period noise levels will CNEL values be meaningfully different from L_{dn} values. Because of the small difference between them, CNEL and L_{dn} ratings normally are considered interchangeable.

Single-value average noise descriptors (such as L_{dn} or CNEL values) are applied most often to variable but relatively frequent sources of noise. Typical urban noise conditions, highway traffic, major rail yards, heavily used rail lines, and major commercial airports are examples where CNEL and L_{dn} descriptors are most appropriate.

A slightly modified version of the L_{dn} and CNEL calculations is used in some computer models that evaluate aircraft noise along low altitude military training routes. An additional penalty factor of up to 11 dB is added to the standard L_{dn} or CNEL calculation to account for startle effects and added disturbance caused by very rapid increases in noise level during low altitude flyover events. The resulting "onset rate adjusted" L_{dn} or CNEL value is often designated as L_{dnmr} . The magnitude of the added penalty factor depends on flight speed, flight altitude, and aircraft type. The maximum penalty factor (11 dB) is added for conditions in which noise levels increase from background conditions to the peak level in less than one second.

Noise Descriptors for Discrete Noise Events. Many people are skeptical about using 24-hour average noise descriptors to evaluate the annoyance potential of isolated short-duration noise events. Although this skepticism is often misplaced, other types of noise evaluations can be used. Lightly used rail lines, aircraft activity at small general aviation airports, testing of emergency generators, pile driving, and blasting activities sometimes are evaluated using other types of noise descriptors. Peak noise levels, the duration of individual noise events, and the repetition pattern of events often are used to describe intermittent or short duration noise conditions. Statistical descriptions (L_x values) and event-specific Leq values also can be used to characterize discrete noise events.

Impulse sounds usually are defined as noise events producing a significant increase in sound level but lasting less than two seconds (often less than one second). Examples of impulse noise sources include pile driving, punch presses, gunshots, fireworks, sonic booms, and blasting activities. Impulse noises usually are described using the sound exposure level (SEL) descriptor. In addition to impulse type noise events, the SEL descriptor often is used for a variety of longer duration discrete noise events (such as aircraft flyover events and train passby events). The SEL measure represents the cumulative (not average) sound exposure during a particular noise event, integrated with respect to a one-second time frame. The SEL descriptor sometimes is labeled SENEL (single event noise exposure level), L_{AE} , L_{AX} , or L_E .

SEL measurements are equivalent to the Leq value of a one-second noise event producing the same cumulative acoustic energy as the actual noise event being analyzed. In effect, an SEL measure "spreads" or "compresses" the noise event to fit a fixed one-second time interval. If the actual duration of the noise event is less than one second, the SEL value will be less than the Leq value for the event. If the duration of the noise event exceeds one second, the SEL value will exceed the Leq of the event.

Impulse noises of substantial magnitude (e.g., blasting or sonic booms) often are characterized using unweighted (flat) or C-weighted SEL measures. Annoyance from such sources often involves induced structural vibrations as well as the loudness of the noise event. Unweighted and C-weighted decibel scales have proven more useful than the A-weighted scale for such evaluations. Less intense impulse noises often are characterized using an A-weighted SEL measure.

Most SEL measurements are performed using procedures that restrict the time interval over which actual measurements or subsequent calculations are made. Sometimes this involves defining the noise event as the period when sound levels exceed a particular threshold level. In other cases, the calculations are restricted to that portion of the noise event when sound levels are within a defined increment (generally 10 - 30 dB) of the peak sound level. The measurement restrictions noted above are done as a practical expediency to minimize manual computations, to accommodate monitoring instruments with a limited measurement range, or to systematically define discrete noise events against fluctuating background noise conditions. Due to the logarithmic nature of decibel units, these measurement restrictions normally have little effect on the calculated SEL value.

If individual noise events are repeated frequently, it is possible to calculate Ldn or CNEL values based on typical SEL values and the number of occurrence of such noise events during daytime, evening, and nighttime periods. Such computation procedures often are used to estimate noise levels around airports or railway lines.

Special Aircraft Noise Descriptors. The maximum dBA (Lmax), average dBA (Leq), and Ldn or CNEL measures are the most understandable descriptions of aircraft noise and the easiest to relate to land use compatibility criteria. In addition, Ldn and CNEL descriptions normally are used for airport land use compatibility studies. But for historical reasons and to maintain consistency with international aircraft certification procedures, most testing of aircraft noise levels is done as SEL values or as EPNL (effective perceived noise level) values.

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) sets most aircraft noise standards using EPNL values. The FAA sets noise standards for small propeller-driven aircraft using instantaneous peak dBA (Lpk) values, and allows small helicopters to be certified using SEL noise limits. The FAA requires testing to demonstrate compliance with adopted standards before issuing airworthiness certification for new or modified aircraft types.

EPNL values are not measured directly, but must be computed from other measurements. Calculation of EPNL values requires measurement of the time history of takeoff, landing approach, or other flyover events using a frequency spectrum analyzer that records average unweighted dB values for 1/3 octave bands during each 1/2 second interval of the flyover event. The 1/3 octave spectrum is recorded for 24 frequency bands with center frequencies ranging from 50 Hz to 10,000 Hz. The portion of the flyover event when noise levels are within 10 dB of the peak level is then used in the EPNL calculation. The unweighted dB values for each 1/3 octave band in each 1/2 second interval are converted to “perceived noisiness” (noy) values, which are another type of decibel scale. For each 1/2 second interval, the noy data are combined across the various 1/3 octave bands and converted into PNL (perceived noise level) values for that time interval. The noy data for each 1/3 octave band at each time interval are also evaluated to produce a correction factor that is added to the PNL value to generate tone-corrected perceived noise level (PNLT) values for each 1/2 second interval. The PNLT values for each 1/2 second time interval are then combined to produce the final EPNL value for the overall flyover event. EPNL values are essentially a type of time-averaged noise level, but the frequency weighting scheme is not like conventional A- or C-weighting schemes. The numerical values of EPNL data are substantially higher than the corresponding values of time-averaged dBA (Leq) measurements.

It should be noted that while most aircraft noise standards are set as EPNL values, the FAA uses Ldn and CNEL criteria for evaluating land use compatibility issues around airports.

Working With Decibel Values.

Numerical dB ratings for different noise sources cannot be added directly to give the dB rating of the combination of these sources. Decibel values are 10 times the logarithm of a squared pressure ratio, and must be converted back into squared pressure ratio values before being added together or

averaged in a time-weighted manner. The resulting composite squared pressure ratio value can then be converted back into a composite decibel rating. For simplicity, the procedure for combining decibel values is often referred to as "energy averaging".

Time-Weighted Averages. The calculation procedure used for computing average noise levels (Leq values) results in high dB events contributing significantly more to the final Leq value than do background low dB conditions. For example, a single 1-second episode of 90 dBA introduced into a 1-hour constant background noise condition of 45 dBA will result in a 1-hour Leq value of 54.9 dBA. A 5-second episode of 90 dBA in a 1-hour background condition of 45 dBA results in a 1-hour Leq of 61.5 dBA. And a cumulative total of 20 seconds of 90 dBA in a 1-hour background condition of 45 dBA results in a 1-hour Leq of 67.5 dBA.

Even in the context of 24-hour averages, brief noise events have a noticeable effect. A 5-second episode of 90 dBA in a 24-hour background condition of 45 dBA raises the 24-hour Leq to 49.5 dBA. A cumulative total of 20 seconds of 90 dBA in a 24-hour background condition of 45 dBA results in a 24-hour Leq of 54.2 dBA.

Cumulative Effect of Multiple Noise Sources. Two noise sources producing equal dB ratings at a given location will produce a composite noise level 3 dB greater than either sound alone. When two noise sources differ by 10 dB, the composite noise level will be only 0.4 dB greater than the louder source alone.

Detectable Noise Level Changes. Hearing sensitivity to dB changes tends to increase at higher noise levels, except for very high frequency sounds (Scharf 1998, 1191). At moderate noise levels for sounds dominated by mid-range frequencies, the loudness discrimination threshold is typically between 1 and 2 dBA for sounds in the 30 to 50 dBA range and between 1 and 1.5 dBA for sounds in the 50 to 80 dBA range. For tones in the 1000 Hz octave band, the loudness discrimination threshold typically drops from about 1.5 dBA at 30 to 40 dB to between 0.5 and 1 dBA at 80 dBA. Outside a laboratory setting, most people have difficulty distinguishing the louder of two noise sources that differ by less than 1.5 dB.

Decibel Changes Versus Perceived Loudness. In general, a 10 dB increase in noise level is perceived as a doubling (100% increase) in loudness. A 1.5 dB increase represents an 11% increase in loudness, 2 dB increase is a 15 percent increase in loudness, a 3 dB increase is a 23 percent increase in loudness, and a 5 dB increase is a 41 percent increase in loudness. Conversely, a 1.5 dB reduction represents a 10% decrease in loudness, 2 dB reduction is a 13% decrease in loudness, a 3 dB reduction is a 19% decrease in loudness, a 5 dB reduction is a 29% decrease in loudness, and a 10 dB reduction is a 50% decrease in loudness. The sensitivity of the human ear to changes in loudness varies somewhat according to both the acoustical frequencies of the sound and the intensity (dB range) of the sounds. But in general, most people cannot distinguish noise level changes that vary by less than 10% in relative loudness.

Sound Attenuation Considerations. When distance is the only factor considered, sound levels from an isolated noise source would be expected to decrease by about 6 dB for every doubling of distance away from the noise source. When the noise source is essentially a continuous line (e.g., vehicle traffic on a highway), noise levels would be expected to decrease by about 3 dB for every

doubling of distance, due to the additive effects of a linear array of noise sources. Ground conditions that absorb sound often result in noise drop-off rates of about 4.5 dB for every doubling of distance from a linear noise source such as highway traffic.

Sound levels at various locations away from a noise source are influenced by factors other than just distance from the noise source. Ground surface conditions, topographic features, and structural barriers can absorb, reflect, or scatter sound waves, resulting in lower noise levels (increased sound attenuation rates). Atmospheric conditions (wind speed and direction, humidity levels, temperature, and air pressure) and the frequency characteristics of the sound itself also affect sound attenuation rates. The vertical variation in wind, temperature, pressure, and humidity conditions also affects sound attenuation rates.

The atmosphere absorbs some of the energy content of sound waves, thus increasing sound attenuation rates over long distances. Such atmospheric absorption is greatest for high frequency components of a sound, resulting in a lower pitch to the sound at greater distances. Atmospheric absorption is most strongly dependent on temperature and humidity conditions, with a somewhat complex relationship among temperature, humidity, and the frequency components of the sound. Overall, atmospheric absorption is greatest for high frequency sounds under conditions of low relative humidity and moderately cool temperatures. Atmospheric absorption is least for low frequency sounds at high relative humidity and moderate temperatures.

Sound waves reflected by topographic features, buildings, or other structures can result in higher sound levels than expected in front of the reflecting object. The effects of reflected sound waves can be important in urban areas, partially off-setting the shielding effect of buildings and other structures.

Temperature inversions and altitudinal changes in wind conditions can at times diffract and "focus" sound waves to a location at considerable distance from the noise source. In such situations, the vertical changes in atmospheric conditions affect sound waves much the way lenses and prisms can bend and focus light rays.

Effects of Noise

There are numerous ways to categorize the environmental and health effects of noise. Most effects of noise can be categorized as:

- physiological effects on people;
- human psychological or behavioral effects;
- human activity interference effects;
- physical effects on buildings and structures; or
- physiological and behavioral effects on wildlife and livestock.

Several of the categories outlined above overlap to various degrees. There are various degrees of cause-effect interactions between physiological effects and psychological or behavioral effects. And activity interference is, to a certain extent, a behavioral effect. Nevertheless, the five categories listed above provide a convenient context for discussing the effects of noise.

Physiological Effects. Physiological effects of noise on people can be grouped into three broad categories: noise-induced hearing loss, sleep disturbance, and general stress-related physiological effects. Noise-induced hearing loss and sleep disturbance are the most thoroughly studied and most easily documented effects. Most information on the physiological effects of noise relates to audible sounds. Effects of infrasound (acoustic frequencies below 20 Hz) and ultrasound (acoustic frequencies above 20,000 Hz) have received less study, although exposure to intense infrasound frequencies may induce damaging vibrations in body tissues. Ward (1998, 1200) notes that a physical sensation of sound in the middle ear often occurs when unweighted sound pressure levels reach about 105 dB; physical discomfort often is reported for unweighted sound pressure levels of about 120 dB; a pain sensation typically occurs at an unweighted sound pressure level of about 140 dB; and the eardrum can be ruptured by unweighted sound pressure levels above 170 dB. Corresponding dBA thresholds normally would be several dB lower than the unweighted dB values.

Noise-Induced Hearing Loss. Hearing loss generally is measured as a change in audibility thresholds over a range of standard octave band frequencies (e.g., at 250, 500, 1000, 2000, 3000, 4000, and 8000 Hz). Humes (1998, 1210) notes that for hearing loss determinations in adults, the normal threshold of hearing for pure tones generally is assumed to be:

- 45 dB at 125 Hz,
- 25.5 dB at 250 Hz,
- 11.5 dB at 500 Hz,
- 7 dB at 1000 Hz,
- 9 dB at 2000 Hz,
- 9.5 dB at 4000 Hz, and
- 13 dB at 8000 Hz.

Initial hearing loss typically appears in the 4000 Hz octave band. Over time, progressive hearing loss increases in this octave band and spreads to higher and lower octave bands. The extent of hearing loss in any octave band typically is characterized as (Humes 1998, 1212):

- normal (threshold loss of up to 25 dB);
- mild (threshold loss of 26 to 40 dB);
- moderate (threshold loss of 41 to 55 dB);
- moderately severe (threshold loss of 56 to 70 dB);
- severe (threshold loss of 71 to 90 dB); or
- profound (threshold loss of more than 90 dB).

A distinction often is made between temporary and permanent hearing threshold shifts. A temporary hearing threshold shift occurs if normal hearing sensitivity returns after a period without exposure to high noise levels. The period required for recovery from temporary threshold shift effects can range from minutes to several hours, depending on the intensity and duration of the noise exposure that produced the threshold shift. Even when recovery from temporary threshold shifts routinely occurs, permanent loss of hearing sensitivity still can occur as a result of long term cumulative noise exposure. Permanent loss of hearing sensitivity (a permanent increase in the hearing threshold at one or more frequency bands) occurs in two ways:

- as a progressive, long term result of cumulative noise exposure; and
- as an immediate result of exposure to high noise levels, regardless of exposure duration.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) identified an annual average 24-hour Leq of 70 dBA as a long term noise exposure limit that should protect the general public against hearing damage with an adequate margin of safety (EPA 1974, 28-32). Noise levels obviously vary during the course of a day, but a 24-hour Leq of 70 dBA implies that there would not be any extended periods of exposure to high noise levels. To put a 24-hour Leq of 70 dBA in perspective, each of the following noise exposure conditions would generate a 24-hour Leq of 70 dBA or more:

- an 8-hour work day with an average noise exposure of 74.8 dBA (for example: 21 minutes at 85 dBA, 30 minutes at 80 dBA, 30 minutes at 75 dBA, and 6 hours 39 minutes at 70 dBA) and 16 hours at any noise level below 70 dBA;
- 2 hours 25 minutes at 80 dBA and 21 hours 35 minutes at any noise level below 70 dBA;
- 46 minutes at 85 dBA and 23 hours 14 minutes at any noise level below 70 dBA;
- 15 minutes at 90 dBA and 23 hours 45 minutes at any noise level below 70 dBA;
- 5 minutes at 95 dBA and 23 hours 55 minutes at any noise level below 70 dBA; or
- 1.5 minutes at 100 dBA and 23 hours 58.5 minutes at any noise level below 70 dBA.

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) has determined that above a critical sound intensity, the mechanism of hearing damage changes from one based on cumulative noise exposure (the combination of magnitude and duration of sound) to a mechanism based on sound intensity alone, regardless of duration (NIOSH 1996). NIOSH estimates 115 to 120 dBA as the critical noise level at which human hearing is subject to instantaneous permanent damage effects. Without adequate hearing protection, any exposure to noise levels above 115 dBA is likely to cause some degree of permanent hearing threshold shift.

Sleep Disturbance. Sleep is made up of a cycle through a succession of stages having fairly distinctive physiological and neural activity patterns. It is customary to recognize five stages of sleep based on neural activity patterns: stages 1 through 4 are progressively deeper stages of sleep without dream activity, and REM (rapid eye movement) sleep is the stage in which dreams occur. The initial period of sleep typically involves a progression from sleep stage 1 to sleep stage 4, followed by a return to sleep stage 2, and then a period of REM sleep. There may be a brief period of awakening at the end of REM sleep. This basic sequence typically is repeated four or five times during the night, although the distribution of time spent in different sleep stages changes as the sleep stage episodes are repeated. The amount of stage 3 and stage 4 sleep generally declines and the amount of REM sleep generally increases toward the end of the overall sleep cycle.

Sleep disturbance can occur as inappropriate awakening from sleep or as a non-typical change in sleep stage. Most research has focused on awakening from sleep, since that is the easiest sleep disruption to recognize. It is important to note that periodic awakening from sleep during the night is a normal part of the sleep cycle for many people. It also is important to recognize that there are many different causes for sleep disruption, ranging from medical conditions to psychological problems to physical disturbance conditions. Sleep disruption is most likely to occur during sleep stages 1 and 2 or during REM sleep. Sleep stages 3 and 4 are less sensitive to disruption than are other sleep stages. Children exhibit a significantly higher proportion of stage 3 and stage 4 sleep than do adults, and consequently tend to experience less sleep disruption than adults. Noise is only one of many factors that can disrupt normal sleep cycles. But whatever the cause, sleep disturbance can result in a variety of physiological, behavioral, and activity interference consequences.

Sleep disturbance from noise is influenced by many factors, including whether sleep is occurring in familiar or unfamiliar locations; the magnitude, duration, and variability of intruding noises; and the predictability of intruding noise conditions. Many studies of sleep disturbance have focused on aircraft flyover noise events near commercial and military airfields. The Federal Interagency Committee on Noise (1992) developed an equation to predict the probability that discrete aircraft flyover events would awaken adults during normal sleep. An updated analysis of available data recently produced a revised equation (Federal Interagency Committee on Aviation Noise 1997). These equations used indoor SEL values for individual flyover events as the predictive noise measure.

Stress-Related Physiological Effects. Noise is a recognized contributor to generalized stress conditions, but it is difficult to distinguish the contribution of noise exposure versus other factors to overall stress conditions at any given time. General physiological indicators of stress, such as changes in cardiovascular and endocrine conditions, undoubtedly accompany any stress reactions related to noise exposure. Loud noises in general tend to produce dilation of the pupil of the eye, increased heart rate, and vasoconstriction of the extremities (Ward 1998, 1997).

Psychological and Behavioral Effects. General annoyance is the most common reaction to noise, although stress-related behavioral changes or reactions also occur. Annoyance related to noise conditions depends on many factors in addition to the magnitude, duration, variability, and time of day of noise events. Personal attitudes and opinions concerning recognizable noise sources can be an important influence. A person's previous exposure to various noise conditions also is important in shaping personal reaction to ongoing or new noise conditions. Nevertheless, numerous studies and surveys have been performed to characterize the extent of annoyance associated with various noise sources and noise levels. Most of these studies and surveys have evaluated annoyance to noise from transportation sources (highway traffic, rail traffic, and aircraft flight operations) because those are the dominant noise sources affecting urban areas.

Several different equations have been developed to estimate the fraction of the population that will rate itself as "highly annoyed" under different average noise level exposure conditions. Other equations have been developed to relate average noise exposure conditions for high energy impulse noise events to the fraction of the population that will be highly annoyed. Most of these equations use the 24-hour Ldn noise value as the predictor of annoyance.

Startle reactions to sudden, unexpected loud noises produce an immediate contraction of the orbital eye muscles and the flexor muscles of the legs, arms, and back; this results in an automatic eyeblink and crouching movement (Ward 1998, 1199). If loud impulse noise events are repetitive and relatively predictable, the intensity of the startle reaction tends to be significantly reduced. Startle reactions can pose a safety hazard under some conditions.

Insomnia (chronic difficulty in falling asleep or chronic difficulty staying asleep) is a symptom of other medical or psychological conditions. Underlying medical problems can include use or withdrawal from various medicines or drugs, endocrine disturbances, biorhythm disruption such as jet lag, or diseases such as arthritis. Psychological conditions such as anxiety or depression also can cause insomnia. The extent to which noise conditions actually produce insomnia (as opposed to occasional awakening from sleep) is not clear.

Activity Interference Effects. Annoyance and noise-related stress conditions can result in a wide range activity interference including speech and communication interference, interference with cultural activities, reduced work productivity, and disruption of leisure activities. If such activity interference is a long-term condition, then noise conditions can lead to land use compatibility problems. Noise-related land use compatibility problems have led various federal, state, and local agencies to develop a wide range of noise guidelines and regulations (see section 3.6.4, below).

Physical Effects on Buildings and Structures. Physical effects of noise on buildings and other structures occur primarily through airborne or ground vibrations. Most ground vibrations are generated by underground sources or by sources in physical contact with the ground surface. Open air noise sources rarely generate detectable ground vibrations. Although many people attribute building vibration and object shaking to ground vibrations, most such events are caused by vibrations induced by airborne sound. Direct ground vibration is important only at locations close to the vibration source. Sonic booms and blast noise events are the major sources of airborne vibrations that can be strong enough to create detectable vibrations in buildings or structures.

Vibration intensities can be measured in many different ways, but movement velocity units (such as inches per second) are commonly used. Common vibration criteria and guidelines can be summarized as follows (U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine 1999). Most people can detect structural vibrations at an intensity of 0.08 inches per second. Vibrations become noticeable at an intensity of 0.20 inches per second. Many people rate a vibration intensity of 0.38 inches per second as unpleasant, and an intensity of 0.8 inches per second as disturbing. A vibration intensity of 0.1 inches per second can cause loose objects to rattle. A vibration intensity of 0.5 inches per second often is used as a guideline for avoiding minor cracking in poorly fitted loose glass windows or in stressed plaster. A vibration intensity limit of 2 inches per second often is used as a guideline for avoiding damage to lightweight structures. Cracking of concrete may occur at vibration intensities above 4 inches per second. Minor structural damage is likely at a vibration intensity of 5.4 inches per second.

A peak unweighted noise level of 120 dB is likely to induce a structural vibration intensity of about 0.1 inches per second, which is detectable and can cause loose objects to rattle. A peak unweighted noise level of 134 dB can produce a vibration intensity of 0.5 inches per second. A peak

unweighted noise level of 175 dB can produce a vibration intensity of 2 inches per second, which is near the threshold for damage to lightweight structures. The peak unweighted noise level must exceed 185 dB to produce vibration intensities of 4 inches per second or more.

Physiological and Behavioral Effects on Wildlife and Livestock. Because several aspects of underwater acoustics are significantly different from open air acoustics, it is useful to separate the discussion of the effects of noise on terrestrial wildlife and livestock from the discussion of effects of noise on aquatic and marine species. Differences in sound level measurement conventions and differences in the physics of sound propagation also make it convenient to separate the discussion of noise impacts in aquatic and marine environments from noise impacts on terrestrial species.

Terrestrial Wildlife and Livestock. Noise effects on wildlife and livestock are similar in most respects to noise effects on people, with potential physiological, behavioral, and activity interference effects. Potential physiological effects include a generalized increase in stress conditions, loss of hearing sensitivity, and effects of sleep disturbance. In general, loss of hearing sensitivity from prolonged exposure to loud noises or from short term exposure to intense impulse noise is likely to be the most important physiological effect. Potential behavioral effects of noise are best categorized as general disturbance and potential disruption or reproductive and brood rearing behaviors. Potential activity interference effects include changes in habitat use patterns and interference with vocal or non-vocal communication and signaling.

Although the acoustic frequency range for hearing and relative sensitivity to different acoustic frequencies vary among species, the hearing range for most terrestrial vertebrates broadly overlaps that of people. The hearing range for some species extends beyond the frequency range for people at either high or low frequencies. Most species also show a relative sensitivity pattern of peak sensitivity to mid range frequencies, with reduced sensitivity to low and high frequencies.

Many reports of apparent noise disturbance to terrestrial wildlife fail to distinguish between disturbance from noise per se and disturbance from visible activity. In general, most terrestrial wildlife are more easily disturbed by visible activity than by noise alone. Behavioral accommodation to noise conditions is common among vertebrates, especially when noise occurs in isolation from visible activity. It should be noted, however, that behavioral accommodation to noise conditions does not preclude physiological effects from noise exposure. When animals learn to associate particular noises with active disturbance conditions (such as snowmobile, vehicle, aircraft, or boat activity), noise per se can become an important disturbance factor. Migratory waterfowl, in particular, seem to be relatively sensitive to noise disturbance, especially when noise is associated with potential active disturbance factors such as boats, aircraft, or helicopters.

Aquatic and Marine Wildlife. Much of the research on noise effects on aquatic and marine species has focused on marine mammals rather than on fish, amphibians, reptiles, or invertebrates. Richardson, Greene, Malme, and Thomson (1995) provide a useful review of underwater noise as it affects marine mammals. Although the general concerns regarding noise effects on aquatic and marine species are similar to those for terrestrial species, aquatic and marine conditions tend to make sound and vibration relatively more important than in terrestrial environments. Except in shallow water areas, light penetration is limited in aquatic and marine environments. Consequently, vision is typically a short-range sense in aquatic and marine species. Sound and

vibration, on the other hand, can be transmitted long distances in aquatic and marine conditions. As a result, sound production, hearing, and vibration detection tend to be more important to marine and aquatic species than to terrestrial species.

Various factors that distinguish underwater acoustics from open air acoustics need to be recognized in order to properly interpret data from underwater sound level measurements. Absorption of acoustic energy occurs for all acoustic frequencies in air, but is negligible for low acoustic frequencies in pure water. Some dissolved minerals, such as magnesium sulfate and boric acid, absorb energy from low frequency sounds in water, but the extent of low frequency sound absorption is much less in marine conditions than in air. In most cases, low frequency sounds can be transmitted over substantial distances in aquatic and marine environments. Sound propagation underwater also tends to be more complicated than sound propagation in open air. Water pressure, density, temperature, and salinity conditions have a more pronounced effect on sound propagation in underwater conditions than do temperature and humidity conditions in the open air. Sound transmission underwater can be channeled in depth zones that are bounded by strong salinity and density gradients.

Standard conventions for measuring sound underwater differ significantly from the conventions used for measuring airborne sound. Underwater sound measurement conventions were developed primarily in the context of geophysical studies, physical oceanographic studies, and military sonar system development studies. In contrast, measurement conventions for airborne sound were developed primarily in the context of studies related to hearing and acoustic communication. Although decibel units are used for both airborne and underwater sound, the standard reference pressure used to compute decibel values is different. The reference pressure for computing decibel values for airborne sounds is 20 micropascals. The reference pressure used for computing decibel values for underwater sound is 1 micropascal. As a result, a sound pressure level measured underwater yields a decibel value 26 dB higher than if the same physical sound pressure were measured as airborne sound.

Additional differences in measurement conventions also complicate comparison of sound level data for airborne and underwater sound. Various frequency weighting schemes (especially A-weighting and C-weighting) are commonly employed with airborne sound measurements. Frequency weighting schemes are rarely employed with underwater sound measurements. Sound level measurements integrated across a broad spectrum of acoustic frequencies are used for most airborne sound measurements, but are less common in data for underwater sound level measurements. In many cases, underwater sound level measurements are made for a single acoustic frequency or a narrow band of frequencies. Many underwater sound level measurements are restricted to frequencies below 1,000 Hz.

Differences in reference distances used for conventional data reporting further complicate the comparison of data from underwater measurements with those from open air measurements. Many reported underwater noise measurements are presented as an equivalent “source level” value: the unweighted dB value that would be measured at a distance of 1 meter (3.3 feet) if the total acoustic energy produced by the source was generated by an idealized point. Except in occupational noise studies, most data on airborne noise generation is standardized to distances of 50 feet (15.2 meters) or more from the source without conversion to an equivalent point source. Adjustments to a

common measurement convention must be made when trying to compare noise data from open air measurements with data from underwater measurements, but can be difficult to do for physically large sources of sound. The combination of a low reference pressure value and the convention of presenting data as equivalent source level values results in high numerical values for underwater sound data compared to data for airborne sounds. The equivalent source level convention is very useful for mathematical modeling purposes, but it overstates the true physical sound pressure levels experienced in underwater environments when the noise source is physically large.

There is considerable variation in the range of acoustic frequencies involved in hearing and sound production among aquatic and marine species. While the dominant communication frequencies overlap with the range of human hearing, some species are sensitive to very high ultrasound frequencies or to very low infrasound frequencies. Whales and dolphins that use echolocation signals produce and respond to sound frequencies as high as 60,000 Hz or more. Some seals also produce clicks and other high frequency sounds above 20,000 Hz. At the other extreme, some whales produce very low frequency sounds in the infrasound range below 20 Hz.

As with terrestrial wildlife, noise effects on aquatic and marine species include physiological effects, general disturbance, disruption of reproductive behavior, and other activity interference. Potential physiological effects include a generalized increase in stress conditions, loss of hearing sensitivity, and effects of sleep disturbance. In general, loss of hearing sensitivity from prolonged exposure to loud noises or from short term exposure to intense impulse noise is likely to be the most important physiological effect. Potential activity interference effects include changes in feeding or resting habitat use patterns, changes in migration or other travel routes, and interference with vocal or non-vocal communication and signaling.

There is ample evidence that underwater noise can cause general disturbance of most marine mammal species. Vessel noise, drilling platform noise, geophysical survey noise sources, and underwater construction noise have all been implicated in marine mammal disturbance. The distance at which behavioral changes occur provides clear evidence that noise, as opposed to visible activity, is the primary disturbance trigger. Visible activity also can be an additional disturbance factor, especially for species that spend time at the water surface. Disturbance of fully submerged animals by airborne noise sources (such as aircraft and helicopters) is much less common, since most airborne sound is reflected from the water surface. Only when an airborne sound source is essentially overhead will airborne noise effectively penetrate below the water surface. Species that spend part of their time out of the water react to airborne sound in much the same way as terrestrial wildlife. As is the case for terrestrial wildlife, many marine and aquatic species develop tolerance to noise sources that do not create other adverse interactions.

Regulatory Context

Federal Legislation. The Noise Pollution and Abatement Act of 1970 (Title IV of the Clean Air Act, 42 USC 7627) established an Office of Noise Abatement and Control within EPA. EPA was directed to investigate and identify the effects of noise levels on public health and welfare, including: psychological and physiological effects on humans; effects of sporadic extreme noise as compared with constant noise; effects on wildlife and property; effects of sonic booms on

property; and such other matters as may be of interest in the public welfare. Title IV of the Clean Air Act also requires other federal agencies and departments to consult with EPA regarding methods for abating objectionable or nuisance condition noise impacts that result from activities they carry out or sponsor.

The federal Noise Control Act of 1972 (42 USC 4901 *et seq.*) established a requirement that all federal agencies must administer their programs in a manner that promotes an environment free from noise that jeopardized public health or welfare. EPA was given the responsibility for: providing information to the public regarding identifiable effects of noise on public health or welfare, publishing information on the levels of environmental noise that will protect the public health and welfare with an adequate margin of safety, coordinating federal research and activities related to noise control, and establishing federal noise emission standards for selected products distributed in interstate commerce (construction equipment; transportation equipment; motors and engines; and electrical or electronic equipment). Aircraft, aircraft engines, military weapons, military combat equipment, rockets and other equipment used by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and various other items were excluded from the definition of products distributed in commerce. States and political subdivisions thereof retain the right to establish and enforce controls on environmental noise through the licensing, regulation, or restriction of the use, operation, or movement of products or combinations of products. The federal Noise Control Act also directed all federal agencies to comply with federal, state, interstate, and local noise control and abatement requirements to the same extent that any person is subject to such requirements.

Although the EPA can require other federal agencies to justify their noise regulations with respect to the policy requirements of the federal Noise Control Act, each federal agency retains authority to adopt noise regulations pertaining to agency programs. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has primary authority for setting workplace noise exposure standards. Due to aviation safety considerations, the FAA has primary jurisdiction over aircraft noise standards.

Federal Interagency Noise Committees. The Federal Interagency Committee on Urban Noise (FICUN) was formed in 1979 to review various federal agency programs related to noise impacts on land use. The committee included representatives of the Department of Transportation, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Defense, and the Veterans Administration. The 1980 report issued by FICUN summarized federal agency noise policies and programs. In addition, it identified the Ldn noise metric as the most appropriate noise descriptor to use for evaluating noise in the context of land use compatibility issues. The 1980 FICUN report also included a chart of compatible and incompatible noise levels for various categories of land use.

The Federal Interagency Committee on Noise (FICON) was formed in 1990 to review federal agency policies concerning the assessment of airport noise issues. Participating agencies included the Department of Transportation, Department of Defense, Department of Justice, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Environmental Protection Agency, Veterans Administration, and the Council on Environmental Quality. The 1992 report prepared by the committee confirmed the use of the Ldn noise metric as the primary basis for assessing land use

compatibility issues, but also recognized that supplementary noise descriptors could be useful to further explain noise impacts on a case-by-case basis. The 1992 FICON report recognized the maximum A-weighted decibel level (L_{max}) as useful for evaluating short-term individual aircraft flyover events.

The Federal Interagency Committee on Aviation Noise (FICAN) was established in 1993 to provide an on-going forum for coordination and review of federal agency activities related to aviation noise issues. Agency participation in FICAN includes the Federal Aviation Administration, the Department of Transportation (Office of the Secretary), U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, U.S. Air Force, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, National Park Service, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Environmental Protection Agency, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (National Center for Environmental Health). Periodic reviews conducted by FICAN have continued to support the use of L_{dn} values as the primary indicator of land use compatibility conditions in terms of aviation noise. FICAN has, however, also supported the use of supplemental noise descriptors (such as L_{max}, SEL, or time above a threshold level) to provide information that is not easily communicated by L_{dn} values (FICAN 2002).

Department of Defense Noise Guidelines. The Department of Defense began development of noise evaluation programs in the early 1970s. Initial program development involved the Air Installation Compatible Use Zone (AICUZ) program for military airfields. Early application of the AICUZ program emphasized Air Force and Navy airfields. The Army implemented the program as the Installation Compatible Use Zone (ICUZ) program by addressing both airfield noise issues and other major noise sources such as weapons testing programs and firing ranges. Joint Air Force, Army, and Navy planning guidelines were issued in 1978 (Department of Defense 1978). The 1978 guidelines use annual average L_{dn} values to categorize noise exposure conditions on military installations. Three broad noise exposure zones are used as the basis for characterizing various land use compatibility conditions:

- Zone 1 = areas with L_{dn} levels below 65 dB
- Zone 2 = areas with L_{dn} levels of 65-75 dB
- Zone 3 = areas with L_{dn} levels above 75 dB

The guidelines indicate that all land uses are compatible with Zone 1 noise levels. Educational, medical, and residential land uses generally are not compatible with Zone 2 noise levels unless special acoustic treatments and designs are used to ensure acceptable interior noise levels. Acoustical insulation also may be needed for administrative and office facilities located in Zone 2 areas. Residential, medical, and educational land uses are not compatible with Zone 3 noise levels. Industrial, manufacturing, and office land uses may be acceptable in Zone 3 areas if special building designs and other measures are implemented.

The Army has recently supplemented the original 1978 guidelines to develop a more comprehensive Environmental Noise Management Program (ENMP). The ENMP program incorporates ICUZ evaluations as one component of the program. Other components of the EMP include programs for handling noise complaints and undertaking supplemental noise evaluations when warranted by the nature of discrete noise events. Criteria for evaluation of noise levels

have been expanded beyond the normal A-weighted Ldn descriptor to include the use of C-weighted Ldn values to characterize major blast noise sources and the use of peak unweighted decibel values to characterize small arms firing (Table 2).

More recent guidance for ENMP evaluations (U.S. Army 2002) notes that “average busy day” noise contours may be more appropriate than annual average noise contours for installations where activity levels vary significantly over the course of a year. In addition, the recent guidance recommends the use of A-weighted Ldn values for evaluating land use compatibility issues related to small arms ranges.

The Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine (CHPPM) assists Army installations in development of environmental noise management plans. In addition, CHPPM also undertakes special noise studies to evaluate noise problems associated with various types of noise sources. When investigating noise conditions related to weapons firing or ordnance detonations, CHPPM typically measures peak unweighted decibel levels and/or C-weighted SEL levels. Table 3 summarizes the noise criteria most often used by CHPPM when evaluating blast noise issues.

Executive Order 13045. Executive Order 13045 (issued on April 21, 1997) requires federal agencies to review their programs and actions in order to identify and assess environmental health risks and safety risks that might disproportionately affect children. The executive order notes that children may be disproportionately sensitive to environmental health and safety risks because:

- children’s neurological, immune, digestive, and other bodily systems are still developing;
- children consume more food and fluids in proportion to their body weight than do adults;
- children breathe more air in proportion to their body weight than do adults;
- children’s size and weight may diminish the degree of protection they receive from standard safety features; and
- children’s behavior patterns may make them more susceptible to accidents because they are less able to protect themselves.

Although noise is not expressly mentioned in the executive order, noise is a routine consideration in environmental health and safety programs.

TABLE 2. NOISE ZONES DEFINED IN ARMY REGULATION 200-1

NOISE ZONE	GENERAL NOISE SOURCES, A-WTD Ldn RANGE	SMALL ARMS, PEAK UNWEIGHTED dB RANGE	OTHER IMPULSE NOISE SOURCES, C-WTD Ldn RANGE	PERCENT OF POPULATION HIGHLY ANNOYED	ACCEPTABILITY FOR NOISE-SENSITIVE LAND USES
I	Up to 65 dBA	up to 87 dB Pk	up to 62 dBC	less than 15%	Acceptable
II	65 - 75 dBA	87 - 104 dB Pk	62 - 70 dBC	15% - 39%	Normally Unacceptable
III	over 75 dBA	over 104 dB Pk	over 70 dBC	over 39%	Unacceptable

Notes:

Noise levels from all sources should be evaluated in terms of annual averages of the identified noise metric.

Noise from transportation sources (aircraft and vehicles) and common industrial sources should be evaluated using A-weighted Ldn values.

Noise from small arms ranges should be evaluated using peak unweighted dB values until the Z-weighting standard is adopted, at which time peak Z-weighted decibel values should be used.

Noise from other impulsive sources (such as armor, artillery, and demolition activities) should be evaluated using C-weighted Ldn values.

Noise-sensitive land uses include housing, schools, and medical facilities.

Compatibility determinations for existing conditions and proposed actions should be supplemented by descriptions of projected noise increases and potential public reaction where:

- (1) the noise environment is determined by a few infrequent but very high level noise sources (such as blast events over 110 dBC SEL);
- (2) single event noise levels from the proposed action are 10 dB or more greater than existing levels;
- (3) where the A-weighted Ldn is between 60 and 65 dBA and the proposed action would increase the Ldn value by 3 dB or more;
- (4) where the A-weighted Ldn is above 65 dBA and the proposed action would increase the Ldn value by 1.5 dB or more.

Source:

Department of the Army. 1997. Army Regulation 200-1: Environmental Protection and Enhancement. Chapter 7: Environmental Noise Management Program.

TABLE 3. CHPPM BLAST NOISE ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

PREDICTED IMPULSE SOUND LEVEL		RISK OF COMPLAINT	RECOMMENDED ACTION
PEAK UNWEIGHTED dB LEVEL	C-WEIGHTED SEL VALUE		
less than 115 dB	less than 90 dBC	low risk of complaints	No restrictions
115 - 130 dB	90 - 105 dBC	moderate risk of complaints	Postpone non-critical tests if possible
130 - 140 dB	105 - 115 dBC	high risk of complaints; possiblility of damage	Postpone all but extremely important tests
over 140 dB	over 115 dBC	threshold for permanent hearing damage; high risk of physiological and structural damage claims	Postpone all explosive operations

Notes:

CHPPM normally uses peak unweighted dB measurements to investigate blast noise complaint issues.

For rapid-fire test events with major weapons, noise level criteria should be reduced by 15 dB.

C-weighted SEL values often are used to predict the potential for sleep disturbance.

Source:

U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine. 2001. Environmental Noise Management: An Orientation Handbook for Army Facilities. Page A-6.

State and Local Regulations. The State of Hawai'i has adopted statewide noise standards that apply to fixed noise sources, construction equipment, and similar sources. The noise standards are phrased as property line noise limits, and vary according to the zoning district of the impacted property. Separate noise standards have been established for non-impulse noise and impulse noise. The standards for non-impulse noise are summarized in Table 4. The standards for impulse noise are summarized in Table 5. All of the noise limits are specified as noise levels which can be exceeded no more than 10% of the time in any 20-minute period.

**TABLE 4. STATE OF HAWAII COMMUNITY NOISE STANDARDS
FOR NON-IMPULSE NOISE**

ZONING DISTRICT GROUP	EXAMPLE ZONES	DAYTIME NOISE LIMIT FOR NON-IMPULSE NOISE (7 a.m. to 10 p.m.)	NIGHTTIME NOISE LIMIT FOR NON-IMPULSE NOISE (10 p.m. to 7 a.m.)
CLASS A	Residential Conservation Preservation Open Space Public Space	L10 less than or equal to 55 dBA during any 20-minute period	L10 less than or equal to 45 dBA during any 20-minute period
CLASS B	Multi-Family Dwellings Apartments Business Commercial Hotel Resort	L10 less than or equal to 60 dBA during any 20-minute period	L10 less than or equal to 50 dBA during any 20-minute period
CLASS C	Agriculture Country Industrial	L10 less than or equal to 70 dBA during any 20-minute period	L10 less than or equal to 70 dBA during any 20-minute period

Notes:

L10 = noise level exceeded 10% of the time during the specified time interval.

Noise limits are based on the zoning district of the property affected by a noise source.

Class A, Class B, and Class C noise limits apply to any lands having zoning designations equivalent to the listed example zones.

For mixed zoning districts, the primary land use designation shall be used to determine the applicable noise limits.

Noise limits apply to any point at or beyond the property line of the noise source.

Noise sources covered by these noise limits include stationary noise sources and equipment used for agricultural, construction, or industrial activities.

Compliance with the non-impulse noise limits shall be based on A-weighted noise level measurements made with the instrument in the slow response setting (1 second integration).

Source: Hawaii's Administrative Rules, Title 11, Chapter 46.

**TABLE 5. STATE OF HAWAI'I COMMUNITY NOISE STANDARDS
FOR IMPULSE NOISE**

ZONING DISTRICT GROUP	EXAMPLE ZONES	DAYTIME NOISE LIMIT FOR IMPULSE NOISE (7 a.m. to 10 p.m.)	NIGHTTIME NOISE LIMIT FOR IMPULSE NOISE (10 p.m. to 7 a.m.)
CLASS A	Residential Conservation Preservation Open Space Public Space	L10 less than or equal to 65 dBA during any 20-minute period	L10 less than or equal to 55 dBA during any 20-minute period
CLASS B	Multi-Family Dwellings Apartments Business Commercial Hotel Resort	L10 less than or equal to 70 dBA during any 20-minute period	L10 less than or equal to 60 dBA during any 20-minute period
CLASS C	Agriculture Country Industrial	L10 less than or equal to 80 dBA during any 20-minute period	L10 less than or equal to 80 dBA during any 20-minute period

Notes:

L10 = noise level exceeded 10% of the time during the specified time interval.

Noise limits are based on the zoning district of the property affected by a noise source.

Class A, Class B, and Class C noise limits apply to any lands having zoning designations equivalent to the listed example zones.

For mixed zoning districts, the primary land use designation shall be used to determine the applicable noise limits.

Noise limits apply to any point at or beyond the property line of the noise source.

Noise sources covered by these noise limits include stationary noise sources and equipment used for agricultural, construction, or industrial activities.

Compliance with the impulse noise limits shall be based on A-weighted noise level measurements made with the instrument in the fast response setting (125 millisecond integration).

Source: Hawai'i Administrative Rules, Title 11, Chapter 46.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AICUZ	Air Installation Compatible Use Zones
CHPPM	Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine
CNEL	Community Noise Equivalent Level
dB	Decibel
dBA	A-Weighted Decibel
dBc	C-Weighted Decibel
ENMP	Environmental Noise Management Program
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FICAN	Federal Interagency Committee on Aviation Noise (1993 – present)
FICON	Federal Interagency Committee on Noise (1990-1992)
FICUN	Federal Interagency Committee on Urban Noise (1979-1980)
Hz	Hertz
ICUZ	Installation Compatible Use Zones
Ld	Daytime Average Sound Level
Ldn	Day-Night Average Sound Level
Le	Evening Average Sound Level
Leq	Equivalent Average Sound Pressure Level (or Energy-Averaged Sound Level)
Lmax	Maximum Sound Pressure Level
Lmin	Minimum Sound Pressure Level
Ln	Nighttime Average Sound Level
Lpk	Instantaneous Peak Sound Pressure Level
Lx	Percentile Sound Pressure Level
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
SEL	Sound Exposure Level

GLOSSARY OF COMMON NOISE LEVEL DESCRIPTOR DESIGNATIONS

CNEL	<i>Community Noise Equivalent Level.</i> A 24-hour average noise level rating with a 5 dB penalty factor applied to evening noise levels and a 10 dB penalty factor applied to nighttime noise levels. Lden is a seldom-used alternative unit designation.
dB	<i>Decibel.</i> A generic term for measurement units based on the logarithm of the ratio between a measured value and a reference value. Decibel scales are most commonly associated with acoustics (using air pressure fluctuation data); but decibel scales sometimes are used for ground-borne vibrations or other types of measurements.
dBA	<i>A-Weighted Decibel.</i> A frequency-weighted decibel scale that approximates the relative sensitivity of human hearing to different frequency bands of audible sound.
dB C	<i>C-Weighted Decibel.</i> A frequency-weighted decibel scale that correlates well with the physical vibration response of buildings and other structures to airborne sound.
dB P	<i>Peak Unweighted Decibel (or Linear Peak Decibel) .</i> A unit designation for the peak unweighted decibel level. The peak unweighted decibel measurement sometimes is designated as LFpk (for flat-weighted peak level).
DNL	<i>Day-Night Average Sound Level.</i> A 24-hour average noise level rating with a 10 dB penalty factor applied to nighttime noise levels. Ldn is an alternative unit designation.
EPNL	<i>Effective Perceived Noise Level.</i> A complex weighted decibel scale used internationally for aircraft and aircraft engine noise certification requirements. EPNL values cannot be measured directly, but must be calculated from other data.
Hz	<i>Hertz.</i> A standard unit for describing acoustical frequencies measured as the number of air pressure fluctuation cycles per second. For most people, the audible range of acoustical frequencies is from 20 Hz to 20,000 Hz.
LAE	<i>Sound Exposure Level.</i> An alternative unit designation for SEL. Might be confused with A-weighted Leq, which sometimes is designated as LAeq
LAX	<i>Sound Exposure Level.</i> An alternative unit designation for SEL, but could be confused with the Lx designation for A-weighted measurements.

Ld	<i>Daytime Average Sound Level.</i> An Leq value based either on a 15-hour time period between 7:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. (used for Ldn calculation) or on a 12-hour time period between 7:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. (used for CNEL calculation). Also used for specifying noise limits in some local noise ordinances (time period may vary).
Ldn	<i>Day-Night Average Sound Level.</i> A 24-hour average noise level rating with a 10 dB penalty factor applied to nighttime noise levels. DNL is an alternative unit designation.
Ldnmr	<i>Onset Rate Adjusted Day-Night Average Sound Level.</i> A modified version of the Ldn descriptor that is used for evaluation of low altitude aircraft flight noise. Additional penalty factors of up to 11 dB are added to the basic Ldn calculation, with the precise value dependent on both the magnitude of noise level increase during a flyover event and the duration of the noise level rise from background noise levels to the maximum instantaneous noise level.
Le	<i>Evening Average Sound Level.</i> An Leq value based on a 3-hour time period between 7:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. (used primarily for CNEL calculation).
LE	<i>Sound Exposure Level.</i> An alternative unit designation for SEL, but easily confused with the Le descriptor.
Leq	<i>Equivalent Average Sound Pressure Level (or Energy-Averaged Sound Level).</i> The decibel level of a constant noise source that would have the same total acoustical energy over the same time interval as the actual time-varying noise condition being measured or estimated. Leq values must be associated with an explicit or implicit averaging time in order to have practical meaning. The use of A-weighted, C-weighted, or unweighted (flat) decibel units sometimes is indicated by LAeq, LCeq, or LFeq, respectively.
Lmax	<i>Maximum Sound Pressure Level.</i> The highest decibel level measured during a stated or implied monitoring period or noise event. The Lmax value recorded by a sound level meter depends on the time factor used for integration of instantaneous sound pressure level measurements. For most modern sound meters, this is 1 second when the instrument is set for the slow sampling rate and 1/8 second when the instrument is set for the fast sampling rate. The use of A-weighted, C-weighted, or unweighted (flat) decibel units sometimes is indicated by LAmx, LCmax, or LFmax, respectively.

Lmin	<i>Minimum Sound Pressure Level.</i> The lowest decibel level measured during a stated or implied monitoring period or noise event. The Lmin value recorded by a sound level meter depends on the time factor used for integration of instantaneous sound pressure level measurements. For most modern sound meters, this is 1 second when the instrument is set for the slow sampling rate and 1/8 second when the instrument is set for the fast sampling rate. The use of A-weighted, C-weighted, or unweighted (flat) decibel units sometimes is indicated by LAmin, LCmin, or LFmin, respectively.
Ln	<i>Nighttime Average Sound Level.</i> An Leq value based on a 9-hour time period between 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. (used for both Ldn and CNEL calculations). Also used for specifying noise limits in some local noise ordinances (time period may vary).
Lp	<i>Sound Pressure Level.</i> An alternative unit designation for SPL, but might be confused with the Lpk descriptor. Weighting system confusion with the dBP unit designation also is possible. The Lp or SPL designation typically is used for the current sound pressure level as displayed on an operating sound level meter.
Lpk	<i>Instantaneous Peak Sound Pressure Level.</i> The highest instantaneous decibel level detected during a monitoring interval. The reported value depends somewhat on the instrument detector setting (slow, fast, or impulse sampling rate). Some sound level meters allow the decibel weighting for the Lpk measurement to be set independently from the decibel weighting used for the normal time-integrated monitoring. Lpk will differ from Lmax when the instrument samples more frequently than the minimum integration time. For many modern sound level meters, the slow sampling rate is 8 readings per second and the fast sampling rate is either 16 or 32 readings per second. A separate impulse sampling rate also may be available (typically at the fast sampling rate but with a special detector that can track a noise level rise over time intervals as short as 20 to 60 microseconds (0.02 to 0.06 milliseconds). The use of A-weighted, C-weighted, or unweighted (flat) decibel units sometimes is indicated by LApk, LCpk, or LFpk, respectively.
Lx	<i>Percentile Sound Pressure Level.</i> The decibel level exceeded x percent of the time during a monitoring episode. Sometimes designated as Ln or Lnn, although those designations are easily confused with the nighttime average noise level descriptor used for Ldn and CNEL estimates.
Noy	<i>Noy.</i> A linear scale of perceived noisiness developed in connection with the PNL decibel weighting system. The noy scale is linear with respect to 40 dB PNL; consequently, a noise rated at 3 noy is perceived to be three times as noisy as a sound of 40 dB PNL.

Phon	<i>Phon.</i> A unit of equal perceived loudness for pure tones. Phon values are indexed to the unweighted decibel value for tones at 1000 Hz. The phon value for any given tone is based on the dB value of a 1000 Hz tone that has the same perceived loudness as the tone under consideration.
PNL	<i>Perceived Noise Level.</i> A decibel weighting system originally developed for evaluation of aircraft noise levels. In current practice, the PNL descriptor is used primarily as a step in the computation of EPNL values which are used for aircraft noise level certification purposes. PNL values sometimes are designated as PNdB. Lpn is a seldom-used alternative designation for PNL.
PNLT	<i>Tone-Corrected Perceived Noise Level.</i> A decibel weighting system originally developed for evaluation of aircraft noise levels by adjusting PNL values for the presence of dominant pure tones. In current practice, the PNLT descriptor is used primarily as a step in the computation of EPNL values which are used for aircraft noise level certification purposes.
OASPL	<i>Overall Sound Pressure Level.</i> This term is used in two different contexts. As a technical term, it is a composite unweighted decibel value based on measurements across a broad spectrum of acoustical frequencies. In more generic usage, it simply means a composite sound pressure level (typically an A-weighted level) that reflects the overall spectrum of acoustical frequencies associated with a given sound.
rms	<i>Root Mean Squared.</i> A mathematical calculation technique that determines the average of absolute deviations (whether positive or negative) from a reference or mean value. The numerical deviation from the reference value is squared to generate a positive numerical value; the mean of a sequence of such squared deviation values is then determined; and the square root of that mean value is then taken to provide the average of the numerical deviations. This is the technique used in sound level meter circuitry to measure physical air pressure fluctuations so that sound pressure levels can be calculated.
SEL	<i>Sound Exposure Level.</i> The SEL measure represents the cumulative (not average) sound exposure during a particular noise event, integrated with respect to a one-second time frame. SEL measurements are equivalent to the Leq value of a one-second noise event producing the same cumulative acoustic energy as the actual noise event being analyzed. In effect, an SEL measure "spreads" or "compresses" the noise event to fit a fixed one-second time interval. If the actual duration of the noise event is less than one second, the SEL value will be less than the Leq value for the event. If the duration of the noise event exceeds one second, the SEL value will exceed the Leq of the event. SEL values can have any specified decibel weighting. Blast noise SEL values frequently are given as C-weighted decibels. SEL values for sources such as aircraft flyover events or train passby events typically are given as A-weighted decibels.

SENEL	<i>Single Event Noise Exposure Level.</i> An older term identical to SEL, but implying the use of A-weighted decibels. In current practice, the SEL designation is used more often than the SENEL designation.
Sone	<i>Sone.</i> A linear scale of equal perceived loudness indexed to the perceived loudness of a 40 dB tone at 1000 Hz. The sone scale is linear with respect to a 40 dB tone at 1000 Hz; consequently, a noise rated at 3 sones is perceived to be three times as loud as a 40 dB tone at 1000 Hz.
SPL	<i>Sound Pressure Level.</i> A decibel level calculation based on the measurement of instantaneous pressure fluctuations over and under the prevailing barometric pressure. The root mean squared (rms) pressure measurements are converted to a pressure ratio using 20 micropascals as the reference pressure. The sound pressure level in decibels is calculated as 10 times the logarithm of the square of the pressure ratio. Most sound level meters integrate the SPL readings over minimum time intervals that depend on user-set detector sampling rates. Most sound level meters also allow the user to specify a decibel weighting for the SPL measurements. Modern sound level meters typically sample 8 times per second at a slow setting and 16 or 32 times per second at a fast setting. When set to the slow sampling setting, modern sound level meters average SPL readings over a 1 second interval and use those 1-second Leq values for other time period integrations. The basic data integration period will be 1/8 of a second when a fast sampling rate setting is used. SPL (Lp), Lmax, Lmin, and Lx data typically are based on the 1-second (slow response) or 1/8 second (fast response) Leq values.

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APPENDIX H-2

CONSTRUCTION NOISE ANALYSES

APPENDIX H2: CONSTRUCTION NOISE ANALYSES

This appendix provides a database of construction equipment noise generation estimates plus charts illustrating predicted noise levels in the vicinity of selected construction projects that are proposed under the Proposed Action or the RLA Alternative. The selected construction projects were chosen because of their relative proximity to noise sensitive land uses, the types of construction activity expected to occur, and the scale of the anticipated construction activity. Consequently, the illustrated noise levels for different construction activity phases provide a reasonable guide to noise levels expected during construction activities at the remaining construction projects.

The detailed spreadsheets documenting the construction noise analysis generally do not lend themselves to hard copy printing. Electronic versions of the spreadsheets can be made available on request.

CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT NOISE GENERATION DATABASE

LOOKUP CODE	ITEM	DEFAULT REFERENCE dBA LEVEL	REFERENCE DISTANCE (feet)	ABSORPTION COEFFICIENT (dB/100 meters)	GENERAL dB RANGE FOR EQUIPMENT	GSA NOISE LIMITS (dBA at 50 ft)	DEFAULT % OPERATING TIME IN ACTIVE HOURS	SHORT NAME FOR HEADERS
0	not used	0	0	0	0	0	0%	not used
1	Wheeled Dozer	85	50	0.75	75-95	80	85%	Wheeled Dozer
2	Tracked Dozer	85	50	0.75	75-95	80	85%	Tracked Dozer
3	Tracked Tractor	85	50	0.75	75-95	80	85%	Tracked Tractor
4	Wheeled Tractor	85	50	0.75	75-95	80	85%	Wheeled Tractor
5	Tracked Loader	80	50	0.50	73-85	79	75%	Tracked Loader
6	Wheeled Loader	80	50	0.50	73-85	79	75%	Wheeled Loader
7	Wheeled Backhoe-Loader	83	50	0.50	73-95	85	85%	Backhoe
8	Skid-Steer Loader (Bobcat)	80	50	0.50	73-85	79	75%	Bobcat
9	Trencher	83	50	0.50	73-95	nd	85%	Trencher
10	Medium Power Shovel/Excavator	85	50	0.75	75-95	nd	85%	M Power Shovel
11	Large Power Shovel/Excavator	87	50	0.75	75-95	nd	85%	Lg Power Shovel
12	Motor Grader	82	50	0.75	80-93	85	85%	Motor Grader
13	Scraper	85	50	0.75	80-93	88	85%	Scraper
14	Mobile Crane	82	50	0.50	75-88	83	65%	Mobile Crane
15	Side-Boom Tractor	82	50	0.50	75-88	83	65%	Side-Boom
16	Derrick Crane	87	50	0.75	86-88	88	75%	Derrick Crane
17	Forklift	80	50	0.50	73-85	nd	65%	Forklift
18	Off-Road Heavy Truck	85	50	0.32	80-95	91	25%	Off-Road Truck
19	Water Truck	80	50	0.50	75-90	91	65%	Water Truck
20	Street Sweeper	70	50	0.50	68-80	nd	35%	Street Sweeper
21	Roller/Compactor	73	50	0.45	65-75	nd	85%	Roller/Compactor
22	Concrete Pump	82	50	0.50	81-83	82	75%	Concrete Pump
23	Cement Mixer Truck	68	50	0.50	63-71	nd	75%	Cement Truck
24	Portable Cement/Mortar Mixer	82	50	0.50	75-88	85	90%	Portable Mixer
25	Concrete Finishers & Vibrators	75	50	0.50	69-81	76	85%	Vibrators
26	Asphalt Paver	87	50	0.75	87-89	89	100%	Asphalt Paver
27	Concrete Paver	87	50	0.75	87-89	89	100%	Concrete Paver
28	Asphalt Crusher	81	50	0.54	75-95	nd	65%	Asphalt Crusher
29	Pavement Breaker	82	50	0.66	75-90	nd	75%	Pavement Breaker
30	Bore/Drill Rig	87	50	0.66	81-98	nd	100%	Bore/Drill Rig
31	Pile Driver (Leq)	97	50	0.54	90-105	101	100%	Pile Driver, Leq
32	Pile Driver (Lpeak)	101	50	0.54	95-106	nd	100%	Pile Driver, Lpk
33	Portable Generator (generic)	78	50	0.66	70-85	78	100%	Generator
34	15 kW [20 HP] Generator (gas engine)	76	50	0.60	70-85	78	100%	Generator (20 hp)
35	60 kW [80 HP] Generator	81	50	0.81	70-85	78	100%	Generator (80 hp)
36	Compressor	81	50	0.66	75-86	81	100%	Compressor
37	Portable Pump	83	50	0.41	75-90	76	100%	Portable Pump
38	Jackhammer	90	50	1.36	80-100	88	75%	Jackhammer
39	Rock Drill	95	50	1.90	85-100	98	65%	Rock Drill
40	Electric Saw	80	50	0.46	73-82	78	25%	Electric Saw
41	Pneumatic Wrench	87	50	1.43	80-95	86	33%	Pneumatic Wrench
42	Chain Saw	87	50	0.75	75-100	nd	50%	Chain Saw
43	Wood Chipper	91	50	0.75	89-97	nd	65%	Wood Chipper
44	Riding Mower (small - medium size)	70	50	0.75	68-73	nd	90%	Riding Mower
45	Coal Stacker/Reclaimer	59	50	0.32	55-65	nd	100%	Stacker/Reclaimer
46	Belt Conveyor	55	50	0.32	50-65	nd	100%	Conveyor
47	Coal Car Dumping	63	50	0.55	60-70	nd	75%	Railcar Dumping
48	Railcar Coupling (Leq)	89	50	0.25	85-95	nd	50%	Car Coupling, Leq
49	Railcar Coupling (Lpeak)	97	50	0.25	90-105	nd	50%	Car Coupling, Lpk
50	High Pressure Steam Release	115	50	0.26	100-120	nd	10%	Steam Venting
51	Clamshell Dredge	82	50	0.75	75-90	nd	100%	Clamshell Dredge
52	Cutterhead (Suction) Dredge	89	50	0.75	85-95	nd	100%	Suction Dredge
53	Tugboat	82	50	0.75	80-90	nd	100%	Tugboat
54	Aircraft Auxiliary Power Unit (generator)	90	50	0.66	86-93	nd	100%	Aircraft APU
55	Gas Turbine Ground Power Unit (generator)	90	50	0.66	79-99	nd	100%	Turbine GPU
56	Gasoline Ground Power Unit (generator)	72	50	0.66	67-76	nd	100%	Piston GPU
57	Welder	70	50	0.50	nd	nd	75%	Welder
58	Concrete Saw	85	50	0.50	nd	nd	75%	Concrete Saw
59	Plate Compactor	75	50	0.75	nd	nd	75%	Plate Compactor

CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT NOISE GENERATION DATABASE

LOOKUP CODE	ITEM	DEFAULT REFERENCE dBA LEVEL	REFERENCE DISTANCE (feet)	ABSORPTION COEFFICIENT (dB/100 meters)	GENERAL dB RANGE FOR EQUIPMENT	GSA NOISE LIMITS (dBA at 50 ft)	DEFAULT % OPERATING TIME IN ACTIVE HOURS	SHORT NAME FOR HEADERS
60	Aerial Lift	75	50	0.50	nd	nd	65%	Aerial Lift
61	Belt Sander	70	50	0.75	nd	nd	65%	Belt Sander
62	Electric Hand Drill	74	50	0.75	nd	nd	50%	Power Drill
63	Paint Sprayer	81	50	0.75	nd	nd	75%	Paint Sprayer
64	Hammer Drill	90	50	1.40	nd	nd	65%	Hammer Drill
65	Pneumatic Percussion Drill	95	50	1.40	nd	nd	65%	Pneumatic Drill
66	Power Lawn Mower	66	50	0.75	nd	nd	90%	Lawn Mower
67	Mitre Saw	78	50	0.50	nd	nd	25%	Mitre Saw
68	Skill Saw	76	50	0.50	nd	nd	25%	Skill Saw
69	Tile Saw	77	50	0.50	nd	nd	25%	Tile Saw
70	Circular Sander	66	50	0.75	nd	nd	50%	Circular Sander
71	Router	71	50	0.50	nd	nd	25%	Router
72	Planer	70	50	0.50	nd	nd	35%	Planer
73	Table Saw	70	50	0.50	nd	nd	25%	Table Saw
95	placeholder row; insert added rows above	na	na	na	na	na	0%	not used

Notes: Available data indicate that some types of equipment frequently exceed noise limits adopted by GSA. Auxiliary power units and ground power units included as additional portable generator examples. APU's are typically 80 - 400 hp. Gas turbine GPU's are typically 200 - 600 hp. Piston (gasoline) GPU's are mostly in the smaller size ranges. Data for welders, concrete saws, plate compactors, and aerial lifts are a best guess based on comparison to other items.

Noise generation data for construction equipment comes from various sources, including:

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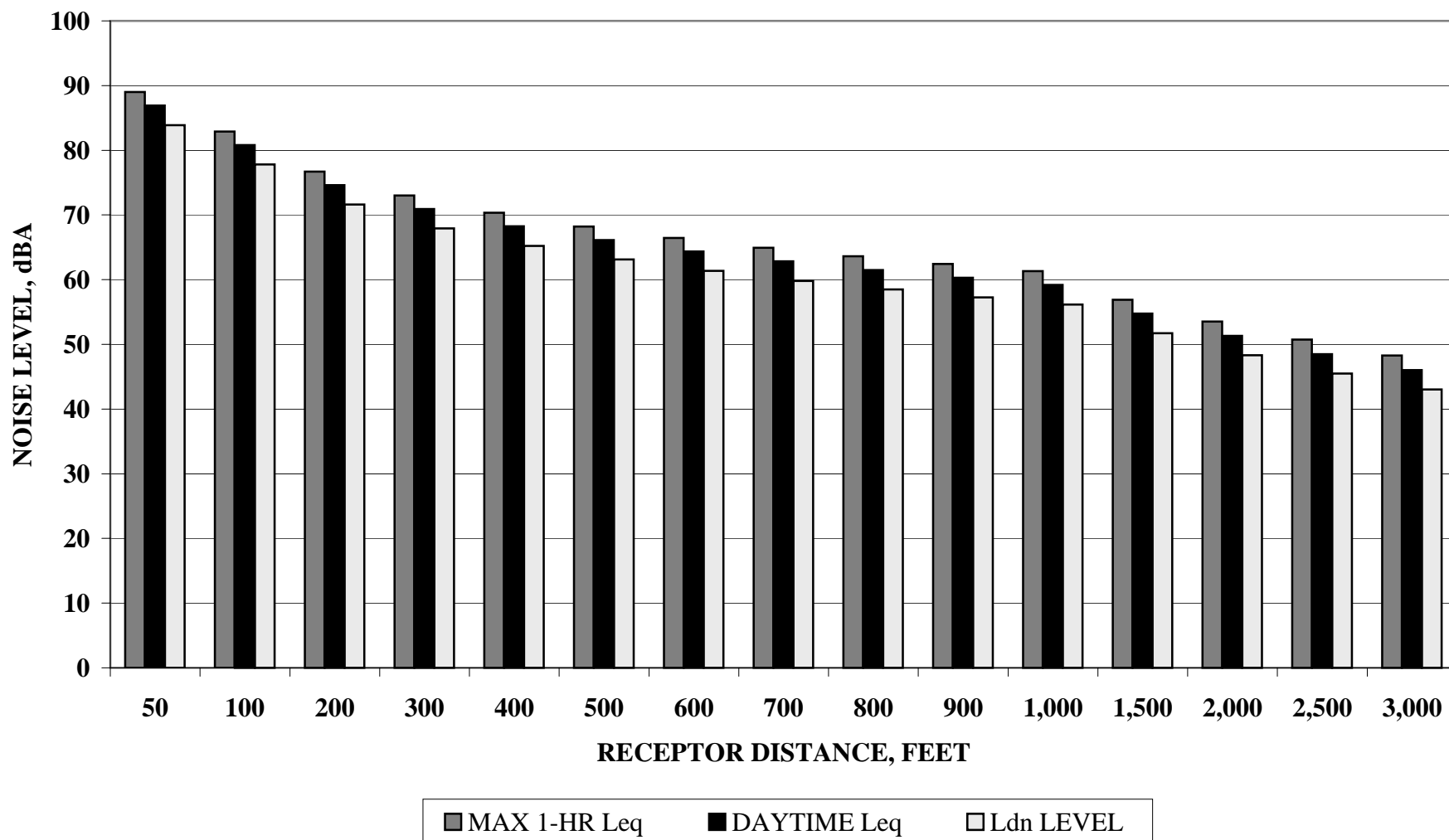
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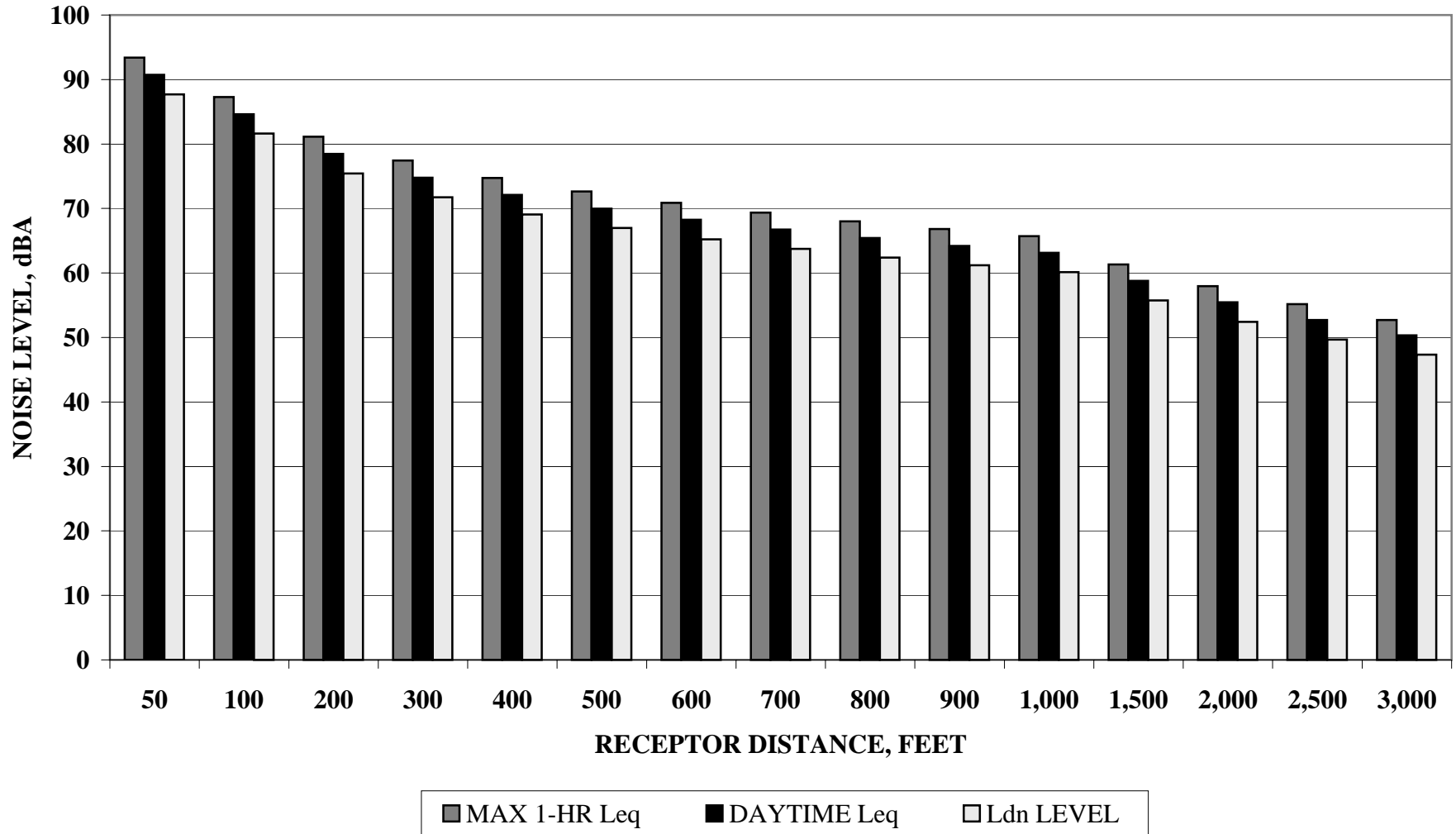
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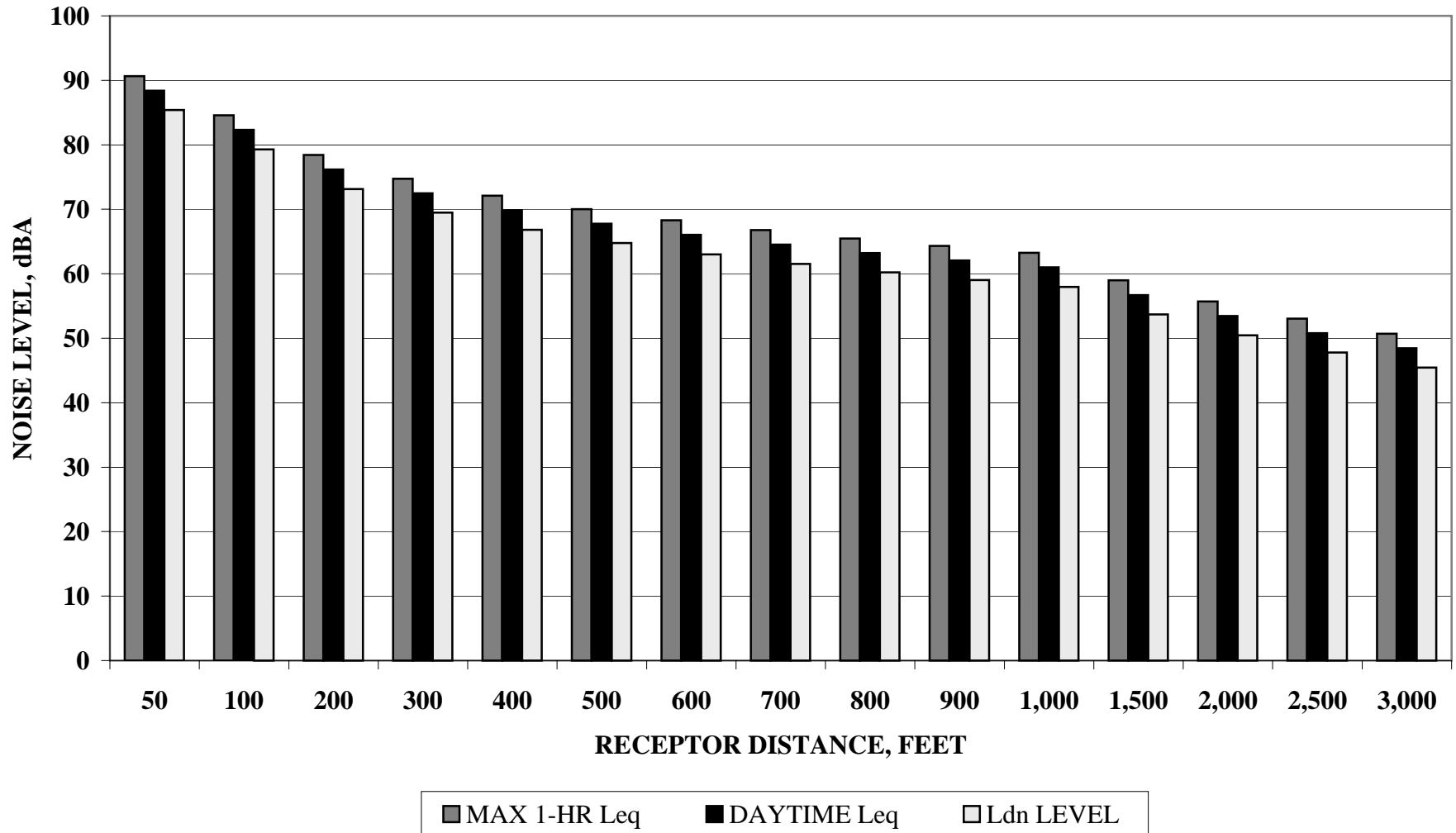
CONSTRUCTION NOISE IMPACTS FOR VIRTUAL FIGHTING FACILITY: SITE PREPARATION



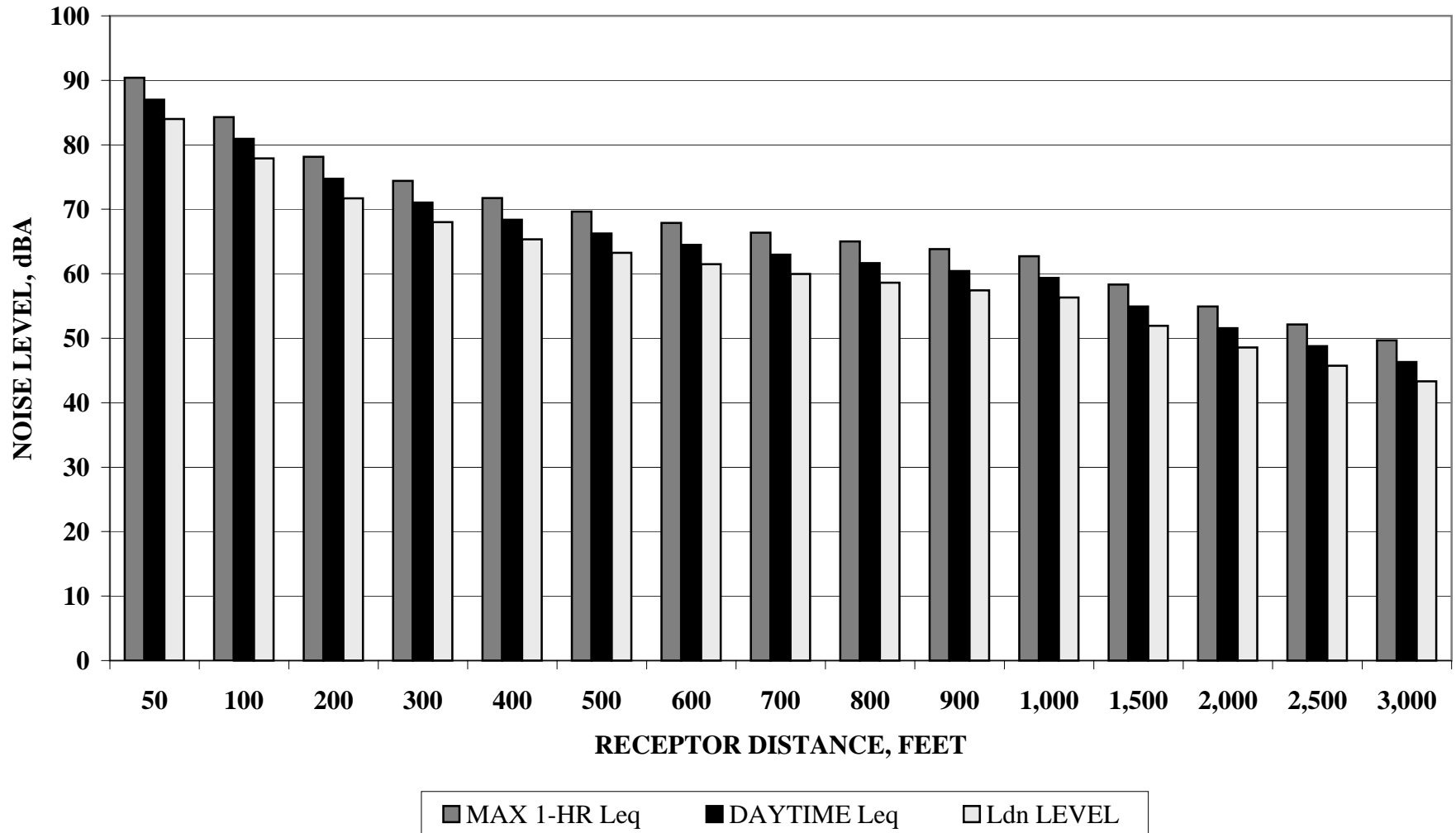
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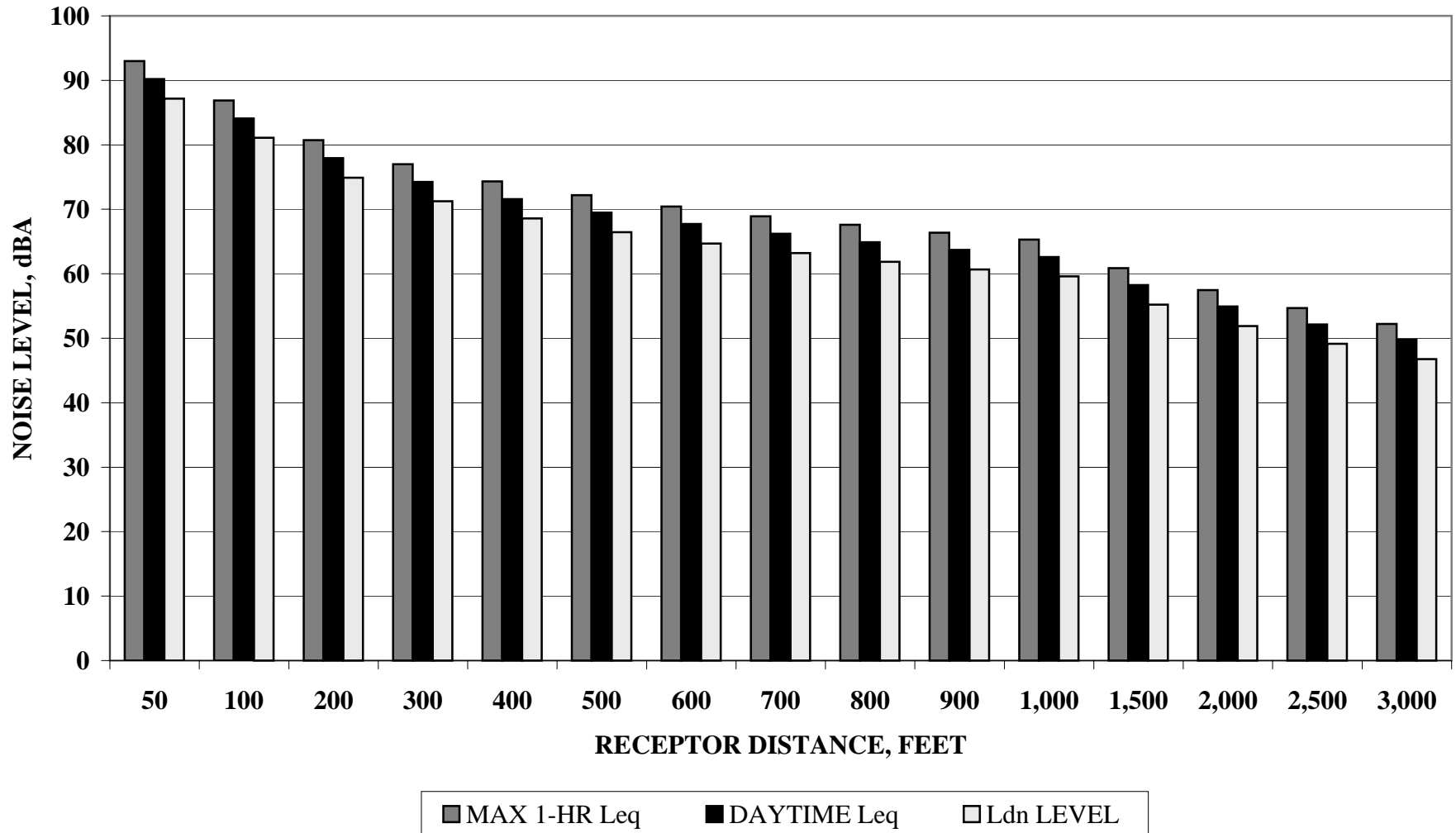
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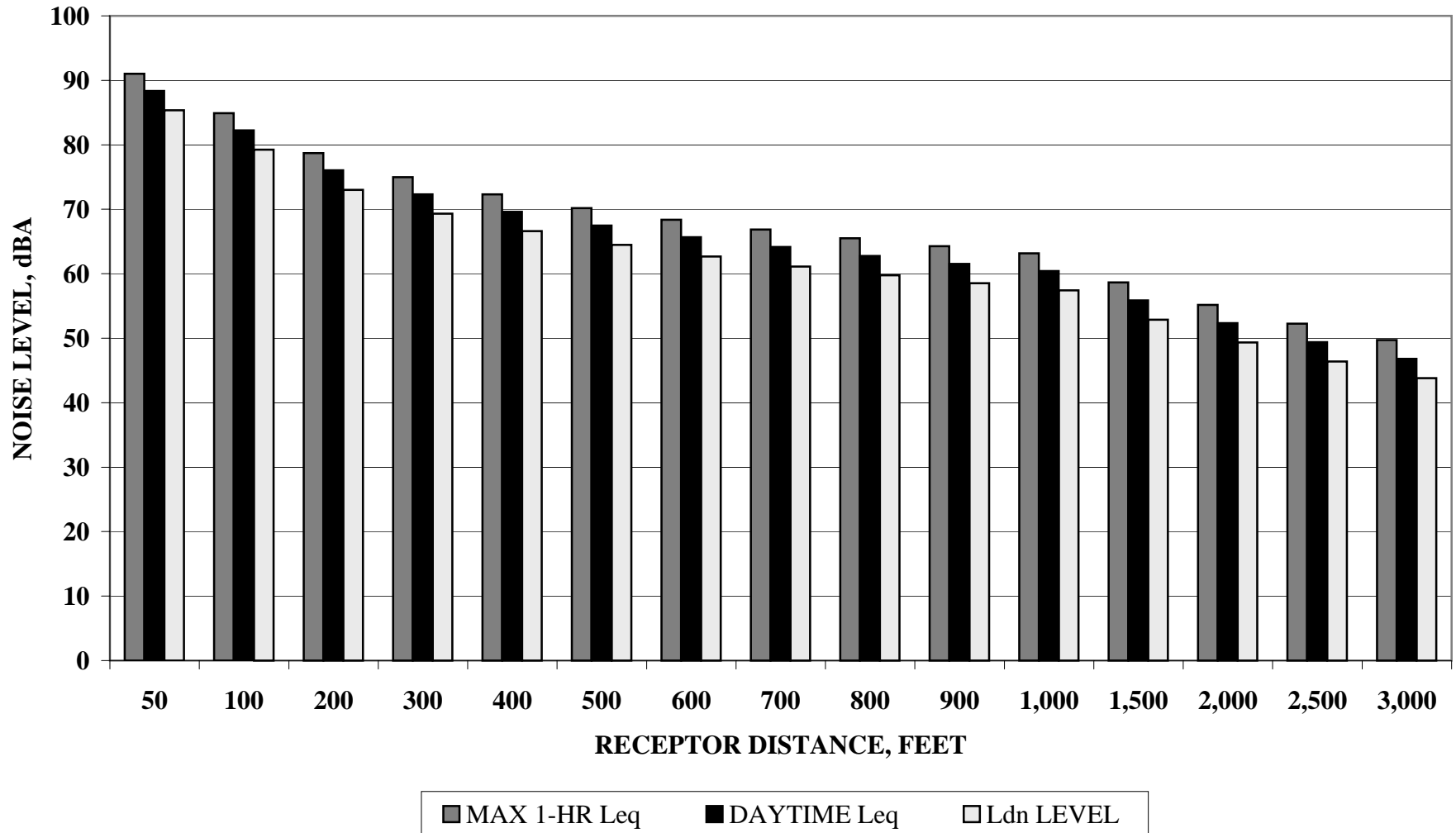
CONSTRUCTION NOISE IMPACTS FOR SCHOFIELD RANGE CONTROL BUILDING: SITE PREP & FOUNDATIONS



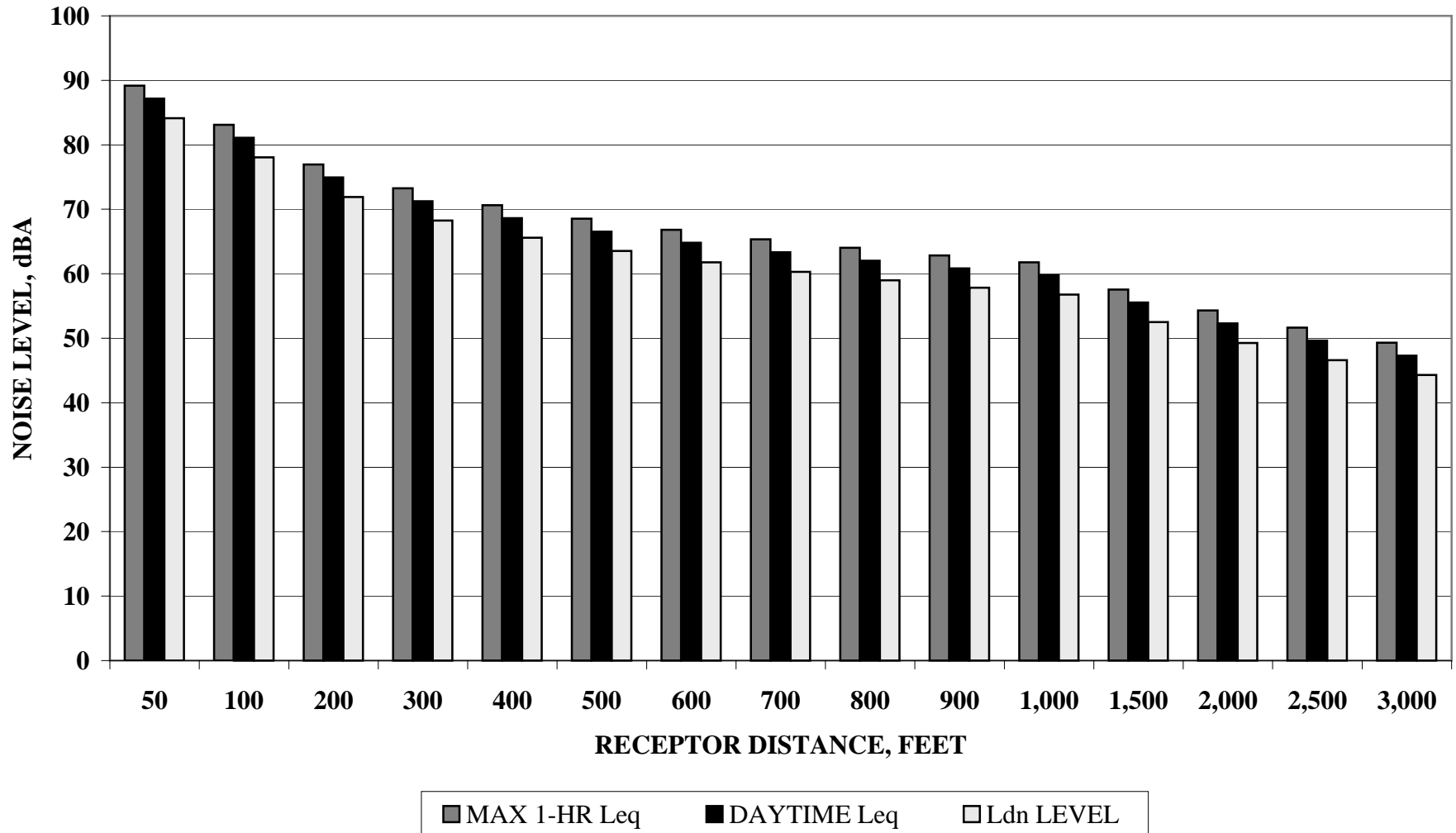
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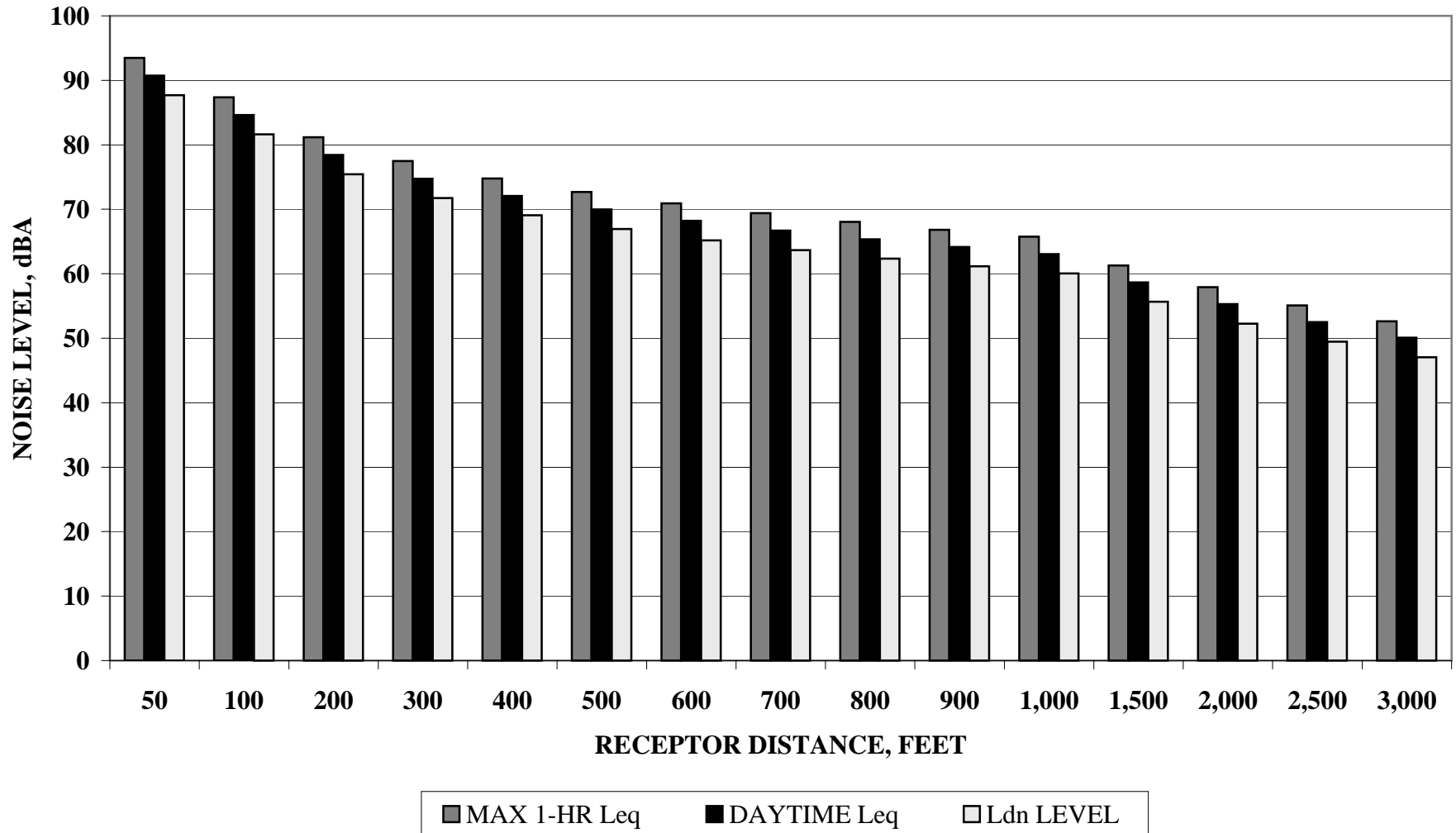
CONSTRUCTION NOISE IMPACTS FOR SCHOFIELD VEHICLE WASH FACILITY: SITE PREPARATION



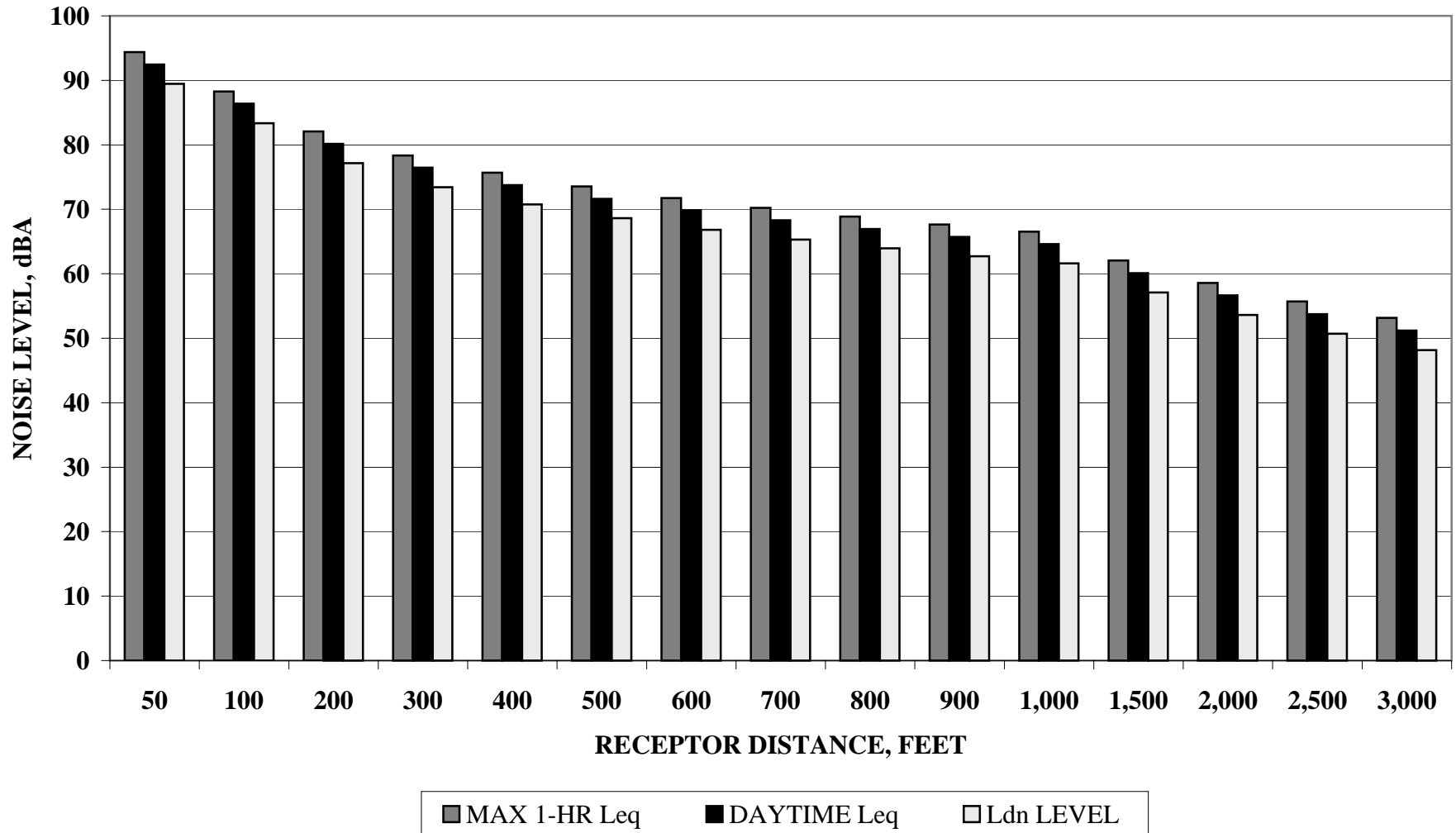
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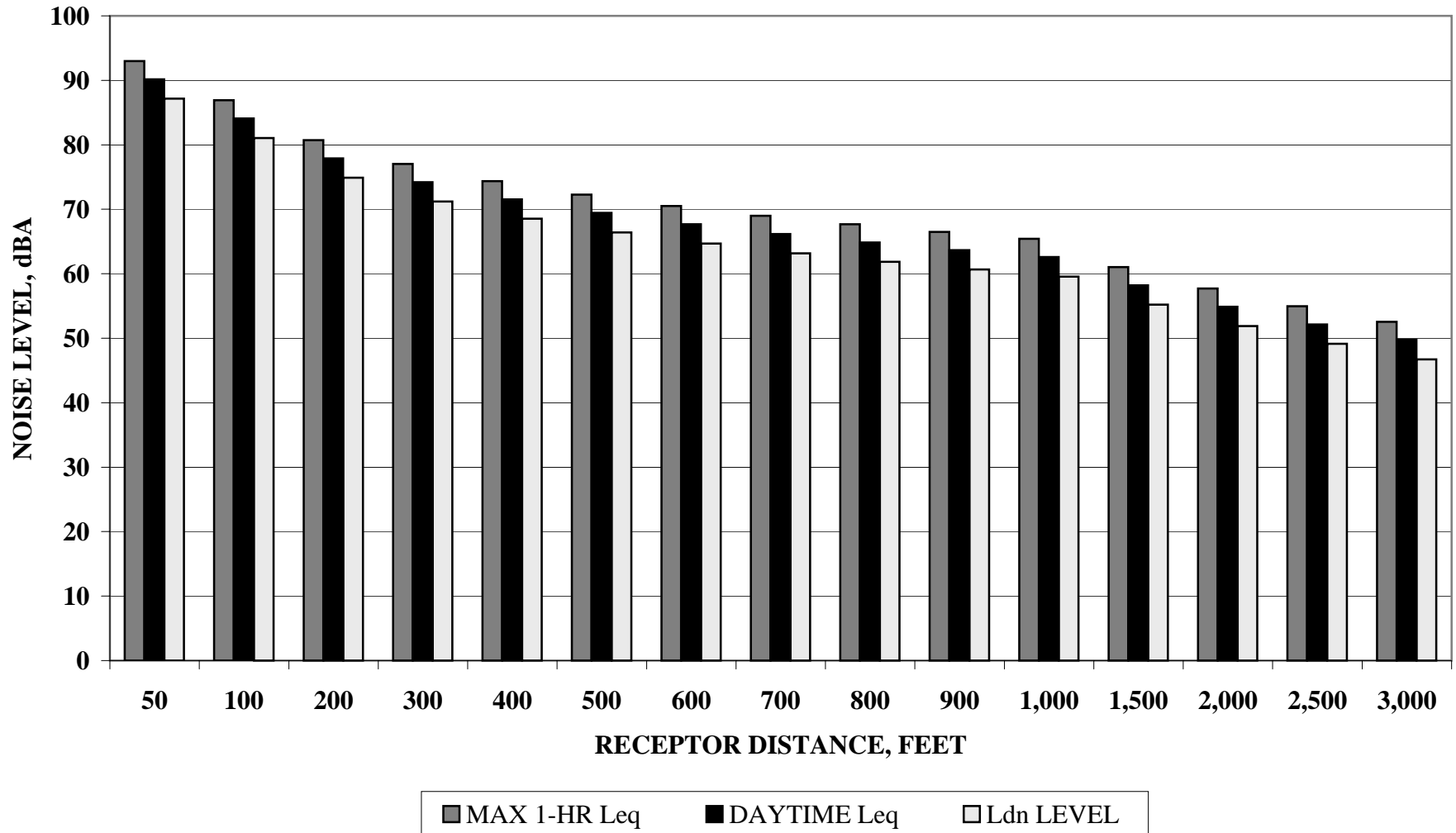
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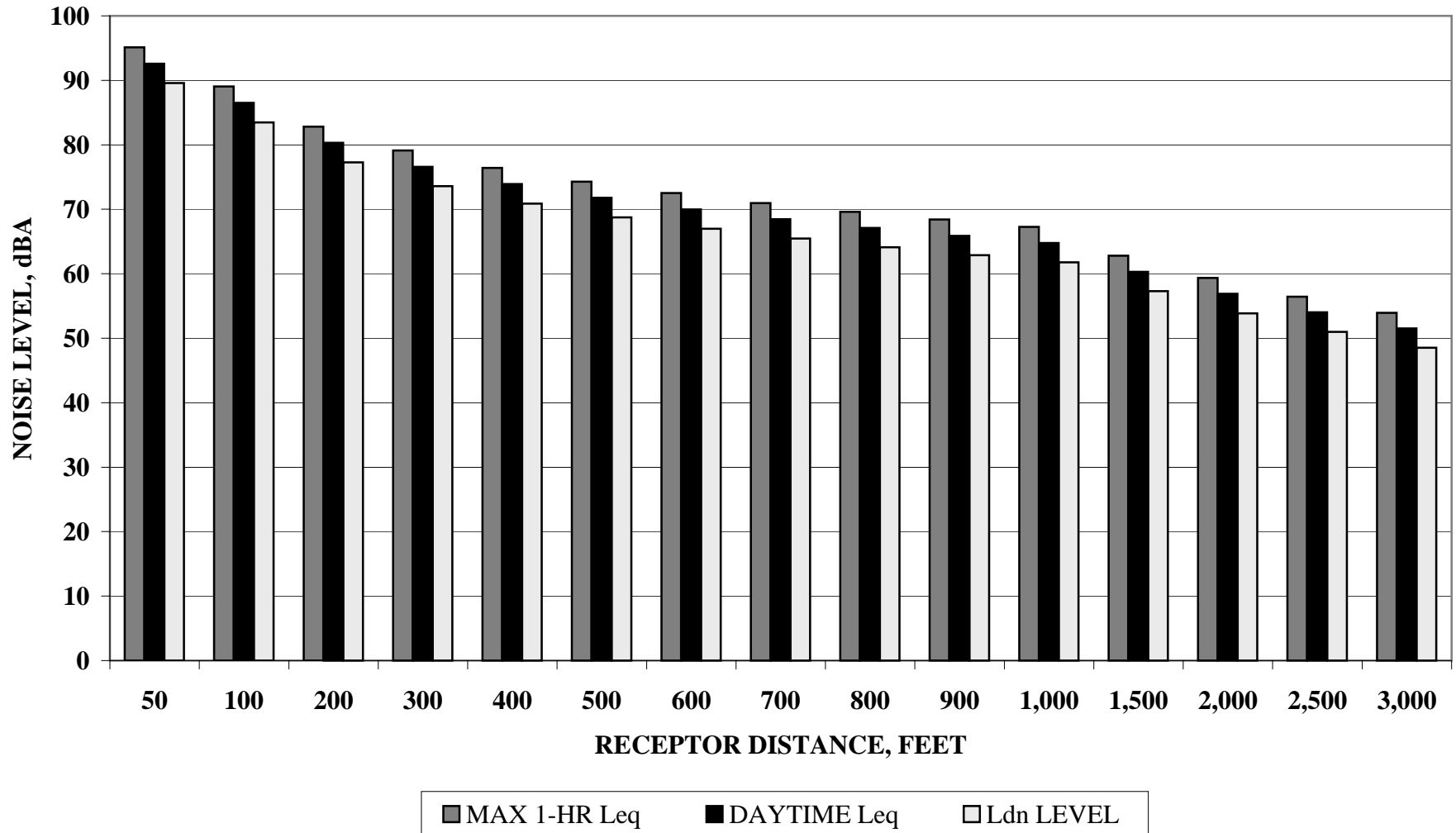
CONSTRUCTION NOISE IMPACTS FOR SCHOFIELD MOTOR POOL FACILITY: SITE PREPARATION



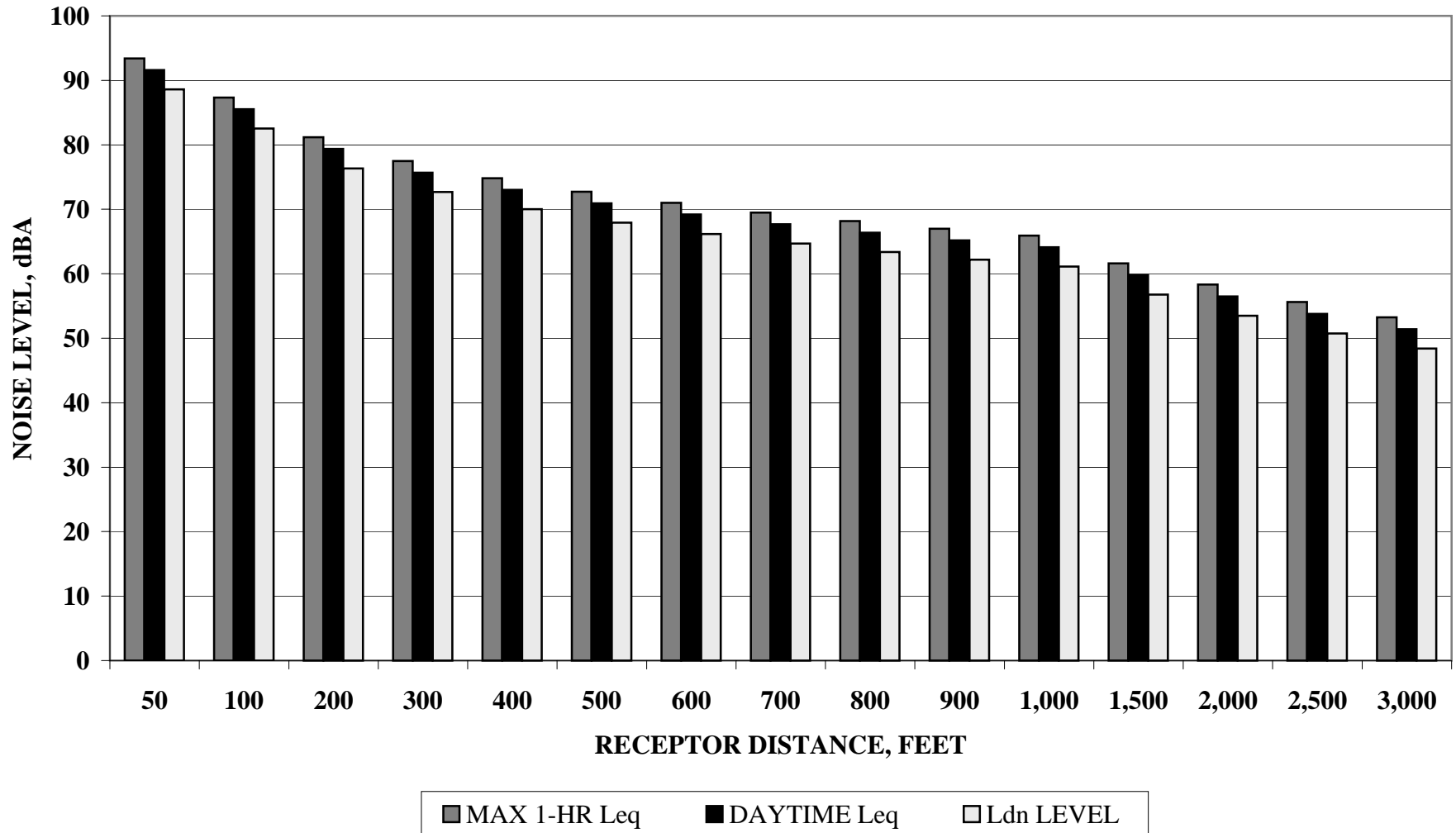
CONSTRUCTION NOISE IMPACTS FOR SCHOFIELD MOTOR POOL FACILITY: BUILDINGS, UTILITIES



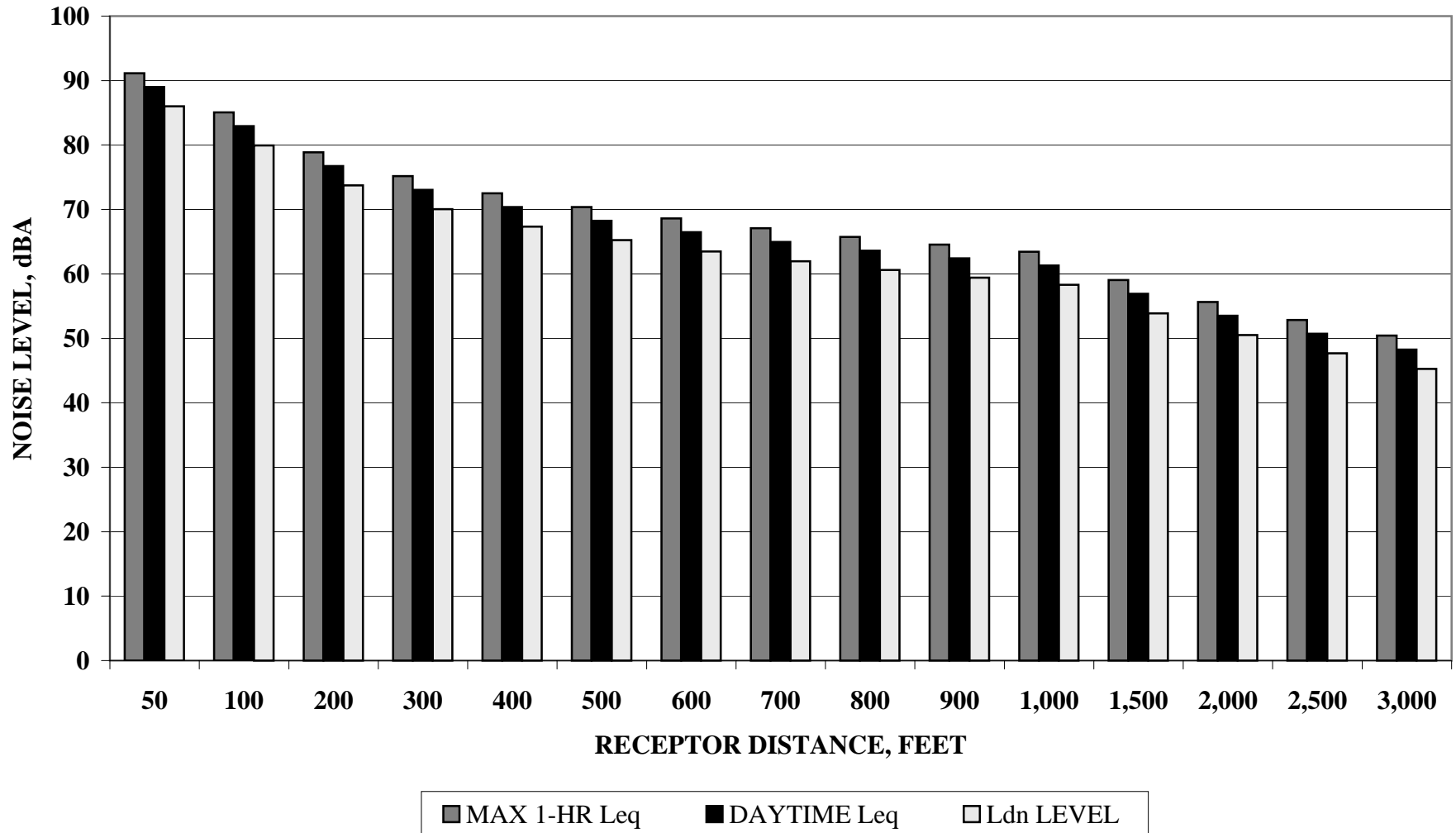
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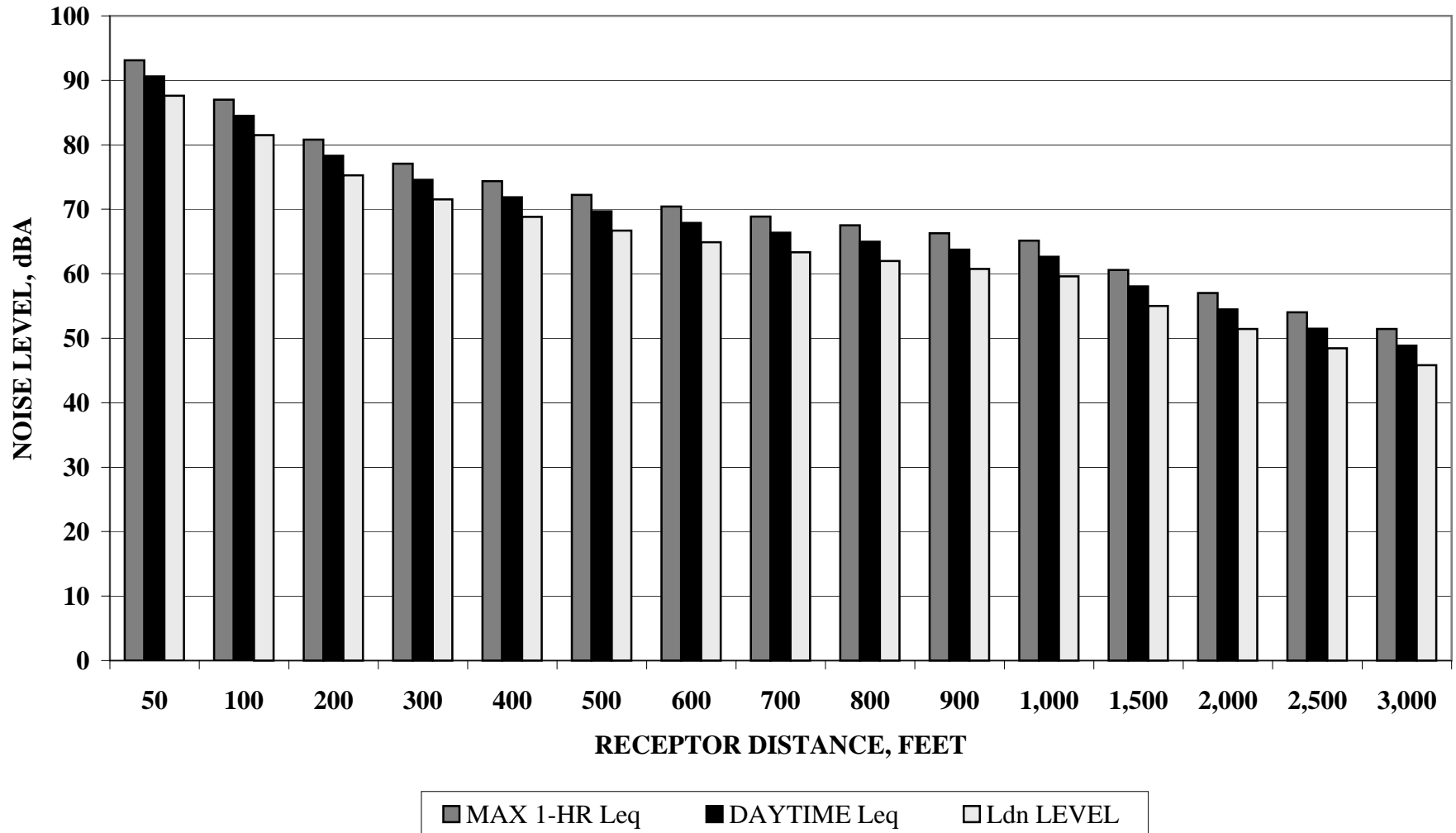
CONSTRUCTION NOISE IMPACTS FOR WHEELER AIRFIELD APRON UPGRADE: PAVEMENT REMOVAL



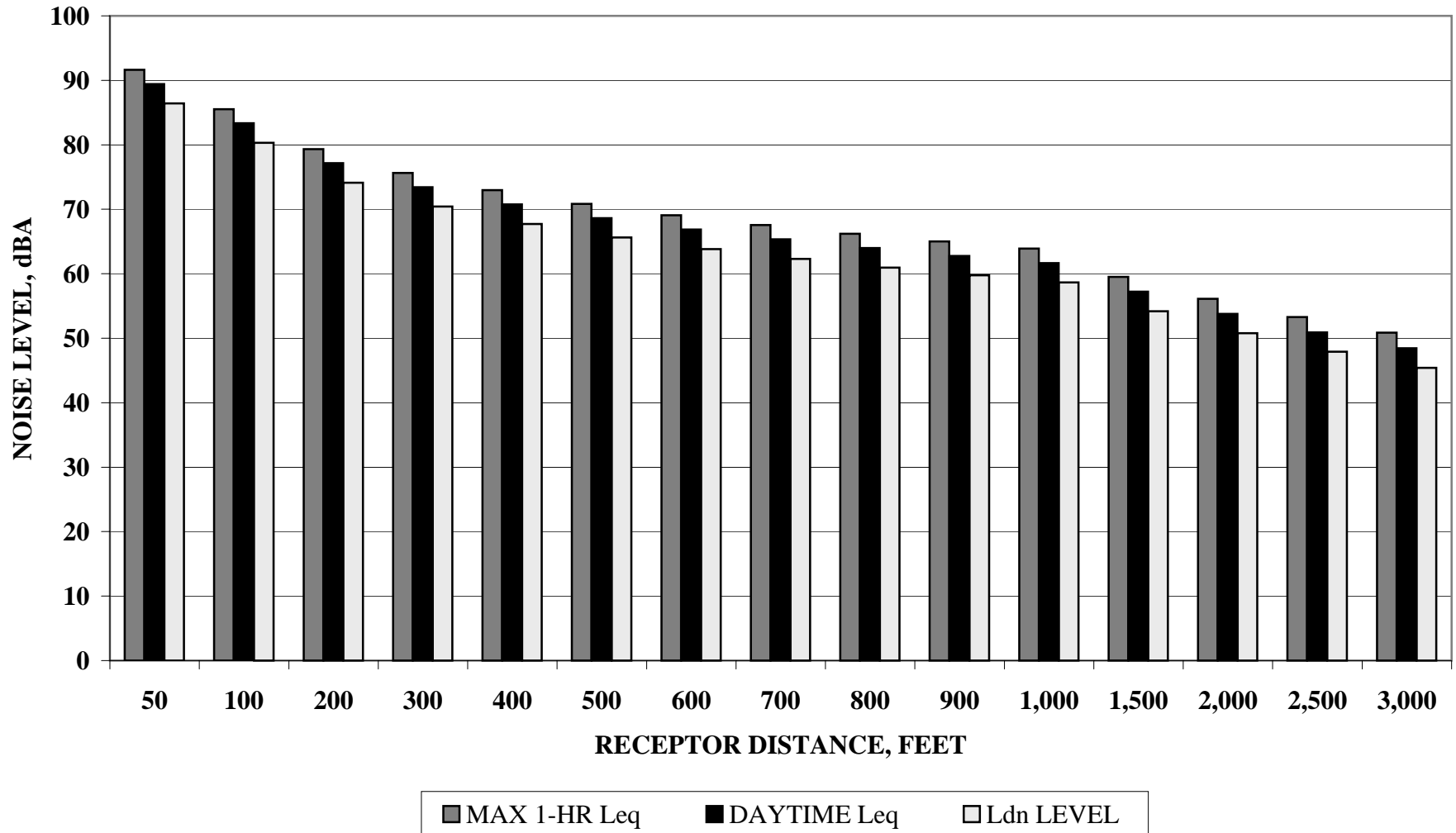
CONSTRUCTION NOISE IMPACTS FOR WHEELER AIRFIELD APRON UPGRADE: SITE PREPARATION



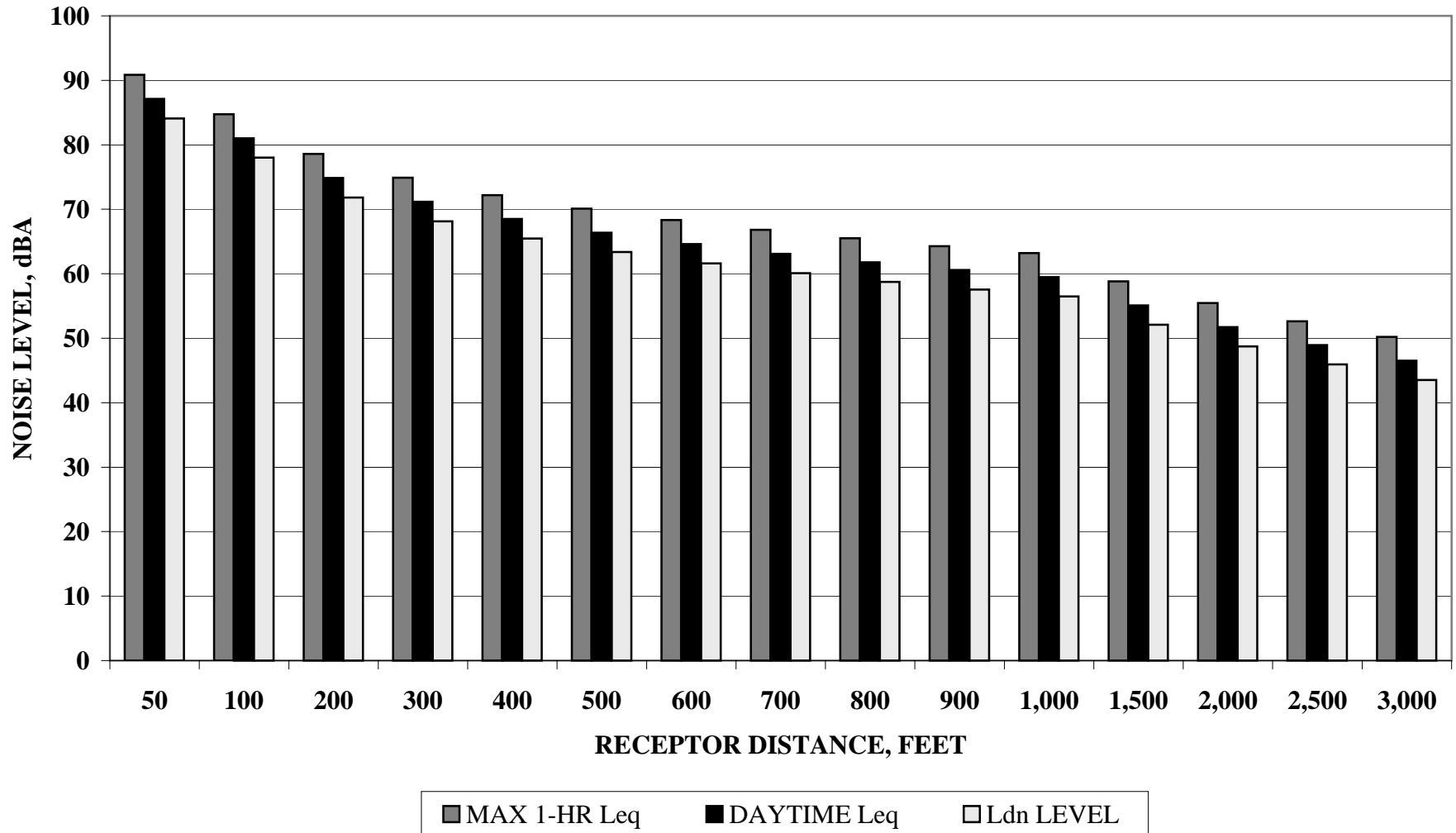
CONSTRUCTION NOISE IMPACTS FOR WHEELER AIRFIELD APRON UPGRADE: REPAVING



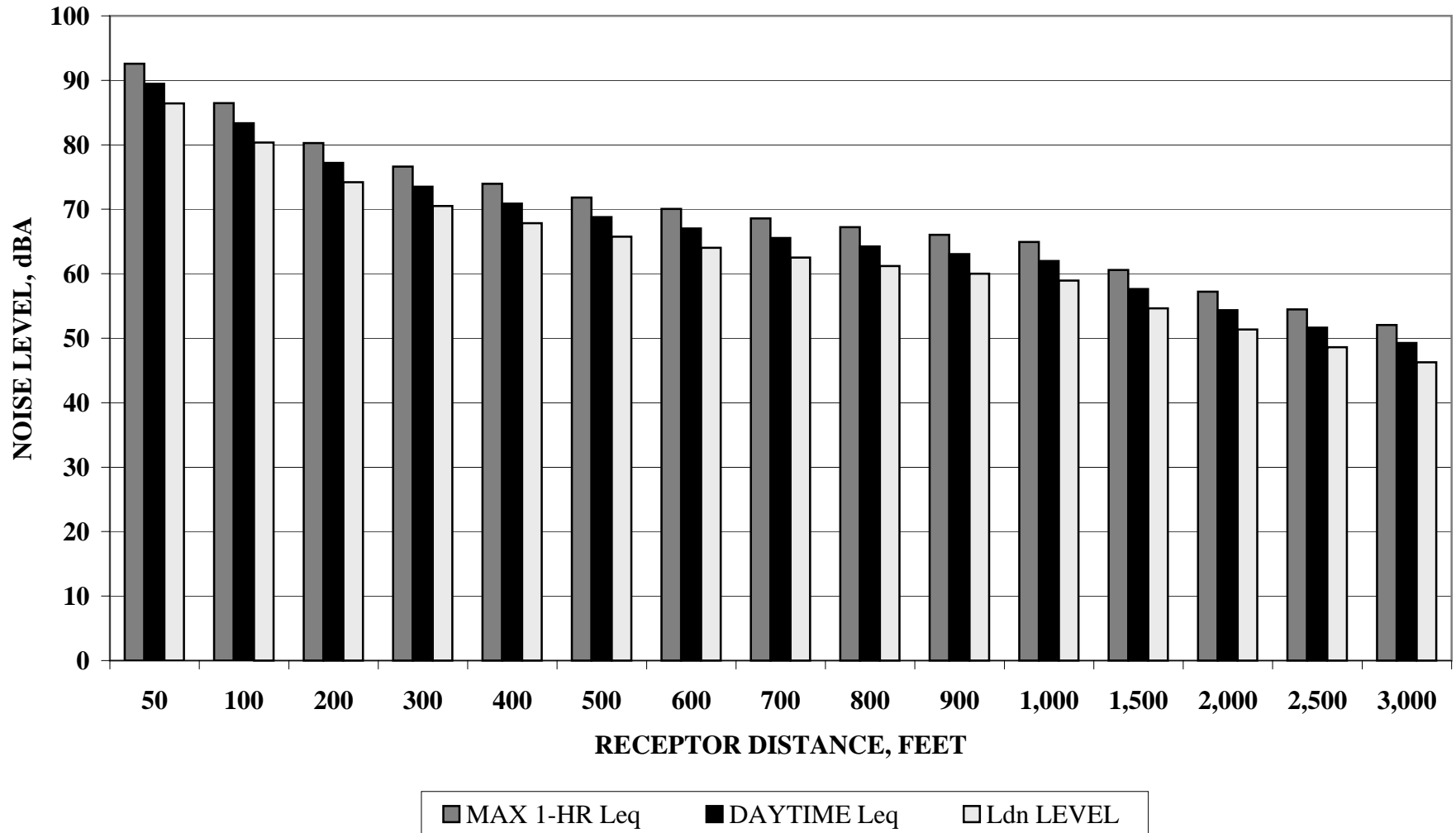
CONSTRUCTION NOISE IMPACTS FOR PTA RANGE MAINTENANCE FACILITY: BUILDING DEMOLITIONS



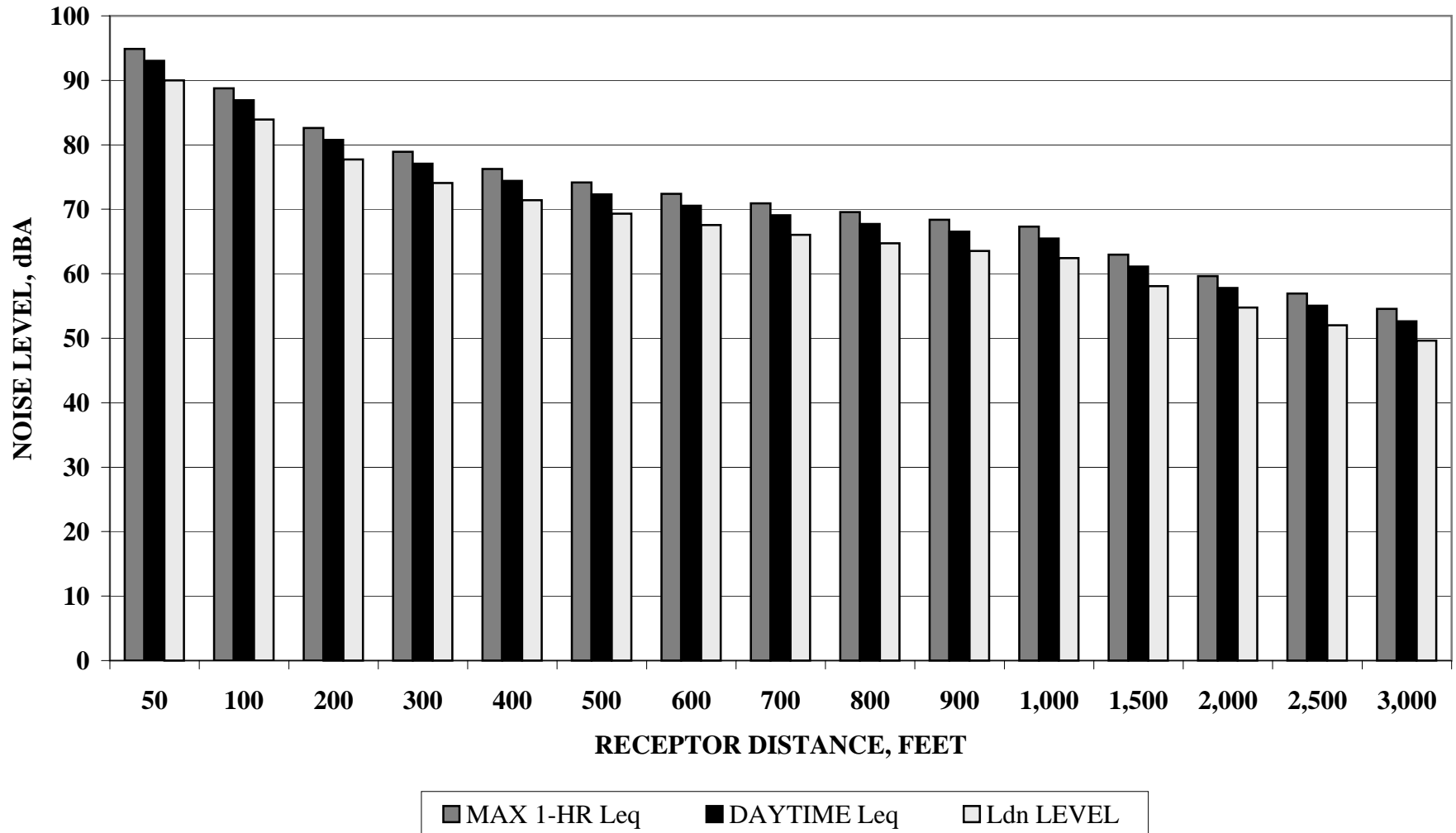
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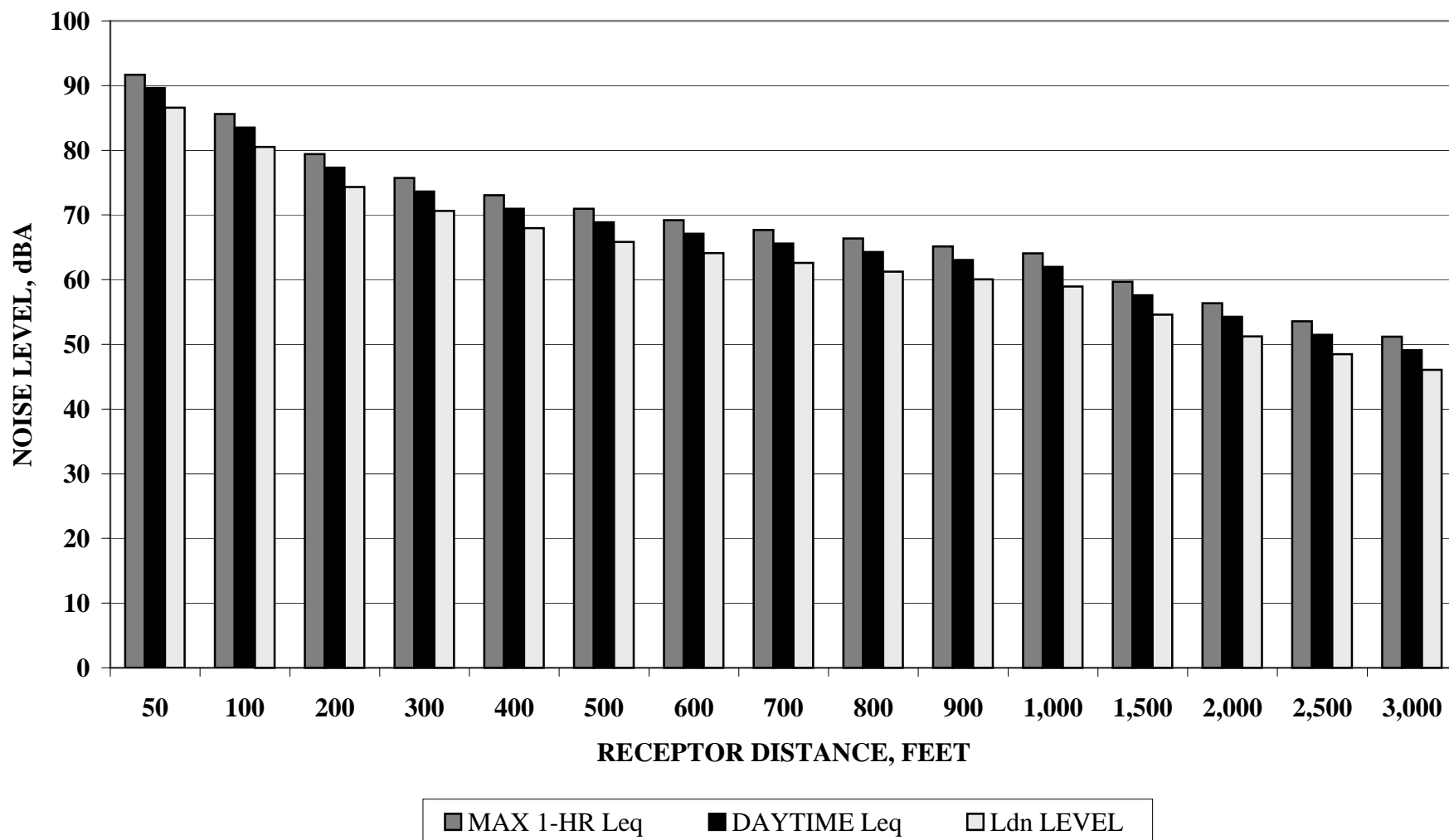
CONSTRUCTION NOISE IMPACTS FOR PTA RANGE MAINTENANCE FACILITY: BUILDING SHELLS & PAVING



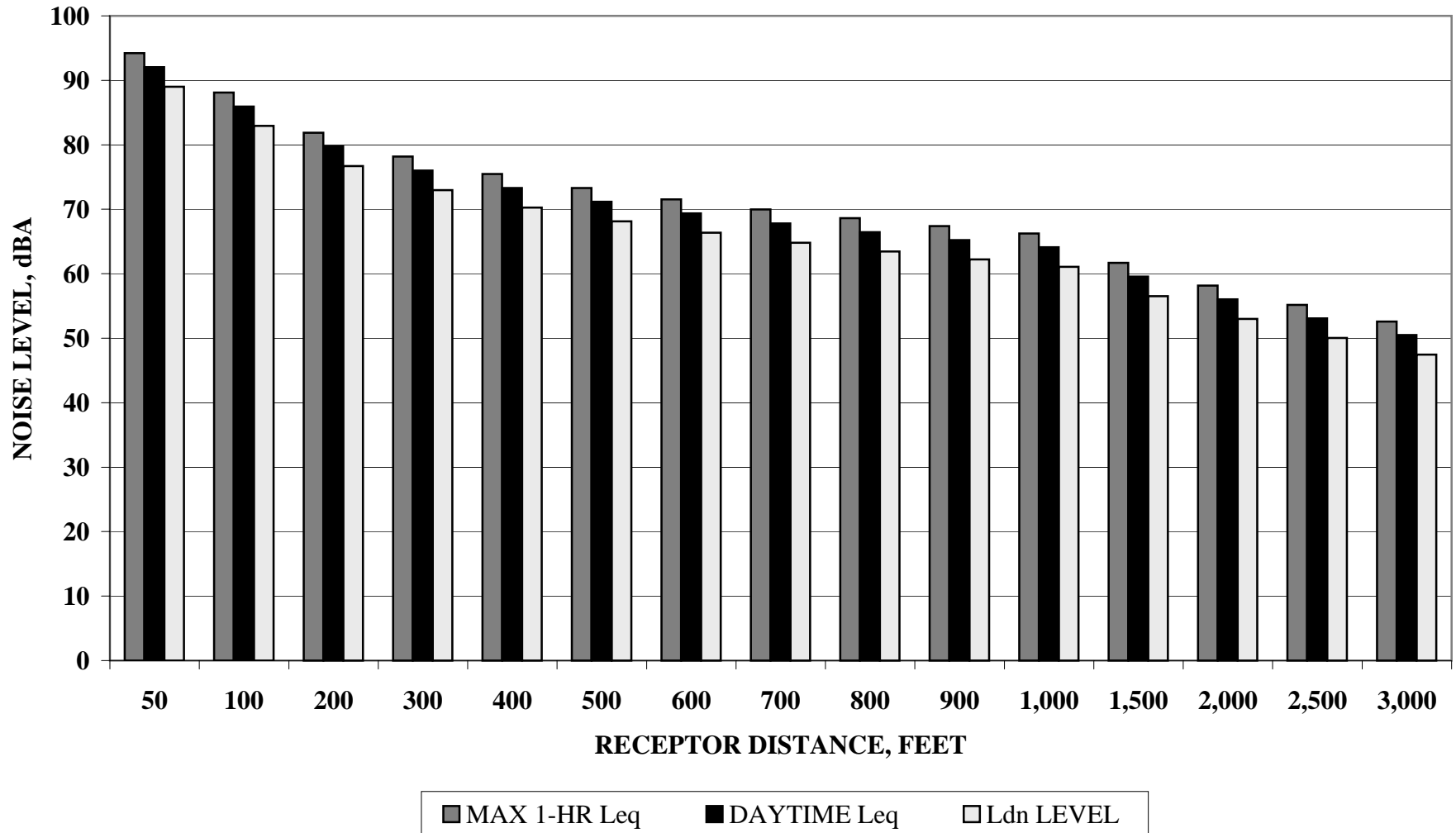
CONSTRUCTION NOISE IMPACTS FOR PTA BRADSHAW AIRFIELD UPGRADE: PAVEMENT REMOVAL



CONSTRUCTION NOISE IMPACTS FOR PTA BRADSHAW AIRFIELD UPGRADE: SITE PREPARATION

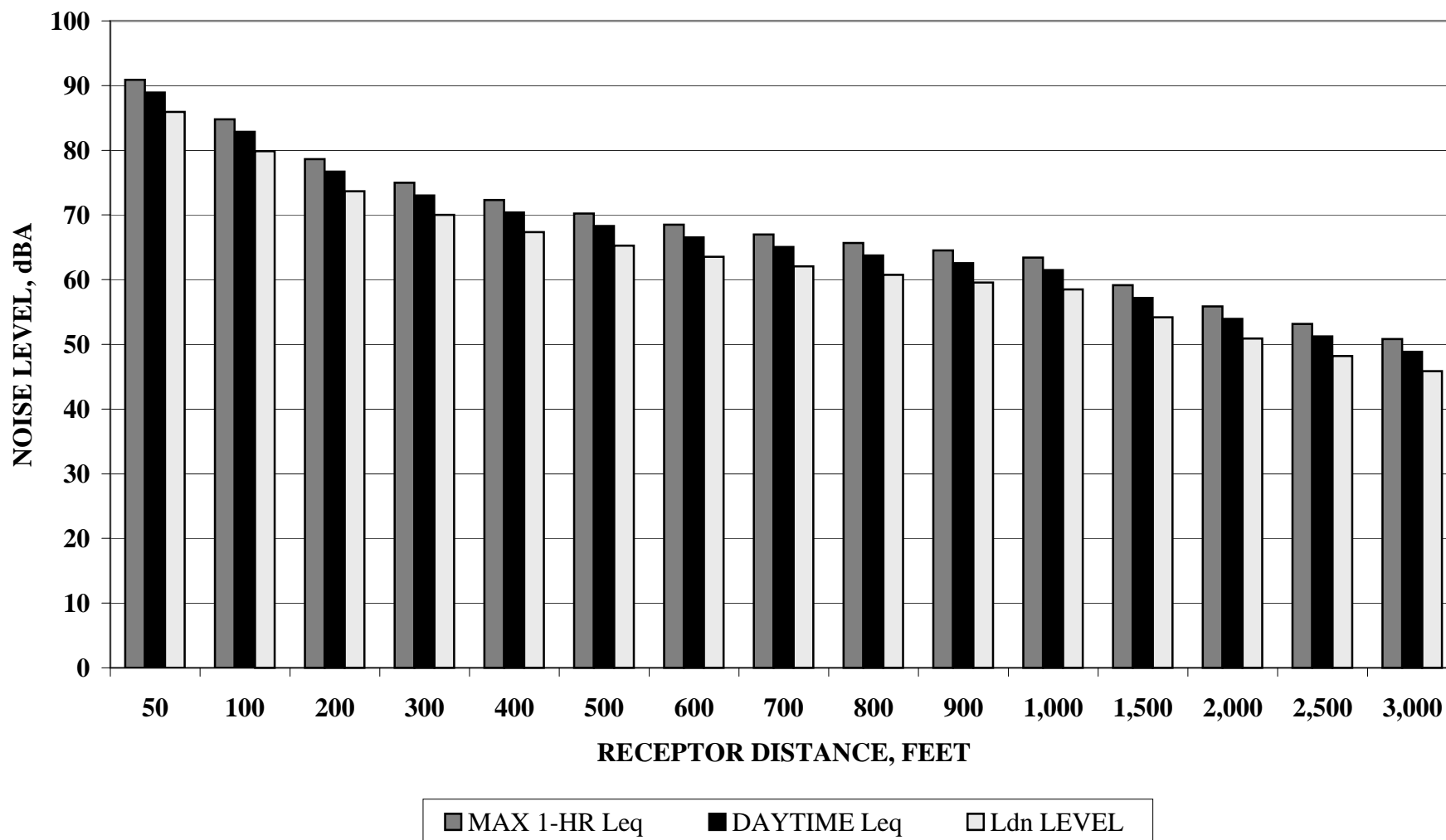


CONSTRUCTION NOISE IMPACTS FOR PTA BRADSHAW AIRFIELD UPGRADE: REPAVING



CONSTRUCTION NOISE IMPACTS FOR PTA

BRADSHAW AIRFIELD UPGRADE: BUILDING CONSTRUCTION



APPENDIX H-3

VEHICLE NOISE ESTIMATES

APPENDIX H3: VEHICLE NOISE ESTIMATES

This appendix summarizes vehicle noise generation estimates for various military and civilian vehicle types. In addition, the appendix provides summaries of vehicle noise levels expected during convoy travel along military vehicle trails or along unpaved roadways on military installations. The tables in this appendix supplement the vehicle noise charts presented in the text of the EIS.

The detailed spreadsheets documenting the noise calculations generally do not lend themselves to hard copy printing. Electronic versions of the spreadsheets can be made available on request.

COMPARISON OF MAXIMUM PASSBY NOISE ESTIMATES

SPEED, MPH	PEAK PASSBY dBA AT A DISTANCE OF 50 FEET							
	FHWA TRAFFIC NOISE PREDICTION MODEL					HEAVY CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT, DOZERS, TRUCKS	ESTIMATE FOR STYKER LAV	CERL DATA, BRADLEY FIGHTING VEHICLE
	AUTOS, PICKUPS, SUVs	2-AXLE HMMWV, LMTV	3-AXLE TRUCK: MTV	4-AXLE TRUCK: HEMTT	5+ AXLE TRUCK: HET, PLS			
12	47.0	62.8	75.5	76.9	76.9	85.0	83.0	88.8
15	50.7	65.3	77.0	78.2	78.2	85.0	84.0	
20	55.6	68.5	79.0	80.0	80.0	85.0	85.0	
25	59.4	71.0	80.5	81.3	81.3	85.0	86.0	89.3
30	62.4	73.0	81.8	82.4	82.8	85.0	87.0	93.7
35	65.0	74.7	82.9	83.3	84.1	85.0	88.0	
40	67.3	76.2	83.8	84.1	85.2	85.0	89.0	
45	69.3	77.5	84.6	84.8	86.1	85.0	90.0	
50	71.0	78.7	85.3	85.4	87.0	85.0	91.0	
55	72.6	79.7	86.0	86.0	87.8	85.0	92.0	
60	74.1	80.7	86.6	86.5	88.5	85.0		
65	75.5	81.6	87.1	87.0	89.2	85.0		
70	76.7	82.4	87.6	87.4	89.8	85.0		
75	77.9	83.2	88.1	87.8	90.3	85.0		

**TRAFFIC NOISE MODELING RESULTS,
HELEMANO TRAIL AND DILLINGHAM TRAIL**

RECEPTOR LOCATION	TRAFFIC NOISE LEVEL, dBA BY HOURLY TRAFFIC VOLUME			X-AXIS
	100	200	400	
50 FT FROM EDGE	69.3	72.3	75.3	50
100 FT FROM EDGE	65.3	68.3	71.4	100
150 FT FROM EDGE	62.9	65.9	68.9	150
200 FT FROM EDGE	61.1	64.1	67.1	200
300 FT FROM EDGE	58.5	61.5	64.6	300
400 FT FROM EDGE	56.7	59.7	62.7	400
500 FT FROM EDGE	55.2	58.2	61.2	500
600 FT FROM EDGE	54.0	57.0	60.0	600
700 FT FROM EDGE	52.9	56.0	59.0	700
800 FT FROM EDGE	52.0	55.0	58.0	800
900 FT FROM EDGE	51.2	54.2	57.2	900
1,000 FT FROM EDGE	50.5	53.5	56.5	1,000

Noise modeling used the FHWA Traffic Noise Prediction Model, assuming:

6,000 foot road segment length

21 foot road width (including shoulders)

100% heavy trucks

25 mph average vehicle speed

receptors perpendicular to mid-point of road segment

TRAFFIC NOISE MODELING RESULTS, POHAKULOA MILITARY VEHICLE TRAIL

RECEPTOR LOCATION	TRAFFIC NOISE LEVEL, dBA BY HOURLY TRAFFIC VOLUME			X-AXIS
	100	200	400	
50 FT FROM EDGE	68.9	71.9	74.9	50
100 FT FROM EDGE	65.1	68.1	71.1	100
150 FT FROM EDGE	62.7	65.7	68.7	150
200 FT FROM EDGE	61.0	64.0	67.0	200
300 FT FROM EDGE	58.4	61.5	64.5	300
400 FT FROM EDGE	56.6	59.6	62.6	400
500 FT FROM EDGE	55.1	58.2	61.2	500
600 FT FROM EDGE	53.9	56.9	60.0	600
700 FT FROM EDGE	52.9	55.9	58.9	700
800 FT FROM EDGE	52.0	55.0	58.0	800
900 FT FROM EDGE	51.2	54.2	57.2	900
1,000 FT FROM EDGE	50.4	53.4	56.4	1,000

Noise modeling used the FHWA Traffic Noise Prediction Model, assuming:

- 6,000 foot road segment length
- 30 foot road width (including shoulders)
- 100% heavy trucks
- 25 mph average vehicle speed
- receptors perpendicular to mid-point of road segment

APPENDIX H-4

AIRCRAFT NOISE EMISSION ESTIMATES

APPENDIX H4: AIRCRAFT NOISE ESTIMATES

This appendix provides a summary of expected 1-second maximum noise levels during flyover events by different types of aircraft and helicopters. The tabular data summary complements the flyover event noise level chart presented in the text of the EIS. In addition, this appendix presents the letter reports prepared by the Army summarizing noise data collected during evaluation of the Shadow 200 UAV.

The detailed spreadsheets documenting the noise calculations generally do not lend themselves to hard copy printing. Electronic versions of the spreadsheets can be made available on request.

ESTIMATED 1-SECOND L_{max} NOISE LEVELS FOR AIRCRAFT AND HELICOPTER FLYOVER EVENTS

SLANT DISTANCE, FEET	ESTIMATED MAXIMUM 1-SECOND AVERAGE FLYOVER EVENT NOISE LEVEL (dBA)									
	OH-58D 100 KNOTS	UH-60 100 KNOTS	CH-47D 100 KNOTS	CH-53D 100 KNOTS	CH-53E 100 KNOTS	AH-1G 100 KNOTS	AH-1W 100 KNOTS	C-130 180 KNOTS	C-17 230 KNOTS	SHADOW UAV
50	97.2	98.8	104.3	105.0	106.7	103.2	106.2	105.9	110.0	102.2
100	91.0	92.7	98.2	98.9	100.6	97.0	100.0	99.5	103.4	96.0
125	88.9	90.7	96.2	96.9	98.6	94.9	97.9	97.4	101.3	94.1
160	86.9	88.7	94.1	94.8	96.5	92.9	95.9	95.2	99.1	91.9
200	84.8	86.6	92.1	92.8	94.5	90.8	93.8	93.1	96.8	89.9
250	82.7	84.5	90.1	90.7	92.4	88.8	91.8	90.9	94.5	87.9
315	80.6	82.4	88.0	88.7	90.4	86.7	89.7	88.7	92.1	85.8
400	78.5	80.3	86.0	86.6	88.3	84.6	87.6	86.4	89.6	83.5
500	76.3	78.2	83.9	84.4	86.1	82.5	85.5	84.0	87.0	81.4
630	74.1	76.0	81.8	82.3	84.0	80.4	83.4	81.7	84.3	79.2
800	71.9	73.8	79.8	80.1	81.8	78.2	81.2	79.2	81.4	76.9
1,000	69.6	71.5	77.6	77.9	79.6	76.0	79.0	76.7	78.4	74.6
1,250	67.3	69.2	75.5	75.6	77.3	73.8	76.8	74.2	75.2	72.3
1,600	64.9	66.8	73.3	73.3	75.0	71.5	74.5	71.5	71.9	69.5
2,000	62.5	64.4	71.1	70.9	72.6	69.1	72.1	68.9	68.4	66.9
2,500	59.9	61.9	68.8	68.5	70.2	66.7	69.7	66.1	64.8	64.2
3,150	57.3	59.2	66.5	65.9	67.6	64.1	67.1	63.4	61.2	61.1
4,000	54.7	56.5	64.1	63.3	65.0	61.5	64.5	60.6	57.6	57.6
5,000	51.9	53.6	61.7	60.5	62.2	58.7	61.7	57.8	54.0	54.0
6,300	49.0	50.5	59.1	57.6	59.3	55.8	58.8	54.9	50.4	49.8
8,000	46.0	47.3	56.5	54.6	56.3	52.8	55.8	51.9	46.8	44.9
10,000	42.9	43.9	53.7	51.4	53.1	49.6	52.6	48.9	43.1	39.6
12,500	39.6	40.3	50.8	48.0	49.7	46.2	49.2	45.7	39.4	33.5
16,000	36.2	36.5	47.7	44.4	46.1	42.6	45.6	42.5	35.6	25.5
20,000	32.7	32.4	44.4	40.5	42.2	38.9	41.9	39.0	31.7	16.8
25,000	29.0	28.0	40.9	36.3	38.0	34.9	37.9	35.3	27.7	6.5

Notes:

The U.S. Air Force OMEGA10R noise model estimates SEL and L_{pk} noise levels for aircraft flyover events, but a 1-second L_{max} noise level is more representative of how people hear peak flyover event noise levels.

SEL and L_{pk} data from the OMEGA10R model were converted to estimated 1-second L_{max} values by simulating the time history of the flyover event using the SEL data for the reference distance of 315 feet as a control value.

The flyover simulation model divides the flyover event into 25 time intervals, with the duration of each interval dependent on aircraft flight speed and the assumed length of the audible flight track (2 nautical miles for both approach and departure segments).

The relatively low flight speed of helicopters required an adjustment to the maximum interval Leq value in order to estimate 1-second L_{max} noise levels from the 5.3-second interval Leq values.

For helicopters, the simulated maximum interval Leq value from the time history simulation was increased by 3.5 dBA when the difference between the maximum simulated noise level and the OMEGA10R instantaneous L_{pk} value exceeded 5 dBA.

For fixed wing aircraft, no adjustments were made to the simulated maximum noise level at 315 feet since simulated interval durations were between 2 and 3 seconds.

Estimated L_{max} values for distances other than 315 feet were scaled from the distance profile of L_{pk} values generated by the OMEGA10R model.

Estimated L_{max} values for 50 feet based on drop-off rate for the 100 to 200 foot distance range.

Noise levels for the twin engine CH-53D helicopter estimated as 1.76 dBA lower than the data available for the three engine CH-53E model.

Noise levels for the twin engine AH-1W helicopter estimated as 3 dBA higher than the data available for the single engine AH-1G model.

The estimated L_{max} values for the UAV were derived using a distance attenuation model applied to reported L_{max} data for the UAV engine at a high power setting.

Source: Tetra Tech analyses.

Sound Level Measurements on the Shadow Tactical Unmanned Aerial Vehicle: Fort Huachuca, AZ
(provided via e-mail from Roger K. Baker, UAVS Project Office, Redstone Arsenal, to John Gallup)

1. The measurements were taken on 10 Jan 01, during the approximate time period of 1615 hours until 1730 hours. The test was conducted at Rugge Hamilton Airfield at Fort Huachuca, AZ. The temperature during this time period varied from 51 degrees F and 54 degrees F. The relative humidity varied from 49 to 53 percent. The average wind speed during this time period varied from 6 to 9 miles per hour, with gusts of up to 12 miles per hour.

2. The sound level measurements were obtained with a Bruel and Kjaer type 2209 sound level meter with a type 1613 octave filter set, which were calibrated on 22 Jun 00.

3. The sound level measurements obtained were the following:

a. The distance from the TUAV to the location where the sound level was 85 dB(A), 103 dB(A), and 108 dB(A), at 90 degree increments from the direction in which the TUAV was pointed. The location at which these sound levels occurred was determined with the TUAV engine at low RPM and also at high RPM. Due to the limited amount of test time allotted for this test (one hour and fifteen minutes), the sound measurements were made at 90 degree increments around the TUAV, rather than the desired 45 degree increments. The sound level measurements were taken on a paved, level airstrip and the plane was repositioned at 90 degree increments in order to achieve the correct orientation between the TUAV and the sound measurement location.

b. At the operator position at a distance of 100 feet to the side of the TUAV (the operator controls are on a 100 foot cable), with the TUAV engine at low RPM, the decibel levels were measured at each of the octave frequency bands by use of the octave filter set on the sound level meter.

4. The following are the distances from the Shadow TUAV to the 85 dB(A) levels when the TUAV engine is at low RPMs.

Distance from nose of TUAV	62 ft 5 in
Distance from right wing of TUAV	64 ft 9 in
Distance from tail of TUAV	44 ft 8 in
Distance from left wing of TUAV	76 ft 9 in

5. The following are the distances from the Shadow TUAV to the 103 dB(A) levels when the TUAV engine is at low RPMs.

Distance from the nose of TUAV	5 ft
Distance from right wing of TUAV	11 ft 3 in
Distance from tail of TUAV	9 ft 4 in
Distance from left wing of TUAV	11 ft 3 in

6. The following are the distances from the Shadow TUAV to the 108 dB(A) levels when the TUAV engine is at low RPMs.

Distance from right wing of TUAV	8 ft
Distance from left wing of TUAV	7 ft 6 in

In the direction of the TUAV nose and tail, the location of the 108 dB(A) level is on top of the TUAV when the engine is at low RPM.

7. The following are the distances from the Shadow TUAV to the 85 dB(A) levels when the TUAV engine is at high RPMs.

Distance from nose of TUAV	276 ft
Distance from right wing of TUAV	338 ft
Distance from tail of TUAV	75 ft 2 in
Distance from left wing of TUAV	346 ft

8. The following are the distances from the Shadow TUAV to the 103 dB(A) levels when the TUAV engine is at high RPMs.

Distance from nose of TUAV	53 ft
Distance from right wing of TUAV	64 ft 6 in
Distance from tail. of TUAV	45 ft 3 in
Distance from left wing of TUAV	62 ft 2 in

9. The following are the distances from the Shadow TUAV to the 108 dB(A) levels when the TUAV engine is at high RPMs.

Distance from nose of TUAV	31 ft 7 in
Distance from right wing of TUAV	42 ft 8 in
Distance from tail of TUAV	23 ft 9 in
Distance from left wing of TUAV	37 ft 9 in

10. At the operator position, which is 100 feet to the side of the Shadow TUAV, the following are the dB levels measured at the octave frequency bands when the TUAV engine is at low RPMs. Also included is the linear (unweighted) dB level at this location under the same conditions. Most of the time that the Shadow TUAV operator is performing operations, the TUAV engine is at low RPMs.

31.5 hz	77 dB
63 hz	73 dB
125 hz	78 dB
250 hz	85 dB
500 hz	84 dB
1000 hz	75 dB
2000 hz	68 dB
4000 hz	70 dB
8000 hz	72 dB
16,000 hz	65 dB
31,500 hz	52 dB
Linear dB	89 dB

Sound Level Measurements on the Shadow Tactical Unmanned Aerial Vehicle: White Sands Missile Range, NM

(provided via e-mail from Roger K. Baker, UAVS Project Office, Redstone Arsenal, to John Gallup)

1. Objective

To assess the noise levels from the Shadow TUAV engine and the Ground Control Station (GCS) generator.

2. Criteria

For steady state noise levels, the hearing protection requirements are established through the Health Hazard Assessment process. The following guidelines should be used for steady state noise levels:

- a. Greater than or equal to 85 dB(A), but less than or equal to 103 dB(A), personnel must wear single protection.
- b. Greater than 103 dB(A), but less than or equal to 108 dB(A), personnel must wear earplugs and noise muffs or noise attenuating helmets in combination (that is, double hearing protection). Exception: If the operation requires the Kevlar infantryman's helmet and compatible noise muffs are not available, personnel must wear earplugs and comply with the time limits for daily noise exposure in table 6-2
- c. Greater than 108 dB(A), but less than or equal to 129 dB(A), personnel must wear double hearing protection and comply with the time limits on daily exposure in table 6-3. (Table 6-3 states that for dB(A) of 114 the time limit is 2 hours per day, for dB(A) of 117 the time limit is 1 hour per day, and for dB(A) of 120 the time limit is 30 minutes per day.)
- d. Greater than 129 dB(A), TSG must approve exposure. (Department of the Army Pamphlet 40-501, para 6-2b.

3. Test Procedures

- a. For the sound levels on the Shadow TUAV engine, measurements were taken on 20 August 2001 from 1120 until 1150 hours. The test was conducted at the helipad behind the Cox Range Control Building at White Sands Missile Range, NM. The temperature during this time was approximately 90 degrees F. The relative humidity was 28%. The wind direction was 150 degrees at 6.6 knots with a maximum of 14.8 knots.
- b. For the sound levels on the GCS generators (an Isuzu 10 KVA model 3LD1 and a Honda 2.5 KVA model CB 2500x) and on the inside of the GCS, measurements were

taken on 10 October 2001 from 1030 to 1100 hours. The test was conducted at the helipad behind the Cox Range Control Building at White Sands Missile Range NM. The temperature during this time was approximately 71 degrees F. The relative humidity was 32%. The wind direction was 074 degrees at 4 – 7 knots.

c. The sound measurements were taken with a Simpson type 884-2 sound level meter which was calibrated on 4 Apr 01.

4. Test Findings

a. The sound level measurements obtained from the Shadow engine were the following:

1. The distance from the TUAV to the location where the sound level was 85 dB(A), 103 dB (A), and 108 dB(A), at 45-degree increments from the direction in which the TUAV was pointed. The location at which these sound levels occurred was determined with the TUAV engine at 6600 RPM. The tests were conducted on a dirt field with natural desert vegetation. There was one 380 HMMWV directly to the right of the Shadow. The distance from the Shadow to the HMMWV was approximately 64' (to the door of the vehicle). This is the deployment configuration of the Shadow.

Direction	Distance to 108 dB(A)	Distance to 103 dB(A)	Distance to 85 dB(A)
South (Nose)	12' 5"	22'	106' 10"
Southwest (45 degrees between right wing and nose)	16' 5"	23' 5"	123' 6"
West (right wing)	25' 10"	40' 4"	163' 10"
Northwest (45 degrees between right wing and tail)	5' 10"	10' 10"	197' 5"
North (tail)	inside box	6' 2"	84' 6"
Northeast (45 degrees between tail and left wing)	27' 6"	41'	204' 2"
East (left wing)	21' 5"	36' 11"	174' 6"
Southeast (45 degrees between left wing and nose)	17' 7"	26' 9"	139' 10"

2. Measurements were also taken from the start up position of the crew chiefs and the operator position which is 75 feet from the side of the TUAV. The operator controls are on a 75-foot cable. The following are the measurements taken from the crew chiefs and operators positions.

Left crew chief	120 dB(A)
Right crew chief	116 dB(A)
Operator	94 dB(A)

b. The sound level measurements at crewman occupied locations inside the GCS with the Isuzu generator on and all fans on were 75 dB(A), with the door open or shut. The sound level measurements were obtained at the ear level height of seated and standing crewmen.

c. The sound level measurements of the Isuzu generator taken in three places instead of the usual eight. The generator is in a tunnel between the back of the vehicle cab and the front of the shelter on the curbside and the three places were at 45-degree increments to the right of the generator. Three feet to the right front of the generator the sound measurement was 85 dB(A). Five feet directly in front of the generator on the curbside of the vehicle the sound measurement was 85 dB(A). Two feet two inches to the right rear of the generator the sound measurement was 85 dB(A).

d. The sound level measurements of the Honda generator were taken by a person standing next to the generator, holding the sound level meter at approximately ear level. The sound levels were 75 dB(A) in any position.

5. Technical Analysis

According to the criteria guidelines, the following level of hearing protection is required:

- a. No hearing protection is required inside the GCS or around the Honda generator.
- b. Single ear protection would be required of the operator and also within five feet of the Isuzu generator.
- c. The Right crew chief would be limited to one hour with double hearing protection.
- d. The left crew chief would be limited to 30 minutes with double hearing protection.

- e. Personnel within twenty eight feet of the TUAV would require double hearing protection and would have to limit the time spent within that circle in accordance with table 6-3 of DA PAM 40-501. Personnel within forty-one feet but no closer than twenty-eight feet would require double hearing protection. Personnel within two hundred and four feet but no closer than forty-one feet would require single hearing protection.



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY CENTER FOR HEALTH PROMOTION AND PREVENTIVE MEDICINE
5158 BLACKHAWK ROAD
ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MARYLAND 21010-5403

MCHB-TS-OHH (40-10)

11 January 2002

MEMORANDUM THRU U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMCSG-HX ^{24 Jan 02})
LTC Robert Wallace), 5001 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, VA
22333-0001

FOR U.S. Army Aviation and Missile Command (AMSAM-MMC/
Mr. Harold Allen), Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898-5000

SUBJECT: Updated Health Hazard Assessment Report on the Shadow
200, Tactical Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (TUAV), Block I, Project
No. 69-37-7732-02

1. References.

a. Memorandum, USACHPPM, MCHB-TS-OHH, 18 Dec 00, subject:
Initial Health Hazard Assessment Report (IHAR) on the Shadow
200, Tactical Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (TUAV), Block 1, Project
No. 69-37-7732-01.

b. Memorandum, Electronic Proving Ground, CSTE-DTC-WS-EP-
SE, Ft. Huachuca, AZ, 26 Nov 01, subject: Update to Limited
Safety Release Recommendation for the Shadow 200 Tactical
Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (TUAV) Block I.

c. DA PAM 40-501, 10 Dec 98, Hearing Conservation Program.

2. As requested, we have completed an updated Health Hazard
Assessment Report (HHAR) on the Shadow 200, Tactical Unmanned
Aerial Vehicle (TUAV), Block 1, Project No. 69-37-7732-02. This
memorandum will serve as the updated HHAR.

a. The initial HHAR, reference 1a, identified the need for
steady-state noise data for a complete assessment of the system.
That noise data is provided in reference 1b.

Use of trademarked names does not imply endorsement by the
U.S. Army but is intended only to assist in identification
of a specific product.

Readiness thru Health

MCHB-TS-OHH

SUBJECT: Updated Health Hazard Assessment Report on the Shadow 200, Tactical Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (TUAV), Block I, Project No. 69-37-7732-02

This updated HHAR is provided to you on behalf of the Office of The Surgeon General (OTSG) since the U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine (USACHPPM) is designated as the Executive Agent for the Army's HHA Program.

b. Incorporate the steady-state noise hazard and associated recommendations into MANPRINT and System Safety Issue/Hazard Tracking Logs. Please provide us with a copy of your program's documented risk mitigation and management decisions associated with the steady-state noise hazard addressed in this updated HHAR (e.g., Safety and Health Data Sheet, Programmatic Environmental Safety and Occupational Health Evaluation, Human Systems Integration Report, or other appropriate documents).

3. The Shadow 200, Block 1, TUAV provides reconnaissance, surveillance, and target acquisition to U.S. Army brigades and regiments at an initial range of 50 km, day or night, in limited adverse weather conditions. It is intended for use in environments where real-time information is needed, but manned aircraft are unavailable, or excessive risk or other conditions render use of manned aircraft imprudent. A more detailed system description is provided in reference 1a.

4. Identification of Health Hazard Issue. Steady-state noise.

5. Assessment of Health Hazard Issue. Steady-state noise.

a. Medical criteria and health effects. Health effects and criteria associated with steady-state noise are presented in Appendix A.

b. Health hazard assessment.

(1) Potential sources of high steady-state noise for the TUAV, addressed in this updated HHAR, are the Shadow 200 Air Vehicle engine and ground control station (GCS) generators.

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(2) Steady-state noise data on the Shadow 200 Air Vehicle were measured at the helipad behind the Cox Range Control Building at White Sands Missile Range, NM. The engine was operating at 6600 RPM (reference 1b). Octave band data were not measured.

(a) The data documented the steady-state noise contours indicated below (figures are provided in Appendix B):

85 dBA contour - 61.9 meters (204.2 feet) (see Figure 1)
103 dBA contour - 12.5 m (41.0 ft.) (see Figure 2)
108 dBA contour - 8.4 m (27.5 ft.) (see Figure 3)
Contour overview (see Figure 4)

(b) Data for the TUAV crewmember positions are:

Left crew chief - 120 dBA
Right crew chief - 116 dBA
Operator's position (75 ft. from TUAV) - 94 dBA

(3) Shadow 200 Air Vehicle crew chief/operator positions.

(a) Data collected at the crew chief locations documented a worst case of 120 dBA. The DA PAM 40-501 hearing conservation requirement states that personnel must wear double hearing protective devices (HPDs) and comply with the time limits on daily exposures >108 dBA but ≤129 dBA (see Table below). Exception: The 108 dBA time-weighted average (TWA) limit may be increased if indicated through the calculation of

TABLE: Daily Steady-State Noise Exposure Limits When Double Hearing Protection is Worn (reference 1c)

dBA	Time Limit Per Day (24 hours)
111	4 hours
114	2 hours
117	1 hour
120	30 minutes
123	15 minutes
126	7.5 minutes
129	3.75 minutes

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SUBJECT: Updated Health Hazard Assessment Report on the Shadow 200, Tactical Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (TUAV), Block I, Project No. 69-37-7732-02

the effectiveness of the specific hearing protector and the particular noise environment (reference 1c). This exception requires octave band noise data at the locations of interest.

(b) If 30 minutes per 24 hours is too restrictive (see Table above), obtain steady-state noise data at the crew chief's locations for the Shadow 200 Air Vehicle as follows: Provide steady-state noise data using "slow" meter response for both overall A-weighted levels and individual un-weighted octave band levels from 63 Hz to 8 kHz for a more in-depth analysis. This may show that double hearing protection is adequate for TUAV ground operations.

(4) The GCS generators.

(a) The steady-state noise levels for the GCS crewman occupied locations, with the tunnel generator (®Isuzu 10 kVA model 3LD1) operating and all GCS fans on, were 75 dBA with the door open or closed. No HPDs are required.

(b) The 85 dBA contour for the Isuzu 10 kVA GCS tunnel generator is 1.5 m (5 ft). Personnel within this noise contour must wear Army approved HPDs.

(c) Data for the ®Honda 2.5 kVA model CB 2500x support generator documented a steady-state noise level of 75 dBA at all operator positions. No HPDs are required.

®Isuzu is a registered trademark/tradename of American Isuzu Motors Inc., Engine Operations, Novi, MI.

®Honda is a registered trademark/tradename of American Honda Motor Co., Honda Power Equipment Group, Alpharetta, GA.

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SUBJECT: Updated Health Hazard Assessment Report on the Shadow 200, Tactical Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (TUAV), Block I, Project No. 69-37-7732-02

6. Recommendations. Steady-state noise.

a. Shadow 200 Air Vehicle. A risk assessment code (RAC) of 2 [Hazard Severity (HS) II, Hazard Probability (HP) C] is assigned for failure to comply. A residual RAC of 4 (HS II, HP E) is assigned if recommendation 6a(2) is adopted. The residual RAC would likely be reduced further if engineering controls were adopted.

(1) Define and implement engineering noise control measures on the Shadow 200 Air Vehicle, if feasible.

(2) Include the following requirements in the TUAV technical and training manuals:

(a) Crew chief's location. Require all personnel at the crew chief's location (worst-case, 120 dBA) to wear Army-approved double HPDs (e.g., approved earplugs in combination with a noise-attenuating helmet or noise muffs) and comply with a time limit of 30 minutes exposure per 24 hours during operations.

(b) 85 dBA contour. Require all personnel to wear an Army-approved HPD when within 62 m (204 ft.) of an operating Shadow 200 Air Vehicle.

(c) 103 dBA contour. Require all personnel to wear Army-approved double HPDs when within 13 m (42 ft.) of an operating Shadow 200 Air Vehicle.

(d) 108 dBA contour. Require all personnel to wear Army-approved double HPDs when within 9 m (29 ft.) of an operating Shadow 200 Air Vehicle and limit exposure time per the above Table [paragraph 5b(3)(a)].

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SUBJECT: Updated Health Hazard Assessment Report on the Shadow 200, Tactical Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (TUAV), Block I, Project No. 69-37-7732-02

b. The GCS generators. A RAC of 2 (HS II, HP C) is assigned for failure to comply. A residual RAC of 4 (HS II, HP E) is assigned if the following recommendation is adopted.

(1) Occupied GCS crew positions. No recommendation is necessary.

(2) Isuzu 10 kVA tunnel generator. Require all personnel within the 85 dBA contour of 1.5 m (5 ft.) of an operating onboard generator to wear Army-approved HPDs.

(3) Honda 2.5 kVA model CB 2500x support generator. No recommendation is necessary.

7. The Army's HHA Program provides you with information to minimize health risks to soldiers, compensation claims, and lost time resulting in improved soldier performance, training and readiness. The enclosure includes an estimate of medical costs avoided by taxpayers as a result of your program's implementation of our recommendations contained in his HHAR. The annual costs include one soldier injured and 5 lost workdays for a total annual medical cost avoided of over \$11,000. This is a 20-year estimated cost avoided of over \$225,000. These conservative estimates are based upon the purchase of 44 TUAV systems.

8. Direct inquiries regarding this updated HHAR to the HHA Program's point of contact (POC), Mr. Robert Gross, at DSN 584-2925 or COM 410-436-2925. The contributing program within USACHPPM is the Army's Hearing Conservation Program (Mr. Bill Corbin) at DSN 584-3797 or COM 410-436-3797. Please complete and return the electronic version of USACHPPM Form 323.

MCHB-TS-OHH

SUBJECT: Updated Health Hazard Assessment Report on the Shadow
200, Tactical Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (TUAV), Block I, Project
No. 69-37-7732-02

FOR THE COMMANDER:

Encl

Carl G. Hover
CARL G. HOVER
MAJ, MS
Program Manager
Health Hazard Assessment

CF:
HQDA, ODCSPER
CDR, PERSCOM
CDR, MEDCOM
CDR, TRADOC
CDR, FORSCOM
COMDT, AMEDDC&S
DIR, ARL-HRED

MCHB-TS-OHH

SUBJECT: Updated Health Hazard Assessment Report on the Shadow 200, Tactical Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (TUAV), Block I, Project No. 69-37-7732-02

APPENDIX A

Health Effects and Criteria

1. Steady-state noise.

a. A steady-state noise level of 85 dBA or greater is considered hazardous (references A-1 and A-2). This limit assumes no more than 8 hours per day of exposure to high noise levels. For exposure exceeding 8 hours per day, noise levels below 85 dBA are potentially hazardous (reference A-2). Prolonged unprotected exposure to hazardous noise levels will cause loss of hearing.

b. Design limits. Use MIL-STD-1474D, Requirement 1, Table 1-1, Category D, (Steady-state Noise, Personnel Occupied Areas, 85 dBA) as the design limit noise level for the TUAV shelters if future modifications are required. Collect steady-state noise associated with the operation and maintenance of the TUAV in accordance with Requirement 1 (Steady-state Noise, Personnel Occupied Areas), MIL-STD-1474D (reference A-3) for an updated HHAR.

2. Hearing protection devices (HPDs).

a. All personnel exposed to hazardous noise must wear HPDs. The DA PAM 40-501 (reference A-2) lists HPDs approved for Army use.

b. Proper HPDs are fitted for size by properly trained personnel (if preformed earplugs or helmets), adequately maintained, and properly inserted/adjusted or worn by the wearer.

c. Double hearing protection consists of Army approved earplugs in combination with a noise-attenuating helmet or noise muffs.

MCHB-TS-OHH

SUBJECT: Updated Health Hazard Assessment Report on the Shadow
200, Tactical Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (TUAV), Block I, Project
No. 69-37-7732-02

References

- A-1. AR 40-5, 15 Oct 90, Preventive Medicine.
- A-2. DA PAM 40-501, 10 Dec 98, Hearing Conservation Program.
- A-3. MIL-STD-1474D, Department of Defense Design Criteria
Standard, Noise Limits, with NOTICE 1: 29 Aug 97.

3-T. .H
JECT: Updated Health Hazard Assessment Report on the Shadow 200, Tactical Unmanned Aerial
icle (TUAV), Block I, Project No. 69-37-7732-02

Shadow 200 Air Vehicle 103 dBA Contour

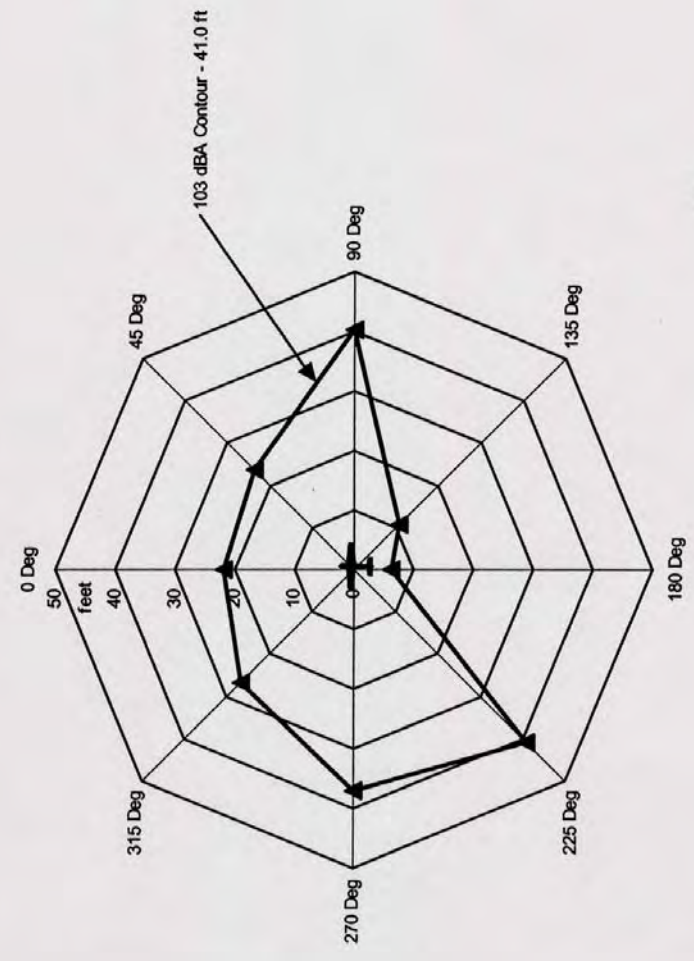


FIG. 2

3-7c .H
JECT: Updated Health Hazard Assessment Report on the Shadow 200, Tactical Unmanned Aerial
cle (TUAV), Block I, Project No. 69-37-7732-02

Shadow 200 Air Vehicle 108 dBA Contour

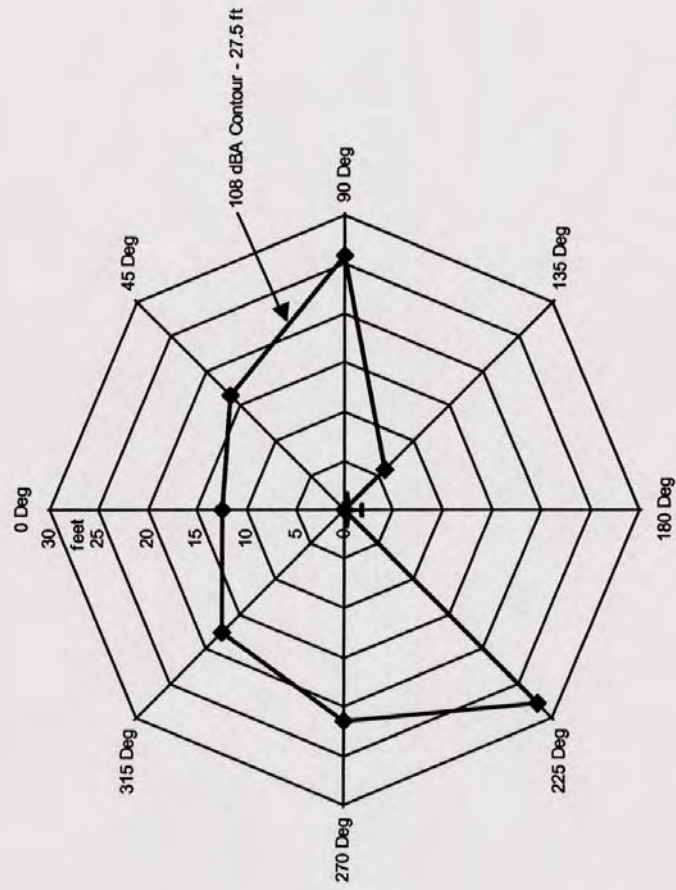


FIG. 3

3-TL .H
 IECT: Updated Health Hazard Assessment Report on the Shadow 200, Tactical Unmanned Aerial
 ccle (TUAV), Block I, Project No. 69-37-7732-02

Shadow 200 Air Vehicle Steady-state Noise Contours

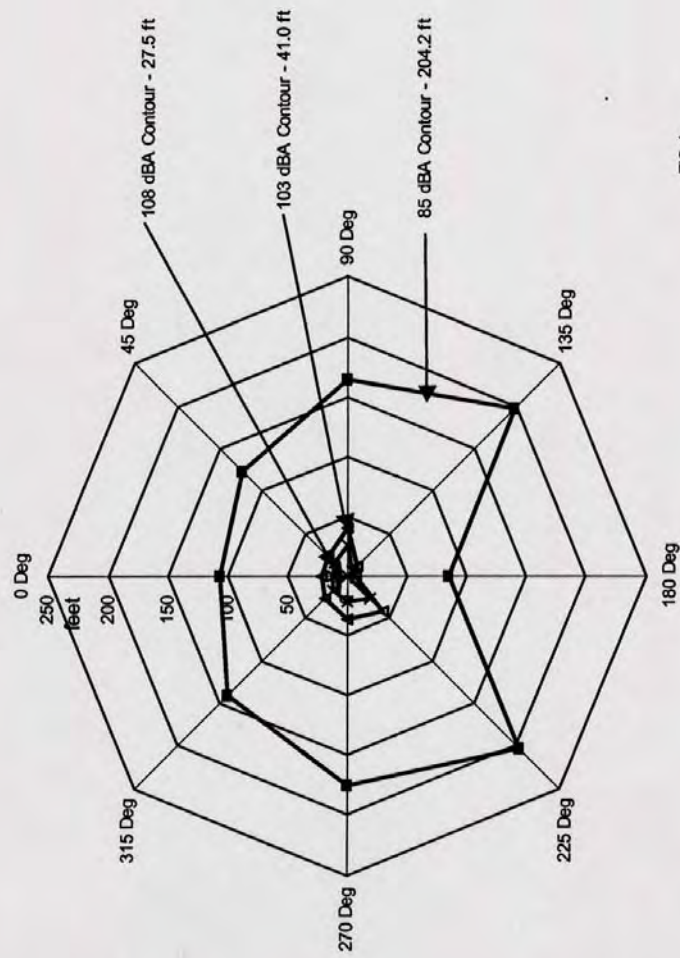


FIG.4

HHA Office Cost Avoidance Breakdown Report

08-Jan-02

Project No: 7732

No Systems: 44

No People: 22

System Risk LOW

PROJECT TOTAL

	CURRENT	RESIDUAL	AVOIDED
No. persons exposed:	387	2	385
No. persons injured/ill:	3	0	3
No. persons lost time:	1	0	1
No. persons hospitalized:	0	0	0
No. persons disabled	0	0	0
No. persons require rehab	0	0	0
No. clinic vists:	37	0	37
No. lost days:	11	0	10
No. hospital days:	0	0	0
No. deaths:	0	0	0
Cost of clinic visits:	\$4,492	\$22	\$4,470
Cost of lost time:	\$800	\$4	\$796
Cost of hospitalization:	\$191	\$1	\$190
Cost of disability:	\$5,839	\$29	\$5,809
Cost of rehabilitation:	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cost of deaths:	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total project cost 1 yr:	\$11,322	\$57	\$11,266
Total project cost 20 yrs:	\$226,442	\$1,132	\$225,310

HHa Office Cost Avoidance Breakdown Report

08-Jan-02

Project No: 7732
 No Systems: 44 No People: 22 System Risk LOW

Hazard Type: Steady state noise

Description: Shadow 200 Air Vehicle

	CURRENT	RESIDUAL	AVOIDED
Risk Code:	2C, 2	2E, 4	
No. persons exposed:	194	1	193
No. persons injured/ill:	1	0	1
No. persons lost time:	1	0	1
No. persons hospitalized:	0	0	0
No. persons disabled	0	0	0
No. persons require rehab	0	0	0
No. clinic visits:	18	0	18
No. lost days:	5	0	5
No. hospital days:	0	0	0
No. deaths:	0	0	0
Cost of clinic visits:	\$2,246	\$11	\$2,235
Cost of lost time:	\$400	\$2	\$398
Cost of hospitalization:	\$96	\$0	\$95
Cost of disability:	\$2,919	\$15	\$2,905
Cost of rehabilitation:	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cost of deaths:	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Hazard Cost 1 Yr:	\$5,661	\$28	\$5,633
Total Hazard Cost 20 Yrs:	\$113,221	\$566	\$112,655

Hazard Type: Steady state noise

Description: GCS generator (Isuzu 10 kVA, model# 3LD1, tunnel generator)

	CURRENT	RESIDUAL	AVOIDED
Risk Code:	2C, 2	2E, 4	
No. persons exposed:	194	1	193
No. persons injured/ill:	1	0	1
No. persons lost time:	1	0	1
No. persons hospitalized:	0	0	0
No. persons disabled	0	0	0
No. persons require rehab	0	0	0
No. clinic visits:	18	0	18
No. lost days:	5	0	5
No. hospital days:	0	0	0
No. deaths:	0	0	0
Cost of clinic visits:	\$2,246	\$11	\$2,235
Cost of lost time:	\$400	\$2	\$398
Cost of hospitalization:	\$96	\$0	\$95
Cost of disability:	\$2,919	\$15	\$2,905
Cost of rehabilitation:	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cost of deaths:	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Hazard Cost 1 Yr:	\$5,661	\$28	\$5,633
Total Hazard Cost 20 Yrs:	\$113,221	\$566	\$112,655

APPENDIX I-1

**NATURAL HISTORY INFORMATION FOR SPECIAL
STATUS SPECIES FOUND IN SBCT ROI**

Appendix I-1

Biological Resource Information For Special Status and Protected Species Found In SBCT ROIs

I-1A: RECOVERY PLANS

SBMR

Plant

- *Abutilon sandwicense* (USFWS, August 10, 1998 [USFWS 1998b]) O'ahu plants;
- *Alectryon macrococcus* var. *macrococcus* (USFWS, July 29, 1997 [USFWS 1997]) Maui plant cluster;
- *Alsinidendron trinerve* (USFWS, August 10, 1998 [USFWS 1998b]) O'ahu plants;
- *Chamaesyce rockii* (USFWS, August 10, 1998 [USFWS 1998b]) O'ahu plants;
- *Cyanea acuminata* (USFWS, August 10, 1998 [USFWS 1998b]) O'ahu plants;
- *C. grimseana* ssp. *grimseana* (USFWS, July 1995 [USFWS 1995]) Wai'anae Plant Cluster;
- *C. koolauensis* (USFWS, August 10, 1998 [USFWS 1998b]) O'ahu plants;
- *C. st-johnii* (USFWS, August 10, 1998 [USFWS 1998b]) O'ahu plants;
- *C. superba* (USFWS, July 1995 [USFWS 1995]) Wai'anae Plant Cluster;
- *Cyrtandra subumbellata* (USFWS, August 10, 1998 [USFWS 1998b]) O'ahu plants;
- *Delissea subcordata* (USFWS, August 10, 1998 [USFWS 1998b]) O'ahu plants;
- *Diellia falcata* (USFWS, August 10, 1998 [USFWS 1998b]) O'ahu plants;
- *D. unisora* (USFWS, July 1995 [USFWS 1995]) Wai'anae Plant Cluster;
- *Flueggea neowawraea* (USFWS, July 10, 1999 [USFWS 1999a]), Multi Island plants;
- *Gardenia mannii* (USFWS, August 10, 1998 [USFWS 1998b]) O'ahu plants;
- *Hesperomannia arborescens* (USFWS, August 10, 1998 [USFWS 1998b]) O'ahu Plants;
- *Isodendron laurifolium* (USFWS, July 10, 1999 [USFWS 1999a]) Multi Island Plants;
- *I. longifolium* (USFWS, July 10, 1999 [USFWS 1999a]) Multi Island Plants;
- *Labordia cyrtandrae* (USFWS, August 10, 1998 [USFWS 1998b]) O'ahu plants;
- *Lepidium arbuscula* (USFWS, August 10, 1998 [USFWS 1998b]) O'ahu plants;
- *Lipochaeta lobata* var. *leptophylla* (USFWS, August 10, 1998 [USFWS 1998b]) O'ahu Plants;
- *Lobelia gaudichaudii* ssp. *koolauensis* (USFWS, August 10, 1998 [USFWS 1998b]) O'ahu Plants;
- *L. oahuensis* (USFWS, August 10, 1998 [USFWS 1998b]) O'ahu Plants;
- *Phyllostegia hirsute*, *P. mollis* (USFWS, August 10, 1998 [USFWS 1998b]) O'ahu plants;
- *Phlegmariurus nutans* (USFWS, August 10, 1998 [USFWS 1998b]) O'ahu Plants;
- *Pteris lidgatei* (USFWS, April 10, 1998c [USFWS 1998c]) Four Hawaiian ferns;
- *Pritchardia kaalae* (USFWS, August 10, 1998 [USFWS 1998b]) O'ahu plants;
- *Sanicula purpurea* (USFWS, July 10, 1999 [USFWS 1999a]) Multi Island Plants;
- *Schiedea hookeri*, *S. nuttallii* (USFWS, July 1995 [USFWS 1995]) Wai'anae Plant Cluster;
- *Tetramolopium lepidotum* ssp. *lepidotum* (USFWS, August 10, 1998 [USFWS 1998b]) O'ahu plants;
- *Tetraplasandra gymnocarpa* (USFWS, August 10, 1998 [USFWS 1998b]) O'ahu plants;
- *Urera kaalae* (USFWS, August 10, 1998 [USFWS 1998b]) O'ahu plants;
- *Viola chamissoniana* spp. *chamissoniana* (USFWS, August 10, 1998 [USFWS 1998b]) O'ahu plants;
- and
- *V. oahuensis* (USFWS, August 10, 1998 [USFWS 1998b]) O'ahu plants.

Wildlife

- Hawaiian hoary bat, USFWS May 11, 1998 (USFWS 1998a).

DMR

Plant

- *Schiedea kealiae* (USFWS, August 10, 1998 [USFWS 1998b]) O'ahu plants;
- *Nototrichium humile* (USFWS, August 10, 1998 [USFWS 1998b]) O'ahu plants;
- *Hibiscus brackenridgei* (USFWS, July 10, 1999 [USFWS 1999a]) multi-island plants; and
- *Cyperus trachysanthos* (USFWS, July 10, 1999 [USFWS 1999a]) multi-island plants.

Wildlife

- Hawaiian hoary bat (USFWS, May 11, 1998 [USFWS 1998a]); and
- Hawaiian seabirds (USFWS, April 25, 1983 [USFWS 1983b]).

KTA

Plant

- *Chamaesyce rockii* (USFWS, August 10, 1998 [USFWS 1998b]) O'ahu plants;
- *Cyanea koolauensis*, *C. longiflora*, *C. grimseana* spp. *grimseana*, *C. crispa*, *C. humboldtiana*, (USFWS, August 10, 1998 [USFWS 1998b]) O'ahu plants;
- *Eugenia koolauensis* (USFWS, August 10, 1998 [USFWS 1998b]) O'ahu plants;
- *Gardenia mannii* (USFWS, August 10, 1998 [USFWS 1998b]) O'ahu plants;
- *Phyllostegia hirsuta* (USFWS, August 10, 1998 [USFWS 1998b]) O'ahu plants;
- *Tetraplasandra gymnocarpa* (USFWS, August 10, 1998 [USFWS 1998b]) O'ahu plants; and
- *Hesperomannia arboreescens* (USFWS, August 10, 1998 [USFWS 1998b]) O'ahu plants.

Wildlife

- Hawaiian hoary bat, USFWS May 11, 1998 (USFWS 1998a).

PTA

Plant

- *Asplenium fragile* var. *insulare* (USFWS, April 10, 1998 [USFWS 1998c]);
- *Hedyotis coriacea* (USFWS, July 10, 1999 [USFWS 1999a]);
- *Nerandia ovata* (USFWS, August 10, 1998 [USFWS 1998b]);
- *Silene hawaiiensis* (USFWS, September 26, 1996 [USFWS 1996]);
- *S. lanceolata* (USFWS, September 26, 1996 [USFWS 1996]);
- *Spermodopsis hawaiiensis* (USFWS, July 10, 1999 [USFWS 1999a]); and
- *Tetramolopium arenarium* (USFWS, September 26, 1996 [USFWS 1996]).

Wildlife

- Hawaiian hoary bat (USFWS, May 11, 1998 [USFWS 1998a]);
- Palila (USFWS, June 27, 1986 [USFWS 1986]);
- 'Akiapōlā'au (honeycreeper) (USFWS, February 3, 1983 [USFWS 1983c] Hawaiian Forest Birds, (4 spp.);

- Hawaiian goose, (USFWS, February 14, 1983 [USFWS 1983d]);
- Hawaiian hawk (USFWS, May 9, 1984 [USFWS 1984]);
- Hawaiian dark-rumped petrel (USFWS, April 25, 1983 [USFWS 1983b]) Hawaiian Seabirds.

•

I-1B SPECIAL STATUS PLANTS – NATURAL HISTORY INFORMATION AND SBCT LOCATION IF KNOWN

Status Key:

FE= Federally Listed as Endangered (ESA)

FT= Federally Listed as Threatened (ESA)

FSOC= Federally Listed as a Species of concern

FC= Federally Listed as a Candidate species for listing

SE= Hawaii state listed as endangered

SE*=The state endangered listing refers only to the populations on O‘ahu, Lana‘i, and Moloka‘i

G1 = Species critically imperiled globally (typically 1-5 current occurrences)

G2 = Species imperiled globally (typically 6-10 current occurrences)

G3 = Species very rare with restricted range

G4 = Species apparently globally secure

G5 = Species demonstrably globally secure

GH = Species known only from historical occurrences

T1 = Subspecies critically imperiled globally (typically 1-5 current occurrences)

T2 = Subspecies imperiled globally (typically 6-10 occurrences)

T3 = Subspecies either very rare and local throughout its range or found locally (even abundantly at some of its locations) in a restricted range, or because of other factors making it vulnerable to extinction throughout its range (21-100 occurrences).

T4 = Subspecies apparently globally secure

+ = Federal Birds of Conservation Concern Species

Abutilon sandwicense (FE/G1). *Abutilon sandwicense* has no common Hawaiian name and grows typically in dry to moist lowland forest in gulches and sometimes on steep slopes. This perennial shrub flowers in winter and spring, and though many of the seeds sprout, few plants grow to maturity. It is a federally listed endangered species, and critical habitat has been proposed for this species on O‘ahu. Historically *Abutilon sandwicense* was known over almost the entire length of the Wai‘anae Mountain range. The 14 remaining populations all fall within a 5-by-10-mile area and number under 300 individuals. The biggest threat to this endangered species is competition from alien plants and the associated habitat degradation. Fire and trampling by feral goats pigs and cattle are also seen as threats.

- **SBMR:** It is known to exist in the South Range land Acquisition (Honouliuli Preserve) project area (USFWS 1998b).

Alectryon macrococcus var. macrococcus (FE/G2). This species is generally found in native moist forest in gulches and on lower gulch slopes. It was formerly widespread on leeward coasts of Kaua‘i, Moloka‘i, Maui, and O‘ahu. Now the entire subspecies totals around 500. O‘ahu populations have about 400 of these plants, at numerous sites in the Wai‘anae Mountains and rarely in the Ko‘olau Mountains. The greatest threat is the black twig borer, which affects all trees of the species to varying degrees. Other threats include feral pigs and goats, which disturb habitat, and rats that prey on the seeds. Alien grasses also change the species’ habitat, ultimately increasing the frequency and size of fires (Wagner et al. 1999).

- **SBMR:** Three populations exist on the SBMR, in the west range.

A. trinerve (FE/G1). This species of typically grows on slopes in wet forests at higher elevations than *A. obovatum*. These erect subshrubs flower and fruit year-round and are typically known from the southern and north-central Wai'anae Mountains. There are three known populations, with around 44 individuals among them. Current serious threats to plants include competition from aggressive alien plants, especially the prickly Florida blackberry), habitat degradation associated with feral pigs, and human interference. As with all small populations of plants, reproductive ability may be compromised (Wagner et al. 1999; USFWS 1998b).

- **SBMR:** Suitable habitat exists for this plant on the training area. It is known from Mount Ka'ala.

Asplenium fragile var. insulare (FE/-). The fragile perennial fern grows in lava tubes and deep cracks with a moderate amount of soil or ash. In some settings it is also found in subalpine shrubland and dry forests. There are few threats to this fern, but grazed fronds have been observed.

- **PTA:** These ferns are known from Kīpuka 'Alalā, Kīpuka Kalawamauna, and in the Palila critical habitat, all within the ROI

Bobea sandwicensis (-/G2). ('ahakea). The 'ahakea tree grows in dry to moist forests, generally on gulch slopes, ridges, or old lava flows on O'ahu, Moloka'i, Lana'i, and Maui. This species can grow up to nearly 33 feet (Wagner et al. 1999).

- **DMR:** There is suitable habitat for this species on DMR.

B. timonioides (FSOC/G2) . This tree can grow to 33 feet high. It is found in dry to, occasionally, moist forest and benefits from weed removal in its habitat.

- **KTA:** There is one individual of this species known to occur at KTA.

C. olowaluana (FSOC/G2). This plant occurs as a small tree and generally live on older substrate with modest soil development. Much of its original habitat has been disturbed by wildfire, and feral animals have put significant pressure on this species. Feral sheep and goats frequently girdle the trees and push over and eat small trees and saplings.

- **PTA:** Populations are known on PTA at Kīpuka 'Alalā and Kīpuka Kalawamauna, with in the north and west of the installation. This plant occurs in the ROI.

C. rockii (FE/G1). 'Akoko is a compact shrub or small tree that is found in the wet forest and shrubland often dominated by 'ōhi'a or uluhe. Eleven of the remaining thirteen populations are found on the Kawaihoa Training Area land, though this species was formerly known scattered throughout the Ko'olau Mountains. The primary threats to this species include habitat degradation and destruction by feral pigs, potential impacts from military training and competition with alien plants.

- **SBMR:** This species is known to exist within the training area.
- **KTA:** Four of the eleven remaining populations of this species are found on KTA, though this species was at one time scattered throughout the Ko'olau Mountains.

Cyanea acuminata (FE/G1), C. grimseana (FE/G1), C. koolauensis (FE/G2), C. superba (FE/-) and C. st-johnii (FE/G1). While each of these *Cyanea* species is distinct, some generalizations can be made. They generally inhabit moist to wet slopes, gulches, stream banks, or

closed canopy forests at least 670 feet and not more than 3,000 feet in elevation in the Ko'olau Mountains. All species are negatively affected by habitat destruction from feral species, such as the pig, fruit predation by slugs and rats, species competition with aggressive alien plants, trampling by hikers, and over-collection. Impacts from military training are a potential threat to these plants and their habitats. Natural events, such as hurricanes and landslides, combined with small population numbers, also put these plants at the risk of extinction.

- **SBMR:** *Cyanea* species are known to occur at SBMR.
- **KTA:** A few individuals of these species can be found within the ROI.

Cyperus trachysanthos pu'uka'a (FE/G1). A densely clumped perennial member of the sedge family, this plant is found on wet slopes and at pond margins. Few recent collections have been made.

- **DMR:** The population of this plant at Ka'ena Point Natural Area has been extirpated, and it no longer occurs on DMR.

Cyrtandra dentata (FE/G1). This plant is found in moist to wet forests in the Wai'anae and Ko'olau mountains, these shrubs flower and fruit throughout the year. Though little scientific information is available about its life cycle, this shrubs has been observed flowering and fruiting from May to November. The primary threats to this species are feral pigs and goats and the associated habitat degradation, competition for light, space, and nutrients with aggressive alien plants, and fruit and seed predation by slugs, snails and rats.

- **KTA:** Each species has three populations in the ROI.

C. viridiflora (FE/-). This *Cyrtandra* species is found in moist to wet forests in the Wai'anae and Ko'olau mountain. Though little scientific information is available about its life cycle, this shrubs has been observed flowering and fruiting from May to November. The primary threats to this species are feral pigs and goats and the associated habitat degradation, competition for light, space, and nutrients with aggressive alien plants, and fruit and seed predation by slugs, snails and rats.

- **KTA:** Each species has three populations in the ROI.

C. subumbellata (FE/-). This plant is considered to be critically globally imperiled. These plants are found in moist to wet forests in the Wai'anae and Ko'olau mountain ranges. Though little scientific information is available about their life cycles, these shrubs have been observed flowering and fruiting from May to November. The primary threats to this species are feral hoofed species and the associated habitat degradation, competition for light, space, and nutrients with aggressive alien plants, and fruit predation by slugs.

- **SBMR:** This species is known to occur in the north and central koolau mountains east of Kawaihoa.

Cystopteris douglasii (FSOC/G2). This endemic fern is found in few high altitude locations on the Island of Hawai'i (Mauna Kea Master Plan, 2000). It is found in Myoporum forest and shrubland (Char 1991) and is threatened by general habitat disturbance.

- **PTA:** This plant occurs in Myoporum forest and shrubland (Char 1991) within the ROI.

Delissea subcordata (FE/G1). This is a small shrub, with few remaining plants. Suitable habitat exists for this plant on the training area and Wai'anae Mountains. It grows in moist forest, either under tree canopy or in sunny spots. These small shrubs were historically scattered throughout the Ko'olau Mountains (mostly central and southeastern); presently only 55 plants remain. In the Wai'anae Mountains they inhabit moist forests, either under canopy or in sunny spots. They are often found growing with *Cyanea* species.

- **SBMR:** Often found with *Cyanea* species and other *Delissea* species, this plant is known to exist on the SBMR training area in the west range.

Diellia falcata (FE/G1). *D. falcata* is a terrestrial fern that is found generally in deep shade or open understory in dry forest.

- **SBMR:** *D. falcata* is known from two sites on SBMR. . It is known to occur in the south range.

Diplazium molokaiense (FE/G1). This fern is known to occur on slopes in moist to wet forests along ridge crests and in cloudswept areas.

Dissochondrous biflorus (FSOC/G2). This tall perennial has a short, knotty underground stem. It can be found on slopes in moist forests.

Dubautia arborea (FSOC/-). This large shrub has been severely affected by feral animals. Formerly widespread on Mauna Kea, it is now only locally abundant in subalpine shrubland, woodland, and alpine desert.

- **PTA:** This species is confirmed in the western and southern portions of the range within the ROI.

D. sherffiana (FSOC/G1). This plant is a small spreading shrub that flowers from May to July on dry ridge tops. This species overlaps the range of *D. herbstobate* slightly and seems to have broader range through Wai'anae Mountains than does *D. herbstobate*. It is found mostly on wetter inland ridges. Threats from feral hoofed animals have been almost completely eliminated on ridge tops and within fenced areas, though after 20 years of impacts the habitat has degraded from alien species invasions and the threat and damage from wildfires has greatly increased. Its range spreads from coastal dry cliffs to wetter inland ridges, and it is threatened by fire.

- **SBMR:** This species is known to occur in the west range.

Eragrostis deflexa (FSOC/G1). Bent lovegrass is a perennial with small horizontal stems known historically from Hawai'i and Lana'i. It was thought to be extinct until it was recently rediscovered. This species is easily propagated and can grow on lava flows of vastly differing ages. Habitat invasion by alien plant species seems to be the greatest threat to *E. deflexa*.

- **PTA:** It was thought to be extinct until it was recently rediscovered on PTA. It is found in the PTA ROI.

Eugenia koolauensis (FE/G1). This small tree or shrub is found in moist forests and dry gulches. It commonly occurs in forests dominated by 'ōhi'a but the populations of this plant are small and removed from each other.

- **KTA:** There are 31 individuals in 'Ō'io, Kaunala, and Aimuu gulches in KTA.

Exocarpus gaudichaudii (FSOC/G1). Heau (Whisk broom sandalwood) is an uncommon small tree found sparsely populating moist ridges and shrublands. It grows in many types of forest communities associated with 'ōhi'a. This rare shrub/small tree was known from Hawai'i, Lana'i, Maui, and Moloka'i and is currently very rare on these islands. Its general substrate type is Mauna Loa pāhoehoe flows, ranging from 1,500 to 5,000 years old. Fire, though improbable in the *Metrosideros* forest, is a habitat threat (Shaw 1997) for this species.

- **SBMR:** this species is known to occur in the east range.
- **KTa:** Five populations are known within the ROI.
- **PTA:** It occurs only infrequently on PTA, in the western part of the installation, where there are estimated to be about a dozen plants.

Festuca hawaiiensis (FC/G1). Hawaiian fescue is a perennial tufted grass, and was known historically from Maui and Hawai'i but is now known only from the southwest portion of PTA at areas surrounding Kīpuka 'Alalā.

- **PTA:** It is known only from the southwest portion of PTA at areas surrounding Kīpuka 'Alalā.

Flueggea neowawraea (FE/-). Mēhamehame is a tree that can grow to almost 100 feet tall. Flowering appears to depend on weather patterns and is not necessarily synchronized. They grow in low moisture forests, though some remaining trees are mostly found on north-facing gulch slopes and bottoms. The black twig borer introduces pathogens, weakens the tree, and causes premature death. Chinese rose beetles can reduce the leaves to skeletons. Other threats include farming, ranching, development, alien plants, and feral hooved animals.

- **SBMR:** This plant is known to exist on the training area, specifically in the western fork of Palikea Gulch in the Mount Ka'ala NAR.

Gardenia mannii (FE/G1). (nanu). These are trees up to 50 feet tall, occurring in moist to occasionally wet forests that are dominated by 'ōhi'a, usually on moderate to steep gulch slopes. There are five known populations in the Wai'ānae Mountains. Military activity and training in the habitat area is a potential threat. Documented threats include fierce competition by alien plants (Koster's curse, prickly Florida blackberry, and strawberry guava), increased potential of destruction due to fire as a result of alien plant encroachment, and habitat disturbance. The small population size of this species increases its likelihood of extinction from reduced reproductive vigor.

- **SBMR:** This plant is known to exist in the western portion of the ROI. Specifically it is found in the Hale'au'au Gulch and the Honouliuli Preserve. These populations occur on land controlled by DOD for Kawaihoa and Kahuku training areas and SBMR. The number of plants is fewer than 100.
- **KTa:** There are presently five known populations in the Wai'ānae Mountains, on land controlled by DOD for Kawaihoa and Kahuku training areas and Schofield Barracks Military Reservation. The total number of plants is less than 100. There are three populations in the ROI, found in lower Pe'ahinai'a.

Haplostachys haplostachya (FE/G1). Hawaiian mint is a perennial subshrub is known to exist only on PTA, though it was formerly widespread on Kaua'i, Maui, and Hawai'i (Wagner et al 1999).

It grows almost exclusively on lava flows over 10,000 years old.. Habitat loss from encroaching fountain grass is a threat, but the primary threat is wildfire. Shaw (1997) mentions the lack of any other plants of this genus, increasing the importance of these plants.

- **PTA:** This plant occurs in the ROI.

Hedyotis coriacea (FE/G1). Kio'ele is a small erect shrub, believed to be extinct, but 31 populations have been found within the last few years. It is found in *Metrosideros* treeland of differing densities and understory composition (PCSU 2002). This plant is very palatable to goats and sheep and has been heavily browsed.

- **PTA:** It is known only from west PTA: Kīpuka Kalawamuauna Endangered Plants Habitat, near Charlie Circle, and near Kīpuka 'Alalā.

H. parvula (FE/-). An erect to sprawling shrub that grows typically on exposed ridges or cliff faces, it is native to the Wai'anae Mountains. Feral pigs and goats are a major threat. Alien plants alter the habitat, compete for valuable nutrients and light, and increase the incidence of wildfires.

Hesperomannia arborescens (FE/-). A shrubby tree scattered throughout the Ko'olau Mountains and is known from the central and southern Wai'anae Mountains on slopes and ridges in wet forest. This species is becoming increasingly rare. The primary threats to this species include habitat degradation and destruction by feral pigs, potential impacts from military training, and competition with alien plants. An additional threat is trampling by humans, as a hiking and hunting trail runs through one of the O'ahu population units. This species also occurs on West Maui. Current species tallies put the population on O'ahu at a maximum of 39.

- **SBMR:** Suitable habitat exists for this plant on the training area.
- **KTA:** It is known from the central and southern Wai'anae Mountains. Current species tallies put the population on O'ahu at a maximum of 39. Several populations are found on ridges in the ROI.

H. sandwicensis (FC/G1). This plant is a broad leaved herbaceous annual and can be found in any of the native vegetation communities on PTA. This plant is often browsed despite its stinging hairs.

- **PTA:** It can be found in any of the native vegetation communities on PTA. It is widespread throughout the ROI.

Hibiscus brackenridgei ssp. mokuleianus (FE/G1) (Mokuleianus Ma'ō hau hele). At the start of summer this plant goes dormant. New growth appears at the onset of the wet season. This species was previously more widespread in lowland dry areas, but habitat has been disturbed from centuries of habitation and agriculture. Primary threats include damage by the introduced Chinese rose beetle, habitat degradation, and increased threat of wildfire from encroachment of nonnative grasses.

H. brackenridgei ssp. mokuleianus (FE/G1). This sprawling shrub was previously more widespread in lowland dry areas, but the habitat has been changed from centuries of habitation and agriculture. With the encroachment of molasses grass, fire is becoming a more serious threat. The Mākua site has burned twice in the last 10 years, but this population survives.

- **DMR:** There is one population of two individuals just south of the DMR installation boundary.

***Hibiscus kokio* spp. *kokio* (FE/G2)** (Koki'o 'ula 'ula). This species is a shrub or small tree found scattered through wet or dry forests. Alien plant competition poses a great threat to this species.

- **DMR:** There is one individual on the boundary of DMR and Mokulē'ia Forest Reserve.

***Isodendron hosakae* (FE/-)**. (aupaka). This branched shrub occurs in dry shrubland generally associated with the native species of *Dodonaea*, *Sophora*, *Wikstroemia* and *Santalum* at PTA. The greatest threat to this plant is browsing by cattle.

- **PTA:** It is present on three cinder cones in the West PTA Acquisition Area within the ROI.

***I. longifolium* (FT/-)**. (aupaka). This shrub is found on steep slopes in native dominated forests that are moist to wet. Populations of these long-lived perennials are declining.

- **SBMR:** This species is found on the SBER.

***I. laurifolium* (FE/-)**. (aupaka). This plant grows on rocky cliff slopes in diverse forests that are moist to wet. Though these plants are long lived, populations are declining. Threats to this plant include feral pigs and goats and competition with alien plants.

- **SBMR:** This species is found on the SBER.

***Joinvillea ascendens* spp. *ascendens* (FC/G3)**. ('ohe). This grasslike herb can grow to 15 feet in height. It occurs on several Pacific islands and is rare in Hawai'i. It can be found infrequently along wet ridges and intermittent streams above 900 feet in elevation. Seedlings are rarely observed in Hawai'i forests and though the seeds do germinate in cultivation, the plants have not lived beyond the seedling stage. In areas of feral cattle there is extensive damage to these plants.

- **SBMR:** Suitable habitat for this plant occurs in the SBER.

***Labordia cyrtandrae* (FE/G1)**. Endemic to O'ahu, this rare shrub is found in moist valleys and forests. It grows with native plants, *Metrosideros polymorpha* and *Boehmeria grandis*. Few individuals remain, and habitat for this plant is threatened by alien plants and feral goats.

- **SBMR:** Populations of this plant are known to exist in the North Hale'au'au and North Mohiākea gulches of the SBMR training area. Also from Mount Ka'ala, and the western portion of SBMR.

***L. kaalae* (FC/G1)**. (kāmakahala). This shrub or small tree occurs on wet ridges in the Wai'anāe Mountain range.

- **SBMR:** Habitat for this species occurs in the training area.

***Lepidium arbuscula* (FE/G1)**. This plant is commonly found in the Wai'anāe Mountains on exposed ridges and cliffs.

- **SBMR:** There are two populations of this species on the training area.

***L. bidentatum* var. *o-waihiense* (FSOC/-)**. ('ānaunau, naunau, kūnānā). This subshrub has weakly erect stems and is widely distributed on coastal sites at low elevations and on steep dry rocky coastal slopes.

- **DMR:** Suitable habitat exists for this species on DMR.

Lipochaeta lobata var. *leptophylla* (FE/G2). (nehe). This perennial herb can be found in dry coastal habitats and occasionally in dry shrubland below 1200 feet in elevation.

- **SBMR:** The three known populations are known only from the Waiʻanae Mountains. Suitable habitat occurs for this species in the training area.

L. remyi (FSOC/G1). (nehe). This annual herb occurs in wet sites in dry forests of the northern Waiʻanae Mountains.

- **DMR:** Suitable habitat exists for this species on DMR.

L. tenuis (FSOC/G2). (nehe). This perennial herb is found only in the central Waiʻanae Mountains in moist forests, open streambeds and on slopes.

L. venosa (FE/-). (nehe) This is a somewhat shrubby herbaceous perennial. This plant is found sparsely in dry shrubland on the Island of Hawaiʻi above 2,200 feet in elevation. It is known from two locations within the Keamuku Parcel on montane dry shrubland dominated by introduced grasses. The major threats to this plant are habitat loss, cattle grazing, and fire.

- **PTA:** It is known from two locations within the West PTA Acquisition Area.

Lobelia gaudichaudii ssp. *gaudichaudii* (FSOC/-) . This plant is an unbranched shrub with woody stems.

- **KTA:** It is known only in the highest elevations of the northern and central Koʻolau Mountains. One quarter of the entire extant population exists within the ROI boundary. It is found in Lehua Maka Noe Bog in KLOA.

L. gaudichaudii var. *koolauensis* (FE/-) . This very rare perennial is found on wet cloudswept slopes associated with ʻōhiʻa lowland wet shrublands. This plant is an unbranched shrub with woody stems.

- **SBMR:** One population exists on the east range on a ridge above South Kaukonahua.

L. niihauensis (FE/G2). This sparingly branched shrub occurs rarely on moist to dry cliffs in the northern Waiʻanae Mountains.

L. oahuensis (FE/G1). (Pānaunau). This is an unbranched perennial shrub. The primary threats to *L. oahuensis* are the introduced plant Koster's curse and feral pigs.

- **SBMR:** Eleven populations of this plant remain in areas of forest that are often exposed to heavy winds and rain. Suitable habitat occurs for this species in the training area.

L. yuccoides (FSOC/G2). (Pānaunau). This unbranched perennial shrub has woody stems and is known from dry ridges in diverse moist forests in the Waiʻanae mountains.

***Melicope christophersonii*, *M. cinera* (FC/G1).** ‘alani is one of the largest flowering plant genera in Hawai‘i and ranges in size from a tree to a small shrub. It is often found in native-dominated moist forests. Competition with aggressive alien plants and the black twig borer are the primary threats to this plant, but lack of reproductive vigor and feral pigs and goats also affect the species and habitat.

***M. hawaiiensis* (FSOC/G2)** (formerly *Pelea hawaiiensis*). This tall shrub or tree occurs in dry or sometimes moist forests and is fairly widespread. Though there is low possibility of fires in the forests, wildfire would have a negative impact. Feral pigs, goats, and sheep have not been observed browsing on this species.

- **PTA:** There is habitat for this species on PTA.

***M. hiiakae*, *M. lydgatei* (FC/-).** This small tree (*Melicope hiiakae*) or shrub (*M. lydgatei*) can be found in native dominated moist forests in the Ko‘olau and Wai‘anae mountains. The primary threats to *M. lydgatei* are competition with aggressive alien plants, feral pigs and goats, and low seed production and fewer reproducing plants.

- **KTA:** This small tree (*Melicope hiiakae*) or shrub (*M. lydgatei*) can be found in native dominated moist forests in the Ko‘olau and Wai‘anae mountains. Fewer than 45 plants of *M. lydgatei* remain, in the Lower Pe‘ahinai‘a and the Poamoho Trail area. Six individuals of the very rare *M. hiiakae* are also found in the ROI.

***Myrsine fosbergii* (FC/-).** This branched shrub or small tree is known from the Ko‘olau Mountains where it is considered uncommon. It generally occurs at elevations exceeding 2,000 feet. *Myrsine* populations in general suffer from habitat degradation from feral pigs and possibly from military activities.

- **KTA:** Habitat for this species exists in the project area, but population data is not known.

***Neraudia ovata* (FE/G1).** This plant occurs as a sprawling shrub in open *Metrosideros* forest and *Myoporum* shrublands and is generally found on the leeward side of the Island of Hawaii. Threats to the eleven plants of this species that remain are browsing and associated habitat modifications from sheep and goats (PCSU 2002).

- **PTA:** This plant is found on the western boundary of the installation.

***Nototrichium humile* (FE/G2).** (kulu‘i). This basal-branching perennial shrub flowers heaviest in summer and spring. It is found throughout the Wai‘anae Mountain range on windward and leeward sides, on gulch slopes and bottoms, in the understory of dry forests, and on sparsely vegetated dry cliff faces and ledges. This plant is very susceptible to fire damage because its habitat extends to the lower drier reaches of the Wai‘anae Mountains. Major threats include feral hoofed animals and associated habitat destruction. Alien grasses that are highly flammable contribute to the habitat degradation and possible wild land fire damage.

- **DMR:** Two populations are documented on DMR: at Kapuni Gulch and in the Kealia land section.

***Phlegmarius nutans* (FE/-).** There is little life history information available for this clubmoss. It is presently found growing on tree trunks in only three locations in wet Ko‘olau forests, where four

individuals remain. Noxious alien plants, localized extinction, and feral pigs are all threats to *P. nutans*. Populations of this species are thought to be underreported because they are small plants.

- **SBMR:** It is known along the Schofield Waikāne Trail and on the SBER training area.
- **KTA:** Three individuals occur in the ROI.

Phyllostegia hirsuta (FE/G1); *P. mollis* (FE/G1). These erect herbs, vines, or subshrubs occur on steep shaded slopes in forests that are moist to wet. The primary threats to these plants are feral pig habitat destruction, potential impacts from military training, and intense competition with alien plants.

- **SBMR:** One population of *P. hirsuta* is documented on SBER at the South Kaukonahua Gulch. There are two populations of *P. mollis* on SBMR
- **KTA:** Ten individuals of *Phyllostegia hirsuta* occur in the ROI.

Plantago princeps var. *princeps* (FE/-). This is a woody shrub that lives in moist cliff habitat or in rainforest. Known populations in the Waiʻanae Mountains total about 200 plants. Wild pigs, goats, and weeds are responsible for this plant's habitat destruction. Feral pig rooting and habitat degradation and alien plant species competition are the largest threats to populations on wet sites, and goat browsing and alien plant competition are the major threats in dry areas.

- **SBMR:** At least one population exists on the SBMR. It is known from the western portion of the ROI.

Platydesma cornuta var. *cornuta* (FC/G2). This species is a rare palmlike shrub found in moist forests in the Koʻolau Mountains.

- **SBMR:** It is known at Kawailoa.
- **KTA:** Three populations are located in the ROI.

Platydesma cornuta var. *decurrens* (FC/G2). This plant is a rare palm-like shrub found in moist forests in the Koʻolau Mountains, or from the Waiʻanae Mountains.

- **SBMR:** At least one population is on the SBMR, in the western portion of the ROI.

Pleomele forbesii (FC/G1). This tree can grow to 21 feet tall. It is found in dry and moist forests. This plant is highly threatened by fire and alien plants.

- **SBMR:** One small population is found on the training area.

Portulaca sclerocarpa (FE/G1). This plant is a perennial herb found generally in subalpine woodland, primarily in dry habitats, such as bare cinder or steam vents. Low seed production and fewer reproducing plants is a major threat, and fountain grass is invading this species' habitat.

- **PTA:** There are small populations in the Kīpuka Kalawamauna Endangered Plants Habitat (Shaw 1997) at the western edge of the installation. Low seed production and fewer reproducing plants is a major threat, and fountain grass may be invading this species' habitat.

***Pritchardia kaalae* (-/G1).** This plant is a rare fan palm reaching up to 33 feet tall and found only in northern portions of the Wai'anae Mountains. It is found in moist to dry zones on moderately to very steep cliffs.

- **SBMR:** One population of this endangered plant is in the SBMR training area. It occurs at the SBMR west boundary within the Waianae Kai watershed protection area.

***Psychotria hexandra* ssp. *oahuensis* (FC/G4).** This tree or shrub found in moist to wet forests on O'ahu. It is known only from the Ko'olau Mountains, where there are fewer than 20 plants.

- **KTa:** It is known only from the Ko'olau Mountains, where there are fewer than 20 plants. There is one plant in the ROI.

***Pteralyxia macrocarpa* (FC/G2).** (kaulu). Known only from the 2 mountain ranges on O'ahu, this plant is scattered in valleys and on slopes in moist forests.

- **SBMR:** It is known only from the two mountain ranges on O'ahu. Suitable habitat occurs for this species in the training area, in the south and west portions of the ROI.

***Pteris lidgatei* (FE/G1).** This is a coarse fern found in lowland wet forests with over 100 inches of rainfall each year. It is commonly found on stream banks and near waterfalls in 'ōhi'a-dominated forests. Habitat destruction by wild pigs and the alien plant Koster's curse are both reasons for its decline.

- **SBMR:** Four individuals exist along the South Kaukonahua Gulch on the SBER
- **KTa:** Only three populations remain of this plant. Suitable habitat for this species is found in the training areas. Presently it is known from one site in the ROI.

***Sanicula purpurea* (FE/G1).** This perennial herb with thick, underground storage roots grows in moist areas, generally on slopes and in deep soil. Dormant through summer, the plant's new growth appears with the onset of the wet season. Goats are a major threat, mainly because they degrade the slopes where the plants grow and hasten erosion.

- **SBMR:** There is one population of *S. purpurea* on SBER.
- **KTa:** It occurs in open bogs in the Ko'olau Mountains. Fewer than 200 plants of this species exist. Three populations are known in the ROI.

***Schiedea hawaiiensis* (FSOC/-).** This climbing vine grows in dry shrubland and only one individual remains in the wild.

- **PTA:** Only one individual remains in the wild. It is reported on PTA from the western portion of the range within the ROI.

***S. hookeri* (FE/G1); *S. nuttallii* (FE/G1).** *S. nuttallii* is an erect subshrub in diverse moist forest, scattered through exterior valleys of the Wai'anae Mountains. *S. hookeri* is found in diverse moist forest in the north and central Wai'anae Mountains. They often grow alongside koa and 'ōhi'a. Feral pigs and goats are a major threat, as is the population disturbance associated with these invaders. Alien plants alter the habitat and compete for valuable nutrients and light. The increased incidence of

wildfires is also associated with alien grasses, and snails and slugs destroy seedlings and immature plants.

- **SBMR:** *Schiedea* spp. have been documented on SBMR in South Mohiākea Gulch. *S. hookerii* has been documented in the central and northern waianae mountains, and the western portion of SBMR.

S. kealiae (FE/G1). This species is a subshrub with a sprawling tendency. There remain fewer than 500 of this plant in the wild. It generally grows between 200 and 1,000 feet on dry cliff faces and steep slopes. *S. kealiae* is threatened by competition with alien plants and reduced reproductive vigor due to the small remaining populations. Naturally occurring rockslides and weather are also threats to this plant's continued existence. It is historically known from both the northern and southern Wai'anae Mountains.

- **DMR:** Found in Sapindus forest on steep cliffs, remaining populations are found at Ka'ena Point and on the cliffs above Dillingham Airfield. One population exists on DMR.

Sicyos lanceoloidea (FSOC/G1) ('ānunu). This plant is generally found as a trailing annual.. There are some revisions being made to this genus and *S. lanceoloidea* is not described in Manual of the Flowering Plants of Hawai'i, the most comprehensive guide to plants in the islands.

- **SBMR:** This species occurs in the western portion of SBMR.

Silene hawaiiensis (FT/G1). This plant is a subshrub with erect stems and is found on moist shrubland scattered on more recent Mauna Kea lava flows.

- **PTA:** It occurs from the northern boundary to Kīpuka 'Alalā on the west side and Pu'u Koli on the east side. It is highly palatable to feral sheep and goats, and feral pigs like the taproot (Shaw 1997 p. 66).

S. lanceolata (FE/G1). This plant is considered to be critically globally imperiled. It is a small sprawling shrub with smooth leaves found in moist shrubland areas. Feral pigs and goats are a major threat to this plant, as is the population disturbance associated with these invaders. It is known to be very palatable to feral sheep and goats (Shaw 1997 p. 70). Alien plants alter the habitat and compete for valuable nutrients and light. Fire has had a negative impact on the populations of *S. lanceolata*, and encroachment of fountain grass further threatens these plants (Shaw 1997 p. 70). The increased incidence of wildfires is also associated with alien grasses.

- **PTA:** It is found in the northwest and western portions of PTA, where critical habitat is proposed.

Solanum incompletum (FE/GH). This plant is a woody shrub that can grow to ten feet and has prominent red prickles. It occurs in diverse, arid to mesic, subalpine forest. The plant is known to fruit in late summer and early fall, though other life history details remain largely unknown. The primary threat to these plants is feral sheep browsing and associated habitat disturbance. They are also threatened by fountain grass encroachment and the increased likelihood of fires associated with this encroachment.

- **PTA:** One population remains on PTA. Critical habitat is proposed on PTA for this species.

S. sandwicense (FE/G1). (pōpolo). This species is a large sprawling shrub found on O’ahu and Kaua’i in moist forests dominated by diverse native species.

Spermolepis hawaiiensis (FE/G1). This plant is a slender herbaceous annual found in ‘Ōhi’a forests and lowland dry shrubland, and occasionally from cultivated fields at lower elevations. There is little information about the life history of this species. Major threats are habitat degradation by feral goats, competition with alien plants, and fire resulting from military training.

- **PTA:** The three populations on PTA total approximately 500 and are thus far the only known occurrence on the Island of Hawai’i. Critical habitat is proposed for this species on PTA.

Stenogyne angustifolia (FE/G1). This plant is a low-growing perennial vine that is widely distributed throughout vegetation communities. Rooting by feral pigs damages the underground stems, though the plant does not appear to suffer from heavy browsing (Shaw 1997 p. 81).

- **PTA:** It is widely distributed throughout vegetation communities on PTA.. 81). This plant is found in the ROI.

S. kanehoena (FE/G1). (ma’ohi’ohi). This species is a fuzzy, climbing vine.. The last population was known from Pu’u kanehoana in the Wai’anae Mountains on O’ahu in moist forest dominated by diverse native species. This population was found dead in 1997 though isolated individuals may still exist.

S. sherffii (FE/-). This climbing vine was found along the Peahenai’a Trail in the Ko’olau Mountains. This species is no longer known in wild populations.

- **KTA:** It was found along the Pe’ahināi’a Trail in the Ko’olau Mountains. This species is no longer known in wild populations though habitat still exists for it within the ROI.

Tetramolopium arenarium var. arenarium (FE/G1). This plant is a small erect shrub thought to be extinct until it was rediscovered in 1997 on PTA. Habitat for this plant is generally in *Dodonaea* mixed shrubland communities. Threats to this plant include habitat invasion by fountain grass, wildfire and dust (Shaw 1997).

- **PTA:** This plant is located within and critical habitat is proposed for it on PTA.

T. consaguinium ssp. leptophyllum (FSOC/G1). This plant is an erect shrub widely distributed in communities dominated by *Metrosideros*, *Dodonaea*, and *Myoporum*. This species is threatened by browsing and impacts from dust (Shaw 1997).

- **PTA:** Populations have been recorded at the southern boundary of the Kīpuka Kalawamauna Endangered Plants Habitat and Kīpuka ‘Alalā. It occurs within the ROI.

T. lepidoptum spp. lepidoptum (FE/G1). This erect shrub is known presently from the tops of grassy ridges and cliff faces in moist forest in the Wai’anae Mountains. Alien plants pose a significant threat to the habitat of this species.

Tetraplasandra gymnocarpa (FE/G1). This plant occurs as increasingly rare trees, now found only in the summit areas of the Ko’olau Mountains, in wet to moist forests.

- **SBMR:** One individual exists on SBER in South Kaukonahua Gulch.
- **KTA:** It is now found only in the summit areas of the Ko‘olau Mountains. Ten individuals are known from the Paumalū and Kaunala gulch areas of KTA.

Urera kaalae (FE/G1). This rare tree has a rapidly declining population found on gulch slopes.

- **SBMR:** One population of three individuals exists in the southern portion of the training area.

Vigna o-wahuensis (FE/-). (mohihihi). This is a slender twining herb. Very little is known about the life history of this plant. It grows in lowland dry and moist grasslands and shrublands at elevations up to 4,500 feet. It is often found associated with *Sida fallax* (ilima), *Chenopodium* species and *Dubautia menziesii*. Major threats include habitat degradation, alien plant competition, and fire.

- **PTA:** It is present in the West PTA Acquisition Area within the ROI.

Viola chamissoniana ssp. chamissoniana (FE/G3). This is a woody shrub found on both the windward and leeward sides of the Wai‘anae Mountains. It is generally found in moist habitats on cliffs and cliff faces with sparse to moderate vegetative cover. It usually grows in association with other natives. Feral pigs and goats are a major threat, as is the population disturbance associated with these invaders. Alien plants alter the habitat and compete for valuable nutrients and light. The increased incidence of wildfires is also associated with alien grasses.

- **SBMR:** Two populations exist in the southern portion of the training area.

Viola kauaensis (FE/-). This plant is a perennial herb from the Ko‘olau Mountains. *V. kauaensis* is found in open.

V. oahuensis (FE/G1). This is a small unbranched subshrub found in the wet forests of the Ko‘olau Mountains. These small plants occur with other natives on cloudswept summits.

- **SBMR:** There are five individuals along the summit of South Kaukonahua Gulch and Kahana.
- **KTA:** *V. oahuensis* is known from ten sites in the ROI.

Zanthoxylum hawaiiense (FE/G1). These are small to medium trees. Reported collection of this species from O‘ahu and Kaua‘i are erroneous (Wagner et. al. 1999). Major threats to this species are browsing, dust, and alien plant competition.

- **PTA:** This plant is found north of the Bobcat Trail.

Zanthoxylum oahuense (FC/G2). These small trees grow in moist to wet forest in the Ko‘olau Mountains.

- **SBMR:** There is one population on the SBMR training along the Schofield-waikane trail in the east range.
- **KTA:** This small tree is found in moist to wet forest in the Ko‘olau Mountains. This species is found only on O‘ahu, with about 250 trees island-wide. Ten trees occur in the ROI.

I-1C: SPECIAL STATUS WILDLIFE — NATURAL HISTORY INFORMATION AND SBCT LOCATION IF KNOWN

Status Key:

FE= Federally Listed as Endangered (ESA)

FT= Federally Listed as Threatened (ESA)

FSOC= Federally Listed as a Species of concern

FC= Federally Listed as a Candidate species for listing

SE= Hawaii state listed as endangered

SE*=The state endangered listing refers only to the populations on O‘ahu, Lana‘i, and Moloka‘i

G1 = Species critically imperiled globally (typically 1-5 current occurrences)

G2 = Species imperiled globally (typically 6-10 current occurrences)

G3 = Species very rare with restricted range

G4 = Species apparently globally secure

G5 = Species demonstrably globally secure

GH = Species known only from historical occurrences

T1 = Subspecies critically imperiled globally (typically 1-5 current occurrences)

T2 = Subspecies imperiled globally (typically 6-10 occurrences)

T3 = Subspecies either very rare and local throughout its range or found locally (even abundantly at some of its locations) in a restricted range, or because of other factors making it vulnerable to extinction throughout its range (21-100 occurrences).

T4 = Subspecies apparently globally secure

MMPA= Marine Mammal Protection Act regulated

Invertebrates

Achatinella mustelina (FE/SE/G1), *A. aperfulva* (FE/SE/G1), *A. byronii* (FE/SE/G1), *A. curta* (FE/SE/G1), *A. decipiens* (FE/SE/G1), *A. dimorpha* (FE/SE/G1), *A. leucorraphe* (FE/SE/G1), *A. pulcherima* (FE/SE/G1), *A. sowerbyana* (FE/SE/G1), *A. swiftii* (FE/SE/G1) and *A. valida* (FE/SE/G1). O‘ahu tree snails are also known as pūpū kani‘oe and are native to O‘ahu. They live in trees and bushes and feed on fungi found on the surface, primarily that growing on native plants (HINHP 1994). *Achatinella* snails are active during the night and remain sealed in leaves during the day. This species doesn’t reach sexual maturity until it is seven years old, after which time it gives birth to between one and four young a year. The breeding season is not known, but embryos can be found in the adult snail’s uterus at any point of the year (HINHP 1994). Although this species is limited to the Wai‘anae Mountains, it is believed to have historically occurred from sea level on O‘ahu’s windward coast to the uppermost reaches of the Ko‘olau Mountains (HINHP 1994). Some of the greatest threats to this species are introduced plants and animals, habitat degradation, fire, and collection.

- **SBMR:** *A. mustelina* has been recorded at several locations and during multiple surveys at SBMR. It is known from the lowland forest and moist ridges and cliffs at Pu‘u Kalena, Pu‘u Kamakali‘i, and Pu‘u Hāpapa in the Wai‘anae survey area of SBMR (R. M. Towill Corp. 1997b). This species is found in the Main Post ROI but is unlikely to occur at SBER due to lack of habitat. *A. apexfulva*, *A. byronii*, *A. decipiens*, *A. leucorraphe*, *A. sowerbyana*, and *A. swiftii* were observed along or off the Schofield Waikāne Trail in the Ko‘olau survey area of SBER, within the project ROI.
- **KTa:** O‘ahu tree snail has been recorded in surveys in the 1980s in KTa but has not been recorded in the area since then, despite surveys by Hadfield in 1984 and Christensen in 1985 (USARHAW and 25th ID [L] 2001a). *A. curta*, *A. dimorpha*, *A. sowerbyana*, *A. pulcherima*, *A. valida* could occur in the lowland forest and moist ridges and cliffs of KTa. *A. Pulcherima* has been

recorded at KLOA in the vicinity of the Helemanō drainage (PCSU 2001) and could occur in the ROI.

Amastra cylindrica (FSOC/G1), *A. micans* (FSOC/G1), *A. rubens* (FSOC/G1), *A. spirizona* (FSOC/G1), *Laminella sanguinea* (FSOC/G1), and *Leptachatina* sp. (FSOC/G1), *Leptachatina lepida* (FSOC). Amastrid land snails are native to the Hawaiian Islands. Amastrid land snails are likely threatened by habitat loss and introduced species that prey on them, compete for resources, and spread disease. The historical distribution of *A. rubens* includes Ka‘ala, Kukui‘ula, Mokulē‘ia, Mākaha, and Hale‘au‘au within the Wai‘anae Mountains (HINHP 1994b). Little is known about *Leptachatina*’s habitat preferences, life history, and historical range. Amastrid land snails are likely threatened by habitat loss and introduced predators that compete for resources and spread disease.

- **SBMR:** These species were recorded in the southern portion of the Wai‘anae survey area, between Pu‘u Hāpapa and Kaluaa Gulch, confirming them in the SBMR ROI.
- **PTA:** The *Leptachatina lepida* has been observed on PTA in Bobcat and ‘Alalā areas (USARHAW and 25th ID [L] 2001b).

Auriculella ambusta (-/G1), *A. sp. aff. castanea* (-/G1), *A. sp. aff. perpusilla* (-/G1), *A. tenella* (-/G1) *A. perpusilla* (FSOC/G1), *A. pulchra* (FSOC/G1), and *Partulina dubia* (FSOC/G1). Achatinellid land snails are endemic to the Hawaiian Islands. They live in trees and shrubs, primarily on native vegetation (R. M. Towill Corp. 1997b; HINHP 1994b). Current life history information is not well studied or understood for these species. Achatinellid land snails are known to feed on fungi on leaves. Achatinellid land snails are likely threatened by habitat loss and introduced species that prey on them, compete for resources, and spread disease.

- **SBMR:** These species have been observed at the Main Post in the Wai‘anae survey areas (R. M. Towill Corp. 1997b). *A. ambusta*, *A. new sp. aff. castanea*, *A. new sp. aff. perpusilla*, and *A. tenella* were observed in several locations during the Wai‘anae survey. *A. ambusta* was observed along Pu‘u Break Road, along Mt. Ka‘ala Natural Area Reserve and on the Schofield Barracks Forest Reserve. *A. new sp. aff. castanea* was detected at the southernmost portion of the Wai‘anae survey area. *A. new sp. aff. perpusilla* and *A. tenella* were recorded at the southernmost portion of the Wai‘anae, and *A. tenella* was observed again along the trail on the boundary of Mt. Ka‘ala Natural Area Reserve. *Partulina dubia* was also identified during the Wai‘anae survey within the Main Post ROI. Also, *A. perpusilla* and *A. pulchra* were recorded near the Schofield Waikāne Trail on the SBER during the Ko‘olau survey (R. M. Towill Corp. 1997b).
- **KTA:** *Auriculella ambusta*, *A. sp. aff. castanea*, *A. sp. aff. perpusilla*, *Partulina dubia* could occur in the KTA ROI, based on the availability of suitable habitat..

Euconulus (*Nesoconulus*) sp. cf. *gaetanoi* (FSOC/-). This species tend to inhabit areas with vegetation and primarily feed on the bacteria growing on leaves and other vegetation. Threats to this species include habitat destruction and the presence of introduced predatory snails.

- **PTA:** This species has been identified in the PTA ROI (PCSU 2002).

Helicoverpa confusa (FSOC/G1). Hawaiian helicoverpa moth is known to occur in the montane dry forests.

- **PTA:** This species occurs in the ROI (USARHAW and 25th ID [L] 2001b).

Hylaeus unica (FSOC/GH). The unique yellow-faced bee feeds on and provides their larvae with pollen and nectar. Some species in the family specialize in particular flower species, and others have more general preferences and are active only from the morning until the late afternoon (USGS 2001b). Unique yellow-faced bees compete with several alien species. Nonnative ants, wasps, and bees can be active for more hours during the day and have reduced the resources available to native bees, as well as physically excluded native bees from flowers (USGS 2001b).

- **SBMR:** The unique yellow-faced bee was observed in the Wai'anae survey area, along the Wai'anae Range on the Schofield Barracks Forest Reserve and to the northeast in Mt. Ka'ala Natural Area Reserve (R. M. Towill Corp. 1997b). This species has been confirmed in the SBMR ROI.

Megalagrion oahuensis (FSOC/G1). The O'ahu megalagrion damselfly is native to O'ahu, where it occurs most commonly on the leeward ridge crests. This species eats only other insects and breeds in damp leaf litter beneath fern banks (Polhemus 1997). Major threats to *Megalagrion* species include competition and predation from introduced species, such as fish, frogs and invertebrate species, and physical destruction of habitats.

- **SBMR:** The O'ahu megalagrion damselfly was found at SBMR on the Schofield Barracks Forest Reserve in the Wai'anae survey area and was detected in the Mt. Ka'ala Natural Area Reserve (R. M. Towill Corp. 1997b). It has been confirmed in both the SBMR and SBER ROI.
- **DMR:** Its reintroduction to DMR in 1999 was largely unsuccessful, due possibly to the previously undetected presence of crayfish in the DMR Pinao'ula'ula Stream (PCSU 2002).

M. xanthomelas (FC/G2). The orange-black megalagrion damselfly is a native to the Hawaiian Islands. It breeds in a wide range of habitats, including coastal wetlands, perennial streams, reservoirs, and ponds (NatureServe 2001). This species is an insectivore (eats only invertebrates) and primarily eats insect larvae. The introduction of nonnative predatory fish poses a major threat to this species.

Nesopupa (Infranesopupa) subcentralis (FSOC/-). This species tend to inhabit areas with vegetation and primarily feed on the bacteria growing on leaves and other vegetation. Threats to this species include habitat destruction and the presence of introduced predatory snails.

- **PTA:** This species has been identified in the PTA ROI (PCSU 2002)

Nesovitrea hawaiiensis (FSOC/-). This species tend to inhabit areas with vegetation and primarily feed on the bacteria growing on leaves and other vegetation. Threats to this species include habitat destruction and the presence of introduced predatory snails.

- **PTA:** This species has the potential to occur within the ROI.

Philonesia sp. (FSOC/-) This species tend to inhabit areas with vegetation and primarily feed on the bacteria growing on leaves and other vegetation. Threats to this species include habitat destruction and the presence of introduced predatory snails.

- **PTA:** This species has the potential to occur in the project area (PCSU 2002).

Pleuropoma sandwichiensis (FSOC/G1). The Helicinid land snail is native to the Hawaiian Islands. Historically this species was found in all eight Hawaiian Islands. Helicinid land snails are likely threatened by habitat loss and introduced species that prey on them, compete for resources, and spread disease.

- **SBMR:** Current records document it only at the Waiʻanae Mountains on Oʻahu (R. M. Towill Corp. 1997b; USARHAW and 25th ID [L] 2001a; PCSU 2001). This species was observed at the southern portion of the Waiʻanae survey area (R. M. Towill Corp. 1997b), which is part of the SBMR ROI.

Rhycogonus giffardi (FSOC/G1). Giffard's rhyncogonus weevil is endemic to the Island of Hawaii and is known to inhabit montane dry shrublands dominated by *Dodonaea*, dry to mesic forest, and woodland (25th ID [L] and USARHAW 2001b). The historic distribution of this species is limited to the North Kona District of Hawaii'i (25th ID [L] and USARHAW 2001b). Giffard's rhyncogonus weevils are herbivores. Weevils are threatened by fire and the resulting loss of habitat and food.

- **PTA:** It is known to inhabit PTA, having been identified in the native shrubland at Kīpuka Kalawamauna in 1998 (HINHP 1998; USARHAW and 25th ID [L] 2001b) and are confirmed in the ROI.

Striatura (Pesudohyalina) sp. cf. meniscus (FSOC/-), Striatura sp. (FSOC/-) This species tend to inhabit areas with vegetation and primarily feed on the bacteria growing on leaves and other vegetation. Threats to this species include habitat destruction and the presence of introduced predatory snails.

- **PTA:** These species have been identified in the PTA ROI (PCSU 2002).

Succinea konaensis (FSOC/-). This species tend to inhabit areas with vegetation and primarily feed on the bacteria growing on leaves and other vegetation. Threats to this species include habitat destruction and the presence of introduced predatory snails.

- **PTA:** This species has been identified in the PTA ROI (PCSU 2002).

Vitrina tenella (FSOC/-). This species tend to inhabit areas with vegetation and primarily feed on the bacteria growing on leaves and other vegetation. Threats to this species include habitat destruction and the presence of introduced predatory snails.

- **PTA:** This species has been identified in the PTA ROI (PCSU 2002).

Birds

Anas wyvilliana (FE/SE/G1). Hawaiian duck, also known as koloa maoli was historically known to all major Hawaiian Islands, except for Lanaʻi and Kahoʻolawe. It is now limited to Kauaʻi, Niʻihau, Oʻahu, Maui, and Hawaiʻi. The Hawaiian duck is found on the windward wetland complexes and the north shore (USFWS 1999c). This species' preferred habitat includes lowland marshes, reservoirs, pastures, and wetlands (USFWS 1999c). It nests on the ground, near water in well concealed and protected areas (NatureServe 2001). Food includes green algae, rice, grasses, grass seeds, earthworms, insects, and snails (NatureServe 2001). This species is threatened by the loss of wetland habitat.

Asio flammeus sandwichensis (FSOC+/SE*/G5T3). Pueo, also known as the short-eared owl is believed to be native to the Hawaiian Islands (HINHP 1994a). It is found in a range of habitats, such as pastures, grasslands, dry or wet forests, with either native or nonnative dominated vegetation and up to 7,900 feet above sea level (HINHP 1994a). Pueo feed heavily on introduced mammals, such as house mice and rats. They are active during the day, which is unusual for most owl species. It nests on the ground, usually on grass (HINHP 1994a). Young pueo have been observed in nest from March to November. Threats to this species include habitat loss and introduction of large mammals, such as mongooses, that prey on their eggs.

- **SBMR:** The pueo was observed in the SBMR ROI in the western portion of the Waiʻanae survey area, along the Waiʻanae Range, and on the Schofield Barracks Forest Reserve, in the vicinity of Mohiākea Gulch (R. M. Towill Corp. 1997b). A pueo was observed at the border or SBMR within the ROI (PCSU 2001).
- **DMR:** No pueo has been observed on DMR, but there are small portions of suitable habitat present (PCSU 2001), so it could occur in the area.
- **KTA:** Signs of this species at KTA were observed during previous studies (Shallenberger 1977; USARHAW and 25th ID [L] 2001a), and the pueo could occur in several areas of the KTA ROI.
- **PTA:** The pueo was observed in the PTA ROI by a Tetra Tech biologist during a site visit 12/30/02.

Branta sandvicensis (FE/SE/G1). Hawaiian goose, also known as nēnē, had an historical distribution which included lowland habitats that have since been destroyed or inhabited by invasive non-natives that prey on the Hawaiian goose (NatureServe 2001). The Hawaiian goose is known in portions of the Island of Hawaii, Maui, and a lowland area near Lihūʻe, Kauaʻi. It does not require open water and inhabits bare rocks and sparsely vegetated lava flows. The nēnē moves in the summer from barren lava areas to forage on nonnative grass dominated pastures (Virginia Tech 1998; NatureServe 2001). It feeds primarily on berries and native vegetation and nests in areas of low vegetation, along the edges of mesic to wet forest, shrub/scrub, grassland, and rugged lava flows in upland scrub growth (Virginia Tech 1998; 25th ID [L] and USARHAW 2001b). Nesting season is from October to March (NatureServe 2001). This species is threatened by predation by humans and introduced species and habitat loss/degradation.

- **PTA:** The Hawaiian goose has been found in several areas of PTA. Shallenberger in 1977 found droppings in Training Area 1, Training Area 23, and the southwest portion of the impact area. These sightings occurred within the project ROI.

Buteo solitarius (FE/SE/G1). The Hawaiian hawk, also known as 'io, is endemic to the Island of Hawaii. It inhabits cropland, hedgegrow, hardwood forest, herbaceous grassland, and hardwood woodland (NatureServe 2001). It breeds in the spring, with a peak in April and May (Virginia Tech 1998). It nests in a variety of habitats, from agricultural fields to native and nonnative forests. The Hawaiian hawk is an opportunistic feeder that eats birds, rodents, and insects. The Hawaiian hawk is threatened by the loss of nesting habitat and disruption of nests by human activity, which can easily cause nest abandonment. The USFWS created a recovery plan, which outlines protection and restoration measures necessary for the recovery of this species (USFWS 1984).

- **PTA:** This species has been observed on PTA and was recorded at Training Area 23 in a 1998 survey (USARHAW and 25th ID [L] 2001b). This species was observed during a 1977 and a 1998 survey of PTA (Shallenberger 1977; Schnell et al. 1998) confirming their occurrence in the ROI.

Chasiempis sandwichensis ibidis (FE/SE/G4T1). (O'ahu 'elepaio). This bird is native to O'ahu. This species inhabits native Hawaiian forest but is most common in riparian habitats, in moist forests with tall canopy and an extensive understory (Shallenberger and Vaughn 1978; USFWS 2001a). The 'elepaio appears to tolerate introduced species and disturbed environments, as demonstrated by its use of such environment. It is estimated however, to inhabit less than eight percent of its former range and is now confined to the Ko'olau and Wai'anae mountains (Na Manu 2002; USFWS 2001a). It breeds generally from January to June. It nests are built on several types of plants, nonnative as well as native. The 'elepaio feeds on arthropods, such as insects and spiders. Threats to this species include habitat loss, predation and spread of disease. Nonnative species are believed to be a significant cause of predation to this species and to serve as disease vectors. Critical habitat has been designated for the O'ahu 'elepaio (USFWS 2001b).

- **SBMR:** The 'elepaio was observed during the HINHP survey in the southern portion of the Wai'anae survey area, near Pu'u Hāpapa at SBER, along the Schofield Waikāne Trail (R. M. Towill Corp. 1997b).
- **DMR:** It has not been observed on DMR, but there is suitable habitat for it (PCSU 2001), so it could occur in the area.
- **KTA:** Shallenberger recorded the O'ahu 'elepaio at KTA in a 1977 survey (Shallenberger 1977; PCSU 2001), so it is known to occur in the ROI.

Chasiempis sandwichensis sandwichensis (+/G4). The 'elepaio is a rare species that is endemic to Hawai'i. This species inhabits native and nonnative forest and riparian habitats (NatureServe 2001). Their breeding season generally takes place from February to August. Nests are built in the fork or branches of trees such as the native 'ōhi'a or the nonnative java plum, fiddlewood and guava at heights of 7 to 52 ft (NatureServe 2001). The 'elepaio feeds on insects in areas of high foliage density (NatureServe 2001). It is unclear why adult 'elepaio adults are declining at PTA but further study is recommended and predator control is recommended (PCSU 2002, pg 78).

- **PTA:** This species has been recorded on PTA in the ROI (Gon et al. 1993, Table 10 [T30], Cooper et al. 1996).

Fulica alai (FE/SE/G2). Hawaiian coot, also known as 'alae ke'oke'o, was historically found on all of the larger Hawaiian Islands, except for Lana'i and Kaho'olawe. Kaho'olawe is the only main Hawaiian Island where the coot is not currently found. This species is found most frequently on the

east, west, and north shores of O‘ahu, and less frequently at the south shore and interior reservoirs (USFWS 1999c). The coot’s preferred habitat is herbaceous wetland, lagoon, river mouth/tidal river, low gradient, pool, and shallow water (NatureServe 2001). The coot feeds on a variety of foods, including seeds, berries, insects, small fish, and leaves (NatureServe 2001). Loss of wetland habitat is considered the greatest threat to this species (USFWS 1999c).

- **DMR:** It could occur in the DMR ROI, based on the presence of suitable foraging habitat in the area.

Gallinula chloropus sandvicensis (FE/-). Hawaiian moorhen, also known as ‘ālae‘ula, was once commonly found on most of the Hawaiian Islands, except Lana‘i and Kaho‘olawe (USFWS 1999c). Currently the species is found only on O‘ahu and Kaua‘i. Moorhens are known to forage at Pearl Harbor in semi-brackish water and in the Lualualei Valley in the leeward side of the island (USFWS 1999c). The moorhen’s preferred habitat is freshwater marshes, brackish marshes, waterways, and wetlands. The loss of wetland and marsh habitat is considered a major threat to this species.

- **DMR:** It could occur in the DMR ROI, based on the presence of suitable foraging habitat in the area.

Hemignathus munroi (FE/SE/G1). ‘Akiapōlā‘au, also known as the honeycreeper, is a Hawaiian endemic species inhabits mesic to wet ‘ōhi‘a, koa-‘ōhi‘a, and koa-māmā forests, and dry māmā and māmā-naio forests; it is most common in mesic koa forests and woodlands (Virginia Tech 1998). The species requires native forest or woodland vegetation for cover and shelter (Virginia Tech 1998). Little is known about ‘Akiapōlā‘au breeding and nesting. One nest site was recorded in an ‘ōhi‘a tree along a lateral fork 39 feet above ground. ‘Akiapōlā‘au feeds on invertebrates, especially insects. Threats to this species include loss of nesting and breeding habitat and harassment by humans from shooting and disrupting nesting activity.

- **PTA:** ‘Akiapōlā‘au has been observed on PTA (USARHAW and 25th ID [L] 2001b), although several surveys found no evidence of the species (Shallenberger 1977; David 1995; Schnell et al. 1999; Gon et al. 1993). In 1995 a lone female was found in Training Area 2 (David 1995). This species could occur in the ROI, based on availability of foraging areas.

Hemignathus virens virens (+/G3). Amakihi is a Hawaiian endemic species that is relatively common to a small portion of the islands. The ‘amakihi inhabits native forests and shrublands above 1,640 feet on the Island of Hawaii and Maui (NatureServe 2001). It nests in branches of māmā and naio trees from March through May (NatureServe 2001) and feeds mainly on insects and nectar. It is threatened by loss and degradation of habitat.

- **PTA:** It is a Hawaiian endemic species that is relatively common to a small portion of the islands. This species occurs in the ROI (PCSU 2002).

Himatone sanguinea (+/G4). ‘Apanane is the most abundant native bird to the Hawaiian Islands. It is considered an important species because of its native status and the devastation that introduced species have caused to native birds and is federally identified as a bird of conservation concern. The ‘apanane is found in moderate to high numbers in Hawai‘i, Maui, and O‘ahu. This species inhabits the hardwood forest, most commonly in the native and mixed native/nonnative forests in higher elevations in Hawai‘i. Nesting season is late fall through summer, and it nests in the tops of ‘ōhi‘a

trees and treefern fronds in lava tubes (NatureServe 2001). It feeds on insects and nectar. Subspecies have been threatened by habitat loss and degradation caused by introduced species.

- **PTA:** This species occurs in the PTA ROI (PCSU 2002).
- **KTA:** This species has been observed at KTA during Shallenberger's 1977 survey and in the 1989 survey of the estate of James Campbell's Kahuku property (R. M. Towill Corp. 1997b).

Himantopus mexicanus knudseni (FE/G5T2). The Hawaiian stilt, also known as ae'o, were historically found on all of the Hawaiian islands, with the exception of Lana'i, Kaho'olawe, and the Island of Hawaii (USFWS 1999c). This species is currently found on all of the Hawaiian Islands, except for Kaho'olawe. The O'ahu population, which supports the greatest number of stilts in all of the Hawaiian Islands, are primarily found on the north and windward coasts (USFWS 1999c). The preferred nesting habitat is exposed mudflats with low growing vegetation (USFWS 1999c). The stilt forages in shallow water and wetlands, with invertebrates, such as insects, making up most of its prey. The greatest threat to this species is the loss of wetland habitat (USFWS 1999c).

- **DMR:** It is known to DMR in areas potentially affected by the Proposed Action.

Loxoiides bailleui (FE/SE/G1). Palila also known as ou-po'opāpale and po'opāpale, inhabits dense māmane woodlands, sparse māmane woodlands, and to a lesser degree, pasture (USGS 2001a and 2001b). Palila is thought to have occurred prehistorically on O'ahu and Kaua'i at low elevations and was historically limited to portions of the Island of Hawaii, where it was found on the slopes of Mauna Kea and parts of Hualalai and Mauna Loa (USGS 2001b and 2001c). It is believed to inhabit less than five percent of its former range (NatureServe 2001; USGS 2001b and c). Nesting has been documented from January to October, with a peak in activity from April through September (USGS 2001 b and 2001c; NatureServe 2001). It nests in September in māmane or naio trees in higher density māmane-dominant forest (USGS 2001b and 2001c; NatureServe 2001). It feeds on māmane and insects. The Palila is sensitive to habitat degradation, particularly the loss of habitat due to fire (NatureServe 2001). It is also threatened by avian diseases and introduced species degradation of habitat and predation.

- **PTA:** Critical habitat has been designated on the Island of Hawai'i in two noncontiguous portions of Mauna Kea, along the northern boundary of PTA (USFWS 1977a and 1977b; USARHAW and 25th ID [L] 2001b). This species is known to occur on PTA along the upper slopes of Mauna Kea. Annual surveys have occurred along federally designated palila critical habitat on PTA (Figure 9.10-5), although no individuals have been identified since 1950 (USARHAW and 25th ID [L] 2001b; Gon et al. 1993). The recorded sighting of the Palila was within the PTA ROI.

Loxops coccineus wolstenholmii (-/G2). O'ahu 'ākepa is native to O'ahu. It generally inhabits montane 'ōhi'a-koa forest above the 3,000 foot level (Na Manu 2002). This species feeds on insects and nectar and often nests in tree cavities. The 'ākepa is threatened by deforestation and habitat degradation, which have caused the introduction of nonnative species. Nonnative species can act as

disease vectors and frequently prey on native species or out-compete them for resources (NatureServe 2001).

- **SBMR:** The ‘ākepa was observed in the Ko‘olau survey area on SBER, within the ROI.

Myadestes obscurus (+/G4). ‘Ōma‘o is a Hawaiian endemic species that has lost approximately 70 percent of its historic habitat (NatureServe 2001). It primarily inhabits mesic and wet native (*Metrosideros polymorpha*) and mixed ‘ōhi‘a and koa (*acacia koa*) forests above 3,300-foot elevation (NatureServe 2001). Nesting activities peak from April to July. The ‘ōma‘o is an opportunistic species that generally feeds on fruit and insects. Although this species appears to be stable, it has had lowered success in the recent past due to habitat loss and introduced species (NatureServe 2001).

- **PTA:** This species could be in the ROI, based on the availability of foraging areas.

Paroreomyza maculata (FE/SE/G1). O‘ahu creeper, also known as ‘āluahio, inhabits hardwood forest, occurring in mixed ‘ōhi‘a-koa forest, alongside ridges and valleys (NatureServe 2001). Although the O‘ahu creeper was found in the Wai‘anae and Ko‘olau Mountains in the late 19th century (HINHP 1994a), its numbers are so reduced that it is very rarely sighted. Its present distribution cannot be determined. Threats to this species include loss of habitat, through development and conversion of the forest, and introduced species, which prey on or out-compete the creeper or degrade its habitat (NatureServe 2001), through development and conversion of the forest, and introduced species, which prey on or outcompete with the creeper or degrade its habitat (NatureServe 2001).

- **SBMR:** Several O‘ahu creepers were observed along the Wai‘anae survey area, at Mt. Ka‘ala Natural Area Reserve, and at Schofield Barracks Forest Reserve, in the vicinity of Mohiākea Gulch. The O‘ahu creeper was observed along the Schofield Waikāne Trail and in the southern portion of the Ko‘olau survey area at SBER (R. M. Towill Corp. 1997b). These sightings confirm the presence of this species at both SBMR and SBER.
- **DMR:** It has not been recorded on DMR (PCSU 2001). The O‘ahu creeper is unlikely to occur on the DMR ROI due to lack of suitable habitat.
- **KTA:** This species could occur in the KTA ROI. This species is historically known to occur in the ROI but there have been no confirmed sightings at either location in the last 20 years (PCSU 2001).

Pterodromoa phaeopygia sandwichensis (FE/SE/G1). Hawaiian dark-rumped petrel, also known as ‘ua‘u, is an open ocean species that breeds along barren mountain slopes (NatureServe 2001). Originally it bred at low elevations throughout the Hawaiian Islands, but it presently breeds only in higher elevations (NatureServe 2001) in spring and summer. This species feeds primarily on fish and squid, although the young are also fed crustaceans. It is threatened by human hunting and introduced species, such as the mongoose, which preys on its eggs (USFWS 1983c).

- **PTA:** The dark-rumped petrel is believed to occur on PTA based on sightings of this species nearby and the availability of suitable habitat. A dark-rumped petrel was observed near PTA in a 1995 survey, and an unconfirmed report of a chick was made in 1990 (USARHAW and 25th ID [L.] 2001b). These sightings occurred within the project ROI.

Vestiaria coccinea (SE/G4). The i'iwi is an endemic forest bird, found most frequently in the upper canopies of 'ōhi'a (*Metrosideros*) forest at greater than 2,000 feet (NatureServe 2001). I'iwi primarily feeds on flower nectar of ohia but can also feed on foliage, insects, and spiders Threats to this species include habitat degradation and competition, predation, and the spread of disease from nonnative species (NatureServe 2001). Its rapid decline in Oahu is likely to have resulted due to a sensitivity to human induced disturbances (Gon et al. 1993, pg. 28).

- **SBMR:** The i'iwi has been observed at SBMR in the Mt. Ka'ala Natural Area Reserve and Schofield Barracks Forest Reserve and in the northern and central portions of the Ko'olau survey area in at SBER (R. M. Towill Corp. 1997b). This species is confirmed in the SBMR ROI.
- **DMR:** It has not been observed on DMR, which is not believed to have suitable habitat to support the species (PCSU 2001). This species is therefore not expected to occur in the DMR ROI.
- **KTA:** The i'iwi has never been reported on KTA and is unlikely to occur because there is very little suitable habitat to support it though the species has been observed on neighboring Kawaioloa Training Area, which the Drum Road and Helemanō Trail go through, and where suitable habitat is available. The species could occur in the ROI.
- **PTA:** This species occurs in the ROI, and was identified at PTA during a 1992 seabird survey (Gon et al. 1993, Table 10 [T30]).

Terrestrial Mammals

Lasiurus cinereus semotus (FE/SE/G5T2). Hawaiian hoary bat, also known as ‘ōpe‘ape‘a, is native to the Hawaiian Islands. This species is associated with native forests but has been observed among nonnative vegetation (USFWS 1999b). The hoary bat roosts in tree foliage; whether it prefers native trees has not been determined. Distribution of hoary bats once included most of Hawai‘i, Kaua‘i, and O‘ahu (USFWS 1999b; NatureServe 2001). Hoary bats are still considered common to Hawai‘i, but less so on the windward side (USFWS 1999b), and may be found primarily in the northern forested zone of Kaua‘i (NatureServe 2001). Bats found on O‘ahu and other Hawaiian Islands may be migrant individuals (USFWS 1999b). More surveys are needed to better understand the location of hoary bats on the Hawaiian Islands and to clear up seasonal gaps and contradictory information. Moths and other insects are the main prey of the hoary bat (USFWS 1999b). They frequently feed in clearings, such as fields, although in the fall and winter they have been observed foraging over a saltwater bay (NatureServe 2001). They are assumed to breed in the fall, based on mainland bat species closely related to the hoary bat (USFWS 1998a). Breeding populations are believed to be limited to the Island of Hawai‘i and possibly Kaua‘i. Although little scientific information is available to explain the decline in the population of the Hawaiian hoary bat, some potential causes include habitat loss from deforestation, contamination of prey from pesticides, and disturbance from human activities, such as military training. Activities of this kind can disturb roosting and cause the bats to abandon sites.

- **SBMR:** This species was detected on SBMR, in the Wai‘anae survey area. Hawaiian hoary bat is expected to occur at SBMR, based on the presence of suitable habitat. The hoary bat was also recorded near SBER, in the northern portion of the Ko‘olau survey area. The Hawaiian hoary bat is confirmed in the SBMR ROI, based on suitable habitat and proximity to recorded sightings.
- **DMR:** Although this species has not been confirmed on DMR, based on habitat requirements there is the potential for its occurrence there (PCSU 2001); therefore, the species could be found in DMR ROI.
- **KTA:** The Hawaiian hoary bat is expected to occur at KTA, based on the presence of suitable habitat (USARHAW and 25th ID [L] 2001a).
- **PTA:** The Hawaiian hoary bat has been recorded at multiple PTA locations, including Bradshaw AAF, which is part of the project ROI (Gon et al. 1993; Cooper et al. 1996).

Fish

***Leptipes concolor* (-/-/G3).** This goby species is endemic to the islands of Hawai'i. The goby's eggs are laid in nests in freshwater streams. Larvae are then carried downstream and into marine habitat. After several months they return to the streams, where they grow to adulthood and reproduce (NatureServe 2002).

There has been a large decline in the Oahu populations, where it is threatened by stream modifications and the introduction of nonnative fish (NatureServe 2002).

- KTA: *Leptipes concolor* has been recorded within the KTA ROI (Figure 7.10-3?) ((USARHAW and 25th ID [L] 2001a, HINHP 2002).

Marine Wildlife

Balaenoptera acutorostrata (MMPA). Minke whales are infrequently seen as solitary individuals around the northwest islands of Hawai'i, or also on the leeward sides of the islands (ONR 2000). Breeding appears to take place during winter in warmer waters, but little is known of their breeding behaviors in this area. There is little data on stock structure for these species in Hawaiian waters.

- **All Locations:** Minke whales may potentially occur in project area waters year round, most likely incidentally in the channels, on the leeward sides of the islands, or in offshore waters.

B. borealis (FE/MMPA). The IWC considers only one stock of the sei whale to exist in the North Pacific (NMFS 2000d), but some conflicting evidence exists for multiple stocks (Mizroch et al. 1984; Masaki 1977). Sei whales migrate from high latitude summer feeding grounds to lower latitude wintering areas, although little is known about the winter distribution of this species. They tend to move into offshore waters and are rarely seen off coastal areas; they seem to prefer open ocean (NMFS 2000d). There are no abundance estimates for this species in Hawaiian waters.

- **All Locations:** Sei whales are not expected to be found in project area waters.

B. edeni (MMPA). Bryde's whales are occasionally seen in the Hawaiian Islands, particularly in the northwest of the chain (Leatherwood et al. 1982); there was one documented sighting in 1977 near Kaua'i (DeLong and Brownell 1977). In the western North Pacific stock, estimates of the whale's numbers range from 10,000 to 49,000 (ONR 2000). Most likely due to this species' limited migration and confined distribution, the total world population is likely to be relatively small. There is conflicting data on the reproductive and migrating patterns of this species. Bryde's whale is unlikely to occur around the main Hawaiian Islands but is somewhat more commonly sighted by aerial or vessel surveys, or stranded (NMFS 2000g, 2000h). There is no data on stock structure or population numbers for these species.

- **All Locations:** Bryde's whales may potentially occur in project area waters year round, most likely as incidental transients.

B. musculus (FE/MMPA). As with the fin whale, additional evidence of the blue whale comes from acoustic recordings of its vocalizations (Thompson and Friedl 1982; Northrop et al. 1971; McDonald and Fox 1999). The stock structure of this species is uncertain, but the IWC and NMFS consider the North Pacific group to be one stock (NMFS 2000c).

- **All Locations:** This species is not expected to be found in project area waters. Blue whales are considered rare in project area waters, and there is only one published sighting record from 1966 (Berzin and Rovnin 1966) north of the main island chain.

B. physalus (FE/MMPA). The general distribution of fin whales is largely offshore, and abundance estimates indicate that this species is uncommon in the region (Balcomb 1987). Distribution and movement patterns for this species are assumed to consist of seasonal migrations between higher latitudes for foraging and lower latitudes for mating and calving. NMFS considers the fin whale stock found in Hawaiian waters as a separate stock (NMFS 2000b). Fin whales most likely migrate into

Hawaiian waters mainly in the fall and winter (Thompson and Friedl 1982; Northrop et al. 1968; McDonald and Fox 1999), based on acoustic recordings off O‘ahu and Midway islands.

- **All Locations:** This species is rarely sighted in project area waters but have been occasionally heard. Their distribution is largely offshore, and abundance estimates indicate that these species are uncommon in the region (Balcomb 1987). A multispecies feeding assemblage of 8 to 12 fin whales was observed in 1987 (Balcomb 1987) approximately 250 miles south of Honolulu. Additional sightings were reported north of O‘ahu in May 1976 and in the Kaua‘i Channel in February 1979 (Shallenberger 1981). More recently, a single fin whale was observed north of Kaua‘i during an aerial survey (Mobley et al. 1996). This species is not expected to be found in project area waters.

***Berardius bairdii* (MMPA).** Baird’s beaked whales are found in warm to cold temperate waters of the North Pacific. They have specific centers of abundance, some of which occur along the Emperor Seamounts, northwest of Hawaii. They occur inshore, but usually are found near or seaward of the continental shelf, especially around submarine escarpments and seamounts.

- **All Locations:** Baird’s beaked whales may potentially occur in project area waters year round,, most likely as incidental transients.

***Delphinus Delphis* (MMPA).** Common dolphins are pelagic (offshore) animals that eat fish and small squid. They are widely distributed, and tend to occur in tropical waters. They frequently adopt cooperative techniques to capture prey and herds will work together to dive and drive a school of fish to the surface. They are highly vocal animals and tend to occur in large active schools (1000-100,000 or greater in numbers).

- **All Locations:** These animals are less common than either the spinner or spotted dolphin groups and are unlikely in project area waters except as incidental transients.

***Eubalaena glacialis* (FE/MMPA).** The IWC and NMFS consider the North Pacific right whale stock to be one distinct stock (NMFS 2000e). The right whale is typically observed in temperate and subpolar waters.

- **All Locations:** Right whales occur rarely in the Hawaiian Islands area (Herman et al. 1980). A single right whale was observed in 1979 near Maui (ONR 2000) and another in 1996 (NMFS 2000e). This species is rare and is not expected to be found in project area waters.

***Globicephala macrorhynchus* (MMPA).** Pilot whale occurs off the Hawaiian Islands, and the most abundant species is the short-finned pilot whale (NMFS 2000l). This species occurs year-round in Hawaiian waters in herds of 20 to 40 individuals, with aggregations of over 100 occasionally observed (ONR 2000). The stock structure is poorly understood. The Hawaiian population estimates are approximately 1,800 animals (Mobley et al. 2000).

- **All Locations:** These animals are less common than either the spinner or spotted dolphin groups, but are known to pass through project area waters and have the potential to occur year round in all of the coastal waters off the seven islands. They have been confirmed in the DMR and PTA ROIs.

Grampus griseus (MMPA). Risso's dolphins are somewhat uncommon in Hawaiian waters. There have been four recorded strandings on the main seven islands (NMFS 2000u) and one documented group off the Kona Coast of the Island of Hawaii (Balcomb 1987). A recent aerial survey documented a sighting off the leeward side of O'ahu (Mobley et al. 2000).

- **All Locations:** These animals are less common than either the spinner or spotted dolphin groups. They may potentially occur in project area waters year round, most likely as incidental transients.

Kogia breviceps; K. simus (MMPA). The pygmy and dwarf sperm whale species are small, relatively solitary, apparently deep-diving whales that live in temperate to tropical deep waters from 60°N to 40°S around the world. They are especially common along continental shelf breaks. Based on their geographic distribution and the habitat of their preferred prey, both species are likely to be deep divers. Both species have been sighted in project area waters on several occasions over the last 20 years either by aerial or vessel surveys, or as strandings (NMFS 2000g, 2000h). There is no data on stock structure or population numbers for these species.

- **All Locations:** These animals are less common than either the spinner or spotted dolphin groups, but are known to pass through project area waters year round, and have the potential to occur in all of the coastal waters off the seven islands, most likely as incidental transients.

Megaptera novaeangliae (FE/MMPA). The waters off the coast of the project training areas are best known for their seasonal population of humpback whales, which are also the most abundant marine mammal in the project area (Mobley et al. 1999). The Hawaiian Islands serve as an important breeding ground for this species (Calambokidis et al. 1998). The humpback whale is the only one of the five endangered baleen whales that is known to be present historically in reasonably large numbers. The International Whaling Commission (IWC) and NMFS consider there to be three stocks of humpbacks in the North Pacific group, one of which is the Hawaiian population (NMFS 2000a). Humpback whales are found throughout the island chain and are most abundant in coastal waters of the main Hawaiian Islands, including Hawai'i and O'ahu, from November through April, with peak abundance occurring from late February through mid-March (Baker et al. 1981). Approximately two-thirds of the entire North Pacific humpback whale population (approximately 4,000 to 5,000 whales) migrate to Hawaiian waters to breed, calve, and nurse (NMFS 2000a). These whales are generally found in shallow water shoreward of the 600-foot depth contour (ONR 2000), although there have been reports of individuals up to 10.8 nautical miles off the west coast of the Island of Hawaii, over bottom depths of 4,593 feet. Cow/calf pairs appear to prefer very shallow water less than 60 feet (ONR 2000; Smultea 1992). Humpback whale (of varying pod sizes and types, including mother and calf pods) are commonly sighted off the O'ahu coast and may be expected in project area waters from late January through early April (Clark and Tyack 1998). Humpback whale mothers and calves prefer the calmer shallower waters often found on the leeward sides of the islands (Smultea 1992), and these pod compositions would be less commonly expected along the north shore of O'ahu. Some results suggest that habitat use patterns of females and calves in nearshore Maui waters might have decreased, perhaps due to increasing vessel and human activities (ONR 2000). Humpback whales are vulnerable to human disturbance in Hawaiian waters and possibly to vessel strikes. Hawai'i regulations prohibit boats from approaching within 100 yards of adult whales and within 300 yards of mother/calf pairs.

- **All Locations:** This species is confirmed in project area waters and is expected to occur consistently from January 1- April 30.

Mesoplodon and Ziphius spp. (MMPA). Beaked whales, a sub-group of cetaceans, is found year-round in Hawaiian waters. Beaked whale mainly forages offshore in relatively deep water (ONR 2000). Types of beaked whales that may occur include Baird's (*Berardius bairdii*), Blainville's (*Mesoplodon densirostris*), and Cuvier's (*Ziphius cavirostris*). Distributions and abundances of beaked whale in project area waters are still poorly understood. Cuvier's seems to be the most widely distributed in the main Hawaiian Islands (NMFS 2000m), and recent sighting records indicate this species off both O'ahu and Island of Hawaii shores (Mobley et al. 2000). Baird's beaked whale is considered unlikely to occur in the main Hawaiian Islands, though it has been observed on aerial surveys and vessel surveys (ONR 2000). Blainville's beaked whale is more common in Hawaiian waters than elsewhere in the North Pacific (NMFS 2000n) but is seen only occasionally, either in deeper offshore waters or off the coast of O'ahu and the Island of Hawaii (Mobley et al. 2000). There is no information on stock structure of these species.

- **All Locations:** This species is confirmed in project area waters and is expected to occur in small numbers year round.

Monachus schauinslandi (MMPA). The monk seal is the only pinniped species known to occur in the Hawaiian archipelago. This species occurs only in the Hawaiian Islands, where its greatest distribution and abundance occurs in the small, mostly uninhabited, northwest island chain. These are the islands and atolls stretching 1,100 nautical miles northwest of the main Hawaiian Islands, most of which are included in the Hawaiian National Refuge (NMFS 2000w). Incidental transients are known from all the main seven island chain, and there is a small uncounted population on the island of Ni'ihau (NMFS 2000w). The species is managed as one stock, though each island may in fact have its own subpopulations (NMFS 2000w). This seal tends to stay near land. Virtually nothing is known about the distribution and movement patterns of this species when they are at sea. Hawaiian monk seals have been counted since the late 1950s at the atolls, islands, and reef, where they haul out on the northwest Hawaiian Islands. Current estimates indicate that the monk seal population is declining and is believed to include approximately 1,000 animals. Hawaiian monk seals breed primarily at Laysan Island, Lisianski Island, and Pearl and Hermes reefs but also are known to use the Midway Islands, among other northwest Hawaiian Islands (NMFS 2000w). The colony on Midway was virtually eliminated by the US Navy, which has used the island since the early 1960s, but current counts suggest that the seals may be reestablishing themselves on Midway as a major breeding site.

- **All Locations:** This species occurs only in the Hawaiian Islands. Incidental transients are known from all the main seven island chain, and there is a small uncounted population on the island of Ni'ihau (NMFS 2000w). This species is expected to occur in project area waters year round in either the DMR or PTA ROI, though incidence would be low.

Orcinus orca (MMPA). The killer whale is found in all the world's oceans, from about 80°N to 77°S but is most common within 430 nautical miles of major continents in cold temperature to subpolar waters (ONR 2000). Killer whales in the Hawaiian archipelago are a distinct stock genetically (NMFS 2000i). Sightings occur anecdotally almost yearly in the main seven Hawaiian islands, but documented sightings are less common. No killer whales were sighted within 25 nautical miles of the

main island chain during a six-year aerial survey study (Mobley et al. 2000), but there have been two documented sightings or strandings in the last few decades (NMFS 2000i). Killer whales are more common in the French Frigate Shoals (NMFS 2000i). Sightings typically consist of small groups or single animals and can occur at any time of year (ONR 2000).

- **All Locations:** This species is confirmed in project area waters and is expected to occur in small numbers year round.

Peponocephala electra (MMPA). Melon-headed whale is generally distributed from 20°S to 20°N (ONR 2000). It is found in tropical and temperate waters throughout the world and has been commonly sighted off the south and eastern coasts off O‘ahu and the north coast of the Island of Hawaii (Mobley et al. 2000; NMFS 2000o). It typically occurs in large pods and could occur in the project area and may be incidentally sighted in waters adjacent to the islands’ north shores.

- **All Locations:** This species is confirmed in project area waters and is expected to occur in small numbers year round.

Physeter macrocephalus (FE/MMPA). The sperm whale is the only toothed whale in the project area. While sperm whales are listed as endangered, but they are considered to be the most abundant of the large whale species, numbering an estimated 1,900,000 animals worldwide (ONR 2000). While deep water is their typical habitat, sperm whale have been occasionally observed in shallower areas. When found relatively close to shore, sperm whales are usually associated with sharp increases in bottom depth, where upwelling occurs and biological production is high, implying the presence of a good food supply. Sperm whales have been sighted offshore of all of the main seven islands (NMFS 2000v), and they have been heard off O‘ahu year-round (NMFS 2000v). This species has the potential to occur in project area waters. Historically, sperm whaling grounds in the Pacific south of 40°N latitude were around the Hawaiian Islands, among other areas. Sperm whales are considered fairly common around Midway Atoll (ONR 2000). For stock assessment purposes, NMFS recognizes three discrete population centers of sperm whales, one of which is found in Hawai‘i (NMFS 2000v). Sperm whales can dive to depths of at least 6,562 feet and can remain submerged for an hour or more. During summer, they migrate to high latitudes, with mature males migrating much farther north than females and younger males. In the Pacific Ocean, females and younger whales usually remain in tropical and temperate waters, while males continue north to the Gulf of Alaska, the Aleutian Islands, and the Bering Sea or south to the Antarctic. Breeding herds are confined almost exclusively to warmer waters, and many of the larger males return to lower latitudes in winter to breed. Sperm whales in the Pacific Ocean during this time are usually distributed below 40°N latitude.

- **All Locations:** This species is confirmed in project area waters and is expected to occur in small numbers year round.

Pseudorca crassidens (MMPA); Feresa attenuate (MMPA). False killer whale is found occasionally in Hawaiian waters during all seasons (NMFS 2000j). Pygmy killer whale is found less frequently, but when it is sighted it is most commonly off the Island of Hawaii and off O‘ahu. Pygmy killer whale also occurs in all Hawaiian waters during all seasons (NMFS 2000k). Both species travel in groups of half a dozen to over several hundred individuals. Population estimates and stock information for both species is poorly understood (NMFS 2000j, 2000k).

- **All Locations:** This species is confirmed in project area waters and is expected to occur in small numbers year round.

Stenella attenuata (MMPA). Several species of pantropical spotted dolphins occur in Hawaiian waters, the most common of which is *Stenella attenuata* (NMFS 2000s). Spotted dolphins occur in smaller group sizes than spinners and sometimes can intermix in spinner dolphin groups (NMFS 2000s). Spotted dolphins occur both nearshore and offshore (ONR 2000). This species is common and abundant in Hawaiian waters, especially in the channels between the islands and on the leeward sides of the islands (NMFS 2000s). The Hawaiian spotted dolphin is a distinct stock, with a population estimate of approximately 3,000 animals (Mobley et al. 2000). The Hawaiian stock of striped dolphins is a distinct stock (NMFS 2000t), and there have been documented sightings off the leeward side of O‘ahu (NMFS 2000t). This animal is less common than either the spinner or spotted dolphin groups but has the potential to occur in all of the waters off the seven islands.

- **All Locations:** This species is confirmed in project area waters and is expected year round in large groups and with regular frequency.

S. longirostris (MMPA). Spinner dolphin is also very common and abundant in Hawaiian waters and can occur in huge groups of over 400 animals (NMFS 2000q). It gathers in large herds at night, offshore and in deep channels between the islands, for feeding. It tends to rest on the leeward sides of the islands. The Hawaiian spinner group is a distinct stock, with a population estimate of approximately 4,000 animals (Mobley et al. 2000). It is common on the leeward sides of both O‘ahu and the Island of Hawaii. There is some evidence that there may be a residential population of spinner dolphins off the coast of the Island of Hawaii (NMFS 2000q).

- **All Locations:** This species is confirmed in project area waters and is expected year round in large groups and with regular frequency.

S. coeruleoalba (MMPA). The Hawaiian stock of striped dolphins is also a distinct stock (NMFS 2000t), and there have been documented sightings off the leeward side of O‘ahu (NMFS 2000t). These animals are less common than either the spinner or spotted dolphin groups, but have the potential to occur in all of the coastal waters off the seven islands.

- **All Locations:** This species is confirmed in project area waters and is expected to occur in small numbers year round.

Steno bredanensis (MMPA). Rough-toothed dolphin is relatively common in the vicinity of the Hawaiian Islands in offshore waters, typically occurring over bottom depths greater than 1,640 feet (NMFS 2000r). This species usually travels in groups of three to four, many small groups sometimes using one area. There is no information on stock structure for this species.

- **All Locations:** This species is confirmed in project area waters and is expected to occur in small numbers year round.

Tursiops truncatus (MMPA). Bottlenose dolphin is common both along the coastlines and farther offshore (NMFS 2000p). It is considered to be frequent off all coasts of O‘ahu and the Island of Hawaii. The Hawaiian group is a separate stock of bottlenose.

- **All Locations:** This species is confirmed in project area waters and is expected year round in large groups and with regular frequency.

Sea Turtles

Caretta caretta (FT). Loggerheads do not nest in the Hawaiian Islands at all (NMFS 2000bb). Loggerheads occur circumglobally, inhabiting waters off the continental shelf in temperate, subtropical, and tropical waters. Loggerhead sea turtles are rare in Hawaiian nearshore waters (NMFS 2000bb; ONR 2000). They nest in the lower latitudes of the Atlantic coast. Nesting trends for the loggerhead are generally considered to be declining (NMFS 2000bb). Loggerheads take approximately 20 to 30 years to mature, so the suspected decline in immature loggerheads might not be apparent on nesting beaches for decades.

- **All Locations:** This species is uncommon in project area waters.

Chelonia mydas (FT). The most accurate abundance estimates in the project area are for adult female green turtles which nest annually on Hawaiian beaches (NMFS 2000x, 2000y). An estimated 450 to 475 green turtles nest annually in Hawaii (NMFS 2000x). The green sea turtle is considered the most abundant sea turtle in Hawaiian waters, with approximately 1,400 adult females (NMFS 2000x). It is hypothesized that green turtles in the Hawaiian archipelago could be a genetically distinct subpopulation (NMFS 2000x). During the breeding season, adult green sea turtles undertake long-distance oceanic migrations from feeding areas located throughout the Hawaiian archipelago to nesting beaches at French Frigate Shoals, Laysan Island, Lisianski Island, Pearl Reef and Hermes Reef, Kure Atoll, and Midway Island. The nearshore waters of Kaua‘i, especially the north shore area, are important habitats for subadult and adult green sea turtles returning from open ocean. Approximately 90 percent of green turtle nesting in the Hawaiian Islands occurs at French Frigate Shoals. Juveniles and subadult green turtles are abundant in the nearshore areas off the Island of Hawaii and O‘ahu, as well as off Maui, Kaho‘olawe, Moloka‘i, Kaua‘i, and Ni‘ihau (NMFS 2000x). This species is also commonly sighted at Midway Atoll but does not appear to breed there (ONR 2000).

- **All Locations:** The green sea turtle are the most abundant (ONR 2000; NMFS 2000x-z, 2000aa, 2000bb) in project area waters. Green sea turtles may occur in project area waters or on the coastline of the north shore.

Dermochelys coriacea (FE). Leatherbacks do not nest regularly or in great numbers in the Hawaiian Islands (NMFS 2000x, 2000aa). Adult leatherbacks are commonly sighted in the Pacific Ocean near the Hawaiian archipelago, primarily over deep oceanic waters. Leatherbacks do not nest regularly in the Hawaiian Islands. Leatherbacks could occur equally as frequently off any of the main seven islands, but they are often sighted off the north shores of both O‘ahu and the Island of Hawaii (NMFS 2000z; ONR 2000).

- **All Locations:** This species is expected in project area waters. They are more typically sighted along the north shore and in offshore waters (NMFS 2000z).

Eretmochelys imbricata (FE). The hawksbill turtle population is very small, with only 12 to 15 nests recorded each year (NMFS 2000y). While all age categories of hawksbills occur in Hawaiian waters, they are considered uncommon; a small number of hawksbills nest on the Island of Hawaii and on Molokai each year (NMFS 2000y). Their migration routes are unknown. No hawksbill turtles have been reported in the vicinity of Midway Atoll (ONR 2000).

- **All Locations:** The hawksbill is uncommon in project area waters and is not expected to occur there.

Lepidochelys olivacea (FT). Olive ridleys do not nest regularly or in great numbers in the Hawaiian Islands (NMFS 2000x, 2000aa). Olive ridley sea turtles are not common in Hawaiian waters, although they are the most abundant sea turtle in the eastern Pacific Ocean (NMFS 2000aa). Most records of this species in Hawaiian waters are from entanglements and strandings. There is only one report of a successful nesting in the Hawaiian Islands region, on Maui (NMFS 2000aa).

- **All Locations:** This species is uncommon in project area waters.

I-1D: CRITICAL HABITAT

SBMR

Plant

Proposed Critical habitat designation for plants includes the following species:

- *Abutilon sandwicense*;
- *Alectryon macrococcus*;
- *Chamaesyce rockii*;
- *C. acuminata*;
- *C. koolauensis*;
- *C. st-johnii*;
- *Cyrtandra subumbellata*;
- *Delissea subcordata*;
- *Diellia falcata*;
- *Flueggea neowawraea*;
- *Gardenia mannii*;
- *Hesperomannia arborescens*;
- *Isodendron laurifolium*;
- *I. longifolium*;
- *Labordia cyrtandrae*;
- *Lepidium arbuscula*;
- *L. lobata* var. *leptophylla*;
- *Lobelia gaudichaudii*;
- *L. oahuensis*;
- *Phlegmariurus nutans*;
- *Phyllostegia hirsuta*;
- *P. mollis*;
- *Pteris lidgatei*;

- *Sanicula purpurea*;
- *Tetraplasandra gymnocarpa*;
- *Tetramolopium lepidotum* ssp. *Lepidotum*;
- *Urea kaalae*;
- *Viola chamissoniana* ssp. *Chamissoniana*; and
- *V. oahuensis*.

Wildlife

The USFWS designated critical habitat for O‘ahu ‘elepaio on December 10, 2001 (USFWS 2001b) (Figure 5.10-6).

DMR

Critical habitat has been proposed or designated for several species on DMR and includes portions of the installation. USFWS has designated critical habitats for the following species:

Plant

- *Schiedea kealiae*, draft May 2002 (USFWS 2002b).

Wildlife

No federally designated critical habitat exists in the DMR ROI for wildlife.

KTA

Plant

Plants known on KTA with critical habitat proposed by the USFWS are *Cyanea koolauensis*, *Eugenia koolauensis*, *Gardenia mannii*, *Hesperomannia arborescens*, and *Tetraplasandra gymnocarpa*.

Wildlife

No federally designated critical habitat exists in the KTA ROI for wildlife.

PTA

Plant

- *Asplenium fragile* var. *insulare*;
- *Hedyotis coriacea*;
- *Neraudia ovata*;
- *Portulaca sclerocarpa*;
- *Silene hawaiiensis*;
- *S. lanceolata*;
- *Solanum incompletum*;
- *Spermolepis hawaiiensis*;
- *Tetramolopium arenarium* var. *arenarium*; and
- *Zanthoxylum hawaiiense*.

Wildlife

The USFWS in 1977 designated almost 109,000 total acres as critical habitat for the palila (*Loxiodes bailleui*) (USFWS 1977a and 1977b) (Figure 9.10-5).

APPENDIX I-2

MANAGEMENT DIRECTIVES

BIRDS OF CONSERVATION CONCERN 2002

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Migratory Bird Management
Arlington, Virginia**

December 2002

Table 38. BCR 67 (Hawaii) BCC 2002 List.

Laysan Albatross
Black-footed Albatross
Christmas Shearwater
Band-rumped Storm-Petrel
Tristram's Storm-Petrel
Pacific Golden-Plover
Bristle-thighed Curlew
Blue-gray Noddy
Short-eared Owl
[Elepaio (all except Endangered *ibidus* ssp.)]
Omao
[Hawaii Amakihi]
[Oahu Amakihi]
[Kauai Amakihi]
[Anianiau]
[Akikiki]
[Maui Alauahio]
[Akekee]
[Iiwi]
[Apapane]

NOTE: Please refer to Table 3 for descriptions of the stylized conventions used to indicate the Federal protective status of species on this list.

United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service
Washington, DC 20240

September 14, 2000

To: Regional Directors

From: Director /s/ Jamie Rappaport Clark

Subject: Service Guidance on the Siting, Construction, Operation and Decommissioning of Communications Towers

Construction of communications towers (including radio, television, cellular, and microwave) in the United States has been growing at an exponential rate, increasing at an estimated 6 percent to 8 percent annually. According to the Federal Communication Commission's *2000 Antenna Structure Registry*, the number of lighted towers greater than 199 feet above ground level (AGL) currently number over 45,000 and the total number of towers over 74,000. Non-compliance with the registry program is estimated at 24 percent to 38 percent, bringing the total to 92,000 to 102,000. By 2003, all television stations must be digital, adding potentially 1,000 new towers exceeding 1,000 feet AGL.

The construction of new towers creates a potentially significant impact on migratory birds, especially some 350 species of night-migrating birds. Communications towers are estimated to kill 4-5 million birds per year, which violates the spirit and the intent of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the Code of Federal Regulations at Part 50 designed to implement the MBTA. Some of the species affected are also protected under the Endangered Species Act and Bald and Golden Eagle Act.

Service personnel may become involved in the review of proposed tower sitings and/or in the evaluation of tower impacts on migratory birds through National Environmental Policy Act review; specifically, Sections 1501.6, opportunity to be a cooperating agency, and 1503.4, duty to comment on federally-licensed activities for agencies with jurisdiction by law, in this case the MBTA, or because of special expertise. Also, the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act requires that any activity on Refuge lands be determined as compatible with the Refuge system mission and the Refuge purpose(s). In addition, the Service is required by the ESA to assist other Federal agencies in ensuring that any action they authorize, implement, or fund will not jeopardize the continued existence of any Federally endangered or threatened species.

A Communication Tower Working Group composed of government agencies, industry, academic researchers and NGO's has been formed to develop and implement a research protocol to determine the best ways to construct and operate towers to prevent bird strikes. Until the research study is completed, or until research efforts uncover significant new mitigation measures, all Service personnel involved in the review of proposed tower sitings and/or the evaluation of the impacts of towers on migratory birds should use the attached interim guidelines when making recommendations to all companies, license applicants, or licensees proposing new tower sitings. These guidelines were developed by Service personnel from research conducted in several eastern, midwestern, and southern states, and have been refined through Regional review. They are based on the best information available at this time, and are the most prudent and effective measures for avoiding bird strikes at towers. We believe that they will provide significant protection for migratory birds pending completion of the Working Group's recommendations. As new information becomes available, the guidelines will be updated accordingly.

Implementation of these guidelines by the communications industry is voluntary, and our recommendations must be balanced with Federal Aviation Administration requirements and local community concerns where necessary. Field offices have discretion in the use of these guidelines on a case by case basis, and may also have additional recommendations to add which are specific to their geographic area.

Also attached is a [Tower Site Evaluation Form](#) which may prove useful in evaluating proposed towers and in

6. Tower designs using guy wires for support which are proposed to be located in known raptor or waterbird concentration areas or daily movement routes, or in major diurnal migratory bird movement routes or stopover sites, should have daytime visual markers on the wires to prevent collisions by these diurnally moving species. (For guidance on markers, see *Avian Power Line Interaction Committee (APLIC). 1994. Mitigating Bird Collisions with Power Lines: The State of the Art in 1994. Edison Electric Institute, Washington, D.C., 78 pp.*, and *Avian Power Line Interaction Committee (APLIC). 1996. Suggested Practices for Raptor Protection on Power Lines. Edison Electric Institute/Raptor Research Foundation, Washington, D.C., 128 pp.* Copies can be obtained via the Internet at <http://www.eei.org/resources/pubcat/enviro/>, or by calling 1-800/334-5453).
7. Towers and appendant facilities should be sited, designed and constructed so as to avoid or minimize habitat loss within and adjacent to the tower “footprint”. However, a larger tower footprint is preferable to the use of guy wires in construction. Road access and fencing should be minimized to reduce or prevent habitat fragmentation and disturbance, and to reduce above ground obstacles to birds in flight.
8. If significant numbers of breeding, feeding, or roosting birds are known to habitually use the proposed tower construction area, relocation to an alternate site should be recommended. If this is not an option, seasonal restrictions on construction may be advisable in order to avoid disturbance during periods of high bird activity.
9. In order to reduce the number of towers needed in the future, providers should be encouraged to design new towers structurally and electrically to accommodate the applicant/licensee’s antennas and comparable antennas for at least two additional users (minimum of three users for each tower structure), unless this design would require the addition of lights or guy wires to an otherwise unlighted and/or unguyed tower.
10. Security lighting for on-ground facilities and equipment should be down-shielded to keep light within the boundaries of the site.
11. If a tower is constructed or proposed for construction, Service personnel or researchers from the Communication Tower Working Group should be allowed access to the site to evaluate bird use, conduct dead-bird searches, to place net catchments below the towers but above the ground, and to place radar, Global Positioning System, infrared, thermal imagery, and acoustical monitoring equipment as necessary to assess and verify bird movements and to gain information on the impacts of various tower sizes, configurations, and lighting systems.
12. Towers no longer in use or determined to be obsolete should be removed within 12 months of cessation of use.

In order to obtain information on the extent to which these guidelines are being implemented, and to identify any recurring problems with their implementation which may necessitate modifications, letters provided in response to requests for evaluation of proposed towers should contain the following request:

“In order to obtain information on the usefulness of these guidelines in preventing bird strikes, and to identify any recurring problems with their implementation which may necessitate modifications, please advise us of the final location and specifications of the proposed tower, and which of the measures recommended for the protection of migratory birds were implemented. If any of the recommended measures can not be implemented, please explain why they were not feasible.”

Return to [Home Page](#)

APPENDIX I-3

**SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES CONFIRMED OR WITH
THE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN EACH ROI**

Appendix I-3
Special Status Species Confirmed or with the Potential to Occur in Each ROI¹

Scientific Name Hawaiian/Common Name	² Federal Status	³ State/ ⁴ Global Status	SBMR	PTA	DMR	KTA/ KLOA
Plants						
<i>Abutilon sandwicense</i> ,	E, CH	-/G1	X			
<i>Alectryon macrococcus</i> var. <i>macrococcus</i> , ‘ala ‘alahua, māhoe	E, CH	-/G2	X			
<i>A. trinerve</i> ,	E, CH	-/G1	X			
<i>Asplenium fragile</i> var. <i>insulare</i> , -/fragile fern, lola	E, CH	-/-		X		
<i>Bobea sandwicensis</i> , ‘ahakea	-	-/G1	X		X	
<i>B. timonioides</i> , ‘ahakea	SOC	-/G2				X
<i>Chamaesyce olowaluana</i> , ‘akoko, kōkōmālei/Maui milk tree	SOC	-/G2		X		
<i>C. rockii</i> , ‘akoko, koko, kōkōmālei	E, CH	-/G1	X			X
<i>Cyanea acuminata</i> , ‘ōhā, hāhā, ‘ōhāwai	E, CH	-/G1	X			X
<i>C. crispa</i> , ‘ōhā, hāhā, ‘ōhāwai	E	-/G1				X
<i>C. grimesiana</i> spp. <i>obate</i> ‘ōhā, hāhā, ‘ōhāwai	E	-/G1	X			
<i>C. humboldtiana</i> , ‘ōhā, hāhā, ‘ōhāwai	E	-/-				X
<i>C. koolauensis</i> , ‘ōhā, hāhā, ‘ōhāwai	E, CH	-/G1	X			X
<i>C. lanceolata</i> spp. <i>Calcynia</i> ‘ōhā, hāhā, ‘ōhāwai	C	-/G1	X			X

Status:

²Federal:

E = Endangered
T = Threatened
SOC = Species of concern
C = Candidate species for listing
CH = Critical habitat designated or
proposed for designation
* = Protected under MMPA
/-/ = No Status
+ = Birds of Conservation Concern

⁴Heritage Global Rank:

G1 = Species critically imperiled globally (typically 1-5 current occurrences)
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only on O‘ahu

**Likelihood of occurrence on the
project site:**

C = Confirmed
P = Potentially may occur
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Appendix I-3 (continued)
Special Status Species Confirmed or with the Potential to Occur in Each ROI¹

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<i>C. membranacea</i> hāhā	SOC	-/G2	X			
<i>C. st-johnii</i> , ‘ōhā, hāhā, ‘ōhāwai	E, CH	-/G1				X
<i>Cyrtandra dentata</i> , ha‘iwale	E, CH	-/G1				X
<i>C. subumbellata</i> , ha‘iwale	E, CH	-/-	X			
<i>C. viridiflora</i> , ha‘iwale	E	-/-	X			X
<i>C. waiolani</i> ha‘iwale	E	-/G1				X
<i>Cystopteris douglasii</i> , NCN	SOC	-/G2		X		
<i>Diellia falcata</i> , palapalai lau li‘i	E, CH	-/G1	X			
<i>Delissea subcordata</i> , NCN	E, CH	-/G1	X			
<i>Dissochondrus biflorus</i> , -NCN	SOC	-/G2	X			
<i>Doodia lyonii</i> NCN	-	-/G1	X			
<i>Dubautia arborea</i> , na‘ena‘e	SOC	-/-		X		
<i>D. sherffiana</i> , na‘ena‘e	SOC	-/G1	X			
<i>Eragrostis deflexa</i> , kalamālō/bent lovegrass	SOC	-/G1		X		
<i>Eugenia koolauensis</i> , nīoi	E	-/G1				X
<i>Exocarpos gaudichaudii</i> , heau/whisk broom sandalwood	SOC	-/G1	X	X		X
<i>Festuca hawaiiensis</i> , Hawaiian fescue	C	-/G1		X		

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<i>Flueggea neowawraea</i> , mehamehame	E, CH	-/-	X			
<i>Gardenia mannii</i> , nānū, nā‘ū	E, CH	-/G1	X			X
<i>Haplostachys haplostachya</i> , honohono/Hawaiian mint	E	-/G1		X		
<i>Hedyotis coriacea</i> , kio‘ele	E, CH	-/G1		X		
<i>H. fluviatilis</i> NCN	C	-/G1				X
<i>Hesperocnide sandwicensis</i> , NCN	C	-/G1		X		
<i>Hesperomannia arborescens</i> , NCN	E, CH	-/G1	X			X
<i>Isodendrion hosakae</i> , aupauka	E	-/-		X		
<i>I. longifolium</i> , aupaka	T, CH	-/G2	X			
<i>Joinvillea ascendens</i> spp. <i>Ascendens</i> , ‘ohe	C	-/G5	X			X
<i>Labordia cyrtandrae</i> , kāmakahala	E, CH	-/G1	X			
<i>L. kaalae</i> , kāmakahala	SOC	-/G1	X			
<i>Lepidium arbuscula</i> , ‘ānaunau, naunau, kūnānā	E, CH	-/G1	X			
<i>Lipochaeta lobata</i> var. <i>leptophylla</i> , nehe	E, CH	-/G2	X			
<i>L. tenuis</i> , nehe	SOC	-/G2	X			
<i>L. venosa</i> , nehe	E	-/-		X		

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<i>Lobelia gaudichaudii</i> ssp. <i>gaudichaudii</i> , NCN	SOC	-/-				X
<i>L. gaudichaudii</i> var. <i>koolauensis</i> , NCN	E	-/-	X			X
<i>L. hypoleuca</i> NCN	-	-/G3	X			X
<i>L. niihauensis</i> , kuhi‘aikamo‘owahie	E, CH	-/G2	X			
<i>Melicope cinera</i> , ‘alani	-	-/G1	X			
<i>M. hawaiiensis</i> , manena	SOC	-/G2		X		
<i>M. hiiakeae</i> , ‘alani	C	-/G1				X
<i>M. lydgatei</i> , ‘alani	E	-/G1				X
<i>Myrsine fosbergii</i> , NCN	C	-/-				X
<i>M. juddii</i> Kōlea	E	-/G1				X
<i>Neraudia angulata</i> var. <i>angulata</i> , ma‘aloa, ma‘oloa, ‘oloa	E, CH	-/G1	X			
<i>N. ovata</i> , ma‘aloa, ma‘oloa/spotted nettle brush	E, CH	-/G1		X		
<i>N. melastomatifolia</i> Ma‘aloa, ma‘oloa	SOC	-/G2	X			
<i>Nesoluma polynesianum</i> Keahi	SOC	-/G2				X
<i>Nothoestrum latifolium</i> Kulu‘i	SOC	-/G2	X			
<i>Panicum beechyi</i> NCN	-	-/G2	X			

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Appendix I-3 (continued)
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Scientific Name Hawaiian/Common Name	² Federal Status	³ State/ ⁴ Global Status	SBMR	PTA	DMR	KTA/ KLOA
<i>Phlegmariurus nutans</i> (<i>Lycopodium nutans</i>), wāwae‘iole	E, CH	-/-	X			X
<i>Phyllostegia hirsuta</i> , NCN	E, CH	-/G1	X			X
<i>Phyllostegia kaalensis</i> NCN	E	-/G1	X			
<i>P. mollis</i> , ulihī	E, CH	-/G1	X			
<i>Plantago princeps</i> var. <i>princeps</i> , ‘ale, laukahi kauhiwi/	E, CH	-/-	X			
<i>Platydesma cornuta</i> var. <i>cornuta</i> , pilo kea	C	-/G1	X			X
<i>P. cornuta</i> var. <i>decurrens</i> , pilo kea	C	-/G2	X			
<i>Pleomele forbesii</i> , halapepe/NCN	C	-/G1	X			
<i>Portulaca sclerocarpa</i> , ‘ihi, poe/hard fruit purslane	E, CH	-/G1		X		
<i>P. villosa</i> , NCN	-	-/G1		X		
<i>Psychotria hexandra</i> ssp. <i>oahuensis</i> , NCN	C	-/G4				X
<i>Pteralyxia macrocarpa</i> , kaulu	C	-/G1	X			X
<i>Pteris lidgatei</i> , NCN	E, CH	-/G1	X			X
<i>Sanicula purpurea</i> , NCN	E, CH	-/G1	X			X
<i>Schiedea hawaiiensis</i> , mā‘oli‘oli	SOC	-/-		X		
<i>S. ligustrina</i> mā‘oli‘oli	-	-/G2	X			
<i>S. hookeri</i> , mā‘oli‘oli	E, CH	-/G1	X			

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<i>S. kaalae</i> , mā'oli'oli	E, CH	G1/-	X		X	
<i>S. nuttallii</i> var. <i>nuttallii</i> , NCN	E, CH	-/G1	X			
<i>S. pentandra</i> mā'oli'oli	SOC	-/G2				
<i>Sicyos lanceoloidea</i> , 'ānunu	SOC	-/G1	X			
<i>Silene hawaiiensis</i> , Hawaiian catchfly	T, CH	-/G1		X		
<i>S. lanceolata</i> , lanceleaf catchfly	E, CH	-/G1		X		
<i>Solanum incompletum</i> , pōpolo kū mai	E, CH	-/GH		X		
<i>Spermolepis hawaiiensis</i> , Hawaiian parsley	E, CH	-/G1		X		
<i>Stenogyne angustifolia</i> , mā'ohi'ohi/creeping mint	E	-/G1		X		
<i>S. kaakae</i> spp. <i>Sherffii</i> NCN	SOC	-/G3				X
<i>Strongylodon ruber</i> NCN	SOC	-/G1	X			
<i>Tetramolopium arenarium</i> var. <i>arenarium</i> , Mauna Kea	E, CH	-/G1		X		
<i>T. consaguinium</i> ssp. <i>leptophyllum</i> var. <i>leptophyllum</i> , narrow leaf pāmakani	SOC	-/G1		X		
<i>T. lepidotum</i> spp. <i>Lepidotum</i> , pāmakani	E, CH	-/G1	X			
<i>Tetraplasandra gymnocarpa</i> , 'ohe 'ohe	E, CH	-/G1	X			X
<i>Thelypteris boydiae</i> NCN	C	-/G1				X
<i>Urera kaalae</i> , ōpuhe	E, CH	-/G1	X			

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<i>Vigna o-wahuensis</i> , mohihihi	E	-/-		X		
<i>Viola chamissoniana</i> spp. <i>Chamissoniana</i> , ‘olopū, pāmakani	E, CH	-/G3	X			
<i>V. kauaensis</i> , NCN	E	-/-				X
<i>V. oahuensis</i> , ‘olopū	E, CH	-/G1	X			X
<i>Zanthoxylum hawaiiense</i> , hea‘e, a‘e/Hawaiian yellow wood	E, CH	-/G1		X		
<i>Z. oahuense</i> , hea‘e, a‘e	C	-/G1				X
Invertebrates						
<i>Achatinella apexfulva</i> , pūpū kuahiwi, pūpū kanioe, kāhuli/O‘ahu tree snail	E	E/G1	X			
<i>A. byronii</i> / <i>A. decipiens</i> , pūpū kuahiwi, pūpū kanioe, kāhuli/O‘ahu tree snail	E	E/G1	X			
<i>A. curta</i> , pūpū kuahiwi, pūpū kanioe, kāhuli/O‘ahu tree snail	E	E/G1				X
<i>A. leucorraphe</i> , pūpū kuahiwi, pūpū kanioe, kāhuli/O‘ahu tree snail	E	E/G1	X			
<i>A. lila</i> , pūpū kuahiwi, pūpū kanioe, kāhuli/O‘ahu tree snail	E	E/G1	X			
<i>A. livida</i> , pūpū kuahiwi, pūpū kanioe, kāhuli/O‘ahu tree snail	E	E/GH				X
<i>A. mustelina</i> , pūpū kuahiwi, pūpū kanioe/ kāhuli/O‘ahu tree snail	E	E/G1	X			

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<i>A. pulcherima</i> , pūpū kuahiwi, pūpū kanioe, kāhuli/O‘ahu tree snail	E	E/G1				X
<i>A. sowerbyana</i> , pūpū kuahiwi, pūpū kanioe, kāhuli/O‘ahu tree snail	E	E/G1				X
<i>Amastra cylindrica</i> , Amastrid land snail	SOC	-/G1	X			
<i>Auriculella ambusta</i> , Achatinellid land snail	-	-/G1	X			
<i>Auriculella. perpusilla</i> , Achatinellid land snail	SOC	-/G1	X			
<i>Auriculella. pulchra</i> , Achatinellid land snail	SOC	-/G1				X
<i>Auriculella</i> sp. aff. <i>Castanea</i> , Achatinellid land snail	-	-/G1	X			
<i>Auriculella</i> sp. aff. <i>Perpusilla</i> , Achatinellid land snail	-	-/G1				
<i>Cookeconcha</i> sp., Endodontid land snail	SOC	-/G1	X			
<i>Euconulus (Nesoconulus)</i> sp. cf. <i>gaetanoi</i> , snail	SOC	-/-		X		
<i>Helicoverpa confusa</i> , Hawaiian helicoverpa moth	SOC	-/G1		X		
<i>Hylaeus unica</i> , unique yellow-faced bee	SOC	-/GH	X			
<i>Laminella sanguinea</i> , Amastrid land snail	SOC	-/G1	X			
<i>Leptachatina</i> sp. (O‘ahu), Amastrid land snail	SOC	-/G1	X			
<i>L. spp.</i> (5 species), Amastrid land snail	SOC	-/G1		X		
<i>Letachatina lepida</i> , Amastrid land snail	SOC	-/-		X		

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<i>Megalagrion oahuensis</i> , O'ahu megalagrion damselfly	SOC	-/G1	X			
<i>M. xanthomelas</i> , orange-black damselfly	C	-/G2			X	
<i>Nesopupa (Infranesopupa)</i> <i>subcentralis</i> , NCN	SOC	-/-		X		
<i>Nesovitrea hawaiiensis</i> , NCN	SOC	-/-		X		
<i>Partulina dubia</i> , Achatinellid land snail	SOC	-/G1	X			
<i>Philonesia</i> sp., NCN	SOC	-/-		X		
<i>Pleuropoma sandwichiensis</i> , Helicinid land snail	SOC	-/G1	X			
<i>Rhyncogonus giffardi</i> , Giffard's rhyncogonus weevil	SOC	-/G1		X		
<i>Striatura (Pesudohyalina)</i> sp. cf. <i>Meniscus</i> , NCN	SOC	-/-		X		
<i>Striatura</i> sp., NCN	SOC	-/-		X		
<i>Succinea konaensis</i> , NCN	SOC	-/-		X		
<i>Vitrina tenella</i> , NCN	SOC	-/-		X		
Birds						
<i>Anas wyvilliana</i> , koloa maoli/Hawaiian duck	E	E/G1			X	
<i>Asio flammeus sandwichensis</i> , pueo/Hawaiian short-eared owl	SOC+	E^/G5T3	X		X	X
<i>Branta sandvicensis</i> , nēnē/Hawaiian goose	E	E/G1		X		
<i>Buteo solitarius</i> , 'io/Hawaiian hawk	E	E/G1		X		

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<i>Chasiempis sandwichensis ibidis</i> , O'ahu 'elepaio	E, CH	E/G4T1	X		X	X
<i>C. sandwichensis sandwichensis</i> , 'elepaio	+	-/G4		X		
<i>Fulica alai</i> , 'alae ke'oke'o /Hawaiian coot	E	E/G2			X	
<i>Gallinula chloropus sandvicensis</i> , 'alae 'ula/Hawaiian common moorhen	E	-/-			X	
<i>Hemignathus munroi</i> , 'akiapōlā'au	E	E/G1		X		
<i>Hemignathus virens virens</i> 'amakihi	+	-/G3		X		
<i>Himantopus mexicanus knudseni</i> , ae'o/black-necked stilt	E	-/G5T2			X	
<i>Himatione sanguinea sanguinea</i> , 'apapane	+	-/G4				X
<i>Loxoiides bailleui</i> , palila	E	E/G1		X		
<i>Loxops coccineus wolstenholmii</i> , O'ahu 'ākepa	-	-/G2	X			
<i>Myadestes obscurus</i> 'ōma'o	+	-/G4		X		
<i>Paroreomyza maculata</i> , 'alauahio/O'ahu creeper	E	E/G1	X		X	X
<i>Pluvialis fulva</i> Pacific golden plover	+	-/G5			X	
<i>Pterodromoa phaeopygia</i> <i>sandwichensis</i> , 'ua'u/Hawaiian dark-rumped petrel	E	E/G1		X		
<i>Vestiaria coccinea</i> , 'i'iwi/Hawaiian honeycreeper	+	E^/G4	X	X		X
Terrestrial Mammals						
<i>Lasiurus cinereus semotus</i> , Hawaiian hoary bat	E	E/G5T2	X	X	X	X

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Fish						
<i>Lentipes concolo</i> 'o'opu 'alamo'o	-	-/G3				X
Marine Mammals						
<i>B. acutorostrata</i> , minke whale	*	-/-			X	
<i>B. edeni</i> , Bryde's whale	*	-/-			X	
<i>Berardius bairdii</i> , Baird's whale	*	-/-			X	
<i>Feresa attenuate</i> , pygmy killer whales	*	-/-		X	X	
<i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i> , short-finned pilot whale	*	-/-		X	X	
<i>K. simus</i> , dwarf sperm whale	*	-/-		X	X	
<i>Kogia breviceps</i> , pygmy sperm whale	*	-/-		X		
<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i> , humpback whale	E*	-/-		X	X	
<i>Mesoplodon densirostris</i> , Blainsville's whale	*	-/-		X	X	
<i>Orcinus orca</i> , killer whale	*	-/-		X	X	
<i>Peponocephala electra</i> , melon-headed whale	*	-/-		X	X	
<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i> , sperm whale	E*	-/-		X	X	
<i>Pseudorca crassidens</i> , false killer whale	*	-/-		X	X	
<i>S. coeruleoalba</i> , striped dolphin	*	-/-			X	
<i>S. longirostris</i> , spinner dolphin	*	-/-		X	X	
<i>Stennella attenuata</i> , spotted dolphin	*	-/-		X	X	

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<i>Steno bredanensis</i> , rough-toothed dolphin	*	-/-		X	X	
<i>Tursiops truncatus</i> , bottlenose dolphin	*	-/-		X	X	
<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i> , Cuvier's beaked whale	*	-/-		X	X	
Marine Reptiles						
<i>Chelonia mydas</i> , green turtle	T	-/-		X	X	
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> , leatherback turtle	E	-/-		X	X	

Sources: DLNR 2002a; HINHP 2002; NatureServe 2001; R. M. Towill Corp. 1997b; USARHAW and 25th ID(L) 2001a; USARHAW and 25th ID(L) 2001b; USFWS 2002a, 2002b.; and Virginia Tech 1998.

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APPENDIX J

CULTURAL RESOURCES

APPENDIX J-1

FINAL PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT AND CONSULTATION DOCUMENTATION

**Programmatic Agreement (PA)
among the United States Army Garrison, Hawaii,
the Hawai'i State Historic Preservation Office and the Advisory Council on Historic
Preservation for Section 106 Responsibilities for the Army Transformation of
the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team
(SBCT)**

WHEREAS, on April 11, 2002, the Department of the Army (Army) issued its Record of Decision to proceed with a multi-year, phased, and synchronized process to transform the Army; and

WHEREAS, Army Transformation initially involves converting six Army brigades to Stryker Brigade Combat Teams (SBCT); and

WHEREAS, one of the six brigades identified by the Army for conversion to an SBCT is the Second (2nd) Brigade of the 25th Infantry Division (Light) (25 ID (L)), subject to evaluation of the potential effects of project and site specific proposals for transformation actions pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Army Garrison, Hawaii (Installation), by and through the Garrison Commander, proposes to implement the Department of the Army decision to transform the 2nd Brigade of the 25th ID (L) to an SBCT; and

WHEREAS, twenty-eight (28) currently planned SBCT projects, listed in Appendix A, the introduction of the Stryker vehicle, and any future SBCT projects or activities, with potential adverse effects to historic properties within their areas of potential effects (APEs) are located at various Installations and sites on the islands of O'ahu and Hawai'i; and

WHEREAS, the Installation has determined that the implementation of these projects has the potential to adversely affect historic properties within their respective areas of potential effect (APEs) as indicated in Appendix A; and

WHEREAS, the Installation has determined that one of these projects is on Hickam Air Force Base National Historic Landmark and addressed in a separate EA; and one project is on the Wheeler Army Airfield National Historic Landmark and the Installation has determined that there are "no historic properties affected;" and

WHEREAS, the Installation has consulted with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), pursuant to Section 800.14 of the regulations (36 CFR Part 800) implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 USC 470f), and invites them to execute this programmatic agreement (PA); and

WHEREAS, the Installation has consulted with the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA), National Park Service (NPS), Royal Order of Kamehameha I (ROOK), O'ahu Council of Hawaiian Civic Clubs (OCHCC), Hui Malama I Na Kupuna 'O Hawai'i Nei, O'ahu Island Burial Council (OIBC), Hawai'i Island Burial Council (HIBC), Historic Hawai'i Foundation (HHF), and Native Hawaiian organizations, families and individuals identified in Appendix D that attach traditional religious and cultural importance to cultural sites within the various project APEs and invites them to concur in this programmatic agreement (PA); and

WHEREAS, the consulting parties agree that because of the long time period and broad geographical extent of projects required to convert the 2nd Brigade of the 25th ID (L) to an SBCT, it is appropriate to set forth processes in this PA for the identification, evaluation, treatment, and management of historic properties (the Act, Section 301(5), 16 USC 470w) including properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to Native Hawaiian organizations, families and individuals (the Act, Section 101(d)(1)(A), 16 USC 470a); and

WHEREAS, the Installation has provided the public an opportunity to comment on this undertaking through the Agency's National Environmental Policy Act process and has incorporated the recommendations of the public and reviewing agencies into this agreement; and

WHEREAS, the definitions provided in 36 CFR Part 800 are applicable throughout this Programmatic Agreement.

NOW THEREFORE, the Installation, the SHPO, ACHP, NPS, OHA, ROOK, OCHCC, Hui Malama I Na Kupuna 'O Hawaii Nei, HHF, HIBC, and OIBC agree that Section 106 compliance for potential historic properties within the areas of potential effects of SBCT projects on the islands of O'ahu and Hawai'i will be administered according to the following stipulations to satisfy Installation's Section 106 responsibilities for all individual undertakings associated with the conversion of the 2nd Brigade of the 25th ID (L) to an SBCT.

STIPULATIONS

The U. S. Army Garrison, Hawaii will insure that the following measures are carried out:

I. Applicability.

A. The terms of this agreement apply to a program to convert the 2nd Brigade of the 25th ID (L) to an SBCT at various Installations and sites on O'ahu and Hawai'i, listed in Appendix A, and to take into account the effects of this program on historic properties within the areas of effect of projects associated with SBCT.

B. Only those resources that are listed on or meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) are historic properties, and a subset of these are of traditional religious and cultural importance.

C. This PA is subordinate to any rights Native Hawaiians and Native Hawaiian organizations may have under federal law as set described in 36 CFR 800.2 (c) (ii) (B).

II. Planning and Coordination of Installation Activities to Implement SBCT.

A. Personnel.

(1) The Installation will employ, maintain a contract with, or obtain through other means, qualified professionals who meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (48 FR 44738-9) in disciplines appropriate to carry out the Installation's NHPA responsibilities regarding identification and evaluation of historic properties and assessment and treatment of effects to such properties. Consultation with Native Hawaiians concerning the identification of sites of traditional religious and cultural importance is recognition of their expertise in these areas.

(2) The Installation will ensure that the Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) participates in Installation-level planning for proposed projects and activities related to SBCT that may affect historic properties.

B. Planning.

(1) The Installation will ensure that documents pertaining to the proposed SBCT projects are analyzed by the CRM to identify specific undertakings that may be subject to review pursuant to the terms of this PA throughout conversion of the 2nd Brigade of the 25th ID (L) to an SBCT. The documents to be analyzed will include, but are not limited to, military construction plans, troop training and range operation plans, Integrated Natural Resource Management Plans, ITAM program plans, tenant activities, and historic property renovation and demolition plans, insofar as these pertain to the conversion of the 2nd Brigade of the 25th ID (L) to an SBCT.

(2) The Installation will ensure that schedules and priorities are established and documented for identification, evaluation, and treatment of historic properties within the 28 APEs. The Installation will ensure that all relevant Installation offices are informed of the schedules and priorities, the potential of these undertakings to affect historic properties, the requirement to ensure that an analysis of alternatives is fully considered as early as possible in project planning, and of the requirement to complete the review of the undertaking pursuant to this PA.

(3) The Installation will ensure that the undertakings identified herein and all related activities are planned, reviewed, and carried out according to the terms of this PA.

III. Consultation with Native Hawaiians

- A. The Installation will identify Native Hawaiian organizations, families and individuals that may ascribe traditional religious and cultural importance to historic properties within the APEs of the SBCT projects.
- B. The Installation will consult with such Native Hawaiian organizations, families and individuals to solicit their assistance and advice in identifying properties of traditional religious and cultural importance within the proposed projects' APEs and in resolving concerns regarding confidentiality of information on historic properties.
- C. In recognition of the historic and cultural significance of the lands in the areas of potential effect for SBCT to Native Hawaiians and others, the Installation will generally look favorably on affording access for preservation and protection of historic sites to individuals and organizations, including any Native Hawaiian organization that attaches cultural significance to historic properties. Requests for such access need to be submitted in writing and will be considered in light of military operational requirements and anti-terrorist / force-protection security conditions and other pertinent circumstances as determined by the Installation at the time. Final approval or disapproval will be provided by the Installation in writing. Upon request, the Installation will consider events that celebrate and interpret historic activities tied to these lands.
- D. When an undertaking may affect properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to Native Hawaiians, the Installation will afford Native Hawaiian organizations, families and individuals the opportunity to participate as consulting parties in identification and evaluation of properties, and assessment and treatment of effects.
- E. The Installation, to show an understanding of the significance and respect properties of traditional religious and cultural importance, including burials and landscapes, play in the lives of Native Hawaiians, will work with a Cultural Monitor chosen from a list of available Cultural Monitors generated by Native Hawaiians from the area of concern, and provided to the Installation. These services will be obtained in accordance with applicable federal laws and guidance.
- (1) The Installation will provide timely notification of all site-specific projects and access for the participation of a Cultural Monitor.
- (2) A Cultural Monitor will demonstrate:
- a) a cultural affiliation with the affected project area;
 - b) familiarity with the affected and anticipated cultural properties in the project area; and
 - c) sensitivity and the ability to represent and communicate with the Installation on behalf of Native Hawaiians.

(3) During construction activities that are likely to impact properties of traditional religious and cultural importance, the Cultural Monitor will be utilized to provide additional assurances to Native Hawaiians that properties of traditional religious and cultural importance are being properly treated. A Cultural Monitor will act as an independent observer who is both knowledgeable and sensitive to Native Hawaiian site management and who has the trust of members of his community. The Cultural Monitor will work closely with archaeologists to provide a liaison with Native Hawaiians when properties of traditional religious and cultural importance are discovered or inadvertently impacted, and assist in the identification and treatment of such sites.

(4) The Cultural Monitor will be available for the duration of the construction phase of the project and coordinating closely with the Installation CRM. When the construction phase of a project is complete, the Installation will consult with signatory and concurring parties and consider whether to extend the services of the Cultural Monitor(s). Cultural Monitors must consider the working environment and dress accordingly.

IV. Identification, Evaluation, Assessment, and Treatment of Historic Properties.

A. General.

(1) All identification and evaluation of properties or potentially eligible properties for undertakings occurring as a result of SBCT will be conducted according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

(2) The Installation will complete identification and evaluation of historic properties prior to implementation of SBCT undertakings.

B. Inventory.

(1) Phase I inventory efforts will include, but are not limited to, the examination and synthesis of existing information such as photographs, maps, drawings, archival research, oral histories, condition assessments of buildings and data results of pedestrian surveys.

(2) Consult with Native Hawaiian organizations, families and individuals to assist with identifying properties of traditional religious and cultural importance.

(3) Phase I inventories to identify properties or potentially eligible properties within the APEs of all the SBCT Transformation project areas, as identified in Appendix A are complete. All draft and final reports will be submitted to signatory and concurring parties under cover letter by the Installation that explains the purpose of the report and the action requested of the signatory or concurring party.

C. Evaluations of Significance for Properties - Phase II Inventory.

(1) Initial Phase I surveys have identified properties or potentially eligible properties that need to be evaluated in the proposed project APEs.

(2) For Phase II survey inventories of properties or potentially eligible properties, the Installation may apply the Installation historic context and/or other evaluation methods listed below to the criteria of eligibility outlined in 36 CFR Part 63 to make a determination of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places for these, and any other properties or potentially eligible properties identified through future inventory surveys related to SBCT proposed projects or activities.

(a) Using the Installation historic context prepared for Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) (which includes the cultural landscape) as the basis for Installation identification, determinations of eligibility and treatment of all historic properties.

(b) Testing to determine the depth, extent, and age of cultural deposits at archeological sites to clarify site boundaries and determine site integrity.

(c) Assessing information provided by Native Hawaiian organizations, families, and individuals, and collecting further oral histories and archival information on identified traditional cultural properties and sacred sites, as required.

(d) Preparing historic structure reports and condition assessments to determine/assess the significance of historic buildings and structures.

(e) Employing such other methods as the parties may agree upon in this consultation.

(3) The results of these evaluations will form the basis for the Army to determine the eligibility of these properties for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

D. Determinations of Eligibility

(1) The Installation will notify the SHPO of its determination(s) of eligibility. This notification will include a description of the respective APE.

(2) If SHPO disagrees with a determination of eligibility, they must notify the Installation within 30 days, documenting the reasons for the disagreement.

(a) The Installation reviews the documentation and revises the initial determination or consults with the SHPO to resolve the disagreement; or

(b) If the disagreement cannot be resolved through this consultation process, then the Army will forward to the Secretary of the Interior all disagreement documentation from SHPO along with all documentation resulting from the consultation process.

(c) The Secretary of the Interior reviews the documentation and makes a final determination.

(3) If evaluation efforts result in the identification of properties that are eligible for the National Register, the Installation will update its existing inventory to include these properties and, at the request of the appropriate Native Hawaiian organizations, families and individuals, the existence and location of such properties will be available only for Installation planning purposes and will not be disclosed to the public.

(4) Results of evaluations of site significance and determinations of eligibility by the Installation will be documented in an annual report, see Stipulation VI. B, which will be made available to all signatory and concurring parties to this PA.

E. Procedures for assessing effect

(1) The Installation's CRM, using available professional expertise, assesses effects of all undertakings on historic properties and properties of traditional religious and cultural importance.

(2) If a no effect to historic properties determination is made, CRM will document a finding of "no historic properties affected" and provide notice to the SHPO and other concurring parties. If within 30 days, or 45 days if the determination of effects is combined with the determination of eligibility, no objection to the "no historic properties affected" determination is made, then the Installation may proceed to implement the proposed project or activity.

(3) If a "no adverse effect to historic properties" determination is made, the CRM will notify the SHPO and other concurring parties and provide for a 30-day review. If within 30 days, or 45 days if the determination of effects is combined with the determination of eligibility, no objection to the "no adverse effect to historic properties" determination is made, then the Installation may proceed to implement the proposed activity.

(4) If SHPO or other concurring parties disagree with a "no historic properties affected" or a "no adverse effect to historic properties" determination, they must notify the Installation within the 30-day or 45-day review period documenting the reasons for the disagreement.

(a) The Installation reviews the documentation and revises the initial determination; or

(b) The Army will forward to the ACHP all disagreement documentation from SHPO or other concurring parties.

(c) ACHP reviews the documentation within 30 days and makes recommendations to the Installation. The Installation will consider ACHP's views before proceeding. If the ACHP does not provide a recommendation to the Army within the review period, the Army may assume that the ACHP concurs with the Army's findings.

(5) If implementation of the proposed project or activity will result in an adverse effect to a historic property, the Installation will modify the project or activity to avoid the adverse effect wherever possible and practical as determined by the Installation.

(6) The Installation will consult with SHPO and concurring parties when adverse effects to historic properties cannot be avoided and implement mitigation measures in accordance with the results of the consultation and/or Stipulation IV (7) (a-i).

(7) If a "historic properties adversely affected" determination cannot be resolved through project modification, the Installation will implement either the following mitigation measures or others developed in consultation with other signatory and concurring parties, as applicable, prior to the initiation of the activity affecting the historic property.

(a) For archaeological sites, data recovery measures may be implemented as mitigation. A data recovery plan will be developed by the CRM, in consultation with the SHPO and other consulting parties, and implemented by the Installation.

(b) For historic buildings, documentation of the affected structure will be carried out by the CRM, in accordance with appropriate HABS/HAER standards developed through consultation with the SHPO and any other concurring party as appropriate.

(c) For properties of traditional religious and cultural importance, information related to the property will be collected through oral history interviews and archival research in Hawaiian and English texts. The Army will consult with the SHPO and other consulting parties to discuss the scope and disposition of the materials.

(d) Archeological site protection measures may be developed and implemented by the Installation. Short-term measures, such as monitoring, will be followed during construction of SBCT Transformation projects and facilities. Long-term measures will be followed during training exercises and other on-going uses. Examples of Long-Term measures might include establishing buffer zones around archaeological and cultural sites or identifying such areas as mine fields for training purposes.

(e) Prior to any training exercise, existing site protection measures developed by the CRM will be reviewed by training personnel, summarized and disseminated to training units.

(f) Any mitigation measures developed in consultation will be documented in a formal mitigation plan, reviewed by all parties to this PA, signed and approved by the Garrison Commander, and implemented through the Installation Cultural Resources Management Program.

(g) Historic properties, including properties of traditional religious and cultural importance, in SBCT Transformation training areas will be monitored by the Installation CRM or by personnel delegated by the CRM. Monitoring will be done in accordance with Appendix B.

(h) The Installation will provide all of its relevant offices at the Installation, including fire-fighting, range, and training personnel, with copies of the site protection measures that are developed.

(i) The Installation will provide all consultation comments and mitigation treatment results in an annual report, see Stipulation VI. B.

F. Treatment of Human Remains - If human remains are inadvertently discovered during implementation of an undertaking or program activity, the Installation will ensure that all activity in the area immediately surrounding the discovery ceases and the appropriate Installation CRM is notified of the find. The Installation will ensure that the remains are secured from further disturbance or vandalism and covered for protection from the elements until the Installation in accordance with NAGPRA procedures and Appendix C, Inadvertent Discovery Plan, has determined the appropriate treatment in consultation with the O'ahu and Hawai'i Island Burial Councils and identified lineal descendants.

V. Additional Installation Management and Coordination Activities.

A. Project Monitoring.

(1) The Installation will insure that all excavations conducted as part of construction projects associated with the conversion of the 2nd Brigade of the 25th ID (L), especially those in areas of high archaeological sensitivity, are monitored by an archaeologist and a Cultural Monitor in accordance with Stipulation III.D.

(2) The Installation will insure that the CRM is staffed adequately to undertake these monitoring activities and produce written monitoring reports on an annual basis. The Installation will provide copies of these monitoring reports to all signatory and concurring parties to this PA. These reports will also be contained in the annual report on PA activities outlined in Stipulation VI (B).

B. Exempt Activities.

The parties to this PA have consulted and agree that certain routine activities may be exempt from consultation under this PA provided that the installation CRM finds that their effects on cultural resources in or eligible for the National Register will not be adverse based on criteria in 36 CFR Part 800.5. These activities include:

(1) Maintenance activities in areas that have been previously landscaped may be maintained by tree trimming, grass mowing and cutting, and similar basic landscape maintenance activities.

(2) Previously paved areas such as roads, parking areas, and paths may be maintained and repaved and/or resurfaced provided that heavy equipment is restricted to use in previously disturbed areas.

(3) Existing military facilities that have been determined not to be historic properties may be maintained and repaired. These facilities include but are not limited to buildings, water, sewer, telephone and communications lines and infrastructure, gas and electric utilities infrastructure.

(4) Continued use of impact areas, firing ranges, and other designated surface danger zones.

VI. Administrative Stipulations

A. Anti-Deficiency Act Compliance.

The stipulations of this PA are subject to the provisions of the Anti-Deficiency Act. If compliance with the Anti-Deficiency Act alters or impairs Installation's ability to implement the stipulations of this PA, the Installation will consult according to the amendment and termination procedures found at Stipulations VI. F and E of this PA.

B. Reporting and Annual Review.

(1) The Installation will provide all signatory and concurring parties with an annual report on or before July 1 of each year summarizing activities carried out under the terms of this PA.

(a) Annual reports will include a list of projects and program activities that summarize proposed project determinations of effect to historic properties, a summary of mitigation or treatment measures implemented to address the effects of undertakings, and a summary of consultation activities and the views of the SHPO and interested parties where appropriate. Determinations of Eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places will also be summarized. The annual monitoring report will be a part of this report.

(b) Cultural Resources Inventory Reports, Archaeological Monitoring Plans, Preservation or Mitigation Treatment Plans, Data Recovery Plans, and oral histories or ethnographic studies will be submitted, as they are developed and finalized, to the signatories and concurring parties to this PA.

(c) All annual reports will be produced through 2010 or completion of the transformation to a SBCT of the 2nd Brigade of the 25th ID (L).

(d) The signatories to this PA will review the annual report's information to determine what, if any, revisions or amendments to the PA are necessary. After the parties have had an opportunity to review the annual report, the Installation will sponsor a meeting to discuss the report and/or any related matters if requested to do so by any signatory or concurring party to this PA.

C. Dispute Resolution

(1) Should any signatory or concurring party to this PA object to any action carried out or proposed by the Installation with respect to implementation of this PA, the objecting party will send the objection, in writing, to the Garrison Commander at Schofield Barracks. The Installation will consult with the objecting party to resolve the objection. If the objecting party and the Installation cannot resolve the dispute, the Installation will consult with the SHPO and the other concurring parties to resolve the objection. If the objection cannot be resolved through this consultation process, or if the objection is from the SHPO, the Installation will forward all documentation relevant to the dispute to the ACHP. Within thirty calendar days after receipt of all pertinent documentation, the ACHP will exercise one of the following options:

(a) Advise the Installation that the ACHP concurs in the Installation's proposed final decision, whereupon the Installation will respond to the objection accordingly.

(b) Provide the Installation with recommendations, which the Installation will take into account in reaching a final decision regarding its response to the objection; or,

(c) Notify the Installation that the ACHP will comment pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800, and proceed to comment. The resulting comment will be taken into account by the Installation according to 36 CFR Part 800 and Section 110(l) of NHPA.

(2) Should the ACHP not exercise one of the above options within 30 days after receipt of all pertinent documentation, the Installation may assume the Council's concurrence with its proposed response to the objection.

(3) The Installation will take into account any ACHP recommendation or comment provided according to this stipulation with reference only to the subject of the objection; the Installation responsibility to carry out all actions under this PA that are not the subject of the objection will remain unchanged.

(4) Should an objection pertaining to this PA be raised at any time by a member of the public, including Native Hawaiian organizations, families and individuals, the objection will be submitted in writing to the Garrison Commander at Schofield Barracks. The Installation will notify the signatory and concurring parties to this PA and take the objection into account before proceeding with the undertaking at issue.

D. Monitoring of Programmatic Agreement

The SHPO and the ACHP Council may monitor any activities carried out pursuant to this Agreement, and the ACHP will review any activities if so requested. The Installation will cooperate with the SHPO and the ACHP should they request to monitor or to review project files for activities carried out pursuant to this Agreement.

E. Termination of the Programmatic Agreement.

(1) If the Installation determines that it cannot implement the terms of this PA, or if the SHPO or ACHP determines that the PA is not being properly implemented, the Installation, the SHPO, or ACHP may propose to the other parties to this PA that it be terminated.

(2) The party proposing to terminate this PA will so notify all parties to this PA, explaining the reasons for termination and affording them at least 30 days to consult and seek alternatives to termination.

(3) Should such consultation fail and the PA is terminated, the Installation will:

(a) Consult according to 36 CFR Section 800.14 to develop a new PA; or,

(b) Comply with 36 CFR Part 800 with regard to each undertaking.

F. Amendment of the Programmatic Agreement.

Any signatory or concurring party to this PA may propose to the Installation that the PA be amended, whereupon the Installation will consult with the other parties to this PA to consider such amendment. 36 CFR Section 800.14 will govern the execution of any amendment.

G. Expiration and Renewal of the Programmatic Agreement

This PA will take effect on the date it is signed by the last signatory and will remain in effect throughout the transformation of the 2nd Brigade of the 25th ID (L) to an SBCT in 2010. No extension or modification will be effective unless all signatories have agreed in writing.

H. This PA may be executed in counterpart signatures.

Execution and implementation of this PA evidences that the Installation has afforded the Council a reasonable opportunity to comment on the transformation of the 2nd Brigade 25th ID (L) to an SBCT at and by the US Army, Garrison, Hawai'i, and that the Installation has taken into account the effects of the undertaking on historic properties. Execution and compliance with this programmatic agreement fulfills the Installation's Section 106 responsibilities regarding the transformation of the 2nd Brigade of the 25th ID (L) to an SBCT.

1/30/04

SIGNATORY PARTIES:

UNITED STATES ARMY

By:


David L. Anderson

Date:

30 JAN 2004

Garrison Commander

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

By:

Date:

Peter T. Young

State Historic Preservation Officer

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

By:

Date:

John M. Fowler

Executive Director

1/30/04

SIGNATORY PARTIES:

UNITED STATES ARMY

By:


David L. Anderson

Date:

80 JAN 2004
Garrison Commander

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

By:

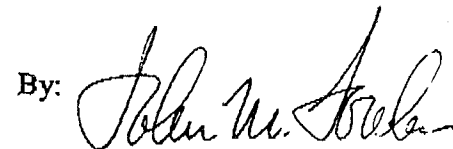
Peter T. Young

Date:

State Historic Preservation Officer

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

By:



John M. Fowler

Date:

2/19/04

Executive Director

1/30/04

SIGNATORY PARTIES:

UNITED STATES ARMY

By:


David L. Anderson

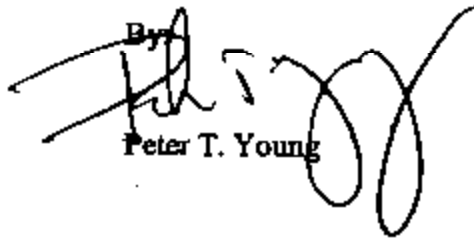
Date:

30 JAN 2004

Garrison Commander

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

By:


Peter T. Young

Date:

FEB - 9 2004

State Historic Preservation Officer

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

By:

John M. Fowler

Date:

Executive Director

CONCURRING PARTIES:

OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS

By: *Haunani Apoliona* Date: *3/4/04*
with Reservations
Haunani Apoliona Chair, Board of Trustees

HUI MALAMA I NA KUPUNA 'O HAWAI'I NEI

By: Date:

Po'o Kunani Nihipali

ROYAL ORDER OF KAMEHAMEHA I

By: Date:

Alii Nui & Grandmaster Alii Sir Gabriel Makuakane, K.G.C. K.

O'AHU COUNCIL OF HAWAIIAN CIVIC CLUBS

By: Date:

President, Ms. Jalna Keala

O'AHU ISLAND BURIAL COUNCIL

By: Date:

Chairman, Van Horn Diamond

1/30/04

HAWAII ISLAND BURIAL COUNCIL

By: _____ Date: _____

Chairperson, Geri Bell

HISTORIC HAWAII FOUNDATION

By: _____ Date: _____

Director, David Scott

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

By: _____ Date: _____

Pacific West Regional Director, Jonathan B. Jarvis

WAIMEA HAWAIIAN CIVIC CLUB

By: _____ Date: _____

President, Mabel Tolentino

APPENDICES

- A. SBCT project list.
- B. Monitoring Plan.
- C. Inadvertent Discovery Plan.
- D. Consulting Parties.

APPENDIX A
SUMMARY OF SBCT TRANSFORMATION PROJECTS
IN O'AHU AND HAWAI'I ISLANDS

This appendix summarizes the proposed SBCT Transformation projects with possible impacts in the islands of O'ahu and Hawai'i. The information is presented in tabular form and sorted by Fiscal Year.

Summary of SBCT Transformation Projects in O'ahu and Hawai'i Islands

Fiscal Year	Project Number	Project Name	Sub-Installation of Project Location
2005	57183	Anti-armor Live Fire and Tracking Range	Pohakuloa
2007	57197	Battle Area Complex (BAX)	Pohakuloa
2005	57305	Combined Arms Collective Training Facility	Kahuku
2007	57404	Virtual Fighting Training Facility	Schofield
2005	57406	Road Construction, Schofield to Helemano	Schofield to Helemano
2006	57412	Construct Tank Trail, Pohakuloa to Kawaihae	Pohakuloa
2004	57461	Multipurpose Qualification Complex, QTR1	Schofield
2004	57802	Land Easement, Schofield to Helemano	Schofield to Helemano
2005	58143	Urban Assault Course and Training Facilities	Schofield
2006	58273	Land Easement and Tank Trail, Pohakuloa to Kawaihae	Pohakuloa
2004	55270	South Range Land Acquisition	Schofield
2006	56994	Range Maintenance Facility	Pohakuloa
2006	57408	Runway Upgrade and Extension, Bradshaw Army Air Field	Pohakuloa
2005	57416	Tactical Vehicle Wash Facility	Schofield
2005	57421	Motor Pool Maintenance Shops	Schofield
2005	57462	Multipurpose Qualification Range, QTR 2	Schofield
2005	58144	Battle Area Complex (BAX)	Schofield
2006	58161	Land Easement and Construction of Road	Schofield to Dillingham
2005	58165	Installation Information Infrastructure	Pohakuloa
2005	?????	Fixed Tactical Internet	Pohakuloa

1/30/04

Fiscal Year	Project Number	Project Name	Sub-Installation of Project Location
2005	?????	Fixed Tactical Internet	Schofield, Dillingham
2007	56923	Range Control Facility	Schofield
2006	57405	Upgrade Airfield for C-130 Aircraft	Wheeler
2005	57411	West PTA Maneuver Training Area Land Acquisition	Pohakuloa
2006	57414	Tactical Vehicle Wash Facility	Pohakuloa
2006	57417	Ammunition Storage	Pohakuloa
2005	57422	Multiple Deployment Facility	Wheeler
2007	57415	Tactical Vehicle Wash Facility	Kahuku

APPENDIX B
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE MONITORING
AND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE PROTECTION OPTIONS

Archaeological Site Monitoring

Monitoring Sites for Major Training

Archaeological sites located in areas of troop concentrations (e.g., favored bivouac sites, fixed firing points, maneuver areas) will be monitored (inspected) on a regular basis to identify impacts from training. If necessary, the Installation will implement site protection measures for threatened sites if prudent (e.g., flagging, fencing), and to monitor the effectiveness of such measures. For the first year after the signing of this Programmatic Agreement, this will be done whenever a unit departs a Training Area, or range, and immediately following the training exercise. The monitor may accompany Range Control personnel in their regular performance of the clearance inspection before the unit departs the field (U.S. Army 1993: Chapter 2, Section 2-4b). After the first year, the monitoring will occur quarterly or after every major exercise involving battalion or larger units.

Monitoring Sites for Other Reasons

Monitoring of archaeological site conditions will be scheduled for other actions that will permit large numbers of personnel into areas of concentrated archaeological sites for a protracted period of time (e.g., construction of a new firebreak road or upgrading facilities), or in response to any report of non-permitted site access or vandalism. All archaeological sites within the actively used training areas will be monitored quarterly after the first year of this Programmatic Agreement.

Monitoring Records

All site monitoring will be documented, including date, name and title or rank of inspector, reason for inspection (e.g., name of military training unit and/or maneuver), sites visited, observed site conditions, and recommended site protection actions as appropriate. Sketch maps and/or photographs showing changes in site conditions will be included in the monitoring documentation record. For particular sites it may be advantageous to establish photographic vantage points, with photographs taken during each monitoring episode. Site monitoring efforts will be reported by the Installation Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) in the annual report.

Reporting Site Damage

The CRM will report to the Range Officer within 48 hours of his or her notice that humans or natural agents have damaged an archaeological site. The CRM's report will include (1) the circumstances of the site damage such as how and when the damage occurred and who was responsible, (2) assessment of the nature and extent of site damage including first-hand observations made by the CRM and/or his or her representative, with

reference to site conditions documented prior to the damage, (3) recommendations for treatment of the damaged site such as data recovery excavation or site fencing, and (4) suggestions to avoid damage to other sites potentially threatened by similar circumstances. Acting as the Installation Commander's representative, the CRM will notify the Hawai'i SHPO and OHA telephonically, via e-mail, or with written correspondence within five working days of the discovery and consult about treatment of the damaged resource. All incidents involving damage to archaeological sites will be summarized in the annual report.

Archaeological Site Protection Options.

The three management options for protecting sites are:

1. Manage sites in place as Training Restriction Areas
2. Establish physical barriers
3. Recover and document site data through the guided, intensive study of the research design.

Archaeological sites can be integrated into a military training scenario, for example, by assuming the role of training hazards (e.g., mine fields), thus protecting the sites while enhancing the training activity.

Individual archaeological sites or site concentrations threatened by military operations may be placed within designated *Exclusion Areas*, with corresponding land use regulations made part of the regular SOP for Installation users. The site concentration might be designated an exclusion area on updated versions of the Installation map, with users informed of the land use regulations via the *External SOP* or simple informative handouts. Site conditions within the exclusion area would be inspected periodically to ensure that this level of protection is adequate to preserve the resources.

Those archaeological resources subjected to ongoing or repeated, degrading impacts from human agents or other causes including feral game may best be managed by site fencing. Fenced sites will require periodic monitoring to ensure that the barriers remain in place and the markings do not unduly attract site vandals.

For less complex sites characterized by few data potentials and of no special importance to contemporary Native Hawaiians, data recovery study programs will be the most cost-effective management approach, especially for sites located in areas of more intensive military land-use.

APPENDIX C INADVERTENT DISCOVERY PLAN

1. Any employee (or contractor in the employ) of the Installation who knows or has reason to know that human remains or cultural items have been inadvertently discovered on land owned or controlled by the Installation, shall provide immediate telephone notification of the discovery, with written back-up to the Garrison Commander and the Installation Cultural Resources Manager.
2. The employee or contractor shall also stop any activity in the area of the discovery and make a reasonable effort to protect the human remains and cultural items.
3. Once contacted regarding an inadvertent discovery, the Installation will make an in situ examination of the condition, antiquity and cultural affiliation of the human remains and cultural items based upon applicable professional standards to determine whether the remains and cultural items are Native Hawaiian.
4. If the examination determines that the human remains or cultural items are Native Hawaiian, the Installation shall notify the State Historic Preservation Division, OHA and the appropriate Burial Council telephonically, via e-mail, or with written correspondence within 48 hours.
5. If the human remains and cultural items cannot be left in situ, their excavation and removal shall be undertaken by professional archaeologists employed by the Installation within 15 working days from the initial contact between the Installation and the Burial Council.
6. Prior to disposition of the human remains and cultural items, the Installation shall publish a general notice of the proposed disposition in a newspaper of general circulation in the area in which the remains were recovered. The notice shall provide information as to the nature and cultural affiliation of the remains and cultural items and shall solicit further claims of ownership. The notice shall be published at least twice, at one-week intervals, and transfer shall not take place until 30 days after the second notice to allow for any additional claimants to come forward.
7. If re-interment is on land owned or controlled by the Installation, the location of the re-interment shall only be reported to the claimant, the Garrison Commander, and the Cultural Resources Manager for the Installation.

APPENDIX D
CONSULTING PARTIES AND HAWAIIAN ORGANIZATIONS, GROUPS, AND
INDIVIDUALS

Consulting Parties, Hawaiian organizations, families, and individuals include, but are not limited to:

Office of Hawaiian Affairs Trustees

Associations of Hawaiian Civic Clubs

Life of the Land

Kamehameha Schools Trustees

Royal Order of Kamehameha, Hilo

Mr. Tom Lenchanko, Kahu of Kukaniloko

Kalani Flores, Kahuokahiku

Royal Order Of Kamehameha I (Statewide Organization)

Royal Order Of Kamehameha I, Hawai'i Chapter

Friends Of Honouliuli

Hawaiian Civic Club Of Wahiawa

Northshore Community Land Trust

The Friends Of Kukaniloko

`Ike`Aina – Native Hawaiian Land Trust

Wahiawa Community Business Association

Pohakuloa Training Area Cultural Advisory Committee (PTACAC)

Paniolo Preservation Society

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON, HAWAII
SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, HAWAII 96857-5000

January 30, 2004

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

Office of the Garrison Commander

Mr. Peter Young
State Historic Preservation Officer
Kakuhihewa Building, Room 555
601 Kamokila Boulevard
Kapolei, Hawaii 96707


Dear Mr. Young:

Enclosed is the United States Army Garrison, Hawaii's (USAG-HI) final Programmatic Agreement (PA) to meet Section 106 obligations under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and Army Regulation 200-4. The PA outlines procedures the Army will follow for the proposed transformation to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team at several Army installations on the islands of Oahu and Hawaii.

This final PA incorporates several changes from the final draft PA recommended by the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation, the State Historic Preservation Office, the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, and/or the National Park Service. In short, these changes enhance the information sharing and consultation process, add the National Park Service and Waimea Hawaiian Civic Club as concurring parties, and eliminate prior appendices B (Phase I, II, and III Cultural Survey Updates) and E (References). The Army feels this PA addresses the interests of all concerned parties and will enable us to efficiently move forward with the Section 106 process for transformation to a Stryker Brigade.

We ask that you, or the appropriate representative of your organization, please sign the PA by February 18, 2004. We also ask that you please fax or electronically transmit the signature page to Dr. Laurie J. Lucking, Installation Cultural Resource Manager, as expeditiously as possible and mail the original. If you have questions regarding the PA, or require additional information, please contact Dr. Lucking at (808) 656-2878, ext 1052, fax (808) 656-1039, or via email at luckingl@schofield.army.mil.

Sincerely,


David L. Anderson
Colonel, U.S. Army
Commanding

Enclosure

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON, HAWAII
SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, HAWAII 96857-5000

January 30, 2004

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

Office of the Garrison Commander

Mr. Shad Kane
Chair of Historic Preservation Committee
Oahu Council of Civic Clubs
92-1309 Uahanai Street
Kapolei, Hawaii 96707


Dear Mr. Kane:

Enclosed is the United States Army Garrison, Hawaii's (USAG-HI) final Programmatic Agreement (PA) to meet Section 106 obligations under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and Army Regulation 200-4. The PA outlines procedures the Army will follow for the proposed transformation to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team at several Army installations on the islands of Oahu and Hawaii.

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Sincerely,


David L. Anderson
Colonel, U.S. Army
Commanding

Enclosure



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON, HAWAII
SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, HAWAII 96857-5000

January 30, 2004

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

Office of the Garrison Commander

Ms. Elaine Jackson-Retondo
Cultural Resources Team
National Park Service
1111 Jackson Street, Suite 700
Oakland, California 94607

Dear Ms. Jackson-Retondo:

Enclosed is the United States Army Garrison, Hawaii's (USAG-HI) final Programmatic Agreement (PA) to meet Section 106 obligations under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and Army Regulation 200-4. The PA outlines procedures the Army will follow for the proposed transformation to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team at several Army installations on the islands of Oahu and Hawaii.

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "David L. Anderson".

David L. Anderson
Colonel, U.S. Army
Commanding

Enclosure



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON, HAWAII
SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, HAWAII 96857-5000

January 30, 2004

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

Office of the Garrison Commander

Mr. John M. Fowler
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Western Office of Federal Agency Programs
12136 West Bayaud Avenue, #330
Lakewood, Colorado 80226

Dear Mr. Fowler:

Enclosed is the United States Army Garrison, Hawaii's (USAG-HI) final Programmatic Agreement (PA) to meet Section 106 obligations under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and Army Regulation 200-4. The PA outlines procedures the Army will follow for the proposed transformation to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team at several Army installations on the islands of Oahu and Hawaii.

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We ask that you, or the appropriate representative of your organization, please sign the PA by February 18, 2004. We also ask that you please fax or electronically transmit the signature page to Dr. Laurie J. Lucking, Installation Cultural Resource Manager, as expeditiously as possible and mail the original. If you have questions regarding the PA, or require additional information, please contact Dr. Lucking at (808) 656-2878, ext 1052, fax (808) 656-1039, or via email at luckingl@schofield.army.mil.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "David L. Anderson".

David L. Anderson
Colonel, U.S. Army
Commanding

Enclosure



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON, HAWAII
SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, HAWAII 96857-5000

January 30, 2004

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

Office of the Garrison Commander

Mr. Clyde Namuo
Administrator
Office of Hawaiian Affairs
711 Kapiolani Boulevard, Suite 500
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813


Dear Mr. Namuo:

Enclosed is the United States Army Garrison, Hawaii's (USAG-HI) final Programmatic Agreement (PA) to meet Section 106 obligations under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and Army Regulation 200-4. The PA outlines procedures the Army will follow for the proposed transformation to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team at several Army installations on the islands of Oahu and Hawaii.

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Sincerely,


David L. Anderson
Colonel, U.S. Army
Commanding

Enclosure



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON, HAWAII
SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, HAWAII 96857-5000

January 30, 2004

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

Office of the Garrison Commander

Mr. A. Van Horn Diamond
Oahu Island Burial Council
Kakuhihewa Building, Room 555
601 Kamokila Boulevard
Kapolei, Hawaii 96707

Dear Mr. Diamond:

Enclosed is the United States Army Garrison, Hawaii's (USAG-HI) final Programmatic Agreement (PA) to meet Section 106 obligations under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and Army Regulation 200-4. The PA outlines procedures the Army will follow for the proposed transformation to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team at several Army installations on the islands of Oahu and Hawaii.

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "David L. Anderson".

David L. Anderson
Colonel, U.S. Army
Commanding

Enclosure



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON, HAWAII
SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, HAWAII 96857-5000

January 30, 2004

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

Office of the Garrison Commander

Mr. E. Nalei Pate-Kalakalau
Hawaii Island Burial Council
C/O Burials Program, Hawaii Historic Preservation Division
Kakuhihewa Building, Room 555
601 Kamokila Boulevard
Kapolei, Hawaii 96707

Dear Mr. Pate-Kalakalau:

Enclosed is the United States Army Garrison, Hawaii's (USAG-HI) final Programmatic Agreement (PA) to meet Section 106 obligations under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and Army Regulation 200-4. The PA outlines procedures the Army will follow for the proposed transformation to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team at several Army installations on the islands of Oahu and Hawaii.

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Sincerely,

David L. Anderson
Colonel, U.S. Army
Commanding

Enclosure



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON, HAWAII
SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, HAWAII 96857-5000

January 30, 2004

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

Office of the Garrison Commander

Mr. Kalikolehua Kanoele
Royal Order of Kamehameha
1162 Kalaniana'ole Building
Keaukaha, Hawaii 96749

Dear Mr. Kanoele:

Enclosed is the United States Army Garrison, Hawaii's (USAG-HI) final Programmatic Agreement (PA) to meet Section 106 obligations under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and Army Regulation 200-4. The PA outlines procedures the Army will follow for the proposed transformation to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team at several Army installations on the islands of Oahu and Hawaii.

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Sincerely,

David L. Anderson
Colonel, U.S. Army
Commanding

Enclosure



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON, HAWAII
SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, HAWAII 96857-5000

January 30, 2004

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

Office of the Garrison Commander

Mr. David Scott
Executive Director
Historic Hawaii Foundation
P. O. Box 1658
Honolulu, Hawaii 96806


Dear Mr. Scott:

Enclosed is the United States Army Garrison, Hawaii's (USAG-HI) final Programmatic Agreement (PA) to meet Section 106 obligations under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and Army Regulation 200-4. The PA outlines procedures the Army will follow for the proposed transformation to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team at several Army installations on the islands of Oahu and Hawaii.

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Sincerely,


David L. Anderson
Colonel, U.S. Army
Commanding

Enclosure



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON, HAWAII
SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, HAWAII 96857-5000

January 30, 2004

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

Office of the Garrison Commander

Ms. Mabel Tolentino
President
Waimea Hawaiian Civic Club
P. O. Box 6305
Kamuela, Hawaii 96743

Dear Ms. Tolentino:

Enclosed is the United States Army Garrison, Hawaii's (USAG-HI) final Programmatic Agreement (PA) to meet Section 106 obligations under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and Army Regulation 200-4. The PA outlines procedures the Army will follow for the proposed transformation to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team at several Army installations on the islands of Oahu and Hawaii.

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Sincerely,

David L. Anderson
Colonel, U.S. Army
Commanding

Enclosure



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON, HAWAII
SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, HAWAII 96857-5000

January 30, 2004

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

Office of the Garrison Commander

Mr. Kunani Nihipali, Po'o
Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei
P. O. Box 190
Haleiwa, Hawaii 96712


Dear Mr. Nihipali:

Enclosed is the United States Army Garrison, Hawaii's (USAG-HI) final Programmatic Agreement (PA) to meet Section 106 obligations under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and Army Regulation 200-4. The PA outlines procedures the Army will follow for the proposed transformation to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team at several Army installations on the islands of Oahu and Hawaii.

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Sincerely,


David L. Anderson
Colonel, U.S. Army
Commanding

Enclosure



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON, HAWAII
SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, HAWAII 96857-5000

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEC 17 2003

Office of the Garrison Commander

Mr. Peter T. Young
State Historic Preservation Officer
Kakuhihewa Building, Room 555
601 Kamokila Boulevard
Kapolei, Hawaii 96707

Dear Mr. Young:

The 25th Infantry Division (Light) and U.S. Army, Hawaii (the Army) is proposing conversion of the 2nd Brigade to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT). The transformation of the 2nd Brigade includes development of 28 projects and potential land acquisition on both the Island of Oahu and Hawaii, and the introduction of a new tactical vehicle, the Stryker. A Programmatic Agreement (PA) is being finalized among the U. S. Army Garrison, Hawaii, the Hawaii State Historic Preservation Office, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, to meet Section 106 responsibilities under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA). The draft PA defines procedures that the Army will follow for the identification and treatment of historic properties found to be within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the 28 proposed transformation projects and maneuver areas on existing ranges.

In a previous correspondence dated 13 May 2003, 10 of the 28 proposed project APEs were identified to have no cultural properties. The Army submitted a determination of effect, and your office concurred, with a finding of "no historic properties affected." As of September 2003, all Phase I surveys to identify the presence of cultural resources within proposed project APEs are complete. Two additional proposed projects have now been identified to have no historic properties.

The proposed Motor Pool project is located adjacent (South) to Schofield Barracks, on private lands proposed for purchase. The Schofield Barracks Motor Pool project (TMK 92005002) involves 167,775 square feet of new building space and 1,293,725 feet of hardened, paved surface for vehicle parking, for a total of approximately 34 acres. An archaeological survey was conducted in the fall of 2003 to identify historic properties within the APE of the Motor Pool. Documentation of the survey results is included in the soon to be finalized draft report, *Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of U. S. Army Schofield Barracks Military Reservation, South Range Land Purchase, Oahu Island, Hawaii*, March 2003 by Garcia and Associates. No cultural items, features or sites were encountered in or within 100 meters of the proposed Motor Pool APE (see excerpt 1).

The second proposed project is the Fixed Tactical Internet (FTI) that includes 14 antenna locations on Oahu and 11 locations on the Island of Hawaii. Each antenna APE is approximately 20 x 25 feet. The antenna whips range in size from 4 to 10 feet, and will be mounted on existing masts or support structures. In some cases, support structures will need to be constructed. The new construction will consist of a 15 x 20 feet concrete pad for the support structure. Sites will be accessed by existing roads. On Oahu, 5 of the 14 antenna sites will be located within the Schofield Barracks Installation on existing antenna structures. Nine other antennas, located outside Schofield Barracks, required archaeological survey. At Pohakuloa Training Area (PTA), Island of Hawaii, 6 of the 11 antenna locations are within the cantonment area. The 5 remaining FTI locations are outside the PTA cantonment area and required archaeological survey.

Due to natural resources or maintenance concerns, 3 of the 14 proposed locations scheduled for archaeological survey had alternate FTI locations designated. All 14 proposed FTI locations, and 3 alternate (backup) FTI APEs were surface inventoried to identify any potential historic properties. No historic properties were identified at any FTI locations. A brief description of the FTI locations is summarized below. The 3 separate Memorandum for Record (MFR) survey reports are provided as reference (attachments 1, 2 and 3).

Oahu Island FTI locations

Table 1

Location and TMK	Horizontal UTM	Vertical UTM	Elev (feet)	Historic Properties
Mt. Kaala East, TMK 84002065	588887	2378548	4,022	none
Mt. Kaala West 1 st choice, TMK 84002065	588236	2378666	3,962	none
Mt. Kaala West (backup location), TMK 84002065	588247	2378644	3,960	none
Dillingham Ridge (Nike), TMK 68001004	583373	2382745	2,025	none
Dillingham ARPT, TMK 68014001	582019	2386304	17	none
Dillingham Pl, TMK 68014001	582742	2386248	20	none
East Range JTC, TMK 76001001	N/A	N/A	4,022	none
East Range - 3A (Backup location), TMK 76001001	N/A	N/A	3,962	none
East Range -12, TMK 76001001	N/A	N/A	3,960	none
Kahuku, Kawela 1, TMK 58002006	N/A	N/A	1,100	none
Kahuku, Kawela 2, TMK 58002006	N/A	N/A	1,100	none
Kahuku, (backup), TMK 58002006	N/A	N/A	1,100	none


Hawaii Island FTI locations

Table 2.

Location and TMK	Latitude	Longitude	UTM	Elev (ft)	Total Height (ft)	Historic Properties Present
Auwaiakeakua WT, TMK 367001003	195215N	1554326W	05 214752 02199494	2,559	42	none
Puu Ahi, TMK 344016001	194452N	1553540W	05 228194 02185681	5,978	20	none
Puu Kanalopakanui TMK 367001003	194939N	1553928W	05 221602 2194589	5,040	20	none
Puu Keekee, TMK 367001003	194711N	4556805W	05 223949 02189993	5,758	20	none
Puu Papapa, TMK 367001003	195341N	1554121W	05 218433 02202081	3,379	20	none

Since no historic properties were identified during archaeological investigations at the proposed Motor Pool and FTI project locations, the Army has made a **“no historic properties affected”** determination for these project APEs. In compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, your review and concurrence to this determination is being requested. Should you require additional information about the undertakings, including field trips to any of the proposed APEs, the point of contact is Dr. Laurie J. Lucking, Installation Cultural Resource Manager, at telephone number 656-2878, ext 1052. A copy of this letter will be furnished to individuals listed on the attached Contact List.

Sincerely,


David L. Anderson
Colonel, U.S. Army
Commanding

Enclosures

CONTACT LIST

Mr. Clyde Namuo
Administrator
Office of Hawaiian Affairs
711 Kapiolani Boulevard, Suite 500
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Ms. Haunani Apoliona
Chairperson, Board of Trustees
Office of Hawaiian Affairs
711 Kapiolani Boulevard, Suite 500
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Mr. Charles Rose
President
Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs
P. O. Box 1135
Honolulu, Hawaii 96807

Mr. Michael Crowe
Cultural Resources Team
National Park Service
1111 Jackson Street, Suite 700
Oakland, California 94607

Mr. Harry Curtis
Executive Director
Life of the Land
76 North king Street, Suite 203
Honolulu, Hawaii 96817

Kamehameha Schools Trustees
567 South King Street, Suite 200
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Mr. Tom Lenchanko
Kahu of Kukaniloko
931 Uakanikoo Street
Wahiawa, Hawaii 96780

Mr. Kunani Nihipali Po'o
Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei
P. O. Box 190
Haleiwa, Hawaii 96712

Mr. David Scott
Executive Director
Historic Hawaii Foundation
P. O. Box 1658
Honolulu, Hawaii 96806

Mr. A. Van Horn Diamond
Oahu Island Burial Council
Kakuihewa Building, Room 555
601 Kamokila Boulevard
Kapolei, Hawaii 96707

Mr. E. Nalei Pate-Kalakalau
Hawaii Island Burial Council
C/O Burials Program, Hawaii Historic Preservation Div.
Kakuihewa Building, Room 555
601 Kamokila Boulevard
Kapolei, Hawaii 96707

Mr. Kalikolehua Kanoele
Royal Order of Kamehameha
1162 Kalaniana'ole Avenue
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

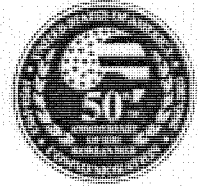
Mr. Kalani Flores
P. O. Box 6918
Kamuela, HI 96743

Mr. Richard "Dickie" Nelson III
PTA CAC
P. O. Box 2245
Kealahou, HI 96750

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON, HAWAII
SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, HAWAII 96857-5000



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

13 MAY 2003

Office of the Garrison Commander

Mr. Peter T. Young
State Historic Preservation Officer
Kakuhihewa Building, Room 555
601 Kamokila Boulevard
Kapolei, Hawaii 96707

Dear Mr. Young,

The 25th Infantry Division (Light) and U.S. Army Hawaii (the Army) is proposing conversion of the 2nd Brigade to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT). The transformation of the 2nd Brigade includes development of 28 projects and potential land acquisition on both the islands of Oahu and Hawaii, and the introduction of a new tactical vehicle, the Stryker. A Programmatic Agreement (PA) is being developed among the 25th Infantry Division (Light) and United States Army, Hawaii, the Hawaii State Historic Preservation Office, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, to meet Section 106 responsibilities under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA). In addition, interested parties and Native Hawaiian organizations including but not limited to the Office of Hawaiian Affairs and the Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei are being consulted for their comments and input into the PA and concurrence if they wish to concur. The draft PA defines procedures that the Army will follow for the identification and treatment of historic properties found to be within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the proposed transformation projects and maneuver areas on existing ranges.

Phase I surveys to identify the presence of cultural resources within all the proposed project APE's are nearing completion. We plan for these to be completed by the end of July 2003. Of the proposed APE's, ten of the completed surveys have identified no cultural properties. These ten project APE's are on formerly developed, disturbed, or manipulated landscapes. They are located on Schofield Barracks Military Reservation, or are within pineapple plantations in Helemano, on the Island of Oahu; or are located in the Pohakuloa Training Area on the Island of Hawaii. Enclosed, for your information and review, are brief summaries of the survey findings, including photographs and maps of each of the ten proposed project APE's.

The Army has made a "**no historic properties affected**" determination for these ten project APE's. In compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, your review and concurrence to this determination is being requested. Should you require additional information about the undertakings, including field trips to any of the ten proposed APE's, the point of contact is Dr. Laurie J. Lucking, Installation Cultural Resource Manager, at telephone number 656-2878, ext 1052.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "David L. Anderson".

David L. Anderson
Colonel, U.S. Army
Commanding

Enclosure
CF: Contact List



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON, HAWAII
SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, HAWAII 96857-5000



January 29, 2003

Office of the Garrison Commander

Mr. A. Van Horn Diamond
Oahu Island Burial Council
c/o Burials Program
Hawaii Historic Preservation Division
Kakuhihewa Building, Room 555
601 Kamokila Boulevard
Kapolei, Hawaii 96707

Dear Mr. Diamond:

The U.S. Army Hawaii (USARHAW) proposes an undertaking to transform its 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light), to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT). Enclosure 1 shows the Army's Notice of Intent as published in the Federal Register announcing the proposed transformation in Hawaii. This transformation, one of six others being planned across the United States, would allow the Army in Hawaii to become more responsive, deployable, agile, versatile, lethal, survivable, and sustainable to meet the challenges of the 21st century. To bring the SBCT to operational capability in Hawaii and to provide realistic field training for it, USARHAW is proposing 28 projects and the introduction of a new vehicle capable of cross-country maneuvering, the Stryker at Army installations on the Islands of Hawaii and Oahu (see Enclosure 2).

The prime purpose of this letter is to officially initiate coordination and consultation with your council for the proposed transformation undertaking in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, pursuant to implementing regulations 36 CFR 800 (NHPA). The Section 106 coordination and consultation is being carried out concurrently and in conjunction with the National Environment Policy Act (NEPA) process to which the Army's transformation in Hawaii must also adhere. This is being conducted with the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) study. Public scoping for the EIS was completed in April 2002, with the draft EIS expected to be submitted for public review and comment by the end of February 2003. Both Section 106 of NHPA and NEPA mandate that the Army consider the impact of its transformation undertaking on places and sites of traditional cultural importance to Native Americans, including Native Hawaiians. The Army is also very serious in its intent to ensure that its transformation projects do not significantly impinge on the rights of Native Hawaiians to conduct their traditional cultural practices. Therefore, the Army is requesting your council members' assistance in carrying through its mandate to identify and locate persons, groups, and organizations knowledgeable in matters of Native Hawaiian cultural practices, sites (including sacred sites and Native Hawaiian traditional burial sites), and landscapes in the vicinity of the area of potential effect (APE) for each of the transformation projects. The Army would greatly appreciate your council members providing any such assistance before the end of February 2003 in order to assist in the NEPA documentation process.

As listed in Enclosure 3, the 28 proposed transformation projects include: 1) the construction of training ranges, vehicle wash facilities, range control/maintenance facilities, and fixed tactical internet (antennas) on Pohakuloa Training Area (PTA) on Hawaii Island and Schofield Barracks Military


Reservation (SBMR) and Kahuku Training Area on Oahu Island; 2) all-weather vehicle trails from PTA to Kawaihae Harbor and from SBMR to Dillingham MR; 3) construction of ammunition storage areas on PTA, 4) the upgrade of Wheeler Army Airfield (WAAF) on Oahu Island and of Bradshaw AAF on PTA; 5) a multiple deployment facility on WAAF, 6) a road from Schofield to Helemano MR; 7) acquisition of maneuver land on West PTA on Hawaii Island and South Range on Oahu Island; and 8) securing land easements for the Hawaii and Oahu Island trails.

As the 28 projects are projected to be funded beginning fiscal year 2004 and continuing through 2007, the Army considers a programmatic agreement (PA) as the most appropriate vehicle to bring the transformation projects in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. The PA will detail stipulations with which the Army will agree to comply as each transformation project comes on board and is funded. Parties to the PA will include your Burial Council, Hui Malama I Na Kapuna O Hawai'i Nei, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Historic Hawaii Foundation, the State Historic Preservation Office, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and other interested parties in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA. A draft copy of the PA and its accompanying archival study will be ready for public review in the very near future, anticipated no later than the end of February 2003. The PA and the study will contain more detailed descriptions of each project's APE. The Oahu Island Burial Council will be provided a copy of the PA and the study as soon as these become available.

The Army fully intends to comply with all appropriate federal regulations in its attempt to transform in Hawaii. It will continue with the consultation process with the Oahu Island Burial Council with the submittal of the draft PA, the signing of the PA, submittal of all subsequent documents relating and pertinent to the PA and its stipulations, and until all coordination and consultation is completed satisfactorily and in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA for each transformation project. The Army contends that the PA, when signed by all parties, will ensure that significant cultural resources will be preserved and protected during the Army's proposed undertaking to transform to an SBCT in Hawaii. The Army appreciates and thanks the members of your Council in advance for their assistance in ensuring the Army continues with its rightful and proper stewardship of the cultural resources under its jurisdiction during this transformation undertaking.

Should you require further information regarding this transformation undertaking, the point of contact is Dr. Laurie J. Lucking, Installation Cultural Resources Manager, at telephone number (808) 656-2878 ext 1052 or at email address luckingl@schofield.army.mil.

Sincerely,


David L. Anderson
Colonel, US Army
Commanding

Enclosures

The following organizations were provided a copy of the letter dated 29 January 2003.

Mr. Gilbert Coloma- Agaran
State Historic Preservation Officer
Kakuhihewa Building, Room 555
601 Kamokila Boulevard
Kapolei, Hawaii 96707

Ms. Harry Curtis
Executive Director
Life of the Land
76 N. King Street, Suite 203
Honolulu, Hawaii 96817

Mr. A. Van Horn Diamond
Oahu Island Burial Council
C/O Burials Program
Hawaii Historic Preservation Division
Kakuhihewa Building, Room 555
601 Kamokila Boulevard
Kapolei, Hawaii 96707

Mr. John Fowler
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Western Office of Federal Agency Programs
12136 West Bayaud Avenue #330
Lakewood, Colorado 80226

Kamehameha Schools Trustees
567 South King Street, Suite 200
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Mr. Tom Lenchanko
Kahu of Kukaniloko
931 Uakanikoo Street
Wahiawa, Hawaii 96780

Mr. Clyde Namuo
Administrator
Office of Hawaiian Affairs
711 Kapiolani Boulevard, Suite 500
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Mr. Michael Crowe
Cultural Resources Team
National Park Service
1111 Jackson Street, Suite 700
Oakland, California 94607

Mr. Henry Curtis
Executive Director
Life of the Land
76 North king Street, Suite 203
Honolulu, Hawaii 96817

Mr. Kunani Nihipali Po'o
Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei
P. O. Box 190
Haleiwa, Hawaii 96712

Mr. E. Nalei Pate-Kalakalau
Hawaii Island Burial Council
C/O Burials Program, Hawaii Historic
Preservation Division
Kakuhihewa Building, Room 555
601 Kamokila Boulevard
Kapolei, Hawaii 96707

Mr. Charles Rose
President
Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs
P.O. Box 1135
Honolulu, Hawaii 96807

Mr. David Scott
Executive Director
Historic Hawaii Foundation
P.O. Box 1658
Honolulu, Hawaii 96806

APPENDIX J-2

PLACE NAMES AND ORAL HISTORIES

SUMMARY

The cultural significance of the Pōhakuloa area is rooted in: the presence of shrines, burials, and other sacred sites on or near it; the widespread belief that additional such sites remain to be found; its location within the sacred landscape of Mauna Kea; ongoing religious practices in the area; its association with a legendary king; its connection to the Mauna Kea adze quarries, and to traditional hunting and gathering activities; the presence of prehistoric trails and travelers' shelters; and its connection to the post-contact *paniolo* era. More details on specific sites and stories associated with this region can be found in the accompanying tables. Both human-built structures such as heiau and gravesites, and natural features such as *kīpuka* (oases within lava beds), water sources, old-grown forest, and cinder cones, can be considered within Hawaiian tradition to be valuable, and vulnerable, cultural resources.

SITE-SPECIFIC INFORMATION

The tables reflect relevant research conducted through 2002, new leads that were developed in response to requests for supplementary research, and the results of the new research conducted beginning January 2003.

- **Table C-1** summarizes information presented in earlier reports regarding locations with potential traditional meaning that lie in or near SBCT project areas.
- **Table C-2** lists oral histories already collected for this project by a number of different researchers.
- **Table C-3** lists the new sources that were developed after careful consideration of work done to date and resources that could be mined further. The request for new research focused on (a) oral histories recorded in the contemporary era and (b) earlier, written records of Hawaiian traditions of place. With the exception of a very few unpromising and hard-to-locate records, all avenues listed in Table C-3 were pursued.
- **Table C-4** lists the results of that new research.

Table C-1. Summary of place-related traditions recorded in earlier reports.

This table summarizes place-related information already documented in earlier reports, primarily those reporting the results of surveys on Army lands. The fourth column (“report”) credits the report in which the information was found. The fifth column (“original source”) names the document(s) cited by that report. To conserve space, reports and original sources are listed in the table by numbers (document number followed by page numbers), which are keyed to a list of citations at the end.¹

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Report	Original source
Places on/near Dillingham Military Reservation				
Dillingham area general	Like elsewhere in Hawai‘i, coastal sand dune areas were used as burial places.	Association with burials	87:7:7	
Ka‘ena <i>ahupua‘a</i>	• Meaning of Ka‘ena: the heat	Place name meaning	87:7:3-4	• 6b:61
Ka‘ena <i>ahupua‘a</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The legend of Nihooleki says the aku swarm at Ka‘ena and that Nihooleki, with the help of his pearl shell fishhook Pahuu, filled a 20-fathom canoe with the fish. • The prayer of Kualii* describes Ka‘ena as a “cape” and the “tail of the white shark” • Kawelo captured the great Traveling Uhu, a large fish with sacred powers, off of Ka‘ena • Palila, a noted warrior who traveled throughout the islands by throwing his great war club and hanging onto the end of it, once landed at Ka‘ena this way • At Ka‘ena, the god Maui once tried to pull the island of Kaua‘i closer to O‘ahu so that it would not take as long to travel between the islands • According to the legend of Kaneaukai, the people of Mokulē‘ia collected salt at Ka‘ena for salting squid and fish. <p>* Kualii is “one of the celebrated mō‘ī (king) of O‘ahu” according to Alameida 1993 p.7; the prayer can be found in Fornander 1973: Hawaiian Antiquities, vol. 3 page 273.</p>	Association with legend	87:7:3-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 92:494, 98:374 • 92:28 • 6:104, 107:166-168; 7:2-71 • 98:355 • 90:61 • 93:250

¹ Because the function of this table is to summarize pre-existing research, not to present new research, information taken from the reports listed in column four has been either paraphrased or presented word for word, whichever was more concise. “Original sources” listed in column five are taken directly from the “reports” listed in column four.

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Report	Original source
Ka'ena <i>ahupua'a</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional versions of a story, already given in Table C-1, of the demigod Maui trying to bring Kaua'i closer to O'ahu: Maui threw his hook, which was called manaikalani, into the channel of Ka'ie'ie Waho, but instead of catching Kaua'i he only caught a rock. That rock, known as the Pōhaku o Kaua'i, remains to day in the waters off Ka'ena. The people helping Maui to reel in Kaua'i had been told not to look back, but one person did; this caused the line to break; Kaua'i slipped back into the ocean leaving behind only the fragment now called Pōhaku o Kaua'i. The Pōhaku has been said by various people to be Pele's grandfather or brother. Legend has it that as the demigod Pi'ikoi and his father, Ala-la, traveled from Kaua'i to O'ahu to visit Pi'ikoi's sister, they were attacked by the squid god Kakahe'e. Pi'ikoi killed Kakahe'e near Lae o Ka'ena; in commemoration of the event, the land inshore was called Kakahe'e. Ka'ena Point was known in tradition as the main place on O'ahu from which the souls of the dead left the world of the living. Ka'ena is one of the regions that Hi'iaka, sister of Pele, passed through on her way to Kaua'i to fetch Pele's lover, Lohiau. This very hot, dry area was said to have some hidden water sources that were kept secret by the people of that area, even from Hi'iaka. 	Association with legend	54:4-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 116:102 13:127 12:95
Ka'ena <i>ahupua'a</i>	The waters off Ka'ena were considered excellent fishing grounds; a fishing village called Nenele'a once existed on the cliffs.	Traditional practices: fishing	54:5	
Kawaihāpai <i>ahupua'a</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The literal meaning of this name is "the carried water"; according to legend, the region once suffered a drought and everyone left but two priests, who remained and prayed; eventually their prayers were answered and a cloud appeared bringing water. Alternate meaning given to missionary Levi Chamberlain in 1826: "water lifted up," so named because the water came from such a height; the water was said never to fail. In legend, Maikohoa was banished from his home; his sisters went to look for him; their brother, Kaneaukai, in turn, went to look 	Association with legend	87:7:4-5, 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6b:98; 91:178-179 89:36-37 7:270 93:210

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Report	Original source
	<p>for them. Kaneaukai changed into [piece of wood?] and floated on the ocean, coming ashore “at Keālia in Mokulē‘ia, Kawaihāpai, Waialua, where he changed into human form and became the fish god of the fishermen there.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kaopulupulu was a famous sorcerer who was treacherously slain by King Kahahana. Right before his death, Kaopulupulu is said to have prophesied that Hawai‘i would be conquered by foreigners. 			
Kawaihāpai and Mokulē‘ia	<p>A trail system along the north shore: The trail led to Ka‘ena and all the way to Waialua. ... At Makūa there was a trail up the mountain and down to Kawaihāpai where it met the trail from Ka‘ena ... When travelers arrived in Ka‘ena in the morning, they escaped the heat, for they were cooled by the Moae breeze. They rested at Waiakaaiea until afternoon, then continued traveling along level places of Kawaihāpai and Mokulē‘ia, thence across the mouth of the Kaiaka River.</p>	Traditional-era trails	54:7	11d:98
Keālia <i>ahupua‘a</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literal meaning is “the salt encrustation” probably because of salt resources in the area • Story of Kaneaukai arriving and becoming the fish god for the locality is also told for Keālia. • Kaohelo, sister of Pele and Hi‘iaka, died, and some of her remains were thrown in Keālia. • The legendary warrior Kalelealuaka decorated himself with <i>hinahina</i> from Keālia and, as a result, received the lands of Waialua in reward for his battle victory. (<i>Note similar story regarding Kalelealuaka in Kahuku.</i>) 	Association with legend	87:7:5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6b:102 • 7:270 • 7:576 • 93:98
Mokulē‘i <i>a ahupua‘a</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literal meaning is “isle of abundance.” • In Kualii’s prayer, he describes Mokulē‘ia as “the calabash, the <i>helo</i>, the eight-finned shark.” • Story of Kaneaukai arriving and becoming the fish god for the locality is also told for Mokulē‘ia. • The “cannibal chiefs of the South Seas” lived in Mokulē‘ia for awhile but were driven out by angry residents and traveled on to the central plateau. 	Association with legend	87:7:6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6b:86 • 92:28 • 7:270; 93:251 • 93:140

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Report	Original source
Mokulē‘ia <i>ahupua‘a</i> Mokulē‘ia <i>ahupua‘a</i> Mokulē‘ia <i>ahupua‘a</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At a place in Mokulē‘ia where a stream meets the ocean, known as Polipoli, were found soft, porous stones that were used for polishing wood and as sinkers for squid lures. In front of the current site of the Mokulē‘ia Beach Colony there once existed a traditional fishing shrine or ko‘a called Kōlea; in more recent times, Japanese fishermen built a shrine in the same vicinity. Tradition has it that in Makaleha, east of the DMR project area, sweet potato and taro grew in abundance, as well as ‘awa and banana. In this area the women did the fishing; usually by “torching.” 	Traditional practices: craftsmanship/woodworking, fishing, farming Sacred places: fishing shrine	54:7	
Waialua (<i>Oahunui to Halahape in Waialua</i>)	Mā‘ilikūkahi (the wise chief who was born at Kūkaniloko): had a kulanakauhale or village here.	Association with ruling class	4:12	5:55
Waialua general	This is what the missionary Levi Chamberlain observed in 1826, looking out over Waialua district from the high point where the stream that waters Kawaihāpai originates: “clustering settlements, straggling houses, scattering trees cultivated plants and growing vegetation,” and, near the highest point of the hill, “the ruins of an hut built apparently not long since for the accommodation of sandalwood cutters.”	Settlement pattern 1820s Sandalwood	87:7:8	89:36-37
Waialua general	Missionary John Emerson, who opened a mission station in Waialua in 1832, noted significant conflict between upland ranchers and natives; cattle and horses ruined native gardens and houses and natives had little or no legal recourse. The land now under Dillingham Airfield was all Crown Land, but Hawaiians (with the help/urging of Emerson) were able to by many small lots to the west of that.	Land use Land conflict	87:7:8,9	38:135, 140-141
Waialua general	The missionary Emerson described changes in the 20 years from 1832-1852: “The fields of waving grass and shrubbery... are no longer to be seen. Horses and cattle have reduced the rank pasturage, and where formerly there were only taro, potato and banana patches, there are now fields of cane, wheat, corn, rice and coffee. Twenty years ago wooden or stone houses were rare in our large villages, but now such buildings are quite common and the grass hut is disappearing.”	Changes in land use over specific 20-year period	87:7:9	38:183
Waialua	“Under the guidance of the missionary John	History of Māhele era	54:10	Native Register

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Report	Original source
	<p>S. Emerson, the natives of Waialua were encouraged to withdraw their claims from the Māhele. Thus, the lands in the <i>ahupua'a</i> of Mokulē'ia, Kawaihāpsi, Keālia and Ka'ena reverted to the government and were sold publicly.”</p> <p>Although revoked, many of those claims can still be found in the record and give evidence of mid-19th-century land use. The claims mention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a school house • a cemetery • goat pens • irrigation ditches • <i>lo'i</i> (irrigated terraces, usually for taro); • fields or stands of watermelon, sweet potato, gourds, banana, sugar cane, <i>noni</i>, and <i>wauke</i> (paper mulberry, used to make bark cloth) • <i>kukui</i>, <i>wiliwili</i>, and <i>hala</i> trees • fishponds • salt beds • octopus fishing grounds 	<p>land transactions.</p> <p>Mid-19th-century land use patterns</p>		vols. 2, 4, 5
Waialua: “between Nenele'a and Mokulē'ia”	Based on missionary accounts the region in the “early 1800s” had enough population to support several schools.	Early post-contact population patterns	54:9	89
Places in Kahuku				
Kahuku area general	<p>Literal meaning: the projection.</p> <p>Alternate meaning: the hillock</p>	Place name meaning	87:5:8 24	6:66 19:462
Kahuku area general	Kahuku might represent one of the more marginal areas that early Hawaiians moved into after population began to increase (the Ko'olau Loa area is somewhat drier than areas to the south).	Pre-contact population movement.	87:5-3	
Kahuku area general	<p>Early European observations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Either Captain James Cook, or his Lieutenant James King, writing of O'ahu's north coast: “Nothing can exceed the verdure of the hills, the variety of wood and lawn, and the rich cultivated valleys which the whole face of the country displayed.” • On February 28, 1779, in the log of Captain Charles Clerke, who took command of HMS Resolution after Cook's death: “The country in this neighborhood is exceeding fine and fertile; here is a large Village, in the midst of it run up a large Pyramid doubtlessly part of a Morai.” • In 1797, Vancouver observed of the same 	<p>Depopulation / post-contact population changes.</p> <p>Suggests intense cultivation and then post-contact decline.</p> <p>Alternate interpretation: clue to seasonal movements of population.</p>	<p>87:5:4-5 87:5:14 (first quote attributed to both Cook and King in this document on different pages) 24 19:462</p>	<p>19b:462 100:572, 101:1 102v3:71, 101:2 103; 13:153 19:462 13:153</p>

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Report	Original source
	<p>area: “[I]n point of cultivation or fertility, the country did not appear in so flourishing a state.” Vancouver believed the population drop was due to “the constant hostilities that had existed since that period.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1833 or 1838, another European observer wrote: “Much taro land now lies waste because the diminished population of the district does not require its cultivation.” • In 1933, archaeologist J. Gilbert McAllister called Kahuku “rather desolate” and found it hard to imagine it supporting a large population. • There seems no evidence of old terraces in the upland along either branch of Kahuku Stream, but in the seaward swampland north and south of Kukio Pond there are such remains. 			
Kahuku area general	<p>In the <i>ahupua’a</i> covered today by the KTA, Hawaiians filing <i>kuleana</i> claims during the Great Māhele described a variety of agricultural and fishing pursuits; individuals often lay claim to a number of small, dispersed land parcels. Among the resources most frequently described in these claims are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • taro • sweet potatoes • gourds • <i>wauke</i> • banana • coconut • <i>koa</i> • <i>hala</i> • <i>noni</i> • onions • melons • sugar cane • salt pans • fishponds and ocean fisheries 	Traditional agriculture	87 App. A	113
Kahuku area general	<p>Various legends and sayings suggest that Kahuku had once been a separate island that became attached to O‘ahu:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The natives tell a marvelous story respecting the origin of this district which they say floated in from the sea, and attached itself to the ancient shore of the island, that there was a subterranean communication between the sea and the ancient shore, by which a shark used to pass, and make depredations up on land.” 	Role in legend (that O‘ahu was once two islands)	87:5:8-9 6:67	89:35-36 95:68 90:53 91:144 12b:v4:49-50

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Report	Original source
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The island of Kahuku, floating, banged against the shore of O‘ahu, creating a lot of noise. Then “the old women guarding Princess Laiekawai ... grappled the island with fishhooks and attached it securely to O‘ahu. Polou Pool on the sea side of the Kahuku Mill is one spot where the hook was fastened. The other end was fastened at Kukio Pond, 300 feet inland at Kahuku Point.” Kahuku, at the point it was still a separate, floating island, was inhabited by menehune. The island did not have fresh water, so the menehune had to collect water from O‘ahu, for which they had to paddle their island up to the O‘ahu shore. Eventually, a man from Kahuku suggested that everyone make whalebone hooks, attach them to <i>olonā</i> rope, and capture the island. The Kahuku people did this and the menehune were unable to free their island. The proverb “Kahuku ‘<i>āina lewa</i>” means “Kahuku, an unstable land”; O‘ahu was once two islands and Kahuku is the part that bridges the gap. “Pōlou, perhaps a shortening of Pōulou (hooked post)” in legend was once two islands ruled by a brother and sister who locked hands to pull the islands together. They did this at a pool called Pōlou” (Pukui). 			
Kahuku area general	<p>Various legends and sayings show the identification of Kahuku with the <i>hala</i>, or pandanus tree.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kahuku once had an abundance of <i>hala</i>, as described in the proverb “<i>Nani i ka hala ka ‘ōiwi o Kahuku</i>” or “The body of Kahuku is beautified by <i>hala</i> trees.” In the prayer of Kualii, Kahuku is described as a pandanus. Wearing leis of pandanus fruit and [pretending] to be from Kahuku, a young warrior inspired the marshal of King Kakuhihewa to give him a land grant: “Kalelealuaka was a strong, brave youth who disguised himself and fought many victorious battles for King Kakuhihewa against the forces of Kualii. Before one of these battles Kalelealuaka rushed to Kahuku and decorated himself with wreaths of pandanus fruit and flowers of sugarcane from Kahuku. 	Place in legend (<i>hala</i> tree)	87:5:8-9 87:5:16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •91:248 •92:28 •93:100, 105:1

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Report	Original source
	<p>“Disguised this way, he came upon the lame Marshall of the King and offered to carry him to the battle. The Marshall asked Kalelealuaka where he was from and he answered Kahuku. Since Kalelealuaka was decorated with foliage from Kahuku, the Marshall believed him and gave him the district of Ko‘olau in reward for his service.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Men from Kahuku were identified by leis of the orange <i>hala</i> fruit which they wore by order of their chief when they left their <i>ahupua‘a</i>.” 			
Kahuku area general	<p>Various legends and sayings talk about an underground stream in Kahuku: <i>“Pukana wai o Kahuku,”</i> or “the water outlet of Kahuku,” refers to the outlet of an underground stream that once flowed from Kahuku to Waipahu.</p> <p>A woman from Kahuku is said to have lost her <i>kapa</i> log (anvil for making bark cloth) in a stream. She had used it for years and was very fond of it, even calling it her grandchild. [This <i>kapa</i> log was able to sing or make a musical sound? Not 100% clear from summary.]</p> <p>She knew the spring went underground, so she searched for the place where it came back up out of the earth; and after several days she found it—in a valley in Waipahu. And there she found her precious <i>kapa</i> log as well.</p>	Place in legend (underground stream) connection to Waipahu?	87:5:8-9	91:299 6:162-167 [note: this reference is wrong, perhaps it refers to some other book by Pukui?]
Kahuku area general	<p>Various legends mention Kahuku in connection with warfare.</p> <p>In the legend of “two fish from Tahiti” people (or their canoes) are referred to as fish. Two canoes full of people from Tahiti reached O‘ahu and separated, one heading north and one heading south, to find a good place to settle. One boat landed at Hau‘ula, where a battle took place between them and the fishermen of Hau‘ula. The Hau‘ula men won, and killed and ate the “fish” from Tahiti.</p> <p>The other canoe landed at Kahuku, where the people were given a friendly welcome and invited to a feast. They told the Tahitians that a great fish had recently been taken and eaten at Hau‘ula and its flesh given out to all the people in the area. The Tahitians realized that the fish they were eating was actually the bodies of their companions from the second canoe. They threw the flesh into the ocean, where it came to life as red <i>hilu</i> fish. The fish swam to Hau‘ula and dammed up the waters</p>	Place in legends. (warfare)	87:5:9-10	94:142-144 96:200

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Report	Original source
	<p>above the valley, creating a great flood to punish the cannibals.</p> <p>Kamapua‘a is a Hawaiian supernatural being who often takes on the shape of a pig. In one of the Kamapua‘a legends, the men of Kahuku [made up/participated in] one of several armies sent by king Olopana of O‘ahu to capture Kamapua‘a, who had been stealing his chickens. The Kahuku men, like all the others, failed to capture Kamapua‘a.</p>			
Kahuku area general	In the legend of Kaneaukai, schools of <i>anae-holo</i> and <i>kala</i> fish travel to Waimea from Maui, by way of Kahuku.	Place in legend (fish)	87:5:9	93:254
Kaipapa‘u	<p>Meaning: Shallow sea.</p> <p>The saying “<i>No Kaipapa‘u, paha?</i>” or “From Kappa, perhaps?” suggests a person is shallow-minded.</p>	Place name meaning	87:5:10	6:70 91:254
Kaipapa‘u	In legend, Kaipapa‘u was the home of an old <i>kahuna</i> who worshipped Kane and Kanaloa. The gods lived at Kaipapa‘u but traveled often. Once they visited their sister, who gave them dried fish. They threw the fish into the ocean, where they came to life and followed the gods along. When the gods reached the river at Kaipapa‘u, they turned inland. The fish followed them up the river to a pool [the place where the <i>kahuna</i> worshipped?]. Whenever the water is high enough, the <i>ulua</i> fish come up the river to the place where the <i>kahuna</i> worshipped.	Place in legend (<i>ulua</i> fish)	87:5:10	94:145
Kaipapa‘u <i>ahupua‘a</i> (adjacent to Hau‘ula)	The upper stream valley of this ahupua‘a is steep and narrow, but residents say it supported a few <i>lo‘i</i> (irrigated terraces), making the best of limited resources. (Seaward land has been under sugar cane and traditional use here could not be determined.)	Land use	87:5:4-5	19b:460
Lā‘ie area general	Meaning: leaf. Lā‘ie is said to be a gathering place for people.	Place name meaning	87:5:10	6:128 91:209
Lā‘ie area general (Waiapuka pool)	<p>The saying “<i>Lā‘ie i ka ‘ēheu o na manu</i>” or “Lā‘ie borne on the wings of birds” refers to one of two legendary twins born at Lā‘ie. They were born at the place now known as Lā‘ie, O‘ahu. Their names were La‘iekawai and La‘ielohelohe.</p> <p>La‘iekawai would represent/ embody the element of water and dwell in sacred pools; La‘ielohelohe was the element of air and took the form of a dragonfly. Their grandmother, Waka, sometimes appeared in the form of a rainbow, protecting them from the air, while</p>	<p>Place in legend (mystical twins)</p> <p>The pool mentioned in this legend is said by Kalākaua to be associated with numerous other legends as well, but he does not name them.</p>	87:5:10-11	91:209 97:455-457 90:52

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Report	Original source
	<p>their grandfather—Puihi, the eel god—protected them from the sea.</p> <p>The twins' mother, Malaekahana, was the wife of Kahauokapaka, chief of both Ko'olau districts. Kahauokapaka wanted a son, so he vowed that all girls born to Malaekahana would be put to death; and by the time his wife was pregnant with the twins, he had already killed four daughters.</p> <p>Malaekahana, pregnant for the fifth time, sent her husband away to gather fish for her. In his absence she gave birth to the beautiful twin girls; to save their lives, she sent them away and when Kahauokapaka returned, she told him she had had a stillbirth.</p> <p>La'ielohelohe was sent to be reared by a kahuna named Kapukaihaoa. La'iekawai went to live with her grandmother, Waka; Waka took her to live in a cave that could only be entered by diving into the pool of Waiapuka.</p> <p>In 1885 King David Kalākaua, traveling in the Ko'olau districts, stopped at a pool of water and was told this was the legendary Waiapuka. While legends relating to the pool were being retold "an old native, who had joined the party at Kane'ohe," dove into the pool and found the entrance to the cave.</p> <p>Another legend concerning the beautiful Lā'ie twins says that Hulumananiani, a powerful chief from Kaua'i, took the form of the <i>koa'e</i> bird and visited them and invited them to go for a flight with him. La'iekawai agreed but La'ielohelohe stayed home. After a while La'iekawai realized that she was far from home and called to her relatives for help; they enveloped her into the rainbow.</p> <p><i>(Kalākaua's description of pool and location: They came upon the pool after "entering the district of Koolauloa... and approaching the coast over a broad stretch of grassy meadow but slightly above the level of the ocean." The pool was "of clear water, nearly round, and perhaps a hundred feet in diameter. The surface of the pool was ten or twelve feet below the level of the surrounding plain, and its even banks of solid rock dropped almost perpendicularly into water of unknown depth." It was believed to be spring-fed.)</i></p>			
Lā'ie area general	<p>How the mullet came to Lā'ie:</p> <p>A woman from 'Ewa married and moved to Lā'ie. There she lived very comfortably with</p>	Place in legends. (fish)	87:5:12	93:269-272; 99:48-51

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Report	Original source
	<p>her husband; they had everything they needed—except fish.</p> <p>One day the woman asked her husband to go to her homeplace at ‘Ewa and bring back fish. He questioned her—fresh fish would spoil on the journey; dried fish would be too heavy to carry—but she just said “bring fish in the sea.”</p> <p>So he went, and made the request of his father-in-law, who prayed to his gods about it but then dropped the subject. When he was about to return to Lā‘ie, his father-in-law told him “you shall take fish in the sea.” The husband didn’t understand.</p> <p>On his way home he passed Nu‘uanu, and the mullet were running; he passed Waikīkī; and the mullet were running; wistfully, he continued his journey home to Lā‘ie.</p> <p>When he awoke the next morning, the sea was full of mullet—they had followed him home.</p>			
Lā‘ie <i>ahupua‘a</i>	<p>In this <i>ahupua‘a</i> are several large, ancient taro terraces whose names are still preserved [but not their location?]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Naue-loli (move and change) • Kuamo‘o (backbone) • Mahanu (rest and breathe) • Makali‘i (Pleiades) • Po‘ohaili (head recalls) <p>The bay is famous as an area for fishing and catching sea turtles.</p> <p>The land from the hills to the shore was intensively cultivated in ancient times, although it was also subject to drought.</p> <p>Land behind the present Mormon Temple was the site of an especially large wet-taro (<i>lo‘i</i>) area called Kapuna (the spring).</p> <p>Up Koloa (wild duck) stream, Handy and Handy recorded many <i>lo‘i</i> as well as “great mango and breadfruit trees which marked old homesite.” There are also more scattered remains along other streams.</p>	Land use	87:5:4-5	19b:461, 275
Kukio Pond (300 feet inland from Kahuku Point)	Figures in legend of floating island becoming attached to land at Kahuku.	See Kahuku legend (two islands).	87:5:8-9	
Malaekahana <i>ahupua‘a</i>	There were once irrigated terraces in this <i>ahupua‘a</i>	Land use.	87:5:4-5	19b:462
‘Ōpana <i>ahupua‘a</i>	There was a small, spring-watered terrace area named Kawela (meaning: the heat), above the bay, also named Kawela, in this <i>ahupua‘a</i>	Land use.	87:5:4-5	19b:462-463.

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Report	Original source
Pahipahi‘ālua <i>ahupua‘a</i> (west of Kahuku ahupua‘a)	An 1815 visitor to O‘ahu went to Pahipahi‘ālua <i>ahupua‘a</i> with a friend and described its point as rocky and uncultivated (but it had a hog pen and dogs). However, a small valley inland, Pahipahi‘ālua Gulch, had taro. As he visited (in September), preparations were underway to collect the king’s taxes for the <i>makahiki</i> festival to begin in October. Among the items being collected were salted fish, hogs, <i>kapa</i> , <i>pa‘u</i> (women’s skirts) and <i>malu</i> (men’s loincloths).	Makahiki/tax collection 1815. Land use.	87:15	104:78-82
Polou Pool (near Kahuku Mill)	Figures into legend of floating island becoming attached to land at Kahuku.	See Kahuku legend (two islands).	87:5:8-9 6:67	12b:v4:49-50
Puehuhue (in Waiale‘e ahupua‘a, which is west of Kahuku ahupua‘a)	John Papa ‘I‘i visited Waiale‘e around 1810 and noted, “Chiefs and commoners crowded together at Puehuhue to go diving, or board surfing at Ulakua, just <i>makai</i> [seaward] of Kohalaloa.”	Traditional sports (diving) Relation chiefs/commoners	87:14-15	11c:24,63
Pu‘u o Mahuka <i>heiau</i> (Pūpūkea, Waimea)	According to legend, Pu‘u o Mahuka <i>heiau</i> was built by <i>menehune</i> at the direction of the powerful kahuna, Ka‘opulupulu. The <i>kahuna</i> was asked by Kahahana, high chief of O‘ahu, to foretell whether Kaua‘i would resist if he invaded. The <i>kahuna</i> asked the king to build a <i>heiau</i> to help him read the thoughts of chief Kekaulike of Kaua‘i. The second (successful) attempt to build this <i>heiau</i> was at its current location on the cliffs above Waimea Bay.	Legend/history (warfare/chiefs) (religion)	87:5:12-13	90:57-59
Ulakua (in Waiale‘e ahupua‘a, which is west of Kahuku ahupua‘a) (seaward of Kohalaloa)	John Papa ‘I‘i visited Waiale‘e around 1810 and noted: “Chiefs and commoners crowded together at Puehuhue to go diving, or board surfing at Ulakua, just <i>makai</i> [seaward] of Kohalaloa.”	Traditional sports (surfing) Relation chiefs/commoners	87:14-15	11c:24,63
Waiale‘e ahupua‘a	In this <i>ahupua‘a</i> , there was a small group of irrigated terraces known as Kaneali‘i.	Land use	87:5:4-5	19b:463
Waiale‘e <i>ahupua‘a</i> (west of Kahuku ahupua‘a)	John Papa ‘I‘i visited Waiale‘e around 1810 and described it as “a delightful land, well provisioned. There was a pond there, surrounded by taro patches, and there were good fishing places inside the reef. ... Chiefs and commoners crowded together at Puehuhue to go diving, or board surfing at Ulakua, just <i>makai</i> [seaward] of Kohalaloa.”	Land use Water sports Relation chiefs/commoners	87:14-15	11c:24,63
Waiapuka	A pool connected to the cave where the beautiful La‘iekawai was hidden; see legend under Lā‘ie.	Association with legend (Lā‘iekawai)	87:5:10-11	91:209 97:455-457 90:52

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Report	Original source
Places at Schofield, Wheeler, and Helemano				
Aikanaka as a place, rather than as the cannibals/their king (in/near Helemano)	Aikanaka is described by Jarves as a beautiful rural spot between two ravines; superstition attached to it because had been rendezvous spot for cannibal band; it contains ruins of a <i>heiau</i> (temple) and cannibal chief's house.	Association with legend (cannibals)	3:11	28:72-73
central O'ahu plateau	The central plateau was "an important birthplace and population center for the Hawaiian <i>ali'i</i> ." By the time of European contact, O'ahu's "royal court" had moved to Waikīkī, Pearl Harbor, Kāne'ohe.	Association with ruling class in pre-contact era	4:9 3:13	-- --
central O'ahu plateau	In 1833 missionaries crossed the plateau by means of a narrow footpath that traversed streams and gulches and was impassible in rainy weather. Another 1830s missionary in a trip across the plateau described a "generally smooth upland" with "nearly naked plains"; but Hawaiians told him a forest had once covered almost the whole plains area. The disappearance of the forest may have been due to collection of sandalwood and firewood in connection with Western commerce; and/or to earlier Hawaiian agricultural methods.	Land use / landscape change / deforestation trails [If deforestation was due to sandalwood harvesting for Europeans, and was complete by 1830s, it would have been a drastic, very rapid transformation of the landscape.]	3:16, 17 50:9-1	38:78 37:45 49:308
Halapepe	Mā-ili-kūkahi (the wise chief who was born at Kūkaniloko) had a <i>kulanakauhale</i> or village here.	Association with ruling class and with one specific important chief	4:12	5:55
Hale'au'au	See "Kalena" for discussion of a famous battle fought "on the plains surrounding Hale'au'au."			
Hale'au'au <i>Heiau</i>	Hale'au'au is one of three known <i>heiau</i> in Schofield Barracks Military Reservation	Sacred place associated with traditional cultural practices	51:3	12:134-137
Helemano	In various documents over time, Helemano has also been spelled Halemano and Halemanu.			
Helemano	Meaning of Halemanu: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> house of the hand many houses many snared or many going 	Place name meaning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 57:3:10-11 6:38 6:44 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 94:195-199
Helemano	Two sayings about Helemano: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Halemano honi palai o uka</i> (Halemano 	Traditional saying associated with place	87:3:10	91:53,260

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Report	Original source
	<p>smells the ferns of the upland): At Helemano, the breezes bring the fragrance of ferns from the upland.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>‘Ohu‘ohu Halemano i ka lau lehua</i> (bedecked is Halemano with <i>lehua</i> leaves): an expression of admiration for a good-looking person. 			
Helemano	<p>Halemano, a child born at Halemano, was the offspring of Wahiawā (father) and Kūkaniloko (mother).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aikanaka, cannibal chief, lived at Helemano, “a narrow ridge of land forming a curving pathway between two steep gulches along which men used to travel to reach the mountain timber.” • Helemano was once associated with a cannibal chief named ‘Aikanaka, Kalo’aikanaka, Kalo, or Keali’i’aikanaka. <p>His “people” lived at Halemano in Pa’ala’a; he lived nearby and had a ceremonial feast grounds where the human flesh was cooked and eaten.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cannibals were darker than Hawaiians and had a different language and “no <i>tapu</i> laws. ” They may have been foreigners from the “South Seas” who had already been driven from Kaua’i, Mokulē’ia and Waialua before settling in upper Helemano. • The leader of the cannibal band was named Ke-alii-ai-kanaka or Kokoa. • A description of their home in Helemano: <p>“It was a small plateau, or mesa, of from two to three hundred acres on the top of a small mountain surrounded by other higher and more precipitous cliffs. It was luxuriantly covered with tropical growth and blessed with abundant rains. The Hawaiians have given the name Halemanu (house of the hand) to this plateau. Its sides, sloping down into the valleys, were so precipitous as to be absolutely inaccessible. It could be entered only along a narrow ridge. The pandanus dropped its long leaves and aerial rootlets along the edges. The <i>uluhe</i>, or tanglefern, massed and matted itself into a thick disguise for the cannibals’ secret paths through the valleys below.</p> <p>Native flowers bordered the paths and</p>	<p>Association with legend</p> <p>Association with legend (cannibals)</p>	<p>51:12</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3:11 • 4:13 • 4:13 • 57:3:10-11 • 57:3-11 	<p>53:250</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14:340 • 13:137 13:137, 14:340-341 • 14:341-342, 13:138, 12:111 • 94:195-199 • 94:201-202, 97:371-380

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Report	Original source
	<p>crowned the plateau ... a magnificent <i>k'oa</i> [tree] spread its protecting branches by the spot chosen by Kokoa for his grass house. <i>Kukui</i> trees furnished their oily nuts for his torches. The <i>ohia</i>, or native apple, and the breadfruit and wild sugarcane gave generously of their wealth to the support of the cannibal band. They easily cultivated taro ... and captured birds and sometimes unwary hunters who penetrated the forest recesses in search of the birds with rare yellow feathers. It was a beautiful den into which, spider-like, he dragged his victims.</p> <p>...</p> <p>"After the grass houses were built for permanent shelter, Kokoa (Ke-alii-ai-Kanaka) caused a great hole to be made. This was the <i>imu</i>, or oven in which the bodies of animals and men were to be baked. ...</p> <p>"After a time Kokoa and his companions took a huge outcropping block of lava and smoothed away the top, making a hollow <i>ipukai</i>, or table dish, or, more literally, a gravy dish, upon which their ghastly repasts were served. This stone table was finally rounded and its sides ornamented by rudely carved figures. The stone was five or six feet in circumference. Not far from it the chief's grass house was built and the ground prepared for the taro which should be their daily food."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ke alii ai kanaka, the cannibal leader, was eventually defeated by Hoahanau, a brother of one of his victims. 			
Helemano	<p>Kalākaua's version of cannibal story: Kokoa, with 200-300 followers, landed on the northern coast of O'ahu at Waialua near the end of the 17th century after leaving Kaua'i. In Waialua people were numerous and unoccupied land was scarce. They eventually found land 8-10 miles from the coast and moved there (known as Helemano). Helemano is described as "a crescent-shaped plateau of two or three hundred acres, completely surrounded by deep and almost precipitous ravines, with the exception of a narrow isthmus, scarcely wide enough for a carriage-way, connecting it with a broad area of timberless table-land stretching downward toward the sea." Kokoa erected a temple in</p>	Association with legend (cannibals)	24	97b:373-376

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Report	Original source
	<p>the middle of the plateau, which had walls 200 feet long by 60 feet wide and 20 feet tall. Not far from the temple was the chief's house. Between the chiefs house and the temple was an "excavated oven" which could hold 4-5 human bodies for roasting. Not far from this was the great carving table of Kokoa.</p> <p>Kokoa also "put the place in a condition for defense by cutting the tops of the exposed slopes leading to it into perpendicular declivities, and erecting a strong building covering the width and almost entire length of the narrow back-bone connecting it with the plain below." The plateau could only be reached by "a path zigzagging down the upper side to the timbered gulches beyond, or by the trail passing directly through the building occupying the apex of the isthmus.</p>			
Helemano	Kauikua at Helemano was the place where the young warrior Kalelealuaka was ritually circumcised. The rite was performed by his aumakua (ancestral spirits), after he had taken a purifying bath, while "lightning flashed, thunder sounded, and the earth quaked."	Association with legend (the warrior Kalelealuaka)	57:3-11	93:92
Helemano	Helemano was at one time home to the <i>lō ali'i</i> —chiefs who were considered gods that resembled men. These <i>ali'i</i> guarded their <i>kapu</i> (sacred status) very carefully.	Association with ruling class	4:13	5:40
Helemano	<p>"King Umi, having vanquished the kings of the six divisions of Hawaii, was sacrificing captive in one of these heiaus, when the voice of his god, Kuahilo, was heard from the clouds, demanding more slaughter. Fresh human blood streamed from the altars, but the insatiable demon continued to call for more, till Umi had sacrificed all the captives and all his own men but one, whom he at first refused to give up, as he was a great favorite, but Kuahilo thundered from heaven, till the favorite warrior was slain, and only the king and the sacrificing priest remained."</p> <p>A cruel king, Hooku, is said to have lived here.</p>	Association with legend ('Umi Hooku)	85:97	
Helemano	"It is fifty-four years since the last human sacrifice was exposed on the Waipi'o altars, but there are several old people who must have been at least 30 when Hawaii threw off idolatry for ever." [originally published 1890]	Traditional practice (human sacrifice).	85:97	
Ho'olonopahu <i>Heiau</i> (Several possible)	Near Kūkaniloko was a <i>wai hau heiau</i> called Ho'olonopahu—the newborn was taken there	Sacred place associated with	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4:12 • 10:378 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5:38 • ---

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Report	Original source
<i>locations discussed in “knowledge of place” column.)</i>	<p>from Kūkaniloko; its navel cord was cut there “with the help of 48 chiefs.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A <i>wai hau heiau</i> is one where “hogs, bananas, and coconuts were sacrificed but not human beings; a <i>heiau</i> for <i>mo‘o</i> spirits.” • “Ho‘olonopahu” means “sounding the <i>pahu</i> drum.” • At this <i>heiau</i> the sacred drums Opuku and Hāwea, beaten to announce the birth of an <i>ali‘i</i> child, were stored. • Hāwea drum was an ancient <i>pahu</i> drum brought from Kahiki. • <i>Possible locations:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <i>The heiau was north of Kūkaniloko and has been obliterated by pineapple cultivation.</i> ◦ <i>The heiau was in the gulch south of the birthsite and remnants remain</i> ◦ <i>It was a furlong and a half south of Kūkaniloko.</i> 	<p>traditional cultural practices</p> <p>Association with Kūkaniloko birthing stone.</p> <p>Association with ruling class</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 51:13 • 3:11 • 51:13 • 3:11 • 3:11 • 4:12 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12:140 citing Kamakau • 13:57,137 • 12:140 citing Kamakau • 13 • “pers. comm” • 5:38
Ho‘olonopahu Heiau	“At Ho‘olono-pahu the navel cord was tied and cut while the drum sounded. Afterbirth, cord, and later the navel string (<i>piko</i>) were carefully deposited, often in a heiau for safekeeping. The site chosen is one frequently visited by thunderstorms, whose manifestations were regarded as the voice of ancestral gods of the heavens welcoming an offspring of divine rank. The drums perhaps simulated the voice of deity.”	<p>Traditional cultural practices</p> <p>Association with Kūkaniloko birthing stone</p>	24	14:377
Ho‘olonopahu Heiau	After Kakuhihewa was born at Kukaniloko, “he was taken to Hoolonopahu by his grandfather, Kanehoalani. Forty-eight chiefs of highest rank, conspicuous among whom were Makokau, Ihukolo, Kaaumakua, Pakapakakuana, were present at the ceremony of cutting the naval string of the new-born chief, and the two sacred drums, named ‘Opuku’ and ‘Hawea,’ announced the august event to the multitude.”	Association with legendary figures	24	9:272
Ho‘olonopahu Heiau	<i>See also: Kūkaniloko, for the birth stones with which this heiau is associated.</i>			
Kalakoa or Kalikoa (on the central plateau possibly an ‘ili of Waikele)	A large village with schoolhouses per Kamakau.	Evidence of population trends in early contact era	34:11 3:12	5:424 45

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Report	Original source
<p>Kalena</p> <p><i>(A narrow land tract of about 533 acres extending “from approximately the 1,000-foot contour” to the peaks of the Wai’anae Range [4:20])</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Battle of Kalena/Kalena Gulch was fought on the plains surrounding Hale’au’au sometime in the mid to late 1600s. <p>In this battle Kuali’i of O’ahu fought the chiefs of ‘Ewa and won. This was the next-to-last battle Kuali’i had to win (the same chiefs fought him one more time, elsewhere) before his authority as <i>mō‘ī</i> (ruler) of O’ahu was “secured and acknowledged.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternate version: Kuali’i was already the island-wide ruler and faced a challenge from rebellious chiefs in ‘Ewa and Waialua. <p>It took two (not one) additional battles before he had really consolidated his rule</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the Battle of Kalena Gulch, it is said, Kuali’i and three men defeated an army of 1,200 	<p>Association with warfare</p> <p>Association with ruling class</p> <p>Association with legend</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4:16 3:12 3:12 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8:280-281 15:13 8b:II-278 27:5
<p>Kalena</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When this ‘<i>ili</i>’ was being surveyed, the lower portion was noted to contain taro patches “for 4 or 5 families” and contained at least six houses. The ‘<i>ili</i>’ of Kalena was the only part of Wai’anae Uka that was not designated as Crown Lands under the Great Mahele. Half of it went to a John Meek, a non-Hawaiian; the other half of it went to Pahoa, and when he died in 1848 it passed out of Hawaiian hands. Pahoa was an <i>ali‘i</i>. <p>His heirs did not confirm his claim; the land was granted to missionary Artemas Bishop who turned it over to Meek.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pahoa “was in charge of the lands given to Queen Ka’ahumanu (d.1832) by her husband.” Artemis Bishop’s application for Pahoa’s half of Kalena was approved “reserving rights of native tenants.” <p>There were four house sites on the section, but it does not appear that any of those occupants applied for <i>kuleana</i>. Exactly one month after his award was approved, Bishop turned it over to Meeks.</p>	<p>Land issues</p> <p>Mahele (replacement of traditional land system with European-style fee-simple ownership)</p> <p>Interesting case study of land passing out of Hawaiian hands after Mahele.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4:20 4:20, 27 3:18 4:20, 27 87:3:13 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17 22:30 23:#? LCA 16 39:33 22:30 113

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Report	Original source
Kamakali'i (at the base of Maunauna just south of Kolekole Pass) (there was also a mountain peak and a gulch by this name on the north side of Kolekole Pass)	There is/was a navigational heiau here. <i>See also Kumakali'i.</i>	Sacred place associated with traditional cultural practices	3:11 (3:12)	D. Au pers. comm (32)
Kapalauauai (near Kokolea [4:16]; beyond the "pond belonging to the village" 11:99; the pond may be the widening of Kaukonahua Stream where north and south forks come together [4:16]; the village may be Kūkaniloko [4:16])	An <i>ulu maika</i> field existed here. See also: Kokolea (these two entries seem to be describing the same <i>ulu maika</i> field, but because of the numerous comments on location associated with each, they are listed separately).	Traditional practices (sports: <i>ulu maika</i>)	4:16 3:13	11:99
village near to Kapalauauai (more on location in "knowledge of place" column)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'I'i describes a village with a large population in a rich land with many trees. "... All of these places mentioned had large populations. The land was rich, and there were many trees in olden times." • "Beyond was Paka stream and the <i>maika</i> field of Kapalauauai, which lay beyond the pond belonging to the village. There the trail met with the one from Kolekole and continued on to the stream of Waikalaua..." [11b] Paka is located on Figure 4, page 12, in [34]. 	Population trends in early post-contact era	3:15	11b:99
Kauikua (in Helemanu)	See Helemano for the legend of the young warrior Kalelealuaka's ritual circumcision.			

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Report	Original source
Kaukonahua Gulch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1911 map of Kaukonahua Gulch shows graves, probable 18th century house sites, and many taro lands. <p>“Along the banks of Kaukonahua Stream west of the Wahiawā Dam. One of these house sites appears to have been located... at the confluence of Mohiakea and Kaukonahua stream gulches. The area of graves ... seem to lie roughly north of the present day Wright Smith Avenue in Schofield Barracks.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An archaeological survey found a complex of four terraces and a rock alignment. Much of it belongs to the historic era but it could also have prehistoric features modified in historic times. 	Land use Burials House sites Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4:29 44:9-6 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 26 47
Kokoloea (along the boundary of Wai’anae Uka and Wahiawā on the bank of Kaukonahua Stream; appears as survey point on topo maps)	<p>An “ancient <i>kahua maika</i>” (<i>ulu maika</i> field) once existed at Kokoloea.</p> <p>See also: Kapalauauai (these two entries seem to be describing the same <i>ulu maika</i> field, but because of the numerous comments on location associated with each, they are listed separately).</p>	Traditional practices (sports: <i>ulu maika</i>)	4:16	18
Kokoloea	<p>Kalākaua became interested in the area during a trip from Waialua to ‘Ewa. The house he stopped at on that trip that caught his interest was apparently the house listed on Lyons’ 1881 map as H.G. Crabbe’s house (later taken over by the James Dowsett ranch) at Kokoloea.</p> <p>See also: Leilehua.</p>	Kalākaua era (waning years of indigenous monarchy)	3:22	Star Bulletin, 6/2/1934, 3/1 32
Kolekole Pass	<p>A decisive battle in the war between Kahekili of Maui and Kahahana of Oahu, fought in the Wai’anae mountain range, took place near Kolekole Pass. The warrior Kahahawai, (mentioned in the following quote from Sterling and Summers’ <i>Sites of O’ahu</i>) was a strategist for Kahekili.</p> <p>“Kahahawai told them to prepare torches. When these were ready they went one evening to the top of a hill which was near to the rendezvous of the enemies where they lighted their torches.</p> <p>“After the torches were lit they moved away to a cliff called Kolekole and hid themselves there, leaving their torches burning at the former place until they died out. The enemies thought that Kahahawai and his men had gone</p>	Warfare	4:16	12:135

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Report	Original source
	off to sleep. They therefore made a raid ... But Kahahawai and his men arose and destroyed all the people who were asleep on the hills and the mountains of Ka‘ala. Thus the enemies were annihilated, none escaping.”			
Kolekole Pass	A trail (presumably prehistoric origin) crossed the Kolekole Pass	Trails	3:8	11b:99
Kolekole Pass and surrounding plains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kolekole was a place where students practiced <i>lua</i> fighting. Students practiced their techniques on “passing victims” on the “plains of Leilehua.” • <i>Lua</i> was an “art” that involved dislocating joints and then fixing them • <i>Lua</i> is “A type of dangerous hand-to-hand fighting in which the fighters broke bones, dislocated bones at the joints, and inflicted severe pain by pressing on nerve centers. There was much leaping, and (rarely) quick turns of spears. Many of the techniques were secret. 	Traditional practices (martial arts: <i>lua</i> fighting)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4:13 • 3:12 • 10:212 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12:135 • 27:5
Kolekole Stone	The Kolekole Stone was considered a guardian of Kolekole Pass, perhaps embodying or representing a woman named Kolekole. There was a basin-like depression at the top of the stone and vertical ribbed depressions on the sides; one of the depressions seems to drain the basin.	Sacred or significant place	4:13 3:12 6:116	13:14,134
Kolekole Stone	One story has it that people were decapitated at this stone—perhaps chiefs who lost in periodic battles for the right to cross Kolekole Pass. But most/all authoritative sources suggest this story is of modern origin and possibly even started as a joke.	“Decapitation stone” —story unlikely to be true.	51:11, 4:13 3:12, 12:67, 134-135, 6:116	13:134
Kūkaniloko <i>immediately north of confluence of north and south forks of Kaukonahua Stream; “on the north side of Kaukonahua Stream” in present Wahiawā ahupua‘a [former Kamanamui ahupua‘a] in district of Waialua</i>	“Recent interpretations of the traditions suggest that the name Kūkaniloko applied to an area that stretched as far south as Waikakalaua and Lihu’e, west to Kalena, and north to Helemano.”		3:11	D. Au, pers. comm.
Kūkaniloko	At a ridge near Kūkaniloko, “the last cannibals of O‘ahu took their stand and seized upon victims for their cannibal feasts.”	Association with legends (cannibals)	4:14	14:341

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Report	Original source
Kūkaniloko	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kūkaniloko is one of two famous <i>ali'i</i> birthing places (the other is Holoholoku on Kaua'i). Thrum's description: "A row of stones was laid down on the right hand and another on the left hand, and the face was to the right side. There stood thirty-six chiefs, eighteen on each side. A hill or mound was made for the back. Kūkaniloko was the stone to be trusted. If any one came in confident trust and lay properly upon the supports the child would be born with honor. It would be called chief divine; a burning fire. "When the child was born, it was quickly taken inside the Waikau [??] of Hoolonopahu. There were forty-eight chiefs to whom belonged the duty of the birth ceremonies, of cutting the naval cord. "The south side of Kūkaniloko was a furlong and a half, and on the western side two furlongs. There the <i>tabu</i> drum of Hawea was sounded, signifying that a chief was born. On such occasions the common people assembled on the east side of the stream—a thousand of them (<i>a mano</i>), on that side of Kuaikua. On the south side were the servants." 	Traditional cultural practices: birthing stones Early settlers of O'ahu Association with legendary figures Association with members of the ruling class	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4:9 • 3:11 • 87:3-9 • 87:3-9 • 4:12, 51:12 • 3:11 • 87:3-9, 51:12 • 3:11, 44:9-2 • 4:12 • 4:12 • 3:11 • 4:12 • 4:12 • 3:11 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5:38 • 13:134 • 29 • [29?]:101 • 5:136 • 8:20 • 13:135 • 7:v6:247, 19b:465 • 106:v2:20 • 30:90, 46:90 • 7:v6:247, 5:53 • 5:38 • 13:57,137 • (a) 5:38, (b) 9:21 • 8:v2:20 • 34:5
Kūkaniloko, places near	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A chant for Kapawa [the same Kapawa who was the first to be born here?] also mentions other significant nearby places: 'O kapawa, 'o ke ali'i o Wai'alua, I hanau i Kūkaniloko, 'O Wahiawāke kahua, 'O Līhue 'eke ēwe, 'O Ka'ala ka piko, 'O Kapukapuākea ka a'a, 'O Kaiaka i Māeaea <i>Kapawa, the chief of Wai'alua Was born at Kūkaniloko, Wahiawā the site, At Līhue the placenta, At Ka'ala the navel cord, At Kapukapuākea [heiau] the caul, Heiau of Kaiaka at Māeaea</i> 	Association with Kūkaniloko birthing stone	•	•
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kūkaniloko was originally established as a birth place by chief Nanakaoko and his 		•	•

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Report	Original source
	<p>wife Kahihokalani for the birth of their son Kapawa, possibly during 1300s or 1400s or around the 12th century. Kapawa was the first to be born there.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nanakaoko's father "represented one of several families initially settling the Hawaiian islands from southern origins" and had three main branches: Nanakaoko, Nanakulei, and Nanamaoa (all lived in central O'ahu at Wahiawā and Līhue) Nanamaoa was the first of his family to establish himself in the Hawaiian islands. His son Nanakaoko was an important O'ahu chief. If an <i>ali'i</i> woman did not go to Kūkaniloko for childbirth, then her child would forfeit "rank, chiefly privileges and prerogatives." <i>Ali'i</i> born at Kūkaniloko were considered "born in the purple" and had special <i>kapu</i> and privileges. They were also considered "<i>akua</i>" and "<i>ali'i kapu</i>" The sacred drum Hāwea, beaten to announce the birth of an <i>ali'i</i> child, was located west of Kūkaniloko. The sacred drums Opuku and Hāwea were stored at the nearby <i>heiau</i> Ho'olonopahu. Kamehameha I wanted Keopuolani to give birth at Kūkaniloko—but either (a) she went there and left before giving birth or (b) she was too ill to go Other <i>ali'i</i> born here include Kūkaniloko herself, after whom the place is named, a high O'ahu chiefess, as well as her daughter, Kalai-manuia Kūkaniloko was also the great-granddaughter of Mā'ilikūkāhi and a member of the L'ō class of chiefs. <p><i>See also: Ho'olonopahu, for the heiau associated with Kūkaniloko birthing stones.</i></p>			
Kūkaniloko	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Ali'i</i> born at Kūkaniloko include Mā'ilikūkahi, a wise chief of O'ahu, an <i>ali'i mo'i</i>, a benevolent chief, a religious chief, who refused to conduct human sacrifices. Under his rule O'ahu's population grew and "thrift and prosperity abounded." Not conducting human sacrifices was considered "the way of Kūkaniloko chiefs." 	<p>Traditional cultural practices: birthing stones</p> <p>Traditional cultural values/issues: chiefs opposed to human sacrifice</p> <p>Association with ruling class</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4:12, 34:11 4:12 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8:v2:89, 10:165, 5:55 5:55
Kūkaniloko	Kūkaniloko was also considered a pu'uhonua	Traditional cultural	4:12, 3:11	11:135,138

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Report	Original source
	or place of refuge [to which people being pursued, e.g. after a crime, could flee].	practice: place of refuge		
Kūkaniloko (as personal rather than place name)	<p>Kaukaalii was the mother of Kūkaniloko.</p> <p>Wahiawā and Kūkaniloko were the father and mother of six children including Halemano, who was born at Halemano (now Helemano).</p> <p>Brief summary of different roles that have been ascribed to a person named Kūkaniloko:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mother of Halemano • Mother of Kalai-manuia (who was also born at Kūkaniloko) • Daughter of Kaukaalii • Great-granddaughter of Mā'ilikūkāhi (who was also born at Kūkaniloko) • Girl infant born at Kūkaniloko and for whom the place was named <p>Person who set up the birthing stones and also the first taro patches at Kukui-o-Lono (although the birthing stones are more frequently said to have been set up by Nanakaoko and his wife Kahihiokalani for the birth of their son Kapawa)</p>	Association with legendary people	51:12	53:250
Kukui-o-Lono (west of Wahiawā town)	This is a place “famous in legend”— the chief Kūkaniloko is said to have made the first taro terraces.	Association with legendary person	3:13	19:465
Kumakali'i (once located in Pukaloa Gulch; it was large and important and had been visited by Kalākaua in the 1870s; but nothing remains; the stones were used in building of Wahiawā Dam)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A <i>heiau</i> • One of three known <i>heiau</i> in Schofield Barracks Military reservation. <p><i>See also Kamakali'i.</i></p>	Sacred place associated with traditional cultural practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3:11 • 51:3 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13:134 • 12:134-137
Leilehua area general	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leilehua as a name for the “general Wai'anāe side of the central plateau” originated in historic times. It may have been named by Kamehameha IV after the <i>lehua</i> flowers in the area. Or it may have been named by King David Kalākaua. • Leilehua is mentioned in a chant for Prince Jonah Kūhio Kalaniana'ole, who at one time led a riding club in Wai'anāe: <p><i>He inoa nou e Kalaniana'ole</i> <i>O ka hui holo lio o ka ehū kai ...</i> <i>Ke 'ala o ke koa lau li'i</i></p>	Place named by, frequented by, important indigenous figures in Hawaiian history	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3:13 • 34:14-15 • 3:22 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Honolulu Star Bulletin, 6/2/1934, 3/1 • from the private collection of Mary Kawena Pukui, courtesy of Nathan Napoka • Star

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Report	Original source
	<p><i>Kauluwela i ke kula o Leilehua</i></p> <p><i>O ka lihilihi 'ula o ka pa'u</i> <i>Ka pulelo ha'aheo i ka makani ...</i></p> <p><i>Hea aku makou 'o mai 'oe</i> <i>O Kalaniana'ole kou inoa</i></p> <p>This is thy name song oh Kalaniana'ole Leader of the riders washed by sea spray ... The fragrance of the tiny leaved koa On the sunny plain of Leilehua</p> <p>The bright colors of the skirts waving proudly in the breeze...</p> <p>We call thee; oh answer To thy name song, oh Kalaniana'ole</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> King Kalākaua became interested in the area during a trip from Waialua to 'Ewa. <p>The house Kalākaua stopped at that caught his interest was apparently the house listed on Lyons' 1881 map as H.G. Crabbe's house, later taken over by the James Dowsett ranch, at Kokoloea.</p> <p><i>See also: Kokoloea.</i></p>			<p>Bulletin, 6/2/1934, 3/1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •32
<p>Leilehua Ranch (Ranch can be seen on the 1902 map of O'ahu by John Donn.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ranch belonged to Kalākaua for a while in the 1880s; he is apparently the one who named it. He and his friends used it as a rural "retreat" and hunting lodge. It was sold in 1889 to James Dowsett, It was sold in order to pay of national debts racked up by Kalākaua Kalākaua's lodge was torn down to make way for the present Kalākaua Golf Course clubhouse; a large tree that stood in front of the lodge is still there in front of the clubhouse. The following undated note in the State Archives seems to indicate either that Kalakaua (and C.H. Judd, who was his partner in this) built a <u>new</u> lodge/ranch house and named it Leilehua, or that they took over the <u>old</u> Crabbe/Meek/ Dowsett residence and named it Leilehua. <p>"Alikā Dowsett says that the ranch house now occupied by the Schofield Bks [Barracks] Leilehua was built by King</p>	<p>Association with ruling class</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4:22, 27 • 3:22 • 4:22, 27 • 4/27 • 3:22 • 3:33 • 3:22 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pacific Comm'l Advertiser 1889 • 40 • Pacific Commercial Advertiser 1889 • 15:20 • 42 • B. Melvin pers. comm. • 41

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Report	Original source
	Kalakaua and C.H. Judd soon after they bought out the Dowsett and Galbraith ranch interest. The name “Malamanui” was given to the House by the King...The Old Dowsett ranch house was at Kokoloea ... formerly occupied by Crabbe, late Meek...Name Leilehua was given the ranch after Judd & King bought [it].			
Līhue	Meaning: “cold chill.”	Place name meaning	4:12	6:132
Līhue	<p>Various locations suggested for Līhue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on “uplands of Wai’anae side of Wahiawā,” included “Kalena on the plains of Hale‘au‘au” • an ‘ili south of Mauna‘auna; containing within it the ‘ili of Kalena • in ‘Ewa just south of Mauna‘auna • Some survey notes for the ‘ili of Kalena place it in “Līhue, Wai’anae.” This supports the idea that the traditional place name Līhue probably included western Wai’anae Uka, and that an additional district also named Līhue existed on the central plateau. 		4:14, 20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12:136 citing Fornander • 17 • 12 no page # given • 1881 map not listed in references but given as figure w/ caption “Portion of Hawaii Govt Map (C.J. Lyons)”
Līhue	<p>According to legend Līhue was home to Kaupe, the cannibal dog-man. Kaupe overthrew the government of Ka-hanai-a-keakua (whose name means “reared by the gods”) and ruled “the land from Nu‘uanu.”</p> <p>Kaupe ate people from O‘ahu and Maui but never attacked high chiefs. [This seems to contradict the previous statement that he overthrew a ruling chief.] Eventually he was killed by a Hawai’i chief who had learned a killing prayer.</p>	Association with legend: Kaupe, the cannibal dog-man	4:12-13	14:345
Līhue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Līhue was “a notable locale of chiefly activity.” • Līhue was a chiefly settlement associated with <i>lō ali’i</i>—who were considered gods that resembled men—and who guarded their <i>kapu</i> carefully. • The chiefess Kelea, of Maui, lived with her husband, chief Lo-Lale, in Līhue for several years, and had three children, but she had a “gay and volatile temper” and got tired/bored of living inland. <p>[34:37] Story is offered as an example of a tradition indicating the central plateau uplands were once the site of chiefly court.</p>	Association with ruling class	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 44:9-1 • 4:13 • 4:14, 3:8, 34:37 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • --- • 5:40 • 9:II-85

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Report	Original source
Malamanui (<i>said to have been at site of present-day Schofield Golf Course</i>)	“Malamanui” was a name given by Kalākaua, either to the old Dowsett ranch house or to the hunting lodge he built that is also referred to as Leilehua. <i>See also: Leilehua Ranch.</i>	Association with ruling class	3:22 4:27	41 25:13
Malamanui	The Kolekole Pass trail passed through Malamanui.	Trails	4:27	11:97
Mount Ka’ala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mount Ka’ala is said to be near the home of Kaiona, also known as “lady of sunshine,” a kind goddess who never harmed anyone. Paliuli was given <i>leis</i> made by Kalena and Hale’au’au—leis made of <i>nene</i> grass and <i>mokihana</i> from the top of Ka’ala. As she was leaving she traveled up to Kolekole and came upon the pool of Ka’ala and rested there for awhile. 	Association with legendary figures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4:12 51:12 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12:133 citing Pukui (but not a specific document) 12:133 quoting Manu Moses of 1884
Mount Ka’ala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the top of Mt. Ka’ala is/was a pond believed guarded by the <i>mo’o</i> Kamaoha. The “presently existing swamp at the top” of the mountain was once a fish pond, named Luakini; McAllister was given this information by a man named Hookala. McGuire in Sterling doubts there was a fish pond at the top of Mount Ka’ala, saying that the way the depression is formed, the water would flow out, and there’s no evidence of a built wall or dyke. 	Fishpond	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4:12 24 4:17 51:12 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13:133 19:466 13:133 12:132
O’ahunui	A spur trail, leading off one of the main cross-island trails, passed by O’ahunui.	Trails	4:17, 34:13	11:99, 114
O’ahunui (<i>somewhere near the south fork of the Kaukonahua Stream or nearby Waikakalaua Stream [4:17]; at the northeast corner of Waikakalaua ‘ili, on the south bank of the south fork of Kaukonahua Stream [34:13]</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was a settlement, named after chief O’ahunui, who lived there and was “the sovereign chief” of O’ahu until he degenerated into cannibalism and was killed. O’ahunui is said to have been a residence of O’ahu kings. But it was abandoned after the cannibals [were put down]. O’ahunui is also associated, through the king/chief of the same name, with the stories of cannibals on O’ahu. The death of O’ahunui (and the desertion of the settlement) may have had something to do with the movement of O’ahu’s “royal court” from the central plateau to the coast. 	Association with ruling class Association with cannibal legend	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4:14, 34:37 44:9-1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> --- 30:90
Oahunui Stone (<i>“may have been near the east fork of</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A chief/king of O’ahu named O’ahunui befriended a band of cannibals living on the central plateau and eventually picked 	Association with legend (cannibals) Association with	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 87:3:10 4:14 3:8 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 93:139-146; 107:83-90

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Report	Original source
<i>Kaukonahua Stream or along the nearby Waiakakalaua Stream to the south of Wai'anae Uka")</i>	<p>up their eating habits. His craving for human flesh became uncontrollable.</p> <p>His chiefs and priests begged him to stop attending the cannibal feasts of Aikanaka. Finally he consented, fearing rebellion, and began to eat his meals at home in the company of his chiefs.</p> <p>But his craving eventually got the better of him. One day, O'ahunui said he could hear the surf of Wai'alua and that the fish of Ukoa pond must be ready for harvest. At the time, his brother-in-law Lehuanui was the only adult nearby. Lehuanui agreed to go and harvest the fish, leaving behind his two young sons.</p> <p>While at Wai'alua, Lehuanui's sons appeared to him in a dream and said that the king had cooked and eaten them and hung their skulls from a <i>lehua</i> tree and buried their bones underneath it.</p> <p>When he arrived home he found the dream had come true. He killed O'ahunui—cut off his head with an adze. In this version, there was a surviving younger son. Lehuanui took his son and “chided” his wife for allowing the crime to happen.</p> <p>She tried to follow him as he left, but either he killed her or she fell next to the <i>lehua</i> tree and turned to stone. O'ahunui and his servants also turned to stone. Everyone else fled in fear and disgust.</p> <p>The stone is said to embody chief O'ahunui at the spot where he was killed. In the 1890s, people would ride out from Honolulu to walk around the stone, and it was said you couldn't say you'd been around the island unless you'd been around this stone. (It was shaped like the island of O'ahu.)</p> <p>On the other hand, Thrum quoted in Beckwith saying, “A curse hangs over the place...None has ever dared to live there since.”</p> <p><i>See also: Helemanō for more details on cannibal legends.</i></p>	ruling class	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3:11 • 34:13 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12:111 • 13:132 • 13:132 • 14:342 (quoting Thrum)
Pa'ala'a (in <i>Helemanō</i>)	A place where the cannibals lived.	Association with legend (cannibals)	4:13	13:137, 14:340-341
Schofield Barracks Military Reservation	There are three known <i>heiau</i> in the project area—Kumakalii <i>Heiau</i> , Haleauau <i>Heiau</i> , [unnamed?] <i>heiau</i> —Sites 213, 215 and 217	Association with <i>heiau</i>	51:3	12:134-137

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Report	Original source
	respectively in Sterling and Summers: Sites of O'ahu.			
Schofield area general	<p>The following list names of large villages with schools, per Kamakau—schools built during reign of Kamehameha III (1825-1854)—probably after 1840 when law was passed directing schools to be built.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kahalepo'ai • Hauone • Kalakoa • Wahiawā • Halemano • Kanewai • Lihu'e • Kalena • Maunauna • Kake • Pu'uku'u 	<p>Early Hawaiian schools (post-contact, pre-annexation)</p> <p>In spite of the fact that by this era rural populations were collapsing, these locations still had large enough populations to support/require a school.</p>	3:15	5:424
Schofield area general	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trails described by I'i: "From Kunia the trail went to the plain of Keahumoa, on to Maunauna, and along Paupauwela, which met with the trails from Wahiawā and Waialua. The trail continued to the west of Mahu, to Malamanui, and up to Kolekole, from where one can look down to Pokai and Waianaeuka. There was a long cliff trail called Elou from Kalena and Hale'au'au on the east side of Ka'ala coming down to Wai'anae." • There was a stronghold named Kawiwi below the Kumaipo trail. Kawiwi was part of a mountain ridge between Makaha and Wai'anae which overlooked Kamaile.... a branch of the trail led out to Mount Ka'ala and from there the level lands of Waialua and Mokuleia could be seen...it was customary to have dwellings along the mountain trails that led down from here. 	Trails	3:15 24	11b:97
Wahiawā	Wahiawā had one of the few known <u>irrigated</u> sweet potato fields [on O'ahu? in Hawai'i?]	Agriculture	4:17	19:464
Wahiawā	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wahiawā means "place of noise"—apparently because ocean could be heard from there. • As Hi'iaka crossed over the region, at Wahiawā she heard the ocean noise from the Waialua coast: <p>At Waialua is the great voiced ocean Heard to the uplands of Lihu'e,</p>	Association with legend	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4:13 • 24 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6:218, translation in 16:4 • 88:99 in 19:463

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Report	Original source
	<p>Rumbling atop Wahiawā, Deafening is the voice of the sea, It is a deafening voice, Indeed the ocean has a voice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perhaps Hi‘iaka also saw the waves. Alternate translation: Waialua, land of the sounding sea... A voice that reaches Wahi-a-wa. Our ears are stunned by this voice The voice...of old Ocean! 			
Wahiawā	Wahiawā was a chiefly settlement associated with <i>lō ali‘i</i> , considered gods that resembled men. These chiefs guarded their <i>kapu</i> carefully.	Association with ruling class	4:13	5:40
Wahiawā	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When O‘ahu chief Kahahana was defeated by Kahekili in 1783, he and his wife (Kekuapoi), along with his friend Alapai, fled and hid in “the thickets of Wahiawā.” <p>The reason for Kahekili’s attack was to avenge the wrongful death of the high priest Kaopulupulu.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kahekili gave O‘ahu to Kamehameha, but Kahekili’s son, Kalanikūpule, “resisted.” Kamehameha invaded O‘ahu, defeated Kalanikūpule at Nahuina; Kalanikūpule died (“entered headlong into death”) at Wahiawā. 	<p>Association with ruling class</p> <p>Warfare</p> <p>Kamehameha’s rise to power</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3:13 , 57:3:11 3:13 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5:136 , 93:213 11b: 100
Wahiawā	Wahiawā and Kūkaniloko were the father and mother of six children including Halemano.	Legendary figures associated with place names	51:12	53:250
Wahiawā area, numerous places: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helemano (Pu‘ukapu) (Kanewai) Hale‘au‘au <i>heiau</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Around 1816, according to Kamakau, Kalanimoku and “all the chiefs” went to cut sandalwood at various places including central plateau locations and especially Wahiawā. <p>“The largest trees were at Wahiawā, and it was hard work dragging them to the beach.”</p> <p>When the chief Boki heard about [this or a similar expedition] he planned a similar trip, buying “axes of all descriptions and warm flannels for his men.” The undertaking was important enough that he “announced his plan to his brothers and all the kinsmen of Kalanimoku and their retainers.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boki abandoned his sandalwood plan at the last minute and instead took a ship to the 	<p>Sandalwood</p> <p>Association with ruling class</p> <p>Association with key Hawaiian figure in the monarchy era (Boki) and close connection to an important event in history (his last voyage, on which he disappeared).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3:17 573:12 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5:207, 293

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Report	Original source
	New Hebrides (now Vanuatu), also in search of sandalwood—the trip from which he never returned.			
Wai’anae <i>ahupua’a</i>	In prehistoric times this was probably one unified <i>ahupua’a</i> ; but at some point it split into Wai’anae Uka and Wai’anae Kai—possibly in historic times, possibly to accommodate Mahele land divisions. It was unusual in its extent: It spread across both slopes of the Wai’anae mountain range, and the central plateau, to the leeward slope of the Ko’olau Ranch.	Land divisions	4:9, 49	
Wai’anae Uka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wai’anae Uka was designated as Crown Lands during the Great Mahele. (The only exception was the ‘ili of Kalena.) Both Crown lands and the little bit of individually owned land soon went, by sale or lease, to ranchers Sometime between 1855-63 (during the reign of Kamehameha IV), Wai’anae Uka is said to have been given by the King to a lawyer/legislator named Mahoe; there are no surviving records of this; the records are said to have been lost during the overthrow of the monarchy; Kalākaua may have given Mahoe a plot of land in Honolulu in exchange for his Wai’anae Uka holding. 	Land division / Great Mahele Example of circumstances under which land ownership passes from Hawaiian hands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4:18, 20-22 4:20, 3:20 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- 15:22; 25:#?; Honolulu Star Bulletin 6/2/1934); D. Au, pers. comm.
Wai’anae Uka	Per government census of 1878: Of 19 households, containing 95 or 96 people, all but 12 had Hawaiian ethnicity and all but two had Hawaiian names	Demographic change/ Ethnicity and population density in 1878	4:27	15:24
Wai’anae Uka	At least four trails cut through this area; definitely in the historic period and likely in the prehistoric. I’i mentions the following place names: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Kamani) (Opaeula creek) Halemano/Helemano creek (Poo a Mohoi stream) Three of these trails are shown on a map on 4:19, caption “Portion of a 1900 and 1901 Waialua Agricultural Company Map Showing Land Grant Boundaries along Hale’au’au Stream and Kaukonahua Stream.”	Trails	4:17 4:19	11:#?
Waikakalaua	Here, Mā-ili-kūkahi battled with raiding chiefs from Hawai’i and won.	Warfare Association with ruling class	34:11	8b:v2:90
Places in Pōhakuloa				

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Report	Original source
‘Āina ‘Ākau (perhaps in the uplands of Punahoa)	Platforms in the area were associated with nearby kings and were changed [when there was a new king?]. There was also reportedly a large platform that was used for preparation of bodies for burial.	Association with kings/chiefs. Association with burial practices.	61:D-9	62:133
‘Āina ‘Kahukahu (near present-day Saddle Road, mileposts 8 and 9, in the land of Ponahawai)	There were reportedly several altars at this location, and prayers were offered here for safety while traveling. Other rituals were also observed here, one included the offering of prayers to ensure that spirits of the dead found their way home.	Sacred sites. Association with prayers/rituals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> for traveling for the dead 	61:D-9	62:133-134
‘Āina Hānau (in Pi‘ihonua, near the vicinity of the present-day 13 milepost)	Women went here to give birth. It was believed that children born at ‘Āina Hānau would grow up to be healthy and strong.	Traditional cultural practice: birthing place.	61:D-9	62:133
‘Āina Kao (in Pi‘ihonua, near the horse trail and southwestern corner of Puu Oo Ranch)	Rituals associated with this location were performed in ceremonies for ordaining warriors.	Ritual site associated with warriors.	61:D-9	62:132
Ahu a ‘Umi heiau (temple) (5 miles west of post on slopes of Hualālai)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tradition has it the <i>heiau</i> was built to commemorate the unification of Hawai‘i Island by chief ‘Umi a Līloa, sometime between the late 15th and early 17th centuries. <p>His sons later fought each other near the heiau.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The <i>heiau</i> was built <u>by</u> ‘Umi. <p>He may have lived there.</p> <p>The battle that he won to take control of Hawai‘i—his opponent, Keliikoa, chief of Kailua, died in the battle—may have taken place here.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ‘Umi reigned about 1600-1620; the Big Island was unified at the latest by his father, Līloa (1580-1600), and possibly much sooner. It has also been suggested that this may be an astronomical <i>heiau</i>. 	<p>An important heiau (temple) near (but not on) the project site.</p> <p>Its layout is different from [any??] other heiau in Hawai‘i.</p> <p>Possibly associated with conquest of the island.</p> <p>Possibly associated with astronomy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 64:13 73:9 60:6,7 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 66:23, 67:11,179 65:79 8:73-76; 92:178; 108:258; 5b; 109; 110; 111; 112

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Report	Original source
Ahu a ‘Umi heiau	<p>According to Kamakau, ‘Umi was popular, humble, and powerful, and did his own fishing and farming.</p> <p>He is also said to have set up the <i>ahupua‘a</i> system—the first chief known to “assign governors and headmen to watch over land divisions (<i>ahupua‘a</i>, <i>okana</i> and <i>‘ili‘aina</i>), and the distribution of resources” [although this achievement has also been attributed to others].</p> <p>‘Umi was the son of the chief Līloa and a commoner, Akahi, and was raised by his mother. At first, neither the child nor his foster father knew his true identity, but eventually it was revealed and ‘Umi went to live with Līloa. Līloa’s other son, Hakua, hated and envied ‘Umi, who grew into a skilled and popular young man.</p> <p>At Līloa’s death, Hakua inherited the kingdom and ‘Umi was given charge of the [war] god Ku-ka‘ili-moku. With time Hakua’s reign became oppressive; eventually, ‘Umi attacked and killed Hakua and with time conquered and unified [all/most] of the Big Island.</p> <p>“There was no kingdom like his,” Kamakau wrote. “He took care of the old men, the old women, the fatherless, and the common people. Umi had many wives There is not a commoner on Hawaii who can say, “Umi-a-Līloa was not our ancestor.”</p>	Built by an important king who has an important place in tradition and may have originated the <i>ahupua‘a</i> system (traditional land and social divisions).	73:10 24	5:1-22
Ahu a ‘Umi heiau	Per oral history givers, was used in the late 1800s as pen for trapping/killing goats.	<p>Symbol of radical religious change.</p> <p>Symbol of fluctuation in cultural awareness/values.</p>	73:23	
Ahu a ‘Umi heiau, vicinity of	<p>Near the <i>heiau</i> were several caves used by travelers along the main cross-island trail. One of these caves contained a shrine. One contained a calabash water-collection system. Per a very early European visitor, “[W]e were conducted by our guides to a deep cavern into which we descended and found very snug quarters.... None of the women durst follow us into the cavern because of a small <i>marae</i> which happened to be in the center of it, where a variety of fruits and vegetables that had been offered to the <i>Akua</i> were in a decayed and rotten state. The natives, however, repaired it and made fresh</p>	<p>Additional sacred sites are located near this temple.</p> <p>Fairly elaborate travelers’ shelters in caves near <i>heiau</i>, associated with cross-island trail.</p>	60:107	77:163-164, 66:32

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Report	Original source
	offerings.” The Wilkes expedition saw the caves, too, in 1845.			
Bobcat Trail Habitation Cave	Cave was nominated to the National Register in 1983. <i>(halfway between Hale La‘au and Pu‘u Ka Pele)</i>	Cave was nominated to the National Register in 1983	73:17	
Hāmākua	The name of this ‘āpana (large district encompassing more than one ahupua‘a) was given by Hawai‘i Loa (legendary navigator) to his youngest son.	Association with legend.	61:D-19	
Hāmākua area general	Hāmākua had been an extremely important religious and political/military center in the traditional era, but by the mid-1800s it was described as a “very rural backwater.” Hāmākua experienced extreme and rapid population decline in the post-contact era. The reason for the decline included foreign-introduced disease, lack of a western style port, and better trading opportunities elsewhere.	Depopulation / population movement.	60:6-9	
Hāmākua/Kona boundary <i>(western Pōhakuloa Training Area)</i>	The boundary line was the site of sometimes violent disputes. Boundary settlements involved a formal meeting and was marked by stone construction.	Political divisions; boundaries; war and negotiation; stone boundary marker.	64:13	65:49
Ka Pu‘u a Pele	A cinder cone marking the place where the ‘āpana of Kona, Kohala and Hāmākua come together. Traditionally cinder cones often served as boundary markers. <i>(within the reach of the Saddle Road corridor)</i>	Political divisions.	61:D-20	63:7
Ka‘ohe ahupua‘a	The name means bamboo; bamboo was a manifestation of the god Kāne.	Religious meaning in name of ahupua‘a (land section).	61:D-19 63:7	
Ka‘ohe	“Ka‘ohe, to whose owners belonged the sole privilege of capturing the ua‘u, a mountain-inhabiting but sea-fishing bird.” Cordy suggests this privilege might have been slightly more limited than the quote seems to imply.	Traditional cultural practices: bird-catching	60:105	69:111 in 66:21
Ka‘ohe trails <i>(“knowledge of place” column contains discussion of location)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “The main inland route connecting Waimea, Kohala, and Hāmākua with Kona ran from Waimea up to the point near where Ka‘ohe of Hāmākua and Waimea of Kohala join, then just along the Hāmākua-Kona border, and finally down through the Hualālai-Mauna Loa gap. Here the trail passed the Ahu a ‘Umi heiau in upland 	Ancient trails	60:106-107 (document includes useful map)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- • 76:A-260 -- • 78:29-31, 66:?, 8:316-318 • 76:A136-148, 256,

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Report	Original source
	<p>Kona and dropped down to the shore.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The trail was called “Umi’s road to Waimea” in Boundary Commission testimony. • See notes under Ahu a ‘Umi <i>heiau</i> for description of shelter caves used by travelers along this trail. • A second major trail followed approximately the same route as today’s Saddle Road through the plateau. “Branches,” Cordy says, “rose from Hilo (up the Wailuku River, the Hilo to Pu’u Ō’ō trail) and from Puna and Ka’ū (the Volcano to Pu’o Ō’ō trail), and joined near the Waikoloa Ponds. From here a trail crossed the Saddle and joined the Kona-Waimea trail and descended into Waimea.” <p>Camps were found along this trail in the 1840s. It may be the trail Kamehameha used to attack Ka’ū and Hilo in early 1780s; he was defeated by Hilo.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A third major trail came north from Ka’u and connected with the Waimea-Kona trail at the Ahu a ‘Umi <i>heiau</i>. This trail was known as “Umi’s Road.” At least a part of it was “paved with flat rocks” in 1874; it was “very distinct in olden times.” <p>[These accounts may overlap. The bulleted items in this column correspond to the bulleted items in the “source” column.]</p>			258, 268; B:312)
Mauna Kea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mauna Kea is a <i>wahi pana</i> (sacred place). “To the native Hawaiian Mauna Kea is a <i>kupuna</i> [grandparent/ ancestor] and an one <i>hānau</i> [birth place] and therefore is very personal.” • Mauna Kea is the <i>piko</i> (navel; place of beginning or ending) of the island of Hawai’i, which was the first child of Papa and Wākea. • A name chant for the chiefess Victoria Kaiulani Kawekiu o Lunalilo, regarding Mauna Kea and how it got its name: ‘O <i>hānau ka mauna a Wākea</i> ‘Ōpu’u a’e ka mauna a Kea ‘O Wākea ke <i>Kupuna kāne ali’i</i> ‘O <i>Papawelinu’u ke kupunawahine</i> Hānau <i>kēlā lani koa lau a hāloa</i> Hānau o <i>Kawekiu he ohi no ka moku</i> Hānau ka <i>mauna, He keiki mauna na Kea</i> <i>Kuamū’ia e Kāne, Kuawa’ia e Lono</i> 	<p>A very sacred place near (but not on) the project site.</p> <p>Seen as the [place of emergence?] for the Big Island [and thus for the whole archipelago].</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 61:D-19 • 61:D-20 • 63:6 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 63:5 • 63:8

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Report	Original source
	<p><i>Ho'i mai 'o Wākea a loko o Lanimomoe</i> <i>Moe Wākea moe iā Papa</i> <i>Hānau ka mauna he keiki kapu na Kea</i> <i>'Ae, ka mauna, hānau ka mauna.</i></p> <p>The mountain of Wākea is born The mountain Kea is budding upward Wākea is indeed the male ancestral chief Papawelinu'u is the female ancestor That spreading branch of Hāloa is born Kawekiu is born, a sprout for the island The mountain is born, A child mountain for Kea Rained upon by Kāne and grooved by Lono Wākea returns from Lanimoemoe Wākea sleeps with Papa The mountain a chosen child for Kea is born The mountain, the mountain is born.</p>			
Mauna Kea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The summit above the <i>māmane</i> treeline was sometimes associated with goddess Poli'ahu, who was occasional rival of Pele. • “The Pōhakuloa area has Lilinoe as the female deity of misty rain and heavy fog, while Poli'ahu is the snow deity which adorns the top of Mauna Kea during the winter. These male and female water forms both belong to Mauna Kea area.” • Another version has Lilinoe as the sister of Poli'ahu. • Queen Ka'ahumanu visited Mauna Kea in 1828 in search of the bones of Lilinoe, whose “body was said to have lain for more than a thousand years in a well-preserved condition.” • A story says that Pōhakuloa was a deity who guarded <i>Ka wai kapu a Kane</i> (the sacred water of Kane) at Waiau on Mauna Kea. • A witness who gave testimony before the Boundary Commission stated that on Mauna Kea is “Poli'ahu, a cave where Lilinoe used to live”; however, this has not been located. 	Association with traditional deities—association reinforced by actions of a key Hawaiian figure of the early post-contact era.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60:88 • 63:10 • 70:1.4 • 70:1.4 • 73:24 • 70:1.15 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14b:222, 70:?? • -- • -- • 5b:285 • -- • Boundary Comm. Vol.B:28-59
Mauna Kea, upper slopes	The higher regions of the forest (<i>waoma'ūkele</i> and <i>waoakua</i>) contained valuable, large, old hardwoods such as <i>mamane</i> and <i>'ōhia</i> , but these were only harvested on special occasions/for major projects, and required a major sacrifice/human sacrifice in return.	Traditional practices: wood harvesting, conservation	63:14-15	

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Report	Original source
Mauna Kea, summit	When Queen Emma and David Kalākaua were vying for the throne, each tried to prove a connection to the senior genealogical line by a symbolic visit to a wahi pana (sacred place). Of the two most sacred islands, Kalākaua went to Kaho‘olawe, and Emma went to bathe in the waters of Waiau at the top of Mauna Kea.	Ritual visit by Queen Emma (an important Hawaiian figure in the mid to late monarchy era) demonstrates area’s importance as a sacred site and as a site validating royal sanctity/power.	• 63:9	
Mauna Kea adze quarry (7.5+ square miles in area, northeast of PTA on the upper slopes of Mauna Kea)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A source of very high quality basalt. • Associated with it are workshops, shelters, shrines, and rock art. • Adze quarrying here died out after metal was introduced but may have lasted as late as 1840s. 	Traditional cultural practices: important basalt quarry for adze-making.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 64:14 • 60:88 	• 70:1.7
Naohuleelua (southeast corner of Ka‘ohe ahupua‘a)	Naohuleelua is said to be the “scene of battle between Hāmākua and Kona birdcatchers, settled with bows.”	Warfare. Traditional cultural practice: bird-catching.	61:D-14	“Map Reg. 1641, 1891” [possibly a State Survey Office map number?]
Papa Hemolele (a flat area mauka of the old trail from Waimea to Humu‘ula, on the south side of Waiki‘i gulch)	There were many altars at this location, where people offered prayers for peace, rain, and various things, and there may also have been human sacrifice offered at certain features in the vicinity.	Sacred sites. Possible human sacrifice altar.	61:D-9	62:130
Pōhakuloa and Mauna Kea	“The Pōhakuloa area has Lilinoe as the female deity of misty rain and heavy fog, while Poli‘ahu is the snow deity which adorns the top of Mauna Kea during the winter. These male and female water forms both belong to Mauna Kea area.”	Gods associated with Pōhakuloa and Mauna Kea	63:10	
Pōhakuloa area general	The high chief ‘Umi a Līloa, who probably lived in the early 1600s, traveled over an upland trail to attack Hilo in one of the earliest battles of his career. According to Kamakau, ‘Umi’s route followed an “ancient trail” that led “by way of the mountain to the trail of Poli‘ahu and Poli‘ahu’s spring at the top of Mauna Kea, and then down toward Hilo.”	Trails Warfare Legendary chiefs Pre-contact political history	43:26	46:191,205 5b:16
Pōhakuloa area general	The literal translation of the name is “long stone.” A story says that Pōhakuloa was a deity who guarded <i>Ka wai kapu a Kane</i> (the sacred water of Kane) at Waiau on Mauna Kea.	Deity associated with Pōhakuloa, Mauna Kea	73:24	
Pōhakuloa area general	Pōhakuloa groves would have played a role in sandalwood trade.	Sandalwood trade (a pivotal event in history and cultural	73:26	

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Report	Original source
		change)		
Pōhakuloa Training Area general	The Pōhakuloa Training Area reaches into four ancient land divisions—Hāmākua, Hilo, Kona, and Kohala—most of it is within the Ka‘ohe <i>ahupua‘a</i> of Hāmākua.	Traditional land divisions	64:13	
Pōhakuloa Training Area general	“There are also burials, that while not readily visible, have been documented and described in oral histories.”	Burials	73:14	
Pōhakuloa Training Area near southwest boundary	Caves were observed (by Wilkes Expedition) which had probably sheltered Hawaiians collecting sandalwood during the sandalwood rush.	Sandalwood trade (a pivotal event in history and cultural change)	64:19	65:58
Pu‘u Kamokumoku	The original name for Pu‘u Kalai‘eha [?name not identified in text]. It was a place where powerful <i>kāula</i> (prophets) lived, and where they offered prayers to the god ‘Io to help fulfill the prophecies and plans of the <i>ali‘i</i> .	Religious site	61:D-9	62:134
Pu‘u Koli (southeastern Pōhakuloa Training Area)	A grouping of rock platforms and open air sites with upright stones near Pu‘u Koli in southeastern Pōhakuloa Training Area imply a focus of prehistoric Hawaiian religious practices there, involving ritual or burial or both.	Insight into traditional religious practices	64:17	71:#?
Saddle area general	The following features would be considered sacred and should not be disturbed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>heiau</i> • gravesites • water sources • large or old tree stands especially the <i>mamane</i> forest • <i>kīpuka</i> • natural land features such as cinder cones Nothing should be done that would interfere with the sanctity of the mountain top. Protecting <i>mamane</i> forest and <i>kīpuka</i> are seen as the highest priority, and concern should extend not only to directly affecting the forest but to providing increased access to the forest.	Cultural impact, prioritizing and mitigating	63:17-18	
Saddle area general	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Saddle area was especially valuable to birdcatchers. • It was home to a rich variety of birds, whose feathers were in demand for various chiefly and religious insignia, as well as other species that were food resources. Some of these species are now extinct or endangered.	Traditional cultural practice: bird-catching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 61:d-10 • 64:15 • 73:19, 20 • 73:25 • 61:D-14 • 73:19, 20 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 62 • 66:22 • 68:102 • 69:11 • 74:117 • 75:9 • Boundary Comm. testimony: Kamalo,

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Report	Original source
	<p>The <i>‘ua‘u</i>, for example, nested in the lava beds between Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa; the young chicks were considered a delicacy and were reserved for the chiefs (possibly only those of the Ka‘ohe <i>ahupua‘a</i>). The young birds were hunted by poking a long stick into the lava burrow “and twisting it into the down of the young which were then easily pulled to the surface.” By 1902 the mongoose had moved into the lava beds and the <i>‘ua‘u</i> had disappeared from the area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birds sought for their feathers were usually trapped and released, not killed • It’s been suggested that some of Hawai‘i’s birds left their shoreline nesting areas as early as AD 1000 or before, and moved into areas of low human impact, for example the mountains. • Birdcatchers from neighboring areas competed for right to catch birds in the Saddle area. • Bird hunting was important enough to the early Hawaiians in this area that they constructed artificial breeding sites for the <i>‘u‘au</i>. 			<p>Book B, 22-23; Hanoia, Book B, 44-45; Hoakimoa, Book D, 53</p> <p>●74:117</p>
Saddle area general	It was traditional Hawaiian custom to bury the dead in remote and elevated regions. Mauna Kea’s slopes and summit are particularly notable for this but the Saddle region, too, is likely to contain burial caves and human bones have already been discovered in several lava tubes there.	Burials	64:17	70:1.8, 71:#?
Saddle Road general	“[O]ne elderly native Hawaiian [name withheld] ... described several traditional Hawaiian cultural sites in the vicinity of the Saddle Road study area.”	Cultural sites	61:D-9	62:#?
Saddle area general	<p>Hunting of wild cattle took place in the uplands, interrupted by a few <i>kapu</i> periods, after cattle were first introduced by Vancouver in 1792. Cattle hunting overlapped the ranching era and lasted into the 1900s.</p> <p>Evidence for Native Hawaiian involvement in hunting includes testimony by Waikiililii and Hoakimoa of Humu‘ula before the Boundary Commission, and observations of 19th century travelers.</p> <p>One traveler, Isabella Bird, noted many wild cattle on Mauna Kea and men “who live half savage lives in the woods, gaining their living</p>	Hunting of wild cattle (Cattle were introduced post-contact, of course, but this hunt might be seen as a traditional adaptation to new circumstances, one that grew out of traditional thinking etc.—rather than adoption of foreign ways. Also, it is	79:23-25	83:15; 84:1834; 76:B:53, D:52; 81:170-171; 85:233; 86:97-101.

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Report	Original source
	by lassoing and shooting these animals for their skins,” but that would not necessarily refer to Native Hawaiians.	interesting how it coincided with ranching for quite a while. Also, Hawaiian and non-Hawaiian hunters no doubt interacted and learned from each other.)		
Saddle area general	The use of the Saddle area seems to have decreased in the 1500s/1600s—this may be due to lessening exploitation of the natural resources; may also be due to social changes after the battle between ‘Umi a Liloa’s sons	Land use Social divisions? Population change?	73:25	75:9,10
Saddle area general	“The interior” was probably used by <i>kāula</i> (prophets) seeking communication with the gods.	Sacred area	79:16	
Saddle Road general	There are beliefs by native Hawaiians “that within the Saddle Road area there are detrimental or other such residual forces that exist” and that [any?] “intrusion in areas not heretofore despoiled or developed will result in the release of negative energy.” Some but not all such negative impacts can be mitigated by use of the “proper cultural protocol.”	Traditional beliefs about area	63:20	
Saddle area general	The plateau was probably the site of sandalwood collecting.	Sandalwood trade (a pivotal event in history and cultural change)	60:107	78
Saddle area general	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several inland trails linking lowland settlements passed through the mountain area in the pre-contact era. On the other hand, “any specific trails or routes existing in the early historic or possibly prehistoric periods are not discernible in the historic literature,” and early native guides to the region seem to have found their way more by landmarks than by trails. Cross-island trails were important because coastal routes would have had to cross more difficult terrain. Trails were probably used by general travelers, by <i>kūkini</i> (chiefly messengers), for troop movements (numerous references in Kamakau for this), and by bird catchers and adze makers/quarriers. Shelter caves in the area were used by birdcatchers and by people headed to the (high quality) adze quarry at summit of Mauna Kea 	Trails and shelter caves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 70:1.5 70:1.12 79:21 79:16-20 page 20 = detailed map 61:d-10 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5b:15, 92:224-225 -- troop mvmts: 5:16, 17, 35, 58, 124-125 birding: 76:B:22-23, 44-45, D:53 62 USGS maps, “pers. comm,” AND 1. 82; 76:B:41, 80:7 2. 82; 76:B:31, 34,45,52;

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Report	Original source
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With caveats on lack of conclusive evidence for early trails and their location, this author lists some likely early trails: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Waimea to Kala'i'ehā/ Pu'u 'Ō'ō Trail 2. Kala'i'ehā to Pu'u 'Ō'ō to Keanakolu Trail 3. Hilo to Kala'i'ehā/Pu'u 'Ō'ō Trail—this was built on top of 1855 lava flow but there is some evidence of two earlier trails in the area. 4. Pu'u 'Ō'ō to Volcano Trail 5. Kona to Pu'u Ke'eke'e Trail 6. Hualālai-Waiki'i Trail 7. Mid-PTA Trail 8. Kona-Volcano Trail 9. a number of trails crossed the Saddle both north/south and east/west 			33 3. 76:B23-24, 163; 81:169-172; 78:29 4. 76:A:4 5. 56:42-44, 53 6. 60:110, 112 7. – 8. –

Reports summarized for Table 1 (column four):

Belt Collins Hawaii et al. 2000: *Schofield Barracks Cultural Resource Management Plan*

Belt Collins Hawaii et al. 2000: *Wheeler Army Airfield Cultural Resource Management Plan*

Cordy 1994: *A Regional Synthesis of Hāmākua District*

Kanahele and Kanahele 1997: *A Hawaiian cultural impact assessment of the proposed Saddle Road alignments*

Langlas et al. 1997: *Archaeological inventory survey and historic and traditional cultural assessment for the Hawai'i Defense Access Road A-AD-6(1) and Saddle Road (SR 200) project, districts of South Kōhala, Hāmākua, North Hilo, and South Hilo, Island of Hawai'i.*

Maly, Kepā 1999: *Mauna Kea Science Reserve and Hale Pōhaku Complex: Oral History and Consultation Study, and Archival Literature Research.*

Reinman et al. 1998: *Historic Preservation Plan for Pōhakuloa Training Area (1998)*

Robins and Spear 2002: *Cultural Resources Inventory Survey and Limited Testing, Phase II, of the U.S. Army Schofield Barracks Training Areas.*

Social Research Pacific 2001: *Oral Historic Studies for the Determination of Traditional Cultural Places at the U.S. Army Schofield Barracks Military Reservation*

Social Research Pacific 2002: *Planning Level Oral History Survey of Traditional Cultural Properties on U.S. Army Pōhakuloa Training Area*

Tomonari-Tuggle 1997: *Upland Settlement, Leilehua Ranch, and the Military: An Assessment of the Archaeology of the Schofield Barracks Cantonment*

Tomonari-Tuggle Bouthillier 1994: *Archaeology and History on the Central O'ahu Plateau: A Cultural Resources Assessment of Wheeler Army Airfield.*

Tuggle and Tomonari-Tuggle 2001: *Identification of Native Hawaiian Traditional Cultural Properties, Navy Region Hawai'i.*

Numerical key to reports summarized and original sources (columns four and five):²

1	Tuggle and Tomonari-Tuggle: Identification of Native Hawaiian Traditional Cultural Properties, Navy Region Hawaii
2	Tomonari-Tuggle and Carson: Programmatic Agreement ... for the Army Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry (Light)
3	Tomonari-Tuggle: Upland Settlement, Leilehua Ranch, and the Military
4	Robins and Spear: Cultural Resources Inventory Survey and Limited Testing, Phase II, of the U.S. Army Schofield Barracks Training Areas (2002)
5b	Kamakau, Samuel: Ruling Chiefs of Hawai'i (1961)
5	Kamakau, Samuel: Ruling Chiefs of Hawaii (1992)
6	Pukui et al.: Place Names of Hawai'i (1976)
6b	Pukui et al.: Place Names of Hawai'i (1986)
7	Fornander, Abraham: Collection of Hawaiian Antiquities (1919) (6 volumes)
8	Fornander, Abraham: An Account of the Polynesian Race (1880)
8b	Fornander, Abraham: An Account of the Polynesian Race (1969)
9	Fornander, Abraham: Fornander's Ancient History of the Hawaiian People (1996)
10	Pukui and Elbert: Hawaiian Dictionary (1981)
11	'I'i: Fragments of Hawaiian History (1959)
11b	'I'i: Fragments of Hawaiian History (1963)
11c	'I'i: Fragments of Hawaiian History (1983)
11d	'I'i: Fragments of Hawaiian History (1973, cited in McGerty and Spears 2001)
12	Sterling And Summers: Sites Of Oahu (1978)
12b	Sterling and Summers: Sites of O'ahu (1962) (5-volume typewritten manuscript, Bishop Museum)
13	McAllister: Archaeology of O'ahu (1933)
14b	Beckwith: Hawaiian Mythology (1940)
14	Beckwith: Hawaiian Mythology (1970)
15	Tomonari-Tuggle: Archaeology and History on the Central O'ahu Plateau: A Cultural Resources Assessment of Wheeler Army Airfield (1994)
16	Henry, Walker, and Rosendahl: Archaeological Inventory Survey Galbraith Trust Lands of Kamananui and Wahiawa and Waialua and Wahiawa Districts, Island of O'ahu (1992)
17	Department of Interior: Document 255: "Survey of the Undivided Ili of Kalena, District of Lihue, Waianae, Oahu" (n.d.) (this is the complete citation as given in Robins and Spear 2002)
18	Boundary Commission: "Office of Boundary Commissioner of Oahu—1876 testimony of Boundaries of the crown land of Waianae Uka and the school land of Wahiawa"—reproduced as Appendix A in #4
19b	Handy and Handy: Native Planters in Old Hawaii: Their Life, Lore, and Environment (1991)
19	Handy and Handy: Native Planters (1972)
20	Emerson, John: Missionary Letters (1837)
21	Bishop: Mission Letters (1849, 1851)
22	Landrum and Patolo: Revised Research Design (cited in #4)
23	Land Commission: Records of the Board of Commissioners to Quiet Land Titles; cited in text but not listed in references.
24	New information gathered by IARII staff for this appendix prior to January 2003 (see Table C-4 for the bulk of the new research, conducted beginning January 2003).
25	Nedbalek: Wahiawa from Dream to Community (1984)
26	Gomes, John: Map of Taro and Watered Lands... (1911) (from #4)
27	Alvarez, Patricia: History of Schofield Barracks (1982)
28	Jarves, James J.: Scenes and Scenery in the Sandwich Islands during 1837-1842
29	Thrum, Thomas G.: Kukaniloko: Famed birthplace of ali'i's. Hawaiian Annual and Almanac for 1913.
30	Nakuina, Emma M.: Legends of Oahunui—in Hawaiian Almanac and Annual for 1898
31	Kamakau, Samuel: Ka Po'e Kahiko: The People of Old (1964)
32	Lyons, C.J.: Oahu; Hawaiian Islands. Hawaiian Government Survey. scale 1:90,000. Hawaii state archives (1881)
33	Donn, John M.: Oahu; Hawaiian Islands. Hawaiian Territory Survey. Hawaii state archives, map no. 264.1 (1902)
34	Tomonari-Tuggle, M.J. and Bouthillier, Katherine: Archaeology and History on the Central O'ahu Plateau: A Cultural Resources Assessment of Wheeler Army Airfield (1994)
35	Rosendahl: Archaeological Inventory and Evaluation Report for Installation Environmental Impact Statement for U.S. Army Support Command, Hawai'i (1977)
36	Handy: The Hawaiian Planter (1940)

² See reference list for full, formal citations.

37	Bishop, Sereno: Reminiscences of Old Hawaii (1916)
38	Emerson, Oliver 1928—Pioneer Days in Hawaii
39	Williams, Patolo, and Shideler: Historic Preservation Measures FY 1995-2006 Whole Barracks Renewal Program at Various U.S. Army Installations and the FY 95/96 New Infantry Brigade Complex, Schofield Barracks (1995)
40	Bailey, C.T.: Letter to Raymond C. Brown, 23 February, In files of the State Division of Historic Preservation, Department of Land and Natural Resources (1928)
41	Unknown: Handwritten note on back of Secretary to the Interior (Curtis P. Iaukea, secretary)" stationery. Liliuokalani Collection no. 125. Hawaii State Archives (n.d.a.)
42	Brown, Willard: "Famed Hunting Lodge" Paradise of the Pacific, October 1941, p. 23.
43	Tomonari-Tuggle and Kanani Paraso: Cultural Assessment for the Palila Mitigation Project: Ka'ohē and Kalōpā Ahupua'a, Hāmākua District, Island of Hawai'i.
44	Belt Collins Hawaii, Mason Architects and IARII: Schofield Barracks Cultural Resource Management Plan (2000)
45	Government register map 1218, unknown n.d.b., cited in 43:11 but not in references
46	Cordy: Exalted Sits the Chief.
47	Beggerly, P.: Memorandum to Robert Fletcher through Patricia Beggerly re: results of the archaeological survey of Phase I of Wahiawa Fresh Water Park. 9/9/1977.
48	Powell, Gary A.: Letter to Robert Borello, Army Corps of Engineers, Waimea Arboretum and Botanical Garden (1984)
49	Kuykendall, Ralph S.: The Hawaiian Kingdom 1778-1854. Foundation and Transformation (1968)
50	Belt Collins Hawaii, Mason Architects and IARII: Wheeler Army Airfield Cultural Resource Management Plan (2000)
51	Social Research Pacific: Oral Historic Studies for the Determination of Traditional Cultural Places at the U.S. Army Schofield Barracks Military Reservation (2001)
52	Carson, Mike T. and Sarah K. Yeomans: Phase III of Intensive Archaeological Inventory Survey of Prehistoric Traditional Hawaiian sites in Schofield Barracks Military Reservation South Range (2000)
53	Elbert, Samuel H. (editor): Selections from Fornander's Hawaiian Antiquities and Folklore (1959)
54	McGerty and Spear: Cultural Resources Inventory Survey of Dillingham Reservation.
55	Eidsness, Janet P., Paul L. Cleghorn, June N.J. Cleghorn, Fred M. Reinman, Francis J. Eble, and Jeffrey J. Pantaleo: Historic Preservation Plan for Pōhakuloa Training Area (1998)
56	Athens, J. Stephen and M. Kaschko: Prehistoric Upland Bird Hunters: Archaeological Inventory Survey and testing for the MPRC Project Area and the Bobcat Trail Road, Pōhakuloa Training Area (1989)
57	Streck, Charles F Jr: Archaeological Reconnaissance of Site Survey of Five Land Parcels at Pōhakuloa Training Area (1984)
58	Shapiro, Lisa and Paul L. Cleghorn: Archaeological Investigations of Two Work Areas for the Legacy Resource Management Program at the Pōhakuloa Training Area (1998)
59	Reinman, Fred M. and Allan J. Schilz (project director): Aerial and Ground Archaeological Inventory Survey for Compilation of Environmental Impact Statement, Multipurpose Range Complex, Pōhakuloa Training Area (1999)
60	Cordy, Ross: A Regional Synthesis of Hāmākua District (1994)
61	Maly, Kepā: Mauna Kea Science Reserve and Hale Pōhaku Complex: Oral History and Consultation Study, and Archival Literature Research (1999)
62	Langlas, C. et al.—1997—see Maly (61) bibliography: Draft Environmental Impact Statement—Saddle Road (State Route 200) Mamalahoa Highway (State Route 190) to Milepost 6.
63	Kanahele, Pualani Kanaka'ole and Kanahele, Edward L.H.: A Hawaiian cultural impact assessment of the proposed Saddle Road alignments (1997)
64	Reinman, Fred, Francis Eble, and Jeffrey Pantaleo: Historic Preservation Plan for Pōhakuloa Training Area (1998)
65	Hammatt, H.H., and David W. Shideler: Archaeological Assessment and Sensitivity Map of the Pōhakuloa Training Area (1991)
66	Hommon and Ahlo: A Research Design for Archaeological Studies at the Pōhakuloa Training Area (1983)
67	Kirch, Patrick: Feathered Gods and Fishhooks: An Introduction to Hawaiian Archaeology and Prehistory (1985)
68	Henshaw, H.W.: Birds of the Hawaiian Islands (1902)
69	Lyons 1875: Land Matters in Hawai'i. The Islander 1(19):111
70	McEldowney 1982: Ethnographic background of the Mauna Kea summit region
71	Shapiro et al.: Narrative of the United States Exploring Expedition During the Years 1838-1842, Volume 4
72	Wilkes 1845: Cited in [64] but not in references.
73	Social Research Pacific: Planning Level Oral History Survey of Traditional Cultural Properties on U.S. Army Pōhakuloa Training Area (2002)
74	Moniz Nakamura, Jadelyn J., Kathleen Sherry, and Laila Tamimi: Foraging for food? Prehistoric Pit Features at Pōhakuloa, Hawai'i Island (1997)
75	Streck, Charles F. Jr.: Prehistoric settlement in the upland portions of the island of Hawai'i (1992)
76	Boundary Commission: Boundary Commission Books—1870s-1880s—5 volumes, microfilm, Archives of the State of Hawaii
77	Menzies, Archibald: Hawai'i Nei 128 years ago: Journal of Archibald Menzies [[1754-1842]]
78	McEldowney, H.: Archaeological and historical literature search and research design: Lava flow control study, Hilo, Hawai'i (1979)

79	Langlas, Charles, Thomas R. Wolforth, James Head, and Peter Jenzer: Archaeological inventory survey and historic and traditional cultural assessment for the Hawai'i Defense Access Road A-AD-6(1) and Saddle Road (SR 200) project, districts of South Kōhala, Hāmākua, North Hilo, and South Hilo, Island of Hawai'i (1997)
80	Alexander, W.D.: The Ascent of Mauna Kea (1892)
81	Pickering, C.: Diary of Wilkes expedition, 1838-1842. Microfilm, University of Hawaii Hamilton Library Hawaiian Collection.
82	Wiltse, S.C.: Humuula—Tracing of 1862 survey map
83	Brundage, L.: Alfred W. Carter, Hawai'i's dean of cattlemen, and notes on Hawaiian livestock. Kamuela, Hawai'i. [reference in 79; no further info] (1971)
84	Wellmon, B.: The Parker Ranch: A history. PhD dissertation, Texas Christian University (1969)
85	Bird, Isabella L.: Six Months in the Sandwich Islands (1974)(originally published 1890)
86	Hobbs, J.F.: Our fourth industry is livestock. Hawaiian Annual (1939)
87	Anderson, Lisa: Cultural resource management plan report O'ahu training ranges and areas, island of O'ahu, Hawai'i (1998)
88	Emerson, Nathaniel: Pele and Hi'iaka.
89	Chamberlain, Levi: Tour Around Oahu, 1828. In Sixty-Fifth Annual Report of the Hawaiian Historical Society for the Year 1956
90	Paki, Pilahi: Legends of Hawaii: Oahu's Yesterday (1972)
91	Pukui, Mary Kawena: 'Olelo No'Eau: Hawaiian Proverbs & Poetical Sayings (1983)
92	Fornander, Abraham: Fornander Collection of Hawaiian Antiquities and Folk-Lore (The Hawaiian Account of the Formation of Their Islands and Origin of Their Race, With the Traditions of Their Migrations, Etc. As Gathered From Original Sources (1917)
93	Thrum, Thomas G.: Hawaiian Folk Tales (1976)
94	Westervelt, William Drake: Hawaiian Legends of Old Honolulu (1991)
95	Boswell 1958: cited in [87] text, but not in references
96	Elbert, [Samuel?]: Lexical Diffusion in Polynesia and the Marquesan-Hawaiian Relationship (1982)
97	Kalakaua, David: The Legends and Myths of Hawaii: The Fables and Folklore of a Strange People (1990)
97b	Kalakaua, David: The Legends and Myths of Hawaii: The Fables and Folklore of a Strange People (1972)
98	Anonymous: Hawaiian Romance of Laieikawai. In 33rd Annual Report (1911-1912). U.S. Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, DC. (1919)
99	Pukui, Mary Kawena 1988: cited in [87] but not given in references.
100	Beaglehole 1967: cited in [87] but not given in references
101	Nakamura, Barry: Historical Survey of the Kahuku Wind Farm Site And Notes on the Power Transmission Line Route, Kahuku, Oahu, Hawai'i (1981)
102	Vancouver 1798: cited [87] but not in references. Probably refers to Vancouver, George: A Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean and Round the World, 1791-1795. Originally published 1798. Hakluyt Society, London, 1984.
103	E.O. Hall 1838: cited [87] but not in references
104	Whitman, John B.: An Account of the Sandwich Islands: The Hawaiian Journal of John B. Whitman 1813-1815
105	Wilcox, Barbara Stevens: The Kahuku Sugar Mill Story (1975)
106	Fornander, Abraham: Fornander, Abraham, with translations revised and notes by Thomas G. Thrum 1878-1885—An Account of the Polynesian Race, 3 vols., London. (from [87] references)
107	Thorpe, Cora W.: In the Path of the Trade Winds (1924)
108	Malo, David: Hawaiian Antiquities (1951)
109	Barrere, Dorothy: Glimpses of History (1971)
110	Barrere, Dorothy: Historical Survey: Pualaa, Puna, Hawai'i (1971)
111	Hommon, R.: The Formation of Primitive States in Pre-Contact Hawaii (1976)
112	Cordy, Ross: Hamakua and Waipi'o: The Homeland of Hawai'i Island's Political System (1987)
113	Land Court and Royal Patent applications searched by Lisa Anderson; Bureau of Conveyances 1 Deeds:328.
114	1840s land records (Grant 6 to John Neddles Gilman, in files of Division of Land Management)
115	Ethnic Studies Oral History Project: Waialua and Haleiwa: The People Tell Their Story
116	Clark, John: The Beaches of O'ahu

Table C-2. Oral histories already collected or referenced for this project.

Numerous oral histories have already been collected in reports concerning areas that are or in the vicinity of the sub-installations that will be affected by the SBCT transformation; others that may be relevant are recorded in other documents cited by those reports. The second column of this table lists the existing reports; the third column indicates the oral histories they contain or refer to.

Place	Existing report	Oral histories
Dillingham	Moblo, Pennie (1991): <i>Literature Review and Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey for Dillingham Airfield Master Plan Area, O'ahu, Hawai'i</i> . Prepared for Edward K. Noda and Associates, Inc., Honolulu. International Archaeological Research Institute, Honolulu.	Handy, E. S. Craighill (1940): <i>The Hawaiian Planter</i> . Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu. Handy, E. S. Craighill and Elizabeth Green Handy (1972): <i>Native Planters in Old Hawaii: Their Life, Lore, and Environment</i> . Bernice P. Bishop Museum Bulletin, 233. Bernice P. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu. Rosendahl, Paul (1977) cites [interview with?] Beatrice Krauss in Appendix A of <i>Archaeological Inventory and Evaluation Report for Installation Environmental Impact Statement for U.S. Army Support Command, Hawai'i (USASCH)</i> . Prepared for the Department of the Army, U.S. Army Engineer Division, Pacific Ocean. Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu.
Pōhakuloa	Langlas, Charles, Thomas R. Wolforth, James Head, and Peter Jensen (1997): <i>Archaeological Inventory Survey and Historic and Traditional Cultural Assessment for the Hawai'i Defense Access Road A-AD-6(1) and Saddle Road (SR 200) Project, Districts of South Kōhala, Hāmākua, North Hilo, and South Hilo, Island of Hawai'i</i> . Paul H. Rosendahl Ph.D., Inc., Hilo, Hawai'i.	Report quotes extensively from Henry Auwae (pages 129-136) regarding traditional Hawaiian sites and summarizes other informants for historic-era information. It does not contain interview transcripts but does list names of those interviewed (pages 173-174).
Pōhakuloa	Maly, Kepā (1999): <i>Mauna Kea Science Reserve and Hale Pōhaku Complex: Oral History and Consultation Study, and Archival Literature Research, Ahupua'a of Ka'ohe (Hāmākua District) and Humu'ula (Hilo District), Island of Hawai'i</i> . Prepared for Group 70 International. Kumu Pono Associates, Hilo, Hawai'i.	Contains transcripts of oral history interviews, and an index to the interviews.

Place	Existing report	Oral histories
Pōhakuloa	Social Research Pacific, Inc. (2002): <i>Planning Level Oral History Survey of Traditional Cultural Properties on U.S. Army Pōhakuloa Training Area Hawai‘i Island, Hawai‘i (Draft Report)</i> . Social Research Pacific, Inc., Kailua, Hawai‘i.	Report contains a number of oral history transcripts as well as a translation of an 1853 article on Ahu-a-‘Umi. It also cites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The Story of Umi” by Fornander [this is probably a chapter in Elbert (1959): <i>Selections from Fornander</i>; otherwise, it is missing from the references]. • Kumu Pono Associates (1997): <i>Mauna Kea Kuahiwi Ku Ha'o i Ka Maile: A Report on Archival and Historical Documentary Research</i>.
Pōhakuloa	Tomonari-Tuggle, M. J. and C. Kanani Paraso (2002): <i>Cultural Assessment for the Palila Mitigation Project: Ka’ohe and Kalōpā Ahupua‘a, Hāmākua District, Island of Hawai‘i</i> . International Archaeological Research Institute, Inc., Honolulu.	Appendix A contains summaries of two oral history interviews on Mauna Kea. Page 33 cites Maxon, Helen Hitchcock (1987): <i>D. Howard Hitchcock, Islander</i> . Topgallant Publishing Company, Honolulu—re: hunting of feral cattle and pigs for recreation and subsistence.
Schofield	Social Research Pacific, Inc. (2001): <i>Oral Historic Studies for the Determination of Traditional Cultural Places at the U.S. Army Schofield Barracks Military Reservation, Wahiawā, O’ahu Island, Hawai‘i</i> . Prepared for United States Army Engineering District, Honolulu. Social Research Pacific, Inc., Kailua, Hawai‘i.	Report contains a number of oral history transcripts.
Wheeler	Tomonari-Tuggle, M. J. (1994): <i>Archaeology and History on the Central O’ahu Plateau: A Cultural Resources Assessment of Wheeler Army Airfield</i> .	Research integrates information from a number of interviews (individuals listed on page 2) but not in the form of transcripts or lengthy block quotes.

Table C-3. Additional oral histories and traditional accounts.

The following sources, gathered from a review of existing SBCT reports, suggestions by the Army Garrison cultural resource manager, and in the course of new research in Honolulu archives, provided new sources of potential information concerning traditional cultural places and practices on SBCT sub-installations.

Place	Source
all	Bishop Museum—Hawaiian Ethnographic Notes
all	Bishop Museum—oral histories and diaries.
all	Hawai‘i State Office of Environmental Quality Control
all	<i>Master Index to the Ethnic Studies Oral History Program Interviews 1976-1983</i>
all	University of Hawai‘i library system State library system State Archives State Historic Preservation Office
Dillingham	Alameida, Roy Kakulu (1993): <i>Land Tenure and Land Use in Kawaihāpai, O‘ahu</i> . Unpublished master's thesis, University of Hawai‘i, Honolulu.
Pōhakuloa	<i>Catalog of the Ethnic Studies Oral History Program Collection 1976-1984:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the collection “Life Histories of Native Hawaiians,” Elizabeth Ellis (b. 1904) interviewed in 1977 by June Gutmanis [transcript #OHP048] includes mention of Hāmākua. • In the collection “Waipio: Mano Wai,” Joe Kala (b.1914) interviewed 1978 by V. Lee and Y. Yoshinaga [OHP094], mentions Hāmākua and customs/beliefs.
Pōhakuloa	Emory, Kenneth P. (1938: The Adze Makers of Mauna Kea. <i>Paradise of the Pacific</i> 50(4):21-22.
Pōhakuloa	McEldowney, Holly (1979): Archaeological and Historical Literature Search and Research Design: Lava Flow Control Study. Bishop Museum Ms. 050879.

Table C-4. New information gathered starting January 2003

This table reflects new information gathered in the course of research starting January 2003, mainly from the sources listed in Table C-3. It also includes additional information from the actual transcripts of interviews for sources listed in Table C-2 (information from these sources in Table C-1 was based only on the text summaries of these documents). For the sake of simplicity, the information is listed as found in the source, not as verified factually accurate (in other words, phrases like “reportedly,” “is said to have,” etc., have been omitted but should be understood).

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Source
Places on/near Dillingham Military Reservation			
Dillingham general	In a 1976 interview, Lorna Burger of Hale‘iwa mentions terraces that are said to have been built by <i>menehune</i> trying to drag a shark up a hill, somewhere on the current Nike missile range.	Possible association with sacred site: Kawaihoa Heiau	Ethnic Studies Oral History Project: Waialua and Haleiwa: 174-175 (interview w/Lorna Burger)
Ka‘ena Point	Here, the souls of the dead were believed to begin their journey into the afterlife at Leinaaka‘uhane.	Traditional religion	Becket et al. 1999:89Pukui et al. 1974:131
Kapaeloa	Kāne‘aukai was the older brother of Maikoha. The/a place where he came to shore was Kapaeloa. He asked some fishermen, who had been fishing unsuccessfully, which god they worshipped. They replied, “We are worshipping a god, but we don’t know his name.” Kāne‘aukai told them to use his name in their prayers and he thus became their fish god. Kāne‘aukai replied: “You will now know and worship him. This is the way. When you let down your net again, call out, Here is the food and fish Kāne‘aukai; that is the name of the god.”	Traditional religion (arrival/establishment of fishing god).	Alameida 1993
Kawaihāpai	Additional information about the legend of the drought relieved by prayer, which gave rise to the name of this region: After the two priests had prayed for water, they saw a hog-shaped cloud coming from Kahuku point and soon they heard the rain and saw water pouring from the cliff. The land is called Ka-wai-hāpai (meaning lifted water) “because this water was lifted up and placed above”; because the source was unknown, the water was also called Ka-wai-kumu-ole-i-ka-pali (water without source on the cliff).	Association with legend	Lio KaKelle, H.K. (1911): Haina Nane. Answer to a Riddle.
Waialua	The name Waialua might mean “doubly disgraceful” and derive from a cruel chief whose people eventually drove him off.	Association with legend (cruel ruler)	Becket et al. 1999:88
Waialua	Two well known fishponds in Waialua were Loko‘ea and ‘Uko‘a. ‘Uko‘a is now a wildlife refuge.	Traditional practices (fishponds)	Alameida 1993:82Becket et al. 1999:88
Waialua	Missionary John Emerson wrote that “There is more land owned by the common natives in Waialua than in any	Land issues, population history	Alameida 1993:94

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Source
	other district of O‘ahu” and this led to immigration into the district.		
Waialua	Waialua was known during the traditional era as an oracle center and was home to many <i>kāhuna</i> and their schools.	Association with traditional religion	Becket et al. 1999:88
Waialua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An 1813 visitor described an area with well developed agriculture and fisheries, including an elaborate fishpond at Uko‘a 	Land use history	Alameida 1993:3
Waialua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the 19th century, the Waialua region provided food to the growing city of Honolulu. 	Land use history	Becket et al. 1999:88
Waialua: Nenelea (somewhere east of Kaena Point)	At this place was a settlement of fishermen.	Land use, population	Alameida 1993:18
Waialua: Puaena Point	At this place some commoners, after death, were left to decompose on the rocks.	Traditional practice	Alameida 1993:12
Places in Kahuku			
Kahuku general	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kalaeokahipa is an ancient name for “[t]he brow of the hill that seems to peer right over the round-the-island road.” <p>Nawaiu-o-Lewa (Lewa’s breasts) is a geographical feature northwest of Kaleokahipa; now [1922] only one “breast” remains: “The other was broken off by that supernatural son of Ku and Hina. When that wonder worker passed on, other wonder workers came in and Kahipa’s nose became parched and twisted, the bundles that held the bones of the ancestors were scattered to bits by the giant powder of Mr. Hamana Kalili of Laie.”[No explanation is given for either “Kahipa’s nose” or “Mr. Hamana Kalili.”</p>	Place names; legends of place; possible reference to post-contact land issues; [former] burial sites. [Allusive language, not atypical for this genre, is difficult for uninitiated to interpret yet makes it clear there were issues/traditions associated with area.	Apuakehau 1922
Kahuku general	Between the two features Kalaeokahipa and Nawaiu-o-Lewa is a secret cave that “belonged to Ka-alae-huapi (Red-head-mud-hen) and others in the first Kahuku that was covered by a hala grove. Either the cave or “the first Kahuku” (lang. unclear) belonged to Maui and contained Maui relics or images. This became “the first homestead land” and had frame houses from 1858-1862 “under” (owned by?) Mopika and Kapakini, who raised sheep and cattle.	“Secret cave”; presence at one time of religious relics, mid-19th-century land use (homesteading, ranching)	Apuakehau 1922
Kahuku general	“The natives claimed assuredly that Maui hooked the land fast, for it is indeed strange to see these ponds where Kahuku	Association with legend: folkloric detail on Kahuku as an	Apuakehau 1922

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Source
	was made fast and it is a very sure sign that footsteps could be heard resounding a long way off.” The sound of the train coming from Wai‘anae could be heard on the tracks when it was still a long way off, “a very true sign that Kahuku is an unstable land [with] hollow space beneath.”	“unstable” land that was once separate from the rest of O‘ahu.	
Kahuku area general	Per Handy: “In ‘Opana the legend is told that the gods Kane and Kanaloa struck spring water from a rock known as Wai-kane, to give life to this hitherto waterless region around Kawela Bay.”	Association with legend	Handy and Handy 1972:462
Kahuku general	Another version of the kapa anvil story described in Table C-1: The place in Waipahu where the stream re-emerged to the surface and the anvil came out was known as Ka-pukana-wai-o-Kahuku or Outlet-of-water-from-Kahuku. The anvil was found by a woman from Waikele. The Kahuku woman who owned and lost the anvil went searching for it, listening to the sound it made [when it was beaten?], as each anvil had a different sound. She searched in vain at Kaneohe, Wailupe, and Kapalama. At Waipahu, “a gentle Mauunene breeze wafted down from Lihue” and brought the sound of her anvil from Ke-ana-pueo (owl’s cave), where the woman who found it was living. The owner followed the sound until she found her anvil and took it home.	Association with legend	Anonymous 1899
Kahuku general	The missionary John Emerson, who observed conflict between ranchers and native smallholders in Waialua, observed (as described by his son) similar domination by a rancher of Kahuku: “He was so autocratic that the natives could not own a dog, or pasture a cow or horse without his consent. The depredations of his herds and flocks on their small homesteads became unbearable, but they appealed in vain for the protection of their beloved <i>hala</i> tees and patches of vegetables.... With the fading of the forests the people also disappeared and the once populous district of Kahuku became a lonely sheep and cattle ranch.”	Land use/land change/ native loss of control over land	Emerson 1928:134 cited in Becket et al. 1999:113
Kawailoa: Pa‘ala‘a <i>ahupua‘a</i>	There is said to have been a mythical temple called Kapukapukea built by the <i>menehune</i> here. Ma‘ilikukahi, a good chief of ancient royal stock, was said to be installed here	Association with legend	Kirch, Patrick V. and Marshall Sahlins (1992): Anahulu p 21.

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Source
	as king of O'ahu.		
Kawela	A fast runner named Keliimalolo was born at Kawela. His grandparents were supernatural beings. The <i>mana</i> (power) of Kahimalolo's grandfather, Kolokini, took him from his parents and he was raised by his grandfather. The child was uncontrollable. He liked to go to Hanakaoe to throw darts with other children. He also liked to fight and beat the other children and so their parents hated him. On his sixth trip to Hanaka'oe he killed a boy there. The boy's father came to kill Keliimalolo but he himself was killed. Keliimalolo remained away from Hanakaoe for 20 days but on the 30th (sic) sailed down the shore of Kawela. He saw some boys playing darts and joined them. They started fighting and he wounded many of the boys and killed two. Keliimalolo kept escaping, however, because he could run so fast.	Association with legend	"Noted Place on the Island of Oahu." Article in Ke Aloha Aina August 29, 1919. HEN Newspapers (folder 15 of 17)
Puna-hoolapa spring/Ponihua stream	In this version of the kapa anvil story, the Hawaiian word for kapa anvil is given— <i>kua</i> . It says the anvil's owner hid it by Puna-hoolapa spring when not using it, and it was washed into Ponihua stream. Her discovery of the anvil in Waipahu was the means by which people discovered the subterranean stream that flowed from Kahuku to Waipahu.	Association with legend (kapa anvil)	Baker n.d.
Puna-manô	There is a spring in Kahuku called Puna-manô; here a shark destroyed a man. A man and women put the shark there when it was small in order to save it. They planted a breadfruit tree at the same time next to the water. The shark killed the brother of the woman because he was stealing breadfruit and the shark was told to guard the tree.	Association with legend	Kuapuu 1861
Waikalai	"There is a big fresh water pond at Kahuku, called Waikalai and an old women sat on its banks beating tapa. When she was through she placed her anvil in the water and while she was somewhere else, the anvil vanished. It was quietly drawn by the water and dragged underneath the land. Because the old lady missed her anvil so much, she went about seeking her possession as she thought it was stolen...when she arrived in Ewa, she heard the sound of her anvil in Wai-pahu...she came to the house of the person who was using it...[The women told her that] one day I went to	Association with legend (kapa anvil)	Anonymous 1868

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Source
	bathe where the water is gushing, the water that comes with force out of the rock, and as I bathed my back was touched by the anvil...the source of this water is in Kahuku, a pool called Waikalai. That is where the water of Wai-pahu comes from and it was from there that this anvil was borne hither by the water.”		
Places at Schofield, Wheeler, and Heleman			
Heleman	<p>“[C]ertain people who lived long ago ... were known to roast and eat any person who went there as a stranger. The house site of their chief, whose name was Kale, is pointed out and also a flat, smooth stone called Kale’s meat dish that lies there to this day.... The land is on a high place surrounded by deep valleys and the trail leading to it is steep...There also is a heiau site ten fathoms long and seven fathoms wide. Between the heiau and house site is the imu pit where people were roasted. Below that, about 13 or 14 chains away, lies Kalo’s meat dish...[Kaanokeewe, his strongest servant]...his house stood on the narrowest part of the trail leading to the mountain. The trail went through the house and it was the trail from Koolauloa.”</p>	Association with legend Trails	Anonymous 1861: Some Cannibals
Kamananui	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “At Kamananui the lowland fields were watered by means of a ditch some 2 miles long—the longest such waterway in O‘ahu.” • In the early 19th century Kamananui was the ritual and political center of Waialua. • By 1820 the “political center of gravity” had shifted from Kamananui to Kawailoa and corresponded to a change in tabu systems. • Two <i>heiau</i> here of the <i>luakini</i> class (royal class) were probably presided over by the god Kū. 	Traditional practice (agriculture) Early political history/sacred places	Kirch and Sahlins 1992:20-21
Kolekole Pass	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historically, ranchers would drive their cattle through Kolekole Pass on the way to Wai‘anae. The cowboys would overnight at Leilehua. 	historic land use	Wai‘anae Coast Culture and Arts Center and Topgallant Publishing Co., Ltd. 1986: 29
Kolekole Pass	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In early historic times, Hawaiians traveled over the mountains through Kolekole Pass and Leilehua to go to the market in Waialua 	historic land use	Wai‘anae Coast Culture and Arts Center and Topgallant Publishing Co., Ltd. 1986: 38
Kolekole Pass	There was a big sacrificial rock up on Kolekole Pass (considered a sacred place)	Sacred place	Social Research Pacific, Inc. 2003: Interview with Kauila Clark, App. D-5.

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Source
	that was destroyed during the building of a road. There were also a couple of <i>pōhaku</i> were <i>piko</i> (umbilical cords) were placed.		
Kolekole Pass, Kolekole Stone, and surrounding plains	<p><i>Lua</i> fighting: The god of <i>lua</i> fighting was named Ku‘ialua. This form of fighting involved a number of skills: “first, how to grasp with the hands, second, how to prod with a <i>kaui</i> cane; third, how to whirl the club called the <i>pikoi</i> or <i>ikoi</i> that had one end ... tied with a rope of <i>olona</i> fibers.” In one form of fighting, combatants tried to tie each others’ limbs into knots. Women also practiced <i>lua</i> fighting; the training took from six months to a year. <i>Lua</i> practitioners sometimes looked very mild and harmless until they got ready to fight. A <i>lua</i> warrior’s training ended with a cannibal feast.</p>	Traditional practice (<i>lua</i> fighting)	Anonymous 1923: Na Oihana Lua Kaula 1865
Kūkaniloko	<p>The great chief Mā‘ilikūkahi was known for reorganizing land divisions on O‘ahu in a way that lessened conflict; for protecting the commoners from the chiefs; and for a rule that brought (for the most part) peace and prosperity. Mā‘ilikūkahi, who ruled in the 14th-15th century, is also known for ending the practice of human sacrifice. His reign “ushered in an era of benign rule lasting for several generations.”</p>	<p>Association with legend</p> <p>Association with ruling class</p>	Alameida 1993:25-27 Becket et al. 1999 frontispiece
Kūkaniloko	Other chiefs born at Kūkaniloko: Kalaimanuia and Kakuhihewa	Association with ruling class	Fornander 1997: 21, 28, 269, 272
Mount Ka‘ala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A trail on the side of Mount Ka‘ala, “that’s where that shark boy, <i>ali‘i</i>, used to come to meet Ka‘ala... a beautiful, beautiful girl.” The boy—“<i>keia keiki e‘epa</i>” [this mysterious/ strange child] visited his lover several times but after one visit, “on his way back they chopped his head off, make [dead].” Interview switches to Hawaiian language at this point for several sentences; includes the phrase “<i>kanaka e‘epa</i>” [mysterious/strange man] ... “That’s why they killed him on the ridge.” This story was related to Mary Kawena Pukui during a 1960 interview. The storyteller indicated that this was only part of the story, and that the people who knew more chose not to share it. Hi‘iaka’ (the sister of Pele), was returning to Hawaii from Kauai‘i with 	Association with legend	Meyers 1960 Anderson 1928: 274

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Source
	Prince Lohiau. On the way they stopped in O‘ahu and Hi‘iaka’ climbed to the top of the Ka‘ala Mountains. From there she could see that her lehua and hala groves, near the beach in Puna on the island of Hawaii, had been destroyed by a lava flow. The flow was caused by her sister Pele’s rage over Hi‘iaka’s long absence and time spent with Lohiau.		
Mount Ka‘ala	Even into late historic times hunting in this area was good. It was lush and there was plenty of fresh water	Environmental description	Wai‘anae Coast Culture and Arts Center and Topgallant Publishing Co., Ltd. 1986: 28
Pa‘ala‘a	Pa‘ala‘a was a place where Ka-‘ihi-kapumahana, one of Lono’s sons, was taken and became the ancestor of the people there.	Association with legend (son of Lono)	Kamakau 1992:54
SBMR general	Most of the sites on SBMR are <i>ahu</i> ’s and are located on the Honolulu side. These sites are in the mountains and deep in the valley and are not located on any maps.	Possibility of undocumented sites within the SBMR area.	Social Research Pacific, Inc. 2001: Interview with Shad Kane, App. D-16.
SBMR West Range (Ogden Site #5392 and #5393)	These two sites consist of a seemingly continuous <i>lo‘i</i> system and follow the streambed and slope of Waikoloa Gulch.. Here, many <i>Lawai</i> plants (used for mats and medicine) are found.	Site showing agricultural practice here.	Social Research Pacific, Inc. 2001: Interview with Kyle Nakanelua, App. D-20.
SBMR West Range (Ogden Site #5448)	Mounds or pits built up from a pile of rocks and called <i>kahikinui</i> structures are found at this site. In the center compost material would have been placed to make <i>huli</i> (growth bedding). Material uses as compost may have been <i>Hapu‘u</i> fern, which is still abundant here, or wet newspaper. Some of the smaller mounds could be ‘ <i>ahu</i> and would have been placed close to the Hale Mua.	Significance and explanation of site	Social Research Pacific, Inc. 2001: Interview with Kyle Nakanelua, App. D-20.
Wahiawâ	A graveyard in Wahiawâ contained a rock that was moved by a Japanese person. The rock came back and so a building was built around it.	Legend associated with place	Social Research Pacific, Inc. 2001: Interview with Kauila Clark, App. D-9.
Wahiawâ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You could hear the big waves crashing on the north shore at the peak here. It was very wet here, ideal for growing ‘awa (before Dole was established) 	Traditional land use	Social Research Pacific, Inc. 2001: Interview with Kauila Clark, App. D-9-10.
Wahiawâ	Wahiawâ area is considered by some to be the “most significant lands in all of Hawai‘i.”	Significance of place to native Hawaiians	Social Research Pacific, Inc. 2001: Interview with Tom Lenchanko, App. D-18.
Waikakalaua gulch	You could not bring pork here. After midnight you could not take pork here because that was when the <i>kahuna</i> trained in the area. There were also birthing stones here- which when moved would move right back. The Filipinos (during plantation times) said that between six	Taboos associated with place Legend associated with place	Social Research Pacific, Inc. 2001: Interview with Kauila Clark, App. D-9.

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Source
	and seven o'clock at night the stones would talk to each other.		
Places in/near Pōhakuloa			
Halela'au house	Halela'au house was built to house goat runners and the last goat trap is past the Pu'u Anahulu area.	Historic land use	Social Research Pacific, Inc. 2002: Interview with Sonny Keakealani, Appendix E p. 42
Hāmākua district	Hāmākua was called the land of many valleys.	Traditional place name	Ka'ai'ai 1872
Hāmākua	Traditional place song for the districts of Hawai'i Island; each district is characterized by a traditional phrase relating to it: <i>Hilo Hanakahi i ka ua Kanilehua</i> Hilo of Hanakahi in the Lehua Sounding rain <i>Puna paia'ala i ka paia 'ala i ka hala</i> Puna fragrant forest clearing, in the forest clearing fragrant with the pandanus <i>Ka'u i ka makani, i ka makani kuehu lepo</i> Ka'u in the wind, in the dust scattering wind <i>Waimea i ka ua, i ka ua Kipu'upu'u</i> Waimea in the rain, in the goose-pimple raising rain <i>Hāmākua i Ka pali, i ka pali lele koa'e</i> Hāmākua of the cliff, of the cliff where the tropic birds fly	Traditional song associated with place	Charlot 1983: 65
Hāmākua	Chant describing traveling in Hamakua and mountain climbing: Hāmākua: This is Hāmākua of the windward cliff Letting down the rope a little at a time The tooth bites the gourd At Leaping Whale cliff, Arching Water, Bird Water	Activities associated with place	Charlot 1983: 66
Hāmākua	Hamakua was the name of one of Hawai'i Loa's sons. His favorite daughter was called O'ahu and was the mother of the Puna people.	Place name	Kumo Pono Associates 1999: Interview with Alexander Kanani'alika Lancaster and Anita Leilani Lancaster, A-230.
Hawai'i Island general	There was a trail-The King's Trail- that went along the ocean around the whole island of Hawai'i. The whole island was connected by trails. Old trails went across hills because it was easier then going up and down the hillside.	Trails	Social Research Pacific Inc. 2002: Interview with Mel Kalahiki; p 9-11.
Hawai'i Island interior	The interior of the island was the used for hunting, especially for birds (the feathers and the meat). Only certain people were able to hunt birds. The feathers were plucked for the cape of the <i>ali'i</i> . Feathers were plucked from the <i>I'iwi</i> , the <i>'Elepaio</i> and the <i>'Apapane</i> , which were caught by sticky	Traditional land use and hunting practices	Social Research Pacific, Inc. 2002: Interview with Sonny Keakealani, p. 12.

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Source
	<i>Olona</i> placed on branches on which the birds would land and become stuck to.		
Ka'ohe <i>ahupua'a</i>	Bird catching: Hawaiian names for bird catcher: <i>kona manu</i> and <i>kia manu</i> . In a method for catching the 'io bird, the hunter made a <i>hapapa</i> (cross-shaped trap) gummed the horizontal arms and tied small (live) birds just below where the sticks crossed. He then hid and imitated the bird's cry. Either his cry or that of the captive birds would lure other birds to try and rescue them. When trapped, the large birds fought back and could be dangerous. The 'io could also be mesmerized by a piece of fluttering cloth tied to a branch, then caught with a gummed stick. Owls were caught by tethering a rat under a net, next to a sharpened stick which would impale the owl when it went after the rat. <i>Uwa'u</i> birds roosted in caves; the hunter would approach the cave and imitate the call of the parent bird, which would stir up the chicks; they would insert into the cave a gummed snare made of 'ie'ie root until it touched the chicks' feathers, then twist it to further entangle the birds. "Bird catchers say that they always leave some behind to grow up," Kepelino reported. There are a number of other methods for catching birds, for example, putting a noose next to a <i>lehua</i> flower and waiting for the bird to alight.	Traditional practice (bird catching)	Kepelino n.d. Nalimu, H. B. n.d.
Ka'ohe	An oral history interviewee tells (without giving a time frame or specific names) of how royalty tried to claim as much of the uplands as possible for their <i>ahupua'a</i> because of the valuable <i>ua'u</i> birds there. The story mentions Ka'ohe but focuses on Keauhou—another Big Island <i>ahupua'a</i> that was "big on top" (rather than narrowing toward the inland end). Runners were sent out to claim as much land as possible. "The <i>ali'i</i> on this side, at Keauhou, sent runners out, to take in the biggest territory he could get for the, where the <i>ua'u</i> nested in the mountains. And so the runner from Keauhou ran up, hit Hualālai, and there was runners coming down from Ka'ohe, from the Mauna Kea side, and they ran up to the top of Mauna Loa and [-?] Hilo people		Paris 1970

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Source
	came up. And the runner that ran south, the southern boundary of Keauhou, went up so far, and then he ran along all the little lands of Kona, cutting them all off, cutting off the weaker runners until he [-?-) met the runners coming from Ka'u and they both ran up to the top, so that's how Keauhou is big on top.		
Lake Waiau	The following trails all converged at Wai'au: 'Umikoa-Kuka'iau-Mauna Kea trail, Waipunalei-Laupahoehoe trail, Papaikou-Pauka'a trail and Humu'ula-Mauna Kea trail.	Trails	Kumo Pono Associates 1999: Interview with Hannah Kihalani Springer, A-311.
Lake Waiau	Queen Emma, on a trip to Wai'au, decided that she wanted to swim across the lake, but was unable to complete it alone and was thus carried across the lake.	Legend associated with place	Kumo Pono Associates 1999: Interview with Kepa Maly, A-387.
Mauna Kea	Ahu a 'Umi was not a <i>heiau</i> , but represented the six districts of Hawai'i. In this way the six stone piles each represent a district, each pile brought up one of the piles.	Alternative explanation for Ahu a 'Umi heiau	Kumo Pono Associates 1999: Interview with John Ah San, A-75.
Mauna Kea	Rock shelters in the higher elevations of Mauna Kea have revealed botanical, dietary remains of: yam, possibly sweet potato, taro, banana and breadfruit. It can thus be concluded that people working in the quarries were coming from the rainforest zone (between Hilo and Waimea).	Archeological evidence associated with place	Cordy 1994: 98
Mauna Kea	An unnamed colonel found a feathered cape in a cave on PTA lands.	Artifacts associated with place	Social Research Pacific Inc. 2002: Interview with Mel Kalahiki; p 8
Mauna Kea	Poli'ahu (snow goddess of Mauna Kea) was sled racing with her snow maidens when a stranger appeared and challenged her to a race. This stranger lost the race to Poli'ahu every time and began to grow angry. Soon her eyes were glowing red and thus her identity was revealed- she was Pele. The enraged Pele stamped the ground and molten lava began flowing up from the earth and a wall of fire ignited on the sled track down which Poli'ahu rode. Both goddesses raced though the wall of flames. Poli'ahu waved her golden mantel into the air causing an icy wind to blow and slow the lava river. Pele ordered the lava to swallow Poli'ahu up, but the river split and moved slowly down to the sea to form what is known as "Leaf-of-smooth-lava". Pele never again returned to Mauna Kea.	Association with legend	Thompson 1966: 28

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Source
Mauna Kea	Ahu a 'Umi's <i>heiau</i> was so remote and at such a point so that he could look down on everything; so he could see his enemies. 'Umi is considered to be a special ancestor because "most every Hawaiian can trace their lineage to 'Umi.	Association with legendary figure	Social Research Pacific Inc. 2002: Interview with Mel Kalahiki; p 5
Mauna Kea	'Umi spent a lot of time on at Ahu a 'Umi after the great battle. There were plenty of resources including sandalwood (amongst others) to make the <i>mai ole</i> . Water was probably acquired from a source on Mauna Kea, near Ahu a 'Umi.	Association with legendary figure	Social Research Pacific Inc. 2002: Interview with Mel Kalahiki; p 6
Mauna Kea	Hawai'i Loa (the captain of the first ship to arrive in the archipelago) was buried on the east side of Mauna Kea. He and his people were buried facing the east (the way from which they came) and also so as to face his children who remained in the lowlands. Hawai'i Loa and his people were eventually pushed up the mountain by other Polynesian peoples. Then the whole mountain was like a sanctuary and these new people could only come up so far.	Association with legendary figure	Kumo Pono Associates 1999: Interview with Alexander Kanani'alika Lancaster and Anita Leilani Lancaster, A-235, 243.
Mauna Kea	'Umi-a-Liloa built a house on top of Mauna Kea, the foundation of which still remains. There were 6 doors in this house, [named] Kahikipailewa, on for each district	Association with legendary person	Kelsey 1921
Mauna Kea	In the Ka'ohe <i>ahupua'a</i> there are several cinder cones around 7,500 feet elevation. These may have been places of secret burial, so as not to have the bones of the dead used as fishhooks.	Burials	Cordy 1994: 87
Mauna Kea	Burials on flanks and summit of Mauna Kea have been confirmed in a few cases in the form of platforms or pits.	Burials	Cordy 1994: 92
Mauna Kea	The ashes of many people have been taken to the summit of Mauna Kea	Burials	Kumo Pono Associates 1999: A-6.
Mauna Kea	The ashes of Eben Low were scattered around an ' <i>ahu</i> at the summit of Mauna Kea.	Burials	Kumo Pono Associates 1999: Interview with Toshi Imoto, A-27.
Mauna Kea	There were people buried all along the rim of the mountain. These are considered by some as high ranking individuals- ali'i.	Burials	Kumo Pono Associates 1999: Interview with Sonny Alohalani Kaniho and Daniel Kaniho, A-165-170.
Mauna Kea	Wherever you get <i>pu'u</i> , you get burials. The majority of <i>pu'u</i> on the island are burial grounds.	Burials	Kumo Pono Associates 1999: Interview with Alexander Kanani'alika Lancaster and Anita Leilani Lancaster, A-249.
Mauna Kea	Ahu a 'Umi may have been one of four <i>heiau</i> in the Mauna Kea area, one of these may have been Pu'u Ke'eke'e. Another may have been covered by the Ka'u lava	Connections between sacred sites	Social Research Pacific, Inc. 2002: Appendix E p. 48

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Source
	flows. And the other two may have been Mauna Halepohaku and Pohakuohanalei.		
Mauna Kea	People would work on the adzes at the quarries because the basalt was less brittle due to the cold.	Construction of tools at place	Kumo Pono Associates 1999: Interview with Theodore Bell, A-130.
Mauna Kea	Ahu a 'Umi was changed by "goat runners" who changed the shape of the <i>heiau</i> into a V in which they would hold the goats. There were openings which they would drive the goats into and then knock them over the head with rocks.	Historic alteration of place	Social Research Pacific, Inc. 2002: Interview with Jean Greenwall, Appendix E p. 41.
Mauna Kea	In early historic times people rarely went up to the summit except on horseback. At Lake Wai'au there was a bottle set on a pile of rocks (possibly a historically constructed type of <i>'ahu</i>) that people would put there names in and the date they visited. This was right near the Humu'ula trail.	Historical tradition associated with place	Kumo Pono Associates 1999: Interview with Theodore Bell, A-127.
Mauna Kea	Mauna Kea windward slopes of the Hamakua District have "been largely unsurveyed archaeologically" [as of this publication-1994]	Need for work in this area	Cordy 1994: 83
Mauna Kea	Hawaiians were said to have been reluctant to guide early European visitors above the forest line.	Possible indication that area considered sacred/off limits. If that is the case, then we can't judge the importance of the region to traditional culture by how often it shows up in visitors' accounts of that culture.	Wentworth 1935
Mauna Kea	Ringling the summit plateau of Mauna Kea are shrines consisting of 1-22 aligned upright stones either of bare rock, along one side of a low platform, or in cairns. These may have been marking the edge "of a spirit zone" or possibly the edge of the normal snow cover extent. In this case they may be associated with deities such as Poli'ahu.	Possible sacred site, possible association with legend	Cordy 1994: 92
Mauna Kea	At Kukuihaele a religious image made of wood was found in a "cliff cave."	Religious significance of place	Buck 1964: 483
Mauna Kea	The priest Paa'o introduced a temple style that was used in Tahiti (the <i>heiau</i>). In all areas except some isolated places, such as the slopes of Mauna Kea; the early temples were destroyed and replaced by <i>heiau</i> .	Sacred site of unusual, early style	Buck 1964: 531
Mauna Kea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The waters at Wai'au were considered sacred and were important in rituals of dedication 	Sacredness of place	Kumo Pono Associates 1999: Interview with Alexander Kanani'alika Lancaster and Anita

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Source
			Leilani Lancaster, A-230.
Mauna Kea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not just anybody could go up to the summit of Mauna Kea in ancient times, just <i>kahu</i> (caretakers). Other people were considered to defile the place 	Sacredness of place	Kumo Pono Associates 1999: Interview with Alexander Kanani'alika Lancaster and Anita Leilani Lancaster, A-233.
Mauna Kea	Between the Pohakuloa and Pu'u La'au trails, on the upper slopes of Mauna Kea there are several walled enclosures with upright stones. Some caves had <i>lau hala</i> baskets with bones inside. Some of the old people put the bones back if they were exposed.	Sites of Mauna Kea	Kumo Pono Associates 1999: Interview with Hannah Kihalani Springer, A-346.
Mauna Kea	At the summit there was once a small navigational <i>heiau</i> , but it is no longer there.	Sites of Mauna Kea	Kumo Pono Associates 1999: Interview with Hannah Kihalani Springer, A-346.
Mauna Kea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The '<i>ohi'a-koa</i> forest zone of the Mauna Kea windward slopes was used for bark gathering, for fish net construction, <i>mamaki</i> for <i>kapa</i> cloth, bird feathers and timber for canoes. In addition, crops such as banana and taro were probably present in lower elevations <i>Ahupua'a</i> borders were very specific in the '<i>ohi'a-koa</i> forest zone of the Mauna Kea windward slopes and resources taken by people living outside of the specific borders could be taken back. 	Traditional land use Traditional land borders	Cordy 1994: 62
Mauna Kea	Trails were also used for bird hunting and the ' <i>ua'u</i> hunters, "the forest men" would come to <i>kalai</i> the trees.	Traditional land use	Social Research Pacific, Inc. 2002: Interview with Hannah Kihalani Springer, Appendix E p. 12
Mauna Kea	Mauna Kea was originally called Pu'u Kukahau'ula but the Hawai'i Loa people. It was changed to Mauna Kea in the 1800's. Kukahau'ula describes the red-glowing sunrise reflecting off the snow.	Traditional place name	Kumo Pono Associates 1999: Interview with Alexander Kanani'alika Lancaster and Anita Leilani Lancaster, A-253.
Mauna Kea	Birds may have been taboo in the 1800's Only certain <i>ali'i</i> could kill birds for their feathers. Otherwise the feathers would be plucked and the birds let go.	Traditional practices (bird catching)	Social Research Pacific, Inc. 2002: Interview with Sonny Keakealani, Appendix E p. 12
Mauna Kea	Dunite and gabbro (apart from the well known adze quarry sites) for use as octopus lure sinkers and hammer stones were quarried on Mauna Kea.	Traditional practices (adze quarrying)	Cordy 1994: 92
Mauna Kea	In a trip to Mauna Kea in 1934, Auntie Coco visited caves in which adze makers stayed. Here, she says that she saw ' <i>opihī</i> (limpet) shells.	Traditional practices (adze quarrying)	Kumo Pono Associates 1999: Interview with Florence La'I-ke-aloha-o-Kamamalu "Coco" Vrendenburg-Hind, A-100.
Mauna Kea	The higher, sub-alpine regions of Ka'ohe were associated mostly with adze quarrying although there were accounts by travelers in the late 1800's who	Traditional practices (adze quarrying); burials	McEldowney 1982 in Cordy 1994: 88

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Source
	identified burials in the upper elevations.		
Mauna Kea	The interior plateau of Mauna Kea and the eastern reaches of Ka'ōhe were primarily used for hunting petrels on a seasonal basis. Nene were also probably hunted here.	Traditional practices (bird catching)	Cordy 1994: 105
Mauna Kea	Around 'Umi's <i>heiau</i> there are openings in the <i>pahoehoe</i> that may have surrounded the outposts used by warriors and served as wind breaks or possibly blinds for hunting birds. These also may have been used as nesting areas for the 'ua'u. In this case the Hawaiians were encouraging the nesting of certain bird species.	Traditional practices (bird catching)	Social Research Pacific, Inc. 2002: Interview with Richard Greenwall and Jean Greenwall, Appendix E p. 35
Mauna Kea	A major trail ran on the seaward side of Mauna Kea in the <i>māmane</i> zone (in the Ka'ōhe <i>ahupua'a</i>). It ran parallel to the sea above the 'ohi'a-koa forest. It connected the Kohala-Waimea and Waipi'o Districts to the Hilo District. This may have been "the trail of Poli'ahu" used by 'Umi and his army in the conquest of the Hilo District.	Trails Association with legend	Cordy 1994: 87
Mauna Kea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mountain trail ('Umi's trail to Waimea) connecting Waimea, Kohala and Hāmākua with Kona, passed through the interior plateau of Mauna Kea. Caves near the Ahu a 'Umi <i>heiau</i> and along this trail were used as shelters. One of these caves contained a shrine and another was used to collect water (the ceiling drips were caught in calabashes). A trail (possibly one which Kamehameha's forces used to attack Ka'u and Hilo in the 1780's) enters the inland plateau area of Mauna Kea near the modern Saddle Road Corridor. A trail connecting Ka'u to the Waimea-Kona trail at Ahu a 'Umi <i>heiau</i> ran just south of Hāmākua this trail was also called 'Umi's Road. People were likely coming to the interior plateau region of Mauna Kea on the main trails then departing into the interior areas from there. Campsites are found in caves and in some cases were used only once and are found scattered through the <i>pahoehoe</i> flows, and were likely seasonal camps for petrel and nene hunting. 	Trails Shelters Shrines	Cordy 1994: 107, 116
Mauna Kea	'Umi Trail ran all the way across to Ka'u then to Na'ohule'elua and then to Waimea and right up to Halela'au.	Trails	Social Research Pacific, Inc. 2002: Interview with Sonny Keakealani, Appendix E p. 7-8

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Source
Mauna Kea	Trails were used by warriors, [they could see the enemies from the interior] then drop down on the adversaries below.	Trails	Social Research Pacific, Inc. 2002: Interview with Hannah Kihalani Springer, Appendix E p. 12
Mauna Kea	‘Umi’s road to Waimea may have been called Na’ohule’elua Trail.	Trails	Social Research Pacific, Inc. 2002: Appendix E p. 12
Mauna Kea	Pu‘u ‘O‘o trail started at the Pu‘u ‘O‘o ranch house then cut up and hit the present day Mauna Kea Forest Road, then passed Keanakolu, down to Kukaiau Ranch, then down to ‘Umikoa	Trails	Kumo Pono Associates 1999: Interview with Toshi Imoto, A-20.
Mauna Kea	Around 10,000 feet elevation there are small ‘ <i>ahu</i> all around the mountain. These may not have been burial sites but rather, trail markers so as not to lose the trail on the <i>pahoehoe</i> (i.e. They were trail markers in open areas).	Trails	Kumo Pono Associates 1999: Interview with Toshi Imoto, A-32, and in interview with Martin Pence, A-195
Mauna Kea	Pu‘u La‘au trail goes up to Lake Wai‘au from Waiki‘i.	Trails	Kumo Pono Associates 1999: Interview with Theodore Bell, A-127.
Mauna Kea	Pu‘u Kole (the red hill) is the boundary of Humu‘ula and Ka ‘ohe. There were burials all along these boundaries and trails. Most of them have been moved.	Trails, burials	Kumo Pono Associates 1999: Interview with Toshi Imoto, A-23.
Pôhakuloa Gulch	In the Pôhakuloa Gulch at the 8,000-10,000 feet level, hawaiiite (adze quarry material) has been washed down from higher elevations. This is considered a lower elevation for quarrying and is located in the <i>mâmane</i> forest. These areas may have been “tree line base camps”—areas of acclimation and gathering of materials for transport to higher elevations.	Traditional land use	McCoy 1986 in Cordy 1994: 98
PTA area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On the lava flats going towards the Pôhakuloa area there are hollows (called <i>lawai‘a manu</i>) used for encouraging nesting of birds. “Blisters” in the lava flows house <i>keiki</i> birds. The eggs and even the adults can be simply pulled out. These are everywhere- all the way from sea level up to the timber line, all over the volcanic areas. There were millions and millions of birds here, including petrels and shearwaters, and at one point flightless birds. 	Traditional practices (bird catching)	Social Research Pacific, Inc. 2002: Interview with Jean Greenwall, Appendix E p. 46 Social Research Pacific, Inc. 2002: Interview with Scott Henderson, Appendix E p. 47
Pu‘u Ho‘olelelupe	Translated place name: The place to fly kites. When it was windy Hawaiians would fly kites here, although it was somewhat superstitious because lots of wind meant that it was dry.	Traditional place name Activities associated with place	Kumo Pono Associates 1999: Interview with Theodore Bell, A-126.
Pu‘ukohola	Pu‘ukohola is a place name meaning the	Traditional place	Social Research Pacific Inc. 2002: Interview with

Place	Knowledge of place	Importance	Source
	back of a whale. Whales often frolic at Spencer Beach, which fronts Pu'ukohola.	name	Mel Kalahiki; p 4
Pu'u O'o	Places good for catching birds. At Pu'u O'o there were many birds, caught for feathers to use in making feather <i>leis</i> for chiefs.	Association with traditional activity (birdcatching)	Nalimu n.d.

APPENDIX K-1

2002 HAZARDOUS WASTE REPORT



Hazardous Waste Report: 2002

Schofield Barracks

<i>Proper Shipping Name:</i>	<i>Date:</i>	<i>FSC</i>	<i>NIIN:</i>	<i>Serial#:</i>	<i>Waste Code:</i>	<i>Total Weight:</i>	<i>Source Code:</i>	<i>Form Code:</i>	<i>Clin Cost:</i>	<i>Total Cost:</i>
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WASTE PAINT

2031	9999	00WASPAIN	X068			96	A58	B209	\$0.48	\$46.08
					D001					

Calcium Hypochlorite, Hydrated

2081	6850	002706225	X113			3	G11	W319	\$1.67	\$5.01
					D001					

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES, SOLID, N.O.S. (CONTAINS BARIUM, CADMIUM)

2240	6135	009268322	X249			8	G11	W309	\$4.00	\$32.00
					D005					
					D007					

Proper Shipping

Name:	Date:	FSC	NIIN:	Serial#:	Waste Code:	Total Weight:	Source Code:	Form Code:	Clin Cost:	Total Cost:
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ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES, SOLID, N.O.S. (CONTAINS BARIUM, CHROMIUM)

2205	6135	009268322	X231		422	G11	W309		\$4.00	\$1,688.00
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D005

D007

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES, SOLID, N.O.S. (CONTAINS BARIUM, LEAD)

2175	5855	00INTTUBE	X185		233	G11	W409		\$0.78	\$181.74
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D005

D008

HAZARDOUS WASTE LIQUID N.O.S. (CONTAINS LEAD)

2226	8010	00WASPAIN	X247		519	G11	W209		\$0.90	\$467.10
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D008

HAZARDOUS WASTE SOLID N.O.S. (BARIUM CHROMATE, LITHIUM CHROMATE)

2036	6135	009268322	X085		1704	G11	W309		\$0.65	\$1,107.60
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D005

D007

Proper Shipping

Name:	Date:	FSC	NIIN:	Serial#:	Waste Code:	Total Weight:	Source Code:	Form Code:	Clin Cost:	Total Cost:
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HAZARDOUS WASTE SOLID, N.O.S. (CHROMIUM, SILVER)

2112	4240	011192314	X128			49	G11	W310	\$0.78	\$38.22
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D007

D011

HAZARDOUS WASTE, SOLID, N.O.S. (CONTAINS CHROMIUM & SILVER)

2190	4240	011192315	X214			17	G11	W310	\$2.00	\$34.00
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D007

D011

MP, RQ, WASTE BATTERIES, DRY CONTAINING POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE, SOLID

2154	6135	004503528	X159			383	G11	W309	\$3.75	\$1,436.25
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D009

RQ BATTERIES, DRY, CONTAINING POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE SOLID

2036	6135	00WASBATT	X086			47	G11	W309	\$0.65	\$30.55
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D002

D009

Proper Shipping

Name:	Date:	FSC	NIIN:	Serial#:	Waste Code:	Total Weight:	Source Code:	Form Code:	Clin Cost:	Total Cost:
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RQ CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE MIXTURES, DRY

2108	6850	002976653	X127			10440	G11	W319	\$1.67	\$17,434.80
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D001

RQ HAZARDOUS WASTE LIQUID NOS, (LEAD, CHROMIUM)

2084	9999	00WASWATE	X115			498	G11	W113	\$0.90	\$448.20
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D007

D008

RQ HAZARDOUS WASTE SOLID, N.O.S. (CADMIUM) MARINE POLLUTANT

2077	9999	00WASDEBR	X106			215	G13	W002	\$0.78	\$167.70
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D006

2031	9150	00WASRESI	X079			444	G02	W604	\$0.55	\$244.20
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D006

RQ WASTE ASBESTOS

2156	2530	00WASASBE	X163			350	G15	W319	\$0.32	\$112.00
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D005

Proper Shipping

Name:	Date:	FSC	NIIN:	Serial#:	Waste Code:	Total Weight:	Source Code:	Form Code:	Clin Cost:	Total Cost:
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RQ WASTE MERCURY

2171	9999	00WASBULB	X183			334	G19	W320	\$1.35	\$450.90
					D008					
					D009					

RQ WASTE PAINT

2212	8010	00WASPAIN	X243			487	G11	W209	\$0.65	\$316.55
					D001					
2133	8010	00WASPAIN	X132			39	G11	W209	\$0.65	\$25.35
					D001					
					D008					
2130	8010	00WASPAIN	X134			483	G11	W209	\$0.65	\$313.95
					D001					
					D035					
2018	8010	00WASPAIN	X081			222	G11	W209	\$0.65	\$144.30
					D001					
					D035					

Proper Shipping

Name:	Date:	FSC	NIIN:	Serial#:	Waste Code:	Total Weight:	Source Code:	Form Code:	Clin Cost:	Total Cost:
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RQ, HAZARDOUS WASTE SOLID, N.O.S. (2,4-DINITROTOLUENE)

2304	9999	00WASASH	X005			111	A74	B303	\$0.55	\$61.05
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D030

RQ, HAZARDOUS WASTE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (CONTAINS LEAD)

2334	9999	00WASPAIN	X051			224	A57	B209	\$0.55	\$123.20
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D008

RQ, HAZARDOUS WASTE, SOLID, N.O.S. (CADMIUM)

2304	9999	00WASGRIT	X026			303	A21	B319	\$0.55	\$166.65
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D006

RQ, WASTE MERCURY

2143	9999	00WASBULB	X147			258	G19	W320	\$1.35	\$348.30
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D008

D009

RQ, WASTE BATTERIES, DRY CONTAINING POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE SOLID, MP (MERCURY)

2190	6135	010946536	X218			4	G11	W309	\$3.75	\$15.00
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D002

D009

Proper Shipping

Name:	Date:	FSC	NIIN:	Serial#:	Waste Code:	Total Weight:	Source Code:	Form Code:	Clin Cost:	Total Cost:
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RQ, WASTE BATTERIES, WET, NON-SPILLABLE, MP

2205	6140	00WASBATT	X226		467	G11	W309	\$1.15	\$537.05
					D002				
					D006				

2190	6140	010429942	X219		2	G11	W309	\$1.15	\$2.30
					D002				
					D006				

RQ, WASTE PAINT

2334	9999	00WASPAIN	X052		222	A57	B209	\$0.48	\$106.56
					D001				

UNIVERSAL WASTE

2304	9999	00WASBULB	X032		344	A59	B310	\$0.85	\$292.40
					D008				
					D009				

Proper Shipping

Name:	Date:	FSC	NIIN:	Serial#:	Waste Code:	Total Weight:	Source Code:	Form Code:	Clin Cost:	Total Cost:
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UNIVERSAL WASTE BATTERIES (POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE/CADMIUM)

2031	6140	002148255	X077			362	G16	W309	\$0.90	\$325.80
					D002					
					D006					

WASTE ACETONE

2291	8030	009002373	X276			1	G11	W209	\$2.00	\$2.00
					D001					
					U002					

WASTE ADHESIVE

2291	8030	010777674	X277			1	G11	W210	\$1.35	\$1.35
					D001					
2190	8040	00WASADHE	X215			43	G11	W210	\$1.35	\$58.05
					D001					
					D035					
2188	8030	004334145	X208			7	G11	W210	\$1.35	\$9.45
					D001					

Proper Shipping

Name:	Date:	FSC	NIIN:	Serial#:	Waste Code:	Total Weight:	Source Code:	Form Code:	Clin Cost:	Total Cost:
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WASTE AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE

2291	6850	001450255	X283		22	G11	W219	\$2.05	\$45.10
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D001

2276	6840	010672137	X263		12	G11	W219	\$2.05	\$24.60
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D001

WASTE ALCOHOL, N.O.S. (CONTAINS METHANOL)

2334	6810	002010907	X060		172	A58	B203	\$0.85	\$146.20
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D001

U154

WASTE BATTERIES DRY CONTAINING POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE SOLID

2290	6135	004503528	X270		86	G11	W309	\$0.88	\$75.68
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D009

2121	6135	004503528	X139		94	G11	W309	\$3.75	\$352.50
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D009

Proper Shipping

Name:	Date:	FSC	NIIN:	Serial#:	Waste Code:	Total Weight:	Source Code:	Form Code:	Clin Cost:	Total Cost:
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WASTE BATTERIES, DRY, CONTAINING POTASium HYDROXIDE SOLID (UNIVERSAL WASTE)

2365	6135	004503528	X067		2068	A55	B309	\$0.65	\$1,344.20
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D009

WASTE BATTERIES, DRY, CONTAINING POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE (ALSO CONTAINS MERCURY)

2334	6135	008380706	X049		10	A55	B309	\$3.25	\$32.50
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D002

D009

WASTE BATTERIES, DRY, CONTAINING POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE SOLID

2334	6135	008013493	X062		1	A57	B309	\$3.25	\$3.25
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D002

D009

WASTE BATTERIES, WET, NON SPILLABLE

2240	6140	010633918	X250		35	G11	W309	\$1.15	\$40.25
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D002

D006

2161	6140	010633918	X167		31	G11	W309	\$1.15	\$35.65
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D006

Proper Shipping

Name:	Date:	FSC	NIIN:	Serial#:	Waste Code:	Total Weight:	Source Code:	Form Code:	Clin Cost:	Total Cost:
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WASTE BATTERIES, WET, NON-SPILLABLE

2168	6140	00WASBATT	X175			179	G11	W309	\$1.15	\$205.85
					D002					
					D006					

WASTE CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE MIXTURE, DRY

2188	6850	002706225	X212			50	G11	W319	\$1.67	\$83.50
					D001					
					D003					

WASTE COMPRESSED GAS, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (DIETHYL ETHER)

2291	2910	006469727	X275			135	G11	W219	\$2.05	\$276.75
					D001					

WASTE COMPRESSED GASES, FLAMMABLE N.O.S. (1,1,2 TRICHLORO-1,2,2-TRIFLUOROETHANE)

2190	8030	010411596	X217			3	G11	W211	\$2.05	\$6.15
					D001					
					D005					

Proper Shipping

Name:	Date:	FSC	NIIN:	Serial#:	Waste Code:	Total Weight:	Source Code:	Form Code:	Clin Cost:	Total Cost:
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WASTE CORROSIVE LIQUIDS, N.O.S. (CATFLOC 1020 POLYELECTROLYTE)

2179	6850	013697897	X199			600	G11	W119	\$0.72	\$432.00
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D002

WASTE ETHANOLAMINE

2334	6850	009652332	X061			49	A58	B110	\$0.65	\$31.85
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D002

WASTE FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S. (CONTAINS PETROLEUM NAPHTHA)

2179	8030	00N015986	X197			80	G11	W211	\$0.65	\$52.00
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D001

WASTE FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S. (ETHYL S (-) HYDROXYPROPIONATE

2291	7930	013670996	X282			184	G11	W219	\$1.35	\$248.40
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D001

Proper Shipping

Name:	Date:	FSC	NIIN:	Serial#:	Waste Code:	Total Weight:	Source Code:	Form Code:	Clin Cost:	Total Cost:
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WASTE LITHIUM BATTERIES

2290	6135	00WASBATT	X271			9	G11	W309	\$1.67	\$15.03
					D001					
					D003					
2276	6135	010363495	X264			21	G11	W309	\$2.00	\$42.00
					D001					
					D003					
2240	6135	00WASBATT	X251			32	G11	W309	\$1.67	\$53.44
					D001					
					D003					
2206	6135	00WASBATT	X234			76	G11	W309	\$1.67	\$126.92
					D001					
					D003					
2205	6135	00WASBATT	X227			9	G11	W309	\$2.00	\$18.00
					D001					
					D003					

Proper Shipping

Name:	Date:	FSC	NIIN:	Serial#:	Waste Code:	Total Weight:	Source Code:	Form Code:	Clin Cost:	Total Cost:
	2190	6135	00WASBATT	X216		204	G11	W309	\$1.67	\$340.68
					D001					
					D003					
	2179	6135	00WASBATT	X200		60	G11	W309	\$2.00	\$120.00
					D001					
					D003					
	2176	6135	00WASBATT	X193		31	G11	W309	\$2.00	\$62.00
					D001					
					D003					
	2175	6665	997609741	X188		57	G11	W309	\$1.67	\$95.19
					D001					
					D003					
	2171	6135	00WASBATT	X184		186	G11	W309	\$1.67	\$310.62
					D001					
					D003					
	2168	6135	00WASBATT	X176		44	G11	W309	\$2.00	\$88.00
					D001					

Proper Shipping

Name:	Date:	FSC	NIIN:	Serial#:	Waste Code:	Total Weight:	Source Code:	Form Code:	Clin Cost:	Total Cost:
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D003

2161	6135	00WASBATT	X166			880	G11	W309	\$1.67	\$1,469.60
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D001

D003

2151	6135	00WASBATT	X158			324	G11	W309	\$2.00	\$648.00
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D001

D003

2151	6135	010363495	X156			398	G11	W309	\$2.00	\$796.00
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D001

D003

2151	6135	010363495	X157			628	G11	W309	\$1.67	\$1,048.76
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D001

D003

2052	6135	00WASBATT	X097			169	G16	W309	\$1.00	\$169.00
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D001

D003

2031	6135	010363495	X076			41	G16	W309	\$1.00	\$41.00
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Proper Shipping

Name: Date: FSC NIIN: Serial#: Waste Code: Total Weight: Source Code: Form Code: Clin Cost: Total Cost:

D001

D003

WASTE LITHIUM BATTERIES (UNIVERSAL WASTE)

2151 6135 00WASBATT X155 376 G11 W309 \$5.00 \$1,880.00

D001

D003

Proper Shipping

Name:	Date:	FSC	NIIN:	Serial#:	Waste Code:	Total Weight:	Source Code:	Form Code:	Clin Cost:	Total Cost:
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WASTE LITHIUM BATTERY

2334	6135	00WASBATT	X050			29	A55	B309	\$1.00	\$29.00
					D001					
					D003					
2334	6135	00WASBATT	X063			277	A55	B309	\$1.00	\$277.00
					D001					
					D003					
2304	6135	010363495	X046			53	A55	B309	\$1.00	\$53.00
					D001					
					D003					
2143	6135	010363495	X148			41	G11	W309	\$5.00	\$205.00
					D001					
					D003					
2045	6135	00WASBATT	X095			625	G16	W309	\$1.00	\$625.00
					D001					
					D003					
2036	6135	00WASBATT	X084			155	G16	W309	\$1.00	\$155.00

Proper Shipping

Name: Date: FSC NIIN: Serial#: Waste Code: Total Weight: Source Code: Form Code: Clin Cost: Total Cost:

D001

D003

WASTE MERCURY

2269 6685 002422183 X259 1 G31 W117 \$4.00 \$4.00

D009

Proper Shipping

Name:	Date:	FSC	NIIN:	Serial#:	Waste Code:	Total Weight:	Source Code:	Form Code:	Clin Cost:	Total Cost:
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WASTE PAINT

2334	9999	00WASPAIN	X053			23	A57	B209	\$0.48	\$11.04
					D001					
					D035					
2304	8010	00WASPAIN	X203			35	A58	B211	\$0.48	\$16.80
					D001					
					D035					
2291	8010	013275405	X278			23	G11	W209	\$1.35	\$31.05
					D001					
2218	8010	00WASPAIN	X244			25	G11	W209	\$0.65	\$16.25
					D001					
					D007					
2170	8030	013504984	X178			281	G11	W209	\$0.65	\$182.65
					D001					
2081	8010	00WASPAIN	X111			133	G11	W209	\$0.65	\$86.45
					D001					

Proper Shipping

Name:	Date:	FSC	NIIN:	Serial#:	Waste Code:	Total Weight:	Source Code:	Form Code:	Clin Cost:	Total Cost:
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	2071	8010	00WASPAIN	X104		46	G11	W209	\$0.65	\$29.90
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D001

D035

	2031	9999	00WASPAIN	X069		86	A58	B209	\$0.45	\$38.70
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D001

WASTE PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

	2197	8010	00WASPAIN	X201		456	G11	W209	\$0.65	\$296.40
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D001

	2176	8010	00WASPAIN	X190		17	G11	W209	\$0.65	\$11.05
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D001

D007

	2031	9999	00WASPAIN	X071		41	A58	B209	\$0.48	\$19.68
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D001

WASTE PAINT RELATED MATERIALS (MINERAL SPIRITS)

	2304	9101	002422089	X015		10	A58	B211	\$0.85	\$8.50
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D001

Proper Shipping

Name:	Date:	FSC	NIIN:	Serial#:	Waste Code:	Total Weight:	Source Code:	Form Code:	Clin Cost:	Total Cost:
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WASTE PETROLEUM DISTILLATED, N.O.S. (NAPHTHA)

2291	6810	002388119	X284			15	G11	W211	\$1.35	\$20.25
					D001					

2190	6850	012994522	X213			25	G11	W211	\$0.65	\$16.25
					D001					

WASTE PROPANE

2291	6830	005853041	X279			92	G11	W219	\$2.05	\$188.60
					D001					

WASTE, ACETONE

2304	6850	00WASACET	X012			5	A58	B211	\$0.85	\$4.25
					U002					

WASTE, AEROSOLS, NON-FLAMMABLE (ETHANE, 1,1,1-TRICHLORO-)

2304	6810	00AEROSOL	X029			9	A58	B219	\$10.00	\$90.00
					U226					

Proper Shipping

Name:	Date:	FSC	NIIN:	Serial#:	Waste Code:	Total Weight:	Source Code:	Form Code:	Clin Cost:	Total Cost:
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WASTE, ALCOHOL, FLAMMABLE, TOXIC, N.O.S. (METHANOL)

2304	6810	002756010	X027			141	A58	B203	\$0.48	\$67.68
					D001					
					U154					

WASTE, ALCOHOL, N.O.S. (ETHANOL, METHANOL)

2304	6810	002010906	X028			45	A58	B203	\$0.85	\$38.25
					D001					

WASTE, CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (TANNIC & OXALIC ACIDS)

2304	6850	014336442	X016			26	A58	B105	\$0.65	\$16.90
					D002					

WASTE, CORROSIVE SOLID, ACIDIC, ORGAINC, N.O.S. (OXALIC ACID)

2304	6850	005987328	X018			104	A58	B319	\$0.65	\$67.60
					D002					

WASTE, TOXIC, LIQUIDS, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (DICHLOROMETHANE & PHENOL)

2304	8010	009261488	X004			75	A57	B211	\$0.65	\$48.75
					D007					
					U080					

Proper Shipping

Name: Date: FSC NIIN: Serial#: Waste Code: Total Weight: Source Code: Form Code: Clin Cost: Total Cost:

Total Weight: **29592**

Total Weight (tons): **14.796**

Total Cost: **\$40,189.33**

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Hazardous Waste Report: 2002

Wheeler Army Airfield

<i>Proper Shipping Name:</i>	<i>Date:</i>	<i>FSC</i>	<i>NIIN:</i>	<i>Serial#:</i>	<i>Waste Code:</i>	<i>Total Weight:</i>	<i>Source Code:</i>	<i>Form Code:</i>	<i>Clin Cost:</i>	<i>Total Cost:</i>
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BATTERIES, WET, FILLED WITH ALKALAI

2126	6140	010898134	W026			25	G11	W309	\$1.67	\$41.75
					D002					

HAZARDOUS WASTE SOLID NOS (C2 CANNISTERS)

2143	4240	00WASC2CA	W031			206	G11	W310	\$0.78	\$160.68
					D007					
					D011					

HAZARDOUS WASTE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (CONTAINS MEK, CHROMIUM)

2156	8030	000087200	W042			4	G11	W210	\$0.75	\$3.00
					D007					
					D035					

Proper Shipping

Name:	Date:	FSC	NIIN:	Serial#:	Waste Code:	Total Weight:	Source Code:	Form Code:	Clin Cost:	Total Cost:
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NON RCRA, NOT REGULATED BY DOT

2072	9999	00WASSLUD	W022		38	G11	W206	\$0.36	\$13.68
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RQ HAZARDOUS WASTE SOLID N.O.S. (CADMIUM, LEAD)

2107	9999	00WASPOTS	W024		230	G19	W316	\$2.00	\$460.00
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D006

D008

RQ HAZARDOUS WASTE SOLID NOS (LEAD)

2072	9999	00WASSOIL	W023		250	G11	W301	\$0.78	\$195.00
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D008

WASTE ADHESIVE

2156	8040	002738717	W038		2	G11	W210	\$1.35	\$2.70
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D001

Proper Shipping

Name:	Date:	FSC	NIIN:	Serial#:	Waste Code:	Total Weight:	Source Code:	Form Code:	Clin Cost:	Total Cost:
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WASTE ADHESIVES

2156	8030	013647359	W048		3	G11	W210	\$1.35	\$4.05
						D001			
						D035			

2154	8040	013028816	W035		57	G11	W210	\$1.35	\$76.95
						D001			

WASTE AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE NOS (HYSOL)

2156	8040	013477597	W045		5	G11	W210	\$1.25	\$6.25
						D002			

WASTE AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, NOS (AS921600, HYSOL)

2156	1560	012723060	W044		13	G11	W210	\$1.25	\$16.25
						D002			

WASTE AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, NOS (HYSOL 934)

2156	8040	009957017	W047		8	G11	W210	\$1.25	\$10.00
						D002			

Proper Shipping

Name:	Date:	FSC	NIIN:	Serial#:	Waste Code:	Total Weight:	Source Code:	Form Code:	Clin Cost:	Total Cost:
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WASTE BATTERIES, DRY CONTAING POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE SOLID

2156	6135	004503528	W036			126	G11	W309	\$3.75	\$472.50
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D009

WASTE BATTERIES, WET, NOT-SPILLABLE

2170	6140	00WASBATT	W053			103	G11	W309	\$2.00	\$206.00
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D002

D006

WASTE BATTERIES, DRY, CONTAINING POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE

2304	9135	000738939	W004			4	A55	B309	\$3.25	\$13.00
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D002

D009

WASTE CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE, HYDRATED

2156	6810	002550471	W039			2	G11	W319	\$2.00	\$4.00
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D001

D003

Proper Shipping

Name:	Date:	FSC	NIIN:	Serial#:	Waste Code:	Total Weight:	Source Code:	Form Code:	Clin Cost:	Total Cost:
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WASTE CORROSIVE, LIQUIDS, NOS (ADHESIVE)

2156	8040	011633481	W046		2	G11	W210	\$1.25	\$2.50
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D002

WASTE FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS NOS (METHYL ETHYL KETONE, PETROLEUM DISTALLATES

2072	9999	00WASFUEL	W020		117	G11	W206	\$0.65	\$76.05
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WASTE LITHIUM BATTERIES

2156	6665	997609742	W037		11	G11	W309	\$5.00	\$55.00
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D001

D003

WASTE PENTACHLOROPHENOL, MP

2170	6850	00WASFUNG	W051		73	G11	W219	\$0.90	\$65.70
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D037

Proper Shipping

Name:	Date:	FSC	NIIN:	Serial#:	Waste Code:	Total Weight:	Source Code:	Form Code:	Clin Cost:	Total Cost:
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WASTE PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. (1, 2, 4 TRIMETHYL BENZENEN)

2365	6850	002745421	W013		24	A58	B211	\$0.48	\$11.52
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D001

WASTE POTASSIUM CHLORATE

2156	6810	002411150	W050		1	G11	W319	\$1.25	\$1.25
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D001

WASTE, LITHIUM BATTERIES

2304	6135	00WASBATT	W005		756	A55	B309	\$1.00	\$756.00
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D001

D003

Total Weight: 2060

Total Weight (tons): 1.03

Total Cost: \$2,653.83

APPENDIX K-2

IRP SITES

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS

In order to prioritize the investigation and remediation activities at Schofield Barracks, the installation restoration program was developed around four Operable Units (OUs). OU 1 consists of suspected sources of TCE contamination (Figure K-1); OU 2 analyzes the contaminated groundwater system underlying the sub-installation (Figure K-2); OU 3 consists of all other hazardous waste sites identified on the sub-installation (including POLs, as previously stated) (Figure K-3 and K-4); OU 4 consists of the former Schofield Barracks Sanitary Landfill (Figure K-5).

OU 1

The US army has monitored and surveyed eleven locations within OU 1 to determine the source of the TCE contamination. The eleven sites of contamination all have been identified with use or storage of TCE or other solvents at Army Properties through the 1990 study conducted by USATHAMA and include the following:

- Firing range burning areas;
- Area R waste storage area (POL area);
- East Range disposal site;
- Former laundry site;
- Maintenance area (Building T-1029);
- Distribution Warehouse (T-1052);
- Autocraft shop;
- Maintenance area;
- Aircraft fuselage area;
- Aircraft storage bunkers; and
- Engine rebuild area.

The investigation concluded that none of the OU 1 sites were sources of the TCE contamination and did not provide conclusive evidence of the actual source of the contamination. The army is performing long-term monitoring at the eleven OU 1 sites until 2028 (USARHAW 2002e, 18).

OU 2

The OU 2 analysis addressed the impact of Schofield Barracks operations on the groundwater. As previously stated, investigation of groundwater contamination of Schofield Barracks was initiated in 1985 when the levels of TCE above the Safe Drinking Water Act maximum contaminant level of 5 ppb was first detected. Air strippers were installed in September 1996 at the water supply wells on base to remove TCE. Based on the IRP investigations, the TCE plume lies to the east and south of the Schofield Barracks water supply wells.

Figure K-1
Location Map of Sites in Operable Unit 1

Figure K-2
Regional Monitoring Well Network – Operable Unit 2

Figure K-3
Site Locations – Main Post

Figure K-4

Site Locations – East Range

Figure K-5

Location Map of Operable Unit 4 – Former Landfill

Under the IRP program, OU 2 involved a well survey of 39 wells within a six-mile radius of the Schofield Barracks water supply wells. The sampling results indicated that TCE is found only in the Schofield supply wells and wells at Kunia on the west side of WAAF. A phase II RI field investigation work plan was submitted to regulatory agencies and was completed in May 1996. A proposed plan to continue treatment at the Schofield Barracks water plant, to monitor wells in the area for any migration of the TCE plume, and to install wellhead treatment at any municipal well that is affected was distributed to the public in May 1996. The resulting Record of Decision was signed by the Army, the Hawai'i Department of Health, and the EPA in September 1996, November 1996, and February 1997, respectively (USARHAW 2002e, 20).

OU 3

Possible sources of soil, surface water, or groundwater contamination not covered by OUs 1 or 4 have been grouped into OU 3, which included motor pools, repair shops, residential areas, golf courses, an automobile service station, and undeveloped parcels. The sites were chosen because of recent or current use and storage of hazardous materials, records of past industrial use, indications of dumping noted in historical aerial photographs, or a combination of the three (USARHAW 2000a, 4-7).

Initial investigations of the OU 3 sites found that several areas contained organic compounds and metals above background levels. Although constituents were identified above background levels, the risk assessment concluded that there was no significant current or potential threat to human health or the environment. As a result of the findings, the Army, Hawai'i DOH, and the EPA distributed a no action plan to the public, and the no action record of decision was signed by November 1996 (USARHAW 2002e, 23 and 24).

OU 4

OU 4 consists of the former Schofield Barracks sanitary landfill, which was operated from 1967 to 1981 and was sited in an area used as an open burn dump site from 1942 until 1967. The site was converted to a sanitary landfill in response to provisions of the CAA. The former landfill was used to dispose of a wide variety of solid wastes from various military installations, primarily consisting of domestic refuse from surrounding base housing; however, wastes were also disposed of from various industrial operations, such as vehicle and equipment maintenance and construction. TAMC reportedly contributed medical waste including pathogenic, infectious, and pharmaceutical waste. Other materials reportedly disposed in the former landfill were organic solvents, sewage sludge, asbestos, pesticide containers, unusable paints, as well as munitions, acids, and solvents. Although the former landfill was not a permitted hazardous waste disposal facility, no provisions were made to exclude hazardous waste. The landfill was closed in 1983 due to concern by the HDOH and City and County of Honolulu Board of Water Supply that the landfill operations would affect the quality of the Schofield Barracks water supply (EDR 2002a). The initial Phase I contamination surveys were performed starting in March 1993. The investigation was designed around EPA guidance and found that the landfill was a source of groundwater contamination, but not a source of TCE contamination (USARHAW 2000a, 7).

The OU 4 feasibility report, finalized in December 1995, recommended an initial maintenance effort consisting of regrading the landfill cap to its original design, installing gas monitoring wells around the landfill perimeter, installing a passive landfill gas venting system, performing cap revegetation, and performing long-term maintenance of the area. Remediation and construction of the new landfill cap was completed in January 1998. On July 21, 1998, the Army, in conjunction with EPA and DOH, conducted a final inspection and determined that the remedial action had been successfully executed (USARHAW 2000a, 7-9).

All four records of decision for the Schofield Barracks National Priorities List site were signed and approved by the Army and EPA Region IX in 1997. Final closeout reports and construction complete reports for all remedial activities were submitted to and approved by EPA in 1998. Schofield Barracks was removed from the National Priorities List in August 2000 (US Army 2002e, 7 and 8).

WHEELER ARMY AIRFIELD

IRP Sites

Initial Phase I environmental investigations at Wheeler Army Airfield were conducted in 1983 by the Air Force. Preliminary investigations identified eight sites for further evaluation. These sites consisted of a potential former landfill, two dump sites, a fire fighting training area, an abandoned oxidation pond, two aircraft parking/wash areas, and the sanitary sewer system (Figure K-6). A federal Phase 2 Facilities Review of the installation was conducted for the EPA in 1991. Phase two investigations resulted in no further response action planned (NFRAP) decision documents covering four of the eight original sites of concern: The two aircraft parking areas, the sanitary system, and the abandoned oxidation ponds (USARHAW 2002c, 7).

The other four sites were subject to a remedial investigation (RI). The preliminary findings for the RI recommended NFRAP decisions for the former landfill site and the fire fighting training area. The Landfill site was closed in 1997 (although the site closure was based on not finding anything to corroborate the existence of the landfill at the site). In November 1997, the HDOH and the US Air Force both signed the final NFRAP documents for the landfill and fire fighting training area sites (USARHAW 2002c, 7).

The final two sites of concern (Kunia Gate Dump and Gulch Runway Dump) were recommended for remedial action. A non-time critical removal action was performed in 1996 at the Kunia Gate Dump and included debris removal, surface grading, and placement of a cap. The Kunia Dump was subsequently closed, and both HDOH and the US Air Force signed a NFRAP document for the site (USARHAW 2002c, 7).

A non-time critical removal action was also conducted at the Gulch Runway Dump in 1996. Excavation and remediation were performed, per cleanup guidelines established by the State of Hawai'i. A draft NFRAP of the site was released on January 5, 2001. The final NFRAP is pending HDOH review (USARHAW 2002c, 7).

Figure K-6

1991 Wheeler Army Airfield Installation Action Plan Installation Restoration Program Sites

Areas of Concern

The initial 1983 records survey performed by the Air Force was not performed in accordance with current regulatory requirements. In response to this, a preliminary assessment/site investigation was initiated in September 1994. Four IRP sites (Figure K-7) and seven areas of concern were investigated during the preliminary assessment. The four IRP sites (originally investigated in the 1983 assessment) were again recommended for NFRAP decisions, and final NFRAP documents were signed by the HDOH and US Air Force in May 2000 (USARHAW 2002c, 7 and 8).

The seven areas of concern identified in the preliminary assessment included a former aircraft revetment area, a vehicle wash rack, a hydraulic lift sump, a UST, an AST, a former POL transfer station drum storage area, and a drum disposal area (Figure K-8). All seven areas of concern contained contaminant concentration levels below action levels (USARHAW 2002c, 8).

UST and AST Sites/Additional Potential IRP Sites

In addition to the aforementioned sites of investigation, the US Army has identified numerous potential sites, including former UST/AST sites and associated pipelines (Figure K-9) and additional potential IRP sites as sources of contamination. The final potential IRP sites include a former firing range, an AST, and an earthen sump at a former gas station (Figure K-10) (USARHAW 2002c, 8).

Appendix K-3 provides a summary of site descriptions, current status of investigation, and future responses for all the aforementioned Wheeler Army Air Force IAP sites.

PTA

PTA was inspected in 1997 as a potential hazardous waste site and was entered into the CERCLA System in July 1992, under the USEPA Identification number HI3214522234. PRC evaluated two landfills, a former pesticide storage area, and a former fire training area as potential hazardous waste sources (Figure K-11).

The results of the analysis were compared with USEPA Region IX PRGs. The laboratory results for VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs, pesticides, and metals were compared to the PRGs for residential soil, with the residential soil PRG being the more conservative measure. The concentrations were found to be less than USEPA PRGs. Metal concentrations at the four source areas, with the exception of arsenic, were all below the PRGs. Arsenic levels exceeded the PRGs but were below the maximum background concentration, indicating that relatively high arsenic concentrations occur naturally and are not elevated due to past facility operations. Contaminant concentrations that exceed PRGs do not necessarily indicate an unacceptable health risk, although exceedences may warrant further evaluation through risk assessment.

The site investigation analytical results also indicated that the subsurface soils were contaminated with low concentrations of petroleum-based substances. Although the

Figure K-7

1991 Wheeler Army Airfield Installation Action Plan Potential Installation Restoration Program Sites

Figure K-8

1991 Wheeler Army Airfield Installation Action Plan Area of Concern Sites

Figure K-9

1991 WAAF Installation Action Plan Former UST Installation Restoration Program Sites

Figure K-10
1991 WAAF Installation Action Plan Other Potential IRP Sites

Figure K-11
Potential Contaminant Sources at PTA

1 impact of site contamination on groundwater was not investigated, contaminant migration
2 from source areas to the basal aquifer was unlikely, based on the estimated depth to
3 groundwater at the site, the relatively small area of contaminated soil, and the low levels of
4 detected contaminants. The analysis found that at the time of the analysis, if left undisturbed,
5 the four source areas did not warrant further investigation or remediation. The site
6 investigation data for soils in these areas indicate the presence of some contaminants of
7 concern, but at concentrations that if left in place would pose minimal, if any, threat to
8 receptors (PRC 1997, 102-103).

9 There are no IRP sites located at KTA or DMR.

10

APPENDIX K-3

**WHEELER ARMY AIRFIELD INSTALLATION
ACTION PLAN SITE LISTING**



Wheeler Army Airfield Installation Action Plan Site Listing

IAP Number	Site Name	Description	COCs	Phases Complete	Future Response
LF01	Landfill 1	Landfill/Dump Site	VOCs halogenated organic compounds petroleum hydrocarbons oil and grease	PA/SI RI Risk Assessment	NFRAP DOH signed
DP02	Gulch Runway Dump	Landfill/Dump Site	VOCs halogenated organic compounds petroleum hydrocarbons oil and grease organochlorine pesticides metals PCBs	PA/SI RI Risk Assessment EE/CA Non-time Critical Removal Action	NFRAP DOH signed.
DP03	Kunia Gate Dump	Landfill/Dump Site	VOCs halogenated organic compounds petroleum hydrocarbons oil and grease herbicides chlorinated pesticides metals PCBs	PA/SI RI Risk Assessment EE/CA Non-time Critical Removal Action	NFRAP DOH signed <i>Recommend periodic monitoring of landfill cover to ensure integrity.</i>
FT04	Fire Training Area	Fire Training Area	VOCs halogenated organic compounds PAHs petroleum hydrocarbons oil and grease metals PCBs	PA/SI RI Human Health Risk Assessment Ecological Risk Assessment	NFRAP DOH signed



Wheeler Army Airfield Installation Action Plan Site Listing

IAP Number	Site Name	Description	COCs	Phases Complete	Future Response
SD05	Aircraft Parking / Wash Rack Area	Maintenance Areas/ Wash Areas	VOCs petroleum hydrocarbons oil and grease	PA/SI RI Risk Determination	NFRAP DOH signed
SD06	Aircraft Parking Area	Maintenance Areas/ Wash Areas	VOCs SVOCs petroleum hydrocarbons oil and grease	PA/SI RI Risk Determination	NFRAP DOH signed
WP07	Sanitary Sewer System along Santos Dumont Avenue	Sewer System	VOCs petroleum hydrocarbons oil and grease	PA/SI RI Risk Determination	NFRAP DOH signed
WP08	Abandoned Oxidation Ponds	Oxidation Pond	None identified	PA/SI	NFRAP DOH signed
AOC EA01	Former Aircraft Revetment	Maintenance Areas/ Wash Areas	VOCs SVOCs PAHs petroleum hydrocarbons metals	PA/SI	NFRAP
AOC EA02	Vehicle Wash Rack	Maintenance Areas/ Wash Areas	VOCs SVOCs petroleum hydrocarbons metals	PA/SI	NFRAP
AOC EA03	Hydraulic Lift Sump	Maintenance Areas/ Wash Areas	VOCs SVOCs petroleum hydrocarbons PCBs metals	PA/SI	No evidence of release into environment. Not eligible for IRP..
AOC EA04	Two Underground Storage Tanks	UST	VOCs PAHs petroleum hydrocarbons metals	PA/SI RA	NFRAP (See Tank Sites 235-1 and 235-2)



Wheeler Army Airfield Installation Action Plan Site Listing

IAP Number	Site Name	Description	COCs	Phases Complete	Future Response
AOC EA05	Adjacent to POL Transfer Station	POL Storage Area	VOCs SVOCs petroleum hydrocarbons oil and grease metals	PA/SI	NFRAP
AOC EA06	Drum Disposal Area	Landfill/Dump Site	VOCs SVOCs PAHs PCBs metals	PA/SI	NFRAP concentrations of the COCs were below action levels.
AOC EA07	Active Aboveground Tank	AST	VOCs PAHs petroleum hydrocarbons	PA/SI	AST has been replaced and site is no longer a concern.
Site 10	Gulch Runway Landfill Number 3	Landfill/Dump Site	VOCs SVOCs PAHs petroleum hydrocarbons metals	PA/SI	NFRAP. No further remedial action recommended under IRP.



Wheeler Army Airfield Installation Action Plan Site Listing

IAP Number	Site Name	Description	COCs	Phases Complete	Future Response
Site 11	Aircraft Revetments	Maintenance Areas/ Wash Areas	VOCs SVOCs PAHs metals	PA/SI	NFRAP
Site 12	Fire Protection Training Area 2	Fire Training Area	VOCs SVOCs PAHs metals	PA/SI	NFRAP
Site 13	Hot Mix Plant	Hot Mix Plant	VOCs SVOCs PAHs metals	PA/SI	NFRAP
Site 14	Earthen Sump at Former Gas Station	Maintenance Areas/ Wash Areas	VOCs SVOCs PAHs petroleum hydrocarbons metals	PA/SI	RI/FS



Wheeler Army Airfield Installation Action Plan Site Listing

IAP Number	Site Name	Description	COCs	Phases Complete	Future Response
Site 15	ASTs 1001 & 1002	AST	VOCs SVOCs petroleum hydrocarbons metals	PA/SI	NFRAP
Site 16	Small Arms Firing Range	Firing Range	metals	PA/SI	Range is inactive but not closed. SI warranted upon closure of range.
Site 17	Wheeler Network Segment Control Center	Antenna Site	VOCs SVOCs petroleum hydrocarbons PAHs polychlorinated biphenyls metals	PA/SI	RI/FS. The investigation should focus on delineating the nature and extent of contamination along the western boundary of the site where patches of waste tar were observed.
Site 18	Unauthorized Dump Area	Dump Site	None identified	PA/SI	NFRAP
UST 1112-1	UST Site 1112-1	UST	VOCs petroleum hydrocarbons lead	PA/SI Remedial Action	NFRAP
UST 111-1	Former Waste Oil UST 111-1	UST	VOCs PAHs petroleum hydrocarbons metals	PA/SI Remedial Action	NFRAP



Wheeler Army Airfield Installation Action Plan Site Listing

IAP Number	Site Name	Description	COCs	Phases Complete	Future Response
UST 107-1	UST Site 107-1	UST	VOCs PAHs petroleum hydrocarbons	PA/SI Remedial Action	NFRAP
UST 114-1	UST Site 114-1	UST	VOCs PAHs petroleum hydrocarbons	PA/SI Remedial Action	NFRAP
UST 800-X	UST Site 800-X	UST	VOCs petroleum hydrocarbons	PA/SI Remedial Action	NFRAP
UST 800-3	UST Site 800-3	UST	VOCs PAHs petroleum hydrocarbons	PA/SI Remedial Action	NFRAP
UST 105-1	UST Site 105-1	UST	VOCs PAHs petroleum hydrocarbons	PA/SI Remedial Action	NFRAP
UST 235-1&2	UST Site 235-1 and 235-2	UST	VOCs PAHs petroleum hydrocarbons metals	PA/SI Remedial Action	NFRAP
UST 208-1	UST Site 208-1	UST	VOCs PAHs petroleum hydrocarbons	PA/SI Remedial Action	NFRAP
UST 208-2	UST Site 208-2	UST	VOCs PAHs petroleum hydrocarbons	PA/SI Remedial Action	NFRAP
UST 108-1&X	UST Site 108-1 and 108-X	UST	VOCs PAHs petroleum hydrocarbons	PA/SI Remedial Action	NFRAP
UST 1004-1,2,3&4	UST Site 1004-1, 1004-2, 1004-3, and 1004-4	UST	VOCs PAHs petroleum hydrocarbons	PA/SI Remedial Action	NFRAP



Wheeler Army Airfield Installation Action Plan Site Listing

IAP Number	Site Name	Description	COCs	Phases Complete	Future Response
UST D1	UST Site D1	UST	VOCs PAHs petroleum hydrocarbons	PA/SI Remedial Action	NFRAP

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APPENDIX K-4

**UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS AND LEAKING
UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS (SCHOFIELD
BARRACKS MAIN POST, EAST RANGE, AND
WHEELER ARMY AIRFIELD)**

Schofield Barracks Main Post, East Range, and Wheeler Army Airfield Underground Storage Tanks and Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

Facility address	Tank ID	Date Installed	Tank Capacity	Substance	LUST Site	DOH Project Officer	LUST Status Date	Status	Date closed
SB-BLDG 990	990-1		1000	Used Oil				Currently In Use	
SB-3030	3030-1		1000	Used Oil				Currently In Use	
SB-955	955-2		550	Used Oil				Currently In Use	
SB-980	980-1		1000	Used Oil				Currently In Use	
SB-1611	1611-1		100	Used Oil				Currently In Use	
SB-2480	2480-1		550	Used Oil				Currently In Use	
SB02420	2420		550	Used Oil				Currently In Use	
SB-133	133-1		1000	Diesel				Currently In Use	
SB-3004	3004-1		1000	Diesel				Currently In Use	
BLDG 980 TANK 980-1 980-2 / CAPRON AVE	R-980-2		500	Used Oil				Permanently Out of Use	1/20/1994
BLDG 980 TANK 980-1 980-2 / CAPRON AVE	R-980-1		1000	Used Oil				Permanently Out of Use	1/20/1994
BLDG 1609	R-1609-1		2000	Used Oil				Permanently Out of Use	2/3/1994
BLDG 1609	R-1609-2	2/1/1994	2500	Used Oil				Permanently Out of Use	3/3/1998
BLDG 955 - TANK 955-3	R-955-3	1/1/1983	1000	Used Oil				Permanently Out of Use	3/5/1998
QUAD B, BLDG 155	R-155-2		550	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	5/31/1994
QUAD B, BLDG 156	R-156-7		550	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	5/19/1994
QUAD B, BLDG 156	R-156-4		550	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	5/18/1994
QUAD B, BLDG 157	R-157-6		550	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	5/25/1994
QUAD B, BLDG 157	R-157-4		550	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	5/25/1994
QUAD E, BLDG 550 TANK 550-4	R-550-4		550	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	5/19/1994
QUAD E- BLDG 551	R-551-2		550	Heating Oil				Permanently Out of Use	5/17/1994
QUAD E- BLDG 551	R-551-3		550	Heating Oil				Permanently Out of Use	5/18/1994
QUAD E BLDG 552	R-552-3		550	Heating Oil				Permanently Out of Use	5/18/1994
QUAD F- BLDG 651	R-651-1		550	Heating Oil				Permanently Out of Use	5/5/1994
BLDG 679	R-1		550	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	5/12/1994
BLDG 1604	R-1604-4	1/1/1985	12000	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	10/22/1996
BLDG 1604	R-1604-3	1/1/1985	12000	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	3/11/1998
BLDG 1604	R-1604-1	1/1/1985	12000	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	3/11/1998
BLDG 1604	R-1604-2	1/1/1985	12000	Gasoline				Permanently Out of Use	10/23/1996
BLDG 1674	1674-2		6000	Other				Currently In Use	
BLDG 1674	R-1674-1		6000	Gasoline				Permanently Out of Use	3/29/1996
BLDG 1674	R-1674-3		6000	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	11/30/1998
BLDG 2640	R-2640-X		550	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	4/1/1994
BLDG 2640	R-2640-5		5000	Gasoline				Permanently Out of Use	4/22/1994
BLDG 2640	R-2640-1			Gasoline				Permanently Out of Use	12/23/1997

Schofield Barracks Main Post, East Range, and Wheeler Army Airfield Underground Storage Tanks and Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

Facility address	Tank ID	Date Installed	Tank Capacity	Substance	LUST Site	DOH Project Officer	LUST Status Date	Status	Date closed
BLDG 2640	R-2640-Z		2500	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	4/6/1994
BLDG 3004	1			Not Listed				Temporarily Out of Use	
BLDG 985	R-985-3		12000	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	4/1/1996
BLDG 985	R-985-2		12000	Gasoline				Permanently Out of Use	4/1/1996
BLDG 985	R-985-1		5000	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	11/18/1998
BLDG 3010-TANK 3010-A AND 3010-H	R-3010-A		1000	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	3/31/1994
BLDG 3010-TANK 3010-A AND 3010-H	R-3010-H		550	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	3/29/1994
BLDG 1624	R-1624-1	1/1/1985	10000	Gasoline				Permanently Out of Use	5/20/1994
BLDG 1624	R-1624-2	1/1/1985	10000	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	12/23/1999
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION COMMAND- FIELD OPERATIONS BUILDING	R-CID-1		350	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	10/26/1994
TANK 699-1	R-699-1		1000	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	5/4/1994
TANK 2465-1, 2465-5- BLDG 2466	R-2465-2		5000	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	3/29/1994
TANK 2465-1, 2465-5- BLDG 2466	R-2465-1		5000	Gasoline				Permanently Out of Use	3/29/1994
TANK MCM-01	R-MCM-01		500	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	4/27/1994
TANK 6A-1	6A-1			Not Listed				Currently in Use	
TANK CC-01	CC-01			Not Listed				Currently in Use	
TANK 949-1	R-949-1		500	Used Oil				Permanently Out of Use	4/26/1996
Bldg 1072	R-1072-1		500	Used Oil				Permanently Out of Use	4/26/1996
BLDG 1628, TANK 1628-1	R-1628-1	1/1/1990	2000	Used Oil				Permanently Out of Use	3/5/1998
BLDG 2072	M-2072-1	1/1/1987	3000	Diesel				Currently In Use	
BLDG 360	R-360-1		500	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	5/16/1994
BLDG 494	R-494		750	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	1/22/1998
BLDG 2127 GOLF COURSE	R-2127-1		4000	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	4/16/1998
TANK 480-1	480-1		550	Diesel				Currently In Use	
BLDG 911	R-911-1		1200	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	12/2/1998
BLDG 2605	2606-3		500	Used Oil				Currently In Use	
BLDG 368	R-368-2	5/6/1960	1000	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	3/12/1997
BLDG 368	368-3	5/6/1960	2500	Used Oil				Currently in Use	
BLDG 368	R-368-1	5/6/1960	5000	Gasoline				Permanently Out of Use	3/26/1997
BLDG 368	368-4	5/6/1960	2500	Used Oil				Currently in Use	
BLDG 368	R-368-5		1000	Used Oil				Permanently Out of Use	5/17/1994
BLDG 910	R-910-1	5/6/1982	550	Used Oil				Permanently Out of Use	4/17/1997
BLDG 80	R-80-7	5/6/1985	1000	Used Oil				Permanently Out of Use	3/2/1998
BLDG 80	80-2	5/6/1985	10000	Gasoline				Currently in Use	
BLDG 80	80-6	5/6/1985	10000	Diesel				Currently in Use	

Schofield Barracks Main Post, East Range, and Wheeler Army Airfield Underground Storage Tanks and Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

Facility address	Tank ID	Date Installed	Tank Capacity	Substance	LUST Site	DOH Project Officer	LUST Status Date	Status	Date closed
BLDG 80	R-80-5		10000	Gasoline				Permanently Out of Use	3/2/1998
BLDG 80	80-4	5/6/1985	10000	Gasoline				Currently in Use	
BLDG 80	80-3	5/6/1985	10000	Gasoline				Currently in Use	
BLDG 80	80-1	5/6/1985	10000	Gasoline				Currently in Use	
BLDG 80					Yes	Li	8/30/1998	LUST Cleanup Initiated: Petroleum	
BLDG 80					Yes	Li	10/19/2001	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 1167	1167-1		10000	Gasoline				Currently In Use	
BLDG 1167	1167-2		10000	Gasoline				Currently in Use	
BLDG 1167	1167-3		10000	Gasoline				Currently In Use	
BLDG 940 TANK 943-1, 943-2, 943-3 VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP	3		550	Used Oil				Currently In Use	
BLDG 940 TANK 943-1, 943-2, 943-3 VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP	R-943-2	1/1/1966	20000	Gasoline				Permanently Out of Use	3/19/1998
BLDG 940 TANK 943-1, 943-2, 943-3 VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP	R-943-1	5/6/1966	20000	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	12/3/1991
BLDG 2512	R-2512-1	5/6/1982	1000	Used Oil				Permanently Out of Use	6/17/1997
BLDG 1054 TANK 1054-1 1054-2	R-1054-1	5/6/1976	750	Gasoline				Permanently Out of Use	11/7/1991
BLDG 1054 TANK 1054-1 1054-2	R-1054-2	5/6/1976	1000	Used Oil				Permanently Out of Use	3/28/1994
BLDG 1180	1180-1	5/6/1961	600	Gasoline				Permanently Out of Use	
BLDG 2138 TANK 6, 2138H-1	R-2138-2	1/1/1946	12500	Gasoline				Permanently Out of Use	11/7/1991
BLDG 2802	2802-1	12/30/1972	18500	Used Oil				Currently in Use	
BLDG 697 TANK 2, 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D	R-697-5	5/6/1974	1000	Used Oil				Permanently Out of Use	11/15/1991
BLDG 697 TANK 2, 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D	R-697-4	5/6/1974	10000	Used Oil				Permanently Out of Use	11/5/1991
BLDG 697 TANK 2, 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D	R-697-2	5/6/1974	10000	Gasoline				Permanently Out of Use	11/5/1991
BLDG 697 TANK 2, 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D	R-697-1	5/6/1974	10000	Gasoline				Permanently Out of Use	11/5/1991
BLDG 697 TANK 2, 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D	R-697-3	5/6/1974	10000	Gasoline				Permanently Out of Use	11/5/1991
BLDG 2515	R-2515-1	5/6/1984	5000	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	4/8/1998
BLDG 2515	R-2515-2	5/6/1984	5000	Gasoline				Permanently Out of Use	3/14/1997

Schofield Barracks Main Post, East Range, and Wheeler Army Airfield Underground Storage Tanks and Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

Facility address	Tank ID	Date Installed	Tank Capacity	Substance	LUST Site	DOH Project Officer	LUST Status Date	Status	Date closed
BLDG 2485	R-2485-1	12/30/1966	5000	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	11/30/1998
BLDG 2485	R-2485-2	12/30/1966	5000	Gasoline				Permanently Out of Use	3/19/1996
BLDG 2480 TANK 2482-1 AND 2482-2	R-2482-2	12/31/1966	1000	Used Oil				Permanently Out of Use	1/11/1994
BLDG 2480 TANK 2482-1 AND 2482-2	R-2482-1	12/31/1966	550	Used Oil				Permanently Out of Use	1/11/1994
BLDG 2462	R-2462	5/6/1984	1000	Used Oil				Permanently Out of Use	3/9/1998
BLDG 2445	R-2445-1	5/7/1967	10000	Gasoline				Permanently Out of Use	10/11/1996
BLDG 2445	R-2445-2	5/7/1967	10000	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	10/2/1996
BLDG 2445	2445-3	5/7/1967	10000	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	
BLDG 2422 / MOTOR REPAIR SHOP	R-2442-2	12/30/1964	1000	Used Oil				Permanently Out of Use	2/4/1994
BLDG 2422 / MOTOR REPAIR SHOP	R-2422-1	1/1/1964	500	Used Oil				Permanently Out of Use	2/4/1994
BLDG 2422 / MOTOR REPAIR SHOP	R-2422-4	2/1/1994	1000	Used Oil				Permanently Out of Use	3/11/1998
BLDG 2422 / MOTOR REPAIR SHOP	2422-3	2/1/1994	500	Used Oil				Currently in Use	
BLDG 2444	2444	5/6/1980		Used Oil				Currently in Use	
BLDG 2442 TANK 2442-1 2442-2	R-2442-1	3/6/1985	550	Used Oil				Permanently Out of Use	6/3/1994
BLDG 2442 TANK 2442-1 2442-2	R-2442-2	6/1/1985	1000	Used Oil				Permanently Out of Use	3/11/1998
BLDG 2420	2420	5/6/1985		Used Oil				Currently in Use	
BLDG 2425	R-2425-1	5/7/1967	10000	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	12/9/1998
BLDG 2425	R-2425-2	5/7/1967	10000	Gasoline				Permanently Out of Use	10/21/1996
BLDG 2402	R-2402-2		1000	Used Oil				Permanently Out of Use	3/19/1996
BLDG 2402	R-2402-1	5/6/1985	500	Used Oil				Permanently Out of Use	3/18/1996
BLDG 2606	R-2606-2	1/1/1970	15000	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	5/10/1994
BLDG 2606	R-2606-1	1/1/1970	6000	Gasoline				Permanently Out of Use	5/10/1994
BLDG 2604	R-2604-2		1000	Used Oil				Permanently Out of Use	4/16/1994
BLDG 2604	R-2604-1	5/6/1985	1000	Used Oil				Permanently Out of Use	4/26/1994
BLDG 2601	2601-1	5/6/1980	500	Used Oil				Temporarily Out of Use	
BLDG 996	R-996-1	5/6/1985	5000	Gasoline				Permanently Out of Use	1/28/1994
BLDG 996	R-996-3	2/1/1994	1000	Gasoline				Permanently Out of Use	4/3/1996
BLDG 996	R-996-2	5/6/1985	5000	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	11/23/1998
BLDG 974, TANK 974-1, 974-2	R-974-1	5/6/1985	5000	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	3/25/1998
BLDG 974, TANK 974-1, 974-2	R-974-2	5/6/1985	5000	Gasoline				Permanently Out of Use	10/10/1996
BLDG 962	R-962-1	5/6/1985	5000	Other				Permanently Out of Use	12/14/1999
BLDG 962	R-962-2	5/6/1985	5000	Gasoline				Permanently Out of Use	4/4/1996
BLDG 1080	R-1080-1	5/6/1982	1000	Used Oil				Permanently Out of Use	9/30/1996

Schofield Barracks Main Post, East Range, and Wheeler Army Airfield Underground Storage Tanks and Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

Facility address	Tank ID	Date Installed	Tank Capacity	Substance	LUST Site	DOH Project Officer	LUST Status Date	Status	Date closed
BLDG 945 / VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP	945-3	1/1/1970	12000	Diesel				Currently in Use	
BLDG 945 / VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP	945-2	1/1/1970	12000	Gasoline				Currently in Use	
BLDG 945 / VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP	945-1	1/1/1970	5000	Diesel				Currently in Use	
BLDG 1123	1123-1	5/6/1980		Used Oil				Temporarily Out of Use	
BLDG 1624	1621-1	1/1/1985	10000	Gasoline				Currently In Use	
BLDG 1624	1621-3	1/1/1986	12000	Diesel				Currently In Use	
BLDG 1624	1621-4	1/1/1986	12000	Other				Temporarily Out of Use	
BLDG 1624	1621-6	1/1/1986	12000	Diesel				Currently In Use	
BLDG 1624	1621-7	1/1/1986	500	Used Oil				Currently In Use	
BLDG 1624	1621-8	1/1/1986	550	Used Oil				Currently In Use	
BLDG 1624	1621-5	1/1/1986	12000	Diesel				Currently In Use	
BLDG 1624	1621-2	1/1/1985	10000	Diesel				Currently in Use	
BLDG 158 / QUAD B	R-158-4		550	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	5/20/1994
BLDG 158 / QUAD B	R-158-6		550	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	5/31/1994
BLDG 580	R-580-2		600	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	3/1/1994
BLDG 580	R-580-3		2500	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	3/1/1994
BLDG 580	580-4			Not Listed				Temporarily Out of Use	
BLDG 580	R-580-1		600	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	3/1/1994
BLDG 580	R-580-6	3/1/1994	1000	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	11/6/2000
BLDG 1069 TANK 1069-1	R-1069-1		250	Used Oil				Permanently Out of Use	4/10/1997
KOLEKOLE AVE x FLAGLER RD BLDG 364	R-364		550	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	9/9/1999
BLDG 560 (KOLEKOLE CONNECTOR ROAD)	R-1		550	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	2/22/2000
BLDG 980 TANK 980-1 980-2 / CAPRON AVE					Yes	Ruiz	9/20/1996	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 1609					Yes	Okoji	7/22/1996	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 1609					Yes	Okoji	7/22/1996	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 1609					Yes	Li	10/8/1999	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 955 TANK 955-3					Yes	Ruiz	8/14/1996	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 955 TANK 955-3					Yes	Ung	9/6/2000	Site Cleanup Completed	
QUAD B, BLDG 155					Yes	HEER	1/12/1995	Case Transferred to HEER	
QUAD B, BLDG 155					Yes	Fu	5/7/2002	Site Cleanup Completed	
QUAD B, BLDG 156					Yes	Li	10/19/2001	Site Cleanup Completed	
QUAD B, BLDG 157					Yes	Li	5/24/1994	LUST Cleanup Initiated: Petroleum	
QUAD E, BLDG 550 TANK 550-4					Yes	Li	5/17/1994	LUST Cleanup Initiated: Petroleum	

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Facility address	Tank ID	Date Installed	Tank Capacity	Substance	LUST Site	DOH Project Officer	LUST Status Date	Status	Date closed
QUAD E					Yes	Ung	2/26/1999	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 551					Yes	Li	10/8/1999	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 679					Yes	Ruiz	12/17/1996	LUST Cleanup Initiated: Petroleum	
BLDG 1068					Yes	Fu	11/4/1998	Case Transferred to HEER	
BLDG 1492					Yes	Li	3/8/2002	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 1604					Yes	Li	2/15/2002	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 1604					Yes	Takaba	8/26/1999	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 1674					Yes	Takaba	8/26/1999	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 1674					Yes	Takaba	8/26/1999	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 1674					Yes	Ruiz	11/8/2001	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 985					Yes	Ruiz	4/18/1997	LUST Cleanup Initiated: Petroleum	
BLDG 985					Yes	Ung	8/2/1999	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 3010					Yes	Okoji	3/19/1998	Site Cleanup Completed	
TANK 3010-A AND 3010-H					Yes	Li	8/14/1996	LUST Cleanup Initiated: Petroleum	
BLDG 3010					Yes	Ruiz	12/1/1994	Disconfirmed Release	
TANK 3010-A AND 3010-H					Yes	Sutterfield	11/5/2001	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 1624					Yes	Sadoyama	3/6/1997	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 1624					Yes	Takaba	7/26/2000	Site Cleanup Completed	
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION COMMAND FIELD OPERATIONS BUILDING					Yes	Ruiz	7/17/2000	Site Cleanup Completed	
TANK 699-1					Yes	Okoji	3/18/1998	Site Cleanup Completed	
TANK 2465-1, 2465-5					Yes	Ung	7/28/1998	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 2466					Yes	Takaba	9/25/1998	Site Cleanup Completed	
TANK MCM-01					Yes	Li	3/19/2002	Site Cleanup Completed	
TANK 949-1					Yes	Ruiz	8/21/1999	Site Cleanup Completed	
Bldg 1072					Yes	Li	9/12/2000	Site Cleanup Completed	
Bldg 1072					Yes	Ung	10/11/1999	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 1628, TANK 1628-1					Yes	Ruiz	11/20/2000	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 360					Yes	Ung	1/10/2000	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 2127					Yes	Ung	1/10/2000	Site Cleanup Completed	
GOLF COURSE					Yes	Ung	7/19/2000	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 911					Yes	Li	10/8/1999	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 368					Yes	Ung			
BLDG 368					Yes	Ung			
BLDG 368					Yes	Ung			
BLDG 910					Yes	Li			

Schofield Barracks Main Post, East Range, and Wheeler Army Airfield Underground Storage Tanks and Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

Facility address	Tank ID	Date Installed	Tank Capacity	Substance	LUST Site	DOH Project Officer	LUST Status Date	Status	Date closed
BLDG 940 TANK 943-1, 943-2, 943-3 VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP					Yes	Ruiz	8/25/1999	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 940 TANK 943-1, 943-2, 943-3 VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP					Yes	Ruiz	8/25/1999	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 2512					Yes	Sutterfield	12/27/2001	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 1054 TANK 1054-1 1054-2					Yes	Ruiz	1/11/1997	LUST Cleanup Initiated: Petroleum	
BLDG 1054 TANK 1054-1 1054-2					Yes	Liu	6/7/2001	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 1180					Yes	Brewer	5/26/1994	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 2138 TANK 6, 2138H-1					Yes	Takaba	11/4/1999	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 2138 TANK 6, 2138H-1					Yes	Liu	6/19/2001	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 697 TANK 2, 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D					Yes	Okoji	10/20/1997	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 697 TANK 2, 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D					Yes	Okoji	10/20/1997	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 2515					Yes	Maniulit	7/18/2000	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 2515					Yes	Maniulit	7/18/2000	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 2485					Yes	Sadoyama	9/8/1999	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 2480 TANK 2482-1 AND 2482-2					Yes	Seid	12/27/1994	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 2462					Yes	Ruiz	7/10/2000	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 2445					Yes	Takaba	7/20/1999	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 2422 / MOTOR REPAIR SHOP					Yes	Brewer	7/22/1996	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 2422 / MOTOR REPAIR SHOP					Yes	Li	5/20/2002	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 2442 TANK 2442-1 2442-2					Yes	Ung	10/11/1999	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 2442 TANK 2442-1 2442-2					Yes	Ung	11/23/1998	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 2425					Yes	Sadoyama	8/25/1999	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 2402					Yes	Ruiz	12/17/1996	LUST Cleanup Initiated: Petroleum	
BLDG 2606					Yes	Li	2/22/2002	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 2604					Yes	Okoji	3/18/1998	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 996					Yes	Brewer	3/22/1996	Disconfirmed Release	

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Facility address	Tank ID	Date Installed	Tank Capacity	Substance	LUST Site	DOH Project Officer	LUST Status Date	Status	Date closed
BLDG 996					Yes	Brewer	3/22/1996	Disconfirmed Release	
BLDG 996					Yes	Ruiz	1/24/2000	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 974, TANK 974-1, 974-2					Yes	Maniulit	8/26/1999	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 962					Yes	Takaba	9/28/2000	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 962					Yes	Takaba	9/28/2000	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 1080					Yes	Li	10/10/1996	LUST Cleanup Initiated: Petroleum	
BLDG 158 / QUAD B					Yes	Li	10/8/1999	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 158 / QUAD B					Yes	Takaba	11/9/2001	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 580					Yes	Brewer	7/23/1996	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 580					Yes	Ruiz	5/13/1994	LUST Cleanup Initiated: Petroleum	
KOLEKOLE AVE x FLAGLER RD BLDG 364					Yes	Takaba	11/20/2000	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 560 (KOLEKOLE CONNECTOR ROAD)					Yes	Sutterfield	10/26/2001	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 1062-1, 1063-1, 1064-1	R-1063-1	1/1/1987	5000	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	3/30/1998
BLDG 1062-1, 1063-1, 1064-1	R-1064-1	1/1/1987	5000	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	3/30/1998
BLDG 1062-1, 1063-1, 1064-1	R-1062-1	1/1/1987	5000	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	3/30/1998
BLDG 1062-1, 1063-1, 1064-1					Yes	Fu	3/21/2002	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 1062-1, 1063-1, 1064-1					Yes	Fu	4/4/2002	Site Cleanup Completed	
LYMAN RD x HAUULA ST	R-102		750	Used Oil				Permanently Out of Use	11/23/1993
LYMAN RD x HAUULA ST					Yes	Ruiz	12/14/1993	LUST Cleanup Initiated: Petroleum	
DUCK RD	R-1		500	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	10/1/1998
DUCK RD					Yes	Takaba	7/20/1999	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 2091	2		550	Diesel				Temporarily Out of Use	
BLDG 968, TANK 968-1 AND 968-2	968-2		1500	Not Listed				Currently In Use	
BLDG 968, TANK 968-1 AND 968-2	968-1		550	Used Oil				Currently in Use	
BLDG 968, TANK 968-1 AND 968-2					Yes	Fu	8/14/2001	LUST Cleanup Initiated: Petroleum	
GOLF COURSE	R-1		3750	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	4/27/1998
GOLF COURSE					Yes	Li	5/8/1998	Confirmed Release	
BLDG 2405 / MOTOR REPAIR SHOP	R-2405-1	1/1/1970	10000	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	3/30/1998
BLDG 2405 / MOTOR REPAIR SHOP	R-2405-2	5/7/1967	10000	Gasoline				Permanently Out of Use	10/3/1996

Schofield Barracks Main Post, East Range, and Wheeler Army Airfield Underground Storage Tanks and Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

Facility address	Tank ID	Date Installed	Tank Capacity	Substance	LUST Site	DOH Project Officer	LUST Status Date	Status	Date closed
BLDG 2405 / MOTOR REPAIR SHOP					Yes	Ruiz	11/8/2001	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 669	1			Not Listed				Temporarily Out of Use	
BLDG 255	R-1		550	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	1/3/1996
BLDG 255					Yes	Sherrer	2/19/1997	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 1643	R-1		700	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	10/4/1993
BLDG 1643					Yes	HEER	8/12/1994	Case Transferred to HEER	
BLDG 3011	R-1		250	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	5/15/1998
BLDG 3011					Yes	Sadoyama	8/25/1999	Site Cleanup Completed	
DISPENSARY BLDG 665	R-665-2		5000	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	6/24/1994
DISPENSARY BLDG 665	R-665-1		5000	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	6/24/1994
DISPENSARY BLDG 665					Yes	Ichinotsubo	8/18/1998	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 3034	R-3034-3	1/1/1979	6000	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	5/2/1994
BLDG 3034	R-2034-2	1/1/1979	6000	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	5/2/1994
BLDG 3034	R-3034-1	1/1/1979	6000	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	5/2/1994
BLDG 579	R-1		550	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	1/8/1996
BLDG 579					Yes	Ung	1/5/1999	Site Cleanup Completed	
TRIPLER ARMY MEDICAL CENTER / WING B IAI	1			Not Listed				Temporarily Out of Use	
BLDG 673 & 676	R-673-1		550	Heating Oil				Permanently Out of Use	4/28/1994
BLDG 673 & 676	R-676-1		750	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	6/15/1998
BLDG 673 & 676					Yes	Hodges	8/11/1999	Site Cleanup Completed	
US ARMY KILAUEA MILITARY RESERVE / BLDG 88	1		300	Diesel				Temporarily Out of Use	
US ARMY KILAUEA MILITARY RESERVE / BLDG 64	1		300	Diesel				Currently in Use	
BLDG 1607 & 1608 TANK 1607-1, 1608-1	R-1607		2000	Used Oil				Permanently Out of Use	3/27/1996
BLDG 1607 & 1608 TANK 1607-1, 1608-1	R-1608		2000	Used Oil				Permanently Out of Use	3/27/1996
BLDG 1607 & 1608 TANK 1607-1, 1608-1					Yes	Li	4/4/2002	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 946	R-1		550	Used Oil				Permanently Out of Use	7/12/1996
BLDG 965	R-965-1		550	Used Oil				Permanently Out of Use	4/26/1996
BLDG 965					Yes	Ung	7/28/1998	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 2802	1	1/1/1972	550	Not Listed				Temporarily Out of Use	

Schofield Barracks Main Post, East Range, and Wheeler Army Airfield Underground Storage Tanks and Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

Facility address	Tank ID	Date Installed	Tank Capacity	Substance	LUST Site	DOH Project Officer	LUST Status Date	Status	Date closed
KILAUEA MILITARY RES DINING FACILITY, BLDG 34	1		300	Diesel				Currently in Use	
US ARMY KILAUEA MILITARY RESERVE / BLDG 46	1		300	Diesel				Currently in Use	
SCHOFIELD BARRACKS EAST RANGE	1			Not Listed				Temporarily Out of Use	
BLDG 3030	R-3030-1	1/1/1979	550	Used Oil				Permanently Out of Use	3/3/1998
BLDG 1670	R-1670-1		2000	Used Oil				Permanently Out of Use	1/16/1994
BLDG 1670	R-1670-2		1000	Other				Permanently Out of Use	3/29/1996
BLDG 1670	R-1670-3		2000	Used Oil				Permanently Out of Use	6/17/1997
BLDG 1670					Yes	Ruiz	10/31/1997	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 1670					Yes	Ruiz	5/21/1996	Disconfirmed Release	
TANK 990-1, 991-1, 992-1	R-992-1		500	Used Oil				Permanently Out of Use	4/10/1997
TANK 990-1, 991-1, 992-1	991-1		1500	Used Oil				Currently in Use	
TANK 990-1, 991-1, 992-1	990-1		1000	Used Oil				Currently in Use	
TANK 990-1, 991-1, 992-1					Yes	Ung	8/26/1999	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 2601	2601	1/1/1980	1000	Used Oil				Temporarily Out of Use	
HELEMANO RAD. REC. STATION / BLDG 216	1		550	Used Oil				Currently in Use	
HELEMANO RAD. REC. STATION / BLDG 201	R-0201-1		500	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	6/13/1994
SCHOFIELD BARRACKS EAST RANGE	1			Not Listed				Temporarily Out of Use	
SCHOFIELD BARRACKS EAST RANGE	2			Not Listed				Temporarily Out of Use	
BLDG 310	M-310-1	1/1/1984	5500	Diesel				Currently In Use	
BLDG 1504	M-1504-1	1/1/1983	550	Diesel				Currently In Use	
BLDG 1006	1006		550	Used Oil				Currently In Use	
BLDG 1006					Yes	Ruiz	6/1/1997	Disconfirmed Release	
SANTOS DUMONT AVE	R-2	1/1/1986	550	Used Oil				Permanently Out of Use	2/21/1996
SANTOS DUMONT AVE	R-1	1/1/1986	550	Used Oil				Permanently Out of Use	11/21/1995
SCHOFIELD #801 (NEAR CONTROL TOWER)	R-1		500	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	4/1/1998
SCHOFIELD #801 (NEAR CONTROL TOWER)					Yes	Maniulit	8/26/1999	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 1003 TANK 1003-1	R-1003-1		300	Other				Permanently Out of Use	4/29/1998
Bldg 547					Yes	HEER	8/12/1999	Case Transferred to HEER	
BLDG 1003 TANK 1003-1					Yes	Sadoyama	8/25/1999	Site Cleanup Completed	

Schofield Barracks Main Post, East Range, and Wheeler Army Airfield Underground Storage Tanks and Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

Facility address	Tank ID	Date Installed	Tank Capacity	Substance	LUST Site	DOH Project Officer	LUST Status Date	Status	Date closed
BLDG 281 TANK 281-1 & 281-2 & 281-3	R-281-2	1/1/1985	40000	Other				Permanently Out of Use	10/31/1994
BLDG 281 TANK 281-1 & 281-2 & 281-3	R-281-3	1/1/1994	30000	Other				Permanently Out of Use	4/20/1999
BLDG 281 TANK 281-1 & 281-2 & 281-3	R-281-1	6/1/1985	40000	Other				Permanently Out of Use	4/16/1999
BLDG 281 TANK 281-1 & 281-2 & 281-3					Yes	Maniulit	12/8/1999	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 1578 TANK 1578-1	R-1578-1	6/6/1985	2000	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	7/5/1995
BLDG 253	253		7000	Other				Currently in Use	
BLDG 1115	1115-1	5/6/1985	1000	Used Oil				Currently in Use	
BLDG 1578 TANK 1578-1					Yes	Sherrer	3/14/1997	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 1105 TANK 1105-1					Yes	Fu	1/14/2001	LUST Cleanup Initiated: Petroleum	
BLDG 1104	R-1104-2	6/6/1985	15000	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	3/18/1997
BLDG 1104	R-1104-3	3/1/1994	15000	Gasohol				Permanently Out of Use	12/16/1998
BLDG 1104	R-1104-1	6/6/1985	15000	Gasoline				Permanently Out of Use	3/1/1994
BLDG 1112	R-1112-2	1/1/1983	6000	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	3/18/1997
BLDG 1112	R-1112-1	5/6/1985	6000	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	6/4/1994
BLDG 235	R-235-W-1	5/7/1943	10000	Gasoline				Permanently Out of Use	3/12/1996
BLDG 235	R-235-W-2	5/7/1943	540	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	3/12/1996
BLDG 235	R-235-W-3	5/8/1979	2000	Other				Permanently Out of Use	2/28/1994
BLDG 235	235-4		10000	Other				Currently In Use	
BLDG 114	R-114-1		500	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	2/14/1994
BLDG 104 TANK 104-1	R-104-1		550	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	2/22/1994
BLDG 108 TANK 108-2 108-1	R-108-1		500	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	3/15/1994
BLDG 108 TANK 108-2 108-1	R-108-2		550	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	3/15/1994
TANK D1-1	R-D1-1		100000	Other				Permanently Out of Use	8/11/1994
TANK F1-1, F1-2, F1-3, F1-4, F1-	F1-5			Not Listed				Currently in Use	
TANK F1-1, F1-2, F1-3, F1-4, F1-	F1-1			Not Listed				Currently in Use	
TANK F1-1, F1-2, F1-3, F1-4, F1-	F1-2			Not Listed				Currently in Use	
TANK F1-1, F1-2, F1-3, F1-4, F1-	F1-4			Not Listed				Currently in Use	
TANK F1-1, F1-2, F1-3, F1-4, F1-	F1-6			Not Listed				Currently in Use	
TANK F1-1, F1-2, F1-3, F1-4, F1-	F1-3			Not Listed				Currently in Use	
TANK 102-2, 102-3, 102-1	102-2			Not Listed				Currently in Use	
TANK 102-2, 102-3, 102-1	102-3			Not Listed				Currently in Use	

Schofield Barracks Main Post, East Range, and Wheeler Army Airfield Underground Storage Tanks and Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

Facility address	Tank ID	Date Installed	Tank Capacity	Substance	LUST Site	DOH Project Officer	LUST Status Date	Status	Date closed
TANK 102-2, 102-3, 102-1	R-M-102-1		550	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	11/19/1998
TANK 105-1	R-105-1		500	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	2/23/1994
TANK 107-1	R-107-1		500	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	2/18/1994
TANK 111-1	R-111-1		500	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	2/15/1994
TANK 800-2, 800-3	R-800-3		5000	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	2/11/1994
TANK 800-2, 800-3	R-800-2		1500	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	2/22/1994
TANK 1004-1, 1004-2, 1004-3, 1004-4	R-1004-3		5000	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	2/10/1994
TANK 1004-1, 1004-2, 1004-3, 1004-4	R-1004-4		5000	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	2/10/1994
TANK 1004-1, 1004-2, 1004-3, 1004-4	R-1004-2		5000	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	2/11/1994
TANK 1004-1, 1004-2, 1004-3, 1004-4	R-1004-1		5000	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	3/9/1994
BLDG 1104					Yes	Ichinotsubo	4/15/1996	Disconfirmed Release	
BLDG 1104					Yes	Li	10/5/1999	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 1104					Yes	Li	10/8/1999	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 1112					Yes	Ung	11/23/1998	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 235					Yes	Takaba	9/24/1998	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 235					Yes	Takaba	7/26/2000	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 104 TANK 104-1					Yes	Ruiz	10/8/1996	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 108 TANK 108-2 108-1					Yes	Ruiz	5/23/1994	LUST Cleanup Initiated: Petroleum	
TANK 102-2, 102-3, 102-1					Yes	Ung	8/2/1999	Site Cleanup Completed	
TANK 203-2, 203-3					Yes	HEER	7/27/1999	Case Transferred to HEER	
BLDG 218	R-218-4	5/1/1971	550	Used Oil				Permanently Out of Use	5/4/1998
BLDG 218	R-218-1	5/7/1971	10000	Gasoline				Permanently Out of Use	5/13/1998
BLDG 218	R-218-2	5/7/1971	10000	Gasoline				Permanently Out of Use	5/13/1998
BLDG 218	R-218-3	5/7/1971	5000	Gasoline				Permanently Out of Use	5/11/1998
BLDG 218	218D	5/7/1971	10000	Gasoline				Currently in Use	
BLDG 208	R-208-3		50000	Other				Permanently Out of Use	4/11/1994
BLDG 208	R-208-8		50000	Other				Permanently Out of Use	8/8/1994
BLDG 208	R-208-7		50000	Other				Permanently Out of Use	8/13/1994
BLDG 208	R-208-6		50000	Other				Permanently Out of Use	5/2/1994
BLDG 208	R-208-4		50000	Other				Permanently Out of Use	4/12/1994
BLDG 208	R-208-1		10000	Other				Permanently Out of Use	4/17/1994
BLDG 208	R-208-2		550	Other				Permanently Out of Use	3/15/1994
BLDG 208	R-208-5		50000	Other				Permanently Out of Use	4/28/1994
BLDG 150	R-1		1000	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	6/5/1995
BLDG 1509 AIRDOME RD	R-1		1250	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	8/23/1995
BLDG 1586	1		1150	Diesel				Currently in Use	
AREA 700	1			Not Listed				Temporarily Out of Use	
BLDG T1070	2		500	Not Listed				Currently In Use	
BLDG T1070	1		500	Not Listed				Currently In Use	

Schofield Barracks Main Post, East Range, and Wheeler Army Airfield Underground Storage Tanks and Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

Facility address	Tank ID	Date Installed	Tank Capacity	Substance	LUST Site	DOH Project Officer	LUST Status Date	Status	Date closed
TANK 204	R-M-204		1000	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	2/13/2002
BLDG 360 BULK FUEL YARD	R-360-1	1/1/1985	40000	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	5/19/1998
BLDG 360 BULK FUEL YARD	R-360-2	1/1/1985	40000	Other				Permanently Out of Use	5/19/1998
BLDG 360 BULK FUEL YARD	R-360-3		500	Diesel				Permanently Out of Use	5/28/1998
BLDG 218					Yes	Ung	8/2/1999	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 218					Yes	Ung	8/2/1999	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 218					Yes	Ung	8/2/1999	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 218					Yes	Ung	8/2/1999	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 208					Yes	Ung	8/26/1999	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 150					Yes	Sherrer	2/20/1997	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 1509 AIRDOME RD					Yes	Sherrer	3/14/1997	Site Cleanup Completed	
Bldg 256-1					Yes	Sutterfield	11/5/2001	Site Cleanup Completed	
TANK 204					Yes	Takaba	2/14/2002	Confirmed Release	
BLDG 360 BULK FUEL YARD					Yes	Sadoyama	12/30/1996	Disconfirmed Release	
BLDG 360 BULK FUEL YARD					Yes	Maniulit	8/26/1999	Site Cleanup Completed	
BLDG 360 BULK FUEL YARD					Yes	Maniulit	8/26/1999	Site Cleanup Completed	
WHEELER AFB	P-1		1000	Not Listed				Permanently Out of Use	12/31/1987
WHEELER AFB					Yes	Hodges	12/3/1991	Disconfirmed Release	

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APPENDIX K-5

PESTICIDE INFORMATION

Pesticides

Table K-5-1 and K-5-2 list the pesticides that are used and maintained on the proposed project installations.

Table K-5-1
Pesticides Stored and Used on SBMR

Product Name	Chemical Name	Formulation	Pesticide Classification	Quantity	Unit
Amdro Fire Ant Bait	Hydramethylnon	Bait - Granule	Insecticide	0.0073	Lb
CB-80 Extra	Pyrethrins - 0.5% Piperonyl Butoxide - 4.0%	Aerosol	Insecticide	0.045	Lb
Certamine	n-alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride - 5% n-alkyl dimethyl ethylbenzyl ammonium chloride - 5%	Liquid	Disinfectant	0.1	gal
Demand CS	Lambda-cyhalothrin	Micro- encapsulated	Insecticide	0.838	gal
Demon TC	Cypermethrin	Emulsifiable Concentrate	Insecticide	2	gal
Drax Roach Kil Gel	Boric Acid	Bait - Gel	Insecticide	0.333	Lb
Eaton's Bait Blocks Rodenticide W/ Apple	Diphacinone	Bait - Block	Rodenticide	0.00005	Lb
Eaton's Bait Blocks Rodenticide W/ Molasses	Diphacinone	Bait - Block	Rodenticide	0.00005	Lb
Eaton's Semi-permanent Bait Blocks	Diphacinone	Bait - Block	Rodenticide	0.00005	Lb
Embark 2S	Diethanolamine salt of mefluidide	Liquid	Plant growth regulator	2	gal
Ficam D	Bendiocarb	Dust	Insecticide	0.01	Lb
Fumitoxin	Aluminum Phosphide	Tablets	Fumigant	0.55	Lb
Gentrol IGR Concentrate	Hydroprene	Liquid	Plant growth regulator		
Invader HPX	Baygon	Aerosol	Insecticide	0.01	Lb
Malathion	Malathion	Liquid	Insecticide		
Maxforce FC Ant Bait Station	Fipronil	Bait Station	Insecticide	0.00000033	Ea
Maxforce FC Roach Bait Station	Fipronil	Bait Station	Insecticide	0.00000017	Ea
Mosquito Dunks	BT	Briquette	Insecticide	0.1	Lb
Orthene 75 S Soluable Powder	Acephate	Soluable Powder	Insecticide	0.75	Lb

Oust	Sulfometuron methyl	Dispensible Granules	Herbicide	0.75	Lb
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Table K-5-1
Pesticides Stored and Used on SBMR (*continued*)

Product Name	Chemical Name	Formulation	Pesticide Classification	Quantity	Unit
Prentox 5 Lb Malathion Spray	Malathion	Liquid	Insecticide	5	Gal
Pyrenone Mosquito Capsules	Pyrethrins -1% Piperonyl Butoxide - 10% Petroleum Distallates - 79%	Capsules	Insecticide	0.0086	Ea
Ronstar G	Oxadiazon	Capsules	Herbicide	0.02	Lb
Roundup Pro	Glyphosate	Liquid	Herbicide	4	Gal
Synerol	Pyrethrins -2.5% Piperonyl Butoxide - 12.5%	Liquid	Insecticide	1	Gal
Terro Ant Killer II	Borax	Liquid Bait	Insecticide	0.054	Lb
Testron Sure Shot	Tetramethrin - 0.2% 3-Phenoxybenzyl-(1 RS, 3R.S; 1 RS, 3SR)-2,2-dimethyl2-3-(2-methylprop-1-enyl) cyclopropanecarboxylate - 0.125%	Aerosol	Insecticide	0.00325	Lb
ULD-BP-100	Pyrethrins -1% Piperonyl Butoxide - 2% N-Octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide - 2.94%	Liquid	Insecticide	0.396	Gal
Ultracide	Pyriproxyfen - 0.1% Pyrethrins - 0.05% N-Octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide - 0.4% Permethrin 0.4% Related compounds - 0.035%	Aerosol	Insecticide	0.00985	Lb

Source: Yamamoto 2002

Table K-5-2
Pesticides Stored and Used at PTA

Product Name	Chemical Name	Formulation	Pesticide Classification	Quantity	Unit
Avid 0.15 EC	Abamectin	Emulsifiable Concentrate	Acaricide/ Insecticide	0.15	gal
Physan 20	n-alkyl dimnthyl hswyl ammonium chloride -10% n-alkyl dimethyl ethylbenzyl ammonium chloride - 10%	Liquid	Disinfectant	1.63597	gal
Dithane WF	Mancozeb	Liquid	Fungicide	4	gal

Captan 50 Wettable Powder	Captan	Wettable Powder	Fungicide	0.5	lb
2,4 D L.V.4 Ester	2,4 D	Emulsifiable Concentrate	Herbicide	3.84	gal
Fusilade DX	Fluazifop-P-butyl	Liquid Concentrate	Herbicide	2	gal
Garlon 3A	Triclopyr	Liquid Concentrate	Herbicide	3	gal
Krovar 1 DF	Bromacil - 40% Diuron - 40%	Dispersable Granules	Herbicide	0.8	lb
Roundup Ultra	Glyphosate	Liquid	Herbicide	4	gal
Advance Granular Ant Bait	Abamectin	Granular bait	Insecticide	0.0011	lb
Amdro Insecticide Bait	Hydramethylnon	Granular bait	Insecticide	0.0073	lb
Enstar II	S-Kinoprene	Liquid Concentrate	Insecticide	5	gal
Gnatrol	Bacillus thuringiensis	Suspension	Insecticide	0.05004	gal
MaxForce Fine Granule Bait	Hydramethylnon	Granular bait	Insecticide	0.01	lb
Merit 75 WP	imidacloprid	Wettable Powder	Insecticide	0.75	lb
Micro Flo Malathion 25WP	Malathion	Wettable Powder	Insecticide	0.25	lb
Ortho Diazon Soil & Turf	Diazinon	Granules	Insecticide	0.05	lb
Ortho Sevin 5 Dust	Carbaryl	Dust	Insecticide	0.05	lb
Safer Insecticidal Soap	Potassium salts of fatty acids	Liquid Concentrate	Insecticide	3.8781	gal
SunSpray Ultra-Fine Oil	Paraffinic Oil	Emulsifiable Concentrate	Insecticide	7.08633	gal
Whitmire PT 170A X-Clude	Pyrethrins - 1.1 % Butoxide - 2.2% N-Octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide - 3.7%	Aerosol	Insecticide	0.07	lb
M-Pede	Potassium salts of fatty acids	Liquid	Insecticide/ Fungicide	3.80054	gal
Deadline MPS	Metaldehyde	Granular bait	Molluscicide	0.04	lb
JT Eaton Bait Blocks	Diphacinone	Bait	Rodenticide	0.00005	lb

Source: Yamamoto 2002

Notes:

gal – gallon

lb – pound

ea. – each unit

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APPENDIX L

ECONOMIC IMPACT FORECAST SYSTEM (EIFS) MODEL AND OUTPUT

Appendix L: Economic Impact Forecast System Model and Output

Socioeconomic Impact Assessment

Socioeconomic impacts are linked through cause-and-effect relationships. Military payrolls and local procurement contribute to the economic base for the region of influence (ROI). In this regard, construction of military training ranges and supporting facilities necessary for transformation at the Schofield Barracks, Kahuku Training Area, and Dillingham Military Range in Honolulu County, and the Pōhakuloa Training Area in Hawai'i County, will have a multiplier effect on the local and regional economy. With the preferred alternative, direct jobs will be created, generating new income and increasing personal spending. This spending generally creates secondary jobs, increases business volume, and increases revenues for schools and other social services.

The Economic Impact Forecast System

The U.S. Army, with the assistance of many academic and professional economists and regional scientists, developed the Economic Impact Forecast System (EIFS) to address the economic impacts of NEPA-requiring actions and to measure their significance. As a result of its designed applicability, and in the interest of uniformity, EIFS should be used in NEPA assessments for RCI. The entire system is designed for the scrutiny of a populace affected by the actions being studied. The algorithms in EIFS are simple and easy to understand, but still have firm, defensible bases in regional economic theory.

EIFS is implemented as an on-line system supported by the U.S. Army Environmental Policy Institute through the Computer Information Science Department of Clark Atlanta University, Georgia. The system is available to anyone with an approved user-id and password. University staff and the staff of the Army Environmental Policy Institute are available to assist with the use of EIFS.

The databases in EIFS are national in scope and cover the approximately 3,700 counties, parishes, and independent cities that are recognized as reporting units by federal agencies. EIFS allows the user to define an economic ROI by identifying the counties, parishes, or cities to be analyzed. Once the ROI is defined, the system aggregates the data, calculates multipliers and other variables used in the various models in EIFS, and prompts the user for forecast input data.

The EIFS Model

The basis of the EIFS analytical capabilities is the calculation of multipliers that are used to estimate the impacts resulting from Army-related changes in local expenditures or employment. In calculating the multipliers, EIFS uses the economic base model approach, which relies on the ratio of total economic activity to basic economic activity. Basic, in this context, is defined as the production or employment engaged to supply goods and services outside the ROI or by federal activities (such as military installations and their employees). According to economic base theory, the ratio of total income to basic income is measurable (as the multiplier) and sufficiently stable so that future changes in economic activity can be forecast. This technique is especially appropriate for estimating aggregate impacts and makes the economic base model ideal for the EIS process.

The multiplier is interpreted as the total impact on the economy of the region resulting from a unit change in its base sector; for example, a dollar increase in local expenditures due to an expansion of its military installation. EIFS estimates its multipliers using a location quotient approach based on the concentration of industries within the region relative to the industrial concentrations for the nation.

The user inputs into the model the data elements which describe the Army action: the change in expenditures, or dollar volume of the construction project(s); change in civilian or military employment; average annual income of affected civilian or military employees; the percent of civilians expected to relocate due to the Army's action; and the percent of military living on-post. Once these are entered into the EIFS model, a projection of changes in the local economy is provided. These are projected changes in sales

volume, income, employment, and population. These four indicator variables are used to measure and evaluate socioeconomic impacts. Sales volume is the direct and indirect change in local business activity and sales (total retail and wholesale trade sales, total selected service receipts, and value-added by manufacturing). Employment is the total change in local employment due to the proposed action, including not only the direct and secondary changes in local employment, but also those personnel who are initially affected by the military action. Income is the total change in local wages and salaries due to the proposed action, which includes the sum of the direct and indirect wages and salaries, plus the income of the civilian and military personnel affected by the proposed action. Population is, of course, the increase or decrease in the local population as a result of the proposed action.

Because the counties in this study (Hawai'i County and Honolulu County) are two separate islands, two separate ROI's were defined and analyzed using EIFS. For Hawai'i County, the cost of construction of the new training ranges and supporting facilities was entered as the change in total expenditures. The total expenditure is the money that would be spent in the ROI study area, as well as outside the study area for goods that would need to be imported into the ROI (e.g., lumber). The expenditures associated with these projects were spread out over a 4-year period since the construction is currently scheduled to take place between 2004 and 2007. There would be no change in troop strength at any of the installations in Hawai'i County as a result of the proposed action.

For Honolulu County, just as for Hawai'i County, the cost of construction of the new training ranges and supporting facilities was entered as the change in total expenditures. The expenditures associated with these projects were spread out over a 5-year period since the construction is currently scheduled to take place between 2004 and 2008. Schofield Barracks in Honolulu County is expected to gain 480 troops. This increase in troop strength was entered as the change in military personnel. The average income of affected military personnel was calculated from the military basic pay scale, effective January 1, 2002.

The Significance of Socioeconomic Impacts

Once model projections are obtained, the Rational Threshold Value (RTV) profile allows the user to evaluate the significance of the impacts. This analytical tool reviews the historical trends for the defined region and develops measures of local historical fluctuations in sales volume, income, employment, and population. These evaluations identify the positive and negative changes within which a project can affect the local economy without creating a significant impact. The greatest historical changes define the boundaries that provide a basis for comparing an action's impact on the historical fluctuation in a particular area. Specifically, EIFS sets the boundaries by multiplying the maximum historical deviation of the following variables:

		<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
Sales Volume	X	100%	75%
Income	X	100%	67%
Employment	X	100%	67%
Population	X	100%	50%

These boundaries determine the amount of change that will affect an area. The percentage allowances are arbitrary, but sensible. The maximum positive historical fluctuation is allowed with expansion because economic growth is beneficial. While cases of damaging economic growth have been cited, and although the zero-growth concept is being accepted by many local planning groups, military base reductions and closures generally are more injurious to local economics than are expansion.

The major strengths of the RTV are its specificity to the region under analysis and its basis on actual historical data for the region. The EIFS impact model, in combination with the RTV, has proven successful in addressing perceived socioeconomic impacts. The EIFS model and the RTV technique for measuring the intensity of impacts have been reviewed by economic experts and have been deemed theoretically sound.

The following are the EIFS inputs and output data for construction and the RTV values for the ROI. These data form the basis for the socioeconomic impact analysis presented in Section 4.13.

EIFS REPORT: HAWAII COUNTY**PROJECT NAME**

Hawaii SBCT Hawaii County

STUDY AREA

15001 Hawaii, HI

FORECAST INPUT

Change In Local Expenditures	\$70,766,660
Change In Civilian Employment	0
Average Income of Affected Civilian	\$0
Percent Expected to Relocate	0
Change In Military Employment	0
Average Income of Affected Military	\$0
Percent of Military Living On-post	0

FORECAST OUTPUT

Employment Multiplier	2.54	
Income Multiplier	2.54	
Sales Volume – Direct	\$42,905,760	
Sales Volume – Induced	\$66,074,880	
Sales Volume – Total	\$108,980,600	7.38%
Income – Direct	\$6,989,448	
Income - Induced)	\$10,763,750	
Income - Total(place of work)	\$17,753,200	0.73%
Employment – Direct	364	
Employment – Induced	560	
Employment – Total	924	1.31%
Local Population	0	
Local Off-base Population	0	0%

RTV SUMMARY

	Sales Volume	Income	Employment	Population
Positive RTV	7.18	16.43	5.82	9.72
Negative RTV	-5.21	-10.91	-3.14	-4.57

RTV DETAILED**SALES VOLUME**

Year	Value	Adj_Value	Change	Deviation	%Deviation
1969	185647	549515	0	0	0
1970	220594	615457	65942	16620	2.7
1971	252094	675612	60155	10833	1.6
1972	281813	729896	54284	4962	0.68
1973	310283	753988	24092	-25230	-3.35
1974	348069	762271	8283	-41039	-5.38
1975	408890	821869	59598	10276	1.25
1976	458566	880447	58578	9256	1.05
1977	506281	901180	20733	-28589	-3.17
1978	567908	942727	41547	-7775	-0.82
1979	650721	969574	26847	-22475	-2.32
1980	752825	986201	16626	-32696	-3.32
1981	832443	990607	4407	-44915	-4.53
1982	868248	972438	-18169	-67491	-6.94
1983	954460	1040361	67924	18602	1.79
1984	1035799	1087589	47227	-2095	-0.19
1985	1112087	1123208	35619	-13703	-1.22
1986	1206327	1242517	119309	69987	5.63
1987	1306959	1306959	64442	15120	1.16
1988	1437378	1379883	72924	23602	1.71
1989	1639552	1491992	112110	62788	4.21
1990	1908654	1660529	168537	119215	7.18
1991	2062902	1712209	51680	2358	0.14
1992	2189113	1773182	60973	11651	0.66
1993	2290855	1809775	36594	-12728	-0.7
1994	2379061	1831877	22101	-27221	-1.49

INCOME

Year	Value	Adj_Value	Change	Deviation	%Deviation
1969	224687	665074	0	0	0
1970	264917	739118	74045	27758	3.76
1971	295834	792835	53717	7430	0.94
1972	325697	843555	50720	4433	0.53
1973	359771	874244	30688	-15599	-1.78
1974	502996	1101561	227318	181031	16.43
1975	491104	987119	-114442	-160729	-16.28
1976	515059	988913	1794	-44493	-4.5
1977	564518	1004842	15929	-30358	-3.02
1978	630338	1046361	41519	-4768	-0.46
1979	725101	1080400	34039	-12248	-1.13
1980	914609	1198138	117737	71450	5.96
1981	910745	1083787	-114351	-160638	-14.82
1982	964313	1080031	-3756	-50043	-4.63
1983	1079310	1176448	96417	50130	4.26
1984	1118873	1174817	-1631	-47918	-4.08
1985	1181768	1193586	18769	-27518	-2.31
1986	1298903	1337870	144284	97997	7.32
1987	1384572	1384572	46702	415	0.03
1988	1527478	1466379	81807	35520	2.42
1989	1731074	1575277	108899	62612	3.97
1990	1994376	1735107	159830	113543	6.54
1991	2125966	1764552	29445	-16842	-0.95
1992	2233643	1809251	44699	-1588	-0.09
1993	2333581	1843529	34278	-12009	-0.65
1994	2426660	1868528	24999	-21288	-1.14

EMPLOYMENT

Year	Value	Change	Deviation	%Deviation
1969	29255	0	0	0
1970	30759	1504	-93	-0.3
1971	32222	1463	-134	-0.42
1972	33513	1291	-306	-0.91
1973	34536	1023	-574	-1.66
1974	35510	974	-623	-1.76
1975	37280	1770	173	0.46
1976	38030	750	-847	-2.23
1977	38971	941	-656	-1.68
1978	40307	1336	-261	-0.65
1979	43597	3290	1693	3.88
1980	46132	2535	938	2.03
1981	46372	240	-1357	-2.93
1982	46646	274	-1323	-2.84
1983	48009	1363	-234	-0.49
1984	48357	348	-1249	-2.58
1985	49659	1302	-295	-0.59
1986	50546	887	-710	-1.41
1987	53421	2875	1278	2.39
1988	57048	3627	2030	3.56
1989	62267	5219	3622	5.82
1990	67537	5270	3673	5.44
1991	72147	4610	3013	4.18
1992	70442	-1705	-3302	-4.69
1993	71101	659	-938	-1.32
1994	70788	-313	-1910	-2.7

POPULATION

Year	Value	Change	Deviation	%Deviation
1969	63104	0	0	0
1970	63549	445	-2368	-3.73
1971	73508	9959	7146	9.72
1972	69922	-3586	-6399	-9.15
1973	72856	2934	121	0.17
1974	73891	1035	-1778	-2.41
1975	77212	3321	508	0.66
1976	80481	3269	456	0.57
1977	82610	2129	-684	-0.83
1978	85661	3051	238	0.28
1979	89069	3408	595	0.67
1980	92897	3828	1015	1.09
1981	96122	3225	412	0.43
1982	98798	2676	-137	-0.14
1983	100764	1966	-847	-0.84
1984	103528	2764	-49	-0.05
1985	105900	2372	-441	-0.42
1986	108362	2462	-351	-0.32
1987	111735	3373	560	0.5
1988	113439	1704	-1109	-0.98
1989	116585	3146	333	0.29
1990	121451	4866	2053	1.69
1991	127338	5887	3074	2.41
1992	131231	3893	1080	0.82
1993	134132	2901	88	0.07
1994	136235	2103	-710	-0.52

***** End of Report *****

EIFS REPORT HONOLULU COUNTY**PROJECT NAME**

Hawai'i SBCT Honolulu County Total Region

STUDY AREA

15003 Honolulu, HI

FORECAST INPUT

Change In Local Expenditures	\$133,258,300
Change In Civilian Employment	0
Average Income of Affected Civilian	\$0
Percent Expected to Relocate	0
Change In Military Employment	810
Average Income of Affected Military	\$31,794
Percent of Military Living On-post	0

FORECAST OUTPUT

Employment Multiplier	2.7	
Income Multiplier	2.7	
Sales Volume – Direct	\$96,496,660	
Sales Volume – Induced	\$164,044,300	
Sales Volume – Total	\$260,541,000	1.87%
Income – Direct	\$39,197,690	
Income - Induced	\$26,286,210	
Income - Total(place of work)	\$65,483,900	0.29%
Employment – Direct	1,506	
Employment – Induced	1,183	
Employment – Total	2,690	0.47%
Local Population	2,017	
Local Off-base Population	2,017	0.23%

RTV SUMMARY

	Sales Volume	Income	Employment	Population
Positive RTV	5.33	5.37	3.28	3.25
Negative RTV	-3.17	-2.73	-2.02	-0.42

RTV DETAILED**SALES VOLUME**

Year	Value	Adj_Value	Change	Deviation	%Deviation
1969	2791375	8262470	0	0	0
1970	3192257	8906397	643927	300779	3.38
1971	3430733	9194365	287968	-55180	-0.6
1972	3782314	9796193	601828	258680	2.64
1973	4213643	10239153	442960	99812	0.97
1974	4635813	10152431	-86722	-429870	-4.23
1975	5081630	10214076	61646 -	281502	-2.76
1976	5532203	10621830	407753	64605	0.61
1977	5966744	10620804	-1025	-344173	-3.24
1978	6632447	11009862	389058	45910	0.42
1979	7512085	11193007	183145	-160003	-1.43
1980	8468880	11094232	-98774	-441922	-3.98
1981	9270254	11031603	-62630	-405778	-3.68
1982	9792031	10967075	-64528	-407676	-3.72
1983	10628959	11585566	618491	275343	2.38
1984	11463645	12036827	451261	108113	0.9
1985	12226186	12348448	311621	-31527	-0.26
1986	13015180	13405635	1057187	714039	5.33
1987	14010422	14010422	604787	261639	1.87
1988	15394929	14779132	768710	425562	2.88
1989	16873048	15354474	575343	232195	1.51
1990	18978679	16511451	1156977	813829	4.93
1991	19875185	16496403	-15048	-358196	-2.17
1992	21212282	17181948	685545	342397	1.99
1993	21769654	17198027	16079	-327069	-1.9
1994	22317293	17184315	-13712	-356860	-2.08

INCOME

Year	Value	Adj_Value	Change	Deviation	%Deviation
1969	2823429	8357350	0	0	0
1970	3227259	9004052	646703	305572	3.39
1971	3464348	9284453	280400	-60731	-0.65
1972	3815552	9882279	597826	256695	2.6
1973	4244956	10315243	432964	91833	0.89
1974	4675693	10239768	-75475	-416606	-4.07
1975	5123358	10297950	58182	-282949	-2.75
1976	5573702	10701508	403558	62427	0.58
1977	6014845	10706424	4916	-336215	-3.14
1978	6673794	11078498	372074	30943	0.28
1979	7556023	11258474	179977	-161154	-1.43
1980	8535277	11181212	-77262	-418393	-3.74
1981	9318585	11089117	-92096	-433227	-3.91
1982	9844191	11025494	-63623	-404754	-3.67
1983	10702465	11665687	640193	299062	2.56
1984	11514431	12090152	424465	83334	0.69
1985	12282079	12404900	314748	-26383	-0.21
1986	13076407	13468699	1063799	722668	5.37
1987	14068466	14068466	599767	258636	1.84
1988	15469494	14850714	782248	441117	2.97
1989	16940601	15415947	565233	224102	1.45
1990	19053606	16576637	1160690	819559	4.94
1991	19937709	16548298	-28339	-369470	-2.23
1992	21261592	17221890	673591	332460	1.93
1993	21838982	17252796	30907	-310224	-1.8
1994	22372398	17226746	-26050	-367181	-2.13

EMPLOYMENT

Year	Value	Change	Deviation	%Deviation
1969	351504	0	0	0
1970	366968	15464	7123	1.94
1971	367495	527	-7814	-2.13
1972	381276	13781	5440	1.43
1973	398753	17477	9136	2.29
1974	407732	8979	638	0.16
1975	415976	8244	-97	-0.02
1976	417601	1625	-6716	-1.61
1977	418515	914	-7427	-1.77
1978	430716	12201	3860	0.9
1979	453950	23234	14893	3.28
1980	467861	13911	5570	1.19
1981	462301	-5560	-13901	-3.01
1982	458906	-3395	-11736	-2.56
1983	464579	5673	-2668	-0.57
1984	469054	4475	-3866	-0.82
1985	479598	10544	2203	0.46
1986	489660	10062	1721	0.35
1987	512579	22919	14578	2.84
1988	529650	17071	8730	1.65
1989	545845	16195	7854	1.44
1990	562139	16294	7953	1.41
1991	574907	12768	4427	0.77
1992	576393	1486	-6855	-1.19
1993	573314	-3079	-11420	-1.99
1994	568382	-4932	-13273	-2.34

POPULATION

Year	Value	Change	Deviation	%Deviation
1969	603438	0	0	0
1970	623756	20318	10133	1.62
1971	633043	9287	-898	-0.14
1972	664830	31787	21602	3.25
1973	683772	18942	8757	1.28
1974	698033	14261	4076	0.58
1975	707866	9833	-352	-0.05
1976	716911	9045	-1140	-0.16
1977	734962	18051	7866	1.07
1978	740505	5543	-4642	-0.63
1979	753428	12923	2738	0.36
1980	763820	10392	207	0.03
1981	767573	3753	-6432	-0.84
1982	776075	8502	-1683	-0.22
1983	789097	13022	2837	0.36
1984	797791	8694	-1491	-0.19
1985	804294	6503	-3682	-0.46
1986	810444	6150	-4035	-0.5
1987	818447	8003	-2182	-0.27
1988	824072	5625	-4560	-0.55
1989	831337	7265	-2920	-0.35
1990	837919	6582	-3603	-0.43
1991	846092	8173	-2012	-0.24
1992	856944	10852	667	0.08
1993	861238	4294	-5891	-0.68
1994	868236	6998	-3187	-0.37

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APPENDIX M-1

**SOIL INVESTIGATION RESULTS, SCHOFIELD
BARRACKS AND POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA**

Comparison Tables – Detected Data for Schofield Barracks

Field Sample ID	Analytical Method	Analyte Name	Result	Lab Qualifiers	Residential Soil PRG ^A	Industrial Soil PRG ^A	Units
ENG-DEMO-01	6010B	Aluminum	69,900,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-01	6010B	Antimony	3,070	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-01	6010B	Arsenic	3,530		21,646	255,926	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-01	6010B	Barium	248,000		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-01	6010B	Beryllium	1,170	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-01	6010B	Chromium	299,000		100,000,000	100,000,000	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-01	6010B	Cobalt	95,900		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-01	6010B	Copper	212,000		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-01	6010B	Iron	98,000,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-01	6010B	Lead	43,800		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-01	6010B	Manganese	11,100,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-01	6010B	Nickel	372,000		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-01	6010B	Selenium	6,850		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-01	6010B	Vanadium	204,000		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-01	6010B	Zinc	345,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-02	6010B	Aluminum	66,900,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-02	6010B	Antimony	6,880	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-02	6010B	Arsenic	773	J	21,646	255,926	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-02	6010B	Barium	77,100		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-02	6010B	Beryllium	527	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-02	6010B	Chromium	404,000		100,000,000	100,000,000	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-02	6010B	Cobalt	39,800		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-02	6010B	Copper	87,700		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-02	6010B	Iron	114,000,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-02	6010B	Lead	4,660		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-02	6010B	Manganese	1,810,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-02	6010B	Nickel	231,000		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-02	6010B	Selenium	8,440		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-02	6010B	Vanadium	214,000		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-02	6010B	Zinc	89,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-03	6010B	Aluminum	86,600,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-03	6010B	Arsenic	1,430		21,646	255,926	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-03	6010B	Barium	24,800		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-03	6010B	Chromium	373,000		100,000,000	100,000,000	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-03	6010B	Cobalt	11,300	J	4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-03	6010B	Copper	109,000		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-03	6010B	Iron	136,000,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-03	6010B	Lead	14,700		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-03	6010B	Manganese	446,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-03	6010B	Nickel	130,000		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-03	6010B	Selenium	10,400		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-03	6010B	Vanadium	272,000		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-03	6010B	Zinc	106,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-03	8330	HMX	760		3,055,155	30,780,315	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-03	8330	RDX	9,400		4,422	15,670	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-03	8332	Nitroglycerin	340	J	34,714	123,121	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-03DL	8330	RDX	8,400		4,422	15,670	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-04	6010B	Aluminum	84,100,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-04	6010B	Arsenic	1,450		21,646	255,926	UG/KG

Comparison Tables – Detected Data for Schofield Barracks

Field Sample ID	Analytical Method	Analyte Name	Result	Lab Qualifiers	Residential Soil PRG ^A	Industrial Soil PRG ^A	Units
ENG-DEMO-04	6010B	Barium	23,900		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-04	6010B	Chromium	357,000		100,000,000	100,000,000	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-04	6010B	Cobalt	9,010	J	4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-04	6010B	Copper	102,000		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-04	6010B	Iron	130,000,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-04	6010B	Lead	13,300		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-04	6010B	Manganese	409,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-04	6010B	Nickel	126,000		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-04	6010B	Selenium	10,800		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-04	6010B	Vanadium	265,000		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-04	6010B	Zinc	118,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-04	8330	HMX	750		3,055,155	30,780,315	UG/KG
ENG-DEMO-04	8330	RDX	6,500		4,422	15,670	UG/KG
FP-308-01	6010B	Aluminum	109,000,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP-308-01	6010B	Antimony	4,210	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
FP-308-01	6010B	Arsenic	14,700		21,646	255,926	UG/KG
FP-308-01	6010B	Barium	346,000		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP-308-01	6010B	Beryllium	795	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
FP-308-01	6010B	Cadmium	1,060		37,033	808,544	UG/KG
FP-308-01	6010B	Chromium	159,000		100,000,000	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP-308-01	6010B	Cobalt	109,000		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP-308-01	6010B	Copper	351,000		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
FP-308-01	6010B	Iron	80,300,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP-308-01	6010B	Lead	30,200		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
FP-308-01	6010B	Manganese	40,700,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
FP-308-01	6010B	Nickel	374,000		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
FP-308-01	6010B	Selenium	11,900		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
FP-308-01	6010B	Thallium	15,600		5,162	67,452	UG/KG
FP-308-01	6010B	Vanadium	121,000		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
FP-308-01	6010B	Zinc	197,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP-308-02	6010B	Aluminum	95,100,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP-308-02	6010B	Arsenic	14,300		21,646	255,926	UG/KG
FP-308-02	6010B	Barium	334,000		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP-308-02	6010B	Beryllium	794	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
FP-308-02	6010B	Cadmium	1,060		37,033	808,544	UG/KG
FP-308-02	6010B	Chromium	141,000		100,000,000	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP-308-02	6010B	Cobalt	99,100		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP-308-02	6010B	Copper	308,000		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
FP-308-02	6010B	Iron	76,500,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP-308-02	6010B	Lead	31,800		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
FP-308-02	6010B	Manganese	40,000,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
FP-308-02	6010B	Nickel	335,000		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
FP-308-02	6010B	Selenium	10,800		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
FP-308-02	6010B	Thallium	13,800		5,162	67,452	UG/KG
FP-308-02	6010B	Vanadium	107,000		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
FP-308-02	6010B	Zinc	222,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-01	6010B	Aluminum	44,200,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-01	6010B	Antimony	11,200	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-01	6010B	Arsenic	785	J	21,646	255,926	UG/KG

Comparison Tables – Detected Data for Schofield Barracks

Field Sample ID	Analytical Method	Analyte Name	Result	Lab Qualifiers	Residential Soil PRG ^A	Industrial Soil PRG ^A	Units
INF-DEMO-01	6010B	Barium	55,500		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-01	6010B	Beryllium	544	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-01	6010B	Cadmium	1,410		37,033	808,544	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-01	6010B	Chromium	139,000		100,000,000	100,000,000	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-01	6010B	Cobalt	8,020		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-01	6010B	Copper	81,300		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-01	6010B	Iron	90,100,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-01	6010B	Lead	39,300		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-01	6010B	Manganese	432,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-01	6010B	Nickel	62,700		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-01	6010B	Selenium	4,060		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-01	6010B	Vanadium	182,000		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-01	6010B	Zinc	587,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-01	8270C	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	330	J	34,741	176,184	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-01	8270C	Butylbenzylphthalate	1,400		12,220,619	100,000,000	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-01	8270C	Chrysene	260	J	62,148	288,646	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-01	8270C	Di-N-Butylphthalate	1,500		6,110,310	88,091,907	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-01	8270C	Fluoranthene	340	J	2,293,610	30,099,724	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-01	8270C	Pyrene	290	J	2,308,676	54,224,141	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-01	8330	2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene	850		16,213	57,457	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-01	8330	HMX	2,800		3,055,155	30,780,315	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-01DL	8330	RDX	16,000		4,422	15,670	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-02	6010B	Aluminum	44,700,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-02	6010B	Antimony	4,320	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-02	6010B	Arsenic	789	J	21,646	255,926	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-02	6010B	Barium	80,600		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-02	6010B	Beryllium	567	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-02	6010B	Cadmium	1,940		37,033	808,544	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-02	6010B	Chromium	139,000		100,000,000	100,000,000	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-02	6010B	Cobalt	8,400		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-02	6010B	Copper	179,000		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-02	6010B	Iron	92,700,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-02	6010B	Lead	71,100		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-02	6010B	Manganese	414,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-02	6010B	Nickel	71,100		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-02	6010B	Selenium	3,750		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-02	6010B	Vanadium	192,000		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-02	6010B	Zinc	1,160,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-02	8270C	Di-N-Butylphthalate	4,900		6,110,310	88,091,907	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-02	8330	HMX	2,900		3,055,155	30,780,315	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-02DL	8330	RDX	24,000		4,422	15,670	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-03	6010B	Aluminum	45,400,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-03	6010B	Antimony	7,760	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-03	6010B	Arsenic	1,650		21,646	255,926	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-03	6010B	Barium	61,700		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-03	6010B	Beryllium	553	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-03	6010B	Cadmium	2,540		37,033	808,544	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-03	6010B	Chromium	146,000		100,000,000	100,000,000	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-03	6010B	Cobalt	8,440		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG

Comparison Tables – Detected Data for Schofield Barracks

Field Sample ID	Analytical Method	Analyte Name	Result	Lab Qualifiers	Residential Soil PRG ^A	Industrial Soil PRG ^A	Units
INF-DEMO-03	6010B	Copper	296,000		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-03	6010B	Iron	94,600,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-03	6010B	Lead	50,500		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-03	6010B	Manganese	431,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-03	6010B	Nickel	71,000		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-03	6010B	Selenium	3,470		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-03	6010B	Vanadium	182,000		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-03	6010B	Zinc	1,120,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-03	8270C	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	680		34,741	176,184	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-03	8270C	Di-N-Butylphthalate	3,300		6,110,310	88,091,907	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-03	8330	2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene	360	J	16,213	57,457	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-03	8330	HMX	3,100		3,055,155	30,780,315	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-03DL	8330	RDX	16,000		4,422	15,670	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-04	6010B	Aluminum	43,700,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-04	6010B	Antimony	13,800		31,286	817,599	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-04	6010B	Arsenic	1,100	J	21,646	255,926	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-04	6010B	Barium	67,100		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-04	6010B	Beryllium	541	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-04	6010B	Cadmium	2,540		37,033	808,544	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-04	6010B	Chromium	147,000		100,000,000	100,000,000	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-04	6010B	Cobalt	8,010		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-04	6010B	Copper	833,000		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-04	6010B	Iron	96,300,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-04	6010B	Lead	65,100		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-04	6010B	Manganese	410,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-04	6010B	Nickel	67,700		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-04	6010B	Selenium	4,300		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-04	6010B	Vanadium	192,000		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-04	6010B	Zinc	6,180,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-04	8270C	Benzo(A)Anthracene	290	J	621	2,886	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-04	8270C	Benzo(B)Fluoranthene	410	J	621	2,886	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-04	8270C	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	220	J	34,741	176,184	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-04	8270C	Butylbenzylphthalate	2,100		12,220,619	100,000,000	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-04	8270C	Chrysene	760		62,148	288,646	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-04	8270C	Di-N-Butylphthalate	5,200		6,110,310	88,091,907	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-04	8270C	Fluoranthene	2,700		2,293,610	30,099,724	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-04	8270C	Pyrene	1,700		2,308,676	54,224,141	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-04	8330	HMX	680		3,055,155	30,780,315	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-04	8330	RDX	4,800		4,422	15,670	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-05	6010B	Aluminum	46,100,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-05	6010B	Antimony	8,610	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-05	6010B	Arsenic	941	J	21,646	255,926	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-05	6010B	Barium	81,200		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-05	6010B	Beryllium	533	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-05	6010B	Cadmium	1,300		37,033	808,544	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-05	6010B	Chromium	145,000		100,000,000	100,000,000	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-05	6010B	Cobalt	9,120		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-05	6010B	Copper	82,600		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-05	6010B	Iron	96,100,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG

Comparison Tables – Detected Data for Schofield Barracks

Field Sample ID	Analytical Method	Analyte Name	Result	Lab Qualifiers	Residential Soil PRG ^A	Industrial Soil PRG ^A	Units
INF-DEMO-05	6010B	Lead	47,200		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-05	6010B	Manganese	523,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-05	6010B	Nickel	70,400		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-05	6010B	Selenium	4,250		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-05	6010B	Vanadium	197,000		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-05	6010B	Zinc	739,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-05	8270C	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	250	J	34,741	176,184	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-05	8270C	Butylbenzylphthalate	690		12,220,619	100,000,000	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-05	8270C	Di-N-Butylphthalate	3,800		6,110,310	88,091,907	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-05	8270C	Fluoranthene	320	J	2,293,610	30,099,724	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-05	8270C	Pyrene	220	J	2,308,676	54,224,141	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-05	8330	2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene	190	J	16,213	57,457	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-05	8330	HMX	6,000		3,055,155	30,780,315	UG/KG
INF-DEMO-05DL	8330	RDX	72,000		4,422	15,670	UG/KG
KR8-01	6010B	Aluminum	67,100,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
KR8-01	6010B	Antimony	3,000	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
KR8-01	6010B	Arsenic	692	J	21,646	255,926	UG/KG
KR8-01	6010B	Barium	94,700		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
KR8-01	6010B	Beryllium	715	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
KR8-01	6010B	Cadmium	722		37,033	808,544	UG/KG
KR8-01	6010B	Chromium	252,000		100,000,000	100,000,000	UG/KG
KR8-01	6010B	Cobalt	8,720		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
KR8-01	6010B	Copper	132,000		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
KR8-01	6010B	Iron	103,000,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
KR8-01	6010B	Lead	104,000		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
KR8-01	6010B	Manganese	387,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
KR8-01	6010B	Nickel	84,200		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
KR8-01	6010B	Selenium	10,200		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
KR8-01	6010B	Vanadium	220,000		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
KR8-01	6010B	Zinc	95,100		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
KR8-01	8330	HMX	490		3,055,155	30,780,315	UG/KG
KR8-02	6010B	Aluminum	70,000,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
KR8-02	6010B	Antimony	6,660	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
KR8-02	6010B	Arsenic	528	J	21,646	255,926	UG/KG
KR8-02	6010B	Barium	51,900		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
KR8-02	6010B	Beryllium	679	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
KR8-02	6010B	Chromium	225,000		100,000,000	100,000,000	UG/KG
KR8-02	6010B	Cobalt	9,320		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
KR8-02	6010B	Copper	92,900		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
KR8-02	6010B	Iron	108,000,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
KR8-02	6010B	Lead	36,200		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
KR8-02	6010B	Manganese	380,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
KR8-02	6010B	Nickel	85,900		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
KR8-02	6010B	Selenium	10,200		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
KR8-02	6010B	Vanadium	213,000		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
KR8-02	6010B	Zinc	93,700		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
KR8-02	8330	2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene	120	J	16,213	57,457	UG/KG
KR8-02	8330	HMX	3,300		3,055,155	30,780,315	UG/KG
KR8-03	6010B	Aluminum	63,700,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG

Comparison Tables – Detected Data for Schofield Barracks

Field Sample ID	Analytical Method	Analyte Name	Result	Lab Qualifiers	Residential Soil PRG ^A	Industrial Soil PRG ^A	Units
KR8-03	6010B	Barium	54,100		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
KR8-03	6010B	Beryllium	643	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
KR8-03	6010B	Cadmium	743		37,033	808,544	UG/KG
KR8-03	6010B	Chromium	223,000		100,000,000	100,000,000	UG/KG
KR8-03	6010B	Cobalt	8,630		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
KR8-03	6010B	Copper	83,100		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
KR8-03	6010B	Iron	104,000,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
KR8-03	6010B	Lead	10,800		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
KR8-03	6010B	Manganese	389,000		1,762,353	32,250,164	UG/KG
KR8-03	6010B	Nickel	78,600		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
KR8-03	6010B	Selenium	9,820		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
KR8-03	6010B	Vanadium	211,000		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
KR8-03	6010B	Zinc	88,800		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
KR8-04	6010B	Aluminum	61,200,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
KR8-04	6010B	Antimony	5,620	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
KR8-04	6010B	Barium	45,000		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
KR8-04	6010B	Beryllium	645	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
KR8-04	6010B	Chromium	249,000		100,000,000	100,000,000	UG/KG
KR8-04	6010B	Cobalt	8,380		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
KR8-04	6010B	Copper	74,400		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
KR8-04	6010B	Iron	106,000,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
KR8-04	6010B	Lead	7,000		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
KR8-04	6010B	Manganese	387,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
KR8-04	6010B	Nickel	70,400		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
KR8-04	6010B	Selenium	9,560		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
KR8-04	6010B	Vanadium	219,000		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
KR8-04	6010B	Zinc	83,400		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
KR8-05	6010B	Aluminum	85,100,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
KR8-05	6010B	Arsenic	4,570		21,646	255,926	UG/KG
KR8-05	6010B	Barium	32,300		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
KR8-05	6010B	Chromium	302,000		100,000,000	100,000,000	UG/KG
KR8-05	6010B	Cobalt	7,920	J	4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
KR8-05	6010B	Copper	118,000		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
KR8-05	6010B	Iron	140,000,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
KR8-05	6010B	Lead	15,400		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
KR8-05	6010B	Manganese	416,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
KR8-05	6010B	Nickel	129,000		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
KR8-05	6010B	Selenium	10,300		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
KR8-05	6010B	Vanadium	285,000		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
KR8-05	6010B	Zinc	103,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
KR8-05DL	8332	Nitroglycerin	560,000		34,741	123,121	UG/KG
KR8-06	6010B	Aluminum	62,000,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
KR8-06	6010B	Antimony	11,700		31,286	817,599	UG/KG
KR8-06	6010B	Arsenic	7,840		21,646	255,926	UG/KG
KR8-06	6010B	Barium	40,600		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
KR8-06	6010B	Beryllium	577	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
KR8-06	6010B	Chromium	367,000		100,000,000	100,000,000	UG/KG
KR8-06	6010B	Cobalt	6,050		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
KR8-06	6010B	Copper	103,000		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG

Comparison Tables – Detected Data for Schofield Barracks

Field Sample ID	Analytical Method	Analyte Name	Result	Lab Qualifiers	Residential Soil PRG ^A	Industrial Soil PRG ^A	Units
KR8-06	6010B	Iron	214,000,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
KR8-06	6010B	Lead	26,000		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
KR8-06	6010B	Manganese	454,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
KR8-06	6010B	Nickel	64,500		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
KR8-06	6010B	Selenium	14,400		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
KR8-06	6010B	Vanadium	415,000		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
KR8-06	6010B	Zinc	90,900		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
KR8-06	8332	Nitroglycerin	10,000		34,741	123,121	UG/KG
KR8-WT-01 ^B	6010B	Aluminum	17,900,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
KR8-WT-01 ^B	6010B	Antimony	9,890	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
KR8-WT-01 ^B	6010B	Arsenic	4,990		21,646	255,926	UG/KG
KR8-WT-01 ^B	6010B	Barium	36,100		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
KR8-WT-01 ^B	6010B	Beryllium	260	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
KR8-WT-01 ^B	6010B	Chromium	181,000		100,000,000	100,000,000	UG/KG
KR8-WT-01 ^B	6010B	Cobalt	7,420		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
KR8-WT-01 ^B	6010B	Copper	64,000		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
KR8-WT-01 ^B	6010B	Iron	139,000,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
KR8-WT-01 ^B	6010B	Lead	24,600		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
KR8-WT-01 ^B	6010B	Manganese	381,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
KR8-WT-01 ^B	6010B	Nickel	29,500		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
KR8-WT-01 ^B	6010B	Selenium	5,850		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
KR8-WT-01 ^B	6010B	Vanadium	330,000		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
KR8-WT-01 ^B	6010B	Zinc	173,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
KR8-WT-02 ^B	6010B	Aluminum	13,100,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
KR8-WT-02 ^B	6010B	Antimony	10,300	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
KR8-WT-02 ^B	6010B	Arsenic	4,350		21,646	255,926	UG/KG
KR8-WT-02 ^B	6010B	Barium	34,400		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
KR8-WT-02 ^B	6010B	Beryllium	277	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
KR8-WT-02 ^B	6010B	Chromium	183,000		100,000,000	100,000,000	UG/KG
KR8-WT-02 ^B	6010B	Cobalt	8,270		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
KR8-WT-02 ^B	6010B	Copper	62,100		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
KR8-WT-02 ^B	6010B	Iron	124,000,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
KR8-WT-02 ^B	6010B	Lead	21,900		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
KR8-WT-02 ^B	6010B	Manganese	389,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
KR8-WT-02 ^B	6010B	Nickel	26,100		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
KR8-WT-02 ^B	6010B	Selenium	6,040		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
KR8-WT-02 ^B	6010B	Vanadium	331,000		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
KR8-WT-02 ^B	6010B	Zinc	267,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
KR8-WT-03 ^B	6010B	Aluminum	14,600,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
KR8-WT-03 ^B	6010B	Antimony	11,200	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
KR8-WT-03 ^B	6010B	Arsenic	6,640		21,646	255,926	UG/KG
KR8-WT-03 ^B	6010B	Barium	39,300		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
KR8-WT-03 ^B	6010B	Beryllium	294	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
KR8-WT-03 ^B	6010B	Chromium	188,000		100,000,000	100,000,000	UG/KG
KR8-WT-03 ^B	6010B	Cobalt	7,910		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
KR8-WT-03 ^B	6010B	Copper	64,700		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
KR8-WT-03 ^B	6010B	Iron	143,000,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
KR8-WT-03 ^B	6010B	Lead	22,000		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
KR8-WT-03 ^B	6010B	Manganese	396,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG

Comparison Tables – Detected Data for Schofield Barracks

Field Sample ID	Analytical Method	Analyte Name	Result	Lab Qualifiers	Residential Soil PRG ^A	Industrial Soil PRG ^A	Units
KR8-WT-03 ^B	6010B	Nickel	27,000		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
KR8-WT-03 ^B	6010B	Selenium	5,980		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
KR8-WT-03 ^B	6010B	Vanadium	329,000		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
KR8-WT-03 ^B	6010B	Zinc	481,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
MAC-01	6010B	Aluminum	53,800,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
MAC-01	6010B	Antimony	9,940	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
MAC-01	6010B	Arsenic	11,800		21,646	255,926	UG/KG
MAC-01	6010B	Barium	46,400		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
MAC-01	6010B	Beryllium	438	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
MAC-01	6010B	Cadmium	661		37,033	808,544	UG/KG
MAC-01	6010B	Chromium	209,000		100,000,000	100,000,000	UG/KG
MAC-01	6010B	Cobalt	9,050		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
MAC-01	6010B	Copper	131,000		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
MAC-01	6010B	Iron	119,000,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
MAC-01	6010B	Lead	26,400		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
MAC-01	6010B	Manganese	370,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
MAC-01	6010B	Nickel	83,600		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
MAC-01	6010B	Selenium	5,510		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
MAC-01	6010B	Vanadium	288,000		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
MAC-01	6010B	Zinc	172,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
MAC-01	8270C	Di-N-Butylphthalate	630		6,110,310	88,091,907	UG/KG
MAC-01	8270C	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	1,200		99,261	503,382	UG/KG
MAC-01	8332	Nitroglycerin	29,000		34,741	123,121	UG/KG
MAC-02	6010B	Aluminum	43,400,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
MAC-02	6010B	Antimony	12,900		31,286	817,599	UG/KG
MAC-02	6010B	Arsenic	1,980		21,646	255,926	UG/KG
MAC-02	6010B	Barium	40,400		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
MAC-02	6010B	Beryllium	369	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
MAC-02	6010B	Chromium	188,000		100,000,000	100,000,000	UG/KG
MAC-02	6010B	Cobalt	7,530		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
MAC-02	6010B	Copper	113,000		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
MAC-02	6010B	Iron	116,000,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
MAC-02	6010B	Lead	22,100		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
MAC-02	6010B	Manganese	316,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
MAC-02	6010B	Nickel	66,300		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
MAC-02	6010B	Selenium	4,520		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
MAC-02	6010B	Vanadium	258,000		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
MAC-02	6010B	Zinc	112,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
MAC-02	8270C	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	700		99,261	503,382	UG/KG
MAC-02	8332	Nitroglycerin	35,000		34,741	123,121	UG/KG
MAC-03	6010B	Aluminum	38,600,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
MAC-03	6010B	Antimony	8,310	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
MAC-03	6010B	Arsenic	425	J	21,646	255,926	UG/KG
MAC-03	6010B	Barium	35,800		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
MAC-03	6010B	Beryllium	353	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
MAC-03	6010B	Chromium	177,000		100,000,000	100,000,000	UG/KG
MAC-03	6010B	Cobalt	7,620		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
MAC-03	6010B	Copper	90,200		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
MAC-03	6010B	Iron	108,000,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG

Comparison Tables – Detected Data for Schofield Barracks

Field Sample ID	Analytical Method	Analyte Name	Result	Lab Qualifiers	Residential Soil PRG ^A	Industrial Soil PRG ^A	Units
MAC-03	6010B	Lead	45,400		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
MAC-03	6010B	Manganese	332,000		1,762,353	32,250,164	UG/KG
MAC-03	6010B	Nickel	55,800		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
MAC-03	6010B	Selenium	4,390		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
MAC-03	6010B	Vanadium	236,000		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
MAC-03	6010B	Zinc	87,200		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
MAC-03	8270C	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	380		99,261	503,382	UG/KG
MAC-03	8332	Nitroglycerin	8,500		34,741	123,121	UG/KG
MAC-04	6010B	Aluminum	31,100,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
MAC-04	6010B	Antimony	7,630	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
MAC-04	6010B	Arsenic	45,200		21,646	255,926	UG/KG
MAC-04	6010B	Barium	22,800		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
MAC-04	6010B	Beryllium	272	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
MAC-04	6010B	Chromium	115,000		100,000,000	100,000,000	UG/KG
MAC-04	6010B	Cobalt	8,290		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
MAC-04	6010B	Copper	138,000		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
MAC-04	6010B	Iron	72,700,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
MAC-04	6010B	Lead	262,000		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
MAC-04	6010B	Manganese	277,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
MAC-04	6010B	Nickel	75,200		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
MAC-04	6010B	Selenium	2,000		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
MAC-04	6010B	Vanadium	150,000		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
MAC-04	6010B	Zinc	165,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-01	6010B	Aluminum	43,000,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-01	6010B	Arsenic	2,610		21,646	255,926	UG/KG
NFB-10-01	6010B	Barium	16,300		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-01	6010B	Chromium	508,000		100,000,000	100,000,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-01	6010B	Cobalt	8,410	J	4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-01	6010B	Copper	157,000		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
NFB-10-01	6010B	Iron	195,000,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-01	6010B	Lead	64,800		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-01	6010B	Manganese	442,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
NFB-10-01	6010B	Nickel	107,000		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
NFB-10-01	6010B	Selenium	10,100		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
NFB-10-01	6010B	Vanadium	347,000		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
NFB-10-01	6010B	Zinc	134,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-01	8270C	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	210	J	34,741	176,184	UG/KG
NFB-10-02	6010B	Aluminum	27,800,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-02	6010B	Antimony	21,300	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
NFB-10-02	6010B	Arsenic	1,640		21,646	255,926	UG/KG
NFB-10-02	6010B	Barium	17,600		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-02	6010B	Chromium	427,000		100,000,000	100,000,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-02	6010B	Cobalt	8,170	J	4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-02	6010B	Copper	2,590,000		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
NFB-10-02	6010B	Iron	178,000,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-02	6010B	Lead	78,100		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-02	6010B	Manganese	460,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
NFB-10-02	6010B	Nickel	57,400		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
NFB-10-02	6010B	Selenium	7,880		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG

Comparison Tables – Detected Data for Schofield Barracks

Field Sample ID	Analytical Method	Analyte Name	Result	Lab Qualifiers	Residential Soil PRG ^A	Industrial Soil PRG ^A	Units
NFB-10-02	6010B	Vanadium	312,000		547,499	14,307,591	UG/KG
NFB-10-02	6010B	Zinc	422,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-04	6010B	Aluminum	34,500,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-04	6010B	Arsenic	2,270		21,646	255,926	UG/KG
NFB-10-04	6010B	Barium	18,400		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-04	6010B	Chromium	485,000		100,000,000	100,000,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-04	6010B	Cobalt	7,210	J	4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-04	6010B	Copper	133,000		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
NFB-10-04	6010B	Iron	208,000,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-04	6010B	Lead	59,800		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-04	6010B	Manganese	467,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
NFB-10-04	6010B	Nickel	83,900		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
NFB-10-04	6010B	Selenium	10,100		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
NFB-10-04	6010B	Vanadium	333,000		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
NFB-10-04	6010B	Zinc	125,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-06	6010B	Aluminum	58,800,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-06	6010B	Antimony	13,300	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
NFB-10-06	6010B	Arsenic	2,620		21,646	255,926	UG/KG
NFB-10-06	6010B	Barium	14,500		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-06	6010B	Chromium	515,000		100,000,000	100,000,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-06	6010B	Cobalt	4,560	J	4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-06	6010B	Copper	121,000		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
NFB-10-06	6010B	Iron	168,000,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-06	6010B	Lead	68,600		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-06	6010B	Manganese	288,000		1,762,353	32,250,164	UG/KG
NFB-10-06	6010B	Nickel	120,000		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
NFB-10-06	6010B	Selenium	10,500		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
NFB-10-06	6010B	Vanadium	309,000		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
NFB-10-06	6010B	Zinc	117,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-08	6010B	Aluminum	63,100,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-08	6010B	Arsenic	1,610		21,646	255,926	UG/KG
NFB-10-08	6010B	Barium	19,800		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-08	6010B	Chromium	532,000		100,000,000	100,000,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-08	6010B	Cobalt	4,890	J	4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-08	6010B	Copper	114,000		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
NFB-10-08	6010B	Iron	155,000,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-08	6010B	Lead	36,200		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-08	6010B	Manganese	285,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
NFB-10-08	6010B	Nickel	180,000		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
NFB-10-08	6010B	Selenium	8,760		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
NFB-10-08	6010B	Vanadium	308,000		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
NFB-10-08	6010B	Zinc	129,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-09	6010B	Aluminum	33,500,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-09	6010B	Antimony	16,800	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
NFB-10-09	6010B	Arsenic	2,030		21,646	255,926	UG/KG
NFB-10-09	6010B	Barium	23,600		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-09	6010B	Chromium	365,000		100,000,000	100,000,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-09	6010B	Cobalt	16,100		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-09	6010B	Copper	135,000		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG

Comparison Tables – Detected Data for Schofield Barracks

Field Sample ID	Analytical Method	Analyte Name	Result	Lab Qualifiers	Residential Soil PRG ^A	Industrial Soil PRG ^A	Units
NFB-10-09	6010B	Iron	139,000,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-09	6010B	Lead	45,200		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-09	6010B	Manganese	999,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
NFB-10-09	6010B	Nickel	58,900		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
NFB-10-09	6010B	Selenium	6,410		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
NFB-10-09	6010B	Vanadium	375,000		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
NFB-10-09	6010B	Zinc	142,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-10	6010B	Aluminum	26,700,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-10	6010B	Antimony	21,000	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
NFB-10-10	6010B	Barium	12,900		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-10	6010B	Chromium	457,000		100,000,000	100,000,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-10	6010B	Cobalt	5,530	J	4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-10	6010B	Copper	76,200		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
NFB-10-10	6010B	Iron	193,000,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-10	6010B	Lead	24,100		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-10	6010B	Manganese	447,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
NFB-10-10	6010B	Nickel	31,700		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
NFB-10-10	6010B	Selenium	8,210		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
NFB-10-10	6010B	Vanadium	324,000		547,499	14,307,591	UG/KG
NFB-10-10	6010B	Zinc	75,800		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-11	6010B	Aluminum	29,300,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-11	6010B	Antimony	12,800	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
NFB-10-11	6010B	Arsenic	1,350		21,646	255,926	UG/KG
NFB-10-11	6010B	Barium	1,480,000		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-11	6010B	Cadmium	80,800		37,033	808,544	UG/KG
NFB-10-11	6010B	Cobalt	8,640	J	4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-11	6010B	Copper	210,000		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
NFB-10-11	6010B	Iron	154,000,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-11	6010B	Lead	309,000		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
NFB-10-11	6010B	Manganese	448,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
NFB-10-11	6010B	Nickel	87,400		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
NFB-10-11	6010B	Selenium	7,170		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
NFB-10-11	6010B	Vanadium	851,000		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
NFB-10-11	6010B	Zinc	407,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
SR1-01	6010B	Aluminum	38,400,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
SR1-01	6010B	Antimony	6,670	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
SR1-01	6010B	Arsenic	488	J	21,646	255,926	UG/KG
SR1-01	6010B	Barium	28,000		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
SR1-01	6010B	Beryllium	308	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
SR1-01	6010B	Chromium	99,900		100,000,000	100,000,000	UG/KG
SR1-01	6010B	Cobalt	36,300		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
SR1-01	6010B	Copper	85,900		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
SR1-01	6010B	Iron	102,000,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
SR1-01	6010B	Lead	9,030		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
SR1-01	6010B	Manganese	2,240,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
SR1-01	6010B	Nickel	32,100		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
SR1-01	6010B	Selenium	4,680		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
SR1-01	6010B	Vanadium	195,000		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
SR1-01	6010B	Zinc	66,400		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG

Comparison Tables – Detected Data for Schofield Barracks

Field Sample ID	Analytical Method	Analyte Name	Result	Lab Qualifiers	Residential Soil PRG ^A	Industrial Soil PRG ^A	Units
SR1-02	6010B	Aluminum	42,900,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
SR1-02	6010B	Antimony	7,960	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
SR1-02	6010B	Arsenic	1,680		21,646	255,926	UG/KG
SR1-02	6010B	Barium	39,900		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
SR1-02	6010B	Beryllium	372	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
SR1-02	6010B	Chromium	129,000		100,000,000	100,000,000	UG/KG
SR1-02	6010B	Cobalt	11,500		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
SR1-02	6010B	Copper	94,300		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
SR1-02	6010B	Iron	118,000,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
SR1-02	6010B	Lead	10,200		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
SR1-02	6010B	Manganese	899,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
SR1-02	6010B	Nickel	44,100		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
SR1-02	6010B	Selenium	5,190		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
SR1-02	6010B	Vanadium	236,000		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
SR1-02	6010B	Zinc	86,700		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
SR-2B-01	6010B	Aluminum	34,400,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
SR-2B-01	6010B	Antimony	8,220	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
SR-2B-01	6010B	Arsenic	735	J	21,646	255,926	UG/KG
SR-2B-01	6010B	Barium	29,600		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
SR-2B-01	6010B	Beryllium	337	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
SR-2B-01	6010B	Chromium	113,000		100,000,000	100,000,000	UG/KG
SR-2B-01	6010B	Cobalt	12,400		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
SR-2B-01	6010B	Copper	80,700		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
SR-2B-01	6010B	Iron	114,000,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
SR-2B-01	6010B	Lead	7,760		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
SR-2B-01	6010B	Manganese	920,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
SR-2B-01	6010B	Nickel	34,200		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
SR-2B-01	6010B	Selenium	4270		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
SR-2B-01	6010B	Vanadium	215,000		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
SR-2B-01	6010B	Zinc	78,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
SR-2B-02	6010B	Aluminum	44,400,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
SR-2B-02	6010B	Antimony	11,200	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
SR-2B-02	6010B	Arsenic	1,350		21,646	255,926	UG/KG
SR-2B-02	6010B	Barium	35,600		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
SR-2B-02	6010B	Beryllium	390	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
SR-2B-02	6010B	Chromium	133,000		100,000,000	100,000,000	UG/KG
SR-2B-02	6010B	Cobalt	14,600		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
SR-2B-02	6010B	Copper	97,400		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
SR-2B-02	6010B	Iron	123,000,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
SR-2B-02	6010B	Lead	7,450		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
SR-2B-02	6010B	Manganese	1,210,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
SR-2B-02	6010B	Nickel	42,900		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
SR-2B-02	6010B	Selenium	5,230		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
SR-2B-02	6010B	Vanadium	240,000		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
SR-2B-02	6010B	Zinc	85,400		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
SR-2B-03	6010B	Aluminum	42,400,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
SR-2B-03	6010B	Antimony	6,680	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
SR-2B-03	6010B	Arsenic	815	J	21,646	255,926	UG/KG
SR-2B-03	6010B	Barium	32,500		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG

Comparison Tables – Detected Data for Schofield Barracks

Field Sample ID	Analytical Method	Analyte Name	Result	Lab Qualifiers	Residential Soil PRG ^A	Industrial Soil PRG ^A	Units
SR-2B-03	6010B	Beryllium	366	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
SR-2B-03	6010B	Chromium	124,000		100,000,000	100,000,000	UG/KG
SR-2B-03	6010B	Cobalt	12,900		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
SR-2B-03	6010B	Copper	86,300		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
SR-2B-03	6010B	Iron	104,000,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
SR-2B-03	6010B	Lead	6,880		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
SR-2B-03	6010B	Manganese	921,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
SR-2B-03	6010B	Nickel	42,900		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
SR-2B-03	6010B	Selenium	4,790		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
SR-2B-03	6010B	Vanadium	212,000		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
SR-2B-03	6010B	Zinc	73,600		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
SR-2B-04	6010B	Aluminum	52,000,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
SR-2B-04	6010B	Antimony	13,400		31,286	817,599	UG/KG
SR-2B-04	6010B	Arsenic	2,470		21,646	255,926	UG/KG
SR-2B-04	6010B	Barium	49,500		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
SR-2B-04	6010B	Beryllium	480	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
SR-2B-04	6010B	Chromium	142,000		100,000,000	100,000,000	UG/KG
SR-2B-04	6010B	Cobalt	17,700		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
SR-2B-04	6010B	Copper	126,000		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
SR-2B-04	6010B	Iron	135,000,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
SR-2B-04	6010B	Lead	10,100		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
SR-2B-04	6010B	Manganese	1,320,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
SR-2B-04	6010B	Nickel	61,700		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
SR-2B-04	6010B	Selenium	6,050		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
SR-2B-04	6010B	Vanadium	281,000		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
SR-2B-04	6010B	Zinc	145,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
SR-2B-05	6010B	Aluminum	52,600,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
SR-2B-05	6010B	Antimony	10,100	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
SR-2B-05	6010B	Arsenic	792	J	21,646	255,926	UG/KG
SR-2B-05	6010B	Barium	44,900		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
SR-2B-05	6010B	Beryllium	511	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
SR-2B-05	6010B	Chromium	136,000		100,000,000	100,000,000	UG/KG
SR-2B-05	6010B	Cobalt	14,400		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
SR-2B-05	6010B	Copper	92,200		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
SR-2B-05	6010B	Iron	104,000,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
SR-2B-05	6010B	Lead	5,470		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
SR-2B-05	6010B	Manganese	943,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
SR-2B-05	6010B	Nickel	62,900		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
SR-2B-05	6010B	Selenium	5,260		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
SR-2B-05	6010B	Vanadium	218,000		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
SR-2B-05	6010B	Zinc	79,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG

Notes: ^A PRG CONCENTRATIONS, Version 8, EPA Region 9, October 2002

^B Ambient or “background” sample for metals.

Values reported in **bold** are sample concentrations above the applicable PRG, indicated in **bold**.

Comparison Tables – Detected Data for Pohakuloa Training Area

Field Sample ID	Analytical Method	Analyte Name	Result	Lab Qualifiers	Residential Soil PRG ^A	Industrial Soil PRG ^A	Units
FP309-1	6010B	Aluminum	16,100,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP309-1	6010B	Arsenic	436	J	21,646	255,926	UG/KG
FP309-1	6010B	Barium	82,300		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP309-1	6010B	Beryllium	1,110	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
FP309-1	6010B	Cobalt	11,400		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP309-1	6010B	Copper	19,200		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
FP309-1	6010B	Iron	32,500,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP309-1	6010B	Lead	1,290		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
FP309-1	6010B	Manganese	761,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
FP309-1	6010B	Nickel	25,100		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
FP309-1	6010B	Selenium	1,500		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
FP309-1	6010B	Vanadium	37,300		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
FP309-1	6010B	Zinc	58,900		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP309-2	6010B	Aluminum	18,700,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP309-2	6010B	Antimony	3,540	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
FP309-2	6010B	Arsenic	602	J	21,646	255,926	UG/KG
FP309-2	6010B	Barium	80,800		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP309-2	6010B	Beryllium	1,180		154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
FP309-2	6010B	Cobalt	11,800		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP309-2	6010B	Copper	15,700		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
FP309-2	6010B	Iron	37,100,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP309-2	6010B	Lead	933		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
FP309-2	6010B	Manganese	866,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
FP309-2	6010B	Nickel	26,300		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
FP309-2	6010B	Selenium	1,540		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
FP309-2	6010B	Vanadium	44,700		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
FP309-2	6010B	Zinc	66,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP309-2	8270C	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	2,000		122,206	1,761,838	UG/KG
FP309-2	8270C	Di-N-Butylphthalate	2,000		6,110,310	88,091,907	UG/KG
FP309-3	314.0	Perchlorate	97		39,107	1,021,998	UG/KG
FP309-3	6010B	Aluminum	19,800,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP309-3	6010B	Antimony	3,050	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
FP309-3	6010B	Arsenic	349	J	21,646	255,926	UG/KG
FP309-3	6010B	Barium	92,500		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP309-3	6010B	Beryllium	1,270	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
FP309-3	6010B	Cobalt	12,900		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP309-3	6010B	Copper	15,000		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
FP309-3	6010B	Iron	39,900,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP309-3	6010B	Lead	1,810		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
FP309-3	6010B	Manganese	906,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
FP309-3	6010B	Nickel	30,100		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
FP309-3	6010B	Selenium	1,400		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
FP309-3	6010B	Vanadium	46,000		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
FP309-3	6010B	Zinc	69,700		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP309-4	6010B	Aluminum	20,200,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP309-4	6010B	Antimony	2,710	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
FP309-4	6010B	Arsenic	624	J	21,646	255,926	UG/KG
FP309-4	6010B	Barium	98,800		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP309-4	6010B	Beryllium	1,250		154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG

Comparison Tables – Detected Data for Pohakuloa Training Area

Field Sample ID	Analytical Method	Analyte Name	Result	Lab Qualifiers	Residential Soil PRG ^A	Industrial Soil PRG ^A	Units
FP309-4	6010B	Cobalt	11,700		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP309-4	6010B	Copper	14,100		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
FP309-4	6010B	Iron	36,900,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP309-4	6010B	Lead	1,430		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
FP309-4	6010B	Manganese	877,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
FP309-4	6010B	Nickel	27,900		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
FP309-4	6010B	Selenium	1,510		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
FP309-4	6010B	Vanadium	39,500		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
FP309-4	6010B	Zinc	65,800		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP311-1	6010B	Aluminum	16,000,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP311-1	6010B	Antimony	2,180	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
FP311-1	6010B	Arsenic	783	J	21,646	255,926	UG/KG
FP311-1	6010B	Barium	79,800		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP311-1	6010B	Beryllium	1,010		154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
FP311-1	6010B	Cobalt	11,700		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP311-1	6010B	Copper	11,800		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
FP311-1	6010B	Iron	38,200,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP311-1	6010B	Lead	1,000		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
FP311-1	6010B	Manganese	839,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
FP311-1	6010B	Nickel	22,100		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
FP311-1	6010B	Selenium	1,670		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
FP311-1	6010B	Vanadium	43,700		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
FP311-1	6010B	Zinc	69,300		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP311-2	6010B	Aluminum	18,800,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP311-2	6010B	Antimony	6,280	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
FP311-2	6010B	Arsenic	752	J	21,646	255,926	UG/KG
FP311-2	6010B	Barium	87,100		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP311-2	6010B	Beryllium	1,090		154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
FP311-2	6010B	Chromium	10,400		100,000,000	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP311-2	6010B	Cobalt	12,700		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP311-2	6010B	Copper	13,400		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
FP311-2	6010B	Iron	41,500,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP311-2	6010B	Lead	1,030		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
FP311-2	6010B	Manganese	895,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
FP311-2	6010B	Nickel	25,300		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
FP311-2	6010B	Selenium	2,040		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
FP311-2	6010B	Silver	918	J	391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
FP311-2	6010B	Vanadium	48,600		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
FP311-2	6010B	Zinc	73,400		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP311-3	6010B	Aluminum	21,800,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP311-3	6010B	Arsenic	1,000	J	21,646	255,926	UG/KG
FP311-3	6010B	Barium	97,600		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP311-3	6010B	Beryllium	1,190	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
FP311-3	6010B	Chromium	10,700		210,675	448,317	UG/KG
FP311-3	6010B	Cobalt	13,700		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP311-3	6010B	Copper	15,200		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
FP311-3	6010B	Iron	45,800,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP311-3	6010B	Lead	1,040		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
FP311-3	6010B	Manganese	938,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG

Comparison Tables – Detected Data for Pohakuloa Training Area

Field Sample ID	Analytical Method	Analyte Name	Result	Lab Qualifiers	Residential Soil PRG ^A	Industrial Soil PRG ^A	Units
FP311-3	6010B	Nickel	21,700		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
FP311-3	6010B	Selenium	2,340		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
FP311-3	6010B	Vanadium	57,400		547,499	14,307,591	UG/KG
FP311-3	6010B	Zinc	77,600		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP311-4	6010B	Aluminum	21,400,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP311-4	6010B	Antimony	4,640	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
FP311-4	6010B	Arsenic	517	J	21,646	255,926	UG/KG
FP311-4	6010B	Barium	93,300		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP311-4	6010B	Beryllium	1,220	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
FP311-4	6010B	Chromium	10,800		210,675	448,317	UG/KG
FP311-4	6010B	Cobalt	12,400		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP311-4	6010B	Copper	13,300		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
FP311-4	6010B	Iron	44,200,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP311-4	6010B	Lead	944		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
FP311-4	6010B	Manganese	909,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
FP311-4	6010B	Nickel	19,800		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
FP311-4	6010B	Selenium	1,900		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
FP311-4	6010B	Vanadium	54,500		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
FP311-4	6010B	Zinc	73,200		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP420-1	6010B	Aluminum	28,500,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP420-1	6010B	Antimony	5,650	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
FP420-1	6010B	Arsenic	666	J	21,646	255,926	UG/KG
FP420-1	6010B	Barium	146,000		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP420-1	6010B	Beryllium	1,740		154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
FP420-1	6010B	Chromium	26,800		210,675	448,317	UG/KG
FP420-1	6010B	Cobalt	16,900		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP420-1	6010B	Copper	13,900		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
FP420-1	6010B	Iron	56,200,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP420-1	6010B	Lead	880		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
FP420-1	6010B	Manganese	1,260,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
FP420-1	6010B	Nickel	47,800		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
FP420-1	6010B	Selenium	2,220		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
FP420-1	6010B	Vanadium	65,800		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
FP420-1	6010B	Zinc	92,500		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP420-2	6010B	Aluminum	19,400,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP420-2	6010B	Antimony	3,000	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
FP420-2	6010B	Barium	98,600		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP420-2	6010B	Beryllium	1,150	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
FP420-2	6010B	Chromium	18,200		210,675	448,317	UG/KG
FP420-2	6010B	Cobalt	12,100		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP420-2	6010B	Copper	9,940		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
FP420-2	6010B	Iron	39,800,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP420-2	6010B	Lead	631		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
FP420-2	6010B	Manganese	890,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
FP420-2	6010B	Nickel	29,500		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
FP420-2	6010B	Selenium	1,550		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
FP420-2	6010B	Vanadium	44,000		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
FP420-2	6010B	Zinc	68,500		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP420-3	6010B	Aluminum	20,200,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG

Comparison Tables – Detected Data for Pohakuloa Training Area

Field Sample ID	Analytical Method	Analyte Name	Result	Lab Qualifiers	Residential Soil PRG ^A	Industrial Soil PRG ^A	Units
FP420-3	6010B	Antimony	3,070	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
FP420-3	6010B	Arsenic	787	J	21,646	255,926	UG/KG
FP420-3	6010B	Barium	112,000		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP420-3	6010B	Beryllium	1,180	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
FP420-3	6010B	Chromium	21,000		210,675	448,317	UG/KG
FP420-3	6010B	Cobalt	12,900		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP420-3	6010B	Copper	11,800		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
FP420-3	6010B	Iron	41,300,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP420-3	6010B	Lead	2,040		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
FP420-3	6010B	Manganese	907,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
FP420-3	6010B	Nickel	39,400		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
FP420-3	6010B	Selenium	2,080		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
FP420-3	6010B	Vanadium	45,500		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
FP420-3	6010B	Zinc	77,200		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP420-4	6010B	Aluminum	22,200,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP420-4	6010B	Antimony	4,670	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
FP420-4	6010B	Arsenic	389	J	21,646	255,926	UG/KG
FP420-4	6010B	Barium	133,000		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP420-4	6010B	Beryllium	1,280		154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
FP420-4	6010B	Chromium	21,800		210,675	448,317	UG/KG
FP420-4	6010B	Cobalt	12,400		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP420-4	6010B	Copper	12,100		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
FP420-4	6010B	Iron	42,500,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP420-4	6010B	Lead	845		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
FP420-4	6010B	Manganese	963,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
FP420-4	6010B	Nickel	28,700		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
FP420-4	6010B	Selenium	2,300		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
FP420-4	6010B	Vanadium	46,300		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
FP420-4	6010B	Zinc	80,900		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP802-1	6010B	Aluminum	15,700,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP802-1	6010B	Antimony	2,700	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
FP802-1	6010B	Arsenic	403	J	21,646	255,926	UG/KG
FP802-1	6010B	Barium	106,000		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP802-1	6010B	Beryllium	657	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
FP802-1	6010B	Chromium	1,940		210,675	448,317	UG/KG
FP802-1	6010B	Cobalt	5,060		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP802-1	6010B	Copper	2,760		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
FP802-1	6010B	Iron	23,100,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP802-1	6010B	Lead	672		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
FP802-1	6010B	Manganese	495,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
FP802-1	6010B	Nickel	1,980	J	1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
FP802-1	6010B	Selenium	966	J	391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
FP802-1	6010B	Silver	672	J	391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
FP802-1	6010B	Vanadium	24,200		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
FP802-1	6010B	Zinc	39,400		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP802-1	8332	Nitroglycerin	4,000		34,741	123,121	UG/KG
FP802-2	6010B	Aluminum	17,800,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP802-2	6010B	Antimony	3,800	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
FP802-2	6010B	Arsenic	447	J	21,646	255,926	UG/KG

Comparison Tables – Detected Data for Pohakuloa Training Area

Field Sample ID	Analytical Method	Analyte Name	Result	Lab Qualifiers	Residential Soil PRG ^A	Industrial Soil PRG ^A	Units
FP802-2	6010B	Barium	122,000		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP802-2	6010B	Beryllium	761	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
FP802-2	6010B	Chromium	2,120		210,675	448,317	UG/KG
FP802-2	6010B	Cobalt	5,270		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP802-2	6010B	Copper	9,430		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
FP802-2	6010B	Iron	25,400,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP802-2	6010B	Lead	957		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
FP802-2	6010B	Manganese	549,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
FP802-2	6010B	Nickel	2,880		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
FP802-2	6010B	Selenium	855	J	391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
FP802-2	6010B	Vanadium	25,000		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
FP802-2	6010B	Zinc	43,100		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP802-3	6010B	Aluminum	19,700,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP802-3	6010B	Antimony	2,960	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
FP802-3	6010B	Arsenic	803	J	21,646	255,926	UG/KG
FP802-3	6010B	Barium	134,000		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP802-3	6010B	Beryllium	858	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
FP802-3	6010B	Cobalt	5,860		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP802-3	6010B	Copper	2,680		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
FP802-3	6010B	Iron	28,100,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP802-3	6010B	Lead	612		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
FP802-3	6010B	Manganese	610,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
FP802-3	6010B	Nickel	3,350		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
FP802-3	6010B	Selenium	638	J	391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
FP802-3	6010B	Vanadium	27,900		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
FP802-3	6010B	Zinc	46,600		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP802-4	6010B	Aluminum	17,700,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP802-4	6010B	Antimony	2,190	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
FP802-4	6010B	Arsenic	250	J	21,646	255,926	UG/KG
FP802-4	6010B	Barium	120,000		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP802-4	6010B	Beryllium	748	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
FP802-4	6010B	Chromium	1,940		210,675	448,317	UG/KG
FP802-4	6010B	Cobalt	5,470		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP802-4	6010B	Copper	1,490		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
FP802-4	6010B	Iron	25,800,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP802-4	6010B	Lead	937		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
FP802-4	6010B	Manganese	558,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
FP802-4	6010B	Nickel	1,820	J	1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
FP802-4	6010B	Selenium	521	J	391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
FP802-4	6010B	Vanadium	25,700		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
FP802-4	6010B	Zinc	42,900		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP804-1	6010B	Aluminum	14,800,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP804-1	6010B	Barium	102,000		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP804-1	6010B	Beryllium	630	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
FP804-1	6010B	Cobalt	4,590		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP804-1	6010B	Copper	2,460		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
FP804-1	6010B	Iron	21,800,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP804-1	6010B	Lead	859		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
FP804-1	6010B	Manganese	463,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG

Comparison Tables – Detected Data for Pohakuloa Training Area

Field Sample ID	Analytical Method	Analyte Name	Result	Lab Qualifiers	Residential Soil PRG ^A	Industrial Soil PRG ^A	Units
FP804-1	6010B	Nickel	2,620		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
FP804-1	6010B	Selenium	386	J	391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
FP804-1	6010B	Vanadium	21,300		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
FP804-1	6010B	Zinc	37,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP804-1	8332	Nitroglycerin	790	J	34,741	123,121	UG/KG
FP804-2	6010B	Aluminum	15,400,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP804-2	6010B	Antimony	2,900	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
FP804-2	6010B	Barium	105,000		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP804-2	6010B	Beryllium	655	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
FP804-2	6010B	Cobalt	5,040		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP804-2	6010B	Copper	3,000		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
FP804-2	6010B	Iron	23,300,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP804-2	6010B	Lead	1,410		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
FP804-2	6010B	Manganese	495,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
FP804-2	6010B	Nickel	2,910		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
FP804-2	6010B	Selenium	567	J	391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
FP804-2	6010B	Vanadium	23,400		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
FP804-2	6010B	Zinc	39,200		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP804-3	6010B	Aluminum	17,900,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP804-3	6010B	Antimony	3,890	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
FP804-3	6010B	Arsenic	203	J	21,646	255,926	UG/KG
FP804-3	6010B	Barium	119,000		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP804-3	6010B	Beryllium	738	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
FP804-3	6010B	Chromium	1,570		210,675	448,317	UG/KG
FP804-3	6010B	Cobalt	5,120		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP804-3	6010B	Copper	1,750		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
FP804-3	6010B	Iron	25,200,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP804-3	6010B	Lead	503	J	400,000	750,000	UG/KG
FP804-3	6010B	Manganese	540,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
FP804-3	6010B	Nickel	1,950	J	1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
FP804-3	6010B	Selenium	659	J	391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
FP804-3	6010B	Vanadium	25,600		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
FP804-3	6010B	Zinc	41,700		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP804-3	8332	Nitroglycerin	1,600	J	34,741	123,121	UG/KG
FP804-4	6010B	Aluminum	19,200,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP804-4	6010B	Antimony	4,330	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
FP804-4	6010B	Barium	131,000		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP804-4	6010B	Beryllium	817	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
FP804-4	6010B	Cobalt	5,680		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP804-4	6010B	Copper	3,280		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
FP804-4	6010B	Iron	26,900,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP804-4	6010B	Lead	1,370		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
FP804-4	6010B	Manganese	574,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
FP804-4	6010B	Nickel	1,940	J	1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
FP804-4	6010B	Selenium	1,070		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
FP804-4	6010B	Vanadium	26,800		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
FP804-4	6010B	Zinc	43,600		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
FP804-4	8332	Nitroglycerin	5,900		34,741	123,121	UG/KG
R10-01	6010B	Aluminum	28,100,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG

Comparison Tables – Detected Data for Pohakuloa Training Area

Field Sample ID	Analytical Method	Analyte Name	Result	Lab Qualifiers	Residential Soil PRG ^A	Industrial Soil PRG ^A	Units
R10-01	6010B	Antimony	2,570	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
R10-01	6010B	Arsenic	560	J	21,646	255,926	UG/KG
R10-01	6010B	Barium	154,000		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
R10-01	6010B	Beryllium	1,260		154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
R10-01	6010B	Chromium	14,300		210,675	448,317	UG/KG
R10-01	6010B	Cobalt	9,590		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
R10-01	6010B	Copper	27,100		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
R10-01	6010B	Iron	42,400,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
R10-01	6010B	Lead	101,000		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
R10-01	6010B	Manganese	972,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
R10-01	6010B	Nickel	22,700		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
R10-01	6010B	Selenium	1,930		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
R10-01	6010B	Vanadium	43,100		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
R10-01	6010B	Zinc	67,400		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
R10-01	8330	HMX	590		3,055,155	30,780,315	UG/KG
R10-01	8332	Nitroglycerin	5,800		34,741	123,121	UG/KG
R10-02	6010B	Aluminum	27,200,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
R10-02	6010B	Antimony	6,160	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
R10-02	6010B	Arsenic	897	J	21,646	255,926	UG/KG
R10-02	6010B	Barium	159,000		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
R10-02	6010B	Beryllium	1,260		154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
R10-02	6010B	Cobalt	9,550		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
R10-02	6010B	Copper	57,300		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
R10-02	6010B	Iron	40,200,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
R10-02	6010B	Lead	530,000		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
R10-02	6010B	Manganese	902,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
R10-02	6010B	Nickel	19,000		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
R10-02	6010B	Selenium	1,500		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
R10-02	6010B	Vanadium	40,100		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
R10-02	6010B	Zinc	74,100		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
R10-02	8270C	Di-N-Butylphthalate	490		6,110,310	88,091,907	UG/KG
R10-02	8330	HMX	550		3,055,155	30,780,315	UG/KG
R10-02	8332	Nitroglycerin	4,800		34,741	123,121	UG/KG
R10-03	6010B	Aluminum	23,700,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
R10-03	6010B	Antimony	10,000	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
R10-03	6010B	Arsenic	907	J	21,646	255,926	UG/KG
R10-03	6010B	Barium	138,000		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
R10-03	6010B	Beryllium	1,090		154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
R10-03	6010B	Chromium	9,930		210,675	448,317	UG/KG
R10-03	6010B	Cobalt	8,460		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
R10-03	6010B	Copper	53,700		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
R10-03	6010B	Iron	35,900,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
R10-03	6010B	Lead	988,000		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
R10-03	6010B	Manganese	758,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
R10-03	6010B	Nickel	13,900		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
R10-03	6010B	Selenium	1,570		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
R10-03	6010B	Vanadium	34,200		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
R10-03	6010B	Zinc	71,500		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
R10-03	8330	HMX	1,600		3,055,155	30,780,315	UG/KG

Comparison Tables – Detected Data for Pohakuloa Training Area

Field Sample ID	Analytical Method	Analyte Name	Result	Lab Qualifiers	Residential Soil PRG ^A	Industrial Soil PRG ^A	Units
R10-03	8332	Nitroglycerin	670	J	34,741	123,121	UG/KG
R11T-04	6010B	Aluminum	16,700,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
R11T-04	6010B	Antimony	5,150	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
R11T-04	6010B	Barium	167,000		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
R11T-04	6010B	Beryllium	789	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
R11T-04	6010B	Cadmium	814		37,033	808,544	UG/KG
R11T-04	6010B	Chromium	23,100		210,675	448,317	UG/KG
R11T-04	6010B	Cobalt	11,300		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
R11T-04	6010B	Copper	66,200		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
R11T-04	6010B	Iron	29,800,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
R11T-04	6010B	Lead	14,000		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
R11T-04	6010B	Manganese	988,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
R11T-04	6010B	Nickel	50,900		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
R11T-04	6010B	Selenium	999	J	391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
R11T-04	6010B	Vanadium	33,900		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
R11T-04	6010B	Zinc	93,400		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
R11T-04	8332	Nitroglycerin	460	J	34,741	123,121	UG/KG
R11T-05	6010B	Aluminum	12,600,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
R11T-05	6010B	Antimony	3,450	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
R11T-05	6010B	Arsenic	238	J	21,646	255,926	UG/KG
R11T-05	6010B	Barium	248,000		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
R11T-05	6010B	Beryllium	493	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
R11T-05	6010B	Cadmium	951		37,033	808,544	UG/KG
R11T-05	6010B	Chromium	22,400		210,675	448,317	UG/KG
R11T-05	6010B	Cobalt	8,410		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
R11T-05	6010B	Copper	141,000		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
R11T-05	6010B	Iron	18,000,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
R11T-05	6010B	Lead	32,300		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
R11T-05	6010B	Manganese	1,370,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
R11T-05	6010B	Nickel	41,700		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
R11T-05	6010B	Selenium	968	J	391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
R11T-05	6010B	Vanadium	22,800		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
R11T-05	6010B	Zinc	150,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
R11T-06	6010B	Aluminum	13,800,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
R11T-06	6010B	Antimony	5,500	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
R11T-06	6010B	Barium	137,000		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
R11T-06	6010B	Beryllium	650	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
R11T-06	6010B	Chromium	21,900		210,675	448,317	UG/KG
R11T-06	6010B	Cobalt	12,000		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
R11T-06	6010B	Copper	53,900		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
R11T-06	6010B	Iron	29,600,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
R11T-06	6010B	Lead	10,900		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
R11T-06	6010B	Manganese	919,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
R11T-06	6010B	Nickel	56,400		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
R11T-06	6010B	Selenium	1,240		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
R11T-06	6010B	Vanadium	34,000		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
R11T-06	6010B	Zinc	83,200		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
R11T-07	6010B	Aluminum	15,700,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
R11T-07	6010B	Antimony	4,060	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG

Comparison Tables – Detected Data for Pohakuloa Training Area

Field Sample ID	Analytical Method	Analyte Name	Result	Lab Qualifiers	Residential Soil PRG ^A	Industrial Soil PRG ^A	Units
R11T-07	6010B	Barium	151,000		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
R11T-07	6010B	Beryllium	646	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
R11T-07	6010B	Cadmium	1,160		37,033	808,544	UG/KG
R11T-07	6010B	Chromium	28,700		210,675	448,317	UG/KG
R11T-07	6010B	Cobalt	13,000		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
R11T-07	6010B	Copper	60,600		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
R11T-07	6010B	Iron	31,100,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
R11T-07	6010B	Lead	7,610		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
R11T-07	6010B	Manganese	933,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
R11T-07	6010B	Nickel	72,700		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
R11T-07	6010B	Selenium	1,410		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
R11T-07	6010B	Vanadium	36,200		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
R11T-07	6010B	Zinc	97,700		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
R11T-08	6010B	Aluminum	17,200,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
R11T-08	6010B	Antimony	3,080	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
R11T-08	6010B	Barium	130,000		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
R11T-08	6010B	Beryllium	804	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
R11T-08	6010B	Chromium	25,600		210,675	448,317	UG/KG
R11T-08	6010B	Cobalt	13,900		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
R11T-08	6010B	Copper	39,300		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
R11T-08	6010B	Iron	37,100,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
R11T-08	6010B	Lead	5,170		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
R11T-08	6010B	Manganese	1,010,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
R11T-08	6010B	Nickel	66,200		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
R11T-08	6010B	Selenium	1,680		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
R11T-08	6010B	Vanadium	45,300		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
R11T-08	6010B	Zinc	80,800		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
R11T-08	8270C	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	180	J	122,206	1,761,838	UG/KG
R11T-08	8270C	Diethylphthalate	260	J	48,882,478	100,000,000	UG/KG
R11T-08	8270C	Di-N-Butylphthalate	170	J	6,110,310	88,091,907	UG/KG
R11T-09	6010B	Aluminum	17,300,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
R11T-09	6010B	Antimony	5,580	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
R11T-09	6010B	Arsenic	259	J	21,646	255,926	UG/KG
R11T-09	6010B	Barium	162,000		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
R11T-09	6010B	Beryllium	736	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
R11T-09	6010B	Chromium	30,500		210,675	448,317	UG/KG
R11T-09	6010B	Cobalt	13,300		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
R11T-09	6010B	Copper	47,800		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
R11T-09	6010B	Iron	33,900,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
R11T-09	6010B	Lead	6,570		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
R11T-09	6010B	Manganese	996,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
R11T-09	6010B	Nickel	68,500		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
R11T-09	6010B	Selenium	1,340		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
R11T-09	6010B	Vanadium	43,200		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
R11T-09	6010B	Zinc	84,600		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
R11T-10	6010B	Aluminum	16,400,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
R11T-10	6010B	Antimony	4,830	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
R11T-10	6010B	Barium	225,000		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
R11T-10	6010B	Beryllium	551	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG

Comparison Tables – Detected Data for Pohakuloa Training Area

Field Sample ID	Analytical Method	Analyte Name	Result	Lab Qualifiers	Residential Soil PRG ^A	Industrial Soil PRG ^A	Units
R11T-10	6010B	Cadmium	1,100		37,033	808,544	UG/KG
R11T-10	6010B	Chromium	36,700		210,675	448,317	UG/KG
R11T-10	6010B	Cobalt	14,500		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
R11T-10	6010B	Copper	75,300		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
R11T-10	6010B	Iron	26,300,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
R11T-10	6010B	Lead	8,650		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
R11T-10	6010B	Manganese	925,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
R11T-10	6010B	Nickel	98,000		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
R11T-10	6010B	Selenium	1,110		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
R11T-10	6010B	Vanadium	32,400		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
R11T-10	6010B	Zinc	142,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
R11TANK-01	6010B	Aluminum	65,700,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
R11TANK-01	6010B	Antimony	23,500		31,286	817,599	UG/KG
R11TANK-01	6010B	Arsenic	2,610		21,646	255,926	UG/KG
R11TANK-01	6010B	Barium	352,000		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
R11TANK-01	6010B	Beryllium	1,080		154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
R11TANK-01	6010B	Cadmium	10,300		37,033	808,544	UG/KG
R11TANK-01	6010B	Chromium	172,000		210,675	448,317	UG/KG
R11TANK-01	6010B	Cobalt	16,200		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
R11TANK-01	6010B	Copper	1,140,000		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
R11TANK-01	6010B	Iron	30,800,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
R11TANK-01	6010B	Lead	2,470,000		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
R11TANK-01	6010B	Manganese	754,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
R11TANK-01	6010B	Molybdenum	6,030		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
R11TANK-01	6010B	Nickel	251,000		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
R11TANK-01	6010B	Selenium	1,220		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
R11TANK-01	6010B	Vanadium	190,000		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
R11TANK-01	6010B	Zinc	4,130,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
R11TANK-01	8270C	Dimethylphthalate	210	J	100,000,000	100,000,000	UG/KG
R11TANK-01	8332	Nitroglycerin	3,000		34,741	123,121	UG/KG
R11TANK-02	6010B	Aluminum	16,100,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
R11TANK-02	6010B	Antimony	5,880	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
R11TANK-02	6010B	Arsenic	646	J	21,646	255,926	UG/KG
R11TANK-02	6010B	Barium	170,000		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
R11TANK-02	6010B	Beryllium	739	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
R11TANK-02	6010B	Cadmium	1,740		37,033	808,544	UG/KG
R11TANK-02	6010B	Chromium	35,500		210,675	448,317	UG/KG
R11TANK-02	6010B	Cobalt	12,100		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
R11TANK-02	6010B	Copper	78,200		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
R11TANK-02	6010B	Iron	31,100,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
R11TANK-02	6010B	Lead	89,100		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
R11TANK-02	6010B	Manganese	991,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
R11TANK-02	6010B	Nickel	65,100		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
R11TANK-02	6010B	Selenium	1,350		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
R11TANK-02	6010B	Vanadium	33,900		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
R11TANK-02	6010B	Zinc	222,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
R11TANK-02	8270C	Diethylphthalate	780		48,882,478	100,000,000	UG/KG
R11TANK-03	6010B	Aluminum	13,600,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
R11TANK-03	6010B	Antimony	2,810	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG

Comparison Tables – Detected Data for Pohakuloa Training Area

Field Sample ID	Analytical Method	Analyte Name	Result	Lab Qualifiers	Residential Soil PRG ^A	Industrial Soil PRG ^A	Units
R11TANK-03	6010B	Barium	155,000		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
R11TANK-03	6010B	Beryllium	561	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
R11TANK-03	6010B	Cadmium	1,260		37,033	808,544	UG/KG
R11TANK-03	6010B	Chromium	26,300		210,675	448,317	UG/KG
R11TANK-03	6010B	Cobalt	11,700		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
R11TANK-03	6010B	Copper	71,700		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
R11TANK-03	6010B	Iron	28,100,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
R11TANK-03	6010B	Lead	44,400		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
R11TANK-03	6010B	Manganese	883,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
R11TANK-03	6010B	Nickel	69,200		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
R11TANK-03	6010B	Selenium	991	J	391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
R11TANK-03	6010B	Vanadium	31,600		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
R11TANK-03	6010B	Zinc	112,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
R5HGR-1	6010B	Aluminum	20,600,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
R5HGR-1	6010B	Barium	146,000		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
R5HGR-1	6010B	Beryllium	881	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
R5HGR-1	6010B	Chromium	7,650		210,675	448,317	UG/KG
R5HGR-1	6010B	Cobalt	6,810		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
R5HGR-1	6010B	Copper	19,700		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
R5HGR-1	6010B	Iron	27,800,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
R5HGR-1	6010B	Lead	10,900		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
R5HGR-1	6010B	Manganese	594,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
R5HGR-1	6010B	Nickel	20,400		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
R5HGR-1	6010B	Selenium	1,010	J	391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
R5HGR-1	6010B	Vanadium	27,100		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
R5HGR-1	6010B	Zinc	351,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
R5HGR-1	8330	RDX	32,000		4,422	22,423	UG/KG
R5HGR-2	6010B	Aluminum	15,700,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
R5HGR-2	6010B	Arsenic	1,280		21,646	255,926	UG/KG
R5HGR-2	6010B	Barium	116,000		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
R5HGR-2	6010B	Beryllium	656	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
R5HGR-2	6010B	Chromium	12,700		210,675	448,317	UG/KG
R5HGR-2	6010B	Cobalt	7,010		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
R5HGR-2	6010B	Copper	33,500		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
R5HGR-2	6010B	Iron	27,700,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
R5HGR-2	6010B	Lead	17,700		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
R5HGR-2	6010B	Manganese	482,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
R5HGR-2	6010B	Nickel	35,300		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
R5HGR-2	6010B	Selenium	1,180		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
R5HGR-2	6010B	Vanadium	23,500		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
R5HGR-2	6010B	Zinc	1,170,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
R5HGR-2	8330	RDX	4,200		4,422	15,670	UG/KG
R5HGR-3	6010B	Aluminum	15,500,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
R5HGR-3	6010B	Arsenic	360	J	21,646	255,926	UG/KG
R5HGR-3	6010B	Barium	112,000		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
R5HGR-3	6010B	Beryllium	605	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
R5HGR-3	6010B	Cadmium	889		37,033	808,544	UG/KG
R5HGR-3	6010B	Chromium	15,900		210,675	448,317	UG/KG
R5HGR-3	6010B	Cobalt	8,050		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG

Comparison Tables – Detected Data for Pohakuloa Training Area

Field Sample ID	Analytical Method	Analyte Name	Result	Lab Qualifiers	Residential Soil PRG ^A	Industrial Soil PRG ^A	Units
R5HGR-3	6010B	Copper	47,200		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
R5HGR-3	6010B	Iron	25,300,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
R5HGR-3	6010B	Lead	19,100		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
R5HGR-3	6010B	Manganese	461,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
R5HGR-3	6010B	Nickel	50,800		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
R5HGR-3	6010B	Selenium	1,370		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
R5HGR-3	6010B	Vanadium	25,500		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
R5HGR-3	6010B	Zinc	889,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
R5HGR-3	8330	HMX	1,200		3,055,155	30,780,315	UG/KG
R5HGR-3	8330	RDX	4,700		4,422	15,670	UG/KG
R5HGR-4	6010B	Aluminum	14,500,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
R5HGR-4	6010B	Arsenic	6,890		21,646	255,926	UG/KG
R5HGR-4	6010B	Barium	89,700		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
R5HGR-4	6010B	Beryllium	514	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
R5HGR-4	6010B	Cadmium	943		37,033	808,544	UG/KG
R5HGR-4	6010B	Chromium	18,600		210,675	448,317	UG/KG
R5HGR-4	6010B	Cobalt	9,760		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
R5HGR-4	6010B	Copper	46,600		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
R5HGR-4	6010B	Iron	32,100,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
R5HGR-4	6010B	Lead	15,800		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
R5HGR-4	6010B	Manganese	461,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
R5HGR-4	6010B	Nickel	64,000		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
R5HGR-4	6010B	Selenium	1,440		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
R5HGR-4	6010B	Vanadium	26,400		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
R5HGR-4	6010B	Zinc	1,390,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
R5HGR-4	8330	RDX	1,400		4,422	15,670	UG/KG
R5HGR-5	6010B	Aluminum	15,000,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
R5HGR-5	6010B	Antimony	7,420	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
R5HGR-5	6010B	Arsenic	1,310		21,646	255,926	UG/KG
R5HGR-5	6010B	Barium	104,000		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
R5HGR-5	6010B	Beryllium	559	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
R5HGR-5	6010B	Cadmium	1,210		37,033	808,544	UG/KG
R5HGR-5	6010B	Chromium	21,200		210,675	448,317	UG/KG
R5HGR-5	6010B	Cobalt	9,790		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
R5HGR-5	6010B	Copper	99,200		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
R5HGR-5	6010B	Iron	27,700,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
R5HGR-5	6010B	Lead	20,600		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
R5HGR-5	6010B	Manganese	465,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
R5HGR-5	6010B	Molybdenum	1,580	J	391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
R5HGR-5	6010B	Nickel	72,800		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
R5HGR-5	6010B	Selenium	830	J	391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
R5HGR-5	6010B	Vanadium	27,500		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
R5HGR-5	6010B	Zinc	3,680,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
R5HGR-5	8330	RDX	210	J	4,422	15,670	UG/KG
R5HGR-6	6010B	Aluminum	16,100,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
R5HGR-6	6010B	Antimony	6,770	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
R5HGR-6	6010B	Arsenic	2,300		21,646	255,926	UG/KG
R5HGR-6	6010B	Barium	124,000		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
R5HGR-6	6010B	Beryllium	639	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG

Comparison Tables – Detected Data for Pohakuloa Training Area

Field Sample ID	Analytical Method	Analyte Name	Result	Lab Qualifiers	Residential Soil PRG ^A	Industrial Soil PRG ^A	Units
R5HGR-6	6010B	Cadmium	1,370		37,033	808,544	UG/KG
R5HGR-6	6010B	Chromium	20,400		210,675	448,317	UG/KG
R5HGR-6	6010B	Cobalt	9,400		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
R5HGR-6	6010B	Copper	91,300		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
R5HGR-6	6010B	Iron	30,300,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
R5HGR-6	6010B	Lead	26,600		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
R5HGR-6	6010B	Manganese	516,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
R5HGR-6	6010B	Molybdenum	962	J	391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
R5HGR-6	6010B	Nickel	64,400		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
R5HGR-6	6010B	Selenium	1,630		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
R5HGR-6	6010B	Vanadium	27,700		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
R5HGR-6	6010B	Zinc	1,900,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
R5HGR-6	8330	2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene	220	J	16,213	57,457	UG/KG
R5HGR-6	8330	HMX	850		3,055,155	30,780,315	UG/KG
R5HGR-6	8330	RDX	9,200		4,422	15,670	UG/KG
R5HGR-7	6010B	Aluminum	16,700,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
R5HGR-7	6010B	Arsenic	918	J	21,646	255,926	UG/KG
R5HGR-7	6010B	Barium	128,000		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
R5HGR-7	6010B	Beryllium	753	J	154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
R5HGR-7	6010B	Cadmium	682		37,033	808,544	UG/KG
R5HGR-7	6010B	Chromium	11,600		210,675	448,317	UG/KG
R5HGR-7	6010B	Cobalt	7,160		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
R5HGR-7	6010B	Copper	81,100		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
R5HGR-7	6010B	Iron	26,300,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
R5HGR-7	6010B	Lead	19,000		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
R5HGR-7	6010B	Manganese	522,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
R5HGR-7	6010B	Nickel	35,400		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
R5HGR-7	6010B	Selenium	1,000	J	391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
R5HGR-7	6010B	Vanadium	25,200		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
R5HGR-7	6010B	Zinc	939,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
R5HGR-7	8330	HMX	1,500		3,055,155	30,780,315	UG/KG
R5HGR-7	8330	RDX	6,900		4,422	22,423	UG/KG
R9DEMO-01	6010B	Aluminum	19,500,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
R9DEMO-01	6010B	Antimony	4,730	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
R9DEMO-01	6010B	Arsenic	377	J	21,646	255,926	UG/KG
R9DEMO-01	6010B	Barium	10,100		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
R9DEMO-01	6010B	Chromium	18,200		210,675	448,317	UG/KG
R9DEMO-01	6010B	Cobalt	7,620		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
R9DEMO-01	6010B	Copper	87,900		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
R9DEMO-01	6010B	Iron	22,100,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
R9DEMO-01	6010B	Lead	119,000		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
R9DEMO-01	6010B	Manganese	212,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
R9DEMO-01	6010B	Nickel	10,400		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
R9DEMO-01	6010B	Selenium	708	J	391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
R9DEMO-01	6010B	Vanadium	60,700		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
R9DEMO-01	6010B	Zinc	74,400		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
R9DEMO-01	8270C	Benzo(A)Anthracene	210	J	621	2,886	UG/KG
R9DEMO-01	8270C	Benzo(A)Pyrene	190	J	62	211	UG/KG
R9DEMO-01	8270C	Benzo(B)Fluoranthene	460		621	2,886	UG/KG

Comparison Tables – Detected Data for Pohakuloa Training Area

Field Sample ID	Analytical Method	Analyte Name	Result	Lab Qualifiers	Residential Soil PRG ^A	Industrial Soil PRG ^A	Units
R9DEMO-01	8270C	Benzo(K)Fluoranthene	170	J	6,215	28,865	UG/KG
R9DEMO-01	8270C	Chrysene	370		62,148	288,646	UG/KG
R9DEMO-01	8270C	Fluoranthene	390		2,293,610	30,099,724	UG/KG
R9DEMO-01	8270C	Pyrene	350		2,308,676	54,224,141	UG/KG
R9DEMO-01	8330	2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene	180	J	16,213	57,457	UG/KG
R9DEMO-01	8330	HMX	5,800		3,055,155	30,780,315	UG/KG
R9DEMO-01	8330	RDX	36,000		4,422	22,423	UG/KG
R9DEMO-02	6010B	Aluminum	18,800,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
R9DEMO-02	6010B	Antimony	2,380	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
R9DEMO-02	6010B	Barium	11,400		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
R9DEMO-02	6010B	Chromium	13,700		210,675	448,317	UG/KG
R9DEMO-02	6010B	Cobalt	7,830		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
R9DEMO-02	6010B	Copper	80,200		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
R9DEMO-02	6010B	Iron	20,400,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
R9DEMO-02	6010B	Lead	70,300		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
R9DEMO-02	6010B	Manganese	195,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
R9DEMO-02	6010B	Nickel	9,640		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
R9DEMO-02	6010B	Vanadium	56,700		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
R9DEMO-02	6010B	Zinc	63,700		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
R9DEMO-02	8330	2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene	1,500		16,213	57,457	UG/KG
R9DEMO-02	8330	HMX	12,000		3,055,155	30,780,315	UG/KG
R9DEMO-02	8330	RDX	78,000		4,422	15,670	UG/KG
R9DEMO-03	6010B	Aluminum	15,800,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
R9DEMO-03	6010B	Antimony	6,170	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
R9DEMO-03	6010B	Arsenic	769	J	21,646	255,926	UG/KG
R9DEMO-03	6010B	Barium	8,600		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
R9DEMO-03	6010B	Chromium	11,500		100,000,000	100,000,000	UG/KG
R9DEMO-03	6010B	Cobalt	7,690		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
R9DEMO-03	6010B	Copper	97,200		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
R9DEMO-03	6010B	Iron	22,300,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
R9DEMO-03	6010B	Lead	12,700		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
R9DEMO-03	6010B	Manganese	192,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
R9DEMO-03	6010B	Nickel	8,780		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
R9DEMO-03	6010B	Selenium	1,050		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
R9DEMO-03	6010B	Vanadium	59,800		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
R9DEMO-03	6010B	Zinc	65,700		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
R9DEMO-03	8270C	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	230	J	34,741	176,184	UG/KG
R9DEMO-03	8330	HMX	12,000		3,055,155	30,780,315	UG/KG
R9DEMO-03	8330	RDX	86,000		4,422	15,670	UG/KG
R9DEMO-04	6010B	Aluminum	20,300,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
R9DEMO-04	6010B	Antimony	5,030	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
R9DEMO-04	6010B	Arsenic	813	J	21,646	255,926	UG/KG
R9DEMO-04	6010B	Barium	12,400		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
R9DEMO-04	6010B	Chromium	14,900		210,675	448,317	UG/KG
R9DEMO-04	6010B	Cobalt	8,710		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
R9DEMO-04	6010B	Copper	479,000		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
R9DEMO-04	6010B	Iron	24,800,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
R9DEMO-04	6010B	Lead	127,000		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
R9DEMO-04	6010B	Manganese	223,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG

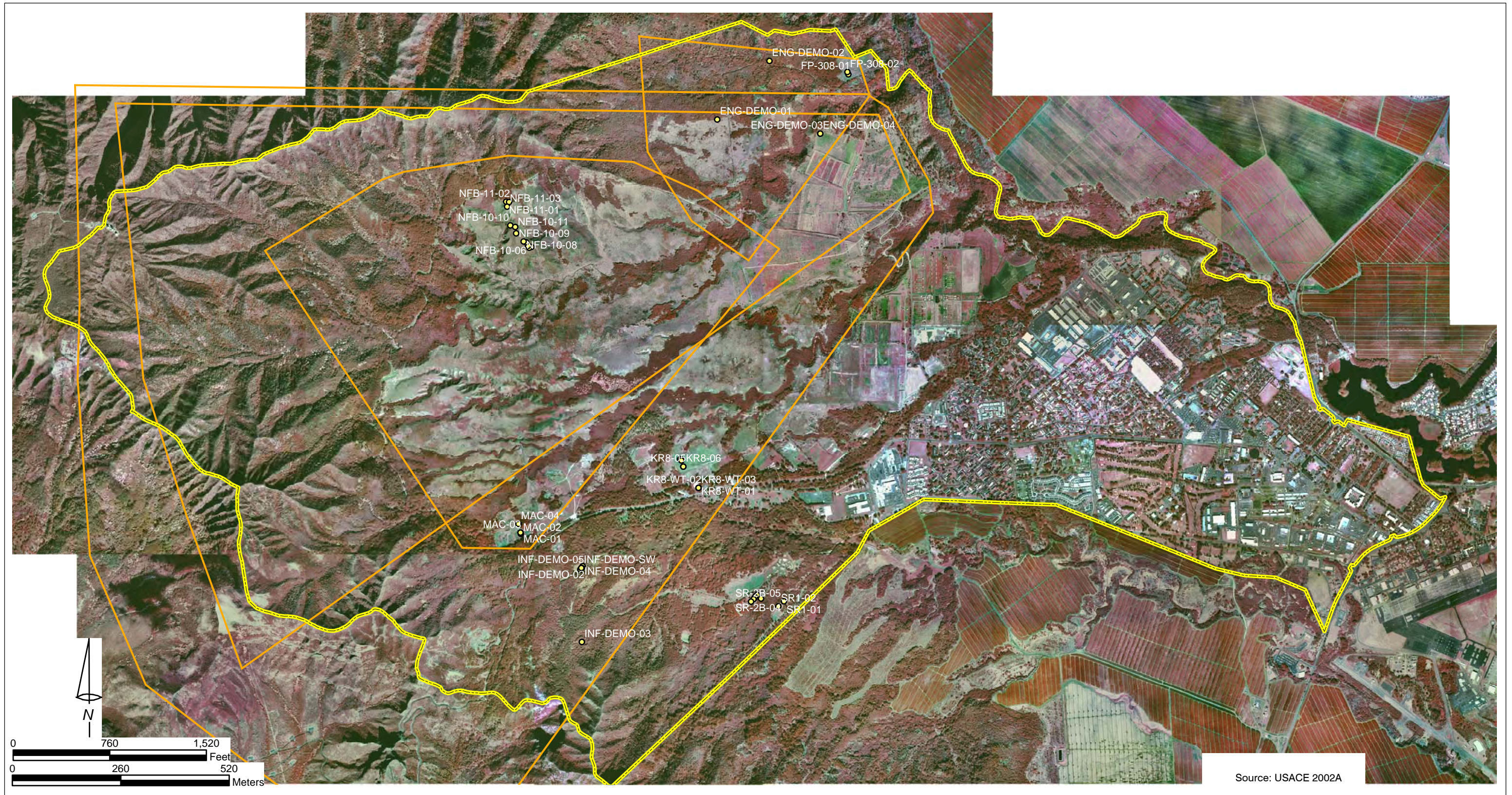
Comparison Tables – Detected Data for Pohakuloa Training Area

Field Sample ID	Analytical Method	Analyte Name	Result	Lab Qualifiers	Residential Soil PRG ^A	Industrial Soil PRG ^A	Units
R9DEMO-04	6010B	Nickel	11,500		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
R9DEMO-04	6010B	Selenium	1,260		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
R9DEMO-04	6010B	Vanadium	72,900		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
R9DEMO-04	6010B	Zinc	140,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
R9DEMO-04	8270C	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	580		122,206	1,761,838	UG/KG
R9DEMO-04	8270C	Benzo(B)Fluoranthene	180	J	621	2,886	UG/KG
R9DEMO-04	8270C	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	200	J	34,741	176,184	UG/KG
R9DEMO-04	8270C	Di-N-Butylphthalate	580		6,110,310	88,091,907	UG/KG
R9DEMO-04	8330	2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene	400	J	16,213	82,219	UG/KG
R9DEMO-04	8330	HMX	6,300		3,055,155	30,780,315	UG/KG
R9DEMO-04	8330	RDX	31,000		4,422	15,670	UG/KG
R9DEMO-04	8332	Nitroglycerin	10,000		34,741	123,121	UG/KG
RC-01 ^B	6010B	Aluminum	26,600,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
RC-01 ^B	6010B	Antimony	3,650	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
RC-01 ^B	6010B	Arsenic	859	J	21,646	255,926	UG/KG
RC-01 ^B	6010B	Barium	108,000		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
RC-01 ^B	6010B	Beryllium	1,330		154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
RC-01 ^B	6010B	Chromium	39,100		210,675	448,317	UG/KG
RC-01 ^B	6010B	Cobalt	15,400		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
RC-01 ^B	6010B	Copper	10,700		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
RC-01 ^B	6010B	Iron	46,300,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
RC-01 ^B	6010B	Lead	1,680		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
RC-01 ^B	6010B	Manganese	1,000,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
RC-01 ^B	6010B	Nickel	45,800		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
RC-01 ^B	6010B	Selenium	2,110		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
RC-01 ^B	6010B	Vanadium	62,300		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
RC-01 ^B	6010B	Zinc	62,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
RC-02 ^B	6010B	Aluminum	29,600,000		76,141,951	100,000,000	UG/KG
RC-02 ^B	6010B	Antimony	3,160	J	31,286	817,599	UG/KG
RC-02 ^B	6010B	Arsenic	718	J	21,646	255,926	UG/KG
RC-02 ^B	6010B	Barium	119,000		5,374,906	100,000,000	UG/KG
RC-02 ^B	6010B	Beryllium	1,670		154,374	2,241,587	UG/KG
RC-02 ^B	6010B	Chromium	35,700		210,675	448,317	UG/KG
RC-02 ^B	6010B	Cobalt	16,100		4,692,813	100,000,000	UG/KG
RC-02 ^B	6010B	Copper	11,600		2,905,085	75,908,474	UG/KG
RC-02 ^B	6010B	Iron	52,000,000		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG
RC-02 ^B	6010B	Lead	1,520		400,000	750,000	UG/KG
RC-02 ^B	6010B	Manganese	1,170,000		1,762,353	19,485,107	UG/KG
RC-02 ^B	6010B	Nickel	45,600		1,564,281	40,876,658	UG/KG
RC-02 ^B	6010B	Selenium	2,580		391,071	10,219,791	UG/KG
RC-02 ^B	6010B	Vanadium	66,200		547,499	7,153,898	UG/KG
RC-02 ^B	6010B	Zinc	69,300		23,463,185	100,000,000	UG/KG

Notes: ^A PRG CONCENTRATIONS, Version 8, EPA Region 9, October 2002

^B Ambient or "background" sample for metals.

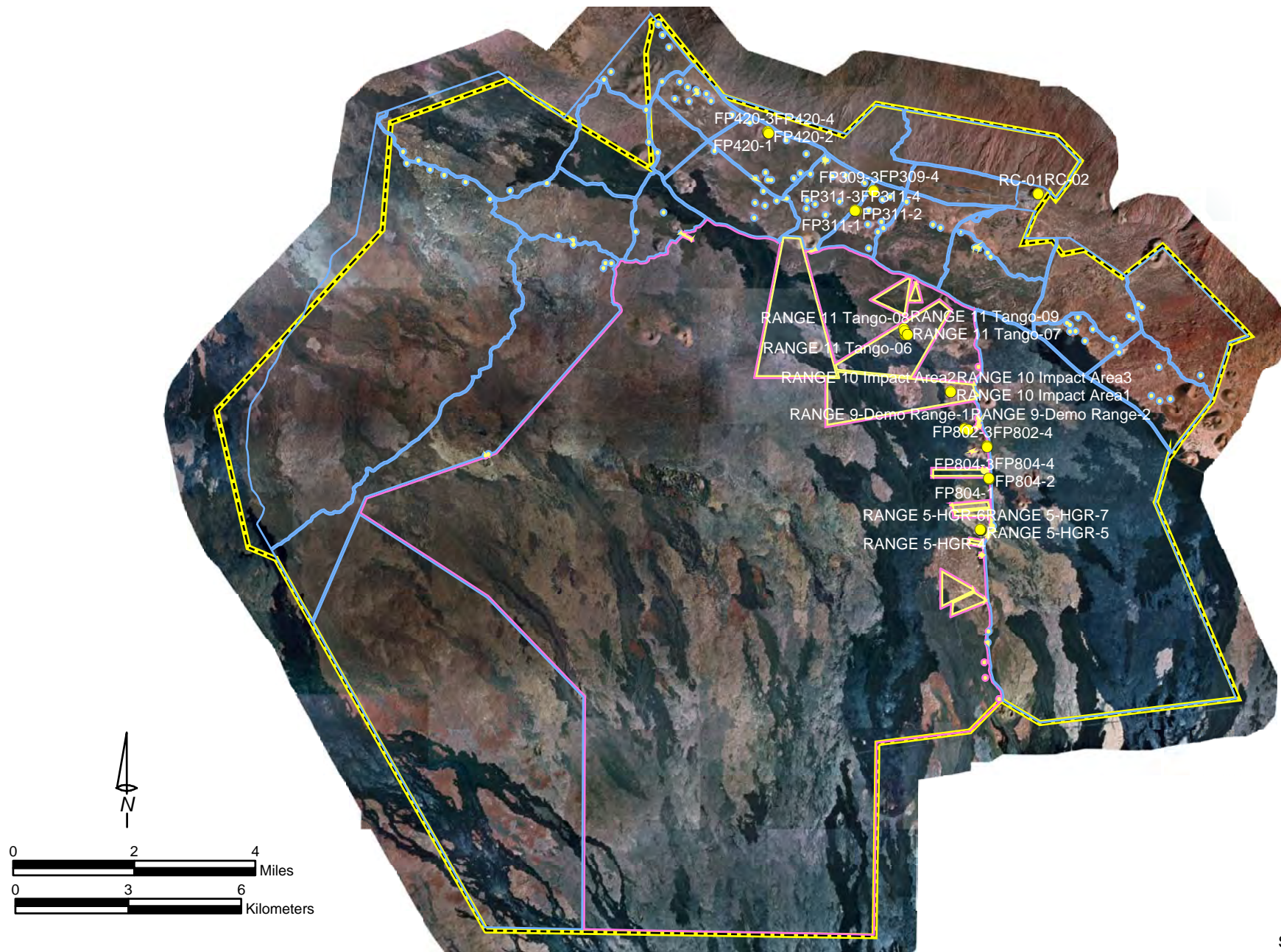
Values reported in **bold** are sample concentrations above the applicable PRG, indicated in **bold**.



Legend

- Sample Locations
- ▭ Schofield
- ▭ Live-Fire Safety Zone

Figure M1-1



Source: USACE 2002a

Legend

- Sample Locations
- ▭ Pōhakuloa Training Area
- ▭ Training Areas
- ▭ Firing Range
- ▭ Impact Areas

Soil Sampling Locations Pōhakuloa Training Area

Island of Hawai'i, Hawai'i

Figure M1-2

APPENDIX M-2

**ATTACC MODEL RESULTS, SCHOFIELD BARRACKS
AND POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA**

ATIC-ATML-LM
G. Weith
20 March 2003

INFORMATION PAPER

SUBJECT: Transformation Training Impact at USARHAW

1. General. In support of the U.S. Army -Hawaii Transformation Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) I was asked to identify the training impact of the current units stationed in Hawaii, estimate the training impact after transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th ID (L) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT), and compare the "before and after" results. The Army Training and Testing Area Carrying Capacity (ATTACC) methodology was the tool used to accomplish these tasks, as it had been used previously in support of the U.S. Army - Alaska and Fort Polk Transformation EIS.

2. Discussion.

- a.** A list of reference materials is at Enclosure 1.
- b.** Worksheets and graphs containing unit MIMs calculations and totals are at Enclosure 2.
- c.** The ATTACC Methodology quantifies the impacts of vehicles (Training Impact Factors) and training events (Event Severity Factors) in relation to a standard vehicle (M1A1 Tank) and event (Armor Battalion FTX). The result is a Maneuver Impact Mile (MIM). These factors were developed jointly with observer-controllers (O/C) at both CONUS Combat Training Centers. These factors were then linked to the (HQDA) Battalion Level Training Model (BLTM), which quantifies how many annual miles a specific vehicle in a specific unit will travel in specific training events. As a result, tables in the ATTACC Training Model (ATM) show the number of annual MIMs for almost all Army units.
- d.** Using the ATM tables, I calculated the annual MIMs for current 2nd Brigade,(8700) and the remaining 25 ID (L) units (40,200). Of those 40,200 MIMs, 15,500 belong to the Engineer Battalion (Cbt Hvy). A more thorough analysis of the Engineer Battalion's specific training events and training locations may reduce that number in both current

and future estimates. Additionally, I estimated the training impact for Army National Guard, Army Reserve and Marine Corps units that train in Hawaii. The current estimated total training impact for units training in Hawaii is 51,000 MIMs.

e. I reviewed the standard training records provided by the Range Facility Management Support System v. 3.5 (RFMSS) Training Utilization Reports. I reviewed these reports for the infantry battalions. I also discussed training locations with the Range Operations staff, using their training area maps. This helped identify specific training locations. As a result I allocated the MIMs as follows:

East Range	11,680
Schofield Bks	16,740
Dillingham	1710
Kahuku	7210
Pohakuloa (PTA)	13,660

f. Estimating future MIMs for a Transformed 2nd Brigade required several adjustments to the ATTACC Training Impact Factors, which measure the vehicle portion of the training load. In our previous analyses we gave the Stryker a Vehicle Severity Factor (VSF) of 0.86, equivalent to a M2 Bradley Infantry Fighting Vehicle. After reviewing the Light Armored Vehicle (LAV) Impact Studies (Ayers, et.al.) conducted in Yakima and Schofield Barracks, and discussing it with one of the authors and ATTACC Team member (A. Anderson) we concluded the Stryker vehicle severity more closely resembled that of a M113A3. The M113A3 VSF is 0.65. Not wanting to make a radical change, we adjusted the Stryker VSF to the midpoint, 0.75. We had also previously given the Stryker a Vehicle Off-road Factor (VOF) of 0.9, equivalent to a Bradley and the M113A3. In discussions with the USARPAC and USARHAW staff we concluded that the many limitations to off-road maneuver in Hawaii training areas would reduce the Stryker VOF to 0.6, equivalent to a HMMWV. This reduction in two vehicle impact factors reduced the total Stryker brigade training load (MIMs) by 20%.

g. The Stryker Brigade annual MIMs are 116,900 and the remainder of the 25 ID(L) units are 36,900 MIMs. The majority of the increase in the Stryker Brigade comes from the 3 transformed infantry battalions and the new RSTA Squadron. The total predicted training impact for

transformed units training in Hawaii is 155,900 MIMs. This is a three-fold increase over current training impact.

h. The next step in this process is the distribution of future Transformed training impact over Hawaii training lands. At the request of USARPAC and USARHAW staffs we included as available maneuver area the proposed 23,000 acre land purchase adjacent to PTA. After a discussion with the Transformation Office staff on a very preliminary Stryker Brigade training strategy, I was able to understand where platoon, company and battalion "unopposed" and force-on-force training would occur. Brigade size training will occur at one of the Combat Training Centers. As a result I allocated the MIMs as follows:

East Range	19,145
Schofield Bks	25,855 Note 1.
Dillingham	4335
Kahuku	13,770
Pohakuloa(PTA)	30,931
Keamuku	61,862

Note 1. Schofield Bks includes the proposed South Range land purchase.

3. Conclusions. Through the use of the ATTACC Methodology and the process described in the previous paragraphs, we predict two significant increases in training impact, measured in MIMs, as a result of the Transformation of USARHAW forces. We predict the overall training impact to increase 3 times. We predict the training impact on the island of Hawaii (PTA + the proposed land purchase) to increase 7 times. As Stryker tactical and training doctrines emerge, we may find that a significant portion of the Stryker training is dismounted infantry training, which would reduce the training impact.

Enclosure 1 (References)

TC 25-1, Training Land, 21 June 2001.

U.S. Army Training and Testing Area Carrying Capacity
(ATTACC) Handbook, Version 1.1, March 1999.

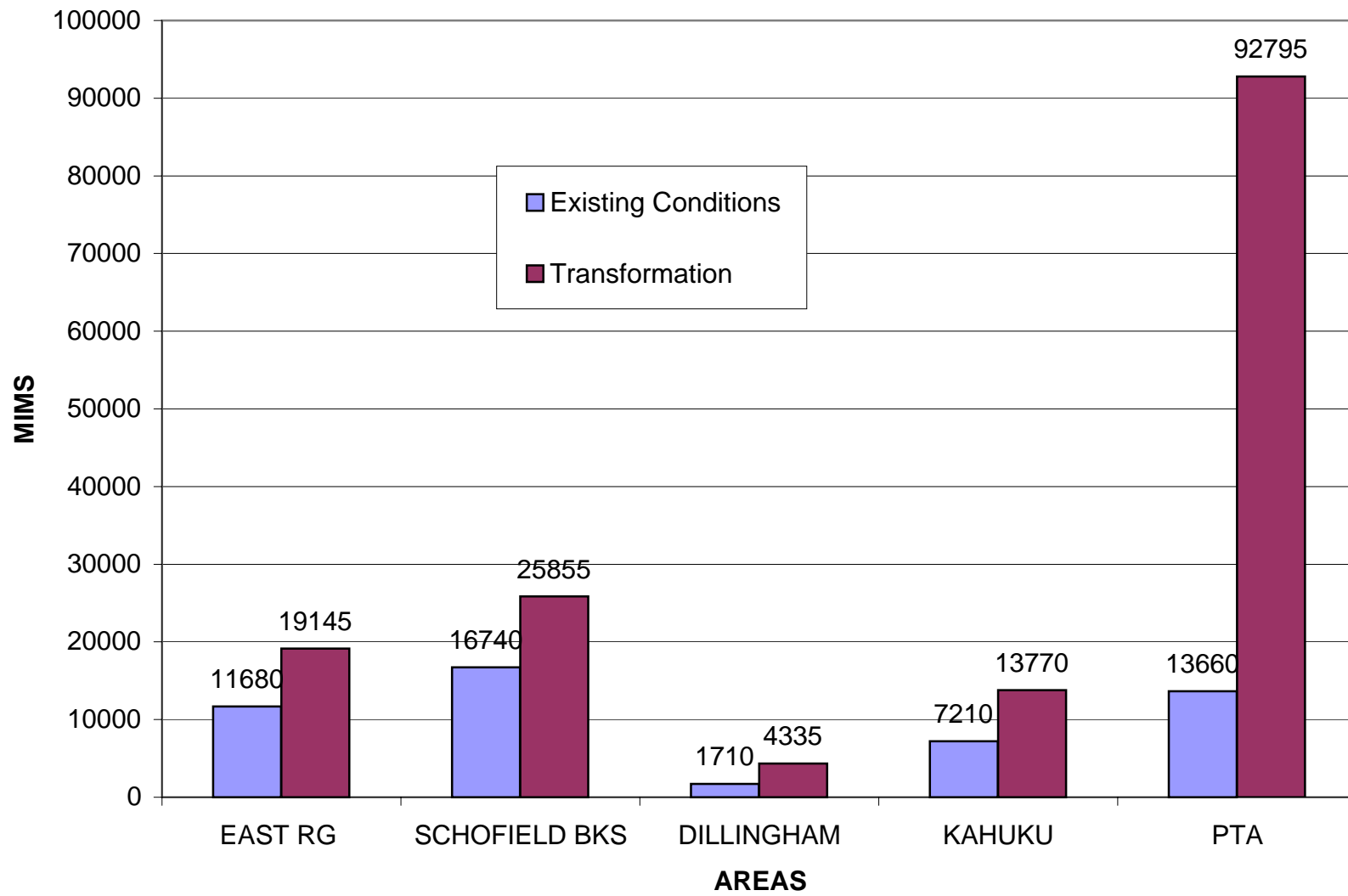
ATTACC Training Model, MIMs by UIC, July 1998.

Material provided by USARHAW staff, May 2002.

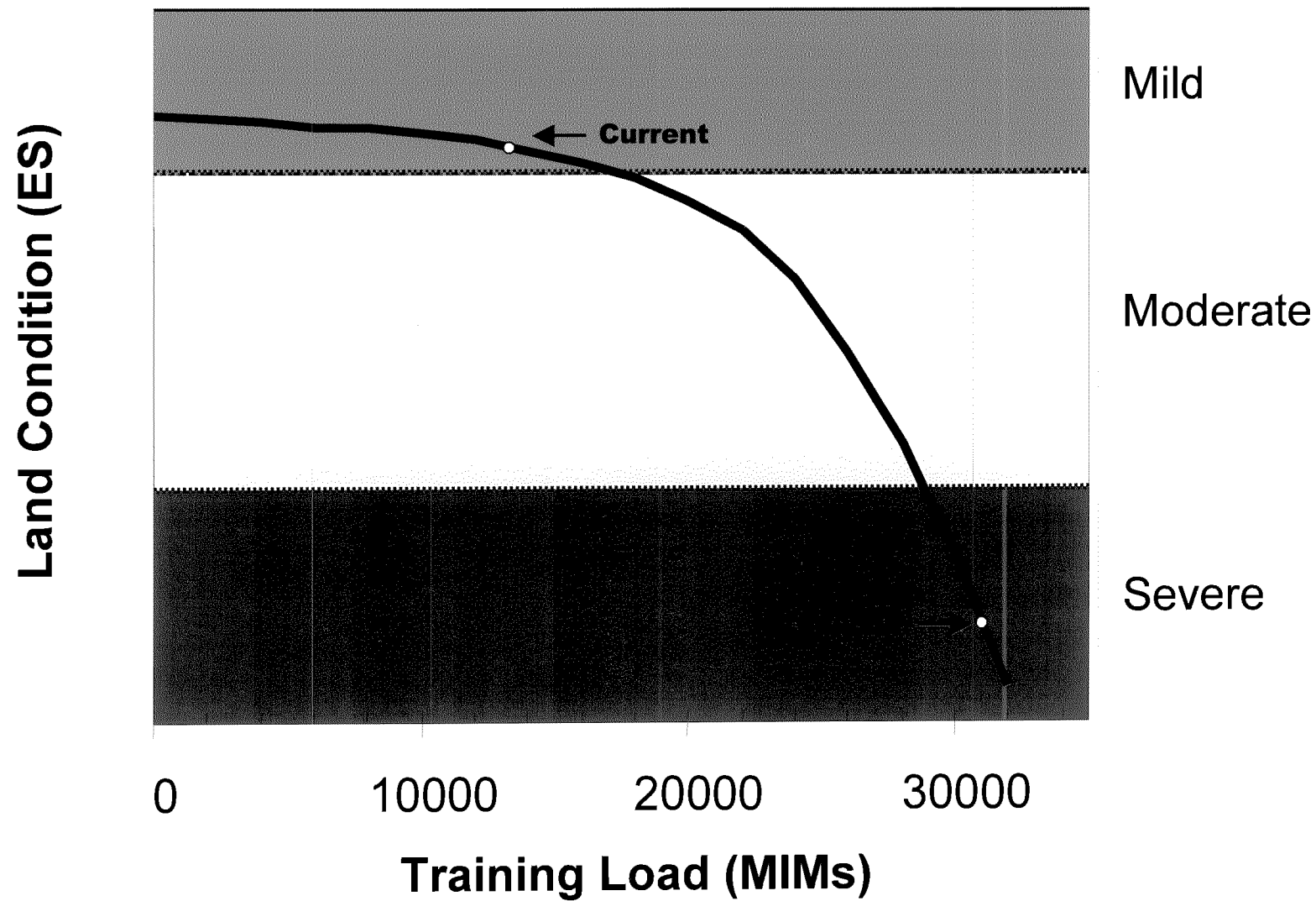
Organizational charts and vehicle densities.

RFMSS 3.5 Training Utilization Reports, Sept. 2001 -
Sept. 2002

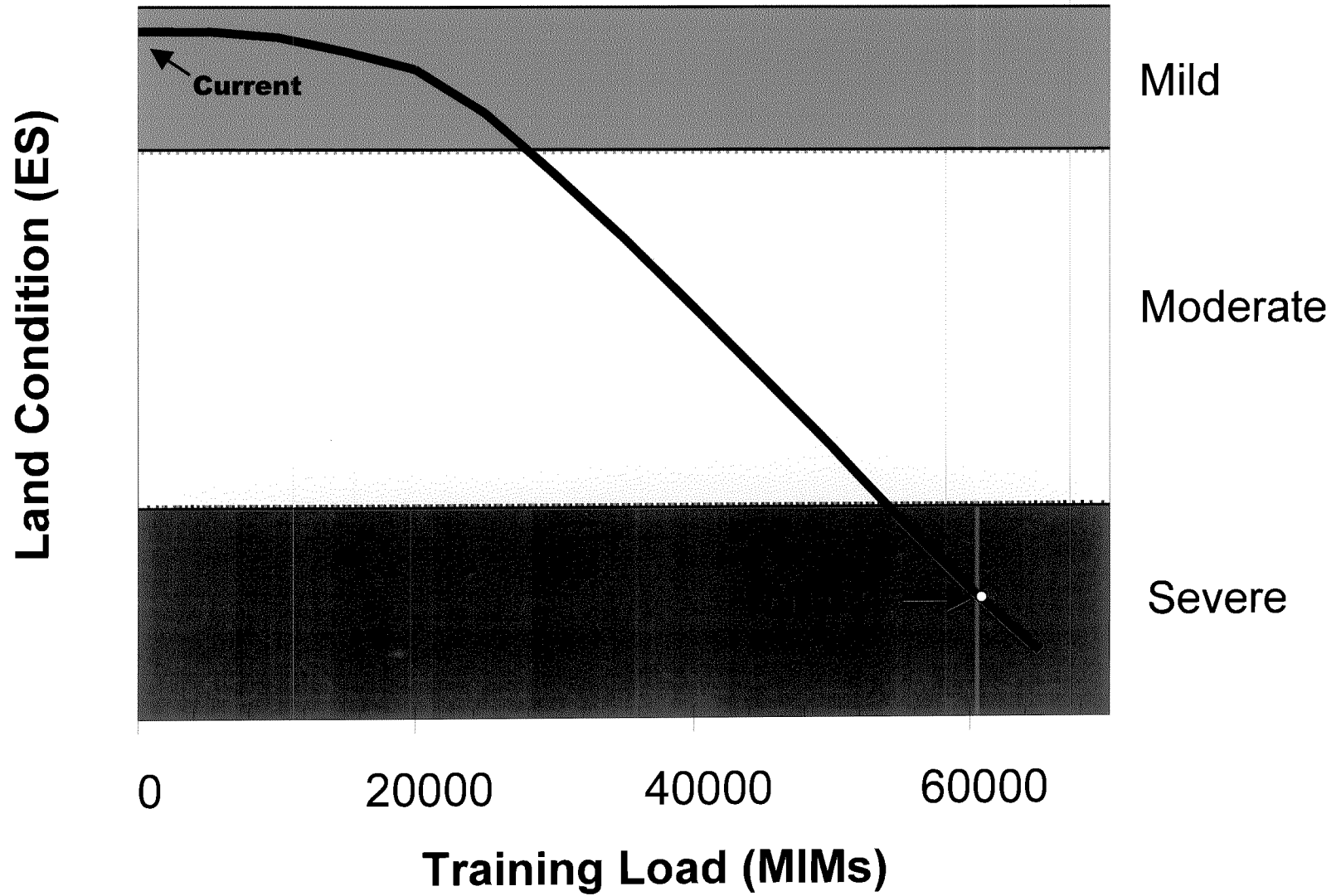
MIMS CHANGES



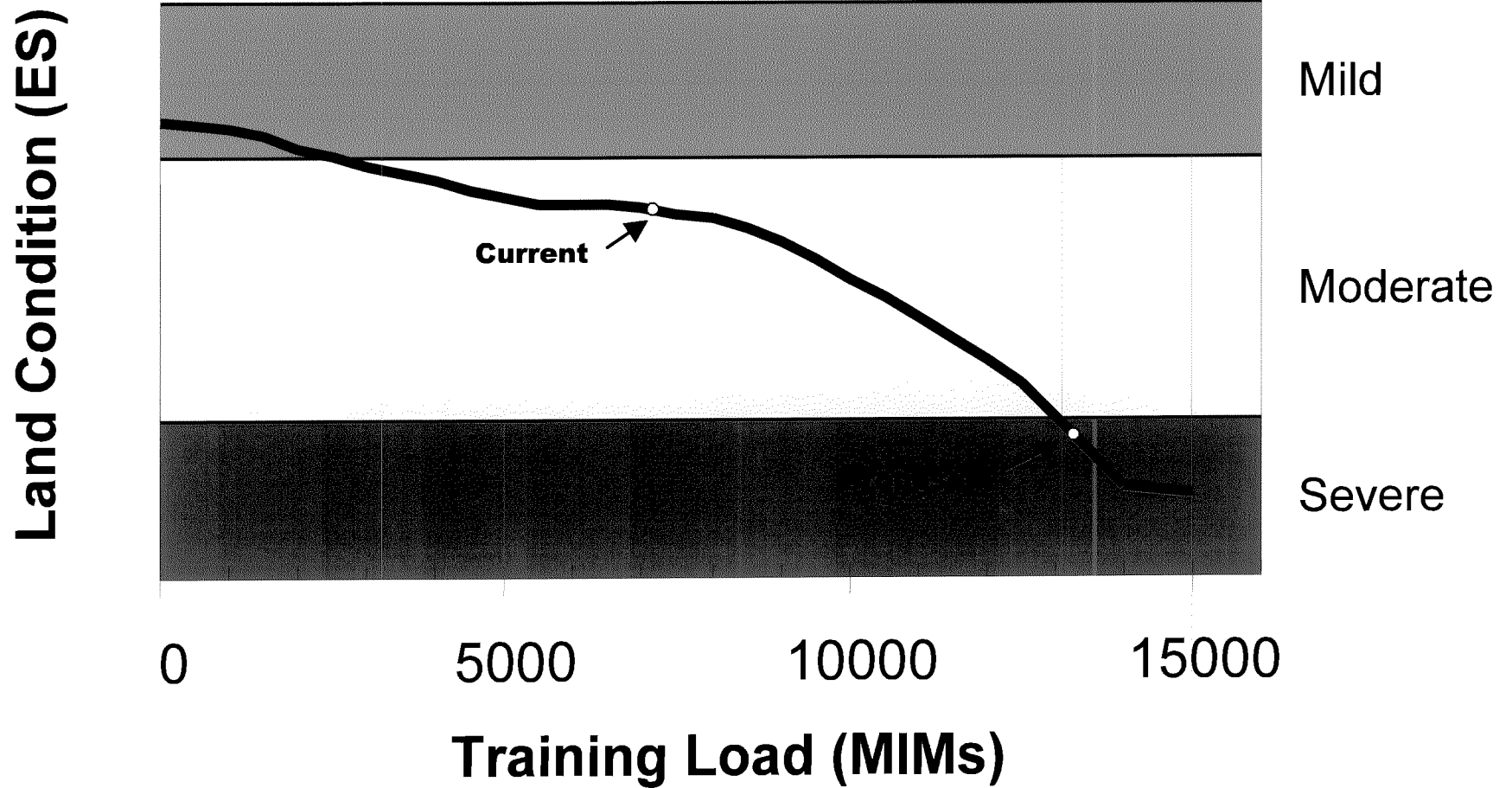
PTA



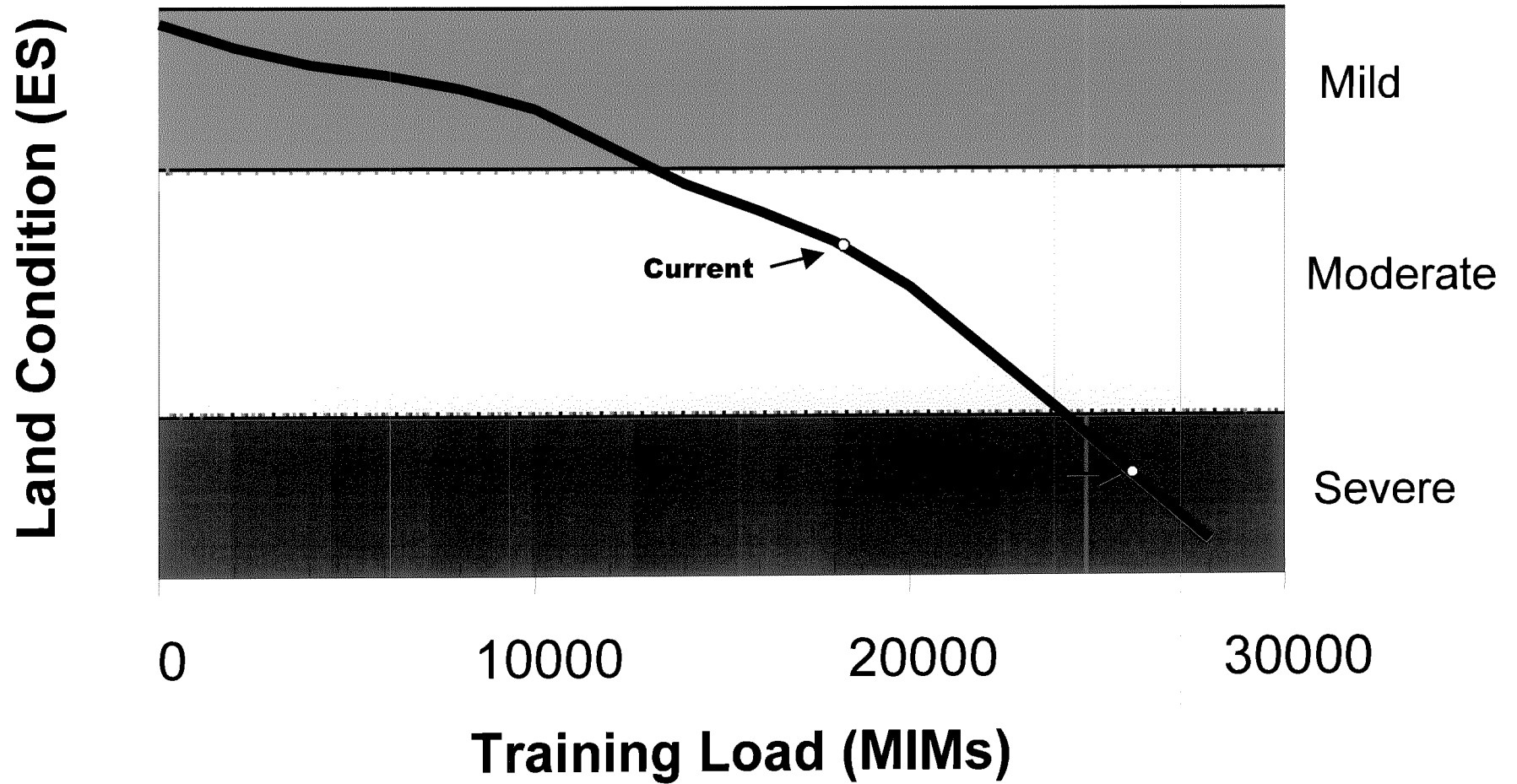
Keamuku



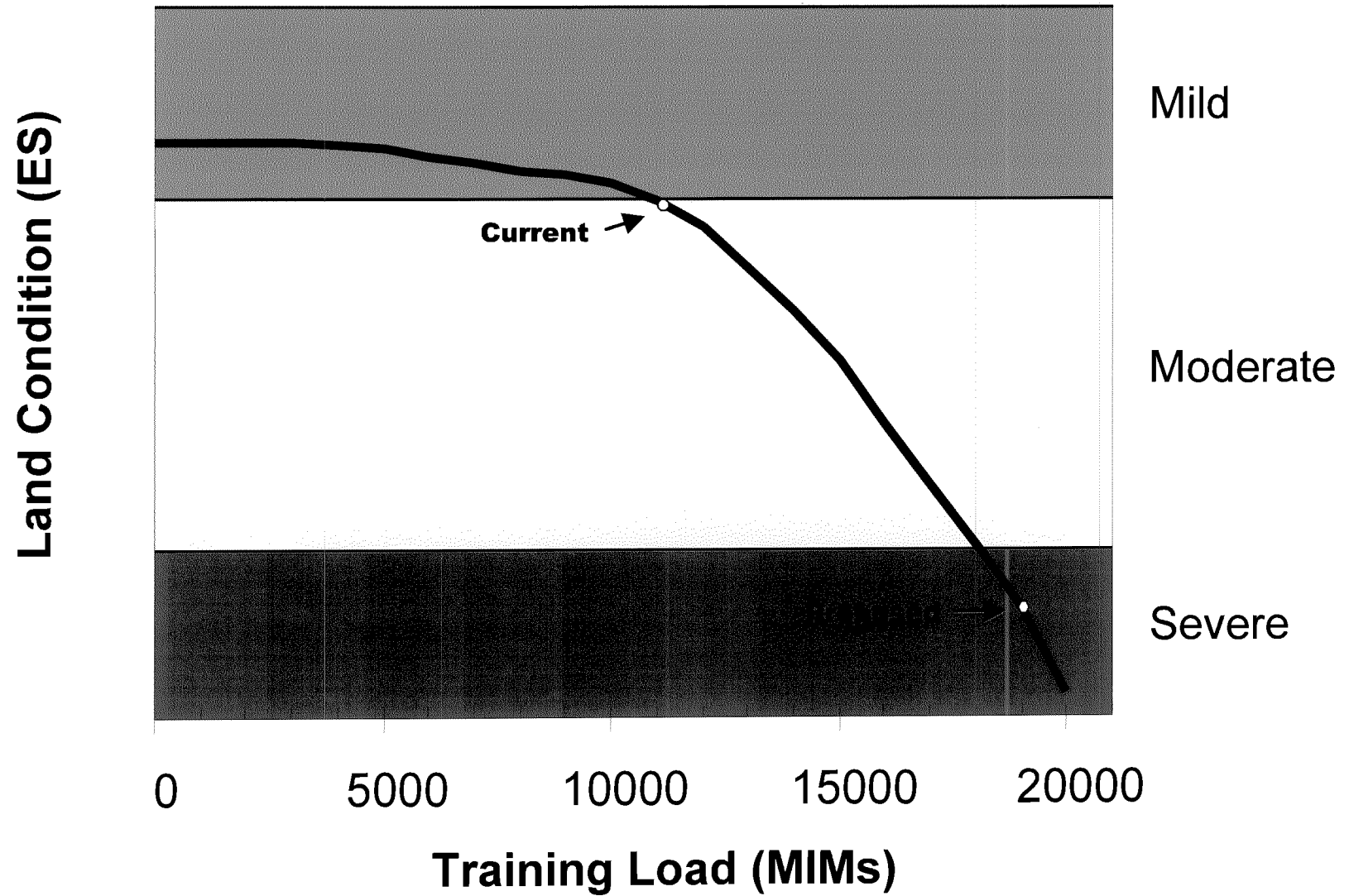
Kahuku



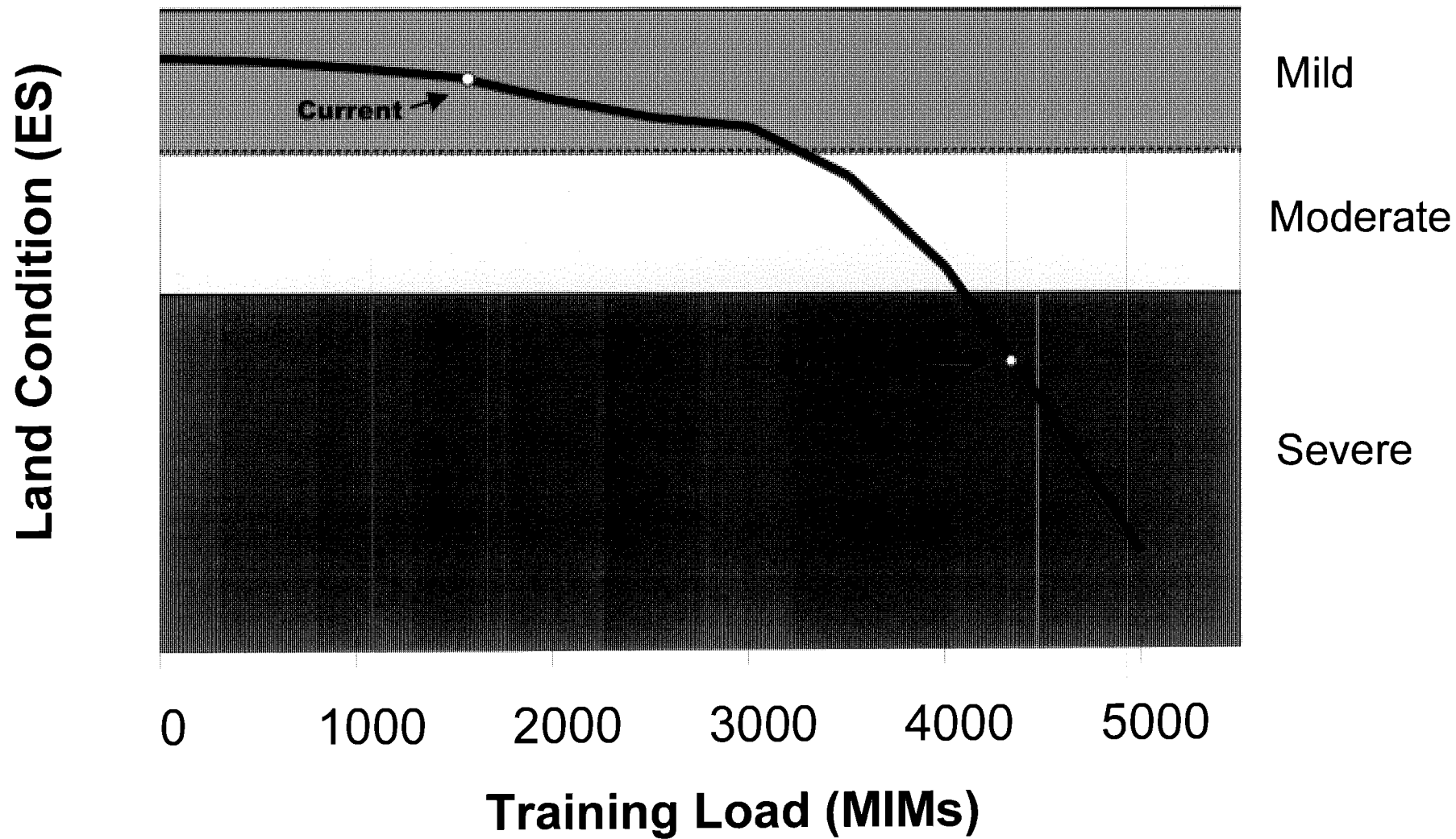
Schofield



East Range



Dillingham



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APPENDIX N

**SUPPLEMENTAL REGULATION AND RESOURCE
INFORMATION**

APPENDIX N

SUPPLEMENTAL REGULATION AND RESOURCE INFORMATION

N.1 CHAPTER 3 SUPPLEMENTAL REGULATION AND RESOURCE INFORMATION

This appendix serves as a supplemental guide to Chapter 3 discussions and contains the laws, regulations, and programs associated with the various resources discussed in Chapter 3. Also provided in this appendix is additional resource information that may be of interest to some readers, but is not necessarily required in the overall resource discussions.

N.2 LAND USE

N.2.1 Federal Land Use Regulations

Coastal Zone Management Act, 16 U.S.C. 1451 et seq

Federal coastal zone management (CZM) enforcement authority (Public Law 92-583), as amended, has been delegated to the State of Hawai'i (Chapter 205A, Hawai'i Revised Statutes, as amended). Other than the review of federal applicants, federal permits, or federal activities, state CZM review authority has been delegated to the county level through special management area (SMA) controls. Each federal agency activity within or outside the coastal zone that affects any land or water use or natural resource of the coastal zone must be carried out in a manner which is consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the enforceable policies of the Federally approved Hawai'i Coastal Zone Management Program. The CZMA (16 USC 1453(1)) excludes federal lands from the coastal zone and therefore activities which only affect only federal lands are not subject to the above mentioned requirements regarding consistency.

Farmland Protection Policy Act

The Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) (P.L. 97-98, Sec. 1539-1549; 7 U.S.C. 4201, et seq.) is intended to minimize the extent to which Federal activities

contribute to the conversion of farmland to nonagricultural uses. It also stipulates that federal programs be compatible with state, local, and private efforts to protect farmland—for example, Hawaii’s land use law (Act 187) which designates agricultural district lands.

Federal agencies are required to examine the impact of any activity that would convert farmland. Under the FFPA, “farmland” includes all land defined as Prime farmland, Unique farmland, and Other farmland of statewide or local importance. Agencies have the option of determining whether a site contains farmland—and therefore falls under the Act—without input from the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), which is charged with FPPA oversight. Because portions of the South Range Acquisition Area, portions of the West PTA Acquisition Area and PTA Trail easement, as well as segments of the Dillingham Trail and Helemanō Trail easements, may be subject to the requirements of the FPPA, the Army has requested a farmland determination from the NRCS, which evaluates the impacts of converting farmland areas to nonagricultural use. The determination will include an impact rating.

Army Regulation 210-21, Army Ranges and Training Land Program

AR 210-21 assigns responsibilities and prescribes policies, procedures, and guidance for determining training land requirements. Documentation required under this regulation includes Land Use Requirement Studies, to determine whether a training land shortfall exists, and Range and Training Land Program (RTLTP) Development Plans that compile installation range and training land projects.

- The RTLTP Land Use Requirement Study (Nakata Planning Group LLC. 2002b) quantifies the 25th ID(L) and USARHAW training land requirements and surveys the sufficiency of lands currently under Army control and available for training. The study analyzes training land requirements for a light division with two infantry brigades and makes recommendations based on guidance from training circulars, Army regulations, and ARTEP mission training plans. In addition, the study analyzes the impact of transforming one brigade into an Interim Brigade Combat Team, while the remaining brigade transforms as a Legacy Force light infantry brigade.
- The RTLTP Development Plan (Nakata Planning Group LLC. 2002a) provides a view of available assets, identifies the users (customers), and establishes the training requirements based on Army training doctrine and resource guidance. It establishes current requirements and utilization levels for available training assets, providing a near-term and long-term project plan for training, public works, and environmental planners. The projects identified in the RTLTP Development Plan consider the impacts on the 25th ID(L) and

USARHAW's mission, economic resources, environmental stewardship, and potential for productivity enhancements.

Integrated Natural Resources Management Plans

Integrated Natural Resources Management Plans (INRMPs) are comprehensive plans for the management of installation resources, including recreation resources. The following plans were reviewed for the recreation section of the document:

- Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan and Environmental Assessment/Finding of No Significant Impact 2002-2006 O'ahu August 2001a (USARHAW and 25th ID [L] 2001a). This document addresses the following installations: Dillingham Military Reservation, Kahuku Training Area, Kawaihoa Training Area, Makua Military Reservation, Schofield Barracks East Range, and Schofield Barracks Military Reservation.
- Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan and Environmental Assessment/Finding of No Significant Impact 2002-2006 Pōhakuloa Training Area. August 2001b (USARHAW and 25th ID [L] 2001b).

Army Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) Program

The Army Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) program provides a decision-making process and an action-oriented land management program to integrate Army training and other mission requirements for land use with sound natural resource principles. The objectives, responsibilities and policies for the ITAM program are set forth in AR 350-4, ITAM. Within the 25th ID (L) and USARHAW, ITAM is under the direct supervision of the G3-Director of Plans, Training and Mobilization (DPTM), Range Division Hawai'i. The ITAM program is used to help balance environmental compliance and natural resources management needs with the installation's mission to provide realistic training lands for active and reserve forces. ITAM is intended to bridge the mission training requirements and the natural and cultural resource compliance and prevention requirements.

N.2.2 State Land Use Regulations

Hawai'i State Plan

In 1978, the state completed a Hawai'i State Plan to improve the planning process, to increase the effectiveness of government and private actions, to improve coordination among agencies and levels of government, to provide for the wise use of Hawai'i's resources, and to guide the future development of the state (HDBEDT 1991).

The legislature adopted the Hawai'i State Planning Act, as Hawai'i Revised Statute Section 226-1. The act consists of a series of broad goals, objectives, and policies that guide future long-term growth and development. The planning act further provides a basis for determining priorities and allocating limited resources, seeks to improve coordination of federal, state, and county plans, policies, programs, projects, and regulatory activities, and establishes a system for plan formulation and program coordination to integrate all major state and county activities.

State Functional Plans

The Hawai'i State Planning Act called for the creation of functional plans to set specific objectives, to establish policies, and to implement actions for a particular field of activity. These functional plans further identified those organizations responsible for carrying out the actions, the implementing timeframe, and the proposed budgets. The most current functional plans that may be relevant to the proposed projects are discussed below.

- The State Agricultural Functional Plan (1991) identified issues vital to the economic growth and success of the agriculture industry. One of the governing policies of the functional plan for agriculture is to develop capabilities to convert Hawai'i-grown crops into potential new value added products for the local, visitor industry, and export markets. The plan encouraged the promotion of effective marketing for Hawai'i's agricultural commodities and the fostering of increased public awareness and understanding of the contribution and benefits of agriculture as a major sector of Hawai'i's economy.
- The State Recreation Functional Plan (1991) focused on six areas: ocean and shoreline recreation; Mauka, urban, and other recreation; public access to the shoreline and upland recreation areas; resource conservation and management; management and recreation programs, facilities; and wetlands protection and management. The plan included a technical reference document referred to as the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, which was updated in 1996.
- The State Conservation Lands Functional Plan (1991) primarily addressed governmental policies and programs directed at the preservation of conservation lands and the judicious use of the State's natural resources.

State Land Use Districts

The Land Use Law under Hawai'i Revised Statutes, Section 205, places all lands in one of four land use districts: Urban, Agriculture, Conservation, or Rural. The State Land Use Commission, an agency of the Department of Business, Economic, Development, and Tourism, administers the land use law and periodically updates the land use district maps. The Land Use Commission also reviews applicant-initiated amendments to the district boundaries, pursuant to Hawai'i Revised

Statute Section 205-4 and the Hawai'i Administrative Rules, Chapter 15-15, Hawai'i Land Use Commission Rules, as amended.

Hawai'i Administrative Rules Title 13 Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR)

Under this Hawai'i Administrative Rule, DLNR is charged with regulating land use in the Conservation District for conserving, protecting, and preserving the important natural resources of the state through appropriate management and use to promote their long-term sustainability and the public health, safety, and welfare. Conservation District subzone designations are Protective, Limited, Resource, General, and Special.

Hawai'i Coastal Zone Management Program

Enacted as Chapter 205A, Hawai'i Revised Statute, the Hawai'i CZM Program was established in 1977 in response to the Federal Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972. The CZM Program encompasses the entire state, including all marine waters seaward to the extent of the state's police power and management authority, including the 12-mile US territorial sea.

N.2.3 County Land Use Plans and Policies

City and County of Honolulu General Plan Objectives and Policies

The 1992 General Plan for the City and County of Honolulu is a statement of objectives and policies that set forth the long-range aspirations of O'ahu residents and strategies of action to achieve them. It is the focal point of a comprehensive planning process that addresses various issues affecting the City and County of Honolulu (City and County of Honolulu 1992).

City and County of Honolulu Sustainable Communities Plans

O'ahu is divided into eight geographic planning regions responding to specific conditions and community values of each region. Most of O'ahu's project areas are included in four of the sustainable community plans: Central O'ahu (City and County of Honolulu 2002a), North Shore (City and County of Honolulu 2000a), Wai'anae (City and County of Honolulu 2000b), and Ko'olau Loa (City and County of Honolulu 2002b). These planning regions are envisioned to remain relatively stable. The project area at Hickam AFB is included in the Primary Urban Center, which is composed of communities from Wai'alae-Kahala to Pearl City. It is the most populated part of the state, and is O'ahu's largest employment center.

City and County of Honolulu Land Use Ordinance

The purpose of the ordinance is to regulate land use in a manner that will encourage orderly development in accordance with adopted land use policies, including the O'ahu General Plan and Sustainable Community Plans, and to promote and protect the public health, safety, and welfare.

County of Hawai'i General Plan

The County of Hawai'i General Plan is a policy document for the long-range comprehensive development of the Big Island. It provides direction for the future growth of the county. It brings into focus the relationship between residents and their pursuits and institutions, offering policy statements that embody the expressed goals for present and future generations. As a policy document, the General Plan (County of Hawai'i 1989) provides the legal basis for subdivision, zoning, and related ordinances. It also provides the legal basis for initiating and authorizing all public improvements and projects.

The December 2001 draft of the County of Hawai'i General Plan is under review (County of Hawai'i 2001a).

County of Hawai'i Zoning Code

The zoning code implements the general plan and is the County of Hawai'i's primary land use control. It deals with existing conditions and shorter range needs. The zoning code sets out the various types of zoning districts and the allowable uses for each. Zoning maps, established by ordinance, set out the zoning for the island on a parcel-by-parcel basis.

Special Management Area and Shoreline Setback

The SMA and shoreline setback are designated for more intensive management. The SMA originally encompassed all lands extending not less than 100 yards inland from the shoreline. The shoreline is defined as the upper reaches of the wash of the waves at high tide during the season of the year in which the highest wash of the waves occurs (other than storm or seismic waves). The shoreline is usually evidenced by vegetation growth or by the upper limit of debris left by the wash of waves. In some areas, the SMAs currently extend several miles inland to cover areas in which coastal resources are likely to be directly affected by development activities. The shoreline setback is the area between the shoreline and the shoreline setback line. Currently, most shoreline setback lines are set at 40 feet from the shoreline, although in some places the shoreline setback boundaries extend farther inland.

Actions within the SMA, including construction of Dillingham Trail and PTA trail, may require a SMA Use Permit. On O'ahu, this permit would need to be approved by both the City and County of Honolulu Planning Commission and the Council. On the Island of Hawai'i, this permit would need to be approved by the County of Hawai'i Planning Commission.

N.3 VISUAL RESOURCES

Army Regulation 200-3 Natural Resources - Land, Forest and Wildlife Management - provides for maintenance, protection, and improvement of aesthetic values by "protecting and improving the natural beauty of the landscape" and "improving the appearance of installations and facilities in accordance with an approved landscape master plan and through initiatives of the Army Community

of Excellence and self-help programs,” including the Installation Design Guide (IDG). The IDG provides specific guidelines and information to improve the aesthetics of the installation, including site planning for parking, signs, lighting, and utilities, lists of plants appropriate for planting at specific installation sites, and standards for the planting, maintenance, and protection of trees, shrubs, groundcovers, and turf. All new construction projects are to include provisions for landscaping and aesthetics with appropriate landscape design and funding authorization, including landscaping, buffer zones, screening, parks, and recreational areas, as appropriate.

N.4 AIRSPACE

N.4.1 Airspace Regulations

The Federal Aviation Act of 1958-gives the FAA sole responsibility for the safe and efficient management of all airspace within the continental United States, a responsibility that must be executed in a manner that meets the needs of all airspace users, both civil and military. The FAA's policy on airspace is implemented by FAA Order 1000.1A and is stated in FAA Handbook 7400.2E, Procedures for Handling Airspace Matters.

Part 5 of FAA Handbook 7400.2E contains the policy, procedures, and criteria for the assignment, review, modification, and revocation of special use airspace. Special use airspace, including prohibited areas, restricted areas, military operations areas, alert areas, and controlled firing areas, is airspace of defined dimensions wherein activities must be confined because of their nature, or wherein limitation may be imposed upon aircraft operations that are not a part of those activities, or both (FAA 2001).

DOD Policy On The Management Of Special Use Airspace-is essentially an extension of FAA policy, with additional provisions for planning, coordinating, managing, and controlling those areas set aside for military use. Airspace policy issues or interservice problems that must be addressed at the DOD level are handled by the DOD Policy Board on Federal Aviation, a committee composed of senior representatives from each service. However, airspace action within the DOD is decentralized, with each service having its own central office to set policy and oversee airspace matters.

Executive Order 10854-extends the responsibility of the FAA to the overlying airspace of those areas of land or water outside the jurisdiction of the United States. Under this order, airspace actions must be consistent with the requirements of national defense, must not be in conflict with any international treaties or agreements made by the United States, nor be inconsistent with the successful conduct of the foreign relations of the United States. Accordingly, actions concerning airspace beyond US jurisdiction (12 miles [19 kilometers]) require coordination with the DOD and State Department, both of which have preemptive authority over the FAA (FAA 2001).

Part 5 of FAA Handbook 7400.2E also contains the policy, procedures, and criteria for the assignment, review, modification, and revocation of special use airspace overlying water, namely, warning areas. A warning area is airspace of defined dimensions over international waters containing activity that may be hazardous to nonparticipating aircraft. Because international agreements do not provide for prohibition of flight in international airspace, no restriction of flight is imposed. The term “warning area” is synonymous with the International Civil Aviation Organization term “danger area” (FAA 2001).

Army Regulation 95-2 Air Traffic Control, Airspace, Airfields, Flight Activities, and Navigational Aids covers Army air traffic control general provisions, certification of airfields, airspace, and special military operations requirements, terminal instrument procedures, terminal air navigation, approach facilities, and other matters.

N.5 AIR QUALITY

Clean Air Act, 42 USC 7401

The original 1963 federal Clean Air Act limited federal involvement in air quality programs to research, education, and advisory functions, plus a mediation role for interstate disputes. The federal role was expanded in 1965 with Congressional authorization for uniform federal emission standards for motor vehicles. The 1970 amendments to the Clean Air Act established several regulatory programs, including the following:

- Adoption of emission standards for motor vehicles and other types of mobile sources;
- Adoption of emission standards for major new industrial facilities as new source performance standards;
- Adoption of national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants; and
- Preconstruction review of major new industrial facilities or major modifications to existing facilities as the new source review (NSR) program for nonattainment areas and the prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) program for attainment areas.

The 1977 amendments to the Clean Air Act revised and expanded some of the regulatory programs established by the 1970 amendments. The 1990 amendments to the Clean Air Act made further revisions to the established regulatory programs and added some new regulatory programs, as follows:

- Operating permits for major industrial facilities (Title V permits);
- Additional programs to regulate an extensive list of hazardous air pollutants;

- Emissions allocation programs to regulate sulfur emissions from electrical power generation facilities;
- Programs to reduce emissions of compounds that deplete stratospheric ozone levels; and
- Requirements for federal agencies to demonstrate that actions they undertake are consistent with federally mandated SIPs.

In general, states have assumed primary responsibility for enforcing most industrial source emission standards and industrial source review requirements; the USEPA exercises formal review and oversight. Most states have implemented the NSR, PSD, and Title V requirements as formalized air quality permit programs. Many states have air quality permit programs that extend to emission sources not covered by federal NSR or PSD requirements. State air quality permit requirements generally are integrated with federal NSR and PSD requirements, resulting in a consolidated permit program. Under most consolidated permit programs, basic state permit requirements apply to all sources that are not specifically exempted. Additional NSR and PSD program requirements (including USEPA review of the permit) become applicable if sources exceed various size or emission thresholds.

Primary Pollutants, Secondary Pollutants, and Pollutant Precursors

Air pollutants are often characterized as being primary or secondary. Primary pollutants are those emitted directly into the atmosphere, such as carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, lead particulates, and hydrogen sulfide. Secondary pollutants are those formed through chemical reactions in the atmosphere, such as ozone, nitrogen dioxide, and sulfate particles; these chemical reactions usually involve primary pollutants, normal constituents of the atmosphere, and other secondary pollutants.

Those compounds that react to form secondary pollutants are referred to as reactive pollutants, pollutant precursors, or precursor emission products. Some air pollutants (such as many organic gases and suspended particulate matter) are a combination of primary and secondary pollutants.

The distinction between primary and secondary pollutants is more than a matter of semantics; important air quality management implications are also involved. The ambient concentration of primary pollutants depends on the spatial concentration of the emission sources, the rate of pollutant emissions, and the degree to which the emitted pollutants are dispersed or removed from the atmosphere between the emission source and the location of interest. Air quality problems involving primary pollutants (such as carbon monoxide) often can be traced to a single pollutant source or a concentrated group of sources emitting large quantities of the pollutant. Additionally, the responsible emission source will be relatively close to the location of the air quality problem. The distance between the emission source and the location of a ground-level air quality

problem depends largely on the height at which the emissions are released into the atmosphere.

When an air quality problem involves a secondary pollutant (such as ozone), the spatial relationship between emission sources and ambient air quality problems becomes much more complicated. Because secondary pollutants are not emitted directly into the atmosphere, observed ambient concentrations may not show a clear correlation with the spatial distribution of sources emitting the pollutant precursors. The time factor involved in the chemical reactions producing secondary pollutants allows emissions from numerous sources to become dispersed and mixed together. As a result, the observed ambient pollutant concentrations are due as much to the cumulative area-wide emissions of precursors as to the spatial concentration of emission sources.

Aerosols and Particulate Matter

Most people would interpret aerosol to mean some type of liquid droplet or mist sprayed into the air. Similarly, most people would interpret particulate matter to mean a solid particle (such as dust or fly ash). But in the air pollution field, these terms are used interchangeably: both terms can refer to either liquid or solid material suspended in the air.

Ozone Precursor Emissions

Ozone is a major component of photochemical smog. The pollutant emissions generally categorized as ozone precursors fall into two broad groups of chemicals: nitrogen oxides and organic compounds. Many different terms are used to refer to these groups of ozone precursors, but the various terms are seldom used in a rigorous chemical sense.

Nitrogen oxides and oxides of nitrogen are used interchangeably to refer to the combination of nitric oxide (designated by the chemical symbol NO) and nitrogen dioxide (designated by the chemical symbol NO₂). This combination of nitrogen oxides often is designated by the symbol NO_x. Although there are five different oxides of nitrogen, NO_x generally refers only to the combination of NO and NO₂. NO₂ is itself a secondary pollutant formed primarily from nitric oxide.

Organic compound precursors of ozone are routinely described by a number of variations of three terms: hydrocarbons (HC), organic gases (OG), and organic compounds (OC). These terms are often modified by adjectives such as total, reactive, or volatile. The result is a rather confusing array of acronyms: HC, THC (total hydrocarbons), RHC (reactive hydrocarbons), TOG (total organic gases), ROG (reactive organic gases), TOC (total organic compounds), ROC (reactive organic compounds), and VOC (volatile organic compounds). An additional term, NMHC (nonmethane hydrocarbons), is also used on occasion.

To a chemist, most of these terms differ from each other in some significant way. However, in the air pollution control field they are categorized into two groups: non-photochemically reactive in the lower atmosphere (e.g. THC, TOG, TOC, methane or many chlorinated organics) or photochemically reactive in the lower atmosphere (e.g. HC, RHC, ROG, ROC, VOC, and NMHC).

From a purely chemical standpoint, the hydrocarbon terminology (HC, THC, RHC, and NMHC) often is inappropriate; many of the compounds of concern are organic compounds but not hydrocarbons. The reactive organic gases terminology incorrectly implies that compounds that condense into an aerosol droplet cease to play a role in smog photochemistry. The volatile organic compound terminology incorrectly implies that emissions occur only through an evaporation process. "Reactive organic compounds" usually is the most accurate ozone precursor terminology, but the ROC acronym is not in widespread use. Because there already are too many acronyms for ozone precursors, the ROG acronym is the most reasonable one to use and is the one used in this document.

Air Quality Standards

Air quality management programs have evolved using two distinct management approaches:

- Setting ambient air quality standards for acceptable exposure to air pollutants, conducting monitoring programs to identify locations experiencing air quality problems, and then developing programs and regulations designed to reduce or eliminate those problems; and
- Identifying specific chemical substances that are potentially hazardous to human health and then setting emission standards to regulate the amount of those substances that can be released by individual commercial or industrial facilities or by specific types of equipment.

Ambient Air Quality Standards for Criteria Pollutants

Air quality programs based on ambient air quality standards typically address air pollutants that are produced in large quantities by widespread types of emission sources and which are of public health concern because of their toxic properties. The USEPA has established ambient air quality standards for several different pollutants, which often are referred to as criteria pollutants (ozone, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, suspended particulate matter, and lead). Standards for suspended particulate matter have been set for two size fractions: Inhalable particulate matter (PM₁₀) and fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}). Federal ambient air quality standards are based primarily on evidence of acute and chronic health effects and apply to outdoor locations to which the general public has access.

Some states have adopted ambient air quality standards that are more stringent than the comparable federal standards or address pollutants that are not covered by federal ambient air quality standards. Most state ambient air quality standards are based primarily on health effects data but can reflect other considerations such as protecting crops and materials or avoiding nuisance conditions, such as objectionable odors. Table N-1 summarizes federal and state ambient air quality standards applicable in Hawai'i.

Air pollutants covered by federal and state ambient air quality standards can be categorized by the nature of their toxic effects, as follows:

- Irritants (such as ozone, particulate matter, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, and hydrogen sulfide) that affect the respiratory system, eyes, mucous membranes, or skin;
- Asphyxiants (such as carbon monoxide and nitric oxide) that displace oxygen or interfere with oxygen transfer in the circulatory system, affecting the cardiovascular and central nervous systems;
- Necrotic agents (such as ozone, nitrogen dioxide, and sulfur dioxide) that directly cause cell death; or

Table N-1
Ambient Air Quality Standards Applicable in Hawai'i

Pollutant	Symbol	Averaging Time	Standard as Parts Per Million by Volume		Standard as Micrograms per Cubic Meter		Violation Criteria	
			Hawai'i	National	Hawai'i	National	Hawai'i	National
Ozone	O ₃	8 Hours	0.08	0.08	157	157	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year	If exceeded by the mean of annual 4th highest daily values for a 3-year period
Carbon Monoxide	CO	8 Hours	4.5	9	5,000	10,000	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year
		1 Hour	9	35	10,000	40,000	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year
Inhalable Particulate Matter	PM ₁₀	Annual Arithmetic Mean	---	---	50	50	If exceeded	If exceeded as a 3-year single station average
		24 Hours	---	---	150	150	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year	If exceeded by the mean of annual 99 th percentile values over 3 years

Table N-1
Ambient Air Quality Standards Applicable in Hawai'i (*continued*)

Pollutant	Symbol	Averaging Time	Standard as Parts Per Million by Volume		Standard as Micrograms per Cubic Meter		Violation Criteria	
			Hawai'i	National	Hawai'i	National	Hawai'i	National
Fine Particulate Matter	PM2.5	Annual Arithmetic Mean	---	---	---	15.0	---	If exceeded as a 3-year spatial average of data from designated stations
		24 Hours	---	---	---	65	---	If exceeded by the mean of annual 98 th percentile values over 3 years
Nitrogen Dioxide	NO2	Annual Average	0.037	0.053	70	100	If exceeded	If exceeded
Sulfur Dioxide	SO2	Annual Average	0.03	0.03	80	80	If exceeded	If exceeded
		24 Hours	0.14	0.14	365	365	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year
		3 Hours	0.5	0.5	1,300	1,300	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year

Table N-1
Ambient Air Quality Standards Applicable in Hawai'i (*continued*)

Pollutant	Symbol	Averaging Time	Standard as Parts Per Million by Volume		Standard as Micrograms per Cubic Meter		Violation Criteria	
			Hawai'i	National	Hawai'i	National	Hawai'i	National
Lead Particles (TSP Sampler)	Pb	Calendar Quarter	---	---	1.5	1.5	If exceeded	If exceeded
Hydrogen Sulfide	H ₂ S	1 Hour	0.025	---	35	---	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year	---

Sources: 40 CFR Parts 50, 53, and 58; Hawaii Administrative Rules Chapter 11-59 (August 28, 2001)

Notes:

All standards except the national PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} standards are based on measurements corrected to 25 degrees C and 1 atmosphere pressure.

The national PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} standards are based on direct flow volume data without correction to standard temperature and pressure.

Decimal places shown for standards reflect the rounding precision used for evaluating compliance.

Gaseous pollutant concentration equivalencies (parts per million by volume versus micrograms per cubic meter) are nominal values accounting for rounding conventions; exact equivalencies may be different.

Except for the 3-hour sulfur dioxide standard, the national standards shown are the primary (health effects) standards.

The national 3-hour sulfur dioxide standard is a secondary (welfare effects) standard.

The national PM₁₀ standards were adopted in 1987; revised violation criteria were adopted for attainment areas in 1997.

The original violation criteria for the national PM₁₀ standards will remain in effect for PM₁₀ nonattainment areas until EPA takes actions required by Section 172(e) of the Clean Air Act or approves emission control programs for the relevant PM₁₀ state implementation plan.

Violation criteria for all standards except the national annual standard for PM_{2.5} are applied to data from individual monitoring sites.

Violation criteria for the national annual standard for PM_{2.5} are applied to a spatial average of data from one or more community-oriented monitoring sites representative of exposures at neighborhood or larger spatial scales (40 CFR Part 58).

The "10" in PM₁₀ and the "2.5" in PM_{2.5} are not particle size limits; these numbers identify the particle size class (aerodynamic equivalent diameters in microns) collected with 50% mass efficiency by certified sampling equipment. The maximum particle size collected by PM₁₀ samplers is about 50 microns aerodynamic equivalent diameter; the maximum particle size collected by PM_{2.5} samplers is about 6 microns aerodynamic equivalent diameter. (40 CFR Part 53).

The "10" in PM₁₀ and the "2.5" in PM_{2.5} are not particle size limits; these numbers identify the particle size class (aerodynamic equivalent diameters in microns) collected with 50% mass efficiency by certified sampling equipment. The maximum particle size collected by PM₁₀ samplers is about 50 microns aerodynamic equivalent diameter; the maximum particle size collected by PM_{2.5} samplers is about 6 microns aerodynamic equivalent diameter. (40 CFR Part 53).

- Systemic poisons (such as lead particles) that affect a range of tissues, organs, and metabolic processes.

Ozone, suspended particulate matter, and carbon monoxide are the air pollutants of greatest concern in most parts of the country. Ozone is a strong oxidizing agent that reacts with a wide range of materials and biological tissues. It is a respiratory irritant that can cause acute and chronic effects on the respiratory system. Recognized effects include reduced pulmonary function, pulmonary inflammation, increased airway reactivity, aggravation of existing respiratory diseases (such as asthma, bronchitis, and emphysema), physical damage to lung tissue, decreased exercise performance, and increased susceptibility to respiratory infections. In addition, ozone is a necrotic agent that causes significant damage to leaf tissues of crops and natural vegetation. Ozone also damages many materials by acting as a chemical oxidizing agent. Because of its chemical activity, indoor ozone levels are usually much lower than outdoor levels.

Suspended particulate matter represents a diverse mixture of solid and liquid material having size, shape, and density characteristics that allow the material to remain suspended in the air for long periods. The physical and chemical composition of suspended particulate matter is highly variable, resulting in a wide range of public health concerns.

Many components of suspended particulate matter are respiratory irritants. Some components (such as crystalline or fibrous minerals) are primarily physical irritants. Other components are chemical irritants (such as sulfates, nitrates, and various organic chemicals). Suspended particulate matter also can contain compounds (such as heavy metals and various organic compounds) that are systemic toxins or necrotic agents. Suspended particulate matter or compounds adsorbed on the surface of particles can also be carcinogenic or mutagenic chemicals.

Public health concerns for suspended particulate matter focus on the particle size ranges likely to reach the lower respiratory tract or the lungs. PM_{10} represents particle size categories that are likely to reach either the lower respiratory tract or the lungs after being inhaled. $PM_{2.5}$ represents particle size categories likely to penetrate to the lungs after being inhaled. The 10 in PM_{10} and the 2.5 in $PM_{2.5}$ are not upper size limits but refer to the particle size range collected with 50 percent mass efficiency by certified sampling devices; larger particles are collected with lower efficiencies, and smaller particles are collected with higher efficiencies.

In addition to public health impacts, suspended particulate matter causes a variety of material damage and nuisance effects: abrasion; corrosion, pitting, and other chemical reactions on material surfaces; soiling; and transportation hazards due to visibility impairment.

Carbon monoxide is a public health concern because it binds to the ferrous heme binding sites on hemoglobin 200 to 250 times more preferentially than oxygen. Therefore, a relatively low concentration of carbon monoxide can affect the amount of oxygen in the bloodstream available to be transported to the body tissues (Bromberg 1999, Gutierrez 1982, Maynard and Waller 1999, McGrath 1982, and USEPA 1990).

Hazardous Air Pollutants

Air quality programs based on regulation of other hazardous substances typically address chemicals used or produced by limited categories of industrial facilities. Programs regulating hazardous air pollutants focus on substances that alter or damage the genes and chromosomes in cells (mutagens), substances that affect cells in ways that can lead to uncontrolled cancerous cell growth (carcinogens), substances that can cause birth defects or other developmental abnormalities (teratogens), substances with serious acute toxicity effects, and substances that undergo radioactive decay processes, resulting in the release of ionizing radiation. Federal air quality management programs for hazardous air pollutants focus on setting emission limits for particular industrial processes, rather than on setting ambient exposure standards. Some states have established ambient exposure guidelines for various hazardous air pollutants and use those guidelines as part of the permit review process for industrial emission sources.

The State of Hawai'i has adopted ambient concentration guidelines for hazardous air pollutants which are used as part of the permit review process for emission sources that require state or federal air quality permits. The Hawai'i ambient exposure guidelines for hazardous air pollutants (Hawai'i Administrative Rules Title 11 Chapter 60.1, Section 179) include the following:

- For noncarcinogenic compounds, an 8-hour average concentration equal to one percent of the corresponding 8-hour threshold level value (TLV) adopted by OSHA;
- For noncarcinogenic compounds, an annual average concentration equal to 1/420 (0.238 percent) of the 8-hour TLV value adopted by OSHA;
- For noncarcinogenic compounds for which there is no OSHA-adopted TLV, the Director of Health is authorized to set ambient air concentration standards case-by-case to avoid unreasonably endangering public health with an adequate margin of safety; and
- For carcinogenic compounds, any ambient air concentration that produces an individual lifetime excess cancer risk of more than 10 in 1 million, assuming continuous exposure for 70 years.

N.6 NOISE

Other frequency weighting schemes are used for specialized purposes. The C-weighted decibel scale (dBC) often is used to characterize low frequency sounds capable of inducing vibrations in buildings or other structures. The C-weighted scale makes only minor reductions to the measured pressure level for low frequency components of a sound, while making slightly greater reductions to high frequency components than does the A-weighted scale.

Unweighted decibel measurements are used for refined analyses that require data on the frequency spectrum of a sound (e.g., when determining the sound absorption or sound transmission properties of materials). Unweighted decibel measurements sometimes are termed flat or linear measurements. The term overall sound pressure level sometimes is used as a technical term to describe unweighted decibel measurements. Unfortunately, the phrase also is used in a generalized sense to refer to composite dBA or dBC measurements (combined measurements across the range of frequency bands being measured). For most noise sources, unweighted dB measurements are less than 1 dB higher than corresponding C-weighted dB measurements. Evaluations of blast noise or sonic booms sometimes use a peak overpressure measurement. The peak overpressure normally is an unweighted decibel measurement for the dominant octave band, or 1/3 octave band component of a sound. In most cases, the specific octave or 1/3 octave band for the peak overpressure measurement is not reported. The peak overpressure level is slightly less than the corresponding composite unweighted decibel measurement.

Varying noise levels often are described in terms of the equivalent constant decibel level. Equivalent noise levels (Leq) are not a simple averaging of decibel values but are based on the cumulative acoustical energy associated with the component decibel values. Leq values sometimes are referred to as energy-averaged noise levels. As a consequence of the calculation procedure, high dB events contribute more to the Leq value than do low dB events.

Leq values are used to develop single-value descriptions of average noise exposure over various periods of time. Such average noise exposure ratings often include additional weighting factors for potential annoyance due to time of day or other considerations. The Leq data used for these average noise exposure descriptors generally are based on A-weighted sound level measurements.

Statistical descriptions (L_x, where x represents the percent of the time when noise levels exceed the specified decibel level) also are used to characterize noise conditions over specified periods. L₁, L₅, and L₁₀ descriptors can be used to characterize peak noise levels, while L₉₀, L₉₅, and L₉₉ descriptors can be used to characterize background noise levels. (Note that the L₅₀ value (the sound level exceeded 50 percent of the time) is seldom the same as the Leq value for the period being analyzed.) The Leq value often is between the L₃₀ and the L₄₀ values for the measurement period.

Noise Descriptors for Discrete Noise Events

Many people are skeptical about using 24-hour average noise descriptors to evaluate the annoyance potential of isolated short-duration noise events. Although this skepticism is often misplaced, other types of noise evaluations can be used. Lightly used rail lines, aircraft at small general aviation airports, emergency generators, pile drivers, and blasting activities sometimes are evaluated using other types of noise descriptors. Peak noise levels, the duration of individual noise events, and the repetition pattern of events often are used to describe intermittent or short duration noise conditions. Statistical descriptions (L_x values) and event-specific L_{eq} values also can be used to characterize discrete noise events.

Impulse sounds usually are defined as noise events producing a significant increase in sound level but lasting less than two seconds (often less than one second). Examples of impulse noise sources include pile driving, punch presses, gunshots, fireworks, sonic booms, and blasting. Impulse noises usually are described using the sound exposure level (SEL) descriptor. In addition to impulse type noise events, the SEL descriptor often is used for a variety of longer duration discrete noise events (such as aircraft flyovers and train passings). The SEL measure represents the cumulative (not average) sound exposure during a particular noise event, integrated with respect to a one-second time frame. The SEL descriptor sometimes is labeled SENEL (single event noise exposure level), LAE, LAX, or LE.

SEL measurements are equivalent to the L_{eq} value of a one-second noise event producing the same cumulative acoustic energy as the actual noise event being analyzed. In effect, an SEL measure spreads or compresses the noise to fit a fixed one-second time interval. If the actual duration of the noise is less than one second, the SEL value will be less than the L_{eq} value. If the duration of the noise exceeds one second, the SEL value will exceed the L_{eq} .

Impulse noises of substantial magnitude (e.g., blasting or sonic booms) often are characterized using unweighted (flat) or C-weighted SEL measures. Annoyance from such sources often involves induced structural vibrations and the loudness of the noise. Unweighted and C-weighted decibel scales have proven more useful than the A-weighted scale for such evaluations. Less intense impulse noises often are characterized using an A-weighted SEL measure.

Most SEL measurements are performed using procedures that restrict the time interval over which actual measurements or subsequent calculations are made. Sometimes this involves defining the noise as the period when sound levels exceed a particular threshold level. In other cases, the calculations are restricted to that duration of the noise when sound levels are within a defined increment (generally 10 to 30 dB) of the peak sound level. The measurement restrictions noted above are done as a practical expediency to minimize manual computations, to accommodate monitoring instruments with a limited measurement range, or to systematically define discrete noise events against fluctuating background noise

conditions. Due to the logarithmic nature of decibel units, these measurement restrictions normally have little effect on the calculated SEL value.

If individual noise events are repeated frequently, it is possible to calculate Ldn or CNEL values based on typical SEL values and the number of occurrence of such noise events during daytime, evening, and nighttime periods. Such computation procedures often are used to estimate noise levels around airports or railway lines.

A slightly modified version of the Ldn and CNEL calculations is used in some computer models that evaluate aircraft noise along low altitude military training routes. An additional penalty factor of up to 11 dB is added to the standard Ldn or CNEL calculation to account for the added disturbance caused by very rapid increases in noise level during flyover events. The resulting “onset rate adjusted” Ldn or CNEL value is often designated as Ldnmr. The magnitude of the added penalty factor depends on flight speed, flight altitude, and aircraft type. The maximum penalty factor (11 dB) is added for conditions in which noise levels increase from background conditions to the peak level in less than one second.

Decibel Values

The nature of dB scales is such that numerical dB ratings for different noise sources cannot be added directly to give the dB rating of the combination of these sources. Decibel values are 10 times the logarithm of a squared pressure ratio, and must be converted back into squared pressure ratio values before being added together or averaged in a time-weighted manner. The resulting composite squared pressure ratio value can then be converted back into a composite decibel rating. For simplicity, the procedure for combining decibel values is often referred to as “energy averaging”.

Time-Weighted Averages

The calculation procedure used for computing average noise levels (Leq values) results in high dB events contributing significantly more to the final Leq value than do background low dB conditions. For example, a single 1-second episode of 90 dBA introduced into a 1-hour constant background noise condition of 45 dBA will result in a 1-hour Leq value of 54.9 dBA. A 5-second episode of 90 dBA in a 1-hour background condition of 45 dBA results in a 1-hour Leq of 61.5 dBA. And a cumulative total of 20 seconds of 90 dBA in a 1-hour background condition of 45 dBA results in a 1-hour Leq of 67.5 dBA.

Cumulative Effect of Multiple Noise Sources

Two noise sources producing equal dB ratings at a given location will produce a composite noise level 3 dB greater than either sound alone. When two noise sources differ by 10 dB, the composite noise level will be only 0.4 dB greater than the louder source alone. Most people have difficulty distinguishing the louder of two noise sources that differ by less than 1.5-2 dB.

Decibel Changes Versus Perceived Loudness

In general, a 10 dB increase in noise level is perceived as a doubling (100% increase) in loudness. A 2 dB increase represents a 15 percent increase in loudness, a 3 dB increase is a 23 percent increase in loudness, and a 5 dB increase is a 41 percent increase in loudness. Conversely, a 2 dB reduction represents a 13% decrease in loudness, a 3 dB reduction represents a 19% decrease in loudness, a 5 dB reduction represents a 29% decrease in loudness, and a 10 dB reduction represents a 50% decrease in loudness.

Sound Attenuation Considerations

When distance is the only factor considered, sound levels from an isolated noise source would be expected to decrease by about 6 dB for every doubling of distance away from the noise source. When the noise source is essentially a continuous line (e.g., vehicle traffic on a highway), noise levels would be expected to decrease by about 3 dB for every doubling of distance, due to the additive effects of a linear array of noise sources.

Sound levels at various locations away from a noise source are influenced by factors other than just distance from the noise source. Ground surface conditions, topographic features, and structural barriers can absorb, reflect, or scatter sound waves, resulting in lower noise levels (increased sound attenuation rates). Atmospheric conditions (wind speed and direction, humidity levels, temperature, and air pressure) and the frequency characteristics of the sound itself also affect sound attenuation rates. The vertical variation in wind, temperature, pressure, and humidity conditions also affects sound attenuation rates.

The atmosphere absorbs some of the energy content of sound waves, thus increasing sound attenuation rates over long distances. Such atmospheric absorption is greatest for high frequency components of a sound, resulting in a lower pitch to the sound at greater distances. Atmospheric absorption is most strongly dependent on temperature and humidity conditions, with a somewhat complex relationship among temperature, humidity, and the frequency components of the sound. Overall, atmospheric absorption is greatest for high frequency sounds under conditions of low relative humidity and moderately cool temperatures. Atmospheric absorption is least for low frequency sounds at high relative humidity and moderate temperatures.

Sound waves reflected by topographic features, buildings, or other structures can result in higher sound levels than expected in front of the reflecting object. The effects of reflected sound waves can be important in urban areas, partially offsetting the shielding effect of buildings and other structures.

Temperature inversions and altitudinal changes in wind conditions can at times diffract and “focus” sound waves to a location at considerable distance from the noise source. In such situations, the vertical changes in atmospheric conditions affect sound waves much the way lenses and prisms can bend and focus light rays.

Decibel Scales Reflecting Annoyance Potential

Average noise exposure over a 24-hour period often is presented as a day-night average sound level (Ldn). Ldn values are calculated from hourly Leq values, with the Leq values for nighttime (10 PM to 7 AM) increased by 10 dB to reflect the greater disturbance potential from nighttime noises. Because of the time period weighting, an Ldn value will be 6.4 dB greater than the corresponding 24-hour Leq value for a constant noise level. For most real noise conditions, the corresponding Ldn and 24-hour Leq values will differ by less than this.

The community noise equivalent level (CNEL) also is used to characterize average noise levels over a 24-hour period, with weighting factors for evening and nighttime noise levels. Leq values for the evening period (7 PM to 10 PM) are increased by 5 dB, while Leq values for the nighttime period are increased by 10 dB. Because of the time period weighting, a CNEL value will be 6.7 dB higher than the corresponding 24-hour Leq value for a constant noise level. For most real noise conditions, the corresponding CNEL and 24-hour Leq values will differ by less than this.

The CNEL value will be slightly higher than (but generally within 1 dB of) the Ldn value for the same set of noise measurements. Only in situations with high evening period noise levels will CNEL values be meaningfully different from Ldn values. Because of the small difference between them, CNEL and Ldn ratings normally are considered interchangeable.

Single-value average noise descriptors (such as Ldn or CNEL values) are applied to variable but relatively frequent sources of noise. Typical urban noise conditions, highway traffic, major rail yards, heavily used rail lines, and major commercial airports are examples where CNEL and Ldn descriptors are most appropriate.

Federal Legislation***The Noise Pollution and Abatement Act of 1970***

This act (Title IV of the Clean Air Act, 42 USC 7627) established an Office of Noise Abatement and Control within the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The USEPA was directed to investigate and identify the effects of noise levels on public health and welfare, including: psychological and physiological effects on humans; effects of sporadic extreme noise as compared with constant noise; effects on wildlife and property; effects of sonic booms on property; and such other matters as may be of interest in the public welfare. Title IV of the Clean Air Act also requires other federal agencies and departments to consult with USEPA regarding methods for abating objectionable or nuisance condition noise impacts that result from activities they carry out or sponsor.

Federal Noise Control Act of 1972 (42 USC 4901 et seq.)

This act established a requirement that all federal agencies must administer their programs in a manner that promotes an environment free from noise that jeopardized public health or welfare. USEPA was given the responsibility for:

providing information to the public regarding identifiable effects of noise on public health or welfare, publishing information on the levels of environmental noise that will protect the public health and welfare with an adequate margin of safety, coordinating federal research and activities related to noise control, and establishing federal noise emission standards for selected products distributed in interstate commerce (construction equipment; transportation equipment; motors and engines; and electrical or electronic equipment). Aircraft, aircraft engines, military weapons, military combat equipment, rockets and other equipment used by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and various other items were excluded from the definition of products distributed in commerce. States and political subdivisions thereof retain the right to establish and enforce controls on environmental noise through the licensing, regulation, or restriction of the use, operation, or movement of products or combinations of products. The federal Noise Control Act also directed all federal agencies to comply with federal, state, interstate, and local noise control and abatement requirements to the same extent that any person is subject to such requirements.

Although the USEPA can require other federal agencies to justify their noise regulations with respect to the policy requirements of the federal Noise Control Act, each federal agency retains authority to adopt noise regulations pertaining to agency programs. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration has primary authority for setting workplace noise exposure standards. Due to aviation safety considerations, the Federal Aviation Administration has primary jurisdiction over aircraft noise standards.

Federal Interagency Noise Committees

The Federal Interagency Committee on Urban Noise (FICUN) was formed in 1979 to review various federal agency programs related to noise impacts on land use. The committee included representatives of the Department of Transportation, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Defense, and the Veterans Administration. The 1980 report issued by FICUN summarized federal agency noise policies and programs. In addition, it identified the Ldn noise metric as the most appropriate noise descriptor to use for evaluating noise in the context of land use compatibility issues. The 1980 FICUN report also included a chart of compatible and incompatible noise levels for various categories of land use.

The Federal Interagency Committee on Noise (FICON) was formed in 1990 to review federal agency policies concerning the assessment of airport noise issues. Participating agencies included the Department of Transportation, Department of Defense, Department of Justice, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Environmental Protection Agency, Veterans Administration, and the Council on Environmental Quality. The 1992 report prepared by the committee confirmed the use of the Ldn noise metric as the primary basis for assessing land use compatibility issues, but also recognized that supplementary noise descriptors could be useful to further explain noise impacts on a case-by-case

basis. The 1992 FICON report recognized the maximum A-weighted decibel level (Lmax) as useful for evaluating short-term individual aircraft flyover events.

The Federal Interagency Committee on Aviation Noise (FICAN) was established in 1993 to provide an on-going forum for coordination and review of federal agency activities related to aviation noise issues. Agency participation in FICAN includes the Federal Aviation Administration, the Department of Transportation (Office of the Secretary), US Army, US Navy, US Air Force, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, National Park Service, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Environmental Protection Agency, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (National Center for Environmental Health). Periodic reviews conducted by FICAN have continued to support the use of Ldn values as the primary indicator of land use compatibility conditions in terms of aviation noise. FICAN has, however, also supported the use of supplemental noise descriptors (such as Lmax, SEL, or time above a threshold level) to provide information that is not easily communicated by Ldn values (FICAN 2002).

N.7 HYDROLOGY AND GROUNDWATER

N.7.1 Federal Laws and Regulations

Clean Water Act

The federal legislation governing the water quality aspects of the project is the Clean Water Act (CWA), as amended by the Water Quality Act of 1987. The objective of the CWA is “to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation’s waters.”

The purpose of the Section 401 of the CWA is to insure compliance with requirements, application procedures and other provisions of the law. No license or permit will be granted until certification has been obtained or waived. Any applicant for a Federal license or permit to conduct any activities which may result in any discharge into the navigable waters will have to provide a permitting agency a certification from the State in which the discharge originates.

The purpose of the Section 402 of the CWA is to control both point and non-point source discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States. Under Section 402, all discharge of any pollutant will meet all applicable requirements under section 1311, 1312, 1316, 1317, 1318, and 1343 under the CWA.

Congress delegated the permitting of fill material under Section 404 of the CWA to the Department of the Army. The Secretary of the Army has further delegated implementation of the permit program to the Army Corps of Engineers. The purpose of the Section 404 program is to insure that the physical, biological, and chemical quality of our nation’s water is protected from unauthorized discharges of dredged or fill material that would alter or destroy its quality, including its

resource functions and values. Persons who proposed to place dredged or fill material in waters of the U.S. must first apply for and obtain a permit from the Corps, subject to a public interest review of the proposed activity. Some examples of activities that require Section 404 permits to place dredged or fill material into waters of the US (jurisdictional waters) include:

- Residential, commercial, recreational or other construction activities;
- Water dependent activities such as the construction of revetments, groins, breakwaters, levees, dams, dikes, and weirs; and
- Road fills and placement of riprap for bank and other stabilization purposes.

Waters of the United States are surface waters including all traditional navigable waters, all interstate waters, all tributaries, impoundments, and adjacent wetlands of these waters, and the territorial seas. Also, agencies shall provide opportunity for early public review of proposals for construction in wetlands, including those projects not requiring an EIS.

Executive Order 11988 of 1977 (Flood Plain Management)

Executive Order 11988 directs all Federal agencies to avoid, if possible, development and other activities in the 100-year base floodplain. Where the base floodplain cannot be avoided, special considerations and studies for new facilities and structures are needed. Design and siting are to be based on scientific, engineering, and architectural studies; consideration of human life, natural processes, and cultural resources; and the planned lifespan of the project. The implementing guidelines are in 40 CFR 6030.

Federal agencies are required to:

- Reduce the risk of flood loss;
- Minimize the impact of floods on human safety, health, and welfare; and
- Restore and preserve the natural and beneficial values served by floodplains in carrying out agency responsibility.

Executive Order 11990 of 1977 (Wetlands)

This order directs all Federal agencies to avoid, if possible, adverse impacts to wetlands and to preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial values of wetlands. Each agency shall avoid undertaking or assisting in construction projects in wetlands unless the head of the agency determines that there is no practicable alternative to such construction and that the proposed action includes measures to minimize harm.

In general, all waters must be free of substances resulting from domestic, industrial, or other controllable sources of pollution. This includes sediments

resulting from erosion caused by construction or agricultural activities, floating or settleable materials, thermal pollutants, pathogens, biocides, excessive nutrients, toxic compounds, and other pollutants. All discharges to state waters are subject to laboratory testing to determine if the discharge meets standards for acute or chronic toxicity. These standards differ depending on whether the receiving water is classified as freshwater (salinity less than 0.5 parts per thousand [ppt]) or saltwater (salinity greater than 0.5 ppt). Two types of tests are used, including tests to determine if concentrations of individual pollutant chemicals are present above numerical standards; and tests that measure the survival of indicator organisms in samples of the water under specific test conditions. These standards are published in HAR Title 11, Chapter 54.

N.7.2 State of Hawai'i Laws, Regulations, and Policies

In Hawai'i, several agencies have responsibility for managing water resources. Management of land-based surface and groundwater supplies (quantity) is the responsibility of the State Water Commission. The Coastal Commission is charged with protecting waters within the Coastal Zone. The State Department of Health is responsible for protecting surface and groundwater quality. Each county prepares a County Water Use and Development Plan.

State Water Code

In 1987 the Hawai'i State Legislature enacted the State Water Code, which is Chapter 174C of the Hawai'i Revised Statutes. The code established the State Commission on Water Resource Management (Water Commission). The division's primary responsibilities are:

- Basic Data Collection and Resource Assessment;
- Water Resource Planning;
- Regulation of Water Development and Use;
- Enforcement and Technical Support Services; and
- Protection of Instream Uses.

The Code also called for the preparation of a Hawai'i Water Plan. The Plan consists of eight parts, including:

- Water Resources Protection Plan;
- Water Quality Plan;
- State Water Projects Plan;
- Agricultural Water Use and Development Plan; and
- Four County Water Use and Development Plans, for Hawai'i, Maui, Honolulu, and Kaua'i Counties.

Under the State Water Code, the Water Commission must establish and administer a state-wide in-stream use protection program. The commission must establish in-stream flow standards on a stream-by-stream basis “whenever necessary to protect the public interest.” To preserve a stream environment in a perennial stream, some level of minimum flow is necessary. In establishing the minimum, flow characteristics need to be identified. As a general rule, in-stream values are significant only for perennial streams (Yuen and Associates 1990). (Perennial streams are streams that contain flowing water at all times during the year).

Surface Water Protection and Water Quality Standards

In 1989, environmental management programs of the Department of Health were organized under the Environmental Management Division, with media-specific branches, including the Clean Air Branch, the Clean Water Branch, the Safe Drinking Water Branch, the Solid and Hazardous Waste Branch, and the Wastewater Branch. The Environmental Planning Office revises the state Water Quality Standards every three years, as required by the federal Clean Water Act. The regulations governing water quality are primarily contained in Title 11, Chapter 54 of the Hawai‘i Administrative Rules (HAR Chapter 11-54). The Clean Water Branch administers and enforces state water pollution laws and regulations.

As part of its three-year review process, the state recently reviewed HAR Chapters 11-54 and 11-55, and proposed many revisions needed to comply with federal and state law. The revisions are currently undergoing public review and comment, and the final rules must be approved by the USEPA. Only the current rules, rather than the proposed rules, are addressed in this report.

All waters are subject to an anti-degradation policy, which states that “Waters whose quality are higher than established water quality standards shall not be lowered in quality unless it has been affirmatively demonstrated to the director [of the Department of Health] that the change is justifiable as a result of important economic or social development and will not interfere with or become injurious to any assigned uses made of, or presently in, those waters.” (HAR Section 11-54-01.1)

In general, all waters must be free substances resulting from domestic, industrial, or other controllable sources of pollution. This includes sediments resulting from erosion caused by construction or agricultural activities, floating or settleable materials, thermal pollutants, pathogens, biocides, excessive nutrients, toxic compounds, and other pollutants. All discharges to state waters are subject to laboratory testing to determine if the discharge meets standards for acute or chronic toxicity. These standards differ depending on whether the receiving water is classified as freshwater (salinity less than 0.5 parts per thousand [ppt]) or saltwater (salinity greater than 0.5 ppt). Two types of tests are used, including tests to determine if concentrations of individual pollutant chemicals are present

above numerical standards; and tests that measure the survival of indicator organisms in samples of the water under specific test conditions. These standards are published in HAR Title 11, Chapter 54.

Surface Water Classification

In addition to these basic criteria, additional water quality criteria have been established based on protection of water uses. The Hawaiian water use classification system is based on land use. All state waters are classified as either inland waters or marine waters. Inland waters may be fresh, brackish, or saline. Fresh waters have salinity of less than 0.5 parts per thousand (ppt). Brackish waters have salinity of greater than 0.5 ppt and less than 32 ppt. Saline waters have salinity greater than 32 ppt. Inland fresh water are further subdivided based on whether they are flowing (in streams, springs or seeps, or ditches and flumes), standing (including natural lakes and reservoirs), or wetlands (including elevated wetlands or low wetlands). Inland brackish and saline waters are further subdivided based on whether they are standing, wetlands, or estuaries.

Inland Waters

Inland waters are classified as Class 1a, Class 1b, or Class 2. The objective of Class 1 waters is to minimize human-caused pollution, and to protect the wilderness character of the waters. Waste discharge into Class 1 waters is prohibited, as is any action that results in a demonstrable increase in levels of contamination. Class 1a waters receive the highest level of protection. Class 1b waters are protected as a drinking water source. Class 2 waters are protected for recreational uses, aquatic life, agricultural and industrial water supplies, and shipping and navigation. Industrial, stormwater, or sanitary wastewater may be discharged to Class 2 waters provided the discharge is treated using the best degree of treatment or control compatible with the criteria established for Class 2 waters, and subject to NPDES point or non-point discharge permit requirements. No new treated sewage discharges are permitted within estuaries. No new industrial discharges to estuaries are permitted, except non-contact thermal and drydock discharges or marine railway discharges to Pearl Harbor.

For most inland waters, except streams, elevated wetlands, and estuaries, only the basic water quality standards apply, and waste discharge into these waters is prohibited. For streams, there are also numerical standards for nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorous), suspended solids, turbidity, pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature, and specific conductance, and there are specific standards for bottom sediments. For elevated wetlands, in addition to the basic water quality standards, there is a pH standard. For estuaries other than the Pearl Harbor Estuary, standards are established for nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorous), ammonia, chlorophyll a, turbidity, pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature, and salinity in the water column, and for oxidation-reduction potential in bottom sediments. The standards for Pearl Harbor Estuary apply to the same parameters, but the allowable limits are higher than for other estuaries.

Marine Waters

Marine waters include embayments, open coastal waters, and oceanic waters. Marine waters are classified as either Class AA or Class A. Class AA waters include specific protected bays or segments of coast, and all embayments in preserves, reserves, sanctuaries, and refuges, or embayments that have been identified as unique or critical habitat for threatened or endangered species. The objective of Class AA waters is that they remain as nearly as possible in their natural pristine state. Mixing zones of wastewater discharges are not allowed within reef areas where the depth is less than 18 meters (59.06 feet), or within 305 meters (1,000 feet) from shore if there is no reef.

Class A marine waters include all marine waters that are not classified as Class AA. The objective of Class A marine waters is to protect recreational and aesthetic uses. As for Class 2 inland waters, only discharges that have received the best degree of treatment or control compatible with the criteria for the waters are allowed. No new industrial discharges are allowed within Class A embayments except for industrial stormwater discharges that meet applicable water quality standards, NPDES-permitted point source discharges, and non-contact thermal and drydock or marine railway discharges to specific water bodies.

Numerical standards established for embayments include standards for nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorous), ammonia, chlorophyll a, turbidity, pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature, and salinity. The standards differ depending on the amount of freshwater inflow. “Wet” criteria apply when freshwater inflow is greater than one percent of the embayment volume per day, and lower “dry” criteria apply at other times.

Standards established for coastal waters and ocean waters address the same parameters as for embayments, except that the standards for coastal waters are more stringent than for embayments, and the standards for ocean waters are more stringent than for coastal waters. Only one area-specific criterion has been established, and that is for the Kona (west) coast of the island of Hawai‘i, excluding some areas such as Kawaihae Harbor.

Finally, two classes of marine bottom ecosystems are provided protective standards. These include water areas associated with these ecosystems. The objective of Class I marine bottom ecosystems is to maintain them as nearly as possible in their natural pristine state with an absolute minimum of pollution from human-induced sources. The objective of Class II marine bottom ecosystems is to protect propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife, and recreational uses. For the most part, the standards for marine bottom ecosystems address either sediment deposition or oxidation-reduction potential in the shallow sediment, although the Department of Health may designate other parameters or measures on a site-specific basis. Any action that may permanently alter a Class II marine bottom ecosystem must be approved by the director of the Department of Health.

In addition to the above standards, specific criteria are established for recreational areas. These standards set limits on the quantities of pathogens, such as fecal coliform bacteria allowed in the waters, and prohibit discharge of raw or inadequately treated sewage.

Point Source Discharge Requirements

In November of 1974, the USEPA delegated the administration of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit program in Hawai'i to the Hawai'i Department of Health. The NPDES program is the national program for controlling both point and non-point source discharges of pollutants to waters of the State and waters of the United States through uniform permitting procedures. For point sources, the permits establish limits on the concentrations and quantities of waste that can be discharged to waters of the state at an outfall, and monitoring requirements to ensure that the limits are not exceeded. Limits are typically based on evaluation of the degree of dispersion of the effluent within a mixing zone, and the permit establishes the allowable size of the mixing zone. Under the authorization of HRS, Section 342D-53 and HAR, Subsection 11-54-09.1, the State is responsible for giving out certifications to agencies applying for license and permits with the federal government, to conduct activities which would result in discharge, in compliance with Section 401 of the Clean Water Act. The Hawai'i Department of Health has the authority to issue and enforce the NPDES requirements under the HRS, Chapter 342D, HAR, Chapters 11-55 and 11-54.

An NPDES general permit coverage is required for the following activities:

- Storm water associated with industrial activities, as defined in Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Sections 122.26(b)(14)(i) through 122.26(b)(14)(ix) and 122.26(b)(14)(xi)
- Construction activities, including clearing, grading, and excavation, that result in the disturbance of equal to or greater than one (1) acre of total land area. The total land area includes a contiguous area where multiple separate and distinct construction activities may be taking place at different times on different schedules under a larger common plan of development or sale. An NPDES permit is required before the commencement of requirements;
- Discharge of treated effluent from leaking underground storage tank remedial activities;
- Discharge of once through cooling water less than one (1) million gallons per day;
- Discharge of hydrotesting water;
- Discharge of construction dewatering effluent;

- Discharge of treated effluent from petroleum bulk stations and terminals;
- Discharge of treated effluent from well drilling activities;
- Discharges of treated effluent from recycled water distribution systems;
- Discharges of storm water from a small municipal separate storm sewer system; and
- Discharge of circulation water from decorative ponds or tanks.

The CWB requires that a Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered by a NPDES general permit for any of the above activities be submitted at least 30 days before the commencement of the respective activities. The NOI forms may be picked up at CWB or downloaded from CWB's website at <http://www.state.hi.us/doh/eh/cwb/forms/genl-index.html>.

In November of 1990, Hawai'i's Nonpoint Source Water Pollution Management Plan and Hawai'i's Assessment of Nonpoint Source Pollution Water Quality Problems were completed, and in 1993, a Nonpoint Source Pollution Program was established in the Department of Health.

Impaired Water Bodies

In 1998, in compliance with requirements of Section 303 of the Clean Water Act that require biennial reports identifying impaired water bodies, the State of Hawai'i Department of Health identified 18 impaired water bodies statewide, (Impaired water bodies, or "Water Quality Limited Segments," are defined in Section 303 of the Clean Water Act as water areas where existing water quality does not meet, and will not meet, applicable water quality standards even after effluent limitation requirements on point source discharges are applied. Thus, impaired water bodies are defined in relation to dispersed, or non-point sources of pollution, rather than point sources.)

Of the impaired water bodies identified by the state, only Pearl Harbor and Kaiaka-Waialua Bay on O'ahu, and Hilo Bay on the island of Hawai'i, are downstream of SBCT project areas. Hickam AFB is adjacent to Pearl Harbor; Schofield Barracks lies partly within the upper watersheds of Pearl Harbor; Drum Road-Helemao Trail is in the upper watershed of Kaiaka-Waialua Bay; and the eastern side of Pōhakuloa Training Area is in the upper watershed of Hilo Bay. Pearl Harbor is impaired by nutrients, siltation, turbidity, and organic chemicals; Kaiaka-Waialua Bays are impaired due to turbidity; and Hilo Bay is also impaired because of turbidity.

In 2001, USEPA re-evaluated the 1998 list of impaired waterbodies to identify impaired perennial streams contributing runoff to the impaired waterbodies. Of 57 perennial streams on O'ahu, 31 were identified as impaired; and of 108

perennial streams on the island of Hawai'i, eight were identified as impaired. Under the Clean Water Act, the state must determine current pollutant loads and establish load reductions necessary to bring the impaired water bodies into attainment. The resulting maximum allowable pollutant loadings are known as Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs). The state has not yet determined TMDLs for any of the streams in watersheds containing SBCT project actions.

Watershed Classification

In response to the federal Clean Water Action Plan developed in 1998, the State of Hawai'i assigned priorities for restoration of watersheds. The resulting classification scheme identified four categories of watersheds. Category I watersheds are those in need of restoration because they do not meet, or are close to not meeting, clean water and other natural resource goals. Category II watersheds are those that require preventive action to sustain water quality. Category III watersheds have pristine or sensitive aquatic systems on lands administered by federal, state, or tribal governments. Category IV watersheds are those with insufficient data to make an assessment. To date, the State has only identified Category I watersheds, relying mainly on the 303(d) list of impaired water bodies as the basis for classification.

On the Island of O'ahu, all of the watersheds in the Ko'olaupoko District, on the windward side of the island, were identified as "tier 1" Category I watersheds. The remaining watersheds containing or drained by 303(d) impaired water bodies were identified as "tier 2" watersheds.

On the leeward coast of the Big Island, the watershed of Pelekane Bay, which comprises intermittent streams draining the west side of the Kohala Mountains, was identified as a Category 1 watershed based on sediment erosion problems, partly due to grazing, that had a potential to impact coral reefs in the bay. It was given a high priority ("tier 1") rating because its restoration was considered to have a high probability of success. Seven additional ("tier 2") Category I watersheds were identified based on containing, or draining into, a 303(d) listed impaired water body. All of these watersheds are on the windward side of the island and drain to Hilo Bay. The upper portion of one of the seven listed watersheds - the upper Wailuku watershed - overlies the eastern side of the PTA.

Watershed Protection Act

In 2000, the state legislature passed Act 152, which created a watershed protection board. The Board included representatives of the Department of Land and Natural Resources, Department of Agriculture, water managers from each of the four counties, and a representative of the U.S. military. The Board was charged with development of a watershed master plan. Act 152 sunset on June 30, 2002, at which time the Board was to have prepared the watershed master plan. The Board did not complete the watershed master plan, but instead recommended that the plan be completed in four phases. Phase I is preparation of the framework for the Watershed Protection Program. Phase 2 is watershed assessment and

prioritization in mauka (mountain, or upper watershed) areas. Phase 3 is preparation of a Watershed Master Plan for mauka areas. Phase 4 is preparation of a Watershed Master Plan for mauka and makai (coastal, or lower watershed) areas, based on an ahupua'a approach to watershed management. The legislature has not acted to continue the existing Board or appoint a new Board, or to implement the recommendations of the previous Board.

Coastal Zone Management Program

The Hawai'i Coastal Zone Management Program (HCZMP) was promulgated in 1977 in response to the Federal Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972. The federal law was reauthorized and amended in 1990 in the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorizatoion Amendments (CZARA). The CZM area encompasses the entire state including all marine waters seaward to the extent of the state's police power and management authority, including the 12-mile (4-meter) US territorial sea and all archipelagic waters. The Program includes a permit system to control development within a SMA managed by the Counties and the Office of Planning; a Shoreline Setback Area which serves as a buffer against coastal hazards and erosion, and protects view-planes; and the Marine and Coastal Affairs. The national CZMA requires direct federal activities and development projects to be consistent with approved state coastal programs to the maximum extent practicable. One objective of the HCZMP is to reduce hazard to life and property from tsunami, storm waves, stream flooding, erosion, and subsidence.

The SMA originally encompassed all lands extending not less than 100 yards (91 meters) inland from the shoreline. The shoreline is defined as the upper reaches of the wash of the waves (other than storm or seismic waves) at high tide during the season of the year in which the highest wash of the waves occurs. The shoreline is usually evidenced by vegetation growth, or the upper limit of debris left by the wash of waves. Counties may amend the boundaries of the SMAs to achieve the CZM objectives and policies. No development can occur in the SMA unless the appropriate county (or for developments in the Community Development Districts, the Office of Planning) first issues a permit.

The Shoreline Setback Area is the area between the shoreline and the shoreline setback line. Currently, most shoreline setback lines are set at 40 feet (37 meters) from the shoreline, although in some places the Shoreline Setback boundaries extend further inland. The Counties have the authority to set deeper setbacks. Structures or portions of a structure are not permitted in the shoreline setback area without a variance.

In 1991, the Hawai'i and Marine Resources Council developed the Hawai'i Ocean Resources Management Plan (ORMP) that contains objectives, policies, implementing actions, and recommendations for a comprehensive, integrated ocean policy and management framework. The 1995 enactment of Act 104, Session Laws of Hawai'i integrated the ORMP with the Hawai'i CZM Program to strengthen the state's ability to coordinate marine and coastal policy development

and resources management responsibilities. Act 104 also created the Marine and Coastal Zone Management Advisory Group (MACZMAG) which is charged with, among other things, facilitating the implementation of the ORMP. The boundaries addressed by ORMP are from the coastal zone out to the limit of the 200-mile (183-meter) Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).

In compliance with the federal CZARA of 1990, the State of Hawai'i prepared the Hawai'i Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program in 1996, which was approved by NOAA and USEPA in the same year. In July 2000, the state completed an Implementation Plan for Polluted Runoff Control, which establishes long and short-term goals and activities to control nonpoint source pollution as required for the implementation of the Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program. It also establishes 5-year implementation plans to address polluted runoff in six categories: agriculture, forestry, urban, marinas and recreational boating, hydromodification, and wetlands and riparian areas. The non-point source pollution control programs are intended to be consistent with the Native Hawaiian 'ahupua'a approach to resource management.

Traditional Ahupua'a Watershed Management Structure

Water was an important factor in the organization and administration of communities in pre-territorial Hawai'i. The ahupua'a was the basic community land unit in old Hawai'i. An ahupua'a was a parcel of land generally conforming to the valley of a natural watershed and the associated coastal plain. It typically extended from the highest point at the head of the watershed to the outer edge of the reef offshore. The boundaries were marked by a heap ('ahu) of stones surmounted by an image of a pig (pua'a). The ahupua'a was entrusted by the king to a chief (ali'i), who administered it as a self-sufficient community. The development, distribution, and care of water were administered by a water master (konohiki). The ahupua'a was not only a land unit but was also a social, economic, and political unit, and by incorporating the watershed and nearshore fishing waters, it provided most of the resources needed by the community.

In 1848, King Kamehameha III adopted a new system of individual land ownership and subdivided the land in what became known as the Great Mehele (land division). At first, the land was divided among the crown, the government, the ali'i, and the konohiki. Then the Kuleana Act of 1850 enabled commoners to own land and also allowed the government to sell land to foreigners. Over time, thousands of acres were sold or given to foreigners. In 1893 the monarchy was overthrown and the remaining crown lands were confiscated by the government and made part of the public domain.

Ahupua'a have political, legal, cultural, and hydrologic significance. Current Hawaiian water law recognizes Konohiki rights to particular amounts of water assigned to specific land parcels for taro irrigation (Yamauchi and Hudes 1976). The islands are divided into political districts that comprise groups of ahupua'a.

The names, and in some cases, the boundaries of ahupua‘a are shown on current USGS topographic maps.

N.7.3 Local Regulations

At the local level, water resources are regulated by the counties. On O‘ahu, this is the City and County of Honolulu, while on the island of Hawai‘i it is Hawai‘i County. The State Water Code requires the counties to prepare County Water Use and Development Plans to manage their water resources.

City and County of Honolulu

The O‘ahu Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) is a joint project of the Board of Water Supply (BWS), the Department of Planning and Permitting, and the Department of Environmental Services of the City and County of Honolulu, initiated in July 1999. The project is intended to address the water needs of the eight District Planning (DP) areas on O‘ahu. The Board of Water Supply plans to use the IRP process to update the O‘ahu Water Management Plan, which is the name given to the Water Use and Development Plan specified in the Water Code. One of the major new developments proposed in the IRP is to join the now separate water systems on O‘ahu into one combined water system so that in times of excess or shortage, water can be easily transferred from one area to another.

N.8 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Endangered Species Act

The ESA (16 USC §§ 1531-1534) protects plant and animal species (and their habitats) that are listed under the act as threatened or endangered. Endangered species are those in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of their ranges; threatened species are those likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future. The ESA also protects designated critical habitat for listed species. This consists of areas on which are found those physical or biological features essential to the conservation of the species, which may require special management considerations. The ESA requires federal agencies to consult with the USFWS or National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), as applicable, before initiating any action that may affect a listed species or critical habitat.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (16 USC §§ 703-712) is domestic legislation implementing international agreements made among the United States and England, Mexico, the former Soviet Union, and Japan to protect migratory bird populations. It protects species of birds that live, reproduce, or migrate within or across international borders at some point during their life cycles.

Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act and implementing regulations, 16 U.S.C. § 661 – 666c

Any federal agency that proposes to control or modify any body of water must first consult with the USFWS or NMFS, as appropriate, and with the head of the

appropriate state agency exercising administration over the wildlife resources of the affected state. This act is the primary legal authority behind the Birds of Conservation Concern list as identified in the Birds of Conservation Concern 2002 report, issued on December 2002. This conservation list identifies those migratory and non-migratory birds that are not already Federally listed as threatened or endangered, but that require priority concern and action to avoid future listing.

Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act, 16 U.S.C. § 2901 et seq

The purpose of this Act is to foster comprehensive wildlife management by encouraging all Federal departments and agencies to use their statutory authorities to conserve and promote the conservation of non-game fish and wildlife and their habitats, consistent with each agency's statutory mission and responsibilities.

Marine Mammal Protection Act

The Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) (16 USC §§ 1361-1421h) protects and conserves marine mammal species by placing a moratorium on harassing, hunting, capturing, or killing any marine mammal or attempting any of these. If a project proponent determines that an action could incidentally harass marine mammals, the proponent shall consult with either the USFWS or NMFS to determine if a permit to take a marine mammal is required.

Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act

The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA) (amended by the Sustainable Fisheries Act of 1996, Pub. L. 104-267, as codified in scattered sections of 16 USC § 1801 et seq.) applies to fisheries resources and fishing activities in federal waters that extend to 200 miles [322 kilometers] offshore. It addresses conserving and managing US fisheries, developing domestic fisheries, and phasing out foreign fishing activities. It also establishes regional fisheries management councils that set fishing quotas and restrictions in US waters in the form of Fishery Management plans (FMPs). All fish included in a FMP are assigned Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) —those waters and substrate necessary for fish to spawn, breed, feed, or grow to maturity. Federal agencies must consult with the NMFS on proposed actions authorized, funded, or undertaken by the agency that may adversely affect EFH. The act sets forth the enforcement actions that authorized officers may take, including making arrests, boarding, searching, and inspecting fishing vessels and seizing fishing vessels, fish, and other evidence. For more detailed information on FMPs and EFH, refer to Section 3.8.6.

National Environmental Policy Act

NEPA requires federal agencies to evaluate the environmental impacts of proposed projects, programs, and policies that could significantly affect the quality of the human environment.

Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act (33 USC 1401-1445)

This act establishes regulatory guidelines for marine protected areas and restrictions and permit process for ocean dumping.

Federal Clean Water Act (33 USC §§ 1251-1387)

The Army Corps of Engineers has primary federal responsibility for administering regulations that concern waters and wetlands. The Corps acts according to the Rivers and Harbors Act (sections 9 and 10), which regulates placement of structures or other work in addition to fill in “navigable waters,” and the Clean Water Act (Section 404), which governs fill in “Waters of the United States,” including wetlands. A Corps permit is required if a project would place structures within navigable waters, of which there are none in the project area, or if it were to alter waters of the US below the ordinary high water mark in nontidal waters. The Corps does not issue these types of permits in cases where it is the lead agency but instead evaluates the project to determine compliance and acceptability. The primary criteria for evaluating the biological impacts of the Corps permit actions in wetlands is provided by the USEPA, but the mandates of other federal agencies apply as well. Those agencies include, but are not limited to, the USFWS and the NMFS.

Additional enforcement of the Clean Water Act is provided by the State Water Quality Resources Control Board, which must certify that a Corps permit action meets state water quality objectives (Section 401, Clean Water Act).

AR 200-3 Natural Resources-Land, Forest and Wildlife Management

This regulation prescribes current Army policies, procedures, and standards for conserving, managing, and restoring land and the renewable natural resources consistent with and in support of the military mission and national policies.

Executive Order 13089: Coral Reef Protection, and Coral Reef & Coastal Marine Conservation Act of 2001 (HR 22720)

Executive Order 13089 was signed by President Clinton in order to direct all agencies to increase their efforts to protect our nation’s coral reef resources. The executive order calls for the establishment of a US Coral Reef Task Force, co-chaired by the Secretaries of the Interior and of Commerce. The Task Force will develop and implement a comprehensive program of inventory, monitoring, and research, to map and identify the major causes and consequences of degradation of coral reef ecosystems.

Executive Order 13112: Invasive Species (February 3, 1999)

Federal agencies whose actions may affect the status of invasive species shall, to the extent practicable and permitted by law, identify such actions (including but not exclusive to); use relevant programs and authorities to: prevent the introduction of invasive species; detect and respond rapidly to and control populations of such species in a cost-effective and environmentally sound manner; monitor invasive species populations accurately and reliably; provide for

restoration of native species and habitat conditions in ecosystems that have been invaded; and not authorize, fund, or carry out actions that it believes are likely to cause or promote the introduction or spread of invasive species in the United States or elsewhere and that all feasible and prudent measures to minimize risk of harm will be taken in conjunction with the actions. Federal agencies shall pursue the duties set forth in this section in consultation with the Invasive Species Council, consistent with the Invasive Species Management Plan and in cooperation with stakeholders, as appropriate, and, as approved by the Department of State, when Federal agencies are working with international organizations and foreign nations.

Executive Order 13158: Marine Protected Areas (May 26, 2000)

Each Federal agency whose authorities provide for the establishment or management of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) shall take appropriate actions to enhance or expand protection of existing MPAs and establish or recommend, as appropriate, new MPAs. Each Federal agency whose actions affect the natural or cultural resources that are protected by an MPA shall identify such actions. To the extent permitted by law and to the maximum extent practicable, each Federal agency, in taking such actions, shall avoid harm to the natural and cultural resources that are protected by an MPA. Each Federal agency that is required to take actions under this order shall prepare and make public annually a concise description of actions taken by it in the previous year to implement the order, including a description of written comments by any person or organization stating that the agency has not complied with this order and a response to such comments by the agency.

Executive Order 13186: Responsibilities of Federal Agencies To Protect Migratory Birds (January 10, 2001)

Federal agencies taking actions that have, or are likely to have, a measurable negative effect on migratory bird populations is directed to develop and implement, within 2 years, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) that shall promote the conservation of migratory bird populations. The conservation intent of the migratory bird conventions should be supported by federal agencies by the following; integrating bird conservation principles, measures, and practices into agency activities and by avoiding or minimizing, to the extent practicable, adverse impacts on migratory bird resources when conducting agency actions; and restore and enhance the habitat of migratory birds. Environmental analyses of Federal actions required by the NEPA or other established environmental review processes will evaluate the effects of actions and agency plans on migratory birds, with emphasis on species of concern.

EO 11990, Protection of Wetlands

Executive Order 11990 directs all federal agencies to avoid, if possible, adverse effects on wetlands and to preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial values of wetlands. Each agency shall avoid undertaking or assisting in wetland

construction projects unless the head of the agency determines that there is no practicable alternative to such construction and that the Proposed Action includes measures to minimize harm.

EO 13158: Marine Protected Areas (May 26, 2000)

This order helps protect the natural and cultural resources within the marine environment by strengthening the management and protection of existing marine protected areas (MPAs), establishing new MPAs, and directing the federal government to establish a national system of marine protected areas (MPAs). Under this national system, federal agencies are encouraged to develop, coordinate, and use scientific strategies to assess identify, and monitor MPAs; identify threats to MPAs, and formulate methods to protect them. In this EO, NOAA was given primary responsibility (with DOI) for implementation; NOS is the lead NOAA office.

N.9 CULTURAL RESOURCES

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as Amended (NHPA) (16 USC §§ 470-470x-6)

Cultural resources on federal lands are protected primarily through the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 and its implementing regulations (found at 36 CFR 800). Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to identify and evaluate the effects of their actions on properties listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), Native American tribes, native Hawaiian organizations, the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation, and other interested parties is part of the regulatory process. To be protected under the NHPA, a property must meet specific criteria of significance established under the NHPA's regulations at 36 CFR 60.

Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 USC §§ 470aa – 470mm)

This act requires all archaeological excavations on federal land to be undertaken pursuant to permit issued by the federal land manager. This act also imposes criminal penalties for unauthorized excavations.

Archaeological and Historic Data Preservation Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 469-469c)

This act applies to federal dam construction and other federal construction projects. It requires federal agencies to provide notice to the Secretary of the Interior if any project would result in the irreparable loss of significant archaeological data, and to recover, protect, and preserve such data as possible. This act also provides that up to 1 percent of project funds may be used for survey, recovery, analysis, and publication of such archaeological data.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990, Pub. L. 101-601 (25 USC §§ 3001-3013)

This act requires federal agencies to identify and inventory possible Native American, native Alaskan, or native Hawaiian human remains, burial goods, or cultural items in their collections and to make them available for repatriation to affiliated tribes or lineal descendants. The act also establishes procedures for handling and disposing of such remains, burial goods, or cultural items discovered on federal lands.

American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978, Pub. L. 95-341, as amended (42 USC §§ 1996-1996a)

This act extends First Amendment guarantees regarding free exercise of religion to Native Americans, native Alaskans, and native Hawaiians.

Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections (36 CFR § 79)

This regulation provides guidance for the appropriate care and management of materials relating to or excavated from archaeological sites on federal lands.

Executive Order 13007, Indian Sacred Sites (May 24, 1996)

EO 13007 requires federal land managers to accommodate access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites by Indian religious practitioners, and avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity of such sacred sites. While EO 13007 does not include Native Hawaiian sacred sites in its protections, AR 200-4 extends to Native Hawaiian sacred sites the same level of protection as that granted to Indian sacred sites under the order.

N.10 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND WASTE

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, 42 USC 9601-9675

Requires reporting of releases and cleanup of releases of hazardous substances; also assigns liability for cleanup.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, 42 USC 6901-6992k

Regulates collection, storage, transport, and disposal of hazardous and solid waste and regulates underground storage tanks.

Federal Facility Compliance Act, 42 USC 6901

This act provides a waiver of sovereign immunity with respect to all procedural requirements relating to Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) solid and hazardous waste laws and regulations at federal facilities. FFCA gives any state that has an authorized hazardous waste program the authority to inspect any facility that manages hazardous waste, including federal facilities, for the purpose of enforcing the facilities' compliance with the state's program.

US DOT regulations 49 CFR 100-109 address the interstate shipment of hazardous substances. These regulations specify the proper shipping name, hazard class, and identification number to be used for each material shipped. This information is necessary to ensure proper handling by shipping personnel and identification by emergency personnel if an accident involving hazardous materials should occur. In addition, DOT regulations set guidelines specifying containers suitable for the quantity and chemical characteristics of the hazardous materials that are used. Hawai'i incorporates the DOT regulations under its Revised Statute Section 286 Part XI (Motor Carrier Safety Law) and Section 286 Part XII (Transportation of Hazardous Materials, Hazardous Waste, and Etiologic Agents). Public sea shipments in the region of Hawai'i must be in accordance with Hawai'i Revised Statute Harbor & Tariffs Title 19, Subtitle 3, para. 42-133, Loading and Unloading Hazardous Materials.

The Hazardous Materials Transportation Act of 1975 (PL 93-633, 49 USC 1801, et seq.) gives the DOT authority to regulate shipments of hazardous substances by air, sea, highway, or rail. These regulations, found at 49 CFR 171-180, may govern any safety aspect of transporting hazardous materials, including packing, repacking, handling, labeling, marking, placarding, and routing (other than with respect to pipelines).

Army Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)

The US Army follows strict standard operating procedures for storing and using hazardous materials. All hazardous materials for Oah'u Army installations are stored at the Hazardous Materials Control Center (HMCC) on Schofield Barracks East Range. When an Army unit requests use of a hazardous material, the material is picked up from the HMCC and is transferred to a satellite storage area for immediate use. The HMCC is regulated by an USEPA-approved spill contingency plan (SCP), which contains information about the emergency response procedures in the event of a spill. This is to minimize hazards to human health or the environment from fires, explosions, or any release of hazardous material or its constituents to air, soil, or surface water. The SCP describes actions that site personnel must take to comply with RCRA's emergency procedures, 40 CFR 265, Subparts C and D, Contingency Plan and Emergency Procedures, and 29 CFR 1910.120, Hazardous Waste Site Operations and Emergency Response. A copy of the facility SCP is submitted to all local or federal police departments, fire departments, hospitals, and state and local emergency response teams that may be called on to provide emergency services. All Army facilities that store or use hazardous substances contain a copy of the SCP, and spill kits available for clean up.

Spill Prevention, Control, And Countermeasure (SPCC) Plans And Pollution Prevention (P2) Plans

AR 385-14, Transportation Accident Prevention and Emergency Response Involving Conventional Munitions and Explosives applies to the transportation of DOD conventional munitions and explosives (US Army 1991a, 1). The

regulation establishes policies, prescribes procedures, and assigns responsibilities for transportation accident prevention and for emergency response measures, when a transportation accident involving DOD conventional munitions and explosives occurs. The regulation applies to all commercial modes of transportation (rail, motor vehicle, air, and water) and all military motor vehicles, both administrative and tactical, transporting munitions and explosives on public highways, including shipments by military carrier. All military vehicles and facilities maintain copies of SPCC plans and spill kits available for clean up.

Army Pamphlet 385-64, Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards-explains the Army's safety criteria and standards for operations involving ammunition and explosives prescribed by AR 385-64, US Army Explosives Safety Program (US Army 1999, i-1). The pamphlet addresses a variety of safety criteria, including, but not limited to, fire prevention, protection, and suppression, explosives quantity-distance, transportation of ammunition and explosives, and electrical hazards, including electromagnetic radiation. These procedures are designed to provide for the safe and proper storage and handling of ammunition and explosives.

The distance between the potential explosion site and the exposed site, the ability of the potential explosion site to suppress blast overpressure, fragments, and debris, and the ability of the exposed site to withstand explosion effects normally determine the damage or injury potential of an explosion (US Army 1999, 33). For the safe storage and transportation of ammunition and explosives, explosive safety quantity-distance requirements are established. These requirements are based on records of actual fires and explosions involving ammunition and explosives. In addition to protecting Army personnel, the requirements also protect nearby communities and private and public property.

AR 385-63, Policies and Procedures for Firing Ammunition for Training, Target Practice, and Combat (and the draft update of this regulation Army Regulation 385-63, Range Safety Program)-prescribe general safety precautions to minimize the possibility of accidents in the firing and other uses of ammunition and explosives by troops in training, target practice, and, as much as possible, combat and range operations, including range clearance (US Army 1983a, i-1; Sato. 1996, 5-8). The regulation addresses a multitude of weapons and safety requirements, such as surface danger zones. For the safe use of ammunition and explosives, surface danger zones are established for training areas. Projectiles or debris caused by firing ammunition or explosives must be contained within the surface danger zone's boundaries (US Army 1983a, 2 and 113-114).

Hazardous Waste Management Program

Wastes are separated into hazardous waste, such as lithium batteries or RCRA chemicals, and non-regulated waste, such as recyclable oil. The hazardous waste is brought to the Hazardous Waste Shop Storage Point (HWSSP), while the recyclable materials are brought to the Recyclable Material Shop Storage Point

(RMSSP) (Akasaki 2002b). The US Army follows strict regulations and standard operating procedures for the temporary storage and disposal of hazardous wastes. For example, the Military Munitions Rule (62 FR 6621, 40 CFR 260, et seq.) identifies when military munitions become a hazardous waste under RCRA and provides safe storage and transport of such waste.

All hazardous wastes generated on Army land are first collected at HWSSPs, which are designated areas at or near the point of waste generation. A generator may accumulate as much as 55 gallons of hazardous waste or one quart of acutely hazardous waste listed in 40 CFR 261.33(e) at a HWSSP for up to one year or 55 gallons, whichever ever comes first. Once hazardous waste is accumulated at a HWSSP point, it is relocated to a Transfer Accumulation Point (TAP) after a TAP manager has inspected it. The TAP is a 90-day, regulated storage area for hazardous wastes.

Before 90 days, hazardous waste stored at the TAP site is managed and transported off-site in accordance with 40 CFR 265 Subparts C and D. The TAP manager will coordinate relocating hazardous waste through the DRMO-HI's on-site pickup service. The DRMO-HI contractor is authorized and certified to transport hazardous waste from the TAP with an USEPA transporter identification number. At Schofield Barracks, the HMCC and the TAP facility is a co-located operation that is operated jointly by the Director of Logistics (who manages the useable HM) and the DPW (who manages hazardous waste).

Typical hazardous wastes that are accumulated on base are as follows:

- Silver bearing photo-developing wastes;
- Used oil, oil filters, and oily rags;
- Used antifreeze, coolants, and solvents;
- Used batteries and fluorescent light bulbs; and
- Miscellaneous corrosive liquids.

A detailed 2002 Hazardous Waste Report is provided in Appendix K-1. The report includes wastes generated for all army installations within the project action. The report identifies specific hazardous wastes that have been managed by the DPW and then disposed of by the DRMO as required under 40 CFR 265.

Hawai'i Hazardous Waste Management Act (HRS Title 19, Health, Chapter 342J)

Under this act, the state hazardous waste management program provides technical assistance to generators of hazardous waste to ensure safe and proper handling. The hazardous waste management program promotes hazardous waste minimization, reduction, recycling, exchange, and treatment as the preferred methods of managing hazardous waste, with disposal used only as a last resort

when all other hazardous waste management methods are ineffective or unavailable. The state program is coordinated with Hawai'i's counties, taking into consideration the unique differences and needs of each county

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, 7 USC 121 et seq.

The Act requires that all pesticides used in the US be submitted to the USEPA for registration. They must meet USEPA criteria regarding quantity, quality, impact on the environment, and labeling. Federal agencies must implement integrated pest management activities in a manner that provides for the safety of the public, the persons applying the pesticides, and the environment, and must provide for the training and certification of personnel in proper and safe methods of applying, storing, and disposing of pesticides.

Federal Facilities Compliance Act, 42 USC 6961 et seq.

The Act provides that all Federal departments and agencies engaged in activities that result in the management or disposal of solid or hazardous waste are subject to and must comply with all Federal, State, interstate, and local requirements pertaining to the control and abatement of such waste in the same manner and to the same extent as a private person.

Disposal Of Ordnance Under RCRA

The disposal of ordnance, such as ammunition, is regulated under RCRA. Section 107 of the Federal Facilities Compliance Act of 1992 requires USEPA, in consultation with the DOD and the states, to issue a rule identifying when conventional and chemical military munitions become hazardous waste under RCRA, and to provide for protective storage and transportation of that waste. Basically, this rule explains what is considered a solid waste and the rules for handling that waste (i.e. permitting, labeling, storing, transporting, and disposal). The final rule also amends existing regulations regarding emergency responses involving both military and non-military munitions and explosives (USEPA, 2002d).

This rule establishes the regulatory definition of solid waste as it applies to three specific categories of military munitions:

- Unused munitions;
- Munitions being used for their intended purpose; and
- Used or fired munitions (which can then be termed either “exploded,” EXO, or “unexploded,” UXO, ordnance).

The rule conditionally exempts:

- From RCRA Manifest Requirements and Container Marking Requirements, waste non-chemical military munitions that are shipped from one military-owned or -operated Treatment, Storage,

or Disposal Facility (TSDF) to another in accordance with DOD military munitions shipping controls;

- From RCRA Subtitle C storage regulations, waste non-chemical military munitions subject to the jurisdiction of the DOD Explosives Safety Board storage standards.

Department of the Army Underground Storage Tank Program

The Department of the Army UST Program not only requires compliance with Federal regulations, but with the more stringent of Army, Federal, State, or local requirements. Current Army standards are cited in “Environmental Protection and Enhancement,” Army Regulation 200-1, Chapter 5-7, dated April 23, 1990. Army policy provides for the removal, repair, or replacement of damaged, leaking, or improperly functioning USTs, ASTs, or associated pollution prevention devices. USTs and ASTs must include monitoring devices for leak detection and be fitted with cathodic protection, catch basins, and overfill warning devices.

Asbestos Management Program

This program covers hazardous effects from asbestos and includes an annually updated asbestos management plan. The plan contains the USAG-HI Commander’s Asbestos Policy, which delegates responsibilities for asbestos management and five standard operating procedures for handling ACM. The objective of the plan is to provide information necessary to manage friable and nonfriable ACM in on-post USAG-HI facilities. A further objective is to identify those procedures that will minimize the release of ACM into the air (USARHAW 2001c). The Army environmental department also maintains a database of asbestos surveys and results. The database is updated as surveys are finalized (Song 2002). The most recent version of the asbestos survey database for Schofield Barracks, Wheeler Army Airfield, Kahuku TA, Mākua MR, Pōhakuloa TA, and Dillingham MR is available through the Army DPW.

Radon Reduction Program

The Army follows a Radon Reduction Program under AR 200-1 to reduce radon exposure of military personnel and civilians. The Army Radon Reduction Program policy ensures that all Army installations and civil works facilities will:

- Comply with legal regulations concerning elevated indoor radon levels applicable to Army operations.
- Maintain and update records of radon assessments conducted under the Army Radon Reduction Program (as identified in DA PAM 200-1).
- Ensure occupants of Priority One facilities which contain elevated radon levels are notified in writing of specific test results, planned or executed mitigation, and results of mitigation efforts. Facility managers will distribute assessment results for Priority Two and Three facilities with elevated radon levels.

- Attach radon test results to real property records. Attach complete record when property is transferred.
- Measure radon in newly constructed Army facilities.
- Measure radon in facilities converted to housing and in continuously occupied structures prior to occupancy.
- Identify elevated radon levels to the Installation Medical Officer or the Civil Works District Safety and Occupational Health Officer.
- Follow US Army Center for Public Works guidance on mitigation of elevated radon levels.
- Use USACE design criteria for radon reduction in new construction.
- Designate their facilities as priority 1,2, or 3 in accordance with definitions and parameters in DA PAM 200-1.

Biomedical Program

The Army follows strict guidelines according to AR 200-1 in the handling, use, and disposal of medical, dental, and veterinary supplies. The policy includes:

- Medical, dental, and veterinary supplies or their containers will be disposed of IAW applicable provisions and implementing regulations of the Medical Waste Tracking Act of 1988, state, interstate, and local requirements, and suggested guidelines provided in the Military Item Disposal Instruction (MIDI) System. See DA PAM 200-1 for additional information.
- Medical, dental, and veterinary supplies that are in excess of medical facility requirements will be reported through medical supply channels according to AR 40-61.
- USACHPPM will issue a method of destruction for medical, dental, and veterinary supplies. If the generator does not possess the technical capability or facilities to dispose of the items, the generator will contact the DRMO for disposal.
- Some medical, dental, and veterinary supplies are RCRA listed or characteristic waste. These items must be managed and disposed of as a hazardous waste.
- DRMO disposes of all items in Federal supply classes 6505, 6556, 6600 and 6800. This will include routine destruction/disposal of hazardous material and nonhazardous controlled material. DRMO does not accept regulated medical or radioactive waste.
- Health care facility wastes will be handled, stored, treated, and disposed of, per AR 40-5, AR 40-61 and other applicable regulations.

APPENDIX O

INTEGRATED WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT PLAN OVERVIEW

Executive Summary

Wildfire poses a significant threat to the sensitive ecosystems, cultural sites, and training lands of the U.S. Army, Hawaii (USARHAW). The mission of the 25th Infantry Division (Light) is to fight and win military conflicts. This requires the use of munitions and weapons systems that often increase the chance of wildfire ignition and may damage important resources. This Integrated Wildland Fire Management Plan (IWFMP) presents a comprehensive approach to reduce the frequency of wildfires and the associated costs and damages. USARHAW will implement this plan to comply with all applicable laws and regulations, to fulfill the requirements established by the Army Wildland Fire Policy Guidance dated September 2002, and to reduce the impacts of training related fires.

The IWFMP lays out specific guidance, procedures, and protocols in the prevention and suppression of wildfires on all USARHAW training lands with wildland fuels. Its goal is to convey the methods and protocols necessary to minimize fire frequency, severity, and size. At the same time it will allow military units to maintain a high level of combat readiness. It defines responsibilities of all offices, departments, and agencies involved, and describes fire pre-suppression and suppression actions to be taken on strategic as well as tactical bases. The document is organized around general wildfire management information; installation specific information, requirements, and upgrades; and Standing Operating Procedures (SOPs) for wildfire management actions at each installation.

The Installation Fire and Safety Office (IFSO) is the proponent for this plan. In addition to the IFSO, individual wildland fire managers are the Director of Installation Fire and Safety, as the Command Fire Marshal; the Installation Fire and Safety Office, Wildland Fire Program Manager; the Installation Fire and Emergency Services, Fire Chief; the Pohakuloa Training Area, Deputy Fire Chief; the Installation Fire and Safety Office, PTA Wildland Fire Coordinator; the Federal Fire Department, Fire Chief.

USARHAW will implement improvements to its land and firefighting resources that will enhance the response and capabilities of firefighters. Chief among these is establishment of a ten-person strike team that will serve as the primary initial attack force and will be under the direct control of the IFSO Wildland Fire Program Manager. Range Division, Hawaii will continue as first responders and provide initial attack on small, incipient fires until the IFSO Strike Team is fully functional.

Additionally, the IFSO will explore the possibility of purchasing at least one helicopter and employing the necessary crew to man it. This helicopter will be required to respond to any fire on USARHAW lands on Oahu or, if need be, to provide extended attack support for fires at PTA.

A number of firebreaks, fuelbreaks, and other wildland fire management improvements that will aid firefighters in containing and suppressing fires will be constructed. Some of these will also serve to help keep non-military ignited fires off of Army lands. The IFSO will employ a Pohakuloa Training Area (PTA) Wildland Fire Coordinator to manage the numerous fire related projects and regular maintenance requirements there.

Range Division, Hawaii and specifically Range Control, will implement and strictly enforce a Fire Danger Rating System (FDRS) for each of the installations under its jurisdiction. This system will restrict weapons fire and training depending on weather and vegetation conditions. Range Control will be responsible for retrieving the necessary weather data collected by

weather stations on the various installations, and communicating to training units any restrictions imposed as a result of adverse weather and/or fuel conditions. Range Control will ensure that restrictions are adhered to and that appropriate administrative disciplinary action is taken for non-compliance on the part of individual units and/or Officers in Command.

USARHAW will continue to expand its network of Remote Automated Weather Stations (RAWS) such that at least one weather station is functioning at each installation. Weather data from these stations will continue to be archived to provide a database from which future weather analyses may be possible.

This plan will be reviewed and updated bi-annually to ensure the latest information is consistently incorporated into Army wildfire prevention and suppression procedures. An ad hoc review committee will be convened by the Wildland Fire Program Manager and will consider fire activity, and prevention and response effectiveness. They will conduct an audit of fire expenses and recommend what, if any, changes are necessary to improve the wildfire management program. In addition, this plan is a living document and may be changed as necessary to account for the constantly evolving requirements placed on the Wildland Fire Management Program.

1.1. OVERVIEW.

1.1.1. Existing Conditions. The juxtaposition of military training on locations of high ecologic and historic value in Hawaii presents a situation in which the utmost care must be taken to ensure the continued viability of these unique natural and cultural resources. Wildfire is a threat to these as well as to the ability of military trainers to complete their mission. The realities of military training, the prevalence of flammable wildfire fuel types on U.S. Army Hawaii (USARHAW) installations, the extreme topography, and the year round fire season together represent a nearly unique fire management scenario.

1.1.2. Purpose. In the past, military activities on Army lands have resulted in the loss of native vegetation and threatened the habitat of federally protected species of plants and animals. This Integrated Wildland Fire Management Plan (IWFMP) has been developed to help meet the land stewardship responsibilities of USARHAW and comply with applicable federal and state environmental statutes, while at the same time allowing the 25th ID(L) and other military units to accomplish their mission of maintaining a high level of combat readiness. It lays out specific guidance, procedures, and protocols in the prevention and suppression of wildfires on Army training lands in Hawaii.

1.1.3. Scope. This IWFMP covers all lands administered or leased by USARHAW in the State of Hawaii (Figure 1). USARHAW land is found on the islands of Oahu and Hawaii (the Big Island). Training areas on Oahu are Dillingham Military Reservation (DMR), Kawaihoa Training Area (KLOA), Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Makua Military Reservation (MMR), Schofield Barracks East Range (SBER), and Schofield Barracks Military Reservation (SBMR). Pohakuloa Training Area (PTA) is on the island of Hawaii. This plan also covers lands that may be acquired as part of the Stryker Brigade Combat Training (SBCT) Transformation. These additional lands include the South Range Acquisition Area (SRAA) on Oahu, the Keamuku Parcel on the Big Island, which will be treated as part of PTA, and three military vehicle trails, two on Oahu and one on the Big Island.

1.2. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES.

1.2.1. Goal. Lay out the methods and protocols necessary to control fire frequency, intensity, and size on USARHAW lands in order to comply with federal and state laws and meet USARHAW's land stewardship responsibilities. At the same time, provide for firefighter and public safety and allow continuation of military training necessary for the 25th Infantry Division (Light) (25th ID(L)) and other military units to maintain a high level of combat readiness.

1.2.2. General Objectives.

(a) Provide, first and foremost, for firefighter and public safety. All other objectives are secondary.

(b) Protect all natural and cultural resources, to the extent feasible, through a program of prevention, pre-suppression, and suppression. Support the goals and objectives of existing USARHAW land management plans.

US Army Hawaii Fire Management Areas

Fire Management Areas

Figure 1



N
1:500,000

0 10,000 20,000 Meters

0 10 20 Mile

Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands 2003

Legend

Installation Boundary

Roads
Primary

- (c) Base all fire management activities on the best available science.
- (d) Incorporate public health and environmental quality considerations into fire management planning and execution.
- (e) Coordinate and cooperate where possible and beneficial with other federal, state, and local agencies.
- (f) examine and identify resource requirement and availability at each organizational level, to provide needed suppression and support. Establish suppression measures and determine the confine, contain, and control strategies.
- (g) Base fire management activities on the evaluation of economic factors that consider resource and social values.
- (h) Continually evaluate and improve upon fire management policies and procedures with the goal of constantly improving the level of fire protection on USARHAW lands.

1.2.3. Specific Objectives

- (a) Maintain or improve the quality of training lands represented within the installations of USARHAW.
- (b) Allow military training to occur at the tempo required to maintain a high level of combat readiness.
- (c) Prioritize installations and locations within installations for funding and implementation of fire management improvements.
- (d) Establish a series of firebreaks and/or fuelbreaks at high fire risk installations to reduce the probability of a fire moving into high value areas or off installation. Establish monitoring protocols and minimum specifications for these breaks.
- (e) Control the timing of ignitions such that fires that occur do so when conditions are such that there is a high probability of controlling the fire and protecting all valued resources.
- (f) Establish guidelines and implement a prescribed burn program that includes the use of wildland fires for resource benefit in predetermined areas and under predetermined conditions.
- (g) Communicate within the fire management hierarchy to improve practices and policies. Communicate and educate other departments to facilitate a reduction in fire starts.
- (h) Update interagency agreements as necessary to ensure prompt and complete cooperation during wildfire incidents both on USARHAW lands and those of other agreeing agencies.
- (i) Establish fire management qualifications for all firefighters and fire managers and insure all personnel assigned to those positions are trained to a level appropriate for their expected duties.

(j) Fires will be suppressed at minimum cost while still considering firefighter and public safety and resources to be protected.

1.2.4. Policy. All policies in this document are in accordance with the 2001 Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy, to which the Department of Defense is a signature, the Army Wildland Fire Policy Guidance dated September 2003, and the USARHAW Commanding General's Policy Memorandum regarding the Wildfire Management Program. Accomplishment of the goals and objectives of this IWFMP depends on ensuring that policies are actively implemented and enforced. This will be the responsibility of fire managers at all levels. Fuel modification, soldier education, ignition control, and a quick wildfire response by appropriate resources will help to prevent the loss of sensitive habitat and the degradation of training lands.

1.3. WILDLAND FIRE ORGANIZATION AND REVIEW.

1.3.1. Fire Management Areas. The IWFMP is an overarching document based on a strategy linking all six (6) Oahu training areas, Pohakuloa Training Area (PTA) on the Island of Hawaii, and future purchases on both islands. Each installation has its own Wildfire Standing Operating Procedures (SOP) which have been developed specifically for resources, risks, and training that occur there and are published in Appendix 1. Each of these installations is referred to as a Fire management Area (FMA). Each FMA SOP provides specific guidance that delineate the responsibilities of the fire managers, Range Control staff, using training units, fire department personnel, and other agency cooperators in the prevention and suppression of fires.

1.3.2. Wildland Fire Managers. Wildland fire managers within USARHAW are:

- a. Director of Installation Fire and Safety, as the Command Fire Marshal.
- b. Installation Fire and Safety Office, Wildland Fire Program Manager.
- c. Installation Fire and Emergency Services, Fire Chief.
- d. Pohakuloa Training Area, Deputy Fire Chief.
- e. Installation Fire and Safety Office, PTA Wildland Fire Coordinator.
- f. Federal Fire Department, Fire Chief.

1.3.3. IWFMP Review Process. This IWFMP is a living document that allows flexibility to incorporate new data as it develops. This IWFMP will be reviewed biannually from the date of signature to ensure compliance with the standards, policies, and management goals outlined in this plan. The Installation Fire and Safety Office (IFSO) Wildland Fire Program Manager will convene an ad hoc evaluation team to review fire activity during the two years. The review team will analyze fire reports, evaluate the program, and develop a report to determine what, if any, policy or operational changes should be initiated. This review will include an audit of expenditures and an analysis of how well the allocated funding resources meet program management needs. It will also include a Fire Protection Operational Readiness Inspections and Environmental Compliance Assessment Screenings. Until superseded, the IWFMP will remain in effect. If changes are made to this IWFMP, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) shall review the amended IWFMP for compliance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (ESA).

1.4. ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP.

1.4.1. Environmental Issues. USARHAW lands contain many federal and state listed threatened and endangered species of plants and animals. These lands also contain areas that are culturally significant. The federal and State of Hawaii environmental laws and regulations with which USARHAW must comply protect both natural and cultural resources. This document provides USARHAW with a proactive approach to protecting its land resources.

1.4.2. Fire Threats to the Environment. The Hawaiian ecosystem is not resistant to, nor dependent on, fire. In addition to the statewide expansion of towns and suburban communities, military training can pose a threat to the natural habitats found on Army land. Military forces stationed in Hawaii are of the “light” force structure, meaning that the forces are made up of “light”, or dismounted infantry or tactical units. Since light forces only move by foot, light wheeled vehicle, or helicopter, impact to the environment by movement is minimal. Wildfire is the single largest impact made of military activities on the Hawaiian ecosystem. The use of Army lands must include fire avoidance efforts. By following the guidelines in this IWFMP, the Wildland Fire SOPs, and the Range and Training Area SOPs, USARHAW can reduce wildfires and preserve its training assets.

Final Environmental Impact Statement

Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (L) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawai'i

Volume 4 Public Comments and Responses

Prepared for
Department of the Army
Office of the Secretary of the Army
Washington, DC



and

US Army Corps of Engineers
Honolulu Engineer District
Fort Shafter, Hawai'i



Prepared by
Tetra Tech, Inc.
Honolulu, Hawai'i

May 2004



APPENDIX P-1

PUBLIC COMMENTS AND RESPONSES

P.1 INTRODUCTION

The DEIS for Army Transformation in Hawai'i was circulated for public review and comment from October 3, 2003 to January 3, 2004. As summarized in Appendix B, public meetings were held during the review period to provide the public with the opportunity to ask questions about the project and comment on the DEIS. (Transcripts of the public meetings are found in Appendix P-2.) In addition, written comments were accepted throughout the review period.

In accordance with NEPA regulations, the FEIS provides responses to comments on the DEIS. In compliance with those regulations, this Appendix includes a list of agencies, organizations, and individuals commenting on the DEIS, copies of their comments, and responses to the substantive environmental issues raised in the comments. The following pages show all the comments received which relate to the project and the Army's responses to those comments. The Army reviewed and considered all comments and determined whether or not the comments warranted further analysis and documentation. While the Army greatly appreciates the participation of all those who commented, not all comments required further analysis or changes to the Final EIS. The Army noted in the individual responses when further analysis or changes were made.

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M086	Toyama	P-866
M035	Trask Ma	P-795
M011	Trask Mi	P-768
M013	Vicente	P-770
M090	Zamborelli	P-869

Comments

Responses

Letter F1

-----Original Message-----

From: Pete.Kowal@faa.gov [mailto:Pete.Kowal@faa.gov]

Sent: Monday, December 29, 2003 12:00 PM

To: Awada, Wendell S

Cc: Emmerson, John G; cindy.barger; William.McCormick@faa.gov

Subject: Hawaii EIS comments (S: 3 Jan 2004)

Sir/ Ma'am -

Comments to the draft EIS for the Stryker brigade are attached.

v/r,

LTC Pete Kowal

DARR-WP

Los Angeles, CA

(310) 725-3909

(See attached file: Hawaii Draft EIS Comments by DARR.doc)

MSG William D. McCormick

Senior DARR NCO

FAA Western-Pacific Region

(310)725-3908

DSN 833-1250

Fax (310)725-3915

Cel (310)346-6063

April 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Final EIS, Hawai'i

P-9

Comments

- F1-1** 1) Page ES-6, Training/Aircraft Flights and UAVs. The SBMR and Wheeler Army Airfield, DMR and KTA/KLOA columns state "UAV operations in restricted airspace". None of these areas are located within restricted airspace.
- F1-2** 2) Page 4-17. Table 4-3 shows no impact to Special Use Airspace which is true if the restricted area is not expanded to include Qualification Training Range 2 (see page 2-27).
- F1-3** 3) Page 5-50. *New or Modified Special Use Airspace*. This paragraph states "The proposed flights would normally be conducted within the R3109 and R3110 restricted area complex....thus, the UAV flights would use existing special use airspace." Current plans are for the UAVs to launch and recover from the airfield or the gulch adjacent to the airfield. Both are outside restricted airspace which will result in a portion of every flight to be conducted outside restricted airspace. An FAA Certificate of Authorization (COA) must be issued for the portion of the flight to and from the restricted area.
- F1-4** 4) Page 5-50 and 5-51. *Obstructions to Air Navigation*. This paragraph states that proposed FTI antennas "would also be at sufficient distance from the WAAF runway to be well below the military airport imaginary surface thresholds". This statement is not true. Calculations were done on the East Range 2 antenna and it penetrates the Approach-Departure Clearance surface by 37 ft. Calculations were not performed on the remaining antennas.
- F1-5** 1) Page ES-6. Installation will need to submit an FAA Form 7460-1 for apron upgrade. Antennas (Fixed tactical internet) may also require FAA Form 7460-1.
- F1-6** 2) Page ES-8. Ranges created outside of restricted airspace will require a SARSA or CFA
- F1-7** 3) Page 2-26. South Range Acquisition Area (SRAA) will require SARSA, CFA or restricted area if live fire will be conducted.
- F1-8** 4) Page 2-27. Range S10 will require SARSA, CFA or restricted airspace

Responses

F1-1

The reconnaissance training subsection of Section 2.3.4 has been modified to include that statement that most of the UAV launch and recovery sites would be within the existing restricted airspace on O'ahu and Hawai'i Islands. However, launching from WAAF or BAAF may be desired for routine training and maintenance. Before such training and maintenance flights, coordination and approval would be sought from the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). In addition, UAVs would not be launched, nor recovered, at DMR, KTA, KOLA or West PTA, although they would be flown over KTA and West PTA using visual ground monitoring by qualified observers.

F1-2

There is no proposal to expand or extend the R-3109/3110 restricted area complex. A Controlled Firing Area (CFR) would be installed over QTR2.

F1-3

The reconnaissance training subsection of Section 2.3.4 has been modified to include that statement that most of the UAV launch and recovery sites would be within the existing restricted airspace on O'ahu and Hawai'i Islands. However, launching from WAAF or BAAF may be desired for routine training and maintenance. Both the FAA Honolulu Control Facility and the Hawai'i Department of Transportation, Airports Division have been consulted, and their review comments on the DEIS have been incorporated. The FAA has well-defined procedures for remotely operated aircraft such as UAVs. As stated in Section 5.4.2 in the Aviation Safety subsection, a certificate of authorization would be required at least 60 days prior to the proposed commencement of UAV operations. NEPA does not require EISs to analyze remote and speculative impacts when assessing the risk that an action "might have" an environmental effect, especially when that effect would be caused by an accident. As stated in Section 3.4.2, the Army has an excellent aviation safety record. The precise flight paths of the UAVs have not been determined at this time. They will be identified when the Army submits its plans to the FAA when it applies for the FAA Certificate of Authorization for UAV flights.

F1-4

The text has been changed to reflect the fact that no antennas would penetrate the imaginary surface thresholds.

Comments

Letter -----Original Message-----

F2 From: Diane.Tom@faa.gov [<mailto:Diane.Tom@faa.gov>]
Sent: Monday, January 05, 2004 10:43 AM
To: sbct_eis@poh01.usace.army.mil
Subject: STRYKER Draft EIS

Ms. Barger,

Please see the following for Honolulu Control Facility (Air Traffic - FAA) comments regarding the STRYKER Draft EIS. Although the comment period officially ended 1/3/04, I hope that you will accept our comments and find them useful/constructive.

If you have any questions, please contact me at 808-840-6121.

Thank you.

Diane Tom
Support Manager, Honolulu Control Facility

Responses**F1-5**

The Army will comply with all FAA review requirements.

F1-6

A CFA would be established over the QTR2. This is discussed in the EIS.

F1-7

A CFR above SRAA is not being proposed because its already covered by restricted area special use airspace.

F1-8

A CFA would be established over the S10 (QTR2). This is discussed in the EIS.

Comments

Comments have to do with minor inaccuracies to what's written as follows:

F2-1

Volume 1, page 3-15: Talks about general aviation traffic at Ford Island. A statement should be added to say that Ford Island is closed to civil aircraft.

F2-2

Volume 1, page 3-16: Mentions that the US Coast Guard is based at Honolulu International Airport. The US Coast Guard flying operation is really based at Kalaeloa Airport.

F2-3

Volume 1, page 3-17, page 5-49, page 6-30: Air Traffic Control is managed by the Honolulu Control Facility, not Honolulu Air Traffic Control Center.

F2-4

Volume 1, page 3-17 Also on this page, it talks about the Army's aviation safety record over the last 10 years. In Feb 96, an AH1 crashed at Leader Field on Schofield Barracks, killing 2 soldiers. The aircraft was returning to Wheeler AAF on a maintenance test flight.

F2-5

Volume 1, page 5-50: "Restriction of Access to Airports/Airfields" says that the increase in C130 operations at WAAF would not affect the access/use of airports available for public use or affect commercial or private airport arrival and departure flows. This statement is not entirely accurate. IFR traffic into/out of WAAF is limited to one aircraft at a time. Should two C130s require an IFR arrival into WAAF, the second aircraft would have to hold while the first aircraft is on approach. This may affect sequencing into HNL or JRF. Additionally, the Pearl Harbor TFR requires additional coordination should the C130s require the use of the VOR-B approach.

F2-6

Volume 1, page 5-51: "Aviation Safety" talks about increased C130 operations at WAAF and concludes, given the Army's excellent aviation record in Hawaii, that future adverse impacts on public health and safety (is) extremely unlikely. The Army's aviation record over the last 10 years is based primarily on helicopter and small fixed-wing aircraft. C130s are large, 4-engine turbo-props which are less maneuverable and fly faster.

Regarding UAV flights, it will be true that "operations would be conducted in accordance with well-defined FAA procedures for remotely operated aircraft." Presently, we don't know what the procedures are since we haven't agreed to anything yet. What should be a concern are the gliders that operate in or near R3110 with which we don't have any communications.

Comments may be forwarded to Ms Cindy Barger at sbct_eis@poh01.usace.army.mil.

Moses

Responses

F2-1

A note has been added to Table 3-2 that states that Ford Island NAF is closed to civil operations.

F2-2

The text has been changed to reflect this.

F2-3

The text has been changed to reflect this.

F2-4

The text has been modified as follows ... "the second [incident] was the crash of an AH-1Cobra, an attack helicopter, at Leader Field on Schofield Barracks, while returning to WAAF on a maintenance test flight."

F2-5

The text has been modified to add the following ... "IFR traffic into and out of WAAF is limited to one aircraft at a time. Should two C-130s require an IFR arrival into WAAF, the second aircraft would have to hold while the first aircraft is on approach. While this may affect sequencing into Honolulu International or Kalaeloa airports, it would not ultimately restrict access to them." The height of the Pearl Harbor TFR was recently lowered.

F2-6

The text states that the strict procedures in place governing flight operations in both controlled/uncontrolled airspace and special use airspace makes future adverse impacts on public health and safety extremely unlikely. For UAV flights, the need for an FAA Certificate of Authorization (COA) is acknowledged in the Chapter 4 Airspace aviation safety subsections. While the details of the procedures required by the COA have not yet been negotiated, it is sufficient for the EIS to note this requirement just as it does for other permits, licenses and other entitlements that may be required.

Comments

Responses

Letter F3

-----Original Message-----

From: Gordon_Smith@r1.fws.gov [mailto:Gordon_Smith@r1.fws.gov]

Sent: Thursday, October 23, 2003 8:47 AM

To: Barger, Cindy S

Subject: RE: SBCT EIS - Site visit for Kahuku CACTF

Cindy, John, Steve:

I am sending an attachment with general BMP's that we routinely recommend. Please also incorporate them into the record for the proposed CACTF site.

Could one of you follow up and inform us on the question of the NPDES requirement? Because of the extent of the grading at the proposed CACTF site, I'm only comfortable saying we have no concerns *if* there is a NPDES permit for the work. This would be an enforceable mechanism for comprehensive BMP's to be applied during construction, as opposed to "committing" to the BMP's in the ROI for the EIS.

Thanks again for running this by our office early on, we like projects where our concerns are minimal!

F3-1

Gordon

ps The BAX letter should get to you very soon... it was signed yesterday or maybe the day before.

F3-1

Information given on the NPDES Permit is outlined in section 7.10, and discussed in Appendix N.

Comments

-----Original Message-----

From: Gordon_Smith@r1.fws.gov [mailto:Gordon_Smith@r1.fws.gov]

Sent: Tuesday, October 21, 2003 10:43 AM

To: Barger, Cindy S

Subject: Re: SBCT EIS - Site visit for Kahuku CACTF

Cindy:

F3-2

I looked over the maps and site schematic, thanks for sending them. We do not have concerns about the location of the grass training airstrip. I do not think that it warrants a FCWA planning aid letter, as have the Schofield-Dillingham and Schofield-Heleman Roads, which clearly had potential impacts because the roads actually crossed streams. (The Schofield BAX letter that we are working on similarly crossed streams, though are concerns are minimal.)

F3-3

My only comment is that the total amount of land clearing and grading for the proposed CACTF construction is substantial. The potential effects of construction-related impacts should be controlled and minimized through the use of BMP's that reduce runoff and sedimentation to aquatic environments.

Is there a formal mechanism for applying BMP's, such as a county grading permit or HDOH NPDES permit for this project?

Gordon

Responses**F3-2**

Thank you for your comment, it has been considered and will be added to our administrative record.

F3-3

This is discussed in chapter 7.10. Compliance with the NPDES and Clean Water Act are discussed in Appendix N.

Comments**ENCLOSURE****USFWS Recommended Standard Best Management Practices**

The Service recommends that the following measures be incorporated into projects to minimize the degradation of water quality and impacts to fish and wildlife resources:

- a. dredging, filling, or grading in or adjacent to streams and riparian areas should be scheduled to occur during low flow periods;
- b. no project-related materials (fill, revetment rock, pipe etc.) should be stockpiled in the water or riparian areas;
- c. all project-related materials and equipment placed in the water should be free of pollutants;
- d. no contamination (trash or debris disposal, alien species introductions, etc.) of aquatic environments should result from project-related activities;
- e. fueling of project-related vehicles and equipment should take place away from streams and riparian areas and a contingency plan to control petroleum products accidentally spilled during the project should be developed. Absorbent pads and containment booms should be stored on-site to facilitate the clean-up of petroleum spills; and,
- f. turbidity and siltation from project-related work should be minimized and contained to the site through the appropriate use of effective silt containment devices and the curtailment of work during adverse weather conditions.

F3-4**Responses****F3-4**

Section 4.8 has been updated to include these standard Army BMPs as mitigation for potential impacts to surface water quality.

Letter
F4

Comments



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
Pacific Islands Regional Office
1601 Kapiolani Boulevard, Suite 1110
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814-0047

January 3, 2004

Ms. Cindy Barger
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu District
Building 230, CEPOH-PP-E
Ft. Shafter, HI 96858-5440

RE: Comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry (L) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawaii (dated October 2003)

Dear Ms. Barger:

We have reviewed the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry (L) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawaii (Transformation), dated October 2003, and are pleased to offer comments on the DEIS in this letter.

Given the time frame for comments (i.e., approximately two months), we focused our review on the Biological Impacts sections of the DEIS, as those sections appeared most relevant to the Protected Resources Division. These comments do not represent a complete analysis of the entire DEIS.

Importantly, this review does not constitute a consultation under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act on the Transformation, since the Army already has initiated a consultation on this activity. Specifically, on June 20, 2003, the Army issued a letter to the National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) stating the Army's determination that the actions associated with the Transformation (as listed in that letter) would not be likely to adversely affect federally listed marine mammals or turtles. On July 29, 2003, we issued a letter concurring with the Army's determination in the June 20, 2003, letter. However, if the activities associated with the Transformation differ from those articulated in the letter, a re-initiation of consultation will be appropriate to address the actual impacts on federally-listed species and critical habitat.

Our comments on the DEIS are presented as follows:

F4-1

1) Discussion of Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary (HIHWNMS). The Regions of Influence (ROIs) for Dillingham Military Reservation (DMR) and Pohakuloa Training Area (PTA) overlap with the HIHWNMS. As a result, the HIHWNMS should be discussed as a "Sensitive Habitat" in each of the chapters for which it is relevant. For example, in section 3.10.2 (Resource Overview), which discusses Critical Habitat and Recovery Plans, no mention is made in this section of the HIHWNMS or the requirements associated with the



Responses

F4-1

This information has been added to sections 3.10, 6.10, and 8.10 as per comment.

Comments

NOAA Fisheries
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F4-1
cont'd

National Marine Sanctuaries Act. Similarly, in section 8.10.1 (addressing PTÀ), under the Sensitive Habitats subsection, no mention is made of the HIHWNMS or the Sanctuaries Act.

F4-2

2) Impacts on Sea Turtles. The discussions of sea turtles in the Affected Environment sections and their associated tables (e.g., sections 6.10.1 and 8.10.1) and in Appendix I-1 do not present a sufficiently comprehensive discussion of the distribution of turtle populations in the SBCT ROI. These sections need to be further fleshed out to discuss the distribution and likely presence/absence of turtle populations in the ROI. In particular:

- Green turtles are federally listed as threatened and are found in inshore waters. The conclusion that individual turtles may occur in the ROI does appear to be correct.
- Hawksbill turtles are known to nest in Hawaii and are found in the nearshore environment in the Hawaiian islands. However, the DEIS does not address the potential for interactions with hawksbills anywhere in the document. In particular, even though section 8.10.1 indicates that hawksbills may nest on the Island of Hawaii, there is no discussion of whether those nesting areas are near or in the marine portion of the ROI.
- Leatherback turtles are federally listed as endangered. Around the Hawaiian islands, these animals occur primarily in the pelagic environment.
- Olive Ridley turtles may be found in the pelagic environment around the Hawaiian islands (as leatherbacks are).
- Loggerhead turtles may be found in the pelagic environment around the Hawaiian islands (as leatherbacks are).

It would appear from the bibliography that the information on Pacific sea turtles was taken from the extremely limited descriptions of the species and their habitat on the NOAA Fisheries Office of Protected Resources website. The authors should contact, at a minimum, Mr. George Balazs at the Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center for further information to make a more informed determination of the impacts of the Transformation on these species. In addition, the Recovery Plans for all five turtle species should be reviewed for information on potential interactions with these species.

3) Dillingham Military Reservation (DMR)

F4-3

- a) The analysis concludes that, because runoff generated by Transformation activities is within the normal range, no adverse impacts are anticipated (i.e., Page 6-96, No Impacts, last sentence). One of the reasons given for this conclusion is that no in-water or beach activities are anticipated. However, runoff, by definition, originates upland from the beach. As a result, in-water or beach activities, while they may or may not be detrimental to marine wildlife, are not runoff-generating activities. It is not clear why the authors can conclude that the absence of in-water or beach activities will preclude impacts from runoff.

Responses

F4-2

Updated information citing articles with Balazs as a co-author have been included and incorporated into the body of the text in sections 6.10 and 8.10. These articles include those by primary authors Work, Polovina, Zug, and Brill. Recovery plans have been reviewed for sea turtles.

F4-3

Text has been changed to clarify runoff analysis.

Comments

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- F4-4** | b) In Figure 3-13, DMR's portion of the SBCT marine ROI is not reflected on this map. It appears to only address the Pohakuloa marine portion of the ROI.
- F4-5** | 4) Kahuku Training Area: The activities taking place in that the KTA include aviation training and troop movements (p. 7-3). To the extent that they are over water or produce runoff, these activities may have noise, visual, and runoff impacts to marine resources similar to those identified in the DMR analysis. KTA extends almost to the ocean, suggesting that such impacts could be feasible. In addition, the marine waters adjacent to KTA are part of the HIHWNMS and known to be frequented by humpback whales and other cetaceans. Despite this potential for impacts, the Region of Influence for KTA appears to be limited to terrestrial areas. The analysis needs an explanation of why the ROI does not include the marine environment given the potential impacts above and, if the ROI is extended to include the marine environment, the extent of such impacts.
- 5) Pohakuloa Training Area
- F4-6** | a) The discussion of activities to be undertaken in the Proposed Action (pp. 8-1 to 8-5) does not include any kind of marine-based activity, despite the fact that marine biological impacts are analyzed in later sections. Subsequent sections (e.g., pp. 8-148 and 8-149) discuss harbor construction and construction of a fixed tactical tower at the harbor. These and other activities with the potential to impact marine resources (e.g., vessel transport) should be discussed explicitly in the section on proposed activities.
- F4-7** | b) P. 8-130, Marine Wildlife, second paragraph: the first sentence should read, "Of these ESA-listed species, the most likely occurrences in the ROI...". Since that sentence discusses turtles as well as mammals, the reference to "marine mammals" should be replaced with "species".
- F4-8** | c) P. 8-148, first full paragraph, last sentence: the fact that animals are habituated to the type of noise produced by logistical support vessels (LSVs) and barges and therefore unaffected is not a valid rationale for presuming that impacts are negligible. The fact of habituation suggests a change to behavior, which is a "take" under the Endangered Species Act and Marine Mammal Protection Act and therefore prohibited without further consideration and consultation.
- F4-9** | d) The discussion of runoff impacts (p. 8-149) is inadequate. Given that harbor construction will take place, there should be a discussion of controlling erosion and reducing turbidity to minimize effects on marine wildlife.
- F4-10** | e) While it is true that monk seals typically have not hauled out in Kawaihae Harbor area, two seals are known to have lived in or visited the North Kohala area in the

Responses

F4-4

Figure has been changed per comment

F4-5

The ROI does not include any marine habitat. While the waters adjacent to KTA are part of the Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary (HIHWNMS), no project actions occur in this area nor in the vicinity of the coastline, in the nearshore, or in the offshore marine habitat, or upland from the nearshore marine habitat. This has now been noted in the document.

F4-6

Text has been added to clarify PTA actions and to address the tactical tower construction. Text has also been added to the EIS to state that any harbor construction would be addressed under separate NEPA documentation as it is not part of this project action.

F4-7

The text has been changed.

F4-8

Text has been changed to incorporate input from this comment.

F4-9

Text has been changed to address this comment.

F4-10

Text has been changed to incorporate input from this comment.

Comments

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F4-10 |
cont'd

past year. As such, the likelihood of impact of the proposed activities should take into account the likelihood, nature, and extent of impact to Hawaiian monk seals.

F4-11 |

- f) Please be aware that any vessel-cetacean interactions should, as a matter of policy, be reported to our office as soon as they occur.

Once again, NOAA Fisheries appreciates the opportunity to provide comments on the DEIS. Please do not hesitate to contact our office to discuss these comments further.

Sincerely,



Margaret Akamine, Protected Resources Division
National Marine Fisheries Service
Pacific Islands Regional Office

Responses

F4-11

Thank you for your comment. This has been considered and your comment will be added to our administrative record.

Comments

Responses

Letter
F5

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance
1111 Jackson Street, Suite 520, Oakland, CA 94607-4807
Phone: (510) 817-1477
Fax: (510) 419-0177

January 5, 2003

ER: 03/832

Ms. Cindy Barger
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu District
Building 230, CEPOH-PP-E
Ft. Shafter, Hawaii 96858-5440

Subject: Review of Draft Environmental Impact Statement on Transformation of the 2nd Brigade,
25th Infantry Division (Light) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawaii

Dear Ms. Barger:

Please disregard the U.S. Department of the Interior's (Department) no comment letter dated December 30, 2003 on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT) in Hawaii. The Department has comments, which are provided in an attachment to this letter.

The proposed action, as we understand, is to convert personnel and equipment of the existing 25th Infantry Division to a SBCT. This would require use of new types of equipment and new and expanded training facilities. A characteristic feature of the SBCT is the use of 20-ton, eight-wheeled "Stryker" vehicles to transport personnel and equipment.

Army training activities in the SBCT format are anticipated at various locations on the islands of Oahu and Hawaii. Twenty-eight individual projects identified and discussed in the DEIS would provide infrastructure such as dedicated roadways, communications support, and various types of training grounds.

The proposed action is a component of a larger plan to transform the U.S. Army (Army) as a whole. In concept, the nationwide transformation plan is to convert much of the Army to a "medium weight" format that allows troops to be quickly sent to areas of conflict anywhere on the globe and be highly mobile once they are in place.

We presume you are aware that the Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) is also investigating and reporting to the Army under the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act on potential impacts to fish

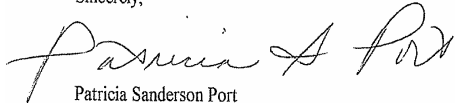
Comments

and wildlife resources for certain Army transformation actions that may impact aquatic resources. In addition, Army consultation with the Service pursuant to section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) has been completed for routine and SBCT training on Oahu and is nearly complete for routine and SBCT training on the island of Hawaii.

We recognize the critical importance of maintaining a trained, modern national defense force. The Army and the Department have cooperated in numerous mutually beneficial programs to meet military needs while also achieving natural resource protection goals, in Hawaii and across the Nation. We believe mutual success is possible in this effort, and we hope that our comments will help you address our concerns.

Thank you for our opportunity to comment on this document. Questions may be directed to Gina Shultz, Acting Field Supervisor in our Fish and Wildlife Service office in Honolulu, Hawaii, at (808)792-9400.

Sincerely,



Patricia Sanderson Port
Regional Environmental Officer

Enclosure

cc:

Director, OEPC, D.C.
FWS, Portland
USEPA - Region IX, Honolulu
NMFS - PIRO, Honolulu
CZMP, Honolulu
CWB, Honolulu
DAR, Honolulu
DOFAW, Honolulu

Responses

Comments

Responses

ATTACHMENT. Comments from Department of the Interior, pertaining to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawaii.

General Comments

Level of Detail and Level of Assurances: The proposed action, effects, and mitigation measures are often described in general terms, and without important detail. Although the DEIS anticipates a number of effects would be significant and identifies measures to reduce these effects to less than significant levels, assurances that these measures will be implemented are not always clear. In several cases, mitigation measures are described as being under consideration.

In the case of construction-related soil erosion and surface water quality effects, for example, it appears your control and mitigation measures would be successful in reducing effects to less than significant, and that assurances for implementation will be provided through the permitting and certification procedures of the Clean Water Act and other regulatory mechanisms.

Soil erosion and the resulting water quality effects from non-construction training activities, however, could be significant in geographic extent. Unlike construction impacts which are temporary, erosion from training would be ongoing. Preventing eroded soil from entering and degrading waterways would require a commitment of resources and effort, yet measures described in the DEIS are essentially voluntary. Including greater detail in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS), as well as formal mechanisms for implementing mitigation measures, would overcome these concerns.

ESA, Critical Habitat: It appears that outdated information was used in the analysis relating to the amount of critical habitat reported for the palila and Oahu elepaio, and we ask that this be rectified in the FEIS. This is also the case for plants, perhaps because critical habitat designations were only recently completed. Critical habitat was designated for 99 plant species on Oahu, on June 17, 2003, and for 41 plant species on the island of Hawaii, on July 7, 2003.

The Army did send out an errata sheet dated October 3, 2003, to indicate that all discussion of plant critical habitat in the DEIS was in error because it was based upon previously "proposed" critical habitat boundaries, rather than upon the final geographic designations.

We are concerned, however, because the errata sheet notes that the majority of Army lands were excluded from the final critical habitat designation. This could lead some to interpret that these lands are less important for recovery of the listed species.

In fact, Army lands were excluded from critical habitat based upon a rationale that recognizes, and even emphasizes, the essential contribution that Army-led natural resource conservation actions play in the recovery of threatened and endangered species. These contributions include ongoing and proposed management actions specified in Integrated Natural Resource Management Plans (INRMPs) and other natural resource conservation programs.

We ask that the FEIS describe how the actions identified in the relevant INRMPs will be used by the Army to make this essential contribution to the recovery of listed species. In addition, there is

F5-1

Mitigation measures likely to occur are outlined in the Executive Summary. These proposed mitigation measures were included for public comment. The Army reviewed the measures based on public comments and the benefits of each measure to reduce impacts. The Army has listed those mitigation measures that are high priority and those that are unlikely to occur because of limited resource, unfeasible or there are similar measures already in place. The ROD will indicate which mitigation measures will be implemented.

F5-2

We have updated our critical habitat information in the document and on the figures. Additionally, the text was changed to incorporate this response.

Comments

- F5-2 cont'd** plant critical habitat within the Region of Influence (ROI) of the proposed action outside of Army installation boundaries. We ask that the potential effects of the action to plant critical habitat throughout these areas also be described and assessed in the FEIS.
- F5-3** ESA, Section 7 Consultation: As mentioned in our cover letter, the Service completed a Biological Opinion pursuant to section 7 of the ESA, dated October 23, 2003, for routine and transformation training actions at six Oahu Army installations. A second BO assessing routine and transformation training activities at the Pohakuloa Training Area on Hawaii will be completed in December 2003. We ask that information from the BOs be incorporated into the FEIS.
- F5-4** ESA, Recovery Plans: Recovery plans for ESA listed species are available for the relevant species indicated below, and can be obtained by contacting the Service Office in Honolulu, at (808)792-9400. Recovery plans summarize threats to the species, discuss their needs and recovery strategies, and prescribe management actions that should be used when assessing effects to the species in the DEIS.
- Hawaiian Duck, Hawaiian Stilt, Hawaiian Coot, and Hawaiian Common Moorhen - Draft Revised Recovery Plan for Hawaiian Waterbirds, Second Revision. (1999)*
- Oahu Elepaio, Oahu Creeper, Palila, and Akiapolaau - Draft Revised Recovery Plan for Hawaiian Forest Birds. (1983)*
- Dark-rumped Petrel - Hawaiian Dark-rumped Petrel and Newell's Manx Shearwater - Recovery Plan. (2003)*
- F5-5** Discussion of Installations: There may be some advantage to combining the analyses and discussions of potential impacts to Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawaihoa Training Area (KLOA,) and Drum Road. However, the presentation of the information pertaining to these facilities is confusing. In some instances, the discussion refers to KTA alone, and elsewhere, it appears KTA, KLOA, and possibly Drum Road are being referenced together.
- Kahuku Training Area and KLOA are geographically, physiographically, and administratively distinct, and analyses of environmental impacts to these areas should reflect their unique characteristics. For clarity, we recommend that discussion of these two installations be completely separated throughout the FEIS.
- With regard to KTA and KLOA, the tables that illustrate transformation alternatives (e.g., Table 2-5), and impacts (e.g., Tables 4-8 and 4-10), are inconsistent and unclear. In some tables, information for KLOA is presented separately, in some tables it is combined with KTA, and in other tables KLOA is omitted entirely. This makes interpretation of the information on KLOA difficult and confusing, and we recommend that tables present information for each installation in separate columns.
- F5-6** Antennas and Migratory Birds: The DEIS states in several sections that "the construction and subsequent presence of fixed tactical Internet (FTI) antennas would not significantly affect migratory birds..." though sufficient information to support this conclusion is not provided.

Responses

F5-3

Biological Opinion information has been incorporated into the EIS as requested.

F5-4

Thank you for your comment. It has been considered and will be added to our administrative record.

F5-5

Because of the scope of the project the document was organized in such a way that community members can focus on issues that would most directly affect them. The tables have been edited to make it clear that this is a summary of KTA and KLOA.

F5-6

Full descriptions of the antennas are given in Appendix D. Impacts to migratory birds are discussed fully in chapter 5.10, 6.10, 7.10, 8.10.

Comments

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**F5-6
cont'd**

In continental North America, the species affected by antennas, towers, and other tall structures, are primarily land birds that migrate at night. In Hawaii, however, the primary species impacted by these structures are seabirds, during their diurnal movements between the sea and nesting areas. These species include wedge-tailed shearwater, dark-rumped petrel, Newell's shearwater, and Laysan albatross. Artificial lighting can attract and disorient seabirds, and they are known to become injured during collisions with antennas, towers, utility lines, and other structures.

The DEIS indicates that 25 new antennas are included as part of the proposed action. Five of these would be located in the State Conservation District, though no information is provided about their proposed locations, height, position relative to surrounding vegetation, or whether they will be guyed or lighted. This information is needed for a full assessment of the potential effects to federally protected migratory birds.

F5-7

Road Descriptions: Three major road-building projects are included as part of this action: the Dillingham Trail, the Schofield-Helemano Trail, and the Pohakuloa Training Area Trail. Taken together, these roads constitute one of the largest transportation infrastructure projects to be proposed in the State of Hawaii in many years. The DEIS describes the roads in terms of total acreage. We ask that the actual footprint (length and width) of the proposed road alignments also be included in descriptive presentations for these road projects. This will assist in understanding the associated effects of the road construction and operation.

F5-8

Definitions of Terms: We ask that technical military terms be defined or replaced with "plain" language. Examples of such terms include: strategic, tactical, strategic mobility, tactical mobility, training throughput, battlespace, increased lethality, etc.

Specific Comments

F5-9

Pg. 2-1, U.S. Army Hawaii Training Complex: The six major training areas are described adequately for this introductory section. Drum Road, however, which extends from Helemano Military Reservation (HMR) to KTA and traverses KLOA, is not thoroughly described. Drum Road is a critical component of the training infrastructure that is undergoing a major upgrade, under a parallel National Environmental Protection Act process.

We recommend that Drum Road be described in this section, and that the relationship between the Drum Road upgrade project and the Army transformation be described, because of the degree to which the outcome of the proposed transformation is contingent upon completion of the Drum Road upgrade.

This information is necessary in order to understand the anticipated direct and cumulative project-related impacts to fish and wildlife resources in the analysis of environmental consequences later in the document.

F5-10

Pg. 2-12, Figure 2-6: We recommend this illustration be revised in the FEIS to reflect changes in the "Stryker" maneuver area as established through the section 7 consultation process for these sites. Also, Puu Nohonaoahae and Puu Papapa are not maneuver areas, as indicated, and we suggest the figure be revised accordingly.

F5-7

Table 2-5 gives the length, width and composition of all roads. In addition Appendix D gives a more detailed description of each road project.

F5-8

Every effort was made to make the EIS reader friendly. Most military terms were replaced with "plain" language. Some are self explanatory. The FEIS has been reviewed to see if further changes in language could be made.

F5-9

Presently Drum Road is used for access to the Kahuku Training Area (KTA) and the Kawaihoa Training Area (KLOA) during current force training activities. The existing road lacks proper drainage and safety measures such as guard-rails, barriers, and warning signs. In order to safely continue using Drum Road for current force training activities, the Army is proposing upgrades to the road, regardless of the final decisions on SBCT in Hawai'i. If the Army decides to transform to SBCT in Hawai'i, the Army would use Drum Road for access to the KTA and KLOA regions, as such the use of Drum Road is discussed in this EIS in Chapter 7. Since the proposed upgrade of Drum Road is a single and complete project separate for the proposed SBCT, the upgrade itself is discussed in Chapter 9 of this document in relation to cumulative impacts.

F5-10

This figure and similar figures for the other project areas were used in the Section 7 consultation process. Pu'u Nahonaoahae and Pu'u Pāpala are not maneuver areas and are shown in Yellow on the map as areas where no off road maneuvers are to occur.

Comments

- F5-11** | Pg. 2-17: The DEIS states that units are currently deployed from Pearl Harbor, Oahu, to Pohakaloa Training Area (PTA) via vessels that dock at Kawaihae Harbor, on the island of Hawaii. The vessels used are barges (4 round-trips per year) and logistic support vessels (LSVs, 60 round-trips per year). The number of LSV round-trips per year is expected to increase to 66. Any possible increases in barge round-trip traffic also needs to be specified.
- The use of barges towed from Pearl Harbor to Kawaihae Harbor has the potential to result in the unintentional spread of alien marine species, which are abundant in Pearl Harbor.
- We recommend that all barge hulls be periodically inspected and cleaned to assure that marine alien species that occur in Pearl Harbor are not transported to Kawaihae Harbor, especially if barge traffic is increased.
- F5-12** | Pg. 2-35, Mounted Maneuver Training: The DEIS includes the following statement: "Doctrine provides that the area of operations for which the SBCT could be responsible in combat is normally 31 miles by 31 miles." We recommend the policy document or other official statements that establish this geographic requirement be referenced.
- This is important because all subsequent justification for land acquisition dedicated to SBCT training appears to be justified by this doctrine.
- F5-13** | Pg. 2-42, Implement an Environmental Management System (EMS): The description of an EMS to change environmental management practices under Army transformation is described in general terms. Without more detail, it is not clear what is meant by "systematic integration of environmental management into all missions, activities, and functions," in terms of the Army's four categories of environmental management (i.e., prevention, compliance, restoration, and conservation). We recommend that a more complete description of the proposed EMS integration be provided.
- F5-14** | Pg. 3-7, Drum Road: Drum Road is described as a dirt and gravel road. The current 'Improvements to Drum Road Upgrade Project' which proposes to substantially widen and pave the entire Drum Road alignment in a two-lane configuration, is not included in this description. The improvements achieved through this road upgrade affect and are directly related to the Army's ability to train the proposed SBCT.
- As mentioned above, the relationship between the Drum Road Upgrade Project and the Army transformation should be described, particularly the degree to which they are interrelated and interdependent. This will facilitate a discussion in the Environmental Consequences Chapter on the direct and cumulative impacts of SBCT use of Drum Road.
- F5-15** | Pg. 3-60, Biological Resources, bullet 2: For consistency, we recommend listing the numbers of non-flowering plants and the evolutionary founders from which they are derived, as a separate bullet.
- F5-16** | Pg. 3-62, Figure 3-13: This figure illustrates ocean regions, but not inland aquatic habitats such as streams and wetlands. We recommend that an overview illustration that depicts all inland waters

Responses

F5-11

There will be no change in the number of barge trips under SBCT. There will be no change in the number of barge trips so no increase in the transport of alien species is anticipated. All vessels are periodically inspected and cleaned at the present time and no change is anticipated.

The total number of barge trips will increase by only six. All vessels are periodically inspected and cleaned at the present time and no change is anticipated. The spread of alien marine species is not expected to be significant. Section 8-10 Biological Resources describes impacts from spread of alien species. Significant but mitigable impacts are the result of vegetative species.

F5-12

The following reference has been added, (Nakata 2002b), Final Submittal Range and Training Land Program Development Plan.

F5-13

The EMS is being developed. While this will likely improve the conditions on Army lands, whether Transformation takes place or not, it was not considered as a mitigation measure for SBCT for that very reason. It is noted here as a program that will be implemented in the future.

F5-14

Page 3-7 is simply a discussion of existing facilities not proposed construction activities. The Drum Road improvements are not part of the Transformation project. The improvements are required for the current forces and as such a separate NEPA document has been prepared. However, the use of Drum Road by SBCT forces and the impacts of that use are described in the Transformation EIS. A discussion of the Drum Road Upgrade project can be found in Chapter 9 – Cumulative Impacts as Project 19 and is described as required for current mission requirements of the 2nd Brigade, 25th ID(L) and would be needed regardless of SBCT implementation.

F5-15

This text has been included.

F5-16

Noted and changed.

Comments

- F5-16 cont'd** of the ROI be developed, either as an addition to the marine waters shown on this figure, or with an additional map.
- F5-17** Pg. 3-63, paragraph 2: The DEIS characterizes the ROI as being “largely made up of disturbed areas, with minimal natural communities,” and states “the vast majority of species inhabiting these areas are non-native.” It is true that portions of the ROI are very disturbed and support mostly non-native species. Other portions of the ROI, however, contain some of the least disturbed natural communities left in Hawaii and are home to a large number of unique and imperiled native species and the ecosystems that support them.
- We recommend biological resources present in all portions of the ROI be described to allow assessment of potential effects to these resources.
- F5-18** Pg. 3-65, paragraph 2: The stated extent of Oahu elepaio critical habitat in the ROI (1,147 acres) is not accurate. There are 1,913 acres of critical habitat at Schofield Barracks Military Reservation (SBMR); 2,266 acres at Schofield Barracks East Range (SBER); and 4,349 acres at KLOA. In Figure 3-13, which shows critical habitat in the ROI on Oahu, the area indicated as critical habitat for the Oahu elepaio is the current range of the Oahu elepaio, not actual designated critical habitat for the species.
- We ask that this be corrected and that potential effects on elepaio designated critical habitats be assessed, taking this information into account.
- F5-19** Pg. 3-65, paragraph 2: Critical Habitat, Fig. 3-15: Designated critical habitat for palila on the island of Hawaii is actually greater than what is shown in this figure. This causes us to question whether the area of palila critical habitat within the ROI is also inaccurate, and if not accurate, whether the full effects are accurately assessed. We ask that you ensure that the correct palila designated critical habitat information be used and also in the full environmental effects analysis.
- F5-20** Pg. 4-7, Conversion of Agricultural Land to Training Land: The DEIS states that “the estimated 535 acres of pineapple land [which will be lost] is approximately 0.005 percent of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) designated agricultural land on Oahu...”
- This statement cannot be correct because it would mean that there are 10,700,000 acres of USDA designated agricultural land on Oahu, an island that is only 388,000 acres in size. This statement should be corrected.
- F5-21** Pg. 4-40, paragraph 1: The descriptions of roads crossed by the proposed Helemano Trail is not accurate. The text appears to be an inadvertent duplicate of pg. 4-40, paragraph 2.
- We recommend inclusion of revised text indicating that the proposed Helemano Trail would cross Kaukonahua Road, Kamehameha Highway, and possibly Wilikina Drive (see pg. 4-40, paragraph 2).
- F5-22** Pg. 4-46, Surface Water Quality; and pg. 4-52, Geology, Soils and Seismicity: Based upon the information provided in these two sections, it is difficult to understand the conclusion that impacts to surface water quality will be mitigated to less than significant levels. Section 4.9 (Geology,

Responses

- F5-17**
The text was changed to incorporate this request.
- F5-18**
The text was changed to incorporate this response.
- F5-19**
The corrections were made to this figure and these changes were evaluated in the impact analysis.
- F5-20**
Text revised to read, “The estimated 535 acres (219 hectares) of cultivated pineapple land is approximately 0.67 percent of the total USDA designated agricultural land on O‘ahu and 2.8 percent of the total area in pineapple production in the state (Statistics of Hawai‘i Agriculture 2004). Similar text on page 5-31 (last paragraph) will also be revised. Similar text on page 5-33, under the Reduced Land Acquisition Alternative revised to read, “ The estimated 98 acres of cultivated pineapple land is 0.1 percent of the total USDA designated agricultural land on O‘ahu and is 0.5 percent of the total area in pineapple production in the State (Statistics of Hawai‘i Agriculture 2004).”
- F5-21**
In the Final EIS, these sections has been revised with the correct crossings as noted.
- F5-22**
Erosion would not necessarily result in significant surface water impacts for several reasons. First, although we have concluded that the ITAM program may not be entirely successful in preventing significant erosion in the maneuver areas, it will nevertheless direct resources to reducing soil erosion, and it is expected to be successful in reducing the amount of erosion. The problem, as explained in the EIS, is lack of available land area to enable maneuver training to be moved to another range while the damaged land is allowed time to recover. Thus, erosion will continue and over time, the erosion damage will accumulate. However, this does not mean that the rate of erosion will be so high that it will result in significant impacts to water quality. Second, the erosion would occur in upland areas some distance from major stream channels, which provides space for implementing measures to slow runoff and precipitate sediment. Thus, although maneuvers are likely to

Comments

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F5-22

Soils and Seismicity) describes expected soil erosion due to training activities and concludes that erosion will be significant under the proposed action and may not be mitigable. This is due to increased intensity of use within limited maneuver areas, and due to an increase in the total amount of land subject to increased erosion-causing activities, particularly at SBMR, Dillingham Military Reservation (DMR), KTA, and KLOA.

Appendix M-2 depicts the Army Training and Testing Area Carrying Capacity (ATTACC) model output, which provides quantitative estimates of Maneuver Impact Miles (MIMs) resulting from training on Army lands. A basic goal of the transformation is to increase mobility of military personnel and equipment and it follows that training activities, as measured in these "impact mile" units would increase substantially.

Impact miles are anticipated to approximately double at DMR and KTA and undergo a sevenfold increase at PTA. Overall, model results indicate that MIMs will increase by a factor of three as a result of the training regimes anticipated under the proposed action.

Despite the recognition that soil erosion will not be mitigable at any of the installations under the proposed action, the resulting impacts to water quality are described as mitigable through ongoing activities of the Integrated Training Areas Management (ITAM) program. The administrative and regulatory mitigation under ITAM appears to consist primarily of monitoring surface waters and possibly implementing unspecified mitigation measures in the event that sedimentation is found to be significantly elevated above background levels.

The DEIS describes this approach only for the case of a low precipitation, low run-off time period. The greater concern, and the more probable scenario with the anticipated increased soil disturbance under the proposed action, is that unpredictable but regular storm-associated run-off will be increasingly laden with sediment due to SBCT training activities. It is generally recognized that these occasional, large runoff events have a significant effect on environmental conditions in freshwater and marine environments and are a major influence of ambient surface water quality conditions.

Storm flows that carry large amounts of sediments would be expected to occur at all of the Oahu installations, even at DMR where there are no perennial streams but where intermittent drainages flow a very short distance to the sea. The marine waters adjacent to DMR are particularly vulnerable to impacts from erosion-derived sediments because of the presence of extensive areas of coral reef habitat.

Additionally, numerous perennial and intermittent streams originate in KTA and KLOA and flow across narrow coastal plains toward sensitive coastal receiving waters. Based upon the information provided in section 4.8 (and subsequent sections for each Oahu installation), it does not appear likely that impacts to surface water quality can be mitigated to less than significant levels so long as soil erosion is anticipated to be significant as described in section 4.9 (and subsequent sections for each Oahu installation).

Therefore, we recommend that the effect of anticipated levels of training-related erosion on surface water quality and impacts to aquatic and marine resources be re-assessed in the FEIS and that these impacts be considered significant unless specific, effective and enforceable mechanisms

disturb soils and remove vegetation, which will result in erosion, engineering controls can be placed outside of the maneuver areas to slow runoff and trap sediment within the installation boundary before it reaches the major stream channels. Third, an increase in erosion during periods of high rainfall would not necessarily translate to a significant impact on water quality because background concentrations of suspended sediment are high at these times. While we consider the erosion impacts to be mitigable to less than significant levels, the discussion of these impacts has been revised to provide the reader with a better understanding of the uncertainties involved and the rationales for considering the impacts to be mitigable. In addition, we have added further discussion of specific, effective and enforceable sediment control mechanisms to support these conclusions, as suggested in the comment.

Comments

- F5-22 cont'd** | to control these impacts can be described and proposed for implementation with a high degree of certainty.
- F5-23** | Pg. 4-60, paragraph 2: Please provide a citation and reference, and/or rationale for the use of an indirect impact analysis approach that uses a 60-meter radius to determine the extent of indirect effects to species and habitats.
- F5-24** | Pg. 4-62, Regulatory and Administrative Mitigation 1: For clarity, we suggest changing the first sentence to read: "The effects of SBCT actions on listed species in the ROIs have been evaluated in the section 7 consultation with USFWS. The Army will implement their project description, conservation measures, and terms and conditions as described in this consultation." This section also states that "Wildland Fire Management Plans (WFMPs) are being developed to minimize the probability of fire," and that "WFMPs and their mitigation value are described in section 4.12.3," but the treatment of WFMPs in section 4.12.3 provides only a brief description of fire management actions, and is not clear.
- It is, therefore, difficult to assess whether the WFMPs will effectively minimize the impact of fires without more information about them and the actions they prescribe. It is our understanding that the WFMPs have been completed. If so, we recommend that their relevant aspects be presented and discussed in the DEIS so the anticipated potential impact of fire on fish and wildlife resources can be accurately assessed.
- F5-25** | Pg. 4-63, Regulatory and Administrative Mitigation 2: The DEIS states that "The Army is in Section 7 Consultations with the USFWS to ensure that the proposed action would not jeopardize the continued existence of federally listed species or adversely modify critical habitat." However, on pg. 4-63 (paragraph 1) the DEIS states that "it is not within the Army's ability to prevent and contain all fires."
- The BO written by the Service as part of formal ESA section 7 consultation with the Army, indicates the risk of fire will be reduced outside of the intended impact area in order to minimize loss of elepaio and its habitat at SBMR. In addition, the efficacy of the WFMPs are to be formally reassessed after a period of five years.
- We recommend the FEIS state that if it proves impossible to completely contain fires within the intended impact area, the Army will address this anticipated impact on critical habitat through the restoration of native forest suitable for elepaio.
- F5-26** | Pg. 4-64, Additional Mitigation 3: We suggest changing the first bullet to read "weed-free clothes and to maintain weed-free vehicles." Also, the section on spread of non-native species does not mention the brown tree snake, which is a serious threat to birds and the environment throughout Hawaii and the Pacific. We recommend that specific measures for preventing the introduction of the brown tree snake into Hawaii via military aircraft and ships from the Mariana Islands be identified in this section.
- F5-27** | Pg. 4-65, Threat to Migratory Birds: The DEIS states that "the construction and subsequent presence of FTI antennas would not significantly affect migratory birds species known to occur in the SBMR ROI," but no information is provided about the location, height, structural features and

Responses

F5-23

In the Final EIS the text was changed to incorporate this response. The 60-meter buffer applies only to the activities that take place on the vehicle trails.

F5-24

The discussions and mitigation measures in Section 4.10 have been revised to better address the impacts to biological resources from wildland fire. In addition, since publication of the Draft EIS, the Army has updated the IWFMP and has received biological opinions from USFWS of "no jeopardy" for the proposed action on the islands of O'ahu and Hawai'i. The Army has determined that the impacts to biological resources from wildland fires is significant. The mitigation measures including the implementation of the Biological Opinions and the updated IWFMP will substantially reduce the severity the impact but not to less than significant levels.

F5-25

All mitigation will be considered.

F5-26

The text was changed to incorporate this response.

F5-27

Full descriptions of the antennas are given in Appendix D. Impacts to migratory birds are discussed fully in chapter 5.10, 6.10, 7.10, 8.10. A brief discussion was incorporated into the text as requested.

Comments

Responses

- F5-27 cont'd** | position of such antennas. We recommend the inclusion of this information because without it, the potential impact of the proposed antennae on migratory birds cannot be assessed.
- F5-28** | Pg. 5-138, Main Post: In addition to the sources for biological information cited in the text, we recommend the following sentence be included: "In addition, the Army's environmental division conducts routine monitoring and surveys for rare and listed plant species."
- F5-29** | Pg. 5-140, East Range: The description of the training area did not include the James Campbell National Wildlife Refuge as a bordering neighbor. We recommend the first sentence be changed to read "...Kahana Valley to the east, KLOA to the north, the Service's James Campbell National Wildlife Refuge and private agricultural..."
- F5-30** | Pg. 8-142, Pohakuloa Training Area (PTA): The DEIS notes that there will be construction needed to upgrade facilities to accommodate the SBCT. This construction is expected to bring equipment into Hawaii from foreign ports as well as other islands or subinstallations within Hawaii. There is no explanation of whether this equipment will arrive by aircraft or if ocean-going vessels would transport the equipment via Kawaihae Harbor.
- Any increase in marine vessel traffic, especially barge traffic, will result in an increased likelihood that marine alien species would be introduced into Kawaihae Harbor. We recommend a description of transport procedures be added to the FEIS. Using this information, we also ask that you describe the effects of alien species introductions that could occur, as well as any offsetting measures or mitigation that will be employed.
- F5-31** | Pg. 5-145, Invertebrates: The DEIS describes native invertebrate species located on the main post area of the SBMR installation. Two additional species currently proposed for Federal listing as endangered (*Drosophila aglaia* and *Drosophila obatai*) are not included. We recommend the FEIS include the following information on these two picture-wing fly species:
- *Drosophila aglaia* was first collected in 1946 on Mount Kaala on the island of Oahu, and described by Elmo Hardy in 1965. *Drosophila aglaia* is known only from six localities in the Waianae Mountains of Oahu. It has been recorded on land owned by the State of Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources at Makaleha Valley, Peacock Flats Trail, and Puu Kaua. Additionally, this species is known from private land holdings at Palikea Ridge, Puu Kaua, and Kaluaa gulch, and is also found on Federal land owned by the Army at Puu Pane. The occurrence of *Drosophila aglaia* is restricted to the patchy distribution of its host plant, *Urera glabra*, a small endemic tree. The larvae of *Drosophila aglaia* develop in the bark and stem of *Urera glabra*. This tree does not form large stands, but is scattered throughout slopes and valley bottoms in mesic and wet forest habitat on all the main islands. In the Waianae Mountains on Oahu, this tree occurs infrequently in mesic forest. Because *Drosophila aglaia* is reliant on an infrequently occurring host plant, it is difficult to estimate the size of the land area on which this species occurs. Each site is probably less than several acres. The major threats to *Drosophila aglaia* are predation by ants and habitat degradation from feral ungulates, alien plants, and fire.
 - *Drosophila obatai* was described by Elmo Hardy and Kenneth Kaneshiro in 1972, from specimens collected in the Waianae Mountains of Oahu. *Drosophila obatai* is restricted to

F5-28

The text was changed to incorporate this request

F5-29

The text was changed to incorporate this request.

F5-30

There is no significant increase in vessel traffic. Only 6 additional trips are scheduled per year, conducted in the same manner as existing vessel traffic. Therefore, this increase is not considered significant and additional risk of invasive species is negligible. There is no information available at this time regarding modes of transport therefore any discussion about alien species would be speculative.

F5-31

These species were added to Chapter 5 and to the Species descriptions in Appendix I.

Comments

Responses

F5-31
cont'd

the island of Oahu where it is known from State of Hawaii DLNR-owned land at Makaleha Valley in the Mokuleia Forest Reserve in the Waianae Mountains, and Wailupe Gulch located in the Honolulu Watershed Forest Reserve in the southern Koolau Mountains. This species is also known from Federal land owned by the Army at Puu Pane, and from city and county of Honolulu and private holdings at Waialae Nui. *Drosophila obatai* use *Pleomele forbesii* as a host plant (Montgomery 1975). This host plant, growing on slopes in dry forest and diverse mesic forest, occurs singly or in small clusters and does not form large stands of many individuals (Wagner *et al.* 1990). Threats to this Hawaiian picture-wing include habitat degradation from feral ungulates, alien weeds, and fire, and predation by ants and alien wasps.

These species are at risk of extinction due to natural and human-caused factors. These species are declining and are currently limited in their distribution to very small and isolated patches of habitat. The reasons for the picture-wing flies' decline, like many Hawaiian insects, are habitat degradation through the action of introduced ungulates, particularly feral pigs and goats; predation and parasitism by introduced wasps and ants; reduction of adequate food resources through the action of both feral ungulates and introduced weed species; and competition with introduced flies.

Due to this decline, the species are now more at-risk of extinction due to catastrophic events such as fire and hurricanes. All of the picture-wing flies have specialized breeding sites and require specific endemic host plants. A third of the flies' host plants are already listed as endangered and many others are already proposed or considered candidates for listing. Preservation of host plants in natural ecosystems is necessary for recovery of these flies.

We recommend that the FEIS describe that negative impacts to the flies' host plants and their habitat are a possible result of the proposed action and describe the means by which these impacts will be avoided or minimized.

F5-32

Pg. 5-145, Invertebrates: We request the FEIS include an increased commitment to conservation measures to minimize anticipated effects to rare Hawaiian tree snails at SBMR (and similarly at KLOA/KTA). Because the geographical extent of habitat occupied by these tree snails has declined substantially in the last several decades, we recommend that future surveys for the Oahu tree snails be exclusively focused on locating new occurrences of snails rather than be conducted as an add-on activity during other surveys.

Combining tree snail surveys with other objectives does not allow the time and intensity needed to adequately search and locate tree snails. In addition, field biologists familiar with tree snails and appropriate quantitative survey methodologies should be included with Army natural resource staff during field surveys. As mitigation for the potential effects of the proposed action, and loss of genetic diversity, we ask that the Army establish and support two or more captive populations for each known tree snail species found within the ROI, with oversight from tree snail experts that have successfully carried out captive propagation.

F5-32

All mitigation measures will be considered. Finalized mitigation will be set forth in the ROD.

Comments

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F5-33

Pg. 5-149, Table 5-23: Two species within the ROI were not included in the Oahu section 7 consultation. We recommend that the Army determine the status and actual locations of *Lobelia niitahuensis* and *Nototrichium humile* and determine whether or not they need to reinitiate section 7 consultation.

Pg. 5-158, paragraph 4: The BO for Routine and Transformation-related Training on Oahu outlines minimization measures to offset military training impacts to 37 listed plant species. For plant species that have less than three known populations in existence, or more than 50 percent of known individuals within one or more of the Oahu action area, the Army will "stabilize" that species. Stabilization measures include the following elements: 1) out-planting, 2) enhancing existing populations, and 3) reduction of threats to the species (e.g., feral ungulate removal, rodent control, and eradication of invasive plant species).

Out of the 37 listed plant species on Oahu installations, it was determined that 31 would be stabilized.

Although the BO concluded these effects would not jeopardize the continued existence of these plants, the effects are potentially significant. We recommend, therefore, that the FEIS incorporate an increased level of commitment and incorporate a similar suite of conservation actions for the remaining six plant species.

These efforts would need to be incorporated into ongoing management efforts in order to reduce anticipated impacts to these species resulting from training activities. Additional conservation measures could include increased rodent and invasive plant control, protection of endangered species from foot traffic and habitat restoration post wildfire event.

F5-34

In addition, we recommend the basic biological needs of these endangered plant species be studied in order to more effectively conserve and manage the species (i.e., sexual reproduction requirements, pollination and seed dispersal mechanisms; soil, light, and nutrient requirements; and seed storage and germination requirements) because many of these basic biological requirements are unknown.

We recommend that the Army use a phased approach to implementing training throughout the ROI. The Department encourages the Army to perform additional conservation measures to reduce impacts to plants to less than significant levels. For example, we recommend training begin only after some of the species-specific conservation actions are in place for the species most vulnerable to fire.

We suggest the Army not use highly incendiary munitions that have a medium to high likelihood of starting fires until species most vulnerable to fire have some conservation actions in place, particularly for those species that occur both in Makua and Oahu installations; or until the WFMP is fully implemented and Range Control has fully implemented the new Standard Operating Procedures established by this plan.

In addition, we encourage the Army to incorporate species of concern and other rare species and important habitat types within the ROI into these conservation efforts.

F5-33

The text was changed to incorporate this request. Impacts to individuals and populations of sensitive species and habitats are outlined in chapters 5.10, 6.10, 7.10 and 8.10

F5-34

All mitigation measures will be considered. Finalized mitigation will be set forth in the ROD.

Comments

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April 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Final EIS, Hawai'i

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**F5-34
cont'd**

Although critical habitat for plants was not designated on Army lands, critical habitat has been designated for species that occur within the ROI. We recommend that this critical habitat be monitored for impacts as a result of training activities, and, if detected, actions be taken to mitigate for them. For example, trails that are located in or adjacent to a critical habitat should be monitored for weed ingress and erosion.

We recommend that actions be implemented to manage lands in or adjacent to critical habitat, including invasive weed control, feral ungulate control, and planting associated native species. Critical habitat that occurs in lowland areas is at greater risk of impact from fires due to more xeric conditions (very dry), and higher non-native fuel load.

To minimize the threat of habitat loss due to fire in these areas, we recommend enhancing or establishing native habitats in the vicinity of listed species or critical habitat. This action will create natural buffers that will slow wildfires and help protect these sensitive areas.

F5-35

Pg. 5-161, paragraph 1: The DEIS states that "firing and mortar points are located to ensure the maximum range of the weapon would not overshoot the impact area." However, the maximum range of many weapons used at SBMR is greater than the maximum distance within the intended impact area, and numerous rounds could land outside the intended impact area. These rounds regularly ignite fires outside the intended impact area, and the percussions from high-explosive rounds may kill listed species and negatively affect other biological resources.

Natural resource management activities outside the intended impact area require an unexploded ordnance expert escort because of the presence of unexploded ordnance. We understand the firing points and maximum range of weapons used at SBMR do not preclude rounds landing outside the intended impact area, and that this occurs regularly. This is a significant impact, and no mitigation measures are proposed to minimize this impact.

We recommend that the risk of rounds landing outside the intended impact area be reduced by moving targets as far away as possible from the borders of potential listed species habitats, or by reducing propellant charge in weapons used for training at this location.

F5-36

Pg. 5-161, paragraph 3: The DEIS states that "there is no assurance that fires or other threats associated with the proposed action would not reach or otherwise threaten populations of listed species within the SBMR ROI." The DEIS states later, however, on page 5-162, bullet 5, that "section 7 consultation and regulatory and administrative mitigations...would help reduce the impact to a less than significant level."

As described in our comments above, it is not possible to assess whether the WFMP or other mitigation actions will be effective or sufficient without more information about the nature of those actions. If fires continue to affect Oahu elepaio at SBMR, the long-term persistence of the elepaio population is threatened.

We recommend the FEIS more fully describe the measures derived from the consultation process and other means that will be implemented to reduce impacts to less than significant levels.

F5-37

Pg. 5-162, Regulatory and Administrative Mitigation 1: We recommend these standards and

F5-35

While it is true that the maximum range of many weapons may exceed the impact area on some ranges, the charges for the munitions used on those ranges are reduced to avoid rounds landing outside the impact areas. Therefore the chances of a round landing outside the impact area are very small. All ranges have a designated safety zone as well. The safety zone are set so that the odds of a round landing outside this zone are, statistically, one in a million. This has been determined to be a less than significant impact so no mitigation is necessary.

F5-36

Text was changed to incorporate this request.

F5-37

The text was changed to incorporate this request.

Comments

- F5-37** | measures need to be checked to reflect the most current language in the final BO.
cont'd |
- F5-38** | Pg. 5-162, Additional Mitigation 1, second bullet: We recommend changing the text to read "Replanting any area that is damaged by fires with appropriate native plants (if native plants are not available, plants known to be invasive or noxious will not be used)."
- F5-39** | Pg. 5-163, paragraph 1: The DEIS states that "twenty elepaos have been identified within the SBMR ROI." The actual number of elepaio estimated to occur within the SBMR ROI is 340 (VanderWerf et al. 2001), indicating that the potential Transformation-related impact to elepaio is much greater than what is described in the DEIS. We recommend that the impact analysis be based on the estimate of 340 elepaos.
- F5-40** | Pg. 5-163 paragraph 4: In the third line from the end of the paragraph, it is indicated that cars are the only vector for non-native invasive species. Because this is not the case, we recommend that the word "cars" be changed to "equipment" in order to be more accurate.
- F5-41** | Pg. 5-164, last paragraph: We recommend that "as a result of Transformation activities" be added to the end of the second sentence to read as follows: "However, note that no new impact areas would be created in conjunction with the proposed action, and the population of feral ungulates and other alien mammals is not expected to increase as a result of transformation activities."
- F5-42** | Pg. 5-166, Additional Mitigation 3: We recommend this section be changed to reflect the most current language in the BO.
- F5-43** | Pg. 5-167, paragraph 3: For consistency, we recommend this paragraph be edited to read: "All sensitive plant species are at risk from trampling, particularly *Delissia subcordata*, aupaka (*Isodendron longifolium*), and ulihi (*Phyllostegia hirsuta*) (Gomez 2003), though this risk is low."
- F5-44** | Pg. 5-168, paragraph 3: We recommend the following species be added to the list of special status species: *Cyanea calcynia*, *Cyrtandra viridiflora*, *Doodia lyonii*, *Lobelia hypoleuca*, and *Platydesma cornuta* var. *cornuta*.
- F5-45** | Pg. 5-174, Loss and Degradation of Sensitive Species and Habitat, third sentence: We recommend inserting the word "special" to read "species of special concern."
- F5-46** | Pg. 6-69, Recovery Plan: There are no current occurrences of listed plant species at DMR, and the reference to unspecified listed plant species should be removed. We recommend the paragraph be changed to read: "Two animal species with recovery plans are known to occur within the DMR ROI." These species are listed in Appendix I-1a of the DEIS.
- F5-47** | Pg. 6-84, paragraph 2: This paragraph does not reflect the same final action that was agreed upon between the Army and the Service, and described in the final BOs for Routine and Transformation-related training. We assume the completed BOs will be referenced to incorporate the geographical extent of the finalized action areas for the purpose of finalizing the ROIs in the

Responses

- F5-38**
The impacts to sensitive species was changed to significant after further evaluation. The ITAM program, which will continue to be used under the proposed action includes a goal of planting native plants where possible. However, because success of the planting depends on location, soil condition and water, survival cannot be guaranteed. While this and other measure will significantly reduce the impacts they will not be reduced to less than significant.
- F5-39**
The text was changed to incorporate this request.
- F5-40**
The wording has been changed to the "movement of troops and equipment".
- F5-41**
The text was changed to incorporate this request.
- F5-42**
The text was changed to incorporate this request.
- F5-43**
The text was changed to incorporate this request.
- F5-44**
The text was changed to incorporate this request.
- F5-45**
The text was changed to incorporate this request.
- F5-46**
The text was changed to incorporate this request.
- F5-47**
The text was changed to incorporate this request.

Comments

Responses

FEIS.

- F5-48** | Pg. 6-87, Significant but Mitigable to Less than Significant Impacts, Impact 1: Impacts from fires on sensitive species and habitat: We recommend pyrotechnics and non-live fire training be identified as potential sources of ignition, and than you describe the associated mitigation.
- F5-49** | Pg. 6-89, bullet 1: We recommend the date of completion of the WFMP be included in this section.
- F5-50** | Pg. 7-82, paragraph 1: The DEIS states in the Sensitive Wildlife Species section that "the latest USFWS and survey information on sensitive species and habitat in the SBCT ROI has been incorporated into this evaluation of biological resources."
This is not the case in several instances in the description of the current status of sensitive species and habitat in the DEIS. For example, the DEIS under-represents the population size of Oahu elepaio and the amount of elepaio designated critical habitat within the SBCT ROI. We recommend that the latest information from the Service be used in the analysis.
- F5-51** | Pg. 7-88, Critical Habitat: The DEIS correctly states that "there is no federally designated or proposed critical habitat for wildlife within the KTA ROI," though the DEIS does not mention that 4,449 acres within the KLOA ROI are designated as critical habitat for the Oahu elepaio. In chapter 7 of the DEIS, numerous sections discuss resources and impacts in the KTA ROI, but similar discussion of the KLOA ROI is absent, or are confusing.

We recommend incorporation of this important information into a discussion relevant to the KLOA ROI.
- F5-52** | Pg. 7-94, paragraph 2: We recommend non-live-fire training and the use of pyrotechnics be identified as potential sources of ignition, and the inclusion of these sources in the analysis of impacts.
- F5-53** | Pg. 7-99, paragraph 1: We recommend the use of pyrotechnics and non-live-fire training be addressed in the analysis of impacts.
- F5-54** | Pg. 8-118, paragraph 2: We recommend this discussion reference the State's noxious weed list (<http://www.hawaiiag.org/hdoa/adminrules/AR-68.pdf>) and note which weeds occur at PTA. Also, please note that Russian thistle is listed as a State noxious weed and is, therefore, regulated under State laws.
- F5-55** | Pg. 8-118, paragraph 3 and 4: Although the DEIS recognizes the presence of feral ungulates, rats, and mice at the site, we recommend that a discussion of proposed methods to control these animals be incorporated into these descriptions.
- F5-56** | Pg. 8-118, Terrestrial Mammals: The DEIS states that "the Hawaiian hoary bat could occur on PTA." Surveys have shown that the Hawaiian hoary bat is known to occur on PTA (Jacobs

F5-48

The text was changed to incorporate this request.

F5-49

The text was changed to incorporate this request.

F5-50

Updated information provided by the Service was used to revise the FEIS.

F5-51

The text was changed to incorporate this request.

F5-52

The text was changed to incorporate this request.

F5-53

The text was changed to incorporate this request.

F5-54

The text was revised.

F5-55

The text was changed to incorporate this request.

F5-56

The text was changed to incorporate this request.

Comments

Responses

F5-56 cont'd	1994). We recommend that the status of the bat be corrected.	
F5-57	<u>Pg. 8-118, Birds</u> : This section of the DEIS does not mention the federally endangered dark-rumped petrel (<i>Pterodroma phaeopygia sandwichensis</i>), which is known to occur at PTA. The petrel is included in other portions of Chapter 8 of the DEIS and we recommend identification and incorporation of this species into the analysis of impacts.	F5-57 The text was changed to incorporate this request.
F5-58	<u>Pg. 8-119, Invertebrates</u> : We recommend relocating the sentence regarding three endemic caterpillar species, to avoid confusion. We also recommend dividing this section into two paragraphs that describe native and introduced species separately.	F5-58 The text was changed to incorporate this request.
F5-59	<u>Pg. 8-134, Figure 8-30</u> : We recommend including a discussion of why Army properties were excluded from critical habitat designation (i.e., the INRMPs for Army installations on the islands of Oahu and Hawaii complement and support recovery goals, thereby providing conservation benefits to listed species).	F5-59 The text was changed to incorporate this request.
F5-60	<u>Pg. 8-140, bullet 3: Additional Mitigation 1</u> . "Replanting any area damaged by fires with plants similar to those destroyed," should be changed to "Replanting any area damaged by fire with appropriate native plants" to be more consistent with <i>Additional Mitigation 3</i> , bullet 2 on page 4-64 and <i>Additional Mitigation 4</i> , bullet 1 and bullet 3 on page 4-65.	F5-60 The text was changed to incorporate this request.
F5-61	<u>Pg. 8-141, paragraph 2</u> : This paragraph understates the extent of detrimental impact of the proposed action on listed plants. Battle Area Complex construction, for example, will destroy the easternmost population of <i>Haplostachys haplostachya</i> , significantly reducing the distribution of this species. We recommend incorporating that information into this discussion.	F5-61 The text was changed to incorporate this request.
F5-62	<u>Pg. 8-142, Pohakuloa Training Area</u> : The DEIS notes that there will be construction needed to upgrade facilities to accommodate the SBCT. This construction is expected to bring equipment into Hawaii from foreign ports as well as other islands or subinstallations within Hawaii. There is no explanation of whether this equipment will arrive by aircraft or if ocean-going vessels would transport the equipment via Kawaihae Harbor. Any increase in marine vessel traffic, especially barge traffic, will result in an increased likelihood that marine alien species would be introduced into Kawaihae Harbor.	F5-62 There is no significant increase in vessel traffic. Only 6 additional trips will occur per year. Therefore, this increase is not considered significant and additional risk of invasive species is negligible.
	This is particularly true if the vessel is originating from Pearl Harbor. We recommend a description of transport procedures be added to the FEIS. Using this information, we also ask that you describe the potential for alien species introductions to occur, as well as any offsetting measures or mitigation that will be employed.	
F5-63	<u>Pg. 8-147, Threat to Migratory Birds</u> : The DEIS states that the construction and subsequent presence of FTI antennas would not significantly affect migratory bird species known to occur in the SBMR ROI, though the DEIS does not mention the potential effect of antennas on the endangered dark-rumped petrel at PTA. We recommend the potential impact to the petrel from antennas and towers that will be constructed at PTA, as well as other installations involved in this action, be assessed and reported.	F5-63 The text was changed to incorporate this request. A full description of the antennas is located in Appendix D, however, in general they are no taller than 10 feet and will be mounted on already existing structures where available.

Comments

- F5-64** | Pg. 9-2, Critical Habitat: Final critical habitat has been identified, though an analysis of transformation-related actions in areas of critical habitat is not included in the DEIS. We recommend this section include an analysis of cumulative effects to critical habitat as designated for plants and bird species.
- F5-65** | Pg. 9-31, Water Resources, paragraph 1 and 2: This description recognizes the potential cumulative impacts to surface water quality both within the project area due to training activities and throughout adjacent watersheds. However, the discussion does not present a thorough description of how these impacts will be mitigated to less than significant levels as described in Table 9-3. The discussion recognizes that some watersheds adjacent to the ROI are undergoing development of Total Maximum Daily Load-related water quality improvement requirements, because they are already demonstrably impaired as indicated by their consistently exceeding State water quality standards.
- We recommend that cumulative impacts be considered significant unless soil erosion, as predicted by ATTACC modeling and/or other analysis methods, can be directed away from surface waters with well-defined and enforceable erosion control measures.
- F5-66** | Appendix I-1, pg. I-1-2: The Service recently released a Draft Revised Recovery Plan for Hawaiian Forest Birds (August 2003), which includes the Oahu elepaio, a species found at SBMR on Oahu; and the palila and akiapolaau, which are found at PTA. We recommend the appendix specifically reference the recovery plan.
- F5-67** | Appendix I-1, pg. I-1-23 *Chasiempis sandwichensis ibidis*: The information about the status of elepaio at SBMR is not accurate. As stated previously, approximately 340 elepaio are known from SBMR (VanderWerf et al. 2001), or 15% of the total population, a value not mentioned in the DEIS. Also, SBMR is not in the southern Waianae area, Puu Hapapa is not in SBER, and elepaio are not currently known from the Schofield-Waikane Trail. We ask that you reassess the potential impacts to the elepaio, and that the results be incorporated into the FEIS.
- Additional Comments**
- The following comments address typographical errors, table formatting and content, and other less substantive items. Although repetitive, we also include corrections to many of the references to plant critical habitat throughout the document.
- F5-68** | Pg. 3-63, Resource Overview: The numbers of listed species should read “381 listed species, including 88 animals and 293 plants.”
- F5-69** | Pg. 3-65, paragraph 2: Critical habitat boundaries for listed Hawaiian plants are now in their final form. We recommend the final geographical data sets be used in the analysis. This comment applies to all references in the DEIS to “proposed” plant critical habitats. The FEIS should analyze impacts from transformation-related training based on final plant critical habitat.
- F5-70** | Pg. 3-66, Figure 3-14: The figure title should read “Overview of Federally Designated Critical

Responses

- F5-64**
- Information on the designation on final critical habitat has been included in the document and was considered in the Army's analysis of impacts on biological resources. Please see Sections 4.10, 5.10, 6.10, 7.10, and 8.10 for a discussion of impact on Biological Resources.
- F5-65**
- After further analysis the Army has changed the impact analysis on soil loss to significant. Although the mitigation measure described in Section 4.9 will reduce the impacts considerably they will not reduce them to less than significant. However, as discussed most of this soil loss will be from dust erosion the measures to be implemented (described below) will reduce soil erosion from other causes to less than significant and would minimize erosion into surface waters. Therefore the impact to surface water quality due to soil erosion is still considered less than significant. The mitigation measures that will be put in place include: The Army will develop and implement a Dust and Soils Management and Monitoring Plan (DuSMMoP) for the training area. The plan will address measures such as, but not limited to, restrictions on the timing or type of training during high risk conditions, vegetation monitoring, soil monitoring, and buffer zones to minimize dust emissions in populated areas. The plan will determine how training will occur in order to keep fugitive dust emissions below CAA standards for PM10 and soil erosion and compaction to a minimum. The Army will monitor the impacts of training activities to ensure that emissions stay within the acceptable ranges as predicted and environmental problems do not result from excessive soil erosion or compaction. The plan will also define contingency measures to mitigate the impacts of training activities which exceed the acceptable ranges for dust emissions or soil compaction.
- The Army will implement land management practices and procedures described in the ITAM annual work plan to reduce erosion impacts (US Army Hawai'i 2001a). Currently these measures include: implementation of a training requirement integration (TRI) program; implementation of an Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) program; Sustainable Range Awareness (SRA) program; development and enforcement of range regulations; implementation of an Erosion and Sediment Control Management Plan; coordinating with other participants in the Ko'olau Mountains Watershed Partnership (KMWP); and continued implementation of land rehabilitation projects, as needed, within the Land Rehabilitation and Maintenance (LRAM) program. Examples of current LRAM activities at

Comments

- F5-70 cont'd** | Habitat on Oahu." In addition, we recommend that the figure legend be updated to indicate 55,040 acres of final plant critical habitat.
- F5-71** | Pg. 4-61, Significant Impacts, Impact 1: The last sentence should be changed to include SBER and read: "The combined impacts of fire at PTA, SBMR, and KTA (where live-fire is proposed) and KLOA, SBER, and DMR (where non-live-fire training is proposed)..."
- F5-72** | Pg. 4-61, Significant Impacts, Impact 1: The last sentence should be changed to include SBER and read: "The combined impacts of fire at PTA, SBMR, and KTA (where live-fire is proposed) and KLOA, SBER, and DMR (where non-live-fire training is proposed)..."
- F5-73** | Pg. 5-148, Sensitive Habitats, Critical Habitat: As described above, the acreage given in the DEIS as critical habitat for the Oahu elepaio is not accurate. In Figure 5-37 the area marked as elepaio critical habitat represents the current range of the elepaio. The designated critical habitat area for elepaio is considerably larger in size and we recommend that it be clearly identified. As mentioned previously, Oahu plant critical habitat has been established in its final form. We recommend that the incorrect figure of 4,554 acres be corrected to 180 acres for 12 plants.
- F5-74** | Pg. 5-148, Sensitive Plant Species: We recommend that the number of sensitive plant species identified in the DEIS be changed from 59 to 57 to reflect the most current information. Also, the second sentence should be changed to read: "The USFWS has also designated critical habitat for areas within the SBMR ROI."
- F5-75** | Pg. 5-149, Table 5-23: We offer the following recommendations for this table:
- Remove the words "or Potentially Occurring" from the title; all occurrences have been confirmed.
 - A notation of critical habitat should be indicated for the following species: *Abutilon sandwicense*, *Delissea subcordata*, *Flueggea neowawraea*, *Hesperomannia arborescens*, *Isodendron longifolium*, *Nototrichium humile*, and *Phyllostegia kaalaensis*.
 - The "dates last observed" for *Abutilon sandwicense* and *Alsinidendron trinerve* should be changed from unknown to 2003, and the U should be changed to C (see Army database);
 - The Federal status of *Bobea sandwicensis* should be changed from "-" to SOC;
 - *C. calcamia*: this line appears to be a typographic error and should be removed;
 - *C. lanceolata* ssp. *calcynia* should be inserted after *C. koolauensis* with the common name Haha, Federal status C, state/global status -/G1, date last observed 1999, and likelihood of occurrence C;
 - *Cyanea membranacea* should be inserted after *C. lanceolata* ssp. *calcynia* with the common name Haha, Federal status SOC, state/global status -/G2, date last observed 1992, and likelihood of occurrence C;
 - *Dissochondrus biflorus* likelihood of occurrence should be changed from P to C;
 - *Doodia lyonii* should be inserted after *Dissochondrus biflorus* with the common name NCN, Federal status SOC, state/global status -/G1, date last observed 1993 and likelihood of occurrence C;
 - *Dubautia sherffiana* likelihood of occurrence P should be changed to C;

Responses

projects involving site preparation, liming, fertilization, seeding or hydroseeding, planting trees, irrigation, and mulching; a combat trail maintenance program (CTP); coordination through the Troop Construction Coordination Committee (TCCC) on road maintenance projects; and development of mapping and GIS tools for identifying and tracking progress of mitigation measures.

F5-66

Updated information provided by the Service was used in revisions to the EIS.

F5-67

This information has been revised in the text.

F5-68

The text was changed to incorporate this request.

F5-69

The text was changed to incorporate this response.

F5-70

Corrected to show critical habitat in the ROI.

F5-71

The text was changed to incorporate this request

F5-72

The text was changed to incorporate this request.

F5-73

The figure was changed to incorporate this response.

F5-74

The text was changed to incorporate this request.

F5-75

The text was changed to incorporate this request, however, the title of the table was not changed to remain consistent with the tables in other sections of the document.

Comments

Responses

F5-75
cont'd

- *Exocarpos gaudichaudii* likelihood of occurrence P should be changed to C;
- *Hesperomammia arborescens* likelihood of occurrence P should be changed to C;
- *Joinvillea ascendens* ssp. *ascendens* should be inserted after *Isodendron longifolium* with the common name Ohe, Federal status C, state/global status -/G5, date last observed 1999 and likelihood of occurrence C;
- *Labordia kaalae* likelihood of occurrence P should be changed to C;
- *Lipochaeta lobata* var. *leptophylla* should be removed entirely as it does not occur within the ROI;
- *Lipochaeta tenuis* likelihood of occurrence P should be changed to C;
- *Lobelia oahuensis* should be removed entirely as it does not occur within the ROI;
- *Lobelia hypoleuca* Federal status should be changed from “-“ to SOC;
- *Lobelia yuccoies* should be inserted after *Lobelia hypoleuca* with the common name Panaunau/-, Federal status SOC, date last observed 1995 and likelihood of occurrence C;
- *Melicope christophersonii* should be inserted after *Lobelia yuccoies* with the common name Alani/-, Federal status C, date last observed 1997, and likelihood of occurrence C;
- *Melicope cinera* likelihood of occurrence P should be changed to C;
- *Melicope sandwicensis* should be inserted after *Melicope christophersonii* with the common name Alani/-, Federal status SOC, date last observed 1993, and likelihood of occurrence C;
- *Neraudia angulata* var. *angulata* and *Nothocestrum latifolium* should be removed entirely this species does not occur within the ROI;
- *Nototrichium humile* should be inserted after *Neraudia melastomatifolia* with the common name Kului/-, Federal status E, date last observed 2000, and likelihood of occurrence C;
- *Platydesma cornuta* var. *decurrens* should be inserted after *Platydesma cornuta* var. *cornuta* with the common name pilo kea /-, Federal status C, date last observed 1999, and likelihood of occurrence C;
- *Pritchardia kaalae* should be removed entirely as it does not occur within the ROI;
- *Schiedea kaalae* should be inserted after *Schiedea hookeri* with the common name Maolioli, /-, Federal status E, state/global status -/G1, date last observed 1999, and likelihood of occurrence C;
- *Schiedea nuttallii* should be removed entirely, this species does not occur in the ROI;
- *Schiedea pentandra* should be inserted after *Schiedea linguistrina* with the common name Maolioli /-, Federal status SOC, state/global status -/G2, date last observed 1994, and likelihood of occurrence C; and,
- *Zanthoxylum oahuense* should be removed entirely, this species does not occur within the ROI.

F5-76

Pg. 5-150, Table 5-23: The common name of *Nothocestrum latifolium* is listed as kulu'i. The correct common name is 'aiea.

F5-77

Pg. 5-151, Figure 5-34: We recommend changes to this table as follows: *Alectryon macroccus macroccus* should be removed; it is misspelled and listed twice. The following species should be removed from the list: *Lipochaeta lobata leptophylla*, *Lobelia* sp., *Neraudia angulata angulata*, *Schiedea mannii*, *Schiedea pubescens purpureascens*, *Tetramoloptium lepidotum lepidotum* *Urera kaalae* and *Wollastonia tenuis*. The following should be added to the list with corresponding data points on the map: *Alsiniidendron trinerve*, *Bobea sandwicensis*, *Lobelia*

F5-76

It was determined that this species likely does not occur in the ROI and it has been removed from the table.

F5-77

The GIS points for these species were added to the figure. However, when cropping the image to fit inside the ROI, only 14 of the 17 additional species were shown to occur. Our GIS info came from HINHP.

Comments

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F5-77 cont'd	<i>niihauensis</i> , <i>Cyrtandra subumbellata</i> , <i>Cyrtandra viridiflora</i> , <i>Lobelia hypoleuca</i> , <i>Melicope sandwicensis</i> , <i>Melicope christophersonii</i> , <i>Nototrichium humile</i> , <i>Panicum beechyi</i> , <i>Phlegmariarum nutans</i> , <i>Phyllostegia mollis</i> , <i>Plantago princeps</i> var. <i>princeps</i> , <i>Platydesma cormuta</i> var. <i>cormuta</i> , <i>Sanicula purpurea</i> , <i>Schiedea kaalae</i> , and <i>Schiedea pentandra</i> .	
F5-78	Pg. 5-155, Figure 5-36: Final plant critical habitat adjacent to SBMR has been identified though it is not reflected in the DEIS. We recommend the figure caption be changed from "proposed" to "final" and that the map be updated to reflect the final critical habitat designations.	F5-78 The figure was changed to incorporate this response.
F5-79	Pg. 5-161, paragraph 4: Insert "(<i>Alectryon macrococcus</i> var. <i>macrococcus</i>)" after "mahoe;" insert "(<i>Lepidium arbuscula</i>)" after "anaunau;" and insert "(<i>Viola chamissoniana</i> ssp. <i>chamissoniana</i>)" after "olopu."	F5-79 The text was changed to incorporate this request.
F5-80	Pg. 5-162 to 163, Impact 2: Revise to recognize final designation of critical habitat for plants in the SBMR ROI. We recommend removal of "or proposed" in the title of the section. We also recommend the following: changing <i>C. grimesiana</i> ssp. <i>grimesiana</i> to <i>C. grimesiana</i> ssp. <i>obatae</i> ; remove <i>L. kaalae</i> , <i>Lipochaeta lobata</i> var. <i>leptophylla</i> , <i>L. tenuis</i> , <i>L. hypoleuca</i> ; transpose <i>P. kaalensis</i> and <i>P. mollis</i> ; remove <i>Platydesma cormuta</i> var. <i>decurrens</i> , <i>P. cormuta</i> var. <i>cormuta</i> , <i>Pleomele forbesii</i> , <i>Pritchardia kaalae</i> , <i>Pteralyxia macrocarpa</i> ; insert <i>S. kaalae</i> ; and remove <i>S. nuttallii</i> , <i>Solanum sandwicense</i> , <i>Strongylodon ruber</i> , <i>Tetramolopium lepidotum</i> spp. <i>lepidotum</i> , and <i>Urera kaalae</i> .	F5-80 The text was changed to incorporate this request.
F5-81	Pg. 5-163 paragraph 3: We recommend this paragraph be changed to recognize the final designation of critical habitat for plants in the SBMR ROI. The reference to proposed plant critical habitat should be removed from the second line to read "It is also near the Oahu elepaio's federally designated critical habitat." The extent of critical habitat reported for plants is not accurate: 4,554 acres should be changed to 180 acres.	F5-81 The text was changed to incorporate this response however, our calculations indicate 910 acres of plant critical habitat within the ROI.
F5-82	Pg. 5-163 paragraph 4: We recommend this paragraph be changed to recognize the final designation of critical habitat for plants in the SBMR ROI.	F5-82 The text was changed to incorporate this response.
F5-83	Pg. 5-163, Regulatory and Administrative Mitigation 2: We recommend this paragraph be changed to recognize the final designation of critical habitat for plants in the SBMR ROI. We recommend removing the line "The USARHAW would consult about the proposed plant critical habitat when it receives its federal designation."	F5-83 The text was changed to incorporate this response.
F5-84	Pg. 5-165, Table 5-27: We recommend revisions to this table as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to maintain consistency, insert "ssp." between <i>grimseana</i> and <i>obatae</i> for <i>Cyanea grimseana</i> ssp. <i>obate</i>; insert the common name, Palapalai lau lili, and surround <i>Diellia falcata</i> with parentheses; insert the common name, Kamakahala, and surround <i>Labordia cyrtandrae</i> with parentheses; insert the common name, Lanaunau, and surround <i>Lepidium arbuscula</i> with parentheses; insert the common name, Ulihi, and surround <i>Phyllostegia mollis</i> with parentheses; insert "var. <i>princeps</i>" after <i>Plantago princeps</i>; and 	F5-84 The text was changed to incorporate this request.

Comments

- F5-84** | • insert the common name, Maolioli and surround *Schiedea hookeri* with parentheses.
cont'd
- F5-85** | Pg. 5-167, Impact 4, first paragraph: The number of special status plant species is not accurate. We recommend that the number "59" be changed to "57."
- F5-86** | Pg. 5-173, Impacts on Federally listed species and their federally designated or proposed critical habitat: To be consistent with other clarifications made to the DEIS, we recommend removal of "or proposed" from the title of the section. In the second paragraph, we recommend removal of the line "It would consult about proposed plant habitat for its designation," and removal of "or proposed" from the fifth line of the paragraph.
- F5-87** | Pg. 6-71, paragraph 1: We recommend removal of the last sentence, which refers to unspecified listed plant species at DMR.
- F5-88** | Pg. 6-71, Disturbed Habitat, paragraph 2: The last sentence is not accurate because the native habitat is accessible to pigs. We recommend this sentence be removed.
- F5-89** | Pg. 6-80, Table 6-19: There are no sensitive plant species found within the DMR ROI. We recommend this table be removed.
- F5-90** | Pg. 6-84, Critical Habitat: We recommend this paragraph be edited to read: "Three and three-tenths acres of plant critical habitat have been designated for *Hibiscus brackenridgei* ssp. *mokuleianus* and *Schiedea kealiae* within the DMR ROI. The listed plants for which critical habitat is designated are identified in Appendix I-1d. There is no federally designated or proposed critical habitat for other wildlife within the DMR ROI."
- F5-91** | Pg. 6-85, Figure 6-17: We recommend removal of the word "proposed" and inclusion of appropriate edits to reflect the designation of final plant critical habitat.
- F5-92** | Pg. 6-89, Impact 2: There are no listed species within the DMR ROI and, therefore, listed species would not be impacted by training at that installation. Since critical habitat has been designated, we recommend this section be changed to recognize final designation of critical habitat for Oahu plants.
- F5-93** | Pg. 6-90, paragraph 1, last sentence: We recommend this section be changed to recognize final designation of critical habitat for Oahu plants.
- F5-94** | Pg. 6-90, Regulatory and Administrative Mitigation 2: We recommend this section be changed to recognize final designation of critical habitat for Oahu plants. We also recommend removing the sentence "The USARHAW would consult about the proposed plant critical habitat when it receives its federal designation."
- F5-95** | Pg. 6-90, paragraph 2: DMR does not currently contain listed plant species, therefore, we recommend that the last sentence be removed.

Responses

- F5-85**
The text was changed to incorporate this request.
- F5-86**
The text was changed to incorporate this response.
- F5-87**
The text was changed to incorporate this request.
- F5-88**
The text was changed to incorporate this request.
- F5-89**
Because these species have the potential to occur in the project area, the table will be left in the document.
- F5-90**
It is our understanding from the reading of the Federal Register that there is no critical habitat designated within Army installation boundaries. We have received confirmation from Joel Godfrey at DPW that critical habitat does not fall within the DMR ROI boundary and it is not shown on the maps.
- F5-91**
The text was changed to incorporate this response.
- F5-92**
Because there is a potential for some species of birds to be present in the project area that would be impacted by project activity, it was included in the document.
- F5-93**
The text was changed to incorporate this response.
- F5-94**
The text was changed to incorporate this response.
- F5-95**
The text was changed to incorporate this request.

Comments

- F5-96** | Pg. 7-73, Recovery Plan: The number of plant species is not accurate and should be changed from "11" to "36."
- F5-97** | Pg. 7-76, paragraph 3: The last sentence refers to the wet cliff habitat as providing effective protection from wild pigs. This statement is not accurate because wild pigs can access many cliff habitats. We recommend removing this sentence.
- F5-98** | Pg. 7-76, paragraph 4: We recommend removal of the sentence beginning with "Rare plants listed within this community..." because most of the plants are incorrectly identified.
- F5-99** | Pg. 7-76, paragraph 5: To maintain consistency, we recommend the following: insert "(*Melicope* spp.)" after alani; insert haiwale before *Cyrtandra viridifolia*; insert parentheses around *Cyrtandra viridifolia*; delete "*Lycopodium*" and replace it with "(*Phlegmariarius*)," insert "wawaeiole" before *Phlegmariarius*; and insert "heae" before (*Zanthoxylum oahuense*).
- F5-100** | Pg. 7-77, paragraph 1: Again, for consistency, we recommend the following: add "spp." to (*Myrsine*); insert "nanu" before *Gardenia mamii*; and surround *Gardenia mamii* with parenthesis.
- F5-101** | Pg. 7-77, paragraph 2: For consistency, we recommend the following: insert "olapa" before *Cheirodendron*; insert "spp." after *Cheirodendron* and surround *Cheirodendron* spp. with parenthesis; insert "amau" before *Cibotium* and surround *Cibotium* spp. with parenthesis; insert "(*Dubautia* spp.)" after naenae; insert "nanu" before *Gardenia mamii*; and surround *Gardenia mamii* with parenthesis.
- F5-102** | Pg. 7-77, paragraph 3: For consistency, we recommend the following: insert "uluhe" before *Dicranopteris linearis* and place *Dicranopteris linearis* in parenthesis.
- F5-103** | Pg. 7-77, paragraph 4: For consistency, we recommend that "(*Psychotria* spp.)" be inserted after kopiko.
- F5-104** | Pg. 7-79, paragraph 1: Because more than one species of *Pritchardia* occur in the Koolau mountains, we recommend removal of the name *Pritchardia kaalae* and the insertion of "*Pritchardia* spp" in its place.
- F5-105** | Pg. 7-82, paragraph 1: We recommend the following changes: replace "twenty four" with "20," "four" with "six," and "eight" with "ten;" remove "(a federally recognized species of concern);" and add the following species to the paragraph: *Chamaesyce rockii*, *Cyanea acuminata*, *C. crista*, *C. humboldtiana*, *C. koolauensis*, *C. lanceolata*, *C. st.-johnii*, *Cyrtandra dentata*, *C. viridiflora*, *Doodia lyonii*, *Eugenia koolauensis*, *Exocarpus gaudichaudii*, *Hedyotis fluviatilis*, *Hesperomannia arborescens*, *Hibiscus kokio* ssp. *kokio*, *Joinvillea ascendens* ssp. *ascendens*, *Lobelia gaudichaudii* ssp. *koolauensis*, *Lobelia hypoleuca*, *Melicope hiiaekae*, *M. lydgatei*, *Myrsine fosbergii*, *Nesoluma polynesianum*, *Phlegmariarius nutans*, *Phyllostegia hirsuta*, *Platydesma cornuta* var. *cornuta*, *Psychotria hexandra* ssp. *oahuensis*, *Pteris lidgatei*, *Sanicula purpurea*, *Stenogyne kaakae* ssp. *sherfii*, *Tetraplasandra gymnocarpa*, and *Thelypteris boydiae*.

Responses

- F5-96**
The text was changed to incorporate this request
- F5-97**
The text was changed to incorporate this request
- F5-98**
The text was changed to incorporate this request
- F5-99**
The text was changed to incorporate this request
- F5-100**
The text was changed to incorporate this request
- F5-101**
The text was changed to incorporate this request
- F5-102**
The text was changed to incorporate this request
- F5-103**
The text was changed to incorporate this request
- F5-104**
The text was changed to incorporate this request
- F5-105**
The text was changed to incorporate this request

Comments

Responses

- F5-105 cont'd** Also, remove “(federally recognized endangered species)” and add KLOA to the ROI title.
- F5-106** Pg. 7-83, Table 7-20: We recommend the following:
- remove *Bobea timonioides*, *Lobelia gaudichaudii* ssp. *gaudichaudii*, and *Viola kauaensis* as they do not occur with the ROI;
 - insert *Doodia lyonii* after *C. viridiflora* with a common name NCN, Federal Status SOC, State/Global Status -/G1 and Likelihood of Occurrence C;
 - insert *Hibiscus kokio* ssp. *kokio* after *Hesperomammia arborescens* with a common name kokio ula, Federal Status SOC, and Likelihood of Occurrence C;
 - insert *Joinvillea ascendens* ssp. *ascendens* after *Hibiscus kokio* ssp. *kokio* with a common name Ohe, Federal Status C, State/Global Status -/G5 and Likelihood of Occurrence C;
 - insert *Lobelia gaudichaudii* ssp. *koolauensis* after *Joinvillea ascendens* ssp. *ascendens* with a common name NCN, Federal Status E, State/Global Status -/ and Likelihood of Occurrence C;
 - insert *Lobelia hypoleuca* after *Lobelia gaudichaudii* ssp. *koolauensis*, common name NCN, Federal Status SOC, State/Global Status -/G3 and Likelihood of Occurrence C;
 - change the Likelihood of Occurrence of P for *Myrsine fosbergii* to C;
 - insert *Myrsine juddii* after *Myrsine fosbergii* with a common name kolea, Federal Status E, State/Global Status -/G1 and Likelihood of Occurrence C;
 - change the Likelihood of Occurrence of P for *Pteralyxia macrocarpa* to C and the Federal Status from NCN to C;
 - correct the spp. in *Stenogyne kaakae* spp. *Sherfii* to ssp., lower case *sherfii*, and change the Federal Status from E to SOC;
 - change the common name for *V. oahuensis* to olopu; and,
 - change the common name for *Zanthoxylum oahuense* to ae.
- F5-107** Pg. 7-90, Figure 7-22: We recommend replacement of “proposed” with “final” and revision of the map to reflect the final designation for plants.
- F5-108** Pg. 7-92, paragraph 3: The number of threatened or endangered plant species withing KTA is not accurate. We recommend replacement of “twelve” with “five” and revision of the list of species to reflect this correction by removal of “*Labordia cyrtandrae*,” “*Phyllostegia parviflora* var. *parviflora*” and “*Platanthera holochila*.” The name of the genus, *Lycopodium*, has changed and should be corrected to read “*Phlegmariarus*.”
- F5-109** Pg. 7-94, last paragraph: The list of plant species that occur in particular community types is incomplete, we recommend revising the list to read: “*Chamaesyce rockii*, *Cyanea acuminata*, *C. crispa*, *C. humboldtiana*, *C. koolauensis*, *C. lanceolata*, *C. st.-johnii*, *Cyrtandra dentata*, *C. viridiflora*, *Doodia lyonii*, *Eugenia koolauensis*, *Exocarpus gaudichaudii*, *Gardenia mannii*, *Hedyotis fluvialis*, *Hesperomammia arborescens*, *Hibiscus kokio* ssp. *kokio*, *Joinvillea ascendens* ssp. *ascendens*, *Lobelia gaudichaudii* ssp. *koolauensis*, *Lobelia hypoleuca*, *Melicope hiiakae*, *M. lydgatei*, *Myrsine fosbergii*, *Myrsine juddii*, *Nesoluma polynesicum*, *Phlegmariarus mutans*, *Phyllostegia hirsuta*, *Platodesma cornuta* var. *cornuta*, *Psychotria hexandra* ssp. *oahuensis*, *Pteralyxia macrocarpa*, *Pteris lidgatei*, *Sanicula purpurea*, *Stenogyne kaakae* ssp. *sherfii*, *Tetraplasandra gymnocarpa*, *Thelypteris boydiae*, *V. oahuensis*, and *Zanthoxylum oahuense*.”

F5-106

The text was changed to incorporate this request

F5-107

The text was changed to incorporate this request

F5-108

This text has been changed to incorporate the request.

F5-109

This text has been changed to incorporate the request.

Comments

- F5-110** | Pg. 7-96, paragraph 2. Impact on federally listed species and their federally designated or proposed critical habitat: Remove the three plants listed and replace them with "36 plants."
- F5-111** | Pg. 8-113, Recovery Plans: The number of plants contained in the recovery plan is not accurate. The number "Seven" should be changed to "Thirteen."
- F5-112** | Pg. 8-115 and throughout: "*Styphelia*" should be changed to "*Leptecophylla*."
- F5-113** | Pg. 8-127, Table 8-20: We recommend updating the table to recognize the final critical habitat designations.
- F5-114** | Pg. 8-129, Figure 8-28: The figure does not reflect the presence of *Isodendron hosakae*, *Lipochaeta venosa* or *Vigna o-wahuensis*. We recommend this be corrected either with an inset in the current figure or by inclusion of another figure.
- F5-115** | Pg. 8-134, Figure 8-30: This figure should be updated to reflect final critical habitat boundaries.
- F5-116** | Pg. 8-136, Critical Habitat: As described above, the area presented in the DEIS as palila critical habitat is incomplete. The designated critical habitat (109,000 acres) is much larger than depicted. We recommend this be corrected.
- F5-117** | Pg. 8-141, paragraph 4: The information regarding plant occurrences in Training Area (TA) 23 is not accurate. *Haplostachys haplostachya* is currently not found in TA 23. The listed species that may be affected in this area are *Asplenium fragile* var. *insulare*, *Hedyotis coriacea*, *Silene hawaiiensis*, *Silene lanceolata*, *Spermolepis hawaiiensis*, and *Zanthoxylum hawaiiense*.
- F5-118** | Appendix I-1: The citations for the following species should be removed: *C. grimseana* ssp. *grimseana*, *C. st johnii*, *C. superba*, *D. unisora*, *Isodendron laurifolium*, *Lipochaeta lobata* var. *leptophylla*, *L. oahuensis*, *Pritchardia kaalae*, *Tetramolopium lepidotum* ssp. *lepidotum*, and *Urera kaalae*. Citations for the following species should be inserted: *C. grimseana* ssp. *obatae*, *Cyrtandra viridiflora*, and *Schiedea kaalae*.
- F5-119** | Appendix I-1, Pg. I-1-2, DMR, Plant: We recommend removing all plants, since there are no listed species known to occur within the DMR ROI.
- F5-120** | Appendix I-1, Pg. I-1-2, KTA, Plant: Insert "/KLOA" after "KTA." We also recommend removal of the citations for the following species: *C. longiflora* and *C. grimseana* spp. *grimseana*. Insert citations for the following species: *Cyanea acuminata*, *C. lanceolata*, *C. st. - johnii*, *Cyrtandra dentata*, *C. viridiflora*, *Doodia lyonii*, *Exocarpus gaudichaudii*, *Hedyotis fluviatilis*, *Hibiscus kokio* ssp. *kokio*, *Joimvillea ascendens* ssp. *ascendens*, *Lobelia gaudichaudii* ssp. *koolauensis*, *Lobelia hypoleuca*, *Melicope hiikae*, *M. lydgatei*, *Myrsine fosbergii*, *Myrsine juddii*, *Nesoluma polynesianum*, *Phlegmaria mutans*, *Platydesma cornuta* var. *cornuta*, *Psychotria hexandra* ssp. *oahuensis*, *Pteralyxia macrocarpa*, *Pteris lidgatei*, *Sanicula purpurea*, *Stenogyne kaakae* ssp. *sherfii*, *Thelypteris boydii*, *V. oahuensis*, and *Zanthoxylum oahuense*.
- F5-121** | Appendix I-1, Pg. I-1-4, I-1B Special Status Plants - Natural History Information and SBCT

Responses

- F5-110**
This text has been changed to incorporate the request.
- F5-111**
This text has been changed to incorporate the request.
- F5-112**
This text has been changed to incorporate the request.
- F5-113**
The text was changed to incorporate this response.
- F5-114**
This is included on the figure.
- F5-115**
The corrections were made to this figure and these changes were evaluated in the impact analysis.
- F5-116**
Our figures show only the critical habitat within the ROI for this Chapter. Chapter 3 is the only chapter that shows any critical habitat outside of the ROI.
- F5-117**
The text in was changed to incorporate this request
- F5-118**
These changes were made to Appendix I-1.
- F5-119**
These changes were made to Appendix I-1.
- F5-120**
These changes were made to Appendix I-1.
- F5-121**
These changes were made to Appendix I-1.

Comments

Responses

F5-121
cont'd

Location if Known, Status Key: We recommend removal of “Federally” from “Federally listed as a species of concern.” There is no official Federal list for this category.

The following species descriptions should be removed from this section: *B. timonioides*, *Cyperus trachysanthos*, *Diplazium molokaiense*, *H. parvula*, both paragraphs for *Hibiscus brackenridgei* ssp. *mokuleianus*, *I. laurifolium*, *L. bidentatum* var. *o-waihiense*, *Lipochaeta lobata* var. *leptophylla*, *L. remyi*, *Lobelia gaudichaudii* ssp. *gaudichaudii*, *L. oahuensis*, *Pritchardia kaalae*, *S. nuttallii*, *S. kealiae*, *S. sandwicense*, *S. kanehoena*, *S. sherfii*, *T. lepidoptum* spp. *lepidoptum*, *Urera kaalae*, and *Viola kauaensis*.

Descriptions for the following species should be added to this section: *C. crispa*, *C. grimseana* ssp. *obatae*, *C. humboldtiana*, *C. lanceolata* ssp. *calcynia*, *C. membranacea*, *Doodia lyonii*, *Hedyotis fluvialis*, *Lobelia hypoleuca*, *Melicope sandwicensis*, *Myrsine juddii*, *Meraudia melastomatifolia*, *Mesohuma polynesicum*, *Panicum beechyi*, *Phyllostegia kaalensis*, *Portulaca villosa*, *Schiedea linguistrina*, *Schiedea kaalae*, *Schiedea pentandra*, *Stenogyne kaakae* ssp. *sherfii*, and *Strongylodon ruber*.

F5-122

Pg. I-1-4, I-1B: The information in the species paragraphs is not accurate, and the accurate information may be obtained from the BO for Routine and Transformation-related training. We ask that you incorporate this information into the FEIS.

F5-123

Appendix I-3, Special Status Species confirmed or with the Potential to Occur in Each ROI: We recommend incorporating the following changes to this table:

- remove the following species because they do not occur within the ROIs: *Bobea timonioides*, *C. waiolani*, *Lipochaeta lobata* var. *leptophylla*, *Lobelia gaudichaudii* ssp. *gaudichaudii*, *Nerandia angulata* var. *angulata*, *Nothocestrum latifolium*, *Schiedea nuttallii* var. *nuttallii*, *T. lepidotum* spp. *lepidotum*, *Urera kaalae*, and *V. kauaiensis*;
- add “NCN” to *Abutilon sandwicense*;
- replace the *A.* of *A. trinerve* with “*Alsinidendrion*” and add “NCN” for the common name;
- replace the Federal status of *Bobea sandwicensis* with “SOC” and remove its presence from DMR;
- change the subspecies of *C. lanceolata* spp. *Calcynia* to “ssp. *calcynia*”;
- replace the Federal status of *Doodia lyonii* with “SOC” and add a X under KTA/KLOA;
- switch the order of *Diellia falcata* and *Delissea subcordata*;
- insert *Hibiscus kokio* ssp. *kokio*, common name kokio ula, after *Hesperomannia arborescens*, Federal status SOC, KLOA;
- change the “spp.” in *Joinvillea* to “ssp.” and correct the spelling of the genus;
- replace the Federal status of *L. hypoleuca* with “SOC”;
- insert *L. yuccoides*, common name NCN, after *L. niuhauensis*, Federal status SOC, SBMR;
- insert *Melicope christophersenii*, common name alani, after *L. yuccoides*, Federal status C, SBMR;
- replace the Federal status of *Melicope cinera* with SOC;
- insert *Melicope sandwicensis*, common name alani, after *Melicope cinera*, Federal status SOC, SBMR;
- replace the Federal status for *Portulaca villosa* with SOC;

F5-122

These changes were made to Appendix I-1.

F5-123

These changes were made to Appendix I-3.

Comments

Responses

April 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Final EIS, Hawaii

P-45

F5-123
cont'd

- move *S. ligustrina* to follow *S. kaalae* and change the Federal Status of “-“ to “SOC;”
- remove the X under DMR for *S. kaalae*.

References Cited

Jacobs, D. S. 1994. Distribution and abundance of the endangered Hawaiian hoary bat *Lasiurus cinereus semotus*, on the island of Hawaii. *Pacific Science* 48:193-200.

Vick A., D. Orletsky, B. Pirnie, S. Jones. 2002. The Stryker brigade combat team: rethinking strategic responsiveness and assessing deployment options. Rand Corp Report MR-1606. 157 pp.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 1983. Hawaiian Dark-rumped Petrel and Newell's Manx Shearwater Recovery Plan. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Portland, OR. 57 pp.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 1999. Draft Revised Recovery Plan for Hawaiian Waterbirds, Second Revision. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Portland, OR. 107 pp.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2003. Draft Revised Recovery Plan for Hawaiian Forest Birds. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Portland, OR. 428 pp.

U.S. General Accounting Office, July 2003. Military Transformation: Realistic Deployment Timelines Needed for Army Stryker Brigades. GAO-03-801. 31 pp.

Comments



Central Federal Lands Highway Division
555 Zang Street
Mail Room 259
Lakewood, CO 80228

January 6, 2004

Refer To: HFPM-16

Ms. Cindy Barger
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Honolulu District
Fort Shafter, HI 96858-5440

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comments
Transformation of the 2nd Brigade

Dear Ms. Barger:

The Federal Highway Administration – Central Federal Lands Highway Division (CFLHD) in cooperation with the Hawaii Department of Transportation (HDOT), are proposing to improve Saddle Road, State Route (SR) 200, in the County of Hawaii. As the lead agency for the Saddle Road improvement project, we offer the following comments on the subject document.

General:

F6-1

The proposed Saddle Road improvements will extend from mile marker 6 in Kaumana to Mamalahoa Highway, SR 190. The westerly 12 miles of the Saddle Road improvement project (referred to as W-3) will be realigned southwesterly of its current location. The new alignment passes through the lower portion of the proposed land acquisition and expansion of the Pohakuloa Training Area (PTA). Consideration should be given to limiting the proposed acquisition to north of the proposed W-3 alignment, or if necessary, to conducting additional environmental studies to address any desired alignment shifts of the W-3 alignment to avoid conflicts between military training and public traffic on the new Saddle Road.

Page 4-40: Less than Significant Impacts:

F6-2

Intersection Operations. The reference in the first paragraph to several public crossings of the Helemano Trail between SBMR and HMR is apparently erroneous. The cited crossings (Queen Ka'ahumanu Highway, Kawaihae Road, and Mamalahoa Highway) are with roads in the County of Hawaii, not on Oahu.

F6-3

In the second paragraph, the trail between PTA and Kawaihae Harbor is noted as crossing the Mamalahoa Highway (SR 190) south of Saddle Road. On page 8-78 under Less than Significant

Responses

F6-1

The new Saddle Road alignment is proposed through the southern portion of the West PTA Acquisition Area. The U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration (FHA), could not provide a firm construction date at this time for this section of the new Saddle Road. If the Army decides to implement the proposed action, the Army will coordinate all road crossings with the FHA to minimize impacts to traffic along the new Saddle Road. Phase III of the Saddle Road realignment (which is from PTA West) has not yet been designed. Upon a favorable Record of Decision (ROD), the Army would purchase the Ke'āmuku and own the land bordering both sides of this section to Saddle Road. The Army would request that the road design be conducive to training needs, which would include a possible road crossing with traffic control devices and an appropriate number of troop underpasses (which has not been determined yet). Proper use of these two means of crossing the public road would not seriously hamper military training, as many realistic scenarios found in real world situations involve consideration of public roadways.

F6-2

Section 4.7.3 has been revised to correct the information.

F6-3

Section 4.7.3 has been revised to correct the information.

Comments

F6-3 cont'd | Impacts, this crossing is reported to be north of Saddle Road. This location inconsistency should be corrected here as well as in any other sections of the document that refers to the trail crossing of SR 190.

Page 9-17: *Saddle Road Realignment – Island Of Hawai'i (Project 5)*:

F6-4 | The second sentence indicates that approximately 250 miles (402 kilometers) of Saddle Road will be modernized to AASHTO standards. The actual improvements to Saddle Road will be approximately 50 miles in length.

Page 9-29: Traffic - Proposed Action:

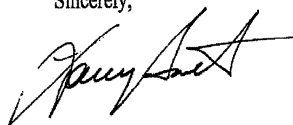
F6-5 | The subject document states that the cumulative impacts of various anticipated highway projects and the vehicle trail crossings would have to be addressed by the environmental assessment of the specific highway project. If there will be any trail crossings with the Saddle Road improvement project, the cumulative impacts should be addressed by the proposed trail project. The Saddle Road Environmental Impact Statement was completed in late 1999.

Page 9-30: Traffic - Proposed Action:

F6-6 | The first sentence of the first paragraph states that the (Saddle Road) project will have no impact on the proposed military trail element because the trail will not cross the Saddle Road. Although it is conceivable that the trail will not necessarily have to cross the new Saddle Road alignment (W-3) in the proposed land acquisition, it seems probable that it will. If true, it may be possible to avoid an 'at-grade' trail crossing by constructing a roadway bridge to separate the military and public traffic.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment of the draft Transformation Environmental Impact Statement. Should the land acquisition portion of the Transformation proposal move forward, we recommend scheduling a meeting to coordinate the common elements of this important effort with those of the proposed Saddle Road improvement project. If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Dave Gedeon at 303-716-2131.

Sincerely,



Larry C. Smith, P.E.
Division Engineer

Responses

F6-4

Section 9 corrected.

F6-5

The new Saddle Road alignment is proposed through the southwestern portion of the West PTA Acquisition Area. The U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration (FHA), confirmed that there are no scheduled funds and no scheduled construction date at this time for this section of the new Saddle Road. If the Army decides to implement the proposed action, the Army would coordinate with FHA to reduce the number of crossings of the new Saddle Road and where practicable have crossing go under the road versus across grade, thereby minimizing any impact to traffic along the new Saddle Road. If the Army decides to implement the proposed action, the Army would coordinate with FHA to limit training activities likely to disturb traffic in proximity to Saddle Road during high traffic periods. WPAA acquisition is part of the project description and impacts caused by this project component are discussed under the appropriate resource categories in Chapter 8.

F6-6

The new Saddle Road alignment is proposed through the southern portion of the West PTA Acquisition Area. The U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration (FHA), could not provide a firm construction date at this time for this section of the new Saddle Road. If the Army decides to implement the proposed action, the Army will coordinate all road crossings with the FHA to minimize impacts to traffic along the new Saddle Road. Phase III of the Saddle Road realignment (which is from PTA West) has not yet been designed. Upon a favorable Record of Decision (ROD), the Army would purchase the Ke'amuku and own the land bordering both sides of this section to Saddle Road. The Army would request that the road design be conducive to training needs which would include a possible road crossing with traffic control devices and an appropriate number of troop underpasses (which has not been determined yet). Proper use of these two means of crossing the public road would not seriously hamper military training, as many realistic scenarios found in real world situations involve consideration of public roadways.

April 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Final EIS, Hawaii

P-48

Letter
F7



Comments

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION IX
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105-3901

Responses

Cindy Barger, EIS Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Honolulu District, Building 230
Fort Shafter, HI 96858

January 2, 2004

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Transformation of 2nd Brigade, 25th
Infantry Division to Stryker Brigade Combat Team, Hawaii (CEQ #030442)

Dear Ms. Barger:

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has reviewed the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the above-referenced project. Our comments are provided under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Council on Environmental Quality's NEPA Implementing Regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508), and Section 309 of the Clean Air Act. Our detailed comments are enclosed.

Three alternatives are fully evaluated: No Action, a Reduced Land Acquisition Alternative, and the Proposed Action. We rate the DEIS and Proposed Action as EC-2, Environmental Concerns - Insufficient Information. Please see the enclosed "Summary of Rating Definitions" for a detailed explanation of EPA's rating system.

EPA has environmental concerns due to a stated "likelihood" that the Proposed Action potentially exceeds the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter (PM10) at Schofield Barracks Military Reservation (SBMR), Dillingham Military Reservation, Kahuku Training Area, and Pohakuloa Training Area. Increased PM10 emissions are projected under the Proposed Action, including a doubling of PM10 emissions (to 1,640 tons per year) at SBMR (Vol. 1, p. 5-55). Although the DEIS presents mitigation to reduce PM10 emissions, it does not quantify reductions, nor commit to implement mitigation to ensure that the PM10 NAAQS is not exceeded. Should the Army determine that emissions exceed the NAAQS, mitigation should be incorporated into the Proposed Action to ensure compliance with the Clean Air Act. Additionally, EPA recommends that the Army evaluate the feasibility of PM10 monitoring at all sites where the NAAQS would likely be exceeded, and implementing an adaptive management program for additional controls if the PM10 NAAQS is approached or exceeded.

Appendix P. Comments and Responses

Comments

We are also concerned that the DEIS does not address if increased emissions may have a disproportionately high, adverse effect on neighboring communities. The FEIS should address the extent to which PM10 mitigation will reduce or avoid potentially adverse air quality effects on such communities, and the extent to which they are involved in developing this project's mitigation.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment. Please send two copies of the FEIS when available. If you have any questions, please contact my staff reviewer for this project, David Tomsovic, at 415-972-3858 or <tomsovic.david@epa.gov>.

Sincerely,



Lisa B. Hanf, Manager
Federal Activities Office

Enclosures: 4

"Summary of EPA Rating Definitions"

EPA's Detailed Comments on DEIS

Fugitive Dust Control Plan (China Lake Naval Weapons Station)

Dust Abatement Practices on Unpaved Country Roads (Oregon)

cc: Wilfred K. Nagamine, Clean Air Branch, Hawaii Department of Health, Honolulu
Genevieve Salmonson, Director, Office of Environmental Quality Control, Honolulu
Wendy Wiltse, EPA Region IX, Pacific Islands Contact Office, Honolulu

Responses

Comments

Responses

SUMMARY OF EPA RATING DEFINITIONS

This rating system was developed as a means to summarize EPA's level of concern with a proposed action. The ratings are a combination of alphabetical categories for evaluation of the environmental impacts of the proposal and numerical categories for evaluation of the adequacy of the EIS.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE ACTION

"LO" (Lack of Objections)

The EPA review has not identified any potential environmental impacts requiring substantive changes to the proposal. The review may have disclosed opportunities for application of mitigation measures that could be accomplished with no more than minor changes to the proposal.

"EC" (Environmental Concerns)

The EPA review has identified environmental impacts that should be avoided in order to fully protect the environment. Corrective measures may require changes to the preferred alternative or application of mitigation measures that can reduce the environmental impact. EPA would like to work with the lead agency to reduce these impacts.

"EO" (Environmental Objections)

The EPA review has identified significant environmental impacts that must be avoided in order to provide adequate protection for the environment. Corrective measures may require substantial changes to the preferred alternative or consideration of some other project alternative (including the no action alternative or a new alternative). EPA intends to work with the lead agency to reduce these impacts.

"EU" (Environmentally Unsatisfactory)

The EPA review has identified adverse environmental impacts that are of sufficient magnitude that they are unsatisfactory from the standpoint of public health or welfare or environmental quality. EPA intends to work with the lead agency to reduce these impacts. If the potentially unsatisfactory impacts are not corrected at the final EIS stage, this proposal will be recommended for referral to the CEQ.

ADEQUACY OF THE IMPACT STATEMENT

Category 1" (Adequate)

EPA believes the draft EIS adequately sets forth the environmental impact(s) of the preferred alternative and those of the alternatives reasonably available to the project or action. No further analysis or data collection is necessary, but the reviewer may suggest the addition of clarifying language or information.

"Category 2" (Insufficient Information)

The draft EIS does not contain sufficient information for EPA to fully assess environmental impacts that should be avoided in order to fully protect the environment, or the EPA reviewer has identified new reasonably available alternatives that are within the spectrum of alternatives analysed in the draft EIS, which could reduce the environmental impacts of the action. The identified additional information, data, analyses, or discussion should be included in the final EIS.

"Category 3" (Inadequate)

EPA does not believe that the draft EIS adequately assesses potentially significant environmental impacts of the action, or the EPA reviewer has identified new, reasonably available alternatives that are outside of the spectrum of alternatives analysed in the draft EIS, which should be analysed in order to reduce the potentially significant environmental impacts. EPA believes that the identified additional information, data, analyses, or discussions are of such a magnitude that they should have full public review at a draft stage. EPA does not believe that the draft EIS is adequate for the purposes of the NEPA and/or Section 309 review, and thus should be formally revised and made available for public comment in a supplemental or revised draft EIS. On the basis of the potential significant impacts involved, this proposal could be a candidate for referral to the CEQ.

*From EPA Manual 1640, "Policy and Procedures for the Review of Federal Actions Impacting the Environment."

Comments

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) DETAILED COMMENTS ON DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (DEIS) - TRANSFORMATION OF 2ND BRIGADE, 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION (L) TO STRYKER BRIGADE COMBAT TEAM - HAWAII - JANUARY 2, 2004

Air Quality

Fugitive Dust Emissions and Operational Training

EPA is concerned about a stated "likelihood" that the Proposed Action potentially exceeds the Federal 24-hour air quality standard for particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter (PM10) at Schofield Barracks Military Reservation (SBMR) (Vol. 1, p. 5-55); Dillingham Military Reservation (DMR) (Vol. 1, p. 6-33); Kahuku Training Area (KTA) (Vol. 2, p. 7-34); and Pohakuloa Training Area (PTA) (Vol. 2, p. 8-51). The DEIS is unclear if the Proposed Action exceeds the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) at any training sites and, if so, whether proposed mitigation ensures that the PM10 NAAQS is not exceeded at any facility. The DEIS presents the following mitigation measures to reduce PM10 emissions from operational training on unpaved roads and off-road vehicle maneuver areas:

F7-1

- applying gravel cover on dirt roads and exposed areas;
- paving dirt roads and exposed areas;
- using periodic water spray applications to reduce fugitive dust;
- using synthetic dust control chemicals;
- rotating use among available areas to allow revegetation; and,
- implementing a reseeding program to enable revegetation between training periods (see, for example, Vol. 1, pp. 5-55 and 5-56 for SBMR; and Vol. 2, pp. 8-52 and 8-53 for PTA).

The DEIS discusses the anticipated effectiveness of two controls: a program of regular water spraying reduces PM10 emissions by 75 to 90 percent, and synthetic dust control chemicals achieve reductions exceeding 50 percent (Vol. 1, p. 5-56). However, the DEIS does not quantify the anticipated reductions that could be achieved using these strategies, nor what steps the Army intends to take if the Federal PM10 standard is exceeded. Because the DEIS does not have a specific commitment to mitigate PM10 emissions, it is unclear if the identified mitigation successfully eliminates the likelihood of exceeding the NAAQS at the facilities evaluated.

Recommendations: The Final EIS (FEIS) should quantify the anticipated PM10 reductions at each training site that would be achieved with mitigation. The FEIS should address what mitigation would be implemented at each facility to ensure that the Federal PM10 standard is not exceeded. The FEIS should address specific actions the Army would take if the Federal PM10 standard is approached or exceeded at any sites.

Responses

F7-1

The discussion of fugitive dust issues has been expanded in the Final EIS to include results of dispersion modeling to estimate PM10 concentrations from vehicle activity on unpaved roads and in off-road maneuver areas. The Army has committed to mitigating dust from vehicle traffic on unpaved roads through a combination of dust control chemical applications and/ or the use of washed gravel for surfacing military vehicle trails. In addition, the Army would implement a Dust and Soils Management and Monitoring Plan that would include ambient air quality monitoring of PM10 conditions. The monitoring of ambient PM10 concentrations would help guide the development and implementation of an adaptive management program to manage training area lands and modify training procedures as necessary to ensure compliance with federal air quality standards. The Final EIS concludes that the potentially significant impacts from fugitive dust can be mitigated to a level that is less than significant.

Comments

Mitigation to Avoid Exceedances of the Federal PM10 Standard

Addressing fugitive dust from military vehicles on unpaved roads and off-road areas, the DEIS states, "The impact from fugitive dust emissions could be reduced through mitigation, but it is unlikely that the impact could be reduced to a less than significant level" (Vol. 1, p. 5-53). This conclusion is not substantiated. Although 88 percent of the net PM10 increase is due to vehicle use on unpaved roads, the DEIS does not specifically evaluate the emissions reduction that could be achieved by paving the most-traveled operational corridors and applying dust suppressants to less-traveled corridors and off-road vehicle maneuver areas. It also does not address the feasibility of reducing the overall area available for off-road vehicle maneuvers, especially at training sites where the Federal PM10 standard would likely be exceeded.

F7-2 Although not evaluated or quantified, additional controls may incrementally contribute to PM10 reductions as well. The DEIS does not address the feasibility of installing nets, tarp or other protective cover at locations where off-road maneuvers generally do not occur, but which are still susceptible to erosion and fugitive dust (e.g., areas of steep terrain). It does not address the feasibility of reducing the speed of vehicles on highly-eroded areas.

Since it is unclear if the mitigation presented in the DEIS is sufficient to ensure that the Federal PM10 standard is not exceeded, additional mitigation may be warranted. We attach for your reference a fugitive dust control plan prepared for the Naval Air Weapons Station, China Lake, California (1994). The Navy's plan may be useful in finalizing a fugitive dust mitigation program for the FEIS and Record of Decision. The Hawaii Department of Health may have additional recommendations as well.

Recommendations: If mitigation presented in the DEIS is insufficient to avoid likely exceedances of the Federal PM10 standard, the FEIS should address the feasibility of implementing additional controls, which may include those identified above. The Hawaii Department of Health should be consulted on such measures.

Air Quality Monitoring and Adaptive Management

F7-3 Volume 1 (p. 3-24) indicates that nine ambient air quality monitoring stations are maintained on the Island of Oahu, and five on the Island of Hawaii. No monitoring stations are sited at or near Army training facilities on the two islands. The DEIS does not address the feasibility of a PM10 monitoring program at training sites where the Federal PM10 standard would likely be exceeded. It does not address applicable Federal requirements for collecting representative monitoring data such as Section 2.3 (Data Requirements) of 40 CFR Part 50, Appendix K (Interpretation of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter). The DEIS does not evaluate the feasibility of implementing an adaptive management program that, as needed, strengthens and complements PM10 mitigation should the Federal standard be exceeded at any training site. The DEIS does not address the feasibility of additional controls that could be implemented if exceedances are confirmed by monitoring.

Responses

F7-2

The discussion of fugitive dust issues has been expanded in the Final EIS to include results of dispersion modeling to estimate PM10 concentrations from vehicle activity on unpaved roads and in off-road maneuver areas. As a mitigation measure, the Army has committed to mitigating dust from vehicle traffic on unpaved roads through a combination of dust control chemical applications and/ or the use of washed gravel for surfacing military vehicle trails. In addition, the Army would implement a Dust and Soils Management and Monitoring Plan that would include ambient air quality monitoring of PM10 conditions. The monitoring of ambient PM10 concentrations would help guide the development and implementation of an adaptive management program to manage training area lands and modify training procedures as necessary to ensure compliance with federal air quality standards. There are no indications that wind erosion is a significant problem at locations on USARHAW installations where there is no disturbance by vehicle maneuver traffic. The installation of nets, tarps, or other protective covers in barren areas where there is no vehicle use might help reduce general precipitation-related soil erosion, but such actions would have little effect in addressing fugitive dust issues.

F7-3

Applicable federal requirements for air quality surveillance programs apply to the State of Hawai'i, not to the Army. In addition, it should be noted that EPA reviews and approves the state air quality monitoring program. The existing distribution of monitoring stations has been approved by EPA as meeting Clean Air Act requirements. As noted in the Final EIS, the Army would implement a Dust and Soils Management and Monitoring Plan that would include ambient air quality monitoring of PM10 conditions. The monitoring of ambient PM10 concentrations would help guide the development and implementation of an adaptive management program to manage training area lands and modify training procedures as necessary to ensure compliance with federal air quality standards.

Responses

F7-4

Normal dust control measures, such as those required by state regulations, would be incorporated into construction contracts. The emission estimates for fugitive dust from construction activities assumed implementation of normal dust control measures in a manner sufficient to provide 50% control of fugitive dust. Therefore, no additional dust control measures were discussed in the EIS. The DEIS includes emission estimates for all criteria pollutants generated by construction equipment engine operation. Since nitrogen oxide emissions are clearly the predominant pollutant of concern from diesel engine equipment, the text discussion focused on those emissions. Annual construction activity emissions for all criteria pollutants are illustrated in Figure 5-11 (Schofield Barracks), Figure 6-7 (DMR), Figure 7-9 (KTA), and Figure 8-10 (PTA). Appendix G2 presents annual construction activity emission estimates for individual construction projects at each installation. Because Hawai'i is an attainment area for all criteria pollutants, the implementation of special mitigation measures for reducing engine emissions from construction equipment was not considered necessary.

Comments

F7-3
cont'd

Recommendations: The FEIS should address the feasibility of air quality monitoring at training sites where exceedances of the Federal PM10 standard are likely, and an adaptive management program if controls currently proposed are insufficient to prevent exceedances of the Federal PM10 standard. An adaptive management program would be available for implementation if monitoring shows that the Federal PM10 standard is exceeded. An air quality monitoring program should be referenced in the Army's Record of Decision for this project [see 40 CFR Part 1505.2(c)].

Potential Mitigation for Construction Emissions

The DEIS indicates that construction emissions are not significant (e.g., Vol. 1, p. 5-57; and Vol. 2, p. 8-54). No mitigation is proposed to reduce construction emissions (Vol. 1, Table ES-21). However, the DEIS addresses a single air pollutant, oxides of nitrogen (NOx). It does not evaluate PM10 and other air pollutants generated by construction, including diesel particulate matter (DPM). To the extent that construction emissions potentially affect downwind communities, mitigation may be feasible to reduce such emissions, including:

- using particle traps and other appropriate controls to reduce emissions of DPM and other air pollutants. Traps control approximately 80 percent of DPM, and specialized catalytic converters (oxidation catalysts) control approximately 20 percent of DPM, 40 percent of carbon monoxide emissions, and 50 percent of hydrocarbon emissions;
- using diesel fuel having a sulfur content of 15 parts per million or less, or other suitable alternative diesel fuel, substantially reducing DPM emissions;
- reducing construction-related trips of workers and equipment, including trucks and heavy equipment;
- leasing or buying newer, cleaner equipment (1996 or newer model);
- employing periodic, unscheduled inspections to ensure that construction equipment is properly maintained at all times and does not unnecessarily idle, is tuned to manufacturer's specifications, and is not modified to increase horsepower except in accord with established specifications;
- working with the Hawaii Department of Health to identify feasible mitigation to reduce construction emissions; and
- developing and adopting a "*Construction Emissions Mitigation Plan*."

Two agencies recently identified a program of mitigation to reduce construction emissions. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) included measures in its Record of Decision for *NASA Ames Development Plan*. The Federal Aviation Administration and the City of Los Angeles included a construction emissions mitigation program in a Supplemental DEIS for *Los Angeles International Airport Master Plan Improvements*.

Recommendation: The FEIS should evaluate the feasibility of measures to reduce construction emissions, referencing any which are adopted in the Record of Decision. Any determination of significance for construction emissions should evaluate DPM, PM10, and other air pollutants, as well as NOx.

Responses

F7-5

Comments noted. Mitigative measures regarding fugitive dust issues are currently being developed by the military in consultation with the EPA. Please refer to Section 4.11 of the EIS for discussions regarding mitigative measures taken to reduce the effects on resources of cultural importance to Native Hawaiian residents. Please refer to Section 4.13 of the EIS for discussions regarding socioeconomic and environmental justice issues. The DEIS has been revised to include a discussion of fugitive dust EJ issues. In general, the communities living nearest and downwind of SBMR are the only areas that would be subjected to significant dust emissions. These communities, Mililani and especially Wahiawa, are mainly middle and upper income communities that are not prevalently minority.

Comments

Environmental Justice

The DEIS identifies two potential environmental justice impacts (noise and military traffic) at SBMR (Vol. 1, pp. 5-230 and 5-231), DMR (Vol. 1, p. 6-122), and KTA (Vol. 2, p. 7-136). The DEIS does not identify environmental justice as an issue of concern at PTA since it is “relatively isolated” (see Vol. 2, p. 8-208). The overview of environmental and socioeconomic consequences (Vol. 1, p. 4-96) does not identify elevated air pollutant levels on adjacent communities as a potential environmental justice impact.

The DEIS acknowledges that increased PM10 emissions and transport to adjacent communities are expected environmental consequences of the Proposed Action. The DEIS indicates that the Proposed Action is expected to have adverse air quality effects on adjacent communities, potentially affecting the residents’ quality of life. The DEIS also notes that it is “unlikely” that projected increases in fugitive dust can be reduced to less than significant levels (see Vol. 1, p. 5-55; Vol. 2, p. 8-49). We are concerned that the DEIS does not address if the Proposed Action contributes to disproportionately high, adverse health and environmental effects on downwind populations from increased PM10 levels. To the extent that air pollutants can be transported downwind and offsite to sensitive receptors, this is a potential environmental justice impact.

F7-5

The DEIS does not address if potential air quality impacts to low-income or minority populations are disproportionately high and adverse compared to the general population or comparison group that was evaluated (i.e., Volume 1, pp. 5-230 and 5-231). The DEIS also does not address if there are cumulative impacts associated with air quality to nearby communities.

Because of likely PM10 violations, environmental justice is an important consideration when assessing and mitigating such impacts, especially if transported to downwind communities. The minority composition in the Regions of Influence for this project is substantial. The minority population of the Wahiawa Census County Division (within which SBMR is located) is 68 percent (Vol. 1, p. 5-225). The percentage of minority residents in the four census county divisions within which PTA is located ranges from 52.9 percent (North Kona) to 71.9 percent (North Hilo), while the census county division within which PTA is primarily located (Pa’auhau-Pa’auilo) is 67.5 percent minority.

Guidance issued by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), “*Environmental Justice Under the National Environmental Policy Act*,” may be useful as the Proposed Action is refined. CEQ’s guidance provides that mitigation in impact statements “should reflect the needs and preferences of affected low-income populations (and) minority populations to the extent practicable.” The DEIS does not address if the air mitigation was developed in consultation with potentially affected communities on the two islands. An effective air quality mitigation program constitutes “pollution prevention” as defined by CEQ (“*Pollution Prevention and the National Environmental Policy Act*,” CEQ, January 1993). Pollution prevention opportunities, including air quality mitigation, can be an important component in reducing potentially disproportionate, adverse effects on environmental justice communities (see June 2003 report to EPA, “*Advancing*

Comments

Responses

F7-5
cont'd

Environmental Justice Through Pollution Prevention - A Report Developed from the National Environmental Justice Advisory Council Meeting of December 9-13, 2002," at <www.epa.gov/compliance/resources/publications/ej/pollution-prevention-recom-report.html>).

Draft guidance issued by EPA regarding Title VI of the Civil Rights Act may be a useful reference, including development of a methodology to make a determination on disproportionately high, adverse effects on low-income or minority populations (see Federal Register, June 27, 2000, pp. 39650-39701, "Draft Title VI Guidance for EPA Assistance Recipients Administering Environmental Permitting Programs and Draft Revised Guidance for Investigating Title VI Administrative Complaints Challenging Permits.").

Recommendations: The FEIS should address if increased PM10 levels under the Proposed Action contribute to a disproportionately high, adverse effect on low-income or minority populations, compared to the general population or comparison group that was evaluated, consistent with Executive Order 12898. The FEIS should address the extent to which PM10 mitigation and other pollution prevention efforts reduce potential effects on low-income or minority communities. The FEIS should address if the proposed air mitigation was developed in consultation with potentially affected low-income or minority populations. To the extent other impacts present a disproportionately high, adverse effect on low-income or minority populations, the FEIS should address how proposed mitigation reflects their needs and preferences. This could include the concerns of Native Hawaiians to avoid, reduce or mitigate adverse effects on resources of cultural importance to Native Hawaiian residents.

Water Quality

The DEIS addresses synthetic dust control chemicals to reduce fugitive dust. Volume 1 (p. 5-56) states that Army testing found calcium chloride solutions to be more effective than synthetic polymers or calcium lignosulfonate. However, the DEIS does not address potential effects on the quality of surface water or ground water from using such chemicals, nor identify mitigation to reduce potential adverse effects. The DEIS does not specifically address potential effects on aquatic species or other species (e.g., birds) that use ponded or standing water, where such chemicals may concentrate. We enclose a useful reference, "BMPs [Best Management Practices] for Dust Abatement Practices on Unpaved County Roads in Oregon," presenting information on water quality and toxicity from dust control chemicals.

F7-6

Recommendations: The FEIS should evaluate potential effects on the quality of surface water and ground water from using synthetic dust control chemicals. The FEIS should evaluate potential effects on aquatic species and species that may use ponded or standing water. The FEIS should present appropriate mitigation to avoid or reduce potential effects when using such chemicals, including appropriate commitments in the Record of Decision.

Pollution Prevention and Waste Minimization

The Proposed Action involves demolition and construction activities. The DEIS does not address reusing or recycling demolition waste (concrete, bricks, tile, metal, asphalt, wood, glass, sheetrock, plastics, and wiring) as fully as possible. The DEIS does not address if recovered materials would be used to construct new facilities, nor provide a commitment for procuring construction materials composed of the highest percentage of recovered materials practicable (see Section 6002 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act).

F7-7

Recommendations: The FEIS should include commitments to reuse and recycle the project's demolition waste to the fullest extent, and to procure construction materials composed of the highest percentage of recovered materials. This should be reflected in the Record of Decision. It would affirm the Army's continuing commitment to pollution prevention, waste minimization, and environmental stewardship.

F7-6

Thank you for pointing this out. The issue is now addressed in the water resources and biological resources sections of the FEIS. Based on the Oregon BMP report cited in the comment, it does not appear that impacts on water quality are likely if the palliatives are applied according industry standard practices. The Parametrix/OACES Dust Abatement Practices document has been added to the literature cited.

F7-7

The EIS has determined that there is no significant impact to public services by the implementation of the proposed action. The Army designs all of its projects, including those in this proposed action, in accordance with Executive Order 13123 "Greening the Government through Efficient Energy Management" (June 2001), Executive Order 13101 "Greening the Government through Waste Prevention, Recycling, and Federal Acquisition" (September 1998), and Department of the Army Engineering Technical Letter 1110-3-491 "Sustainable Design for Military Facilities" (May 2001) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Sustainable Project Rating Tool (SPiRiT). These documents and tools provide design guidelines and standards for sustainable development - addressing water resources, energy and atmospheric resources, indoor environmental quality, material and other resources.

Comments

Responses

FUGITIVE DUST CONTROL PLAN
FOR THE
NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION
CHINA LAKE, CALIFORNIA

Submitted to
Kern County Air Pollution Control District



1 September 1994

Comments

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Searles Valley Planning Area (SVPA) was designated a "moderate" non-attainment area for fine particulate matter (PM10) by operation of law with passage of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. This area includes portions of Kern, Inyo, and San Bernardino Counties. It also includes a significant portion of the Naval Air Weapons Station (NAWS) China Lake.

The three affected counties jointly developed and submitted a State Implementation Plan (SIP), representing a comprehensive regional strategy for addressing the PM10 problem. However, the control measures within the plan were tailored to the differing problems found within the three jurisdictions.

The Kern County Air Pollution Control District strategy for attaining the PM10 ambient air quality standard is largely based on its Fugitive Dust Rule (Rule 402) which was adopted on November 29, 1993. This Fugitive Dust Emissions Control Plan for the Naval Air Weapons Station (NAWS), China Lake has been prepared pursuant to paragraph V(D)(3) of that rule. The purpose of this plan is to identify applicable sources of fugitive dust within NAWS, China Lake's boundaries and describe the Reasonably Available Control Measures (RACM) which will be utilized for each of those sources.

2.0 APPLICABILITY AND POTENTIAL SOURCES

The first step in the development of this Plan was to survey potential sources of fugitive dust within the affected area, and then to determine which of those areas are subject to the provisions of Rule 402. This survey was conducted in several steps by surveying available data to identify potential sources of fugitive dust.

2.1 Unpaved Roads *

All unpaved roads within the affected area were identified using comprehensive maps of the Station. Roads less than 75 feet in length were eliminated from the analysis, as they are exempt from the provisions of Rule 402 (para IV (A)(6)(a)). Traffic counts were then conducted on the remaining roads. These traffic counts resulted in the elimination of all but one of the unpaved roads, since they do not have motor vehicle traffic of 25 vehicle-trips per day or more (Rule 402 para IV(A)(6)(b)). Please see Appendix A for unpaved road locations and lengths. The one road subject to Rule 402 is the access road to Hangar 4, identified as "Area 1" in Table 1.

* Maps of potential sources available upon request.

NAWS China Lake
Fugitive Dust Control Plan

1

August 31, 1994

Responses

Comments

Responses

2.2 Disturbed Areas

Potentially disturbed areas were identified using aerial photographs taken of the Station in August 1989. A field survey was then conducted to determine the current condition of each area. The following is a summary of the field survey results.

- (a) Public Works Compound: This compound, identified as "Area 8" in Table 1, covers nearly 107 acres in two separate areas. The smallest of the two areas is 5.38 acres and the larger area is approximately 102 acres. This compound contains 44 buildings and several trailers which are categorized as administrative, shops (trades), transportation, and supply and storage/issue. A similar area exists just east of Knox Road, occupied by Construction Shop #1, identified as "Area 9". Unpaved portions of both areas are used for housing cargo containers (used for storage) and for the storage of equipment and materials.
- (b) Building 25007 (SNORT) and vicinity: Open storage and general traffic take place between widely spaced buildings and trailers. This includes the magazine areas to the southwest and west. Portions of this area are actively traveled on a daily basis. This potential source is identified as Areas 2 and 3 in Table 1.
- (c) Chlorination Facility South of the Waste Water Treatment Plant: This facility, identified as Area 6, is used for chlorinating treated water from the waste water treatment plant. It consists of three small buildings, a chlorine contact chamber, and various irrigation pumping apparatus. This water is then used to irrigate the Golf Course. Unpaved areas around and between buildings are disturbed by vehicles on a daily basis.
- (d) China Lake Gun Club: Identified as Area 10, the China Lake Gun Club site is located north of the SNORT Access Road, south of Armitage Field. Disturbed areas include unpaved areas around and between buildings, as well as unvegetated berms behind and within target areas. Due to safety considerations Gun Club activities at this site are limited to trap and skeet shooting. The western berm area is no longer in use, and has already revegetated to a considerable degree. The eastern berm area is still used on occasion, and remains unvegetated.
- (e) Ordnance Impact Areas: "Area 11" on Table 1 consists of a variety of ordnance impact areas located on the testing ranges. As the name implies, these areas are used as target zones for certain types of tests using both live and inert ordnance, and generally have only sparse vegetation. The ground within these areas contains an unknown amount of unexploded ordnance, and is considered "off-limits" to vehicular traffic, except under very unusual circumstances.

Comments

- (f) Drainage Berms near Hangars 4 and 5: Identified as Area 12, these berms comprise a portion of China Lake's storm drainage system, and are intended to divert flood waters away from the two new hangars. Since they were constructed within the last two years, these areas are not yet heavily revegetated. However, natural revegetation is slowly taking place, and these areas are no longer actively disturbed.
- (g) Hangars 4 and 5: Area 13 includes all unvegetated areas near Hangars 4 and 5, between the aprons and the surrounding fence. For security purposes, vegetation in these areas must be kept to a bare minimum. However, vegetation is removed by use of herbicides to minimize the amount of ground disturbance.
- (h) Overrun Areas at Armitage Field: For safety purposes, overrun areas (identified as Area 15) have been provided at the end of each runway at Armitage Field. These areas are not actively disturbed, but all vegetation has been removed by use of a herbicide.
- (i) Vicinity of Old Roundhouse: Area 14 consists of areas in the vicinity of the Old Roundhouse, which is currently out of service along with the rest of the China Lake railroad spur. The Roundhouse proper is used by the Public Works Department for storage of electrical transformers, fused cut-outs, pipe insulation, and similar material. This area is infrequently traveled.
- (j) Miscellaneous unpaved parking areas: Various unpaved parking areas can be found at China Lake, usually near buildings that are remote and/or have very few employees. These areas are located in various locations at China Lake, and are not individually identified.
- (k) Berms around industrial waste water ponds: These berms (identified as Area 5) receive limited maintenance and have begun to naturally revegetate.

2.3 Construction and Demolition Activities:

Much of the large facility construction work at China Lake is performed by contractors; however, an increasing amount of construction and/or demolition at the Station is performed in-house by the Public Works Department. The actual location(s) of this work vary with time, and are not individually identified.

2.4 Earth Moving/Open Storage Piles:

- (a) Borrow Pit off of Sandquist Road: Identified as Area 4 in Table 1, this is the borrow pit currently in use for construction activities at China Lake. It is approximately 20 acres in size, and provides a wide range of materials, from fine sand to coarse gravel. Active operations occur at the center of the pit. The edges of the pit are normally

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vegetated. This site is accessed on average about once a week for material. There may be weeks when there is no activity, and there are short periods, sometimes for a week or two, when the area receives intensive activity.

(b) Old Borrow Pit east of the Golf Course: Identified as Area 7 in Table 1, this borrow pit has been out of use for over 5 years and has begun to revegetate naturally.

(c) Open Storage Piles: Various miscellaneous storage piles may be found at China Lake at any given time. These are often, but not always, associated with construction or demolition projects (see above). Sand or gravel are usually the material being stored, although piles are often used for storage of asphalt millings and other materials suitable for re-use.

3.0 PROPOSED CONTROL MEASURES:

3.1 Unpaved Roads:

China Lake has only one unpaved road within the affected area that meets the applicability requirements of this rule. This is the section of road between Talon and Lauritsen Roads. As part of the planned construction of a new Aircraft Ready Fuel Facility, Lauritsen Road will be realigned. It will then connect with this currently unpaved access road to Hangar 4, which will also be realigned, and which will be paved along with the realigned portion of Lauritsen. This work is currently planned for the coming fiscal year (1 Oct 94 - 30 Sep 95). Since application of chemical stabilizers may hinder the natural revegetation process, the unpaved road will be controlled by watering at the beginning of each business day until the realignment has been completed, at which time active disturbance of the old roadway will cease. The area will then be left alone to revegetate naturally.

3.2 Disturbed Areas

(a) Public Works Compound: This area receives moderate vehicle traffic on a daily basis by Public Works personnel. There are two distinct areas within the compound. The smaller of the two areas consists of approximately 5 1/2 acres and is 50% covered with buildings, concrete slabs, landscaped areas, and deteriorated paving. The other 50% of the space is devoted to open storage of equipment, rubble piles, gravel piles, and similar public works related items. Proposed stabilization of traffic areas not currently paved will utilized recycled asphalt or concrete, spreading and compaction of decomposed granite, or application of chemical dust stabilizers.

The main area of the Public Works compound is approximately 44% covered with improvements with a remainder of 57 acres which are open and subject to fugitive dust emissions. Treatment will consist of a combination of stabilization processes as

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determined by the open usage and will encompass one or more of the processes used in the smaller compound area (see above).

(b) Building 25007 (SNORT) and vicinity: This area receives limited vehicle traffic on a daily basis. Stabilization of unpaved traffic areas will consist of utilizing recycled asphalt or concrete, spreading and compacting of decomposed granite, or application of chemical dust stabilizers. Non-traffic areas will be allowed to revegetate naturally.

(c) Chlorination Facility South of Waste Water Treatment Facility: Maintenance personnel perform daily routine maintenance and inspection of the apparatus at this location. Therefore, this area receives limited vehicle traffic on a daily basis. If soil stabilization is required in unpaved traffic areas it will consist of utilizing recycled asphalt or concrete, spreading and compacting of decomposed granite, or application of petrochemical dust stabilizers.

(d) China Lake Gun Club: The western berm has already begun to revegetate. The eastern berm is still used on occasion, but is not actively disturbed by vehicles (only by the impact of small arms fire). We propose leaving both berms alone so that they may revegetate naturally. The areas around and between buildings are occasionally disturbed by vehicles when the gun club is in use. Since this occurs only occasionally, we propose treating the area with water prior to any functions taking place at the facility.

(e) Ordinance Impact Areas: These areas are occasionally impacted by test items, but are very rarely disturbed by vehicles as the areas are generally considered "off limits". We propose leaving these areas alone. Treatment of an active high explosive impact area is impractical due to safety considerations.

(f) Drainage Berms near Hangars 4 and 5: Vegetation in these areas was removed during construction of the berms in 1992. However, no further active disturbance of these areas has taken place or is planned. The soil in these areas has already formed its natural protective crust, and vegetation is slowly reestablishing itself. We propose leaving these areas alone to revegetate naturally, as application of chemical stabilizers may only hinder this process.

(g) Hangars 4 and 5: The areas between the aprons and the fences must be kept unvegetated due to security considerations. However, no active disturbance of these areas takes place, and vehicle access to the entire hangar area is tightly controlled. We propose continuing de-vegetation by application of herbicides by licensed technicians (rather than by mechanical means) in order to minimize soil disturbance. Since the areas are otherwise completely undisturbed, and vehicle access to each hangar area is tightly controlled, we propose applying no other RACM to this area unless the area is to be disturbed for some unforeseen reason.

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(h) Overrun Areas at Armitage Field: These areas at the end of each runway must be kept clear of vegetation due to safety considerations. However, no active disturbance of these areas takes place. We propose continuing de-vegetation by application of herbicides by licensed technicians (rather than by mechanical means) to minimize soil disturbance. Since the areas are otherwise completely undisturbed, we propose applying no other RACM to this area unless the area is to be disturbed for some unforeseen reason.

(i) Vicinity of Old Roundhouse: This area received little vehicular traffic. Only when material is to be recovered or stored in the Roundhouse does this area receive vehicular traffic. Because of the light traffic in and around this area, it is recommended to leave it as it is. If a control measure is required for those areas not currently paved, stabilization will be achieved by utilizing recycled asphalt or concrete, spreading and compaction of decomposed granite, or application of chemical dust stabilizers. Non-traffic areas will be allowed to revegetate naturally.

(j) Unpaved Parking Areas: The parking areas around facilities which are not paved will be identified. Those areas requiring parking and traffic aisles will receive the necessary improvements. Stabilization of trafficked areas not currently paved will consist of utilizing recycled asphalt or concrete, spreading and compaction of decomposed granite, or application of chemical dust stabilizers.

(k) Berms around industrial waste water ponds: These areas have not been disturbed for over five years, allowing the soil to form its natural protective crust. These areas are not actively disturbed and are fenced to prevent access by unauthorized personnel. We propose taking no further action, so that the area may revegetate naturally.

3.3 Construction/Demolition Activities

A list of standard dust abatement measures has been developed by NAWS China Lake personnel, which must be implemented for both contractor and in-house projects. These measures will be included as conditions of approval during environmental review of each proposed project under the National Environmental Policy Act. For projects performed under contract, the list will also be incorporated into the construction/demolition contract to ensure compliance by contract personnel. The list of dust abatement measures is provided as Appendix B.

3.4 Earth Moving/Open Storage Piles

(a) Borrow Pit off of Sandquist Road: This area is "actively disturbed" about once a week, when the site is accessed for materials. Since only a small portion of the borrow

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pit is disturbed at any given time, we propose application of water to the areas to be disturbed prior to (and after) accessing the pit to excavate. We propose leaving undisturbed portions of the pit alone.

(b) Old Borrow Pit east of the Golf Course: This area has not been "actively disturbed" for over 5 years. The soil has already formed its own natural protective crust. We propose leaving this site alone, to allow it to revegetate naturally.

(c) Open Storage Piles: All open storage piles of materials that may be potential sources of fugitive dust will be covered by a tarp or other suitable material. The storage pile(s) in the smaller area of the Public Works Compound could be controlled with area sprinklers to keep a protective crust over the material in the pile(s).

4.0 COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE:

Funds for application of Reasonably Available Control Measures (RACM) to sources as described in the above section have been allocated in China Lake's budget for Fiscal Year (FY) 1995 (1 Oct 94 - 30 Sep 95). Application of RACM will take place on the following schedule:

Road to Hangars 4 & 5: Begin application of water immediately after 1 Oct. Construction of new paved road will commence during FY95 and will be completed during FY96.

Application of chemical dust palliatives, cape seal, or other applicable methods to areas identified in the plan will be accomplished by 31 December 94.

Application of water: effective immediately after 1 October, to be applied as proposed in section 3.

Construction Demolition: List of Dust Control Practices (Appendix B) is already being incorporated into all new contracts and site approvals for all construction/demolition projects performed either by contractors or by in-house personnel.

Open Storage Piles: Covered or watered as appropriate, effective immediately, and as existing piles are located.

All areas proposed to be left as is are to be made "off-limits" to vehicular traffic effectively immediately, or access restricted as proposed in section 3.

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1 LE 1: Potential Fugitive Dust Sources and Proposed RA...1

SOURCE	CONTROL MEASURE(S)					
	leave as is	reveg ²	water	chem	pave	cover ³
1 Hangar 4 Access Road			•		•	
2 Bldg 25007 and vicinity (SNORT)				•		•
3 Magazine areas SW of Bldg 25007 and west of Bldg 25037				•		•
4 Borrow pit on Sandquist Road	•		•			
5 Berms at Industrial Waste Water Ponds	•					
6 Chlorination Facility So. of WWTP			•			
7 Old Borrow Pit east of Golf Course	•					•
8 Public Works Compound				•		•
9 Shops area east of PW Compound				•		•
10 China Lake Gun Club	•		•			
11 Various ordnance impact areas	•					
12 Hangar 4/5 area - drainage burns	•					
13 Hangar 4/5 - between apron and fence	•			•		
14 Vicinity of old Roundhouse	•			•		•
15 Overrun areas at ends of runways	•					
n/a Various Open Storage Piles	•					•
n/a Miscellaneous Parking Areas				•		•
n/a Construction/Demolition 4						•

¹ One or a combination of identified measures may be used. Areas assigned numbers are identified on the maps in Appendix C.

² Revegetate naturally, as opposed to actively reseeding the area.

³ Cover with recycled asphalt or concrete, or spreading and compacting decomposed granite. In the case of storage piles, cover with tarp, plastic, or other suitable material.

⁴ See Appendix B for list of Dust Control Measures required for Construction/Demolition project.

NAWS China Lake
Fugitive Dust Control Plan

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APPENDIX B

Requirements for Dust Control at Construction and Demolition Sites

The contractor shall take reasonable precautions to prevent visible particulate matter from being airborne from the construction site, under normal wind conditions. Reasonable precautions include, but are not limited to:

1. The contractor shall have available a minimum of one watering truck to apply water to the haul roads and construction areas. Water will be applied to these areas at least twice a day. Additional watering will be required if the soil dries to the point that the site becomes a source of fugitive dust.
2. The contractor shall post and observe a speed limit of 25 mph at the project site. During normal daily activity the speed limit will be strictly enforced by the contractor.
3. If wind conditions are such that the contractor cannot control dust, the contractor shall shut down all construction operations except for equipment used for dust control at the project site.
4. Water or other dust suppressants shall be used to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne in handling dusty materials to open stockpiles and mobile equipment. All stockpiles of topsoil, sand, and other like materials shall be covered to prevent airborne fugitive dust.
5. The contractor shall be responsible for removing materials tracked onto paved roadways from dirt roadways by construction vehicles associated with the project.
6. All bulk materials being hauled on paved roadways shall be covered during transit.
7. The natural topography shall be maintained to the extent possible during grading and other earth movement.

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FUGITIVE DUST CONTROL PLAN
FOR THE
NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION
CHINA LAKE, CALIFORNIA

Appendix C
Maps Showing Locations of
Potential Fugitive Dust Sources

NOTE: MAPS AVAILABLE - BUT NOT INCLUDED IN THIS DOCUMENT

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Appendix A

BMPs for Dust Abatement Practices on Unpaved County Roads in Oregon

Prepared for OACES
By
Parametrix, Inc.

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1. Introduction

The Dust Abatement Appendix is part of the County Road Maintenance Submittal Template to NMFS for Coverage under Limit 10 of the 4(d) Rules for Salmon and Steelhead. This template was developed to meet the specific requirements outlined by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) in Limit 10 of the 4(d) rules for the protection of salmon and steelhead. Dust abatement is included as a section in Limit 10; this appendix is meant to provide Oregon counties with an analysis that can be included with the Road Maintenance submittal for Limit 10 protection.

The Limit 10 template for road maintenance relies on the ODOT road maintenance manual and requires each county to follow the approved BMPs outlined in the manual or practices that are substantially similar. Each county is required to provide baseline environmental information as well as evidence of monitoring and training programs that accompany the maintenance program. The Dust Abatement Appendix provides BMPs for the application of dust suppressants as well as an effects analysis that demonstrates that the application of these materials will not cause significant impacts to water bodies that provide habitat for listed salmonids.

If a county wishes to include dust abatement as part of its routine road maintenance submittal for protection under Limit 10 of the 4(d) rules, the Dust Abatement Appendix must be submitted to NMFS in its entirety along with the template submittal for routine road maintenance. The document has been informally reviewed by NMFS so that each submittal will be uniform, allowing for a facilitated review process.

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2. Description

Dust abatement practices help to stabilize gravel roads to reduce damage and maintenance costs. Depending on the type of road treated, application of dust palliatives creates a hard, compact surface that resists potholing, rutting and loss of aggregate.

In addition control of road surface soils reduces the short term, localized air quality hazards associated with unpaved roads. For people living along dirt roads, dust can cause inconveniences from dust settling on their property. While, not all county gravel roads require dust abatement applications, there are situations where dust control is either requested or required.

Dust suppression involves the application of a dust palliative to non-paved road surfaces to temporarily stabilize surface soils, leading to a reduction of dust. Counties provide dust abatement with their own funding in only a few circumstances. In some cases, Counties apply palliatives when excessive truck traffic utilizes a non-paved gravel road such as a quarry or construction site. This practice is for the purpose of the reduction of dust as well as road stabilization. In other instances, private contractors apply dust palliatives to county roads for residents living along county roads to reduce the amount of dust produced by passing vehicles.

Application of dust palliatives often occurs at the beginning of the summer and depending on the road surface and grade, two "light" applications may be made to avoid run off of the palliative from the road surface. In preparation for palliative application, roads are graded and "roughed up" to allow for greater penetration of the palliative. Application normally consists of 0.5 gallons of material per square yard of road and is applied using an applicator truck. Descriptions of the Best Management Practices (BMPs) to be followed for the application of dust palliatives are in Section 4.

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3. Palliatives

The following materials are proposed for use in county road dust abatement practices on unpaved roads. They have been selected because of their effectiveness in controlling fugitive dust, as well as minimizing potential environmental impacts.

Lignosulfonates

Lignin is a polymer in the secondary cell wall of woody plant cells that helps to strengthen and stiffen the wall. During the various pulping processes, lignin by-products are produced. Lignosulfonate is a byproduct of the sulfite method for manufacturing paper from wood pulp. Sometimes it is called sulfonated lignin. Lignosulfonate is a complex mixture of small- to moderate-sized polymeric compounds with sulfonate groups attached to the molecule.

Lignosulfonates have a long history of use on roads as a method for dust control and surface stabilization. Lignosulfonates have a natural adhesive property when moist. When applied to gravel roads, the lignosulfonate solution coats individual road particles with a thin adhesive-like film that binds the particles together. The lignosulfonate acts as a dispersant. By attaching to the particle surface, it keeps the particle from being attracted to other particles and reduces the amount of water needed to use the product effectively. This allows the particles to pack closer together for a stronger surface. Consequently, water uptake by the roadbed surface is greatly reduced and the binder is less likely to be washed away by rain.

Lignosulfonates used for road applications are usually shipped in a concentrated solution and diluted with water on the job site to about a 25 percent solid content. Road conditions and climate can affect the application rate. However, as a general rule for dust control, a diluted solution of lignosulfonate is applied at a rate of one-half gallon per square yard.

Magnesium Chloride

Magnesium chloride is a naturally occurring element and is extracted from salt-water solutions such as those found in seawater. To extract the magnesium chloride brine, water is removed from the salt water by solar evaporation, other energy, and a simple refinement process until other chemicals have been extracted resulting in magnesium chloride brine. This brine can then be further dehydrated to produce magnesium chloride solids.

Magnesium chloride can be adapted and designed to provide highest efficiency depending on prevailing dust conditions, anticipated traffic, and type of soil. Dilution can also be varied to obtain the greatest possible economy and minimize environmental impact. Some soil types may be best treated with a one-time heavy application of

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product, whereas others may require several light applications. As a general rule, the rate of penetration of magnesium chloride is rapid in sandy soil, moderately fast in silty soil and slow in clay.

4. Effects Analysis

Water Quality

A literature search was conducted to determine the possible effects of lignosulfonates and magnesium chloride on water quality. Though there has been increased interest in this subject recently, there remains little scientific data that fully explores the potential effects of these materials when used as dust palliatives. Both lignosulfonate and magnesium chloride have been tested to determine their potential impacts on water quality, fish and wildlife when introduced directly into surface waters. However, we found no studies that evaluated the effects of these materials when their movement is controlled through application BMPs. Therefore, this appendix will make the assumption that these materials will be applied in a way that reduces their ability to move, thereby limiting the concentrations that reach surface waters, and reducing the likelihood of detrimental effects on receiving water bodies. These BMP recommendations are based on recommendations from County Road Masters who have worked with these materials for many years.

Research does confirm that these materials have limited ability to move (Martin, 1989 and IIT Rayonier, Inc., 1973). They are bonding agents that adhere to material in dry conditions. The BMPs being implemented are meant to further reduce their ability to move and in the unlikely event that these materials were to reach a water body, it would be at very low concentrations that are unlikely to negatively impact the receiving water body.

This analysis was conducted in accordance with the NMFS document "Making Endangered Species Act Determinations of Effect Guidance". The Pathways and Indicators are a Section 7 mechanism that provides a convenient tool for this analysis. The matrix from the report was used to determine the potential for effects to listed salmon and steelhead. The water quality elements that have the potential to be impacted by dust abatement practices were the primary focus. This analysis will provide the scientific background for the BMP recommendations contained in the Oregon County Road Maintenance submittals for coverage under the 4(d) rules for Salmon and Steelhead.

Magnesium Chloride

When magnesium chloride is introduced into the environment as a deicer or as a dust palliative, it is highly soluble in water and has the potential to move through the soil with

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water. The movement is dependent on the rate and frequency of rainfall, the drainage characteristics, and soil type. Application of magnesium chloride as a dust palliative is less likely to be carried by water runoff than when it is used as a deicer since it is applied as a palliative during dry periods to reduce dust.

Because of magnesium chloride's ability to dissolve in water, lateral movement can occur. If high volumes of rainfall occur, magnesium chloride can move as either surface runoff or as soil leachate. Under these conditions, it is principally the constituted ions Mg_2^{+} and Cl^{-} that migrate through the environment. These disassociated ions migrate rather than the hydrated magnesium chloride. Because of the widespread occurrence in rocks and soils, and its ready solubility, magnesium is present in nearly all waters. The addition of magnesium from dust palliatives would be insignificant when compared to that already found in the environment (Heffner, 1992).

The usual application of magnesium chloride will be 0.5 gallons per square yard; this is equivalent to 18 tons per mile. The 18 tons per mile includes the weight of the water that is used to dilute the brine solution. This results in an application rate for magnesium chloride of 7.5 to 9 tons per mile.

The typical weight of sodium chloride as a road deicer is 20 tons per mile. With the melted snow and ice and applications on paved roads, the chloride concentrations rise to above 250 ppm. The concentrations of magnesium chloride used for dust abatement are considerably less than those observed for calcium chloride used as a deicer. (Singer et al. 1982) Therefore it is unlikely that receiving waters could have concentrations high enough to cause growth or survival problems for fish.

The Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT, 1998) conducted extensive research on the environmental impacts of magnesium chloride as a deicer on state roads. While this research focuses on a different activity than dust abatement, the results in terms of the chemicals environmental impact are relevant.

Chloride concentration from two separate sources, magnesium chloride and sand with chloride, increased background chloride concentrations by 50 to 100 mg/L during winter application. These concentrations are described as being below levels considered potentially harmful to the most sensitive aquatic organisms. (CDOT, 1998)

Magnesium chloride application as a dust palliative will occur in the summer months. As described above, the ability of magnesium chloride to move to the rivers will be drastically lower than in the Colorado tests because of the minimal rainfall during the summer months when palliatives are commonly applied. The application BMPs include additional measure to limit movement

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The conclusions of the CDOT report stated that magnesium chloride is "highly unlikely to cause or contribute to environmental damage at distances greater than 20 yards. Even very close to the roadway, the potential for magnesium chloride to cause environmental damage is probably much smaller than other factors related to road maintenance."

Results

Water Temperature

With the proper and safe application of magnesium chloride according to the Minimization and Avoidance BMPs, the function of existing habitat will be maintained in areas where it is applied. No research was found that would indicate the application of magnesium chloride would have any significant negative impacts to water temperature.

Sediment

Because of its use to reduce fugitive dust, in some cases the use of magnesium chloride may act to restore areas that are limited by sediment deposition in a stream. Magnesium chloride may be effective in reducing the amount of fines that are recruited into a system.

Chemical Contaminants/Nutrients

Proper application of magnesium chloride will reduce the chance that any of the material will reach surface waters or migrate through ground water. For this reason, all research indicates that magnesium chloride will not negatively influence chemical contamination and nutrients in streams with listed salmonids and will likely maintain current conditions.

Ligninsulfonates

Ligninsulfonates encompasses a complex group of high-molecular-weight polymers. As a group lignins are second only to cellulose in abundance as natural polymers. Since very few biological agents can degrade the lignin molecule, it is extremely environmentally stable. In fact the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) currently allows for the use of ammonium-, calcium-, magnesium-, and sodium-lignosulfonates in animal feeds. They are commonly used in pelleted feeds for fish at a level of 2 to 2.5 percent, to increase water stability.

There can be issues associated with increased oxygen demand in a stream when lignosulfonates are introduced directly into a stream from pulping plants. Receiving water near pulping plants experiences an increased oxygen demand and the water takes on a yellowish-brown tint (Schwenderman, 1981). Effluent from pulping plants is often up to 55% lignosulfonates so it is at a much higher concentration than would be achieved from its application as a dust palliative. There has not been any research that shows significant impacts to water quality as a result of lignosulfonates applied as a dust palliative.

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Results

Temperature

No research that was found indicated that an application of lignosulfonates anywhere near a fish bearing stream would have any impact on temperature.

Sediment

The application of lignosulfonates may restore the functioning condition of a stream that is impacted by sediments that originate on gravel roads in the watershed. By limiting the fines that reach streams, sediment will be reduced and existing conditions would be improved.

Chemical Contaminants/Nutrients

Chemical contaminant and nutrient addition to a stream will be maintained/avoided with the proper application of dust abatement palliatives.

Toxicity (LC50)

The LC50 test measures the lethal concentration (LC) of a product expressed in parts per million (ppm) that will produce a fifty percent mortality rate in the test group in 96 hours (4 days). When looking at the results of a LC50 test, the larger the concentration the less toxic the material. Typically less than 100ppm is considered toxic, and 1,000ppm is considered practically nontoxic.

Table 1 shows the results from tests on rainbow trout (*onchorynchus mykiss*) conducted by the British Columbia Ministry of Environment looking at a wide range of materials. The palliatives under consideration for use by Oregon counties were in the range of practically nontoxic (>1000ppm to >10,000ppm).

Magnesium Chloride

Impacts of chloride have been documented mostly in the Northeast. In these cases large amounts of chloride are applied to roads and highways for de-icing purposes. There are environmental impacts associated with chloride but most have been seen at the higher application rates. Worst case scenarios for runoff from magnesium chloride applications as a deicer are less than 70 ppm within 5-30 ft of the application (Martin, 1989). 70 ppm is the concentration of chloride for irrigation water and is considered safe for most plants.

Kunkle studied the impacts of road salt on a fresh water stream in Vermont, USA. Here the application of pure salt to paved roads adjacent to the stream resulted in salt concentrations that did not exceed 100ppm, with the mean levels below 50. (1972) Although the addition of magnesium and chloride in streams can cause hardness in water, no regulation exists which limits the concentrations found in drinking water. (Schwendeman, 1981)

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Lignosulfonates

Lignosulfonates have been studied at high-level concentrations when discharged from pulping plants directly to a water body. These discharges have been shown to increase biological oxygen demand and produce a yellowish-brown tint to the water (Schwendeman, 1981). No research was found that evaluates the rate at which lignosulfonates move in the soil or how concentrated it would be reaching surface water. The LC50 concentration for lignosulfonates was calculated to be between 5,200ppm and 6,400ppm, classifying them as practically non-toxic.

Table 1: Rainbow trout 96-hour LC50 Dust Suppressant Results

Substance	ppm
35% Calcium Chloride	45,000
35% Magnesium Chloride	9,000
Sodium Lignosulfonate	6,400
Calcium Lignosulfonate	5,200
Emulsion Oil	200
Laundry Detergent	10

(Ministry of Environment, 1990)

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5. Minimization and Avoidance:

Road maintenance employees and anyone applying dust palliatives on county roads will use the following BMPs to prevent palliatives from reaching water bodies thereby mitigating any possible water quality impacts:

- During preparation for application of dust palliatives, gravel roads will be tight bladed or processed (cut 2" and watered, then laid gravel back to grade and roll) to bring fines to the surface.
- Dust palliatives, when applied, will remain on the road surface and will not go over the road edge. The use of berms at the road shoulder or applying palliatives at a low rate are two methods to achieve ensure material remains on the road surface.
- All private contractors that apply palliatives to county right of ways must first obtain a dust control permit for each section of road that will receive an application. (See attached example of dust control permit.)
- Application shall follow the conditions of a dust abatement permit outlining the Minimization and Avoidance methods described here and assure materials are applied in a manner that is not detrimental to either water or vegetation.
- A 1-foot buffer zone on the edge of gravel will be used if the road width allows.
- The machinery used to apply palliatives will carry adequate spill protection equipment during application.
- Dust palliatives will not be applied while raining. (Where practicable, a 3-day forecast of clear weather should follow any application of dust palliatives).
- Environmentally-sensitive cleaning agents will be used on trucks and equipment used for palliative application at the designated areas with the county for truck maintenance and cleaning.

(Counties must include a map or addresses of designated cleaning and maintenance areas for application equipment.)

- Excess materials will be disposed of at designated and approved locations for receiving such materials.

(Counties must include a map or addresses of designated disposal sites for excess material.)

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6. Example Dust Control Permit

This permit allows the applicant or his contractor to treat sectors of Secondary Roads with chemicals to control dust. It is granted subject to the following:

- Two materials are approved for use: Magnesium Chloride and Lignin Sulfonate.
- All contractors receiving a Dust Control Permit are bound to follow BMPs for Dust Abatement approved by the National Marine Fisheries Service to prevent or minimize harm to water quality and the take of salmonids listed under the Endangered Species Act.
- Each applicant will fill out and turn in a Dust Control Permit to the County Public Works Department.
- The applicant or contractor must coordinate application of material with the County Public Works Department at (xxx) xxx-xxxx at least two (2) working days prior to application of the material.
- The applicator will provide adequate notification in the area prior to application of the dust palliatives.
- This permit is valid until October 1 of the year issued, after which the County reserves the right, regardless of actual conditions, to re-blade treated areas in order to prepare the road for winter.
- The permit applicant understands that by signing this permit they assume full responsibility for any and all liability resulting from this treatment of a public highway.

In signing and accepting this permit for dust control, I agree to abide by all of the conditions of the permit as listed above.

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Permit #

PERMIT FOR SURFACE APPLICATION OF DUST PALLIATIVES

Applicant: _____

Address: _____
Mailing Address City State Zip

Phone Number: _____ Date: _____

Location and/or description of road section proposed for surface dust control application: _____

Starting Point: Road Name _____ Milepost _____

Ending Point: Road Name _____ Milepost _____

Application Distance: _____

Person or Company selected to apply the chemicals or road oils:

(Name)

(Address)

Palliative to be used (*check one*)

☐ *magnesium chloride* ☐ *lignin sulfonate*

When Application will occur: Date: _____ Time Period _____

I have read the entire permit and have provided all data called for herein truthfully and correctly and I agree to abide by all general provisions set forth herein and attached conditions pertaining to Minimization and Avoidance and Dust Control Permit. I will provide notification in the area where palliatives will be applied by the following method:

The following signing plan will be used:

(Applicant's Signature)

Responses

Comments

Approved on behalf of [redacted] County
By _____
Date _____
Permit Number _____

Comments

Dust Suppressant		Attributes	Limitations	Application	Origin	Environmental Impact
Lignin Sulfonate		Binds surface particles because of adhesive properties.	Corrosive to aluminum alloys due to acidity (CaCO ₃ added ingredient, can neutralize acidity).	Generally ½ gallon per square yard of road surface.	By-product of softwood pulping and the sulfite pulping process.	Lignin products have a high BOD (biological oxygen demand) in aquatic systems. Spills or runoff into surface or groundwater may create low dissolved oxygen conditions resulting in fish kills or increases in groundwater concentrations of iron, sulfur compounds, and other pollutants.
		Greatly increases dry strength of material under dry conditions. Retains effectiveness during long dry periods with low humidity. With high amounts of clay, it tends to remain slightly plastic permitting reshaping and additional traffic compaction.	Proper aggregate mix (4 - 8% fines) important to performance. Becomes slippery when wet, brittle when dry.	Can vary based on soil condition and application method. Spread by spreader trucks.		
Magnesium Chloride		Increases compacted density of road material and the effectiveness is retained after bleeding.	Solubility results in leaching during heavy rain.	Generally ½ gallon per square yard of road surface.	Produced from natural salt brine and a by-product of polash production. Results from a reaction between hydroxide and hydrochloric acid.	From <i>Studies of Environmental Effects of Magnesium Chloride Deicer in Colorado</i> . (CDO, 1999) Unlikely to cause environmental damage if safely applied at distances greater than 20 feet from water body. Study was done evaluating it as a deicer. Dilution of magnesium chloride by melting snow and ice was a factor
		Lower freezing level of water to -27 degrees F, minimizing frost heaves and reducing freeze-thaw cycles.		Can vary based on soil condition and application method. Spread by spreader trucks.		

07/22/03

Page 15 of 18

Appendix A
 BMPs for Dust Abatement
 Practices on Unpaved
 County Roads in Oregon
DRAFT

Responses

Comments

Responses

Pathways: Indicators	Environmental Baseline			Effects of the Actions		
	Properly Functioning	At Risk	Not Prop. Functioning	Restore	Maintain	Degrade
<u>Water Quality</u>						
<u>Temperature</u>					X	
<u>Sediment</u>				X		
<u>Chem. Contam./Nut</u>					X	
<u>Habitat Access:</u>						
<u>Physical Barriers</u>						
<u>Habitat Elements:</u>						
<u>Substrate</u>					X	
<u>LWD</u>					X	
<u>Pool Frequency</u>					X	
<u>Pool Quality</u>					X	
<u>Off-Channel Habitat</u>					X	
<u>Refugia</u>					X	
<u>Channel Conditions & Dyn:</u>						
<u>Width/Depth Ratio</u>					X	
<u>Streambank Condition</u>					X	
<u>Floodplain Connectivity</u>					X	

01/22/03

Appendix A
BMPs for Dust Abatement
Practices on Unpaved
County Roads in Oregon
DRAFT

Page 16 of 18

Comments

Responses

<u>Flow/Hydrograph:</u>						
<u>Peak/Base Flows</u>					X	
<u>Drainage Network</u>					X	
<u>Increase</u>					X	
<u>Watershed Conditions:</u>						
<u>Road Den. and Location</u>					X	
<u>Disturbance History</u>					X	
<u>Riparian Reserves</u>					X	

Effects of proposed Actions on Water Quality Indicators/Pathways:

If the minimization and avoidance procedures outlined in this document are followed, the application of dust abatement materials to county roads will maintain the water quality of streams in the area. In addition application of dust palliatives will help to improve sediment issues by reducing the amount of loose sand and gravel on the road.

Comments

Responses

7. Bibliography

CDOT, 1998. Studies of Environmental Effects of Magnesium Chloride Deicer in Colorado. William Lewis. Report No. 99-10

Hefner, Kathy, 1992, USDA Forest Service, Fisheries Biologist, Idaho Panhandle National Forest. "Water Quality Effects of Three Dust Abatement Compounds."

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Langdon, B., R.G. Hicks, and R. Williamson, 1980. "A guide for selecting and Using Dust Palliatives." Transportation Research Institute, Department of Civil Engineering, *Transportation Research Report* 80-13. Oregon State University. Corvallis, Oregon.

Martin H., 1989. Dust Off Environmental Safety for Leslie Salt Company. McLaren Environmental Engineering. Regulatory Affairs. Rancho Cordova, California.

Schwendeman, T., 1981. Dust Control Study. Gallatin National Forest. USDA Forest Service Region 1.

May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawai'i

P-85

Comments

Letter
S1



DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & TOURISM

OFFICE OF PLANNING

235 South Beretania Street, 6th Floor, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 2358, Honolulu, Hawaii 96804

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR
THEODORE E. LIU
DIRECTOR
RAYMOND M. JEFFERSON
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
MARY LOU KOBAYASHI
PLANNING PROGRAM ADMINISTRATOR
OFFICE OF PLANNING

Telephone: (808) 587-2845
Fax: (808) 587-2824

Ref. No. P-10249

October 13, 2003

Ms. Cindy Barger
SBCT EIS Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu District
Building 230, Room 306
ATTN: CEPOH-PP-E
Fort Shafter, Hawaii 96858-4812

Dear Ms. Barger:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Army Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light), to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawaii

This is in response to your request for comments dated October 3, 2003, on the Draft EIS for the proposed transformation to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawaii. The proposal includes construction of 28 projects and proposed land acquisition on the islands of Oahu and Hawaii.

S1-1

In accordance with the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, Section 307(c), and the Code of Federal Regulations (15 CFR 930) regarding federal consistency requirements, we respectfully request a federal consistency determination to be submitted to our office for the proposed project.

Should you have any questions or require additional information, please contact Debra Tom of our CZM Program at 587-2840.

Sincerely,

Mary Lou Kobayashi
Planning Program Administrator

Responses

S1-1

A federal consistency determination has been submitted to the Hawai'i Coastal Zone Management Program.

Appendix P. Comments and Responses

Comments

Responses

Ms. Cindy Barger
Page 2
October 13, 2003

- c: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Regulatory Branch
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Pacific Islands Ecoregion
- U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service, Pacific Area Office
- Department of Health, Clean Water Branch
- Department of Land & Natural Resources Management
- Planning & Technical Service Branch
- State Historic Preservation Division
- Department of Planning & Permitting, C & C of Honolulu
- Planning Department, County of Hawaii

Comments

Letter
S2LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNORSTATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
P.O. BOX 2360
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96804PATRICIA HAJAMOTO
SUPERINTENDENT

OFFICE OF BUSINESS SERVICES

December 26, 2003

Ms. Cindy S. Barger
SBCT EIS Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Honolulu District
Building 230, Room 306 ATTN: CEPOH-PP-E
Fort Shafter, Hawai'i 96858-5440

Dear Ms. Barger:

SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the
Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division to a
Stryker Brigade Combat Team

The Department of Education (DOE) has reviewed the Executive Summary of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) on the transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division into a Stryker Brigade Combat Team.

The Executive Summary acknowledges a series of "significant" to "significant but mitigable" impacts on the public school students who will be living and attending school on Schofield Barracks.

The DOE would like to suggest the following list of mitigations that should reduce the impacts identified by the DEIS:

1. Classroom needs. If the student population increases by 760 students, a 19.5 percent increase, there will be a need for approximately 35 temporary classrooms. Classrooms would be provided where and when they are needed in the form of permanent classroom buildings and/or temporary facilities. We request meeting with the appropriate individuals as early as possible to determine how the army can assist in providing these facilities and the timetable that they will be needed.

S2-1

Responses

S2-1

The Residential Communities Initiative (RCI) Office, as the lead department for planning Army Family Housing, closely coordinates future student requirements with the State Department of Education. To this end, Keith Nishioka, RCI Project Manager, has been working with DOE District Superintendents Gary Griffiths and Betty Mow. On behalf of the Army, he works with Keith Kameoka from the DOE, to generate School Enrollment Projections with as much accuracy as possible. The Development Partnership plans its demolition/reconstruction/renovation/reallocations years in advance, coordinating with the DOE. In turn, the DOE understands that the Army communities must be advised one year in advance of any changes in school districting. Furthermore, the RCI also works with Heidi Meeker from the DOE's Planning Branch.

Comments

Ms. Cindy S. Barger
Page 2
December 26, 2003

S2-2

2. Insulation and cooling systems for classrooms at Solomon and Hale Kula Elementary Schools that will remain exposed to Zone II noise and might be exposed to Zone III.

S2-3

3. Increased army efforts to protect the safety of children, including increased fencing at Hale Kula Elementary, Solomon Elementary, Wheeler Elementary, and Wheeler Intermediate schools, increased limitations on access to certain areas and the provision of more adult supervision.

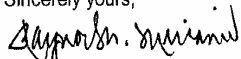
S2-4

4. Early notification to the DOE of the projected increase in student enrollment. Notification to be a minimum of two-and-a half years prior to students entering the schools.

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the DEIS summary.

Should you have any questions, please call me at 586-3444 or Heidi Meeker of the Facilities and Support Services Branch at 733-4860.

Sincerely yours,


for Rae M. Loui
Assistant Superintendent

RML:hy

c: P. Hamamoto, Supt.
E. Koyama, Budget Br.
Asst. Supts.
FSSB
CAS/Central District

Responses

S2-2

Noise impacts on these schools are not directly attributable to SBCT, but to pre-existing conditions. Therefore the Army cannot commit to mitigation for these conditions under this project.

S2-3

Impacts on students are addressed in Sections 4.13 and 5.13. Health and safety impacts are discussed in Sections 4.12, 5.12, 6.12, 7.12, and 8.12. No health and safety impacts have been identified which would affect students at the listed schools, with the exception of noise impacts discussed in sections 4.13 and 5.13.

S2-4

The Army would consult with local and state schools officials on these issues if the proposed action is implemented.

Comments

Letter
S3LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAIISTATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
P.O. Box 3378
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96801-3378

November 7, 2003

CHIYOME L. FUKINO, M
DIRECTOR OF HEALTHIn reply, please refer to:
File:

03-1183A CAB

Ms. Cindy S. Barger
SBCT EIS Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Honolulu District
Bldg 230, Rm. 306, ATTN: CEPOH-PP-E
Fort Shafter, Hawaii 96858-5440

Dear Ms. Barger:

SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Impact Statement, U.S. Army Transformation to
Stryker Brigade, Various Locations on Oahu and Hawaii

This letter is to transmit the following comments on the subject application:

Construction/Demolition Involving Asbestos:

S3-1

Since the proposed project would entail renovation/demolition activities which may involve asbestos, the applicant should contact the Asbestos Abatement Office in the Noise, Radiation and Indoor Air Quality Branch at 586-5800.

Control of Fugitive Dust:

S3-1

A significant potential for fugitive dust emissions exists during all phases of construction. Proposed construction activities will occur in proximity to public areas and thoroughfares, thereby exacerbating potential dust problems. It is recommended that a dust control management plan be developed which identifies and addresses all activities that have a potential to generate fugitive dust. Implementation of adequate dust control measures during all phases of development and construction activities is warranted.

Construction activities must comply with the provisions of Hawaii Administrative Rules, §11-60.1-33 on Fugitive Dust.

The contractor should provide adequate measures to control dust from the road areas and during the various phases of construction. These measures include, but are not limited to, the following:

Responses

S3-1

A discussion of renovation/demolition activities with asbestos associated with this project can be found in section 3.12.3 and Appendix N of the EIS. Any construction projects will meet Federal, State, and local guidelines and regulation.

S3-2

The Army has committed to mitigating dust from vehicle traffic on unpaved roads through a combination of dust control chemical applications and the use of washed gravel for surfacing military vehicle trails. Hygroscopic salt solutions (such as calcium chloride and/or magnesium chloride) appear to be the most logical choice for application to unpaved roads and military vehicle trails at USARHAW installations. Monitoring road surface moisture conditions and dust generation levels would be important components of an adaptive management program that seeks to optimize the proper timing of dust suppressant applications. To the extent possible, planned dust suppressant applications should be scheduled to immediately precede periods of significant convoy traffic. As noted in the Final EIS, the Army would implement a Dust and Soils Management and Monitoring Plan that would include ambient air quality monitoring of PM10 conditions. The monitoring of ambient PM10 concentrations would help guide the development and implementation of an adaptive management program to manage training area lands and modify training procedures as necessary to ensure compliance with federal air quality standards. Dust control measures for construction projects would be incorporated into construction contracts as required procedures.

Responses

Comments

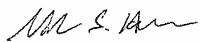
Ms. Cindy S. Barger
November 7, 2003
Page 2

S3-2
cont'd

- a) Plan the different phases of construction, focusing on minimizing the amount of dust-generating materials and activities, centralizing on-site vehicular traffic routes, and locating potential dust-generating equipment in areas of the least impact;
- b) Provide an adequate water source at the site prior to start-up of construction activities;
- c) Landscape and provide rapid covering of bare areas, including slopes, starting from the initial grading phase;
- d) Minimize dust from shoulders and access roads;
- e) Provide adequate dust control measures during weekends, after hours, and prior to daily start-up of construction activities; and
- f) Control dust from debris being hauled away from the project site.

If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Barry Ching of my staff at 586-4200.

Sincerely,


for WILFRED K. NAGAMINE
Manager, Clean Air Branch

BC:jhm

Comments

Letter
S4LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAIISTATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
P.O. BOX 3378
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96801-3378CHYOME L. FUKINO, M.D.
DIRECTOR OF HEALTHIn reply, please refer to:
END / CWS

10023CEC.03

October 7, 2003

Ms. Cindy S. Barger
SBCT EIS Project Manager
U.S. Army Engineer District, Honolulu
Department of the Army
Building 230, Rm. 306 ATTN:CEPOH-PP-E
Fort Shafter, Hawaii 96858-5440

Dear Ms. Barger:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT) in Hawaii

The Department of Health (Department), Clean Water Branch (CWB), acknowledges receipt of a copy of the "Executive Summary" for the subject DEIS. The project includes the proposed construction of 28 projects and proposed land acquisition on the islands of Oahu and Hawaii. The following are our general comments based on limited information contained in the executive summary and the DEIS:

S4-1

1. The Regulatory Branch of the Honolulu Engineer District (HED), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE), should be contacted at (808) 438-9258 to identify whether a Federal license or permit (including a Department of Army permit) is required for any of the proposed construction activities involved in this project. Pursuant to Section 401(a)(1) of the Federal Water Pollution Act (commonly known as the "Clean Water Act (CWA)"), a Section 401 Water Quality Certification is required for "[a]ny applicant for Federal license or permit to conduct any activity including, but not limited to, the construction or operation of facilities, which may result in any discharge into the navigable waters...."

S4-2

2. A National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) general permit coverage is required for the following activities:
 - a. Storm water associated with industrial activities, as defined in Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Sections 122.26(b)(14)(i) through 122.26(b)(14)(ix) and 122.26(b)(14)(xi);
 - b. Construction activities, including clearing, grading, and excavation, that result in the disturbance of equal to or greater than one (1) acre of total land area. The total land area

Responses

S4-1

Sections 4.10, 5.10, 6.10, 7.10, and 8.10 have been revised to address this issue.

S4-2

This information is included in Appendix N.

Comments

Responses

Ms. Cindy S. Barger
October 7, 2003
Page 2

includes a contiguous area where multiple separate and distinct construction activities may be taking place at different times on different schedules under a larger common plan of development or sale. **An NPDES permit is required before the commencement of any proposed construction activities.** Please contact the CWB for detailed requirements;

- c. Discharge of treated effluent from leaking underground storage tank remedial activities;
- d. Discharge of once through cooling water less than one (1) million gallons per day;
- e. Discharge of hydrotesting water;
- f. Discharge of construction dewatering effluent;
- g. Discharge of treated effluent from petroleum bulk stations and terminals;
- h. Discharge of treated effluent from well drilling activities;
- i. Discharges of treated effluent from recycled water distribution systems;
- j. Discharges of storm water from a small municipal separate storm sewer system; and
- k. Discharge of circulation water from decorative ponds or tanks.

The CWB requires that a Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered by a NPDES general permit for any of the above activities be submitted at least 30 days before the commencement of the respective activities. The NOI forms may be picked up at CWB or downloaded from CWB's website at <http://www.state.hi.us/doh/eh/cwb/forms/genl-index.html>.

S4-2
cont'd

S4-3

3. The U.S. Army, Hawaii may be required to apply for an individual NPDES permit if there is any type of activity in which wastewater, such as the effluent from the tactical vehicle washing facilities, is discharged into State waters and/or coverage of the discharge(s) under the NPDES general permit(s) is not permissible. An application for the NPDES permit is to be submitted at least 180 days before the commencement of the respective activities. The NPDES application forms may also be picked up at our office or downloaded from our website at <http://www.state.hi.us/doh/eh/cwb/forms/indiv-index.html>. The U.S. Army, Hawaii, is encouraged to contact the CWB for detailed NPDES permitting requirements. The U.S. Army, Hawaii shall also contact the Department's Safe Drinking Water Branch (SDWB) if effluent discharges into injection well(s) is anticipated.

S4-4

4. Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR), Section 11-55-38, also requires the owner of the construction project to either submit a copy of the new NOI or NPDES permit application to the State Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR), State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) or demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Department that the project,

S4-3

Thank you. The Army will ensure that all required state and federal permits are obtained

S4-4

Thank you.

Comments

Ms. Cindy S. Barger
October 7, 2003
Page 3

- S4-4**
cont'd | activity, or site covered by the NOI or NPDES permit application has been or is being reviewed by SHPD.
- S4-5** | 5. Wetlands located in the Dillingham Training Field shall be properly delineated and protected. Although, the Regulatory Branch of the HED/COE does not claim permitting jurisdiction under CWA, Section 404, this wetland is State waters. Any discharges, either directly or indirectly, into this wetlands shall comply with Chapter 342-D of Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS), and HAR, Chapters 11-54 and 11-55 requirements.
- S4-6** | 6. Sanitary waste treatment and disposal issues associated with the personnel increasing (increase of 810 soldiers, with 502 spouses and 1,053 children) in the Schofield Barracks were not properly addressed. The U.S. Army, Hawaii shall ensure that the operation of the SBCT will not violate any conditions of the NPDES permit (File No. HI 0110141) issued to the Schofield Barracks by the Department.
7. Comments on Section N.7 of the Appendix N:
- a. Subsection N.7.1 Clean Water Act
- S4-7** | (1) In conjunction with the CWA, Section 404 permitting requirements, subsection N.7.1 shall also discuss the Federal Water Quality Certification (WQC) requirements as specified in CWA, Section 401. You may discuss the detailed Section 401 WQC application and processing requirements in subsection N.7.2 (State of Hawaii Laws, Regulations, and Policies) since the Department, as the authorized State agency, has the responsibility of processing the application for a Section 401 WQC under the authorization of HRS, Section 342D-53 and HAR, Subsection 11-54-09.1.
- (2) CWA, Section 402 NPDES permitting requirements shall also be discussed in subsection N.7.1. even if the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has delegated the NPDES permitting program to the Department. You may discuss the detailed NPDES permitting & processing requirements in subsection N.7.2 (State of Hawaii Laws, Regulations, and Policies) since the Department is the authorized State agency that issues and enforces the NPDES requirements under the authorization of HRS, Chapter 342D, HAR, Chapters 11-55 and 11-54.
- b. Subsection N.7.2 State of Hawaii Laws, Regulations, and Policies
- S4-8** | (1) In compliance with HRS, Section 342D-55 and HAR, Section 11-54-10, all discharges to State waters are subject to monitoring, not only the toxicity tests.
- (2) Please using the terms defined in the HAR, Chapter 11-54, instead of creating any new terms, such as using the term "threshold concentrations" as it should be the term "numerical standards" or using the term "general standards" as it should be the term "basic criteria."

Responses

S4-5

This wetland was incorrectly identified as jurisdictional.

S4-6

In section 4.14 of the EIS the Army evaluated the existing public services and has determined adequate capacity and no significant impacts.

S4-7

At this time the Army is not proposing any fill in waters of the U.S. and therefore a Section 404 CWA permit is not required. Please see Section 4.8 for further information.

S4-8

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Ms. Cindy S. Barger
October 7, 2003
Page 4

S4-8
cont'd

- (3) Subsection N.7.2 shall detail HRS, Chapter 342D, HAR, Chapter 11-55, and NPDES permitting requirements.
- (4) Not all NPDES permits are granted with or qualified for a "zone of mixing." The accuracy of the statement "[F]or point sources, the permits establishes limits on the concentrations and . . . Limits are typically based on evaluation of the degree of dispersion of the effluent within a mixing zone, and the permit establishes the allowable size of the mixing zone" needs to be re-evaluated.

Please include the following certification statement in any future correspondence or inquiry regarding this project:

S4-9

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

Should you have any questions, please contact Mr. Edward Chen of the Engineering Section, CWB, at (808) 586-4309.

Sincerely,



DENIS R. LAU, P.E., CHIEF
Clean Water Branch

c: Chief, DEHP/Hawaii

Responses

S4-9

We thank you for your comment. The Army will ensure that appropriate certifications are included on all project submissions when such language is required. However, the certification you propose is not required for the FEIS or ROD.

May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawai'i

P-95

Comments

Letter
S5

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
P.O. BOX 3378
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96801-3378

CHRYONE L. FUKINO, M.D.
DIRECTOR OF HEALTH

In reply, please refer to:
File:

September 30, 2003

Cindy S. Barger
SBCT EIS Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Honolulu District
Bldg 230, Room 306 ATTN: CEPOH-PP-E
Ft. Shafter, HI 96858-5440

Dear Ms. Barger:

SUBJECT: **Comments to the Army Transformation in Hawaii
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Islands of Oahu and Hawaii**

S5-1

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the subject proposal. We have no comments at this time.

Should there be any questions, please contact me at 586-4701.

Sincerely,

Russell S. Takata
Program Manager
Noise, Radiation & IAQ Branch

Responses

S5-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawai'i

P-96

Comments

Letter
S6

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
P.O. BOX 3378
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96801

CHRYME L. FUKINO, M.D.,
DIRECTOR OF HEALTH

In reply, please refer to
EMD / WB

October 6, 2003

O Army Transformation.sgd
WP9 830873

Ms. Cindy S. Barger
SBCT EIS Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Honolulu District
Bldg 230 Room 306 Attn: CEPOH-PP-E
Fort Shafter, Hawaii 96858-5440

Dear Ms. Barger:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)
Army Transformation in Hawaii
Oahu and the Big Island, Hawaii
TMK: various

S6-1

After reviewing the DEIS and the various locations that will be affected, it appears that each location has addressed domestic wastewater generation, treatment, and disposal. Therefore, as wastewater will be treated and disposed of by means of connecting to existing County/federal sewer service systems or existing individual wastewater system (IWS), we have no objections to the proposed actions.

S6-2

When the Final EIS becomes available on-line, we will submit additional comments if there seems to be a need. All wastewater plans must conform to applicable provisions of the Department of Health's Administrative Rules, Chapter 11-62, "Wastewater Systems." We do reserve the right to review the detailed wastewater plans for conformance to applicable rules. Should you have any questions, please contact the Planning & Design Section of the Wastewater Branch at 586-4294.

Sincerely,

HAROLD K. YEE, P.E., CHIEF
Wastewater Branch

LNK:erm

Responses

S6-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been noted and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

S6-2

The EIS has determined that there is no significant change to wastewater and wastewater treatment if the proposed action is implemented. The Army abides by all appropriate federal laws and regulations in the design and management of its wastewater facilities. State regulations and guidelines do not apply to federal actions.

Responses

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR OF KAWAII



POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

October 3, 2003

PETER T. YOUNG
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

DAN DAVIDSON
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - LAND

ERNEST Y.W. LAU
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

AQUATIC RESOURCES
BOATING AND OCEAN RECREATION
BUREAU OF CONVEYANCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
CONSERVATION AND COASTAL LANDS
CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT
ENGINEERING
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
KAHOOLAWE ISLAND RESERVE COMMISSION
LAND
STATE PARKS

Suspense Date: 10/24/03

MEMORANDUM:

TO: XXXX Division of Aquatic Resources (DD)
 XXXX Division of Forestry & Wildlife (DD)
 *XXX Na Ala Hele Trails
 XXXX Division of State Parks (DD)
 *XXX Engineering Division
 XXXX Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation (DD)
 *XXX Commission on Water Resource Management
 *XXX Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands
 XXX Land-Hawaii District Land Office (DD)
 *XXX Land-Oahu District Land Office

FROM: Dierdre S. Mamiya, Administrator
Land Division

SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (L) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawaii, Island of Oahu and Island of Hawaii

Please review the attached DEIS (CD-ROM) pertaining to the proposed project and submit your comments (if any) on Division letterhead signed and dated by the suspense date.

*NOTE: One hardcover copy of the DEIS is available for your review in the Land Division Office, Room 220.

If this office does not receive your comments by the suspense date, we will assume there are no comments.

If you have any questions, please contact Nicholas A. Vaiano
ext.: 7-0384.

S7-1 |

(X) We have no comments.

() Comments attached.

Division Aquatic Resources

Signed:

Date: 10/13/03

Name :

Name: Mr William Devick

S7-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawaii

P-98

Comments

Responses

Letter
S8

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LAND DIVISION

DEPT. OF LAND & NATURAL RESOURCES
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809
STATE OF HAWAII

October 3, 2003

PETER T. YOUNG
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

DAN DAVIDSON
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - LAND

ERNEST Y.W. LAU
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

AQUATIC RESOURCES
BOATING AND POOL RECREATION
BUREAU OF CONVEYANCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
CONSERVATION AND COASTAL LANDS
CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT
ENGINEERING
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
KAOLOAWE ISLAND RESERVE COMMISSION
LAND
STATE PARKS

LD/NAV

Ref.: STRYKERBRIGADE.CMT

Suspense Date: 10/24/03

MEMORANDUM:

TO: XXX Division of Aquatic Resources (DD)
XXX Division of Forestry & Wildlife (DD)
*XXX Na Ala Hele Trails
/XXX Division of State Parks (DD)
✓*XXX Engineering Division
XXX Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation (DD)
*XXX Commission on Water Resource Management
*XXX Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands
XXX Land-Hawaii District Land Office (DD)
*XXX Land-Oahu District Land Office

FROM: Dierdre S. Mamiya, Administrator
Land Division

SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (L) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawaii, Island of Oahu and Island of Hawaii

Please review the attached DEIS (CD-ROM) pertaining the proposed project and submit your comments (if any) on Division letterhead signed and dated by the suspense date.

*NOTE: One hardcover copy of the DEIS is available for your review in the Land Division Office, Room 220.

If this office does not receive your comments by the suspense date, we will assume there are no comments.

If you have any questions, please contact Nicholas A. Vaccaro at ext.: 7-0384.

() We have no comments.

☒ Comments attached.

Division Engineering

Signed: Eric T. Hironaka

Date: 10/16/03

Name: ERIC T. HIRONAKA, CHIEF ENGINEER

Appendix P. Comments and Responses

Comments

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
ENGINEERING DIVISION

LD/NAV

Ref:

COMMENTS

- () We confirm that the project site according to the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) is located in Zone ____.
- () Please note that the project site according to the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) is located in Zone ____.
- () Please note that the correct Flood Zone Designation for the project site according to the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) is ____.
- () Please note that the project must comply with the rules and regulations of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), whenever work is required within a flood zone. If there are questions regarding the NFIP, please contact the State Coordinator, Mr. Sterling Yong, of the Department of Land and Natural Resources at 587-0248. If there are questions regarding flood ordinances, please call the applicable County coordinators below:
- () Mr. Robert Sumimoto at (808) 523-4254 or Mr. Mario Siu Li at (808) 523-4247 of the City and County of Honolulu, Department of Planning and Permitting.
- () Mr. Kelly Gomes at (808) 961-8327 (Hilo) or Mr. Kiran Emler at (808) 327-3530 (Kona) of the County of Hawaii, Department of Public Works.
- () Mr. Francis Cerizo at (808) 270-7771 of the County of Maui, Department of Planning.
- () Mr. Wallace Kudo at (808) 241-6620 of the County of Kauai, Department of Public Works.
- () The applicant should include project water demands and infrastructure required to meet water demands. Please note that the implementation of any State-sponsored projects requiring water service from the Honolulu Board of Water Supply system must first obtain water allocation credits from the Engineering Division before it can receive building permit and/or water meter.
- () The applicant should provide the water demands and calculations to the Engineering Division so that it can be included in the State Water Projects Plan Update.
- () Additional Comments: _____

S8-1

(v) Other: *Developments within flood hazard areas must comply with the rules and regulations of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).*

Should you have any questions, please call Mr. Andrew Menden of the Planning Branch at 587-0229.

Signed:


ERIC T. HIRANO, CHIEF ENGINEER

Date:

10/16/03

Responses

S8-1

Sections 4.12, 5.12, 6.12, 7.12, and 8.12 discuss potential flood hazards from the proposed action. The Army will comply with all applicable laws and regulations.

May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawai'i

P-100

Comments

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LAND DIVISION

POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

November 14, 2003

PETER T. YOUNG
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCES

DAN DAVIDSON
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - LAND

ERNEST Y.W. LAU
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

AQUATIC RESOURCES
BOATING AND OCEAN RECREATION
BUREAU OF CONVEYANCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCES
CONSERVATION AND COASTAL LANDS
ENGINEERING
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
KAHOOLAWE ISLAND RESERVE CONSERVATION
LAND
STATE PARKS

STRYKERBRIGADE.RCM

LD-NAV

Ms. Cindy Barger
United State Army Corp of Engineers
Honolulu District, Building 230
CEPOH-PP-E
Fort Shafter, Hawaii 96858-5440

Dear Ms. Barger:

SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the
Transformation of the 2nd Brigade 25th Infantry Division (L)
to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawaii, Island of Oahu
and Island of Hawaii

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the subject
matter. The Department of Land and Natural Resources' (DLNR) Land
Division distributed a copy of the DEIS (CD-ROM) covering the subject
matter to the following DLNR Divisions for their review and comment.

- Division of Aquatic Resources
- Division of Forestry & Wildlife
- Na Ala Hele Trails
- Division of State Parks
- Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation
- Engineering Division
- Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands
- Land-Oahu and Hawaii District Land Office

Enclosed please a copy of the Engineering Division and Oahu
District Land Office comment.

Based on the attached responses, the Department of Land and Natural
Resources has no other comment to offer. Should you have any questions,
please feel free to contact Nicholas Vaccaro of the Land Division
Support Services Branch at 808-587-0384.

Very truly yours,

DIERDRE S. MAMIYA
Administrator

C: ODLO

Responses

Appendix P. Comments and Responses

May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawai'i

P-101

Comments

Responses

Letter
S9

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LAND DIVISION

POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

October 3, 2003

PETER T. YOUNG
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

DAN DAVIDSON
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - LAND

ERNEST Y.W. LAU
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

AQUATIC RESOURCES
BOATING AND OCEAN RECREATION
BUREAU OF CONVEYANCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
CONSERVATION AND COASTAL LANDS
CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT
ENGINEERING
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
KAOLOAWE ISLAND RESERVE COMMISSION
LAND
STATE PARKS

LD/NAV

Ref.: STRYKERBRIGADE.CMT

Suspense Date: 10/24/03

MEMORANDUM:

TO: XXX Division of Aquatic Resources (DD)
XXX Division of Forestry & Wildlife (DD)
*XXX Na Ala Hele Trails
XXX Division of State Parks (DD)
*XXX Engineering Division
XXX Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation (DD)
*XXX Commission on Water Resource Management
*XXX Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands
XXX Land-Hawaii District Land Office (DD)
✓ *XXX Land-Oahu District Land Office

FROM: Dierdre S. Mamiya, Administrator
Land Division

SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (I) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawaii, Island of Oahu and Island of Hawaii

Please review the attached DEIS (CD-ROM) pertaining to the proposed project and submit your comments (if any) on Division letterhead signed and dated by the suspense date.

*NOTE: One hardcover copy of the DEIS is available for your review in the Land Division Office, Room 220.

If this office does not receive your comments by the suspense date, we will assume there are no comments.

If you have any questions, please contact Nicholas A. Vaccaro at ext.: 7-0384.

() We have no comments.

(✓) Comments attached.

Division Land

Signed:

Date: 10/10/03

Name: Robert M. Ing

RECEIVED
LAND DIVISION
2003 OCT 10 P 3:55
DEPT OF LAND &
NATURAL RESOURCES
STATE OF HAWAII

Comments

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LAND DIVISION

POST OFFICE BOX 521
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

October 10, 2003

PETER T. YOUNG
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

DAN DAVIDSON
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - LAND

ERNEST Y.W. LAU
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

AQUATIC RESOURCES
BOATING AND OCEAN RECREATION
BUREAU OF CONVEYANCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
CONSERVATION AND COASTAL LANDS
CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT
ENGINEERING
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
KAHOOLAWE ISLAND RESERVE COMMISSION
LAND
STATE PARKS

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dierdre S. Mamiya, Administrator

FROM: Robert M. Ing, Land Agent
Land Division *RI*

SUBJECT: Request for Comments
Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for Transformation of the
2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (L) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in
Hawaii, Island of Oahu and Island of Hawaii.
Consultant: Tetra Tech, Inc.

Comments:

S9-1

Any use of State Lands, not limited to road and access easements relating to Project Numbers 58161, 57802/57406, 58273, and the installation of an antenna near the Maunaloa Observatory, under Project Title: Fixed Tactical Internet (FTI) shown on Figure D-25, will require a land disposition from the State prior to constructing.

Responses

S9-1

Comment noted. The Army will consult with the State prior to project implementation.

May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawaii

P-103

Comments

Responses

Letter
S10

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



RECEIVED
LAND DIVISION



OCT 29 A 9:19
STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LAND DIVISION
POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

October 3, 2003

PETER T. YOUNG
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

DAN DAVIDSON
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - LAND

ERNEST Y.W. LAU
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

AQUATIC RESOURCES
BOATING AND OCEAN RECREATION
BUREAU OF CONVEYANCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
CONSERVATION AND COASTAL LANDS
CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT
ENGINEERING
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
KAHOLAWE ISLAND RESERVE COMMISSION
LAND
STATE PARKS

LD/NAV

Ref.: STRYKERBRIGADE.CMT

Suspense Date: 10/24/03

MEMORANDUM:

TO: XXX Division of Aquatic Resources (DD)
XXX Division of Forestry & Wildlife (DD)
*XXX Na Ala Hele Trails
XXX Division of State Parks (DD)
*XXX Engineering Division
XXX Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation (DD)
*XXX Commission on Water Resource Management
*XXX Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands
XXX Land-Hawaii District Land Office (DD)
*XXX Land-Oahu District Land Office

FROM: Dierdre S. Mamiya, Administrator
Land Division

SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (L) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawaii, Island of Oahu and Island of Hawaii

Please review the attached DEIS (CD-ROM) pertaining to the proposed project and submit your comments (if any) on Division letterhead signed and dated by the suspense date.

*NOTE: One hardcover copy of the DEIS is available for your review in the Land Division Office, Room 220.

If this office does not receive your comments by the suspense date, we will assume there are no comments.

If you have any questions, please contact Nicholas A. Vaccaro at ext.: 7-0384.

S10-1 | (✓) We have no comments.

() Comments attached.

Division Land

Signed: Harry Vaccaro

Date: 10/24/03

Name: Harry Vaccaro

S10-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Appendix P. Comments and Responses

May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawaii

P-104

Comments

Letter
S11

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LAND DIVISION

POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

October 3, 2003

PETER T. YOUNG
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

DAN DAVIDSON
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - LAND

ERNEST Y.W. LAU
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

AQUATIC RESOURCES
BOATING AND POPULAR RECREATION
BUREAU OF CONSERVATION
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
CONSERVATION AND COASTAL LANDS
CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT
ENGINEERING
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
KAOLOAWE ISLAND RESERVE COMMISSION
LAND
STATE PARKS

LD/NAV

Ref.: STRYKERBRIGADE.CMT

Suspense Date: 10/24/03

MEMORANDUM:

TO: XXX Division of Aquatic Resources (DD)
XXX Division of Forestry & Wildlife (DD)
*XXX Na Ala Hele Trails
✓ XXX Division of State Parks (DD)
*XXX Engineering Division
XXX Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation (DD)
*XXX Commission on Water Resource Management
*XXX Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands
XXX Land-Hawaii District Land Office (DD)
*XXX Land-Oahu District Land Office

FROM: Dierdre S. Mamiya, Administrator
Land Division

SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for Transformation of
the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (L) to a Stryker Brigade
Combat Team in Hawaii, Island of Oahu and Island of Hawaii

Please review the attached DEIS (CD-ROM) pertaining to the proposed
project and submit your comments (if any) on Division letterhead signed and
dated by the suspense date.

*NOTE: One hardcover copy of the DEIS is available for your review in the
Land Division Office, Room 220.

If this office does not receive your comments by the suspense date,
we will assume there are no comments.

If you have any questions, please contact Nicholas A. Vaccaro
ext.: 7-0384.

S11-1

(✓) We have no comments.

() Comments attached.

Division State Park

Signed: [Signature]

Date: OCT. 13 2003

Name: Daniel S. Quinn

RECEIVED
DIVISION OF
STATE PARKS
OCT 7 8 53 AM '03

RECEIVED
LAND DIVISION
OCT 5 P 3 33

Responses

S11-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process.
Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the
administrative record for this process.

Appendix P. Comments and Responses

Comments

Letter
S12

JINDA L'ONGLE
GOVERNOR



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
809 PUNCHBOWL STREET
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813-5097

January 13, 2004

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Honolulu District
Bldg 230, Rm 306 ATTN: CEPOH-PP-E
Ft Shafter, Hawaii 96858-5440

Attention: Cindy S. Barger

Dear Project Manager:

Subject: Army Transformation
Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), Volume I

Our comments are as follows:

1. The Draft EIS does not recognize that a Defense Access Road, Project HI-A-AD-6 (1), State Route 200 – Saddle Road, is currently being constructed and runs through the proposed P7 West Pohakuloa Training Area (PTA) Acquisition Area. Attached is a map of the Defense Access Road Project (DARP) with an overlay showing the location of the PTA Acquisition Area. The Final EIS should address the impact of and identify mitigation measures applicable to the DARP – Saddle Road project particularly the portion within the PTA.

Currently a construction contract is being awarded for Phase I - Section II of the DARP for the grading and installing of the drainage system. Phase 2 - Section II of the DARP should be going out for advertising in 2004 to complete the grading and drainage system. Phase 3 - Section II of the DARP for installing the pavement will follow. Portions of the DARP east of Section II are currently being designed by the Central Federal Lands Highway Division of the Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. The portion of the DARP west of Section II is still to be designed. This is the portion of the DARP that runs through the PTA Acquisition Area. Any realignment of the PTA to Kawaihae Harbor Trail in the vicinity of Saddle Road should be closely coordinated with the DARP - Saddle Road project.

Please contact Mr. Glenn Yasui, Administrator of our Highways Division of the State Department of Transportation at (808) 587-2220 for further discussion on this matter.

2. While the Draft EIS discloses that the initiation of the Stryker Brigade Combat Team will not have a significant impact on traffic in the islands by 2005, we are concerned how the Army will address any traffic impacts beyond the initial transformation if additional

RODNEY K. HARAGA
DIRECTOR

Deputy Director
BRUCE Y. MATSU
LINDEN H. JOESTING
BRIAN H. SEXIGUCHI

IN REPLY REFER TO:

STP 8.0990

Responses

S12-1

Chapter 9 discusses the cumulative impacts of the new Saddle Road in relation to the proposed action.

S12-2

Any significant future changes in force, equipments, training, or construction will be subject to NEPA and the appropriate NEPA documentation will be prepared. This would address impacts to traffic as well as all other resource areas. The Department of Transportation would be invited to comment on any future projects.

Comments

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Page 2
January 13, 2004

STP 8.0990

S12-2
cont'd

contingents, units or vehicles are added to the brigade or added as part of the transformation. The number of personnel and their housing on base or off-base will be a factor. We understand the initiation of this Interim Force will serve as a "working model" to be refined over the next 30 years. If material or substantive changes occur during this future period to the number and placement of personnel and equipment housed or operating in Hawaii, we should be consulted on the changes, especially if our transportation facilities may be affected.

S12-3

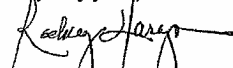
3. The Draft EIS recognizes that fugitive dust from military vehicle use and wind erosion from areas disturbed by military vehicle use within Kawaihae Harbor, Island of Hawaii, are classified as having a significant impact under both proposed action and reduced land acquisition alternatives. The Final EIS should identify required mitigation measures to address these issues.

S12-4

4. The following errors in the text should be corrected:
- a. On page 3-36, paragraph 2, the numbers represent miles of State roads, not lane miles.
 - b. On page 3-37, paragraph 3, Waikoloa Road is under county, not State jurisdiction.
 - c. On page 3-39, paragraph 6, "Countrywide" should be changed to "Countywide".
 - d. On page 4-40, paragraph 1, the "Helemano Trail", between SBMR and HMR, is on Oahu and does not cross Kawaihae Road, and Mamalahoa Highway, which are State highways on the island of Hawaii.
 - e. On page 8-21, the road labeled Akoni Pule Highway should be changed to Queen Kaahumanu Highway.
 - f. On page 8-76, a) replace "County Road Zoo" with "Route 200", b) replace "Kuhio Village" with "Mamalahoa Highway", c) label "Kohala Mountain Road" as SR 250, d) correct the spelling of "Kaahuhanu" to "Kaahumanu", and "Maaluhua" to "Mamalahoa".
 - g. On page 8-80, delete "320" and replace "Mamalakoa" with "Mamalahoa".

We appreciate the opportunity to provide comments. Should you have any questions, please contact David Shimokawa of our Statewide Transportation Planning Office at 587-2356.

Very truly yours,



RODNEY K. HARAGA
Director of Transportation

Attach.

Responses

S12-3

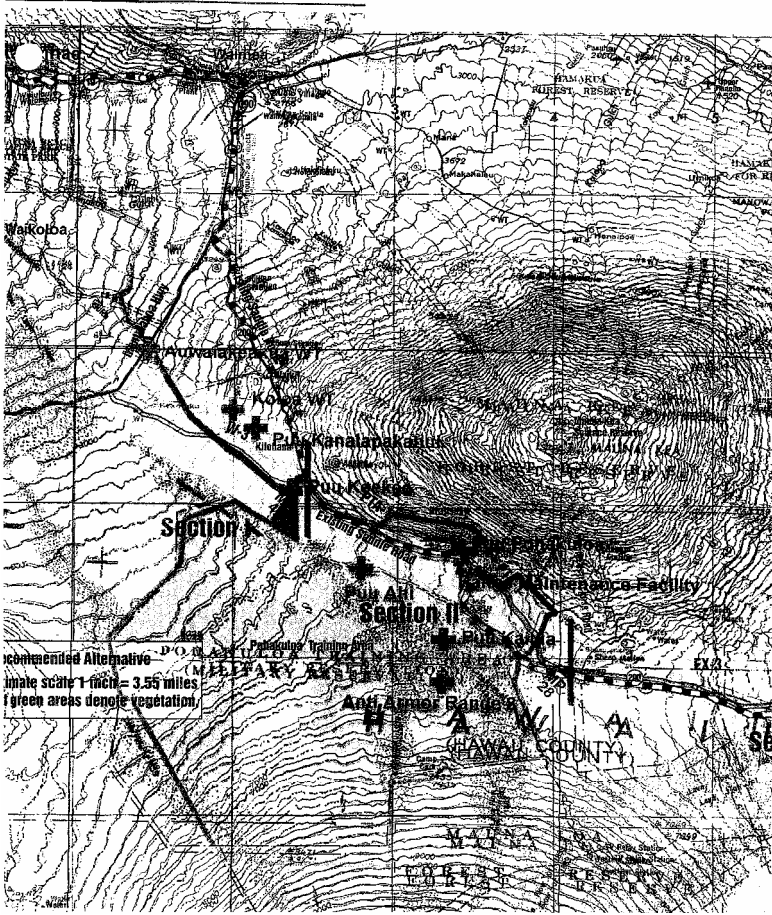
The Army has committed to mitigating dust from vehicle traffic on unpaved roads through a combination of dust control chemical applications and the use of washed gravel for surfacing military vehicle trails. Hygroscopic salt solutions (such as calcium chloride and/or magnesium chloride) appear to be the most logical choice for application to unpaved roads and military vehicle trails at USARHAW installations. Monitoring road surface moisture conditions and dust generation levels would be important components of an adaptive management program that seeks to optimize the proper timing of dust suppressant applications. To the extent possible, planned dust suppressant applications should be scheduled to immediately precede periods of significant convoy traffic. As noted in the Final EIS, the Army would implement a Dust and Soils Management and Monitoring Plan that would include ambient air quality monitoring of PM10 conditions. The monitoring of ambient PM10 concentrations would help guide the development and implementation of an adaptive management program to manage training area lands and modify training procedures as necessary to ensure compliance with federal air quality standards.

S12-4

Changes made, except page 8-76. Kuhio Village is indicating a place name not a road name.

Responses

Comments



Comments



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

STATE OF HAWAII
STATE CAPITOL
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813

November 17, 2003

Letter
S13

Ms. Cindy Barger
US Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu District
Bldg. 230, CEPOH-PP-E
Fort Shafter, Hawaii 96858-5440

Dear Ms. Barger:

S13-1

This letter serves as my public comments in support of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement "Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (L) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawaii" and the transformation itself. While the transformation of this combat team, the training that coincides with such a transformation, and the construction or renovation of facilities may negatively impact the environment, the protection of the environment has to be weighed against other policy considerations as well. In these times of uncertainty and ever increasing hostility directed to the United States, the establishment and maintenance of military installations on the State is vital to the preparedness and mission of the armed forces of the United States and national defense.

Our island state is over 2,000 miles from its closest neighboring state, and 2,000 miles closer to the Asian continent than any other state in the union save Alaska. With increasing hostility directed to the United States, a Stryker Brigade Combat team would help to realize the defensive needs of this State and, if needed, offensive strategic needs of the nation.

S13-2

We also cannot ignore the fact that the presence and maintenance of the military installations in this State are an important component of the State's economy as well as an area of critical state concern. Besides the obvious tax dollars that flow into our State, the military provides other services to our community that many people may not realize, such as emergency aeromedical services for the island of Oahu and assistance with water drops on large brush fires. Our quality of life is diminished when we work to diminish our working partner. By working together in partnership with the military, we can strike a balance between the numerous important policy considerations.

S13-3

To that end, I am working on introducing several pieces of legislation that will help to facilitate the military presence in Hawaii as well as attempting to strike a proper balance with protecting the environment. Some of these measures include the recognition

415 SOUTH BERETANIA STREET, ROOM 443 • HONOLULU, HI • 96813
PHONE: 586-6480 • FAX: 586-6481

Responses

S13-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been noted and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process

S13-2

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been noted and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process

S13-3

The EIS has determined that there is no significant impact to public services by the implementation of the proposed action. The Army designs all of its projects, including those in this proposed action, in accordance with Executive Order 13123 "Greening the Government through Efficient Energy Management" (June 2001), Executive Order 13101 "Greening the Government through Waste Prevention, Recycling, and Federal Acquisition" (September 1998), and Department of the Army Engineering Technical Letter 1110-3-491 "Sustainable Design for Military Facilities" (May 2001) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Sustainable Project Rating Tool (SPiRiT). These documents and tools provide design guidelines and standards for sustainable development - addressing water resources, energy and atmospheric resources, indoor environmental quality, material and other resources.

Comments

- 2 -

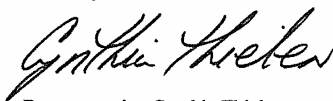
November 17, 2003

S13-3
cont'd

of military installations and activities as areas of "critical state concern" and establishing state policy to support such facilities; requiring county planning departments to notify military commanders of zoning change applications which may affect land uses within three thousand feet of military land; requiring environmental documents to disclose if reclassification of land within three thousand feet of a military installation would impact the installation's training mission; requiring land classification proceedings before the Land Use Commission to include analysis of potential impact on military installations; and authorizing Hawaii military bases that develop their own renewable energy sources to feed excess energy into existing utility company grids without going through the Public Utility Commission process.

In supporting both the draft environmental impact statement and the decision to transform the brigade into a Stryker brigade, it is my hope that we all recognize that through a continuous process of comprehensive, long-term, and strategic planning, we can meet the needs of all of Hawaii's people.

Sincerely,



Representative Cynthia Thielen
Assistant Minority Floor Leader
50th District, Kaneohe Bay - Kailua

Responses

Letter
S14

PHONE (808) 594-1888



FAX (808) 594-1865

STATE OF HAWAII
OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS
711 KAPI'OLANI BOULEVARD, SUITE 500
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813

October 30, 2003

Cindy Barger
SBCT EIS Program Manager
U.S. Army Engineer District, Honolulu
Programs and Project Management Division
Environmental and Special Projects Branch
Building 230, Rm. 306
CEPOH-PP-E
Fort Shafter, HI 96858-5440

Request for Extension of Public Comment Period on Draft Environmental Impact Statement: Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (L) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawai'i

Dear Cindy Barger:

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) requests that you extend the period for public comment on the *Draft Environmental Impact Statement: Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (L) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawai'i* (Draft EIS). The comment period is currently scheduled to end on November 19, 2003. An extension of this period to a total of 120 days is required for several important reasons.

OHA has substantive obligations to protect the cultural and natural resources of Hawai'i for its beneficiaries, the people of this land. As such, OHA will be commenting extensively on the Draft EIS and requires that its beneficiaries, among others, have the opportunity to be effective elements of the review of this important document.

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) does not simply require public participation; it requires adequate public participation. This includes public scoping meetings prior to the drafting of the EIS, public hearings (in commonly accessible, public places), and time for the public to review the material in the Draft EIS in order to make informed, critical and evaluative responses to that material. Otherwise the Congressional policy behind NEPA, that it be used "to identify and assess the reasonable alternatives to

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The public comment period was extended to 90 days and ended on January 3, 2004. According to NEPA regulations, the main text of a Final EIS should normally be no longer than 300 pages for proposals of unusual scope or complexity (40 CFR 1502.7). In practice, this recommended page limit is typically exceeded. The main text of this SBCT document is well over the suggested 300 pages in length, but the scope of the proposal, involving twenty-eight projects, acquisition of over 24,000 acres of land on two Hawaiian islands, and the comprehensive and complex evaluation of a multitude of resource impacts on the affected environment on O'ahu and Hawai'i necessitates an impact statement of this magnitude. For reviewers not electing to read the entire main text, an Executive Summary provides a comprehensive impact evaluation overview, including a mitigation matrix. This is a large, comprehensive document requiring considerable time to thoroughly review. In view of this, the 45-day minimum comment period for draft environmental impact statements required by NEPA was extended to 90 days. Three months was considered an adequate period of time to review the document and provide written comments.

Comments

proposed actions that will avoid or minimize adverse effects of these actions upon the quality of the human environment," is erased.

Because the Draft EIS is approximately 1,500 pages long, and a dense 1,500 pages at that, 45 days is not enough time for adequate perusal, absorption and criticism of the information contained in those pages. Because this Draft EIS is at least three times the average length of a Draft or Final EIS, OHA requests an extension to 120 days (just under three times the required time for public comment) for public input.

The Army's regulation AR 200-2 implements NEPA for the Army, and is based entirely on the Code of Federal Regulations (40 C.F.R. 1500-1508) that implements NEPA for the Federal Government. AR 200-2 does not provide a maximum time for public input, but does include a minimum time (which is exactly met by the current stipulated 45 days). It also includes a suggested maximum page length for complicated issues: 300 pages (per 40 C.F.R. 1502.7 "Page Limits. The text of final environmental impact statements . . . shall normally be less than 150 pages and for proposals of unusual scope or complexity shall normally be less than 300 pages."). Because this Draft EIS is five times that length, the Army should allow adequate time for the public to review all 1,500 pages.

S14-1 cont'd

Public review of the Draft EIS is supposed to create a better document in the form of the Final EIS. The public needs more time to provide the Army with such informed input, because this document requires much improvement.

AR 200-2 allows for time limits to be changed (Ch. 2-6(b)(3)(d)) and in so doing requests consideration of the factors in 40 C.F.R. 1501.8(b)(1), which include:

- Potential for environmental harm;
- Size of the proposed action;
- Number of persons and agencies affected;
- Degree to which relevant information is known and if not known the time required for obtaining it; and
- Degree to which the action is controversial.

The size and extent of the transformation project described in this Draft EIS include enormous potential for environmental harm; affect the entire State of Hawai'i; require much more extensive research into alternative proposals, mitigating measures, and the cumulative cultural and environmental impacts on O'ahu and Hawai'i Island; and is growing increasingly controversial as more people become aware of the content and extent of the proposed actions. The further good faith research and reporting required of the Army before a Final EIS could be found to be adequate will be significant enough to require supplemental EISs, according to 40 C.F.R. 1502.9(a).

S14-2

The current Draft EIS does not include adequate consideration of a suitable number of alternatives, and the mitigations proposed have not yet reached the level of those that "can reasonably be accomplished as part of a proposed alternative." (AR 200-2, Ch. 2-7(a)) The alternatives presented in an EIS are "the heart of the environmental impact

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As discussed in section 1.6 of the FEIS, the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID (L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness, and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue carrying out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, and on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D.)

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statement" (40 C.F.R. 1502.14, see also 42 U.S.C. 4332(C)), and "inadequate range of alternatives presented" is one of three major sources of successful litigation against EISs. Congress designed the requisite alternatives section to provide a clear choice among options to the public and the decision-makers. Only three alternatives, one being the Army's preferred alternative, the other being the required "no action" alternative, and the third being only the lack of land acquisition on O'ahu, with all of the Army's proposed transformation activities maintained and moved to the Big Island, is not an adequate representation of a possible range of alternatives, according to the U.S. Supreme Court and various federal courts.

S14-3

The Army must not presume that its preferred alternative will be the chosen alternative. It cannot commit funds to that alternative until the Record of Decision (ROD) has been approved. And it cannot stack the deck against any other possible alternatives. The NEPA process is a decision-making process, not a decision-made process. (40 C.F.R. § 1501.2(e), (f), (g))

S14-4

The Draft EIS lists a number of "possible" mitigations. The Army should know by now what it will be able to do. Army regulations state that the EIS should include "planned" mitigation measures, not possible ones. (AR 200-2, Ch. 6-5(e)(1)) Otherwise, the public will not be a true part of the decision-making process, as mandated by Congress, because the public may not be commenting upon actual plans. The current wording implies that the Army expects to incorporate whatever mitigation measures, if any, it wishes in its ROD. This is not the purpose of the NEPA process, which anticipates that by the time a ROD is published, "The proponent must ensure such mitigation measures become a project line item in the proposal budget." (AR 200-2, Ch. 2-7(b))

S14-5

OHA, because of the inadequacy of the Draft EIS, the length and density of the Draft EIS, the extent of impact of the proposed Army Transformation process, the level of controversy and concern arising from this proposal, and the Congressional intent of the NEPA process itself, therefore requests that the public comment period be extended to at least 120 days. The extension would be a good faith effort on the part of the Army to support the public's efforts to provide quality, useful input to the Department of the Army's decision-making process on the Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (L) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawai'i. As the November 19, 2003, deadline rapidly approaches, we request your immediate attention to this urgent matter.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. If you have further questions, please contact Lance Foster, Director, Nationhood and Native Rights, at 594-1888.

Sincerely,



Clyde Namu'o
Administrator,
Office of Hawaiian Affairs

Responses

S14-3

No presumption has been made as to the alternative to be selected. The Army has not, and will not, irretrievably commit resources which would prejudice the selection of alternatives until a final decision has been made.

S14-4

Mitigation measures likely to occur are outlined in the Executive Summary. These proposed mitigation measures were included for public comment. The Army reviewed the measures based on public comments and the benefits of each measure to reduce impacts. The Army has listed those mitigation measures that are high priority and those that are unlikely to occur because of limited resource, unfeasible or there are similar measures already in place. The ROD will indicate which mitigation measures will be implemented.

S14-5

The public comment period was extended to 90 days and ended on January 3, 2004. Regarding time for EIS review, this is a large, comprehensive document requiring considerable time to thoroughly review. In view of this, the 45-day minimum comment period for draft environmental impact statements required by NEPA was extended to 90 days. Three months was considered an adequate period of time to review the document and provide written comments.

Comments

PHONE (808) 594-1868



FAX (808) 594-1865

Letter
S15STATE OF HAWAII
OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS
711 KAPOLANI BOULEVARD, SUITE 500
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813

January 3, 2004

HRD03/606

Ms. Cindy Barger
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Honolulu Engineer District
Building 230, Rm. 306
Fort Shafter, HI 96858-5440**Comments on Draft Environmental Impact Statement: Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (L) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawai'i**

Dear Ms. Cindy Barger:

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) is in receipt of your October 2003 request for comment on the above Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS). We offer the following comments.

OHA has substantive obligations to protect the cultural and natural resources of Hawai'i for its beneficiaries, the people of this land. The Hawaii Revised Statutes mandate that OHA "[s]erve as the principal public agency in the State of Hawaii responsible for the performance, development, and coordination of programs and activities relating to native Hawaiians and Hawaiians; . . . and [t]o assess the policies and practices of other agencies impacting on native Hawaiians and Hawaiians, and conducting advocacy efforts for native Hawaiians and Hawaiians." (HRS § 10-3) Keeping these responsibilities in mind, OHA has a series of general concerns and specific problems with the Draft EIS which will be addressed below.

Throughout this process, it is important to remember the Congressional policy behind the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA): that it be used "to identify and assess the reasonable alternatives to proposed actions that will avoid or minimize adverse effects of these actions upon the quality of the human environment." (40 C.F.R. §1500.2(e)) A Federal agency is further required to "[s]tudy, develop, and describe appropriate alternatives to recommended courses of action in any proposal which involves unresolved conflicts concerning alternative uses of available resources." (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(E))

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While the Army's regulation AR 200-2 implements NEPA for the Army, it is based entirely on the Code of Federal Regulations (40 C.F.R. 1500-1508) that implements NEPA for the Federal Government. Cites used throughout this letter relate to both statutes, as relevant to the Department of the Army.

S15-1

A major theme to this letter will be the request for a revised and/or supplemental Draft EIS, as required by the aforementioned relevant statutes. "The draft statement must fulfill and satisfy to the fullest extent possible the requirements established for final statements in section 102(2)(C) of the Act. If a draft statement is so inadequate as to preclude meaningful analysis, the agency shall prepare and circulate a revised draft of the appropriate portion. . . ." (40 C.F.R. 1502.9(a)) The agency's duties are qualified by the phrase "to the fullest extent possible," but these words do not "provide an escape hatch for footdragging agencies; it does not make NEPA's procedural requirements somehow 'discretionary.'" (*Calvert Cliffs Coordinating Committee v. United States Atomic Energy Commission*, 449 F.2d 1109 (D.C. Cir. 1972)) These duties are not excused by time or monetary constraints. This is because public review of the Draft EIS is supposed to create a better document in the form of the Final EIS. This document requires much improvement. Several holes are found in this Draft EIS which must be filled by revisions and/or supplements.

Alternatives

For example, the current Draft EIS does not include adequate consideration of a suitable number of alternatives, and the "considered" and "possible" mitigations proposed have not yet reached the level of those that "can reasonably be accomplished as part of a proposed alternative." (AR 200-2, Ch. 2-7(a)) NEPA requires "a detailed statement by the responsible official on . . . alternatives to the proposed action." (42 U.S.C. §4332(C)) The alternatives presented in an EIS are "the heart of the environmental impact statement" (40 C.F.R. 1502.14, see also 42 U.S.C. 4332(C)), and an "inadequate range of alternatives presented" is one of three major sources of successful litigation against agencies' EISs.

S15-2

Congress designed the requisite alternatives section to provide a clear choice among options to the public and the decision-makers. Only three alternatives are presented in this Draft EIS: one being the Army's preferred alternative, another being the required "no action" alternative, and the third being only the lack of land acquisition on O'ahu, with all of the Army's proposed transformation activities maintained and moved to the Big Island. This is not an adequate representation of a possible range of alternatives, according to the U.S. Supreme Court and various federal courts.

One federal appellate court found that even eleven alternatives did not provide an "adequate range" of diverse possibilities. (*California v. Block*, 690 F.2d 753 (9th Cir. 1982)) The court noted that possible alternatives could be infinite, and that an agency only had to consider an array of alternatives that represented the range of possibilities. Even this has not been accomplished here. Some alternatives are alluded to in the mitigation descriptions, but negotiations and consultations with other federal agencies are

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S15-1

The Army has reviewed the public comments and has expanded discussions to address comments submitted. As discussed in Chapter 2, the Army has determined that a supplemental Draft EIS is not necessary.

S15-2

As discussed in section 1.6 of the FEIS, the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID (L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness, and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue carrying out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, and on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D.)

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- S15-2 cont'd** | not yet completed, so changes may be made (e.g., Section 7 consultations with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Section 106 consultations under NHPA). Such reasonably foreseeable alternatives requiring interagency cooperation should be described in an EIS. (*Natural Res. Def. Council, Inc. v. Morton*, 458 F.2d 827 (D.C. Cir. 1972))
- S15-3** | The Army must not presume that its preferred alternative will be the chosen alternative, as it seems to do in the Draft EIS. It cannot commit funds to that alternative until the Record of Decision (ROD) has been approved. And it cannot stack the deck against any other possible alternatives. The NEPA process is a decision-making process, not a decision-made process. (40 C.F.R. § 1501.2(e), (f), (g))
- S15-4** | Congress and the Pentagon have seemingly made a mockery of the NEPA process and the above requirement, however. News reports state that Congress has already set aside more than \$100 million for the infrastructure to support the brigade, and Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld approved the Stryker Brigade Combat Team for Hawai'i. (*Stryker approved for Hawai'i*, Honolulu Advertiser, Tues. Dec. 16, 2003, B1) Despite this, the Army is required to fulfill NEPA requirements and provide legitimate alternatives to the public and decisionmakers. Equally, if the news reports are accurate, and new lightweight 155mm howitzers and Comanche helicopters are to be included in the brigade's transformation, a revision of the Draft EIS, or at least a supplemental Draft EIS, must be provided for those and any other additions and enhancements to the transformation project before it can go forward. Both of the above items, and other listed aviation and infrastructure enhancements, would have distinctly new and greater impacts on the environment, and new mitigation measures will have to be examined and reported.
- Mitigation*
- S15-6** | The Draft EIS lists a number of "possible" mitigations. The Army should know by now what it will and will not be able to do. Army regulations state that the EIS should include "planned" mitigation measures, not possible ones. (AR 200-2, Ch. 6-5(e)(1)) Otherwise, the public will not be a true part of the decision-making process, as mandated by Congress, because the public may not be commenting upon actual plans. The current wording implies that the Army expects to incorporate whatever mitigation measures, if any, it wishes in its ROD. This is not the purpose of the NEPA process, which anticipates that by the time a ROD is published, "The proponent must ensure such mitigation measures become a project line item in the proposal budget." (AR 200-2, Ch. 2-7(b))
- S15-7** | Because these transformation plans alter and destroy lands with traditional and cultural significance to Native Hawaiians, mitigation is an important element to planning, and something distinctly missing from the Draft EIS. No prescribed methodology for managing these areas of concern exists in the Draft EIS. The Army should provide for the specific protection of Native Hawaiian cultural, historical and archaeological sites.
- S15-8** | Native Hawaiians must also be guaranteed access to areas of traditional and cultural significance, including religious, customary and gathering rights in a manner that is agreeable and appropriate for the intended purpose of access, as is described in the State

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S15-3

No presumption has been made as to the alternative to be selected. The Army has not, and will not, irretrievably commit resources which would prejudice the selection of alternatives until a final decision has been made.

S15-4

Although the Department of Defense, Department of the Army, and Congressional representatives have issued statements that the 2nd Brigade 25th ID(L) will transform to a Stryker Brigade, these statements refer to programmatic level decision necessary to continue the planning, funding and assessment processes for the proposed transformation efforts and set the conditions for implementing an action once a final decision has been made. The final decision on whether the 2nd Brigade, 25th ID(L) will transform to an SBCT will be made by the appropriate local commander, subject to environmental assessment and other appropriate reviews and compliance with applicable federal law.

S15-5

After the publication of the Draft EIS, the Army announced plans for an enhancement package for SBCTs. The enhancements include an aviation task force, an increase from twelve to eighteen 155mm howitzers in the direct support artillery battalion, and improvements to command, control, communications, computer, and intelligence (C4I) assets. The announcements indicated that the aviation task force would include Comanche helicopters when the aircraft were ready for fielding. In February 2004, the Army determined that no further testing or fielding of Comanches would occur and canceled the Comanche program. The SBCT aviation task force will come from existing 25th ID(L) aviation brigade assets and will result in minor changes to training, primarily some increased aviation training over WPAA in support of units training in that area. The FEIS has analyzed the impacts of the increased aviation training over WPAA and those impacts are minimal. The Draft EIS analyzed the impacts of twelve 155mm howitzers, a change from the eighteen 105mm howitzers currently in the direct support artillery battalion for 2nd brigade. The addition of another six 155mm howitzers was analyzed in the FEIS and resulted in minimal changes to noise impacts and no change in the overall determination of effect. The C4I improvements are not expected to have any impacts on the environment. Overall, the Army has determined that the enhancements are within the original scope of the proposed action as described in the Draft EIS, are minor in nature, and do not

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- S15-8 cont'd** Constitution and various Hawaii Supreme Court decisions. To that effect, the Final EIS must address managed access to historic Hawaiian trails that cross Army lands in the proposed project areas.
- S15-9** The Army should also provide for the removal of unexploded ordnance (UXO) and for the environmental restoration of our `aina. The Army should establish a legally binding agreement with Native Hawaiians to return the `aina to its pre-military, environmentally safe state, with the requisite federal funding in place to insure proper remediation. The military does not have a good remediation track record in Hawai'i, and Native Hawaiians are rightly concerned about the legacy of the heritage of their land. From Kaho`olawe to Waikane Valley, the military has bombed and contaminated lands to virtually useless status, even for themselves (Waikane Valley recently was found to be too dangerous for the Marines to use for jungle training.).
- S15-9** Both of the above locations are examples of over-use by the military, and a lack of foresight toward future remediation, which the military has found to be excessively expensive in both cases. The Marines are resorting to fencing off Waikane Valley, which cannot be allowed to be a viable option to the military lest these islands become a patchwork of pockmarked, unusable lands, stitched together by security fencing. Before seeking new lands for training and subsequent destruction, lands currently and previously used should be remediated. The Draft EIS speaks of remediation occurring on the lands involved in the Stryker transformation only after the Army is through with them, and that investigations about methods of remediation will not happen until that time. NEPA requires that mitigation methods be studied and explained prior to the actions being allowed, and that those methods be properly funded.
- S15-10** While Army Regulations only require mitigation measures that can actually be accomplished be listed, and state that "complete development or testing of the exact means of performing the action may not have occurred," they also require that mitigation be considered throughout the NEPA process and that mitigation measures be included in the ultimate proposal's budget. Indeed, "[w]hen an EIS or EIS Supplement is prepared, the ROD will state *specific* mitigation measures taken to reduce or avoid the selected action's adverse environmental effects." (emphasis added; AR 200-2(a) and (b), based on 40 CFR 1502.2(c))
- Cumulative Impacts*
- The Ninth Circuit, which includes Hawai'i, has held an EIS to be inadequate because there was not enough information about cumulative impacts on old growth forest habitats, effects on the home ranges of pileated woodpeckers, and mitigation efforts to limit the impacts of increased sedimentation on redband trout. (*Neighbors of Cuddy Mountain v. United States Forest Serv.*, 137 F.3d 1372, 1378-81 (9th Cir. 1998)) The same court found an EIS incomplete because it did not take into account the cumulative impacts of multiple timber sales from old growth forests (*City of Tenakee Springs v. Clough*, 915 F.2d 1308 (9th Cir. 1990)), much like the cumulative impacts of continued damage to military lands that have yet to be remediated from decades of military training,
- S15-11**

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require a supplemental Draft EIS.

S15-6

Mitigation measures likely to occur are outlined in the Executive Summary. These proposed mitigation measures were included for public comment. The Army reviewed the measures based on public comments and the benefits of each measure to reduce impacts. The Army has listed those mitigation measures that are high priority and those that are unlikely to occur because of limited resource, unfeasible or there are similar measures already in place. The ROD will indicate which mitigation measures will be implemented.

S15-7

The cultural resource sections have been expanded to better address issues raised by the public. In addition, the Army has changed the determination of effect in some cases to "significant". The EIS process is a planning process since actions will not occur until the process is complete. Specific mitigation measures will be developed according to the Final PA developed in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA (See Appendix J).

S15-8

As discussed in Section 4.11, the Army proposes to continue work with Native Hawaiian communities on access to areas of traditional importance. In addition, an installation wide access protocol is being developed for all Army training lands in Hawai'i.

S15-9

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closer (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations,

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S15-11
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such as those lands involved in the proposed SBCT transformation. Equally, an EIS has been found to be inadequate for not considering cumulative and synergistic impacts of simultaneous offshore oil and gas developments in Alaska and the Pacific (*Natural Res. Def. Council, Inc. v. Hodel*, 865 F.2d 288 (D.C. Cir. 1988)), much like the cumulative and synergistic impacts of developments on Mauna Kea, in extending runways for C-17 access and in Kawaihae Harbor.

Specific recommendations

OHA recommends specific changes to the following pages of the Draft EIS:

S15-12

2—43-45 Reduced Land Acquisition Alternative: *The description of this, the only real alternative provided by the Draft EIS, is such that it basically disregards this alternative as well. Therefore, this is not a legitimate alternative, which must be a reasonable choice provided to the public and the decision-maker.*

S15-13

2-45 Alternatives Considered but not Studied in Detail

"First, any alternative must meet the purpose of and need for the action by assisting to bring the Army's Interim Force to operational capability and by providing realistic field training in Hawai'i while providing the nation with capabilities that meet current and evolving national defense requirements." *These prerogatives further limit the possibility of any viable alternative, even though AR 200-2, D-5(a) provides that alternatives go beyond DA jurisdiction. Thus even though a DA directive may seem to compel the location of the training and stationing of an SBCT in Hawai'i, other alternatives must be thoroughly examined.*

S15-14

2-46 2.6.3 Transformation in Hawai'i with Maneuver Live-Fire and Nonlive-Fire Training on the Continental U.S. Instead of on Hawai'i

2-51 Among the reasons given why the above alternative won't work is that "The Hawai'i-based SBCT could not meet its training requirements using facilities at Forts Irwin, Hood, Riley, and Carson due to the lack of specialized facilities required to train an SBCT, and at present there are no plans to construct them." *Plans can be made, and it must not be presumed that just because there are plans to construct such facilities here, that they will be so constructed. The purpose of this NEPA process must be remembered throughout the Draft EIS.*

S15-15

3-3 *The ceded lands definition should be replaced with language from the Apology Bill (U.S. Pub. L. 103-150 (Nov. 23, 1993)), including the following:*

[T]he Republic of Hawaii also ceded 1,800,000 acres of crown, government and public lands of the Kingdom of Hawaii, without the consent of or compensation to the Native Hawaiian people of Hawaii or their sovereign government;" "the indigenous Hawaiian

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including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDs) program.

S15-10

Mitigation measures likely to occur are outlined in the Executive Summary. These proposed mitigation measures were included for public comment. The Army reviewed the measures based on public comments and the benefits of each measure to reduce impacts. The Army has listed those mitigation measures that are high priority and those that are unlikely to occur because of limited resource, unfeasible or there are similar measures already in place. The ROD will indicate which mitigation measures will be implemented.

S15-11

Chapter 9 discusses projects such as Kawaihae Harbor, C-17 improvements and developments on Mauna Kea that are not part of the Proposed Action. the use of C-17s is analyzed as part of this project and impacts are discussed throughout the document. The C-17 beddown and other C-17 activities are proposed by the US Air Force and are undergoing separate NEPA analysis. Chapter 9 has been expanded to better evaluate the Proposed Action in relation to other existing or proposed projects on the islands of O'ahu and Hawai'i to determine the cumulative impact to resources.

S15-12

The Reduced Land Acquisition Alternative is a legitimate alternative. This alternative was not disregarded in the EIS as a full analysis of this alternative was included. This alternative, while not preferred, is a feasible alternative.

S15-13

As discussed in section 1.6 of the FEIS, the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID (L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness, and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue carrying out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, and on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including

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people never directly relinquished their claims to their inherent sovereignty as a people or over their national lands to the United States, either through their monarchy or through a plebiscite or referendum;" "the health and well-being of the Native Hawaiian people is intrinsically tied to their deep feelings and attachment to the land;" "the Native Hawaiian people are determined to preserve, develop and transmit to future generations their ancestral territory, and their cultural identity in accordance with their own spiritual and traditional beliefs, customs, practices, language, and social institutions;" and "The Congress . . . (4) expresses its commitment to acknowledge the ramifications of the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii, in order to provide a proper foundation for reconciliation between the United States and the Native Hawaiian people. . . .

S15-16

3-64 "One important component of Army resource management is the ITAM [Integrated Training Area Management] program. ITAM management in Hawai'i is focused on training lands and is the formal strategy that the Army uses on all installations to achieve sustainable use of these lands. The ITAM program incorporates the land condition trend analysis (LCTA), land rehabilitation and maintenance (LRAM), training requirements integration (TRI), and sustainable range awareness (SRA) components. ITAM incorporation began in Hawai'i in 1989 in PTA and has increased ever since. . . . A more detailed discussion of ITAM can be found in Section 2.1.5." *No such section exists. OHA would like more detail.*

S15-17

3-70 Cultural Resources
Through oral histories, religious practice, and the very presence of the land, sea and sky, the cultural landscape presents a principle of culture and reminds Native Hawaiians of their history and origin, and of the gods and ancestors who dwell there. A sense of place for Native Hawaiians equals a genealogical link to Hawai'i and a bond to lessons retold when a district, geological feature, site, structure, burial or name is encountered. Incorporating correct Hawaiian place names in the EIS document would help infuse the culture in the process, and providing more than a cursory overview of the concept of cultural landscape for each ROI would also improve the process.

S15-18

3-81 "The only weapons used in live-fire training that can produce UXO are grenades, mortars, and artillery; all other ammunition is inert." *What about the new lightweight 155mm howitzers? These must be incorporated into a revised Draft EIS.* "UXO is an obvious threat to Army personnel working on the range areas, as well as civilians living in the area. The environment is also at risk by the presence of UXO and ammunition, as chemicals such as lead and explosives propellant could leach into the soils and groundwater." *There is also the concern of runoff carrying contaminants to nearshore ocean waters, which has not been*

S15-19

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several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D.)

S15-14

The decision to transform in Hawai'i was analyzed in the Final Programmatic EIS completed on March 8, 2002. The Record of Decision for this EIS was signed on April 11, 2002. All the factors considered for transforming in Hawai'i are included in that Final Programmatic EIS. The discussion regarding why transformation is to take place in Hawai'i can be found in Chapter 1 – Purpose, Need, and Scope of this EIS. However, options of transforming in Hawai'i and training elsewhere are discussed in the EIS. Please see Section 2.6 in the EIS.

S15-15

We thank you for your comment and your comment has been noted and included into the administrative record for this process. Hawai'i was adopted as a territory of the U.S. Government in 1900 and was granted admission into the Union in 1959 via Pub L 86-3, 73 Stat 4 when the people of Hawai'i petitioned the U.S. Congress for statehood and adopted by vote in the election held on November 7, 1950 the Act of the Territorial Legislature of Hawai'i entitled "An Act to provide for a constitutional convention, the adoption of a State constitution, and the forwarding of the same to the Congress of the United States, and appropriating money therefore", approved May 20, 1949 (Act 334, Session Laws of Hawai'i, 1949). We understand that some individuals do not agree with or support the formal annexation of Hawai'i in 1898. However, issues of statehood and Hawaiian Sovereignty are outside of the scope of the NEPA process.

S15-16

The correct reference is Section 2.2.4. This has been corrected in the Final EIS.

S15-17

Section 8.11 and Appendix J have been updated to include more information on oral histories, religious practices and areas of traditional importance. In addition, the Army has determined that the proposed action will significantly

Comments

S15-19 cont'd	<i>addressed in this Draft EIS. It should be addressed for each ROI impacting a coastal environment.</i>
S15-20	3-91 The Army uses "the long-term liquid concentrate fire retardant LCA-R, which consists of ammonium, attapulgite clay thickener, a corrosion inhibitor, and a coloring agent diluted with water." It is approved by the US Forest Service and is not hazardous to people. <i>How does LCA-R interact with native flora and fauna?</i>
S15-21	4-5 Summary of Impacts <i>PASH interests should be included in this section. For example, what about Kawaihae Harbor? There is no mention of it, yet it is an area of regular recreational and cultural uses. Fishers, gatherers and canoe paddlers have expressed their concerns about being locked out of certain traditional areas. This should be addressed, and mitigated.</i>
S15-22	4—21-22 Fugitive dust from military vehicles would increase by 57% under the Proposed Action. <i>In the list of "potential mitigation measures" is a periodic application of "synthetic dust control treatments." This option is used in each ROI where fugitive dust is a significant impact. In each case, what are the impacts on the flora and fauna environment, runoff and air quality?</i>
S15-23	4-44 Water Resources <i>Among the listings of regulatory standards used in evaluating impacts, there is no mention of Native Hawaiian water uses, which the Hawai'i Supreme Court has said are to be assessed before other water uses can be itemized. PASH concerns apply here as well.</i>
S15-24	4-53 Soil erosion is modeled to be so extensive and severe that "soil loss at SBMR, the East Range, DMR, KTA, and PTA may be only partially mitigable. Also soil loss would increase significantly in spite of land management measures under the ITAM program." <i>No further mitigation ideas are offered, and they should be because the loss of soil to the hardpan has severe ecological and cultural implications. The loss of the soil is the loss of the skin of the 'aina and, as seen on Kaho'olawe, is extremely difficult to remediate.</i>
S15-25	4—54-55 Soil compaction: by tracked or wheeled vehicles, which can preclude future growth of vegetation and moisture retention (<i>as happened on Kaho'olawe</i>), and runoff could follow those tracks, furthering erosion. <i>The mitigation offered is vague and should be clarified and improved upon: "The ITAM Program would be used to identify specific areas subject to this type of impact and to identify land management measures that might reduce the impact. The impacts could be partially or fully mitigable by requiring motorists to avoid affected off-road areas if impacts are observed (thereby spreading the problem) and by revegetating and recontouring affected areas."</i>

Responses

impact areas of traditional importance. Mitigation measures are identified such as the implementation of the Final PA that will reduce the severity of the impact but not to less than significant levels.

S15-18

As discussed in Chapter 2, the howitzer artillery analysis has been updated to reflect the current proposal for 18 155 mm howitzers versus the 12 155 mm howitzers analyzed in the Draft EIS. This change in the number of howitzers had a minimal effect on noise as discussed in Section 4.6. The determination of effect for noise has not changed.

S15-19

As discussed in Section 4.8, 4.10, and 4.12, the soil analysis conducted showed that there did not appear to be a significant offsite migration of explosives or other toxic contaminants from the ranges.

S15-20

The following text was inserted into Section 3.12: The corrosion inhibitor used is biodegradable in water and soil into carbon and nitrogen, however the ammonium component of the retardant could potentially harm fish and other aquatic animals if accidentally dropped into a watercourse.

S15-21

Chapter 9 discusses projects such as Kawaihae Harbor that are not part of the Proposed Action. Chapter 9 has been expanded to better evaluate the Proposed Action in relation to other existing or proposed projects on the islands of O'ahu and Hawai'i to determine the cumulative impact to resources.

S15-22

Impacts to the biological resources from dust are discussed in Chapter 8.10.

S15-23

As discussed in Section 4.8, the Army has concluded that no significant conflicts would occur as a result of the Proposed Action on water rights or water supply.

S15-24

Section 4.9 has been expanded to include more detailed discussions of impacts from soil erosion along with additional mitigation measures. The Army has

Comments

- S15-26** 4-61 Fire impacts may be mitigable on a place-by-place basis, but not project wide. *This is a concern, considering how fires in Makua were handled this year. More mitigation efforts are necessary.*
- S15-27** 4-62 "The effects of SBCT actions on listed species in the ROIs are being evaluated in the Section 7 consultation with USFWS. The Army would carry out all reasonable and prudent measures determined during this consultation. These measures would help avoid effects and would compensate for impacts of fire on listed species that would result directly and indirectly from implementing the Proposed Action." *This mitigation formula is used again and again in the Draft EIS, but the public does not know what is being negotiated in these Section 7 consultations, so cannot comment on proposed mitigation plans. This is a good example of a reasonably foreseeable alternative requiring interagency cooperation, which should be described in an EIS.*
- S15-28** 4-68 Cultural Resources
PASH rights should be one of the factors considered for impact analysis.
- S15-29** 4-69 "Specifically for SBCT, the Army is proposing to comply with its responsibilities under the NHPA by executing a PA with the SHPO, the ACHP and other interested parties and Native Hawaiian organizations." *Much of the mitigation descriptions in this section, and in other ROIs with cultural impacts, rely on the use of the PA. OHA is concerned that this PA states that a complete identification and evaluation of historic properties will be finished prior to the implementation of SBCT undertakings, but they have not yet been completed. Therefore, the Army's reliance on the PA as a source of mitigation information in the cultural resources impacts sections of the EIS is invalid. The Draft EIS states that there will be "no significant and unmitigable impacts on cultural resources under the Proposed Action," but according to the PA, not all of the historic properties in the areas for the proposed actions have even been identified, so saying that all impacts will be mitigable is premature.*
- Of further concern is that the identification and evaluation of these areas should already be complete. Although the NHPA statute allows for a phased identification and evaluation of projects with "corridors or large land areas," that is only when there are still legitimate alternatives under consideration. No alternatives are mentioned in the draft PA, and as previously stated in this letter, no real alternatives have been given in the Draft EIS. The identification of historic properties is supposed to be done using a "reasonable and good faith effort," taking into account "the magnitude and nature of the undertaking and the degree of Federal involvement, the nature and extent of potential effects on historic properties, and the likely nature and location of historic properties within the area of potential effects" all of which, in this case, are extensive and warranting immediate identification and evaluation before this project proceeds. (36 C.F.R. §800.4(b)).*

Responses

determined that the proposed action would have a significant impact on soil loss from training and the mitigation measures identified will substantially reduce the severity of the impact but not to less than significant levels.

S15-25

Thank you for your comment. It will be entered into our administrative record. For discussions on mitigation for soil compaction which are specific to each site, please refer to section 9 of Chapters 5-8.

S15-26

The discussions in Sections 4.10, 4.12, 8.10 and 8.12 have been expanded in the Final EIS to better discuss the potential impacts of wildland fires. The impact to biological resources from wildland fires has been changed to significant. The mitigation measures proposed, including the updated IWFMP, will substantially reduce the severity of the impact on biological resources but not to less than significant levels.

S15-27

Since the publication of the Draft EIS, the USFWS issued Biological Opinions for current force and proposed SBCT training on the islands of O'ahu and Hawai'i. The terms and conditions have been included in the Final EIS by reference. The Biological Opinions are available upon request.

S15-28

Section 4.11 has been expanded to better discuss the impacts to cultural resources. In addition, the Army is working with the OHA to address these issues for all Army actions in Hawai'i.

S15-29

As discussed in Section 4.11, all areas that could be impacted by the Proposed Action have been surveyed for presence/absence of cultural resources. The survey results have been included in the Final EIS. In addition, the cultural resource analysis has been expanded and in some cases the determination has been changed to significant. The Final PA has been signed by the Army, SHPO, ACHP, and OHA. It is included in Appendix J.

Comments

Responses

S15-29
cont'd

Another grave concern is that Congress has already committed funds to this project, before the NHPA process is complete. This makes a mockery of another federal statute, because if the transformation process is already approved, the degradation of cultural and historical sites is a foregone conclusion that may or may not be properly mitigated. Consultation with Native Hawaiian organizations and other members of the public becomes moot, with only the possibility of a court-ordered injunction to halt the project, pending objective review.

S15-30

4-77-78 Human Health and Safety Hazards

The Draft EIS says that there are no significant and unmitigable impacts in this arena from the Proposed Action. *This is hard to believe considering the military's history in Hawai'i. That the impact of ammunition on the land is considered to be mitigable is also unbelievable, particularly because no planned mitigation or remediation is described. Instead, the only mitigation information given, for any ROI that will be impacted by ammunition, reads: "Additional risk based investigations would be undertaken as appropriate in the event any active range is closed and transferred out of DoD control. All remediation necessary to mitigate an imminent threat to human health and the environment would be undertaken at such time." Therefore, mitigation is not being considered because no one sees, at this time, the possibility that this land will be returned to the Hawaiian people. This is not a good presumption to make. Instead of continuously adding to the environmental damage already impacting the Federal lands under the Army's control, and then spreading the damage over newly acquired land, some sort of mitigation and remediation plan must be in place. Not only would that land become ceded lands should the Federal government relinquish control, with the land having to be decontaminated at that time, but as seen in Waikane, the military can make its lands too dangerous even for itself. And the constant addition of new and further impacts on the 'aina will have cumulative impacts that must be addressed, and not simply postponed. Any impacts that are a threat to human health and the environment must be addressed during the NEPA process – before the threat occurs.*

S15-31

The Hawaii Supreme Court astutely noted in Ka Pa'akai O Ka'aina v. Land Use Commission, 94 Haw. 31, 52 7 P.3d 1068, 1089 (2000): "The power and responsibility to determine the effects on customary and traditional native Hawaiian practices and the means to protect such practices may not validly be delegated by the LUC [Land Use Commission] to a private petitioner who, unlike a public body, is not subject to public accountability. Allowing a petitioner to make such after-the-fact determinations may leave practitioners of customary and traditional uses unprotected from possible arbitrary and self-serving actions on the petitioner's part. After all, once a project begins, the pre-project cultural resources and practices become a thing of the past."

The above is what NEPA tries to prevent. The petitioner must convince the public and the decisionmakers that the Proposed Action is the best action and that the mitigations offered will bring any impacts to the environment to level of no

S15-30

As a mitigation measure for safety, prior to initiation of any construction activities, USARHAW will employ qualified professionals to perform UXO clearance of the proposed construction area, remove all UXO encountered to ensure the safety of the site, and document UXO surveys and removal actions in full accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and guidance. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDs) program. The EIS evaluates the total impact of the project over the life of the project in Chapters 5-8. Cumulative impacts are discussed in Chapter 9.

S15-31

The discussions in the cultural resource sections have been expanded to better address the impacts of the Proposed Action and the benefits of proposed mitigation. As discussed in Section 4.11, the Army has determined that some of the impacts to cultural resources are significant. The mitigation measures proposed will reduce the severity of the impact but not to less than significant levels.

Comments

Responses

S15-31
cont'd

significance. It must do so before the project begins; in fact, to get permission to begin the project, the decision-maker must be so convinced. Saying that the Army will take care of any problem later, should it arise, by methods not yet determined, is not a good faith rendering of the issues. The same theory is tried unsuccessfully on page 4-81 about UXO.

S15-32

5-102 *Special concern is noted for groundwater contamination that may impact the SRAA, because no current surface water quality data are available for Waikele Stream, where it flows through the SRAA. Such data should be obtained for a baseline to compare against future monitoring efforts.*

5-109 *"The Proposed Action could affect surface water quality through an increase in nonpoint source pollutants delivered to streams." This should be monitored, a prudent method provided to the Army by AR 200-2, 6-1(m), to assure that its decisions and mitigations are carried out. More monitoring of its mitigation measures should be provided by the Army on all lands impacted by this Proposed Action.*

S15-33

5-113 *It is important that a baseline study be done of current migrations of contaminants from Army lands, and continued monitoring of any runoff. Instead of saying that future mitigation "could" include controlling soil erosion and the remediation of hotspots, the language should read "would."*

5-131 *A significant increase in soil erosion is anticipated in the SRAA and SBER, to a non-mitigable level. This is of great concern, considering that the Honouliuli Forest Reserve is south of the SRAA, meaning that more contamination from runoff can be anticipated, something which this Draft EIS already does not completely mitigate.*

S15-34

5-138 *"This EIS is being developed concurrently with consultation conducted in compliance with Section 7 of the ESA. The biological resource section will be updated as necessary to reflect any additional information or analysis that develops as part of Section 7 consultation. These updates will be included in the FEIS." This information should be placed in a supplemental Draft EIS so that the public can comment upon it. Otherwise, no mitigation alternative is provided in any instance where the ESA is applicable in this Draft EIS.*

S15-35

5-162 *Completion of the WFMP is estimated to be in August 2003. This should be included in the FEIS as it is a major element of mitigation. It is unclear if the document in Appendix O is this document.*

S15-36

5-163 *"Ongoing programs that would lessen the impact on listed species and their designated or proposed critical habitat include the ecosystem management plan, endangered species management plan, and INRMP. Land acquired as part of the SRAA would be incorporated into the ITAM and ecosystem management plan to protect any sensitive resources on or around this area. This would minimize soil*

S15-32

As discussed in Section 5.8 and 5.12, there does not appear to be a significant impact to groundwater contamination from the proposed action based on soil sampling. In addition, the Army has been coordinating with EPA on the proposed acquisition of SRAA. If the Army decides to acquire SRAA, the Army will work with EPA to ensure that no actions on SRAA would interfere with cleanup measures at the Kunia Village Superfund site.

S15-33

As discussed in Section 5.9, the surface soil data suggest that contaminant concentrations are relatively low, and there are no data to suggest that the current soil contaminant levels impact surface water quality.

S15-34

Since the publication of the Draft EIS, the USFWS issued Biological Opinions for current force and proposed SBCT training on the islands of O'ahu and Hawai'i. The terms and conditions have been included in the Final EIS by reference. The Biological Opinions are available upon request. As discussed in Chapter 2, the Army has determined that the changes between the Draft EIS and the Final EIS are in scope and a supplemental Draft EIS is not necessary.

S15-35

The IWFMP was updated in October 2003. The IWFMP has been included by reference and the overview in Appendix O has been updated. The plan is available upon request.

S15-36

Section 5.9 (Geology) and Section 5.10 (Biological Resources) have been expanded and updated. Additional mitigation measures are proposed in both sections. The Army has changed the determination of effect in some cases for these sections.

Comments

Responses

S15-36 cont'd	erosion and loss to natural habitats that would otherwise occur as the result of mounted and dismounted maneuvers." <i>Again, more information is needed.</i>
5-166	<i>While admitting the dangers of the spread of nonnative species, the mitigation measures proposed are again lacking in definitive statements:</i>
S15-37	"USARHAW would follow HQDA guidance developed in consultation with the Invasive Species Council and compliance with Executive Order 13112, which determines federal agency duties in regard to preventing and compensating for invasive species impacts. USARHAW would agree to all feasible and prudent measures recommended by the Invasive Species Council that would be taken in conjunction with SBCT action to minimize the risk of harm. Implementing an environmental management system would further improve the identification and reduction of environmental risks inherent in mission activities." <i>This is another example of a reasonably foreseeable alternative requiring interagency cooperation that should be included by more than name in an EIS.</i>
S15-38	5-177 A "limited archaeological survey" of Wheeler Army Airfield is not enough to determine the existence of cultural resources.
S15-39	"Access to cultural sites on Army land is now restricted, but the Army, in accordance with policy, provides access for legitimate reasons to traditional places. Such access is provided within the limitations imposed by mission requirements and public safety concerns. No formal policy governs access at SBMR, and access requests are handled on a case-by-case basis in coordination with Range Control. <i>A formal policy should be instated.</i>
S15-40	5-188 "The SRAA is considered an area of potential for unknown resources, depending upon previous land uses of particular locations. Prior use of much of the area for commercial agricultural development would reduce the likelihood of discovering preserved archaeological sites." <i>This does not preclude investigation.</i>
S15-41	5-211 "The Del Monte Corporation site overlying the proposed SRAA and Helemano Trail lands is a Superfund site due to a historical release of pesticides. . . . The US EPA is reviewing ongoing investigations as to whether these sites continue to present a threat to human health and the environment. Until delisted from the National Priorities List, this site is considered a significant impact. The Army would work with USEPA, Del Monte, and Campbell Estates regarding liability and responsibility for cleanup and would conduct any cleanup required by law." <i>This cleanup should be completed before planning more impacts on the 'aina.</i>
S15-42	5-214 Of the 25% increase, only 1.3% of that increase would be from UXO-producing munitions. "UXO is cleared after the range is closed." <i>In the meantime, chemical contaminants and UXO that drain to island coastlines affect nearshore waters. Cleanup should be continuous.</i>

S15-37

Section 5.10 has been expanded to better discuss the impacts from the spread of non-native species. Mitigation measures are discussed in each biological resources section 4.10, 5.10, 6.10,7.10,and 8.10.

S15-38

As discussed in Section 4.11, all areas that could be impacted by the Proposed Action have been surveyed for presence/absence of cultural resources. The text for Section 5.11 has been corrected.

S15-39

As discussed in Section 4.11, the Army proposes to continue work with Native Hawaiian communities on access to areas of traditional importance. In addition, an installation wide access protocol is being developed for all Army training lands in Hawai'i.

S15-40

Section 5.11 has been updated with the most current survey results. The SRAA paragraph has been updated to reflect survey results. Ongoing work stated on Section 5.11 has also been completed and the text has been changed.

S15-41

Section 5.12 has been updated as investigations have been completed by Del Monte and EPA. EPA signed a ROD establishing remedial measures for the area south of SBMR and de-listing the Puomoho area from the Superfund site. The site is not considered a threat to implementation of the proposed action and the proposed action would not interfere with Del Monte's remedial action

S15-42

The analysis of contamination and migration off of the ranges is included in Chapters 5.9, 6.9, 7.9, and 8.9 and was determined to be less than significant and SBMR, KTA, and PTA and would have no impacts at DMR.

Comments

S15-43	6-84 "The Army and USFWS have not yet agreed on a final ROI. Changes to the present ROI . . . could alter the qualitative and quantitative analyses within this environmental consequences section." <i>Again, this information should be in a supplemental Draft EIS so the public can comment and the decision-maker can have all the information before him or her.</i>
S15-44	7-21 <i>Significant impacts associated with KTA and Drum Road are appropriately listed in the Draft EIS, but no mention is made of a potential mitigating alternative that the Army is considering: acquiring the 1,100-acre Pupukea Paumalu Homestead property from the current owner, who is a willing seller. The Army is considering using this property as an Army Compatible Use Buffer to protect both training capability and natural resources. If the Army considers such a buffer to be needed to make the installations compatible with surrounding lands, it should be mentioned in the EIS.</i>
S15-45	7—59-60 <i>While mention is made of the Proposed Action severely degrading land conditions in KTA, not enough consideration is given to severe flooding problems in Kahuku. Considerable land erosion in the KTA and along Drum Road will only exacerbate this problem, and the Army needs to find a way to mitigate such impacts to a non-significant level for a variety of reasons. Flooding holds contaminants from nonpoint source pollution in solution over lands for extended periods of time, and allows those contaminants to seep into the soil where they can have a profoundly negative effect on the human environment, agriculture, and native vegetation and wildlife that relies on that area, particularly protected shorebirds and snails. Flooding is also a huge expense for those who live and work in Kahuku, which brings up environmental justice and human health and infrastructure concerns.</i>
S15-46	7-96 <i>Again, readers are left waiting for the result of the Section 7 consultation with USFWS, and "No additional mitigations have been identified."</i>
S15-47	8-16 "Proposed management objectives for outdoor recreation at PTA include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue current public access policies and procedures from 2002 to 2006, unless more effective or efficient systems become available." <i>While 5-year periods of review are standard for the INRMP process, they do not follow cultural views of time, which are boundless.</i>
S15-48	8-19 <i>Impacts to land use at Kawaihae Harbor should be addressed. Shoreline access concerns have been brought up by Native Hawaiian cultural gatherers, outrigger canoe paddlers, fishers, and recreational and subsistence users of the area. It has been reported that the Department of Transportation has plans to fence off access to this area, which results in Native Hawaiian PASH and public access concerns.</i>
S15-49	8-29 <i>It becomes even more noticeable in the PTA section that the "alternatives" are not really alternatives, when the Reduced Land Acquisition Alternative repeatedly</i>

Responses

S15-43

Section 6.10 has been expanded to better discuss the impacts to biological resources. The ROIs have been updated based on the final Biological Opinion issued by USFWS in October 2003. The ROI for proposed SBCT activities at Dillingham did not change.

S15-44

The Army is considering ACUBs as mitigation for other proposed actions and has met with the commenter. For the Proposed Action, ACUBs were also considered but more feasible mitigation measures were proposed. The mitigation measures proposed are listed in the Executive Summary.

S15-45

We agree that these are important issues, and they are addressed in the EIS. The project would not increase flooding potential. Degradation of the land would be mitigated with measures implemented through the ITAM program. While existing flooding potential would not be mitigated under the project, new facilities would be designed to offset any of the potential effects from increased impervious surface area by slowing runoff. Watersheds in Koolau Mountains have very short retention times for runoff. The ground tends to be near saturation and there is very little water storage capacity in soils. As a result, most of the incident rainfall becomes runoff rather than percolating to recharge groundwater. Except for retention by vegetation and topography, rainfall runs off rapidly to streams. One of the problems is that development in downstream areas has resulted in filling and encroachment on flat lands that are prone to flooding, and in straightening and narrowing of stream channels, and loss of wetlands. These conditions are not the result of Army actions, but of urban development on low lands that are historically prone to flooding. The Transformation project is not expected to increase flooding problems already inherent in these low-lying areas.

S15-46

Since the publication of the Draft EIS, the USFWS issued Biological Opinions for current force and proposed SBCT training on the islands of O'ahu and Hawai'i. The terms and conditions have been included in the Final EIS by reference. The Biological Opinions are available upon request. As discussed in Chapter 2, the Army has determined that the changes between the Draft EIS and the Final EIS are in scope and a supplemental Draft EIS is not necessary.

Comments

- S15-49 cont'd** | reports that "Impacts from ... would be the same as for the Proposed Action," and the No Action Alternative reports that there would be "No Impacts."
- S15-50** | 8-50 *Fugitive Dust from Military Vehicle Use is a huge issue here because of the dry conditions, the amount of vehicle use, and the proximity to residential areas.*
- S15-51** | 8-51 "The 429 tons per year increase in fugitive PM₁₀ emissions generated by military vehicle[s] at PTA, the likelihood of exceeding the federal 24-hour standard, and the potential impacts to quality of life to Waikī'i Ranch residents and users of Kilohana Girl Scout Camp combined may result in a significant air quality impact at PTA under the Proposed Action." *There is a high incidence of asthma in Hawai'i, particularly among Native Hawaiians, so this is a major concern that should be mitigated as much as possible.*
- S15-52** | 8-70 "As part of the ENMP, the Army would consider establishing a 500-foot noise buffer around the Waikī'i Ranch property and the Kilohana Girl Scout Camp property, and minimizing nighttime vehicle maneuver activities within 1,000 feet of those properties." *This is a good idea and should be implemented.*
- S15-53** | "The Proposed Action would not result in any meaningful changes in helicopter flight operations at PTA." *This is no longer necessarily true, according to the Pentagon, and is just one example of why this Draft EIS must be updated or supplemented.*
- S15-54** | 8-113 *PTA has the highest concentration of endangered species of any Army installation in the world, including the best remaining dryland ecosystems in Hawai'i, which are in the western third of PTA that holds the MPRC (Multi-Purpose Range Complex). Botanist Lani Stemmermann sued in 1989 because of the lack of proper environmental studies done for a \$30 million firing range. The Army has reportedly not yet lived up to the 1990 settlement agreement over the MPRC, so concerns continue about whether adequate environmental studies and responses will be made in this transformation process.*
- S15-55** | 8-157 *These trails should be named and documented, put on maps, and cultural access to them should be provided.*
- S15-56** | 8-169 "Seventeen sites have been found in the proposed area for the BAX, including excavated pit complexes, rock shelters, modified outcrops, rock mounds, a cairn, a lava tube, a lithic scatter, and an enclosure. One site, a complex of lava tubes, trails, enclosures, and a shrine had been identified prior to archaeological survey for the Proposed Action." *The Army should assure the public that it will manage its activities and maneuver zones so as to avoid lava tubes and blisters.*
- S15-57** | 8-179 Mitigation through construction of a natural and cultural resources visitor center: *It should be remembered that while education is a valid and respectful act, it does*

Responses

S15-47

As discussed in Section 8.2, if the Army decides to implement the Proposed Action, the Army will work with the community to coordinate public access in consideration of Army mission requirements and public safety. The Army will work with the State of Hawai'i to set up additional hunter checkin stations at PTA. For more information on current public access programs at PTA, please contact the PTA Public Affairs Office.

S15-48

As discussed in Section 8.2, the Proposed Action will not significantly impact land use at Kawaihae Harbor. Section 8.11 has been expanded to better address the potential impacts of the Proposed Action on Areas of Traditional Importance. The Army has changed the determination of effect to significant. Mitigation measures are proposed, such as working with Native Hawaiians to provide access to these areas. These measures will substantially reduce the severity of the impact but not to less than significant levels.

S15-49

As discussed in Chapter 2 and Chapter 8, while many of the impacts are the same there are differences between the alternatives. For example the impacts to land use at SBMR are significant for the proposed action while they are less than significant for the Reduced Land Acquisition alternative

S15-50

Based on public and agency comment, the Army has conducted more detailed air quality modeling and has identified additional mitigation measures. As discussed in Section 8.5, the Army has determined that based on more detailed analysis and the implementation of mitigation measured identified, the impact from fugitive dust emissions will be significant but mitigable to less than significant levels. Mitigation measures include the use of environmentally friendly dust control measures on vehicle trails and the implementation of a Dust and Soils Management and Monitoring Plan (DuSMMoP) for all training areas.

S15-51


Based on public and agency comment, the Army has conducted more detailed air quality modeling and has identified additional mitigation measures. As discussed in Section 8.5, the Army has determined that based on more detailed analysis and the implementation of mitigation measured identified, the impact

Comments

- S15-57 cont'd** | *not equate to access or preservation, which are of extreme importance to Native Hawaiians.*
- S15-58** | 8-190 "The PTA FMA, once completed, will address wildfire issues at the installation. Also, PTA wildland fire SOPs, once completed, will contain specific methods for handling fires." *Again, these should be completed and included in a supplemental or updated Draft EIS.*
- S15-59** | 9-10 "The Army is likely to also conduct controlled burns at DMR, MMR and PTA." *This is a concern after the controlled burns that got out of control in Makua this year.*
- S15-60** | 9-11 *It should be noted that the Marines are no longer planning jungle warfare training in Waikane Valley, and why this is so.*
- S15-61** | 9-12 Land Transfer-Dillingham Military Reservation: *When the state leases this land back to the Army for continued training operations, the pro rata share that belongs to OHA must be included in the lease, for these are ceded lands.*
- S15-62** | 9-13 Projects on Hawai'i: *Included in this list should be NASA's plans on Mauna Kea and the C-17 plans, as they meet the definition supplied in AR 200-2, 7-1(b) for "cumulative actions": "when viewed with other proposed actions, [they] have cumulatively significant impacts and should be discussed in the same impact statement."*
- S15-63** | 9-21 *The Cumulative Impacts by Resource Category are too vague and broad.*

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. OHA hopes that the comments elicited from the public about the current Draft EIS – and supplemental or updated versions of this Draft EIS – which is a springboard for public comment, will be fully considered before the publication of the Final EIS. If you have further questions or require more information regarding OHA's comments, please contact Heidi Guth by phone at (808) 594-1962 or by e-mail at heidig@oha.org.

Sincerely,



Clyde W. Namu'o
Administrator

Responses

from fugitive dust emissions will be significant but mitigable to less than significant levels. Mitigation measures include the use of environmentally friendly dust control measures on vehicle trails and the implementation of a Dust and Soils Management and Monitoring Plan (DuSMMoP) for all training areas.

S15-52

Section 8.6 has been expanded and mitigation measures to address noise impacts have been identified. The Army proposes a 1,000-foot daytime noise buffer and a 2,000 foot nighttime noise buffer for training activities at WPAA.

S15-53

As discussed in Chapter 2 and Chapter 8, there would be a change in helicopter activity over WPAA but not over PTA. Based on noise modeling discussed in Section 8.6, the noise levels from helicopter use will not be significant. However, the Army proposes to establish a 1,000 foot daytime noise buffer and a 2,000 foot nighttime noise buffer for training activities at WPAA including helicopter training activities.

S15-54

Section 8.11 has been expanded to better discuss the impacts to cultural resources. The Army is renaming the trails on the maps and access protocol will be developed.

S15-55

Section 8.11 has been expanded to better discuss the impacts to cultural resources. The Army is renaming the trails on the maps and access protocol will be developed.

S15-56

As discussed in Section 8.11, the Army will implement the Final PA between the Army, SHPO, ACHP and concurring parties in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. As discussed in the PA, the Army's first priority with cultural resources is to avoid the resource to the full extent practicable. If the Army is unable to avoid the resource, the Army will consult in accordance with the Final PA (See Appendix J).

Comments**Responses****S15-57**

As discussed in the Executive Summary mitigation measures that are already in existence or unlikely to occur, as part of the NHPA Section 106 consultation, a cultural resource education center is being proposed with the PTA master plan. Since this is addressed through another project, the visitor's center is no longer proposed as mitigation for this action. Additional mitigation measures are discussed in Sections 4.10 and 4.11 for biological and cultural resources.

S15-58

As discussed in Section 8.10 and 8.12, the IWFMP was updated in October 2003 and will be implemented as mitigation to reduce the risk of wildland fires. The plan is available upon request.

S15-59

The Wildfires subsection under the Human Health and Safety Hazards section of Chapter 9 discusses the burn programs at DMR, SBMR and PTA. The Integrated Wildfire Management Plan was approved after the DEIS in October 2003 (project #25). The WFMP is available upon request or at www.sbcteis.com.

S15-60

Changes have been made to the FEIS reflecting cancellation of the project in Waikane.. For more information, please contact the U.S. Marine Corps.

S15-61

The proposed land transfer - DMR (O'ahu project #34) is not part of the proposed action but is included in Chapter 9 as other projects proposed by the Army or other entities on the island of O'ahu. Your comments on this land transfer may be submitted directly to the state of Hawai'i or to the US Army Garrison Hawai'i - Department of Public Works.

S15-62

The use of C-17s is analyzed as part of this project and impacts are discussed throughout the document. The C-17 beddown and other C-17 activities proposed by the US Air Force are considered in Chapter 9 (project #33). The EIS has been revised to include project information on NASA's plans Mauna Kea.

S15-63

Resource categories are standard for NEPA documents and reflect suggested resources in CEQ regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR 1500).

Comments

Responses

Letter
S16STAN. NO.
HT

House of Representatives



SBCT Draft EIS Public Comment Card

NAME: Rep. Māhe Shimabukuro
or ANONYMOUS (please circle)ADDRESS: State Capitol Rm 315
Honolulu, HI 96813
586-8460 or 549-3075Email: repshimabukuro@
capitol.hawaii.govSIGNATURE: Māhe Shimabukuro

COMMENTS:

This is a formal request for the military's
assistance in clearing boulders, koae trees,
and shrubs from the Dept. of Ed. land
between Waiānae Sarceline Con. Hall and
Waiānae Intermediate School. Principal John Vanatta
is very concerned about students' use of a trail in that
area. Because of the heavy brush, the area lacks security
and there have been numerous assaults - police reports as a result.

S16-1

Please contact Principal
John Vanatta or myself
regarding this request.
Thank you very much for
your on-going support of
community causes, eg,
clean-ups.

S16-1

The Army has reviewed the public comments and has expanded discussions to address comments submitted. As discussed in Chapter 2, the Army has determined that a supplemental Draft EIS is not necessary.

May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawai'i

P-129

Comments

Letter
S17



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
P. O. BOX 3378
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96801-3378

October 29, 2003

AS

CHRYSE L. F.
DIRECTOR C

In reply, please
EHC/SWA

H1041KM

CERTIFIED MAIL NO: 7002 0460 0002 3634 4140
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

File No: HW-2460

Ms. Cindy S. Barger
SBCT EIS Project Manager
US. Army Corps of Engineers
Honolulu District
Building 230, Room 306
ATTN: CEPOH-PP-E
Fort Shafter, Hawaii 96858-5440

Dear Ms. Barger:

SUBJECT: Comments on Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT) Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS)

The following comments are submitted in response to the U.S. Army, Hawai'i's request for comments on its recently released, October 3, 2003, Draft Environmental Impact State (DEIS), which details the impact of the Army's Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (L) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawai'i. The comments are submitted by the Hawai'i Department of Health (DOH) Solid and Hazardous Waste Branch (SHWB), Hazardous Waste Section (HWS), and focus on the hazardous waste impact of the proposed project alternatives. *Inter alia*, the comments below include concerns regarding proposed project impacts (i.e., direct, indirect and cumulative), which may affect other environmental media, which may lie under the primary jurisdiction of other state and federal agencies, e.g., Air Quality, Clean Water, etc.

Department of Health's comments on the SBCT DEIS are as follows:

1. Generally, the DEIS states that the Proposed Action (PA) and Reduced Land Acquisition proposed project (RLA) would have "significant but mitigable" impacts with regards to "Human Health & Safety Hazards." PA and RLA impacts to human health and safety hazards would be similar to the impacts imposed in the No Action Alternative, i.e., continuing Legacy Force infrastructure and training needs, except that, human health and safety hazard impacts from implementation of the PA and RLA would increase because of the concomitant requirement for facility construction, personnel, equipment, vehicles, and training activities. According to the DEIS, these additional

Responses

Appendix P. Comments and Responses

Comments

Ms. Cindy S. Barger
October 29, 2003
Page 2

project-related needs would result in an increased need for hazardous materials management; hazardous waste management; increased ammunition, and therefore lead exposure; lead paint exposure (during facility construction); unexploded ordinance (UXO) exposure; exposure to asbestos containing material (also during facility construction); exposure to PCBs (within the Kahuku Training Area (KTA)); electromagnetic fields exposure; petroleum, oils and lubricants exposure; pesticides and herbicide use and, therefore, exposure; exposure to increased biomedical waste generation; and increased probability of wildfires. The SBCT DEIS Mitigation Matrices indicate that, with the use of current Army Hawaii procedures and practices, which currently address the human health and safety concerns above, any and all significant impacts resulting from the PA and RLA are mitigable to less than significant. For example, the expected increase in lead exposure resulting from greater quantities of spent ammunition (as a result of the PA and RLA requirement for increased live-fire training) would be addressed and mitigated by current Army practices of collection and disposal. Similarly the PA and RLA projected increase in UXO is predicted to be mitigated by currently administered Army detection, collection and disposal procedures following additional live-fire training events. Increased petroleum, oils and lubricant use (due to the PA and RLA mandated increase in vehicles (e.g., Army Stryker vehicles, etc.), vehicle trips over increased terrain, an additional motor pool and vehicle wash facility (within the South Range Acquisition Area (SRAA)) planned to be located adjacent to the Schofield Barracks Military Reservation (SBMR)), are predicted to be regulated, albeit in an expanded capacity, via currently implemented Spill Prevention Control and Prevention Plans as well as wastewater discharge treatment facilities, e.g., oil/water separators, etc.

COMMENT: In light of the above, the DEIS should detail the bases for Army Hawaii's determination that current procedures and practices would mitigate, to less than significant, the expected PA and RLA impacts to human health and safety hazards, which were delineated above. Further, the DEIS should describe and address any and all indirect and/or cumulative impacts, e.g., continued live-fire impacts (resulting in long-term, gradual increases in lead concentration to soils), etc., resulting from the human health and safety hazard impacts, which would result from implementation of the PA or RLA.

2. See Table ES-21 (SBCT EIS Mitigation Matrix), page ES-52; Air Quality, Item 11. The DEIS Mitigation Matrix, in the above referenced item, states that "measures to mitigate impacts on air quality, as a result of PA or RLA required training, include conducting periodic application of synthetic dust control chemicals to control fugitive dust from unpaved roads and tank trails at other military installations."

Responses

S17-1

The Army regulations and procedures that ensure mitigation of the impacts of the alternatives are currently in place. In general, Army policy is to meet or exceed the requirements of all federal, state, and local laws and regulations. Federal and state agencies authorized to implement federal regulations would continue to have enforcement authority. The regulations and policies that define the Army's responsibilities for managing hazardous materials, remediating releases, and reporting, generally have the purpose and objective of achieving conditions protective of human health and safety and environmental health. These laws and regulations are identified in the DEIS. As a result, if the Army properly implements these procedures and meets or exceeds the existing federal, state, local, and DoD regulatory requirements, significant impacts on human health and the environment will be avoided. Cumulative impacts are addressed in Chapter 9 of the EIS. The issue of potential for lead, explosives residues, and other contaminants related to use of munitions on ranges to impact environmental media overlaps and extends beyond the scope of the hazardous materials discussion because it involves considerations of background concentrations, fate and transport of contaminants, and migration pathways. Therefore, the long-term effects of gradual increases in chemical residues in soils and surface water, are discussed in the Water Resources sections of the report including in Chapter 9.

Comments

Ms. Cindy S. Barger
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- S17-2** COMMENT: The DEIS should identify and provide additional information (e.g., provide the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS), etc.) for these synthetic dust control chemicals, to facilitate DOH/HW evaluation.
3. Table ES-21 (SBCT EIS Mitigation Matrix), page ED-53; Water Resources, item 15. The DEIS Mitigation Matrix, in the above referenced item, states that "measures considered to mitigate impacts to water resources from erosion of explosives residues, include the voluntary implementation of a monitoring program, similar to what is typically required for storm water pollution prevention programs at construction and industrial sites to determine the need for runoff controls and the effectiveness of controls."
- S17-3** COMMENT: Although this concern is most probably within state and federal Clean Water Act jurisdiction, it would appear that the explosives residue erosion and contamination of surface water would require additional controls (possibly chemical in nature) in addition to utilization of controls primarily effective for soil erosion and sediment loading. The DEIS should identify and explain the design of any planned explosives residues erosion control system and its perceived effectiveness during PA and RLA implementation.
4. Table ES-1 (Proposed Action, Reduced Land Acquisition, and No Action Alternatives Overview), Construction/Demolition, Tactical Vehicle Wash, page ES-6. Under both the PA and RLA, a new tactical vehicle wash facility would be constructed. Based on information presented in the DEIS, the additional vehicle wash will probably utilize an oil/water separator to prevent the introduction of oil-based contaminants into the public water system and, subsequently, to the aquatic environment. The DEIS does not explain any required testing and monitoring of the sump materials, i.e., solid materials found at and removed from bottom of most oil/water separators.
- S17-4** COMMENT: The DEIS should address the testing, monitoring and disposal of oil/water separator sump bottom sediments (this explanation may be provided within the context of the requirement to obtain necessary waste water discharge approvals/permits).
5. SBCT Draft EIS, Hawai'i (July 2003, page 5-217), under Human Health and Safety Hazards. The DEIS states that a new chemical would used in conjunction with the proposed Stryker training as part of the Joint Biological Point Detection Program (JBPD). This chemical, a sodium azide (NaN₃) solution, would be used to preserve suspected biological agent samples discovered during combat measures. Further, the DEIS states that, although

Responses

S17-2

The issue of use of chemical additives for dust suppression was raised by the State in regards to the potential effects of these chemicals on surface water quality and biota. Therefore, a discussion of the types of chemicals that might be used, as well as literature citations, is presented in the applicable water resources sections of the report Chapters 4.8 and 5.8.

S17-3

No erosion control measures are currently proposed, and there is no evidence that they are needed. Erosion control measures would be developed within the Army's ITAM program, if necessary, as discussed in the Soils and Geology section of the EIS. The proposal referred to in the Mitigation Matrix is to monitor runoff water quality. Currently there is no evidence that water quality is impacted by chemical residues. A detailed monitoring plan would be developed.

S17-4

As indicated in the comment, monitoring, testing, and waste management requirements would be defined in the permit for the wastewater treatment system. The EIS describes Army policy to comply with all applicable, relevant and appropriate federal, state, and local laws and regulatory requirements, as well as with DoD regulations. Rather than specify in detail all of the permitting requirements that may apply to individual construction projects or to components of these projects, we have referred to compliance with existing laws and regulations generally as mitigation for potential impacts.

Comments

Ms. Cindy S. Barger
October 29, 2003
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sodium azide is considered toxic in its pure form, the sodium azide solution to be used would be 0.5 percent sodium azide and 95.5% water.

S17-5

COMMENT: Unless this information is classified, the DEIS should provide additional detailed information on the sodium azide solution to be utilized (e.g., provide a product MSDS if available, etc.).

Should you have any questions, please contact Karl Motoyama of the Hazardous Waste Section at (808) 586-4226.

Sincerely,


STEVEN Y.K. CHANG, P.E., CHIEF
Solid and Hazardous Waste Branch

Responses

S17-5

The information is not classified. However, the EIS is intended to distill and summarize information needed to describe and evaluate project impacts, and is not a detailed technical document. Therefore, it would not be appropriate to include copies of MSDSs in the EIS. It should be noted that a large number of chemicals are stored and routinely used on the installations, and that OSHA regulations require that MSDSs be maintained and made available to personnel using the chemicals. In addition, personnel who may be exposed to chemical hazards are trained in their use. MSDSs are readily available for this and many other generic chemicals from a variety of publicly available sources, including on the internet. To provide MSDS information in the Final EIS for all possible chemicals that are or could be used as part of Army operations would require a substantial addition to the document and is not warranted.

May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawaii

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Comments

Letter
S18

(DA LINGLE
JACK OF HAWAII)



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
P. O. BOX 3578
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96801-3378

CHRYONE L.
DIRECTOR

In reply, please
ENCLOSURE

November 17, 2003

S1117LO

Ms. Cindy S. Barger
SBCT EIS Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Honolulu District
Bldg 230, Rm. 306 ATTN: CEPOH-PP-E
Ft. Shafter, HI 96858-5440

Dear Ms. Barger:

SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (L) to a Stryker Brigade
Combat Team in Hawaii

Thank you for the opportunity to review and provide comments on this document. The Solid Waste Program offers the following comments:

S18-1

1. The OSWM recommends the development of a solid waste management plan that encompasses all construction and demolition activity associated with this proposal. Specific examples of elements that the plan should address include:
 - The recycling of greenwaste during clear and grub activities;
 - Recycling construction and demolition wastes, when appropriate;
 - The use of recycled content building materials.

S18-2

2. The developer shall ensure that all solid waste generated during project construction is directed to Department of Health permitted solid waste disposal or recycling facilities.

Please contact the Solid Waste Program (808) 586-4226 with any questions regarding these comments.

Sincerely,

STEVEN Y.K. CHANG, P.E., CHIEF
Solid and Hazardous Waste Branch

Responses

S18-1

The EIS has determined that there is no significant impact to public services by the implementation of the proposed action. The Army designs all of its projects, including those in this proposed action, in accordance with Executive Order 13123 "Greening the Government through Efficient Energy Management" (June 2001), Executive Order 13101 "Greening the Government through Waste Prevention, Recycling, and Federal Acquisition" (September 1998), and Department of the Army Engineering Technical Letter 1110-3-491 "Sustainable Design for Military Facilities" (May 2001) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Sustainable Project Rating Tool (SPiRiT). These documents and tools provide design guidelines and standards for sustainable development - addressing water resources, energy and atmospheric resources, indoor environmental quality, material and other resources.

S18-2

All solid wastes generated as a result of construction or operations of the proposed project will be disposed of at approved solid waste disposal or recycling facilities as is the case for current operations.

Appendix P. Comments and Responses

May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawai'i

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Comments

Letter
S19

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

1/05/04
PETER T. YOUNG
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
DAN DAVIDSON
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - LAND
ERNEST Y.W. LAU
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER
AQUATIC RESOURCES
BOATING AND SCENIC RECREATION
BUREAU OF FORESTMANAGEMENT
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
CONSERVATION AND COASTAL LANDS
CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT
ENGINEERING
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
KAOLOAWE ISLAND RESERVE COMMISSION
LAND
STATE PARKS

December 26, 2003

Ms. Cindy Barger
U.S. Army Engineer District, Honolulu
Programs and Project Management Division
Building 230
CEPOH-PP-E
Fort Shafter, HI 96858-5440
E-mail: SBCT_EIS@poh01.usace.army.mil

RE: Department of Land and Natural Resources Division of Forestry and Wildlife comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the Transformation of the 2nd Brigade of the 25th Infantry Division (Light) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team

Dear Ms. Barger:

Thank you for the opportunity to review the Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the Transformation of the 2nd Brigade of the 25th Infantry Division (Light) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team ("Transformation DEIS"). The following are comments from our Division of Forestry and Wildlife (DOFAW).

DOFAW is responsible for managing over 800,000 acres of State public trust lands. Additionally, DOFAW is authorized by State Law to ensure that these public trust lands are managed appropriately for watershed protection and management, native resources protection and management, outdoor recreation resources and development, forest products development, public information and stewardship, planning and administrative support. On O'ahu and Hawai'i, DOFAW jointly manages over 550,000 acres. These lands are managed through an integrated system of forest and natural area reserves, plant and wildlife sanctuaries, public hunting areas and game management areas.

We share many natural resource management functions and goals with the Conservation Restoration Branch of the U. S. Army's Directorate of Public Works. However, our obligation for managing public trust lands is much broader than the military lands and serves a wider community base for multiple-use of State forest lands. These include endangered species protection, watershed protection, wildland fire protection, invasive species removal, public trails and access, and game management programs. It is within this multi-use context that we provide recommendations to the actions proposed in the Transformation DEIS.

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Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawai'i

P-135

Our understanding of the purpose of the Stryker Transformation is to assist in bringing the Army's Interim force to operational capability and to provide realistic training in Hawai'i. Under the Proposed Action, the 2nd Brigade would be converted to an SBCT and, as such, would operate as part of the Army's Interim Force. Implementing the Proposed Action would require taking several distinct and coordinated actions and activities directly associated with transforming the 2nd Brigade, including fielding Stryker systems and SBCT-specific weapons, building new facilities, acquiring new land for maneuvers (up to 24,300 acres), additional right-of-way easements, and conducting SBCT-specific training. The Army anticipates that training activities will be at a larger scale than those currently conducted by light infantry brigades stationed on and training on O'ahu and the island of Hawai'i, with the number of soldiers expected to increase by 810, the number of rounds to be fired by 25 percent, and an increased site of operations.

S19-1

The Transformation DEIS considers the SBCT "region of influence" for biological resources will include the area where SBCT actions are proposed, and surrounding areas that would likely be affected by these actions. DLNR believes that the region of influence or potential impacts to the area will be much larger than what is being proposed in the DEIS. For instance, we anticipate that the area will extend further in the Waianae and Koolau mountains on O'ahu, including: Mt. Kaala Natural Area Reserve, Waianae Kai Forest Reserve, Makua-Keaau Forest Reserve, Mokuleia Forest Reserve, Pahole Natural Area Reserve, Ewa Forest Reserve, and Pupukeya-Paumalu Forest Reserve. On the island of Hawaii, it will probably extend to parts of the Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa Forest Reserves.

Notably, the Transformation DEIS recognizes that the proposed action is likely to have a significant impact on biological resources because of fire, and the potential impacts will "not be mitigated to less than significant level when considered project-wide" (p. 4-61). In addition, the DEIS concludes that the spread of nonnative species and the loss and degradation of sensitive species and their habitat resulting from the construction and training activities may have a significant impact on the biological resources, but contends that these impacts may be mitigated to a less than significant level.

Based on a review of the DEIS and past experiences working with the military in Hawai'i, DLNR believes that the implementation of the Stryker Brigade Combat Team will have the following impacts:

- S19-2 | • Increased threat to public safety through higher potential for fire;
- S19-3 | • Increased risk of harm to native ecosystems and forest health (invasive species, fire, restricted access);
- S19-4 | • Threat to threatened and endangered species and to critical habitat (invasive species, fire, restricted access);
- S19-5 | • Potential impairment of crucial watersheds (spread of invasive species, fire, restricted access, increased use of water);
- S19-6 | • Reduced effectiveness of resource management (restricted access);
- S19-6 | • Diminished recreational opportunities (restricted access).

The impact of fire, invasive species, and restricted access is discussed further:

Fire

S19-7

DLNR is very concerned about the threat of fire that can cause irrevocable loss of habitat for wildlife and other natural resources on O'ahu and Hawai'i. We agree with the DEIS account that fire caused by military training activities is one of the many threats to the endangered plant

Comments

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May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawai'i

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S19-7
cont'd

species and important native habitat located in the area. However, the DEIS does not adequately cover specific measurable actions that will improve the Army's fire management obligations and capabilities, proportionate to the perceived threat. Furthermore, fire history at Hawaii's military training areas has confirmed our belief that standard fire behavior planning, including the collection of current weather information, have not precluded fire ignition. The risk and the possibility of a wildfire escaping beyond military boundaries remain high despite all precautions and fire pre-suppression measures.

S19-8

It is our position that the proximity of threatened and endangered species and critical habitat located on State land is adjacent to the proposed Stryker action corridor and it warrants the immediate action of the military to provide additional fire protection to these areas. To address this concern, we recommend that the Army improve and expand their fire response management program at PTA and at Schofield and that the Army strengthen their wildland fire capabilities by expanding the existing fire stations with additional resources and manpower. The Army could also assist Hawaii County in strengthening their Waikii volunteer fire station with added resources. Already burdened by a limited budget for fire suppression, it would be difficult for the State to provide fire protection for threatened, endangered, and rare species on State lands. Therefore, it would be in the best interest of the Army to increase their fire prevention, pre-suppression and suppression budget and expand their fire program to reflect the additional fire risks that are being created by the Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team.

S19-9

Invasive Species

One of the greatest long-term threats posed by the addition of another vehicle based combat team in Hawai'i is the introduction and spread of invasive species. Each military base throughout the Pacific is exposed to a unique set of introduced pest species that have caused harm to human health, agriculture and the native ecosystems of the host island or country. The transportation of materials between these bases has led to the establishment of such high-impact species such as the Brown Tree Snake on Guam and the toxic Fire Weed that has been transported from the Big Island to O'ahu (*Senecio madagascariensis* on Schofield Barracks) by Army equipment or personnel. Since invasive pests have the potential for devastating impacts in Hawai'i, it is imperative that the military bases adopt procedures to restrict their introductions, apply preventive measures for monitoring and detection, and catch species before they enter the islands and become widespread here. For transcontinental shipments between the mainland and Hawai'i, the risk of importing the invasive fire ants, killer bees, snakes or other predators is increased significantly if ammunition boxes or other military equipment go unchecked prior to their arrival at Hawai'i's bases. In addition, many of the invasive pests found on other islands have the potential of compromising Army training on that island. These include flammable grasses such as fountain grass (*Pennisetum setaceum*) and beard grass (*Schizachyrium condensatum*) that are currently found on the Big Island. The Army should also consider funding research programs for the biological control of these grasses and to prevent its spread.

For O'ahu, DLNR is concerned that access improvements of Drum Road and Dillingham Trail, combined with increased use of these roadways by military vehicles for training and other purposes, will encourage the spread of invasive species on adjacent State lands. These areas containing sensitive biological resources include: Mt. Kaala and Pahole Natural Area Reserves, Mokuleia Forest Reserve, Makua-Keaau Forest Reserve, Waianae Kai Forest Reserve, Ewa Forest Reserve, Pupukeya-Paumalu Forest Reserve.

Comments

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May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawai'i

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**S19-9
cont'd**

It will be difficult for the State or the Island Invasive Species Committees to monitor and address the potential impacts of invasive species on State lands without the proper funding support from the Army. In addition, the Army should develop the following protocol for their invasive species control program. To start, the Army shall develop a decontamination procedure for all mechanical, industrial equipment, and personal protective gear when traveling on island as well as inter-island within the State. The Army shall develop an early detection program with DLNR and other State and Federal agencies to monitor and detect incipient invasive pest introductions on military lands.

Restricted Access

S19-10

DLNR is particularly concerned that use of Dillingham Trail on O'ahu will interfere with DOFAW access to Pahole and Mt. Kaala Natural Area Reserves, sensitive biological areas containing rare native plants, snails, and birds. The Natural Area Reserves system was established to protect and preserve Hawai'i's unique flora and fauna for the benefit and enjoyment of future generations, and these areas require active management to reduce threats to the natural elements contained within them. In addition, DLNR is concerned that the Stryker Transformation could restrict or limit public access to State lands for hunting and other recreational purposes. Reduced hunting opportunities would result in exploding feral animal populations, ultimately harming the natural resources contained in the Forest Reserves and adjacent Natural Areas. Similarly, reduced recreational opportunities exacerbate an already limited public inventory for such enjoyable pursuits. Easement agreements or alternate access routes should be established to ensure that there is no loss in management capacity and that access to public Forest Reserves, Natural Area Reserves, Public Hunting Areas, and Game Management Areas for recreation, hunting or other permitted activities is not restricted.

S19-11

In addition, DLNR is concerned about public access on existing trails potentially impacted by the Stryker Transformation and continuing military operations. We would like to negotiate with the Army to provide regulated and permitted public access to the Poamoho and Schofield Waikane trails. Presently, the Army issues permits for public access of the Schofield Waikane trail. In addition, the DEIS does not clearly indicate that a portion of the Kawaihoa training area including the Ewa Forest Reserve is leased to the Army from the State. DLNR and the Army are currently negotiating for the regulated and permitted public access through the Army's Helemano subdivision, and Dole Food Corporation, Hawai'i to the Ewa Forest Reserve.

S19-12

The DEIS describes numerous trails that were used for transportation and classified as "prehistoric" at PTA, island of Hawai'i. Yet, the DEIS map of the PTA area does not identify the location of these prehistoric features. As a result, DLNR staff researched these features through officially registered maps that were done in 1852 and 1902, and our findings indicate the presence of old government roads and trails that meander through the Kawaihae, Waikoloa and PTA areas. There is no evidence to show whether these trails reported in the DEIS are the same ones found in the registered maps. If these trails identified in the DEIS are indeed, "prehistoric" they may be claimed by the State in fee simple pursuant to the Highways Act of 1892. We would appreciate working with the Army to identify and inventory all historic trails at PTA in order to protect these significant cultural and historic sites.

S19-13

In addition, the Army should establish a point of contact with PTA to comply with the State Water Lease S3853 (US Lease, contract no. DA-94-626-ENG-81) and State General Lease S3849 (US Lease, contract no. DA-94-626-ENG-80) issued to the Army from DLNR. Historically, when a change of command occurs, the new command staff is unaware of these leases. DLNR must work with PTA and with the cyclic Army's command staff whenever management assistance is needed at PTA i.e. water use for fire suppression, game

S19-10

Section 4.2 - Land Use/Recreation in the final EIS summarizes the impacts of the proposed project on various land use activities. Though there would be some increase in restricted access, the Army has determined that there would be no significant impacts to recreation land use activities except for restricted access at the CACTF at KTA which would significantly restrict recreation access to that particular facility.

S19-11

The Schofield Waikane trails are not part of this project and their use will not change. If you'd like to discuss this issue with the Army please contact Public Affairs Office at (808) 655-1079.

S19-12

Specific locations of historic and cultural features are purposefully omitted from the final EIS to protect them. For specific information please call the Army's Cultural Resource Manager Dr. Laurie Lucking at 656-2878.

S19-13

For information on specific lease questions please call Mr. Joel Godfry at the Army's Directorate of Public Works at 656-2878.

Comments

management etc. It will help the Army fulfill their obligations for the two general leases with DLNR.

S19-14

There are several ways to address these impacts. DLNR proposes that: 1) the U.S. Army and DLNR actively investigate and negotiate increased public use of military lands under the provisions of the Sikes Act, 2) the U.S. Army develop a consolidated and coordinated resource enhancement and protection plan for the Stryker Brigade training areas, i.e. an Implementation Plan for Endangered Species, Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan, and Wildland Fire Management Program for Oahu and Hawaii training areas, and 3) the U.S. Army establish a Stryker Environmental Mitigation Fund.

The Sikes Act authorizes cooperation between federal and state agencies to plan, develop, and maintain fish and wildlife resources on military reservations. The consolidated plan can identify and reinforce the military's responsibilities to enhance and protect natural resources on military and adjoining State and private lands. The proposed mitigation fund would be used to support proactive actions and reduce the possibility of harm to the natural resources on State lands due to wildfire, the spread of invasive species, the inadvertent destruction of threatened and endangered species or their habitat, or restrictions on public access associated with the Transformation. For budget purposes, DLNR requests that the U.S. Army earmark approximately \$2,000,000 (\$2 million) per year to fund environmental projects on State lands. The priority for funding projects on an annual basis will be determined by consultation between the U.S. Army and a DLNR management team designated by the Chairperson of DLNR.

S19-15

DLNR believes that this amount reflects the potential risks and harm that the Transformation will have on the public's natural resources. As stated previously, DLNR does not have sufficient funding to fully implement resource programs mandated by State law. The additional measures needed to protect the natural resources on State land from Transformation-related threats would significantly burden us financially with added personnel and infrastructure expansions. While the U.S. Army has taken significant corrective measures to protect the natural environment on military bases, Hawaii's military record shows that despite these precautions, impacts to our natural resources do occur.

DLNR provides a brief description of the kind of projects that the Environmental Mitigation fund could support on State lands impacted by the Transformation:

- fire prevention, pre-suppression and suppression measures, including construction of fire barriers in key areas and treatment of fuels around populations of target plant species;
- monitoring of existing rare, threatened, and endangered plant, bird, and snail populations, to facilitate identification of and mitigation of impacts resulting from the Transformation on rare species ;
- monitoring of native ecosystems and forest health, including surveys for invasive species, to facilitate identification of and mitigation of impacts resulting from the Transformation on overall forest health;
- watershed protection efforts coordinated by the Koolau Watershed Partnership and the newly formed Waianae-Kai Community Forest Project Alliance;
- habitat protection efforts to mitigate the resource impacts of the Transformation;
- out planting rare, threatened or endangered species at risk by the Transformation (due to fire, invasive species, increased feral animal populations as well as due to direct harm) in new locations outside the area of risk, but within their historic ranges;

Responses

S19-14

The Army currently funds ongoing stewardship programs like ITAM, LCTA, and the INRMP to manage the natural resources of their lands. Any new lands or activity will be incorporated into these programs. These programs are outlined in Section 2.5.5 - Institutional Programs in the final EIS. There were 58 proposed mitigation measures outlined in Table ES-21 of the Executive Summary. These proposed mitigation measure were included for public comment and based on public comments and a cost benefit analysis those likely to be implemented are described in the FEIS. Costs include not just monetary costs, but cost in manpower and training. The ROD will indicate which mitigation measures will actually be implemented. The Army will seek funds for all mitigation measures identified in the ROD.

S19-15

The Army will seek funds for all mitigation measures identified in the ROD. The Army cannot request funds for future unknown mitigation measures. However, any future new actions will require compliance with NEPA and separate mitigation measure may be identified with those actions and additional funds can be requested for those mitigation measures. many of the projects/actions described in here are included as part of current ongoing Army programs such as ITAM, LCTA, and the INRMP. If you would like to meet concerning these and other programs please contact Mr. Joel Godfry and the number above.

Comments

Responses

May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawai'i

P-139

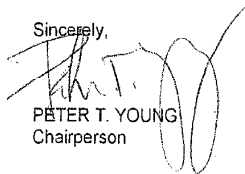
S19-15
cont'd

- seed collection, storage, and propagation for rare, threatened or endangered species at risk by the Transformation to prevent their extinction by 'accident';
- access provisions (e.g. easement purchases, fenced corridors) if existing access are restricted, to ensure continued access to State lands for management, recreation, and public hunting.

Finally, DLNR suggests that our agencies meet to discuss the many recommendations provided by this correspondence. We propose upon your concurrence that we also discuss the possibility of entering into a MOU (Memorandum of Understanding) to establish a working relationship that would allow us to collaborate as necessary and to respond to situations or issues that were inadvertently left out of the commenting period.

DLNR thanks you for the opportunity to comment on the Stryker Brigade DEIS. We support the efforts of the U.S. Army to continue your presence in Hawai'i and your ability to train troops here. At the same time, DLNR has an obligation as managers of public trust land to protect these areas. We urge the U.S. Army to carefully consider the comments listed and the recommendations provided here. We look forward to continued discussions and negotiations to ensure that Transformation of the 2nd Brigade of the 25th Infantry Division (Light) into a Stryker Brigade Combat Team is done in a manner that protects the natural resources of the State of Hawai'i. If you have any questions, please contact my Division Head, Michael G. Buck, Administrator, DLNR, Division of Forestry and Wildlife at 587-0166.

Sincerely,



PETER T. YOUNG
Chairperson

Cc: Honorable Linda Lingle, Governor State of Hawaii
Honorable Daniel K. Inouye, U.S. Senator
Honorable Daniel K. Akaka, U.S. Senator
Honorable Neil Abercrombie, U.S. Representative
Honorable Ed Case, U.S. Representative
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Michael Buck, DLNR, Administrator, Division of Forestry & Wildlife
Pat Costales, DLNR, DOFAW O'ahu Branch Manager
Roger Imoto, DLNR, DOFAW Hawai'i Branch Manager
Curt Cottrell, DLNR, Na Ala Hele Trails and Access Program Manager
Dierdre Mamiya, DLNR, Administrator, Land Division

Comments

Letter
L1

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

DEPARTMENT OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
 950 SOUTH KING STREET, 11TH FLOOR
 HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813
 Phone: (808) 523-4564 • Fax: (808) 523-4567
 Web site: www.co.honolulu.hi.us

JEREMY HARRIS
 MAYOR



TIMOTHY E. STEINBERGER, P.E.
 DIRECTOR

October 20, 2003

Ms. Cindy S. Barger
 SBCT EIS Project Manager
 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
 Honolulu District
 Bldg. 230, Rm. 306 ATTN: CEPOH-PP-E
 Ft. Shafter, Hawaii 96858-5440

Dear Ms. Barger:

This is in response to your request for comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement detailing the impacts of Army Transformation in Hawaii.

The selection of Hawaii as one of six locations for an interim force based on the Stryker vehicle, called a Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT), is not expected to have an environmental impact on the operations of City and County of Honolulu governmental facilities.

L1-1

U.S. Army training activities on Oahu, particularly in the Schofield Barracks area, have been an accepted part of the scene for the last 100 years. It does not appear that the conversion to SBCT, particularly in the remote training areas, will significantly alter the existing operation of public facilities.

Should you have any questions, please contact Don Griffin of the Facilities Division, at 527-6324.

Very truly yours,

TIMOTHY E. STEINBERGER, P.E.
 Director

TES:gc

Responses

L1-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and included in the administrative record for this process.

May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawaii

P-141

Comments

Letter
L2

JEREMY HARRIS
MAYOR

0192



DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND PERMITTING
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU
650 SOUTH KING STREET • HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813
TELEPHONE: (808) 523-4414 • FAX: (808) 527-6743 • INTERNET: www.cc.honolulu.hi.us

ERIC G. CRISPIN, AIA
DIRECTOR

BARBARA KIM STANTON
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

2003/ELOG-3167 (MW)

January 2, 2004

Ms. Cindy S. Barger
SBCT EIS Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Honolulu District
Building 230, Room 306 ATTN: CEPOH-PP-E
Ft. Shafter, Hawaii 96858-5440

Dear Ms. Barger:

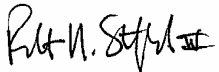
Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Transformation of the 2nd
Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (L) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawaii

L2-1 |

We have no comments on the draft EIS.

Should you have any questions, please contact Mike Watkins of our Policy Planning Branch at 523-4406.

Sincerely yours,


ERIC G. CRISPIN, AIA
Director of Planning and Permitting

EGC:lh
p:\DivFunction\Ea-eis\2003\Stryker.doc

Responses

L2-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawai'i

P-142

Comments

Letter
L3

JEREMY HARRIS
MAYOR



#22

October 17, 2003

Ms. Cindy S. Barger
SBCT EIS Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Honolulu District
Building 230, Room 306
Attention: CEPOH-PP-E
Fort Shafter, Hawaii 96858-5440

Dear Ms. Barger:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Transformation of the 2nd Brigade,
25th Infantry Division (L) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawai'i

We received your letter dated October 3, 2003, requesting our comments on the above-mentioned project.

L3-1 |

The Honolulu Fire Department has no comments, as we do not have any jurisdiction on federal property.

Should you have any questions, please call Battalion Chief Lloyd Rogers of our Fire Prevention Bureau at 831-7778.

Sincerely,

ATTILIO K. LEONARDI
Fire Chief

AKL/SK:bh

Responses



ATTILIO K. LEONARDI
FIRE CHIEF

JOHN CLARK
DEPUTY FIRE CHIEF

L3-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter
L4

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY • COUNTY OF HAWAII

345 KEKUAHUA STREET, SUITE 20 • HILO, HAWAII 96720

TELEPHONE (808) 961-8050 • FAX (808) 961-8657

December 23, 2003

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Honolulu District
Building 230, Room 306
Fort Shafter, HI 96858

**DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (DEIS)
TRANSFORMATION OF THE 2ND BRIGADE, 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION TO A STRYKER
BRIGADE COMBAT TEAM (SBCT)**

This is in response to your call for comments on the subject DEIS.

From Figure 8-9, it appears that the roadway corridor for the Stryker Brigade passes through our well field and reservoir facilities in Lalamilo, which is our sole water source for Kawaihae, Puakō, and the high-end resorts in South Kohala. Because of this, we have serious concerns as follows:

- L4-1** 1. Although this roadway would be restricted to military use only, it does not ensure unauthorized use by the public or other undesirable elements. Specifically, with the heightened threat of worldwide terrorism, this raises serious vulnerability concerns for our facilities.
- L4-2** 2. More importantly, with the anticipated vehicular traffic that may be transporting hazardous or petrochemical material along this roadway, there is a heightened potential for a spill that could seriously impair our groundwater aquifer.

- L4-3** In conclusion, with serious vulnerability and wellhead protection concerns, this Department hereby requests, if not requires, that the proposed road be relocated as far away as possible from our well fields and reservoirs. A more palatable alternative would be to upgrade and maintain the existing trail that is presently being used. This trail is far enough away that it would probably not raise vulnerability or water quality issues.

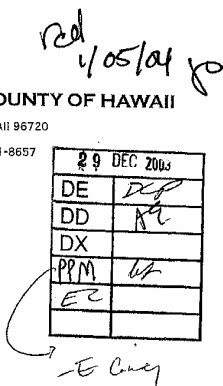
We appreciate the opportunity to comment on this DEIS and request you seriously consider our concerns. If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Glenn Ahuna, Engineering Division Head, at (808) 961-8070, extension 238.

Sincerely yours,

Milton D. Pavao, P.E.
Manager

GGA:dms

... Water brinas proaress...



Responses

L4-1

The EIS has determined that there would be no significant impact from vandalism to other facilities by the implementation of the proposed action. If the Army decides to implement the proposed action, gates on the PTA trail will be coordinated with the property owner to prevent unauthorized use, reducing the risk of vandalism to other facilities in the area.

L4-2

The general issue of spills and spill mitigation was briefly discussed under impact 1b. There are numerous potential locations where spills could occur, now and under the project, and our focus was on the fact that there are regulations in place to protect the environment, and that by complying with those requirements, the Army's actions would be protective of the environment. We point out that the potential for spills and accidents cannot be entirely eliminated, but that the Army would respond to spills with trained personnel and using standard procedures that are already in place to address spills. In the particular case of the PTA trail, however, we have added additional text to point out that the project would heighten the potential for spills along this route, while reducing the potential for spills elsewhere.

L4-3

Based on public comment, the Army confirmed the locations of existing wellheads and aquifers in relation to the proposed Kawaihae to PTA military vehicle trail. Based on site investigations, there is no need to relocate the proposed alignment for this trail. In order to mitigate for any potential damage to the wellheads by vehicles breaking down and inadvertently going off the trail, the Army will construct protection devices around the well heads in consultation with the Water Company and land owners. In addition, the EIS analysis has shown that the potential for inadvertent spills from vehicles or vehicle accidents to impact the aquifers is less than significant. However, the Army has a Spill Prevention and Response Plan for all vehicles and vehicle travel. If the Army decides to acquire and construct these trails, this plan will be implemented for these areas as well. If the Army decides to implement the proposed action, the Army will coordinate with the property owners over the location of the proposed alignment. If the coordination results in a change in alignment which results in environmental impacts not analyzed in the EIS, the Army will conduct all appropriate NEPA, ESA and NHPA consultations prior to a final decision on a new alignment.

Comments

Letter
L5 Larry Kim
Mayor



County of Hawaii
PLANNING DEPARTMENT

101 Pauahi Street, Suite 3 • Hilo, Hawaii 96720-3043
(808) 961-8288 • Fax (808) 961-8742

Christopher J. Yuen
Director

Roy R. Takemoto
Deputy Director

Responses

January 23, 2004

Ms. Cindy Barger
SBCT EIS Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu District
Building 230, Room 306 CEPOH-PP-E
Fort Shafter, Hawaii 96858-4812

Dear Ms. Barger:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) Comments
Project: Army Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (I) to a
Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawaii
Location: Pohakuloa Training Area (PTA)
Kaohe, Waikalua, Puuanahulu, Hamakua, South Kohala,
North Kona, Island and County of Hawaii

This is in response to your request for comments, dated October 3, 2003, on the DEIS for the proposed project. The proposal includes the construction of new facilities, the renovation and/or replacement of existing facilities, land altering activities, and additional land acquisition at various locations on the islands of Oahu and Hawaii. Comments from this office shall be limited to the proposed uses and activities on the island of Hawaii and their environmental impacts on the County of Hawaii.

The PTA consists of several Tax Map Key (TMK) parcels and is situated in the State Land Use (SLU) Conservation district. As such, the existing PTA is not subject to any overlying zoning designations by Hawaii County. The proposed West PTA Acquisition Area (WPAA), containing between 15,000 and 23,000 acres of TMK parcel (3) 6-7-001:003 lies west (makai) of the adjacent PTA and is situated in the SLU Agricultural district. The WPAA is zoned Agricultural (A-40) by Hawaii County. The Land Use Pattern Allocation Guide (LUPAG) of County of Hawaii General Plan (GP) designates all of the lands situated within the existing PTA for Conservation. The LUPAG designation for the WPAA area is for Extensive Agriculture and Intensive Agriculture.

Comments

Ms. Cindy Barger
 SBCT EIS Project Manager
 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu District
 Page 2
 January 23, 2004

1. Distribution List

The Distribution List provided in Chapter 13 of the DEIS is not organized so as to facilitate the identification of agencies, departments and organizations. It should be organized to list the notified affiliations and organizations alphabetically. Implementation of the project is likely to have a significant impact on the following agencies, departments, and organizations that are notably absent from the Distribution List.

- a) County of Hawaii, Department of Public Works (DPW)
- b) County of Hawaii, Department of Parks and Recreation (P&R)
- c) County of Hawaii, Department of Water Supply (DWS)
- d) County of Hawaii, Department of Environmental Management (DEM previously under DPW)
- e) County of Hawaii, Police Department
- f) County of Hawaii, Fire Department
- g) County of Hawaii, Department of Civil Defense
- h) University of Hawaii at Hilo, Institute for Astronomy

2. Land Use

- a) The discussion should provide support for the assertion (pg. 8-27) that *"general military training within the proposed acquisition area is not expected to affect off-post land use."* The *"impact issues"* (Table 8-8 and pages 8-27 through 8-30) should include the following:
 - i. The potential impacts to off-post land use and possible future development in the areas proposed for a change in LUPAG designation that is situated to the north of Waikoloa Village and makai (west) of the proposed PTA Trail (Fig. 8-4).
 - ii. The potential impacts to off-post land use and possible future development in the areas proposed for a change of LUPAG designation by the proposed revision to the GP (Fig. 8-6).
- b) The discussion (pg. 8-27) regarding the conversion of the 23,000-acre WPAA from agricultural use to military training use is not adequate to support the conclusion that

Responses

L5-1

The Distribution list is organized by type of recipient. There are headings for local, state, and federal agencies as well as private organizations and individuals. Within each group the recipients are listed alphabetically. These agencies have been added to our mailing list.

L5-2

These types of impacts are too speculative to be addressed in the EIS, if they are only proposed. They will be mentioned in the cumulative section but a full analysis cannot be completed until these changes to the General Plan are complete.

L5-3

The Army's evaluation considered conversion of farmland. The farmland conversion rating was completed and coordinated with DLNR and NRCS and was used in the Army's evaluation. The Farmland Conversion forms are included in Appendix E of the Final EIS.

Comments

Ms. Cindy Barger
SBCT EIS Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu District
Page 3
January 23, 2004

**L5-3
cont'd**

the proposed change in land use would have a less than significant impact. The discussion does not address the significance and suitability of the subject pasturelands with respect to the total pasture or rangeland on the island.

L5-4

- c) The discussion on the construction and use of the PTA Trail (pg. 8-28) requires clarification. *"PTA Trail construction would require approximately 132 acres (53 hectares) of land easements. The trail alignment is generally along undeveloped property boundaries, existing roads, and existing utility easements. Hence, trail construction and use is not expected to significantly affect land use. This would result in the land being more intensively used following the Proposed Action, with vehicle traffic between PTA and Kawaihae Harbor increasing in vehicle density from 40 to between 40 and 145 (an actual average increase of approximately 53 vehicles on the road at any given time)."*

- i. The discussion should reconcile the stated conclusion that the construction and use of the PTA Trail is not expected to significantly affect surround land use with the statement (pg. 8-78) *"After the Proposed Action is implemented, users of those plantation roads would use other roads to access their agricultural lands."*

- ii. Explain what is meant by an actual average increase of 53 vehicles on the road at any given time. The discussion does not make clear how often an average of 53 vehicles will be on the road between PTA and Kawaihae Harbor.

L5-5

- d) The discussion (pg. 8-28) on the use of the Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) program to identify and mitigate potential impacts on the land and coordination between the Army and the National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) in light of the objectives and guidelines of the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) does not adequately explain how ITAM will identify and mitigate potential impacts. Neither does the discussion demonstrate how coordination between the Army and the NRCS in light of the objectives and guidelines of the FPPA further identify and mitigate potential impacts.

L5-6

- e) The discussion does not support the proposed establishment of *"a cooperative relationship with the landowner to allow continued grazing at WPAA in conjunction with training on the land, subject to constraints posed by training"* (pg. 8-28) as a mitigative measure for the conversion of agricultural lands to military training lands.
- i. How is grazing on WPAA lands during periods when no training maneuvers are underway consistent with the proposed mitigation (pg. 8-52) of substantial adverse impact on air quality by re-vegetation of disturbed areas?

Responses

L5-4

The Army would consult with local land owners to provide for joint use of plantation roads after construction of the PTA Trail. According to Table 2-7, only four SBCT exercises per year would take place requiring the PTA Trail, the same as the current forces.

L5-5

The farmland conversion rating forms are included in Appendix E of the Final EIS.

L5-6

It is possible that cattle grazing would continue on the WPAA. If the Army decided to implement the proposed action, the Army would weigh the potential of continued cattle grazing on the proposed West PTA acquisition area based on the potential benefits to fire reduction, potential interference with ongoing Army training, and requests of local cattle ranchers. If the Army decided that cattle grazing were appropriate, cattle would be managed so as to avoid any overgrazing and any resulting significant soil erosion. In accordance with Army Regulations 350-4, the mandate of the ITAM program is to manage land for Army training and repair damage incurred by Army training. As part of this mandate, this would also include any related actions such as managing land for grazing or repairing damage caused by the cattle. Continued use of the WPAA for agricultural purposes, consistent with Army use, would result in a less than significant impact on the community.

Comments

Ms. Cindy Barger
SBCT EIS Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu District
Page 4
January 23, 2004

**L5-6
cont'd**

- ii. What amount of suitable pasturage would be available for grazing during a given period of training inactivity?
- iii. How many non-training periods per year would the WPAA lands be available for grazing periods of sufficient duration to be economically viable to any local ranching interest?

3. Visual Resources

L5-7

- a) The EIS states (pg. 8-32) that the "*General Plan of Hawai'i designates no sensitive views at or near PTA (County of Hawai'i 1989).*" However, the GP lists the following locations as examples of natural beauty:
 - i. The scenic countryside around Waikii (TMK 6-7-01:003).
 - ii. The mauka & makai view plane from various locations along Queen Kaahumanu Hwy. in South Kohala and North Kona.
 - iii. The Mauna Kea State Park area (TMK 4-4-16:003).

L5-8

- b) The methodology employed to determine potential impacts on visual resources fails to consider impacts resulting from fugitive dust. It does not consider the potential degradation of view planes resulting from the estimated 2,039 tons per year of additional fugitive dust suspended in the atmosphere (pg. 8-50 & 8-53) as a result of training exercises and wind erosion of WPAA lands and the extended use of PTA facilities.

L5-9

- c) The impacts on visual resources resulting from fugitive dust emissions generated from the use of helicopters and other aircraft that may be used in concert with training maneuvers in the WPAA should be discussed.

L5-10

- d) The discussion regarding increased artificial light pollution (pg. 8-41) resulting from the new facilities and increased training activities is inadequate and should include the following:
 - i. Current artificial light levels and the increased light levels anticipated from the proposed project in comparison to artificial light levels acceptable to observatory operations on Mauna Kea.
 - ii. Documentation to support the assertion that ongoing night training use of flares and light emitting munitions and explosives is not detrimental to observatory operations.

Responses

L5-7

Text has been revised. Please see Section 8.3 - Visual Resources.

L5-8

As discussed in Sections 4.5, 5.5, 6.5, 7.5, and 8.5, the Army is developing mitigation techniques in consultation with the USEPA to reduce fugitive dust emissions to a less than significant level. This would negate any visual impacts from fugitive dust.

L5-9

As discussed in Sections 4.5, 5.5, 6.5, 7.5, and 8.5, the Army is developing mitigation techniques in consultation with the USEPA to reduce fugitive dust emissions to a less than significant level. This would negate any visual impacts from fugitive dust.

L5-10

Under the Proposed Action, non-training lighting, such as for the ammunition storage area and cantonment, would use low sodium vapor lighting and would mostly be used during the day. It would also be properly oriented and shielded to illuminate specified areas. The use of nighttime lighting devices, such as flares, during training would increase. The use of these devices is not expected to increase dramatically because training with night vision goggles would be conducted in training areas. The increased use of lighting devices for training would mostly be in the WPAA and not in Army areas closest to, for example, nearby observatories, which require dark surroundings during nighttime operations. The Army has not received complaints regarding nighttime light and glare from nearby observatories. Visual impacts would be less than significant with respect to altering nighttime light and glare.

L5-11

Projected training schedules for PTA indicate that the limited frequency of use that the PTA Trail would receive, and the low level of traffic on Saddle Road (currently approximately 400 vpd) would result in no significant impacts on visual resources by the military traffic on PTA Trail. See Chapter 8.3 for an analysis of traffic and dust on visual resources.

Comments

Ms. Cindy Barger
SBCT EIS Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu District
Page 5
January 23, 2004

L5-10
cont'd

- iii. A realistic evaluation on the likelihood that nighttime training exercises will be conducted during periods of full moon in order to minimize the impact of an increase in the overall light pollution from additional night training.

L5-11

- e) A discussion should be included on the potential adverse impacts to view planes resulting from the use of the PTA Trail and WPAA that would affect the proposed realignment corridors for Saddle Road and the Waimea-Kawaihae Road. Such impacts should include the potential mauka and makai views from the current and/or realigned corridors resulting from the significant increase in airborne fugitive dust from vehicular convoys, training maneuvers, and wind erosion.

L5-12

- f) Overall cumulative impacts are stated as less than significant *"because the proposed project and the cumulative projects listed above (Table 9-1, pages 9-3 through 9-5) would be spread out over a large area and would not be confined to one region in particular."* This seems to be saying that the adverse visual impacts are not significant because they are spread out over a greater area of Oahu and Hawaii. However, the greater the area adversely impacted actually increases the significance of the impact.

4. Air Quality

L5-13

- a) No effective measures are proposed for mitigation of the significant adverse impact on the air quality, and resulting health hazards, due to the increase in fugitive PM₁₀ (inhalable particulate matter) emissions resulting from the increased off-road vehicular maneuvers and wind erosion in the PTA and WPAA (pg. 8-51).

L5-14

- b) The discussion on air quality impacts either dismisses or ignores the impacts from the additional PM₁₀ emissions resulting from increased ordnance firing and vehicular convoys on the PTA Trail. The cumulative impacts (pg. 8-51) should consider the fugitive dust from these activities since they would typically be conducted immediately prior to, during, and after other training activities and the typically ever-present wind erosion processes.

L5-15

- c) The impacts on air quality resulting from fugitive dust emissions created by the use of helicopters and other aircraft that may be used in concert with training maneuvers in the WPAA should be discussed.

L5-16

- d) The basis for emissions from wildfires (80 acres being burned per year) may be faulty if the potential causes of wildfires include only tracers, flares, and pyrotechnics (pg. 8-56). This discussion should substantiate the assumption of 80 acres being burned per year in calculating the estimated emissions resulting from wildfires.

Responses

L5-12

Normally, the larger the ROI, the less likely that an impact is cumulatively significant. For example, conversion of 20 hectares of land from agricultural to military use could be significant if the ROI is only the northwest corner of SBMR. However, if the ROI is the island of O'ahu, that same land conversion would probably not be significant due to the fact that the impact is a small percentage of the total land of O'ahu.

L5-13

As noted in the Final EIS, the Army has committed to mitigating dust from vehicle traffic on unpaved roads through a combination of dust control chemical applications and the use of washed gravel for surfacing military vehicle trails. In addition, the Army would implement a Dust and Soils Management and Monitoring Plan that would include ambient air quality monitoring of PM₁₀ conditions. The monitoring of ambient PM₁₀ concentrations would help guide the development and implementation of an adaptive management program to manage training area lands and modify training procedures as necessary to ensure compliance with federal air quality standards.

L5-14

The DEIS estimates PM₁₀ emissions from all vehicle travel activities, including convoy traffic on military vehicle trails. Emission quantities produced by ordnance firing are too small to have measurable impacts away from the actual firing location or detonation location.

L5-15

Low level helicopter and aircraft flights are not a significant source of fugitive dust. Helicopter landings on unpaved and unvegetated areas can be a brief and very localized source of fugitive dust, but would not be a significant contributor to overall fugitive dust generation at Army facilities in Hawai'i. Since the Proposed Action would not have a significant effect on overall flight operations by the Aviation Brigade, there would be little or no net increase in fugitive dust emissions associated with helicopter operations. The DEIS analyses focused on those activities most likely to change and most likely to contribute large quantities of fugitive dust under the Proposed Action.

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| L5-17 | e) A discussion should be included on the potential adverse impacts, if any, on the observatory operations on Mauna Kea, Mauna Loa, and Haleakala resulting from the significant increase in the volume of fugitive dust that will be suspended in the atmosphere. |
| L5-18 | <p>f) Potential mitigation of fugitive dust resulting from off-road military vehicle use and wind erosion of devegetated areas includes the use of gravel, paving, spraying of water, the application of dust control treatments to unpaved roads, and rotating and reseeded on maneuver areas (pages 8-52 & 8-53). Issues not discussed with respect to these proposed measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The quantities of synthetic dust control chemicals that would be required for effective dust control and the environmental impacts resulting from their use. ii. The amount of water that is anticipated for use in dust control measures and the impact on the water supply. iii. Reconciliation of germination time required for reseeded of maneuver training areas between repeated training events and the proposed use of WPAA lands for grazing and recreational hunting during the relatively infrequent gaps in training operations. |
| 5. Noise | |
| L5-19 | a) The noise buffers (pg. 8-70) around Waikii Ranch and Kilohana Girl Scout Camp (KGSC) being proposed as a mitigative measure for the significant impact resulting from increased training activities (40-60 events annually with some lasting more than one day) in WPAA and/or artillery firing in training areas 15 and 16 (see Fig. 8-2) are not adequately supported by the discussion. |
| L5-20 | b) The discussion does not mention the possible use of helicopters in connection with training maneuvers in WPAA and potential noise impacts on Waikii Ranch and KGSC. |
| L5-21 | c) The discussion should identify the nearest occupied dwellings to the PTA firing points, PTA Trail and WPAA that will be most impacted by noise associated with the proposed vehicular convoys and military training exercises. |
| L5-22 | d) The discussion on noise levels (pg. 8-70 and Fig. 8-17) does not account for the topographical variations between potential noise pollution sources on the PTA Trail, WPAA and PTA and impacted surrounding properties. In particular the discussion should address the difference in the distance sound travels from a low elevation to a |

Responses

L5-16

The evaluation of emissions from wildfires was based on historical records for the number and size of wildfires at different installations.

L5-17

Given the elevation differences between PTA and the Mauna Kea observatories and the feasibility of controlling fugitive dust from vehicle travel on unpaved roads, no significant impact on observatory operations is expected. Predominant wind directions are downslope, away from the observatories. A discussion of impacts on the observatories has been added to Section 8.3 - Visual.

L5-18

The discussion of dust control chemicals has been expanded in the Final EIS. The frequency and quantity of dust control chemical applications would be determined by actual experience and monitoring changes in dust generation in response to changing weather conditions. As noted in the expanded discussion in Section 5.5 of the Final EIS, the recommended dust control chemicals could be mixed with either fresh water or sea water. Where alternative water sources are available, potable water supplies would not have to be used. The feasibility of any revegetation program would be determined in the context of the Army's established NRMP and ITAM programs. It is unlikely that any revegetation programs could be implemented for dust control purposes at SBER or KTA. Until actual use patterns at WPAA are assessed, it is premature to speculate on the feasibility or effectiveness of revegetation programs for that area. Management programs to control dust from off-road maneuver areas at SBER and KTA are likely to focus on scheduling of maneuver activities for periods when there is adequate surface moisture to control dust generation. Management programs to control dust from the WPAA are likely to focus on dispersing vehicle activity over a large enough area to avoid significant damage to vegetation cover.

L5-19

The Final EIS has a revised discussion of noise impacts from training activities in WPAA, and recommends somewhat larger buffer zones than discussed in the DEIS. Final decisions on noise buffer zone issues may be made as part of the ENMP.

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- L5-22 cont'd** | higher elevation as compared to across the same elevation or from a higher to lower elevation.
- L5-23** | e) A proposed noise mitigation measure (pg. 8-65) includes improved notification of surrounding communities of scheduled training exercises, which would thereby reduce the number of complaints. This does not mitigate the adverse impact of the noise pollution being created, but may only reduce the number of complaint calls.
- L5-24** | f) The first sentence of the first paragraph on page 8-65 does not make any sense.
- 6. Traffic**
- L5-25** | a) Under the proposed action (pg. 8-78), *"troops will be transported from Kawaihae Harbor to PTA by Strykers or trucks up to one brigade level plus support vehicles. There would be up to 10 trucks and 24 Strykers per trip."* This statement indicates a maximum convoy size of 34 vehicles. However, the level-of-service (LOS) analysis (pages 8-78 & 8-79) identifies a maximum number of vehicles per convoy at twenty four vehicles.
- L5-26** | b) The discussion (pg. 8-79) does not include reference to the effect that operation of the military vehicle trail crossing may have on the proposed Waimea-Kawaihae Road to the south of the existing Kawaihae Road.
- L5-27** | c) Potential traffic impacts resulting from the PTA Trail intersection with the proposed W-3 realignment of the Saddle Road should be discussed and assessed.
- L5-28** | d) Potential traffic impacts resulting from the PTA Trail intersection with the proposed realignment of the Waimea-Kawaihae Road (DOT Proj. No. 19D-01-79) should be discussed and assessed.
- 7. Water Resources**
- L5-29** | a) The discussion on the quality of surface and ground water in the PTA and WPAA concludes that no significant effect is expected from the increased amount of explosives residue in soils due to the lack of perennial streams and surface water bodies in the project area and due to the depth of the groundwater (pg. 8-89). Additional discussion should include:
- i. The potential for explosive residue build up in the soil over long dry periods that may be carried to the near shore waters by seasonal heavy rains?

Responses

Artillery firing points are far enough from Waiki'i Ranch and Kilohana Girl Scout camp so that noise buffer zones are not a relevant mitigation measure. The noise contours presented in Figure 8-14 account for firing activity patterns at all artillery firing points.

L5-20

Noise impact discussions regarding training activities at WPAA have been expanded in the Final EIS to include current estimates of helicopter flight activity at WPAA as well as additional information on small arms firing noise. As noted in the DEIS and the revised discussion in the Final EIS, potentially significant noise impacts from such training activities can be mitigated to a less than significant level. The Army acknowledges that local residents may not agree with the criteria the Army uses to determine acceptable noise levels.

L5-21

Topography is accounted for in the modeling of noise from heavy weapons use. The modeling of noise from vehicle operations deals with distances that are too short to have significant terrain effects unless there are abrupt terrain features that act as noise barriers. Terrain features have little effect on noise propagation from in-flight aircraft unless the flight path is below the elevation of a terrain feature that acts as a noise barrier. In general, ground absorption of noise is increased and noise levels are reduced when the noise propagates up slope from lower elevations. Terrain features that block line of sight to the noise source act as partial barriers to noise propagation. When line of sight is not blocked, ground absorption of noise is reduced when the noise propagates down slope from a source at a higher elevation. Figure 2-6 in the DEIS shows the location of vehicle maneuver areas, the PTA Trail alignment, and artillery firing point locations at PTA. Figure 8-2 also shows the locations of artillery firing points and the upper section of the PTA Trail. Artillery firing points at PTA are located at distances of 3 to 14 miles from the Waiki'i Ranch boundary, with most firing points more than 6 miles from the closest part of Waiki'i Ranch. The closest point on the PTA Trail to Waiki'i Ranch is about 1.25 miles from the southeast corner of the Ranch boundary.

L5-22

The munitions noise modeling accounts for topographical features and their affects on noise. The resulting contours found in the EIS reflect this. The noise analysis for the vehicle trail and WPAA training use a straight line analysis from the point of origin for the noise source. Any differences due to purely elevation are considered insignificant for modeling. They would result

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- L5-30** | ii. The possible petrochemical pollution of water resources resulting from the accumulation of spilled and leaked materials from vehicles engaged in the much-increased vehicular activity on PTA Trail, WPAA and PTA.
- L5-31** | **8. Human Health and Safety Hazards**
- a) The discussion should identify specific measures and assurances that the significant impact resulting from elevated levels of munitions byproduct contamination, such as lead and RDX (cyclotrimethylenetrinitramine) (pages 4-77 & 4-78) will be mitigated when and if any range is closed and transferred out of DoD control. In view of the military's poor track record in cleaning up air, soil & water contamination resulting from use of munitions and cleaning up of unexploded ordnance, and the dangers these types of contamination present to the environment and citizenry, such discussion is considered critical by the County of Hawaii.
- L5-32** | b) Additional live-fire ranges and the increased transport of hazardous and combustible materials over the PTA Trail presents a significant wildfire risk (pg. 8-192). An expanded discussion should also include potential for additional risk possible mitigation for wildfires resulting from increased mounted and unmounted maneuvers in PTA and WPAA.
- L5-33** | **9. Public Services and Utilities**
- a) Adverse impacts affecting police, fire and emergency medical services are listed as less than significant (pg. 8-213) without any apparent justification.
- L5-34** | b) The additional long-term demand on City of Hilo (*sic*) potable water resources is identified as less than significant without justification (pg.8-210).
- L5-35** | c) The discussion on potable water consumption (pg. 8-210) indicates that water consumption on PTA ranges from 10,000 gallons per day to 250,000 gallons per day, depending on camp occupancy, and that average consumption is 100,000 gallons per day. In view of the discontinuation of the use of spring water (pg. 8-210) as a source of potable water at PTA all potable water must now be trucked in to supply the two 670,000 gallon storage reservoirs and the three 10,000 gallon distribution reservoirs. Based on these capacities, the camp occupancy could operate at full capacity for less than six days without compromising fire reserves before the number of 5,000-gallon truck deliveries of water would have to be tripled.
- L5-36** | d) A discussion should be included on the impacts on public roadways resulting from use of up to 14 trucks (pg. 8-210) daily to transport potable water from Waimea to PTA.

Responses

in no discernable difference. The discussion in Section 8.6 - Noise does describe impacts on the nearest noise receptors, including dwellings and public areas, such as the Girl Scout camp.

L5-23

This fact is noted in the DEIS. But as is clear from several public comments received on the DEIS, there is a concern about inadequate information and inadequate complaint handling procedures.

L5-24

Text has been corrected to add missing word at end of sentence; corrected text reads:

"... both of which share fence boundaries with the WPAA."

L5-25

The maximum convoy size would be 24 vehicles, including up to 10 trucks or 24 Strykers.

L5-26

The proposed Waimea-Kawaihae Road project is discussed in Chapter 9 - Cumulative Impacts. At the present time there are no plans for completion of this project or funds allocated. If the Army decides to implement the proposed action, the Army would coordinate with FHA to have crossing go under the road if practicable versus across grade, thereby minimizing any impact to traffic along the new road.

L5-27

The new Saddle Road alignment is proposed through the southern portion of the West PTA Acquisition Area. The U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration (FHA), could not provide a firm construction date at this time for this section of the new Saddle Road. If the Army decides to implement the proposed action, the Army will coordinate all road crossings with the FHA to minimize impacts to traffic along the new Saddle Road. Phase III of the Saddle Road realignment (which is from PTA West) has not yet been designed. Upon a favorable Record of Decision (ROD), the Army would purchase the Keamuku and own the land bordering both sides of this section to Saddle Road. The Army would request that the road design be

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L5-37

e) The discussion should include the potential impacts on the County of Hawaii water supply system resulting from the proposed addition of a new water line from the existing water main on Kawaihae Road to the tactical vehicle wash site (pg. 8-213).

L5-38

f) A discussion on the potential impacts on traffic resulting from the construction of a new water line from Kawaihae Road to the tactical vehicle wash site should be included (pg. 8-213).

L5-39

g) The discussion (pg. 8-214) on "minor long-term adverse effects" from the proposed action with regards to solid waste management should identify what landfill will realize a reduced useful life. The discussion does not specify the "minimal increase in solid waste" expected as a result of increases in training and does not identify the capacities of the existing waste collection and disposal systems stated to be adequate.

10. Cumulative Impacts

L5-40

a) Although less one mile from Kilohana GS Camp and within three miles of Waikii Ranch Subdivision, no discussion (pg. 9-16) is provided regarding the 1010 Land Acquisition Area (1010 LAA), consisting of 990 to 1,010 acres, to establish that *"the land to be acquired has no significant impact on the local community."* Furthermore, the proposed uses and activities in the 1010 LAA are not discussed in this DEIS and no reference is provided for the EIS in connection with this proposed land acquisition.

L5-41

b) The proposed new Waimea-Kawaihae Road (DOT Proj. No. 19D-01-79) project (Fig. 8-4) is not included in the discussion on Cumulative Impacts or is incorrectly identified on Figure 9-2.

L5-42

c) The repeated reference to consideration by the Army to establish a cooperative relationship with the landowner to allow continued grazing at WPAA in conjunction with training as a mitigative measure to further reduce the cumulative impacts of having agricultural lands converted to military training (pg. 9-21) requires reconciliation with the suggested training schedules, proposed re-vegetation efforts, proposed recreational hunting mitigative measures, and the questionable suitability of WPAA lands between training periods for grazing purposes.

L5-43

d) *"Overall, cumulative impacts would be less than significant because the proposed project and the cumulative projects listed above would be spread out over a large area and would not be confined to one region in particular. Consequently, any impacts on visual resources are more likely to be localized."* (pg. 9-23) On the contrary, the significance of the cumulative impacts is increased by their effect on a wider area of the State and the County of Hawaii in particular.

Responses

conductive to training needs, which would include a possible road crossing with traffic control devices and an appropriate number of troop underpasses (which has not been determined yet). Proper use of these two means of crossing the public road would not seriously hamper military training, as many realistic scenarios found in real world situations involve consideration of public roadways.

L5-28

Please refer to Chapter 9, Cumulative Impacts for a discussion on the Saddle Road Realignment Project. Also see Section 8.7 for traffic impacts.

L5-29

These impacts are unlikely due to the distance from the ocean, and the low concentrations of residues in the soils.

L5-30

Small spills of diesel fuel are unlikely to result in impacts on water resources. Compared to the impacts from spills and leaks from vehicles that occur frequently on streets in urban areas, and involve gasoline constituents, small spills of diesel fuel from large Army vehicles that are regularly maintained are not likely to significantly impact water resources. Diesel fuel is relatively immobile in soils and is rapidly biodegraded by organisms that occur naturally in soils. Large spills that occur due to ruptures in hydraulic lines or tanks, etc., will be cleaned up using standard remediation methods.

L5-31

The Army retains responsibility under CERCLA/SARA for cleanup of past contamination. However, the ranges and other areas that are the subject of this EIS are not scheduled for closure and therefore the impacts of closure are not addressed in the EIS. Impacts of closure actions would be subject to evaluation under NEPA if and when they occur in the future.

L5-32

Actually once the land is acquired WPAA the WFMP for PTA will be modified to included plans to reduce the potential for wildfires in the area included those from the trail. And we did evaluate the potential for a slight increase in wildfires and their impacts on Bio, Haz waste, Water Resources, and Geo sections for PTA.

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**L5-43
cont'd**

It should also be noted that the impacts on visual resources discussed does not include those visual impacts resulting from airborne dust created by mounted training maneuvers, additional live-fire training, unpaved road construction and maintenance, aircraft operations in support of training maneuvers, and wind erosion of devegetated land areas.

L5-44

- e) The stated unlikelihood that PTA Trail and Saddle Road (realigned) construction activities would result in a cumulatively significant impact on visual resources partly because of the separation (pg. 9-24) is not consistent with the W-3 preferred alignment of Saddle Road and the PTA Trail through the WPAA (see Fig. 9-2).

L5-45

- f) The discussion on cumulative impacts to air quality (pg. 9-26 & 9-27) does not include any reference to the potential impacts resulting from the increased ozone precursor emissions and PM₁₀ emissions when combined with the ongoing volcanic gas emissions from Kilauea or likely further volcanic events.

L5-46

- g) The discussion (pg. 9-29 & 30) regarding the potential conflicts with right-of-way acquisitions needed for the Saddle Road realignment resulting from the expanded use of PTA combined with other local land acquisition and development projects talks about two impacts the Saddle Road project will have on the Proposed Action.

L5-47

- i) The first impact relates to the anticipated increase in traffic on Saddle Road *"will have no impact on the proposed military trail element of the project because the trail would not cross Saddle Road."* Additional discussion is required to reconcile this statement with the proposed alignment of the military trail and the preferred W-3 realignment for Saddle Road within the WPAA (see Fig 9-2), which clearly shows these two alignments having at least one intersection.
- ii) The second impact relates to the impact of right-of-way acquisition on the expansion of PTA. The discussion states that: *"While the road project may affect PTA expansion, SBCT project actions at PTA would not contribute to right-of-way impacts on Saddle Road."* Additional discussion should explain how the acquisition and use of the WPAA lands would not impact the right-of-way acquisition of the W-3 alignment of Saddle road.

L5-48

- iii) The preferred W-3 alignment for Saddle Road is located in the middle of the proposed WPAA 23,000-acre parcel. This DEIS fails to provide an adequate analysis or discussion on the potential impacts of the proposed project on the preferred W-3 realignment. Such discussion on the W-3 alignment should include, but not be limited to:

Responses

L5-33

Section 4.14.1 provides the factors considered for determining significant impacts to public services, which is an increase in demand beyond the capacity of the utility provider. Section 8.14.2 determines that there are less than significant impacts on the provision of public services because existing fire, police, and emergency services would be capable of handling any increase in training activities at PTA.

L5-34

Section 8.14.2 incorrectly identifies the tactical vehicle wash as requiring 13.5 million gallons of water/year. The vehicle wash would recycle used water, and would require only 500,000 gallons/year. The total requirement after the addition of the vehicle wash would be approximately 8,500 gallons per day, which is well within the range of water currently supplied by trucking in from Waimea.

L5-35

Public and firefighter safety is the first priority in every fire management activity. The Army will fully implement The Integrated Wildland Fire Management Plan (IWFMP) for Pohakoloa and O'ahu Training Areas as updated on October 2003. The Army will manage water resources at PTA to ensure that there is adequate water for troops training at PTA as well as appropriate fire response measures in accordance with the IWFMP. The plan is available upon request.

L5-36

The number of military vehicles using PTA Trail would be minimal. The maximum number of vehicles per convoy would be 24, and convoys would be sequenced at 15- to 30-minute intervals, so the maximum hourly volume would be 96 vehicles per hour. Convoys would be scheduled during non-peak traffic hours, thus reducing potential impacts on peak-hour traffic conditions. No mitigation would be required. Because military vehicles would use PTA Trail, there would be fewer military vehicles on public roadways that could adversely affect roadway segment operations. With the increase in the number of water trucks, the potential impact would still be less than significant.

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**L5-48
cont'd**

- (1) Any economic impacts resulting from the possible need to reassess the completed studies and adopted realignment;
- (2) Possible impacts on visual resources, including mauka and makai view planes from the W-3 alignment;
- (3) Potential impacts from noise and dust resulting from maneuver activities in close proximity to a major public highway; and
- (4) Any impacts on traffic resulting from training maneuvers near or within sight of the W-3 alignment.

L5-49


- h) The potential increases in unexploded ordinance (UXO) from increased live-fire training activities on PTA combined with existing UXO on PTA, Waikoloa Maneuver Area, Nansay Sites and Pu'u Pa Maneuver Area presents a significant impact. (Pg. 9-46 & 9-47) Proper abatement and removal techniques under EPA and USARHAW guidelines are offered as mitigative measures, but their implementation is neither proposed or has historically been satisfactorily carried out.

L5-50

- i) The cumulative impacts from training in the WPAA (pg. 9-47) are considered less than significant because the area has been leased in the past to conduct training maneuvers without any discussion on the frequency or size of previous training events in the WPAA lands.

Should you have questions, please feel welcome to contact Larry Brown or Esther Imamura of my staff at 961-8288.

Sincerely,



CHRISTOPHER J. YUEN
Planning Director

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Responses

L5-37

The tactical vehicle wash would require the use of only approximately 500,000 gallons per year. The total requirement after the addition of the vehicle wash would be approximately 8,500 gallons per day, an amount insufficient to create a significant adverse impact on the County of Hawai'i water supply system.

L5-38

As noted in Section 8.7.2 and Table 8-15, the construction associated with the Proposed Action, which includes construction of a new water line, would generate additional traffic from worker vehicles and trucks. The construction traffic would be temporary and less than significant. To minimize traffic impacts to the surrounding community during construction, a construction traffic management program would be implemented. The program would stagger work hours to reduce impacts from construction workers during peak hours, would identify truck routes to limit truck traffic to major streets, and would designate parking for construction workers. No mitigation would be required.

L5-39

The EIS has determined that there would be no significant impacts to solid waste management from the implementation of the proposed action. PTA disposes of its solid waste through a solid waste management service that delivers the waste to County landfills and disposal areas. The County regulates the landfills and disposal areas to ensure that there is adequate capacity for all those that it services.

L5-40

Chapter 9 does include a discussion of the 1010 land acquisition project (project # 3) as well as the other land acquisitions proposed as part of SBCT. Figure 9-3 also identifies the location of the land acquisition projects, including the 1010 project, near PTA. The 1010 Land Acquisition Area would be used in the same manner as the WPAA. Since the 1010 Acquisition Area is further from Kilohana Girl Scout Camp and Waiki'i Ranch than is the WPAA, use of the 1010 Acquisition Area would have less impact than use of the WPAA. The discussion of impacts related to the WPAA adequately addresses impacts of use of the 1010 Acquisition Area.

Comments**Responses****L5-41**

Chapter 9, Table 9-2 (project #6) identifies project and the section discusses the possibility of work on the Waimea-Kawaihae Road. However, there are no proposals at this time that could assist in impact analysis.

L5-42

The WPAA acquisition is part of the project description. Impacts caused by this project component are discussed under the appropriate resource categories in Chapter 8. Comment issues could be addressed in prepared land management planning documents for WPAA.

L5-43

Normally, the larger the ROI, the less likely that an impact is cumulatively significant. For example, conversion of 20 hectares of land from agricultural to military use could be significant if the ROI is only the northwest corner of SBMR. However, if the ROI is the island of O'ahu, that same land conversion would probably not be significant due to the fact that the impact is a small percentage of the total land of O'ahu. Dust impacts on visual resources are discussed in the respective direct impact sections. For instance, such impacts are discussed in Section 5.3.4 under less than significant impacts to Proposed Action.

L5-44

The new Saddle Road alignment is proposed through the southwestern portion of the West PTA Acquisition Area. The U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration (FHA), confirmed that there are no scheduled funds and no scheduled construction date at this time for this section of the new Saddle Road. If the Army decides to implement the proposed action, the Army would coordinate with FHA to reduce the number of crossings of the new Saddle Road and where practicable have crossing go under the road versus across grade, thereby minimizing any impact to traffic along the new Saddle Road. If the Army decides to implement the proposed action, the Army would coordinate with FHA to limit training activities likely to disturb traffic in proximity to Saddle Road during high traffic periods. WPAA acquisition is part of the project description and impacts caused by this project component are discussed under the appropriate resource categories in Chapter 8.

Comments**Responses****L5-45**

Volcanic gas emissions are not ozone precursors. The dominant emissions are acidic compounds or their precursors (sulfur dioxide, hydrogen sulfide, hydrogen chloride, hydrogen fluoride, etc.). Other major components of volcanic gas emissions include water vapor, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, and hydrogen gas. The atmospheric chemistry of these compounds would result in ozone scavenging and a competing atmospheric reaction process that would generate acid deposition products rather than ozone and photochemical smog products. Volcanic eruptions are also a source of PM10 emissions, including volcanic ash and condensed metals vaporized from magma and lava. High concentrations of PM10 emissions are produced by explosive eruptions. Explosive eruptions of Hawaiʻian volcanoes are infrequent, with the last significant explosive eruption being the 1790 eruption of Kilauea. Historical PM10 monitoring data from Hawaiʻi Island (at Captain Cook, Hilo, and Honokaʻa) do not show any PM10 levels close to the values of the federal and state PM10 standards (see Table 2 in Appendix G1). The proposed action will not contribute gases similar to those emitting from Kilauea volcano. Refer to Chapter 2, Section 2.3

L5-46

The new Saddle Road alignment is proposed through the southwestern portion of the West PTA Acquisition Area. The U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration (FHA), confirmed that there are no scheduled funds and no scheduled construction date at this time for this section of the new Saddle Road. If the Army decides to implement the proposed action, the Army would coordinate with FHA to reduce the number of crossings of the new Saddle Road and where practicable have crossing go under the road versus across grade, thereby minimizing any impact to traffic along the new Saddle Road. If the Army decides to implement the proposed action, the Army would coordinate with FHA to limit training activities likely to disturb traffic in proximity to Saddle Road during high traffic periods. WPAA acquisition is part of the project description and impacts caused by this project component are discussed under the appropriate resource categories in Chapter 8.

Comments**Responses****L5-47**

The new Saddle Road alignment is proposed through the southern portion of the West PTA Acquisition Area. The U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration (FHA), could not provide a firm construction date at this time for this section of the new Saddle Road. If the Army decides to implement the proposed action, the Army will coordinate all road crossings with the FHA to minimize impacts to traffic along the new Saddle Road. Actions taken to minimize impacts may include separate grade crossings. However, any impacts caused by the WPAA activities would be more than offset by the reduction in military convoy traffic on Saddle Road afforded by the construction of the PTA trail.

L5-48

The new Saddle Road alignment is proposed through the southwestern portion of the West PTA Acquisition Area. The U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration (FHA), confirmed that there are no scheduled funds and no scheduled construction date at this time for this section of the new Saddle Road. If the Army decides to implement the proposed action, the Army would coordinate with FHA to reduce the number of crossings of the new Saddle Road and where practicable have crossing go under the road versus across grade, thereby minimizing any impact to traffic along the new Saddle Road. If the Army decides to implement the proposed action, the Army would coordinate with FHA to limit training activities likely to disturb traffic in proximity to Saddle Road during high traffic periods. WPAA acquisition is part of the project description and impacts caused by this project component are discussed under the appropriate resource categories in Chapter 8.

L5-49

As discussed in Section 8.12, if the Army decides to implement the proposed action the following mitigation measure would be implemented. Prior to initiation of any construction activities, USARHAW will employ qualified professionals to perform UXO clearance of the proposed construction area, remove all UXO encountered to ensure the safety of the site, and document UXO surveys and removal actions in full accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and guidance. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closer (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) program.

Responses

L5-50

As noted in the Draft EIS (Chapter 8, page 8-19), the WPAA has in the past been used four or five times a year for maneuver training exercises. The Draft EIS (page 8-28) notes that the Proposed Action and RLA Alternative would result in the WPAA being used 40 to 60 times per year, with some use events lasting more than one day. The direct impacts of training in WPAA are discussed in Chapter 8. Chapter 9 considers the combination of these direct effects with other actions proposed by the Army and other entities.

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Letter
L6

JEREMY HARRIS
MAYOR

OUR REFERENCE CS-KP

POLICE DEPARTMENT

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

801 SOUTH BERETANIA STREET
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813 - AREA CODE (808) 529-3111
<http://www.honolulu.hi.us>
www.co.honolulu.hi.us



November 26, 2003

Ms. Cindy S. Barger
SBCT EIS Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Honolulu District
Attention: CEPOH-PP-E
Building 230, Room 306
Fort Shafter, Hawaii 96858-5440

Dear Ms Barger:

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the Executive Summary of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Transformation of the Second Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (L) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawaii.


L6

Any increase in population as well as more vehicles on the public roadways will have an impact on calls for police services.

If there are any questions, please call Lieutenant Brian Chang of District 2 at 621-8442 or Ms. Carol Sodehani of the Support Services Bureau at 529-3658.

Sincerely,

LEE D. DONOHUE
Chief of Police

By 
KARL GODSEY
Assistant Chief of Police
Support Services Bureau

Received 12/2/03
ALO

LEE D. DONOHUE
CHIEF

GLEN R. KAJIYAMA
PAUL D. PUTZULU
DEPUTY CHIEFS

Responses

L6-1

The Army has determined that, though there would be an increase in police services, these increases would not cause a significant impact on public services as a result of the proposed project. See Chapter 4.14 - Public Services and Utilities for a summary of these impacts.

Comments

October 21, 2003

Letter

N1

Cindy Barger
SBCT EIS Project Manager
US Army Corps of Engineers
Honolulu district, Bldg 230, Room 306
ATTN: CEPOH-PP-E
Fort Shafter, HI 96858-5440

Dear Ms. Barger

N1-1

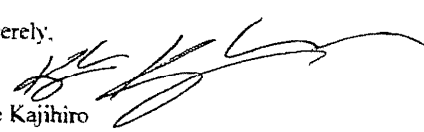
I am writing to request an extension of the comment period for the Draft EIS for Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (L) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawai'i to a minimum of 90 days.

The document is lengthy, complex and technical. The present 45 day comment period is inadequate for meaningful public participation. My conversations with many people in the community have confirmed this general sentiment.

We need more time to review the source documents from which findings and conclusions are drawn in the DEIS.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,


Kyle Kajihira
Program Director

Responses

N1-1

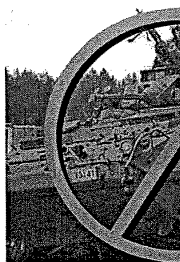
The public comment period was extended to 90 days and closed on January 3, 2004.

Comments

Letter N2

The Stryker is an experimental 20-ton armored combat vehicle that the Army wants to deploy at six locations including Hawai'i. **The Army wants to station 296 Strykers in Hawai'i.** Here are some impacts taken from the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Stryker Brigade and other sources:

- The military controls around 200,000 acres of land in Hawai'i. The military already controls nearly 1/4 of the island of O'ahu.
- The Army wants to **acquire 25,663 acres of land**, an area nearly the size of the entire island of Kaho'olawe, including **23,000 acres at Pohakuloa** on Hawai'i island, and **1,400 acres at Honouliuli** on O'ahu. This would be a 12.8% increase in military land holdings, the biggest military expansion since World War II.
- The Army Stryker brigade would increase the **percentage of military-controlled land in Hawai'i from 10.8 % to 11.4 %.**
- Army expansion will have a **significant impact on Hawaiian cultural sites and practices.**
- **Live ammunition use would increase by 25%.** There will be an overall **significant increase in Unexploded Ordnance hazards.** Live-fire training would take place in Kahuku where no live fire was allowed in the past.
- Increased live fire training will **elevate the already alarming levels of toxic chemicals released**, such as:
 - **RDX**, an explosive compound, affects the **central nervous system and may cause cancer.**
 - **TNT**, an explosive compound, is a **carcinogen and also causes genetic mutations.**
 - **HMX**, an explosive compound, **damages the central nervous system and liver.**
 - **Nitroglycerine**, an explosive compound, affects the **blood and circulatory system.**
 - **Arsenic**, a poisonous metal and **Lead**, a poison that **affects the nervous system.**



Responses

N2-1

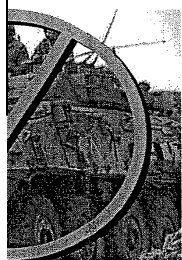
Most of the compounds released by munitions use on military training ranges would be present as metal fragments, metal particles, or solid residues of various energetic materials. Small quantities of these materials would be released into the air during munitions firing and detonations. Some of the airborne releases would be carried by the wind beyond military installation boundaries, but the concentrations of these compounds would be too low to have any significant health effects. Weathering, corrosion, and leaching of munitions residues present on military training ranges would result in the slow migration of small quantities of various compounds from surface layers of soil into deeper soil layers, with soluble compounds slowly leaching into groundwater bodies. However, there are no indications that the weathering and leaching process is causing any significant contamination of groundwater resources.

N2-1

Where do these hazardous chemicals go when the bombs explode? What are the health impacts of these contaminants in our community?

Comments

- N2-2**
- The **military is the largest polluter in Hawai'i**, with over 1,000 military contamination sites and many that have not yet been identified. *What is the cumulative impact of all of this military contamination on the health, cultural survival and quality of life of our communities? How much total contamination and unexploded munitions have been released into our 'āina over the years?*



- Army vehicle **miles in maneuver will increase 300% overall, and 700% on Hawai'i island.**

- Dust emissions would increase by 7 million pounds per year to a total of 13.4 million pounds per year.** How does this contribute to our disproportionately high levels of respiratory ailments such as asthma?

- N2-3**
- Fires will be a major threat** to endangered species, cultural sites and human health and safety. The Army relies on the same fire control plan that failed miserably in Mākua in July. *How will smoke and toxins released by wild fires affect the health of affected communities?*

- N2-4**
- Significant impacts on endangered species.** *In the long run, how many species will be lost or severely diminished due to increased training, fires and alien species introductions?*

- N2-5**
- Why does the DEIS not consider impacts of the C-17 cargo aircraft?*

- THE PROCESS IS INVALID:** Opponents of the Stryker Brigade were excluded from participating in two of the Stryker EIS meetings, and meeting locations are not accessible. Army regulations on NEPA state in part 651 of title 32 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Appendix E, (a) "EISs will: ... (4) Serve as a means to assess environmental impacts of proposed military actions, rather than justifying decisions." However Senator Inouye's press release June 26, 2003 stated: "Senator Inouye has been assured that one of the six Stryker Brigades will be based in Hawaii, and Schofield Barracks will be building new facilities, adding personnel, and increasing its land area to accommodate this unit."

For more information contact: AFSC Hawai'i at (808) 988-6266, email: afschawaii@afsc.org, or visit our website at www.afschawaii.org or Malu 'Āina (808) 966-7622.

Responses

N2-2

Chapter 3 of the EIS describes the affected environment for the proposed action's region of influence.

Cumulative impacts on health, cultural resources and socio-economics are addressed in Chapter 9. However, quantification of soil contaminants and UXO released over the past several decades is not available. The EIS does state in Section 9.5.2 that there would be a significant cumulative impact regarding UXO. The analysis in the EIS has been revised with an expanded discussion of UXO.

N2-3

Most wildfires caused by military training activities are relatively small, and generate correspondingly small quantities of smoke with little potential for health impacts to off-post locations. Chapter 4.5 discusses the impacts of air borne contaminants. The Army has determined that the impacts to air quality from wildfires would be less than significant.

N2-4

Consultation between USFWS and Army has detailed measures that will serve to stabilize over 30 sensitive species in the ROIs on O'ahu and on the island of Hawai'i. Individual impacts to species are described in sections 4.10, 5.10, 6.10, 7.10, and 8.10.

N2-5

The EIS does acknowledge C-130 aircraft flights into and out of Wheeler AAF, and addresses the potential for impacts to aviation safety. The C-17 will not fly into WAAF but will fly into and out of Bradshaw Army Airfield and the impacts for PTA are considered in Section 8.4 - Airspace Use. The impacts of basing of C-17s at Hickam Air Force Base is a separate action and the NEPA document was prepared by the US Air Force for that project.

Comments

Responses

Letter
N3

STEVEN HURT


From: <CHURKEL@msn.com>
To: <eis@poh01.usace.army.mil>
Cc: <mjt93@juno.com>; <kiamanu@cuahawaii.net>; <meltan131@HOTMAIL.COM>
Sent: Friday, December 26, 2003 10:56 PM
Subject: STRYKER BRIGADE E.I.S. COMMENT

BIG ISLAND BIRD HUNTERS
 17-124 PALAAI st
 KEAAU HI
 96749

Ms CINDY BARGER
 US ARMY CORPS of ENGINEERS, HONOLULU DISTRICT
 BLDG 230,CEPOH-PP-E
 Ft.SHAFTER, HI96858-5440

Please accept the following comments for the DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL
 IMPACT STATEMENT for the "Transformation of the 2nd Brigade Combat Team in
 Hawaii"

- N3-1 | 1. Purchase Keeamoku
 | 2. Train our Military personnel
- N3-2 | 3. Continue cooperative efforts with recreational groups to revegetate
 | areas where practical

RESPECTIVELY
 STEVEN HURT

 PRESIDENT
 BIG ISLAND BIRD

HUNTERS

N3-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process.
 Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the
 administrative record for this process.

N3-2

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process.
 Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the
 administrative record for this process.

Comments

Responses

Letter
N4Castle & Cooke
Homes Hawaii, Inc.

P.O. Box 898900, Mililani, Hawaii 96789-8900

November 18, 2003

Ms. Cindy S. Barger, Program & Project Manager, Biologist
 US Army Corp of Engineers
 Building 230, Rm. 306
 Fort Shafter, Hawaii 96858-5440

Re: Draft Environmental Impact Statement
 Transformation of the 2nd Brigade,
 25th Infantry Division (L) to a Stryker
 Brigade Combat Team in Hawaii

Dear Ms. Barger:

Aloha and thank you for this opportunity to submit comments on the subject Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS). I am Ronald G. Nishihara, AIA of Castle & Cooke Homes Hawaii, Inc. (CCHHI), which is acting as an authorized agent on behalf of Dole Food Company Hawaii (Dole).

Our position is that the transformation of the 2nd Brigade to a Stryker brigade will have generally positive impacts on the state and we are supportive. However we do have some concerns with the routing of the Helemano and Dillingham Trails since they will impact agricultural operations of both Dole and its lessees.

Comment #1: We take exception to the Army's position that our farm vehicles will not be able to use the trails that will be constructed over our existing plantation roads.

Specific DEIS citations:

- "A perpetual easement of 55 acres (22 hectares) would be acquired for the Dillingham Trail. The road would be constructed on private plantation roads owned by Dole Food Co., Inc., and other private landowners. After the Proposed Action is implemented, users of those plantation roads would use other roads to access agricultural lands." [page 6-48]
- "A perpetual easement of 27 acres (11 hectares) would be acquired for the Helemano Trail and an easement for Drum Road (also known as Kahuku Trail) upgrade to KTA. Helemano Trail is shown in Figure 2-7 in Chapter 2. The roads are proposed on private plantation roads. If the Proposed Action were implemented, Dole Food Co., Inc. would use other roads to access its agricultural lands." [page 7-50]

N4-1

If the proposed project is selected and the Army decides to acquire this easement, it will be a joint use road, accessible by both the property owner and the Army. The Army will work with the property owners on a notification process to minimize potential interference with regular farming practices. This information has been added to Section 6.7.

Comments

Ms. Cindy Barger
November 18, 2003
Page 2

N4-1
cont'd

Specific concerns:

- The plantation roads that are being considered for the Army's trails are some of the most critical to the operations of Dole and its lessees. In most cases, they are the widest and most efficient of the plantation roads. The taking of the primary plantation roads by the Army would create great economic hardship and inefficiency.
- Some equipment (such as our harvesting conveyor belt) cannot be moved on public streets because of their slow speed. In some cases, the main plantation road is the only access to certain fields for these pieces of equipment. Entire fields may become unusable for pineapple cultivation if the Army takes the main plantation roads.
- In the cases of some parcels, the plantation roads split the parcel. If access across the Stryker trail is not allowed, portions of these parcels will be landlocked and inaccessible.

Comment #2: We take exception to the finding that there will be "less than significant impact" to agricultural activities if the transformation plan proceeds as outlined in the DEIS.

Specific DEIS citations:

- "Helemano Trail and Dillingham Trail would be constructed along agricultural roads or undeveloped land. Trail construction and use is not expected to significantly affect land use. Therefore, impacts from conversion of agricultural land to training land for the construction and use of military vehicle trails is a less than significant impact." [page 4-8]
- "All military vehicle trails would be made available for public use during state and national emergencies." [page 4-41]
- "The Proposed Action would also involve the acquisition of up to 1,400 acres of land, of which approximately 600 acres are currently under cultivation for pineapples. Some portions of the land acquired would no longer be useable for pineapple production. The military would use this area as rangeland. Economic effects could include reducing crop production and decreasing taxes paid to local and state government entities by land owners. Some employment could be affected, but the impact would likely be minor, given the size of the parcel and the minimal role agricultural production plays in the ROI [Region of Influence] economy. For example, agriculture accounts for only 0.5 percent of employment and only 0.4 percent of earnings in Honolulu County, and 1.7 percent of employment and 0.8 percent of earnings statewide (BEA 2002a). Since World War II, the role of the pineapple industry in the state economy has declined in place of tourism and defense." [page 4-95]

N4-2

Responses

N4-2

The Dillingham military vehicle trail alignment shown in the EIS is the Army's preferred alignment. If the Army decides to implement the proposed action, the Army will coordinate with the property owners over the location of the proposed alignment. If the coordination results in a change in alignment which results in environmental impacts not analyzed in the EIS, the Army will conduct all appropriate NEPA, ESA and NHPA consultations prior to a final decision on a new alignment. If the proposed project is selected and the Army decides to acquire this easement, it will be a joint use road, accessible by both the property owner and the Army. The Army will work with the property owners on a notification process to minimize potential interference with regular farming practices. The farmland conversion rating forms are included in Appendix E of the Final EIS. The Army has committed to mitigating dust from vehicle traffic on unpaved roads through a combination of dust control chemical applications and/or the use of washed gravel for surfacing military vehicle trails. In addition, the Army would implement a Dust and Soils Management and Monitoring Plan that would include ambient air quality monitoring of PM10 conditions. The monitoring of ambient PM10 concentrations would help guide the development and implementation of an adaptive management program to manage training area lands and modify training procedures as necessary to ensure compliance with federal air quality standards. The Final EIS concludes that the potentially significant impacts from fugitive dust can be mitigated to a level that is less than significant.

Comments

Ms. Cindy Barger
November 18, 2003
Page 3

N4-2
cont'd

- “According to the LOS [Level of Service] analysis, both state highway crossings would operate at LOS C under worst-case conditions. Convoy traffic would experience delays because they would yield to traffic along the state highways. Because the convoys would yield to through traffic, there would be no impact on LOS on public highways. The identified impact would be less than significant, and no mitigation would be necessary.” [page 6-49]
- Vehicle travel on unpaved areas at DMR and along the Dillingham Trail would increase by an estimated percent under the Proposed Action. The resulting PM₁₀ emissions would be approximately 537 tons (487 metric tons) per year, an increase of about 211 tons (191 metric tons) per year compared to the No Action conditions. Approximately 32 percent of the net increase in fugitive PM₁₀ emissions would be associated with vehicle travel on unpaved roads, while the remaining 68 percent represents potential emissions from off-road vehicle maneuvering activity.” [page 6-34]

Specific concerns:

- The concerns raised in Comment #1 also apply to this comment.
- We are concerned about the possibility of the roads being made available for public use during times of state or national emergency. Having public traffic traversing through the middle of our fields will be very disruptive to our farm operations. There will also be a tremendous increase in potential liability if two-way traffic is allowed on the 15-foot wide road, especially if the traffic is a mix of civilian vehicles, farm vehicles and Stryker or Stryker-related vehicles.
- While we do not necessarily dispute the facts in the bullet point above regarding the contribution of pineapple to Hawaii's economy, the statement underlines that fact that it is very difficult to compete in a global economy with a commodity crop. Despite the tenuous nature of large scale farming, Dole recently invested \$4 million to change the variety of pineapple it grows in Hawaii in an effort to better compete in the global market. Any challenges to agriculture caused by the Army Transformation will only exacerbate the existing challenges facing large-scale farming. Should the challenges be the “straw that breaks the camel's back”, and one of the two large companies shuts down its pineapple production, the impact on the rural landscape would be dramatic.
- Approximately 98% of Dole's Hawaii operations are in pineapple cultivation employing between 250 to 300 people. While this may be a small number of people relative to the island's population, the pineapple plantations remain a nostalgic icon in the minds of many local residents. Losing pineapple cultivation on Oahu will be another bitter pill for the residents to take.
- The DEIS also does not address the impact on our smaller diversified farmers. Larry Jeffs' farm on TMK 6-8-002:005 and 6-8-002:009 is one of the most successful diversified agricultural operations in the state. The Stryker trail cuts through the

N4-3

N4-4

N4-5

Responses

N4-3

Thank you for your comment. Your comment has been considered and incorporated into the administrative record. The overall impacts from the Proposed Action on agricultural production and economy are discussed in Section 4.2 and 4.13.

N4-4

Thank you for your comment. Your comment has been considered and incorporated into the administrative record. The overall impacts from the Proposed Action on agricultural production and economy are discussed in Section 4.2 and 4.13.

N4-5

Future property values are based on several factors that fall outside of the purview of the Army action. It would be speculative in nature for the Army to assume either positive or negative impacts to adjacent property values. If the Army decides to implement the proposed action, the Army will implement mitigation measures to help keep the proposed action to less than significant levels of impact where practicable.

Comments


Ms. Cindy Barger
November 18, 2003
Page 4

N4-5 | lands he leases from Dole (see Figure 6-6 on page 6-13). The trail will not only
cont'd | greatly impact his operations, it will lower the value of the parcels.

- N4-6** |
- The LOS analysis that was done only considered vehicular traffic on the public streets. No analysis was done on the backlog of vehicular traffic that will occur on private property, especially near the Dole packing plant. As summarized in the attached Exhibit A, Dole is in the processes of shifting from in-field packing to centralized packing in the packing plant. \$2.2 million will be spent to execute this conversion, which will be completed by April, 2004. Once the conversion is completed, we anticipate that one truck will be arriving at the packing plant to unload every twelve minutes. The exact routing of the Dillingham and Heleman Trails is not clear in the DEIS and we will be in a better position to comment if we could review a site plan of the proposed trails relative to the fields and structures. Vehicular congestion around the packing plant will create hazardous conditions because of the frequency of the vehicle arrivals.
 - Currently, the pineapple crops along the sides of the plantation roads are damaged as a result of being coated by fugitive dust. Generally, the majority of this fruit is either lost or must be used for fresh-cut product as opposed to fresh whole fruit. The increase in fugitive dust could result in further crop damage and lost revenue for Dole.
- N4-7** |
- The added fugitive dust will also negatively impact Castle & Cooke's Dole Plantation. Dole Plantation is an agricultural tourism operation, which receives worldwide publicity because it's the home to the world's largest maze. An average of 2,500 visitors per day enjoy the outdoor attractions at Dole Plantation.

In conclusion, despite the challenges of local large-scale agriculture competing in a global market, Dole has invested over \$6.2 million in the past year to remain competitive. In addition, the success of diversified agriculture has increased dramatically in the past few years. We ask for your kokua in working with our lessees and us to minimize the impact on our operations. To this end, we look forward to working cooperatively with the US Army to insure the viability of agriculture in Hawaii, responsible stewardship of the land, and the successful transformation of the 2nd Brigade into a Stryker Brigade Combat Team.

God Bless America!



Ronald G. Nishihara, AIA
Project Manager-Special Projects

Responses

N4-6

In the Final EIS, the Army has expanded the discussion in Chapter 9 on the cumulative impacts to land use from the conversion of agricultural lands and on socioeconomic impacts. The Army determined the cumulative effect on the loss and conversion of agricultural land from past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions is significant.

N4-7

Based on EPA guidance, we have conducted a more detailed air quality analysis incorporating mitigation measures into the air quality modeling to reduce the impacts from dust to levels within EPA standards for the Clean Air Act. To ensure dust remains within these levels, if the Army decides to implement the proposed action, the Army will develop an SBCT Off Road Maneuver Dust and Soils Management and Monitoring Plan for the training area. The plan will determine how training will occur in order to keep fugitive dust emissions below CAA standards for PM10 and soil erosion and compaction to a minimum. The Army will monitor the impacts of off road maneuver training activities to ensure that emissions stay within the acceptable ranges as predicted and environmental problems do not result from excessive soil erosion or compaction. The plan will also define contingency measures to mitigate the impacts of off road maneuver training activities which exceed the acceptable ranges for dust emissions or soil compaction.

HONOLULU ADVERTISER 10/25/03 \$2.2M upgrade planned at Dole packaging plant

By Sean Hao
ADVERTISER STAFF WRITER

Dole Food Company Inc. said yesterday that it will spend about \$2.2 million upgrading its pineapple packing plant in Central O'ahu. The goal is to increase efficiency and the level of quality of packed pineapple, said Brian Orlopp, general manager for Dole's Hawai'i operations.

The upgrade, which involves acquiring new equipment, comes amid growth in pineapple sales in Hawai'i.

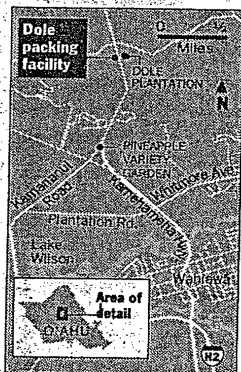
After falling 5 percent in 2001, farm-level sales of pineapple rebounded 4 percent last year to \$100.6 million. The gains were a result of a greater mix of sales from higher-value fresh pineapple products.

The industry is shifting production to increasingly popular, extra-sweet pineapples. Maui Land & Pineapple Co. now is shifting all of its Hawai'i production to its new premium Hawaiian Gold variety, while Dole is shifting production to its comparable Premium Select brand.

"We've got a lot of resources here and we want to make a go of it the best we can in Hawai'i," Orlopp said.

The Dole factory upgrade will have no impact on the company's employment level, which ranges between 250 to 300 people in Hawai'i, Orlopp said.

The company's packing plant is on Kamehameha



Highway, across from the Dole Plantation Store.

In addition to the Pineapple Express Train, the Pineapple Garden Maze and the Pineapple Garden Tour, the store plans to open a restaurant. The company closed its Hawai'i cannery in the early 1990s.

Dole, which generated \$4.4 billion in sales last year, typically has between 3,000 and 4,000 acres of pineapple planted at any time. Earlier this year Dole was taken private by David Murdock in a \$2.5 billion deal, which propelled the billionaire into position as one of Hawai'i's biggest private landowners with more than 123,000 acres in the Islands.

Reach Sean Hao at shao@honoluluadvertiser.com or 525-8093.

Comments

Responses

Letter
N5

Castle & Cooke
Homes Hawaii, Inc.

P.O. Box 898900, Mililani, Hawaii 96789-8900

January 2, 2004

Ms. Cindy Barger, Program & Project Manager, Biologist
Bldg. 230, Room 306, ATTN: CEPOH-PP-E
Ft. Shafter, Hawaii 96858-5440

Re: Written Testimony supporting the Army Transformation

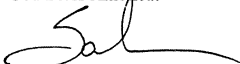
Dear Ms. Barger,

I am Harry A. Saunders, III, President of Castle & Cooke Homes Hawaii, Inc., which is acting as an authorized agent of Dole Food Company, Inc. (Dole) with regard to its lands on the North Shore of Oahu. Both the Helemano and Dillingham Trails are proposed to be located on Dole-owned lands.

While this may pose a minor inconvenience for our plantation operations, we understand and appreciate the importance of a well-trained military. Any sacrifice we make is small compared to the sacrifices of the men and women in our armed forces.

We are writing in support of the Army Transformation and look forward to working cooperatively with the US Army.

God Bless America!



Harry A. Saunders, III
President

cc: Ronald Borne – U.S. Army Garrison
Brian Orlopp – Dole Food Hawaii, Inc.

N5-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments



**The Chamber of
Commerce of Hawaii**

Since 1850

**Letter
N6**

November 14, 2003

Ms. Cindy Barger
U.S Corps of Engineers, Honolulu District
Bldg 230, CEPOH-PP-E
Ft. Shafter, HI 96858-5440

Dear Ms. Barger:

The Chamber of Commerce of Hawaii submits written testimony in favor of the decision to proceed with transformation and designating Hawaii as one of six locations for the initial positioning a Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT).

N6-1

The Chamber is well aware of the U.S. Defense Department's security plans for the Asia Pacific region. The forward presence of a strong military force in the region has been very successful in deterring war and quelling internal strife in unstable nations. This has enabled the region to enjoy unprecedented peace and stability, which, in turn, has provided economic security within the region and facilitated the growth of a thriving global economy. We are well aware that a war or any uncontrolled internal strife within a nation could disrupt the economies of the nations in the region.

Moreover, we strongly advocate a policy of deterrence as it provides for peaceful means to settle disputes and avoids the needless loss of lives and property.

We believe that the positioning of a SBCT in Hawaii will add greater visibility in the U.S. policy of deterrence and provides a means by which the U.S. can respond quickly to protect the U.S. homeland and nations in the region and the lives of U.S. citizens serving abroad.

N6-2

We do, however, believe that the EIS should clearly state that the Makua Military Reservation would still be needed to train U.S. combat forces in Hawaii. It has been stated publicly by the Army, and implied in the EIS, that Makua may not be needed once the training facilities on Schofield Barracks are upgraded to handle dismounted CALFEXs. We understand that the Marines, National Guard, and Reserve forces will have a need for the training facilities at Makua.

We appreciate the opportunity to provide testimony on this EIS.

Sincerely,

Jim Tollefson
President & CEO

Responses

N6-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

N6-2

As stated in Chapter 1, SBCT training requirements are not dependent on the use of the Makua Military Reservation (MMR). While MMR is an integral part of USARHAW training capabilities and historically used by other services, SBCT units could perform dismounted CALFEX training at other ranges. SBCT may use MMR if the range were available only after completion of the Makua EIS and ROD. The Makua EIS will analyze the potential environmental impacts associated with dismounted CALFEXs for both Current Force and SBCT; therefore, this SBCT EIS does not analyze training impacts of SBCT at MMR.

Comments

Conservation Council for Hawai'i

P.O. Box 2923
 Honolulu, Hawai'i 96802
 (808) 593-0255 phone, fax
 info@conservehi.org www.conservehi.org



January 3, 2004

Cindy Barger
 U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu District
 Bldg. 230, CEPOH-PP-E
 Fort Shafter, Hawai'i 96858-5440

Re: Draft Environmental Impact Statement Transformation of the 2nd
 Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (L) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in
 Hawai'i

Dear Ms. Barger:

Aloha. The Conservation Council for Hawai'i offers the following comments on the Department of the Army's Draft Environmental Impact Statement Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (L) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawai'i, dated October 2003 (DEIS). CCH is a science-based community organization dedicated to preserving biodiversity and restoring the integrity of native Hawaiian ecosystems from the top of the mountains to the coral reefs for the ecological, social, cultural, and economic well-being of Hawai'i. We were lead plaintiff in legal actions to compel the listing and designation of critical habitat for over 250 endangered Hawaiian plants and animals, including species found on Army-controlled lands. We also participated in a working group convened by the Army to address species conservation issues at the Pohakuloa Training Area. We are concerned about the proposed expansion of Army training activities in Hawai'i in light of the Army's history of species conservation in the islands. The Army has violated laws enacted to protect human health and safety, native species and ecosystems, and cultural resources, and has yet to fully mitigate the impacts of its past and ongoing activities. Any decision to increase Army training activities and land under Army control must be carefully considered within the context of past and ongoing Army actions.

General Comments

N7-1

The DEIS is deficient in justifying the need to establish a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i, as opposed to more appropriate training areas to accommodate what is, essentially, an urban-warfare capacity. The Army must identify and assess all reasonable alternatives to proposed actions that will avoid or minimize adverse effects of these actions on the quality of the human environment. 40 CFR 1500.2(e). The DEIS pays short thrift to this critical alternatives analysis required by the National Environmental Policy Act.

Responses

N7-1

The decision to transform in Hawai'i was analyzed in the Final Programmatic EIS completed on March 8, 2002. The Record of Decision for this EIS was signed on April 11, 2002. All the factors considered for transforming in Hawai'i are included in that Final Programmatic EIS. The Stryker Brigade is not intended solely as an urban-warfare force. Transformation will allow it to better operate under those conditions but will be expected to operate in all battle situations. The discussion regarding why transformation is to take place in Hawai'i can be found in Chapter 1 – Purpose, Need, and Scope of this EIS. However, options of transforming in Hawai'i and training elsewhere are discussed in the EIS. Please see Section 2.6 in the EIS.

Comments

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Page 2

N7-2

At its core, NEPA requires federal agencies to take a hard look at all of the alternatives to a proposed action before a decision is made. Despite this clear mandate from Congress, the Army has turned NEPA on its head by announcing its decision to bring the Stryker Brigade to Hawai'i while the public comment period for the DEIS is still open. The law is clear that environmental impact statements "shall serve as the means of assessing the environmental impact of proposed agency actions, rather than justifying decisions already made." 40 CFR § 1502.2(g). If a decision has already been made to bring the Stryker Brigade to Hawai'i, by way of this letter, we request a copy of the index of documents supporting the Record of Decision and a description of how this decision was made in relation to the pending DEIS.

N7-3

Furthermore, the Army is now suggesting modifications to the proposed action, including increased firepower and size of the Brigade and/or vehicles. If this is the case, NEPA requires the Army to supplement the DEIS and analyze the impacts of the proposed modifications. We request a description of any and all modifications to the proposed action and an explanation as to why these modifications were not included in the DEIS as an alternative. We also urge the Army to comply with NEPA by supplementing the DEIS so that any recent modifications to the proposed action are publicly disclosed and properly analyzed.

N7-4

Hawai'i is the endangered species capital of the U. S. Approximately one-third of the nation's listed threatened and endangered species are unique to these islands. Army training and associated activities in Hawai'i occur on extremely sensitive public-trust lands that support rare and endangered species, as well as special and unique cultural features. Military training has contributed to the imperiled status of native species on Army-controlled lands, and the proposed action has serious consequences for those species and their habitats that remain. Adverse impacts of Army training in Hawai'i include:

- recurring fires caused by live-fire training activities, subsequent invasion and displacement of native species by introduced fire-tolerant grasses and other invasive species, and increased fire fuel loads as grasses become established;
- large populations of uncontrolled ungulates (especially goats and sheep) in the absence of adequate public hunting as a control and Army removal of these animals from impact zones, subsequent loss of native vegetation, erosion, alien weed invasions, and loss of seed source for regeneration of native plants;
- rats, which are flushed out of vegetation during fires and which feed on native tree and land snails, seeds, fruits, and bark of native plants;
- trampling of native vegetation and soil compaction from foot and vehicular traffic;
- introduction of alien weeds via imported soil, gravel, and other ground covers and from landscaping, vehicles, and troops;
- controlled burns that go out of control and destroy endangered species and native vegetation; and
- contamination of soil, water, and air by dust, emissions, fire retardants, and other pollutants.

Responses

N7-2

The decision to transform in Hawai'i was analyzed in the Final Programmatic EIS completed on March 8, 2002. The Record of Decision for this EIS was signed on April 11, 2002. All the factors considered for transforming in Hawai'i are included in that Final Programmatic EIS. The discussion regarding why transformation is to take place in Hawai'i can be found in Chapter 1 – Purpose, Need, and Scope of this EIS. However, options of transforming in Hawai'i and training elsewhere are discussed in the EIS. Please see Section 2.6 in the EIS. Details on the PEIS and contacts for information can be found on the following website http://notes.tetrattech-ffx.com/army_transformation_peis/final_peis.htm or by writing to Headquarters, Department of the Army ATTN: ODCSOPS (DAMO-FMF), 400 Army Pentagon Washington, DC 20310-0400.

N7-3

After the publication of the Draft EIS, the Army announced plans for an enhancement package for SBCTs. The enhancements include an aviation task force, an increase from twelve to eighteen 155mm howitzers in the direct support artillery battalion, and improvements to command, control, communications, computer, and intelligence (C4I) assets. The announcements indicated that the aviation task force would include Comanche helicopters when the aircraft were ready for fielding. In February 2004, the Army determined that no further testing or fielding of Comanches would occur and canceled the Comanche program. The SBCT aviation task force will come from existing 25th ID(L) aviation brigade assets and will result in minor changes to training, primarily some increased aviation training over WPAA in support of units training in that area. The FEIS has analyzed the impacts of the increased aviation training over WPAA and those impacts are minimal. The Draft EIS analyzed the impacts of twelve 155mm howitzers, a change from the eighteen 105mm howitzers currently in the direct support artillery battalion for 2nd brigade. The addition of another six 155mm howitzers was analyzed in the FEIS and resulted in minimal changes to noise impacts and no change in the overall determination of effect. The C4I improvements are not expected to have any impacts on the environment. Overall, the Army has determined that the enhancements are within the original scope of the proposed action as described in the Draft EIS, are minor in nature, and do not require a supplemental Draft EIS.

Comments

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N7-5 The DEIS is deficient in identifying and evaluating the cumulative impacts of the proposed action to rare and endangered species, their habitats, and native ecosystems, as well as cultural sites and public-trust lands. NEPA regulations define "cumulative impact" as the impact that results from the "incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such other actions . . . taking place over time." 40 CFR § 1508.7. Determining the cumulative impacts of the proposed action should be one of the most rigorous analyses of this process.

N7-6 We also question the qualifications of Tetra Tech to prepare the DEIS. We understand that Tetra Tech's experience is in environmental monitoring and clean up, not in preparing NEPA documents. Was there a special reason why this company was chosen?

Schofield Barracks and Makua Mitigation Plan

N7-7 The Army must comply with the federal Endangered Species Act and other laws as they relate to training and resource protection. Schofield Barracks provides habitat for dozens of rare and endangered species. As recently as 10 years ago, fires started by military training were a regular occurrence at Schofield Barracks. What is the Army's recent record for fire prevention and control at Schofield? Has the Army completed formal consultation with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service for existing/ongoing live-fire training and associated activities at Schofield, as required by the Endangered Species Act? If so, what was the result of the consultation? What, specifically, is the Army required to do to mitigate adverse impacts to rare and endangered species and their habitat? How does the proposed action affect any existing mandates and conservation programs?

N7-8 Dozens of endangered plants, endangered kahuli tree snails, and endangered O'ahu 'elepaio are also found in and around the Makua Military Reservation. Endangered species populations and habitat at MMR have been destroyed or compromised by live-fire training and associated activities over the decades. A mitigation plan is required under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act at MMR, so the Army may continue training there. Our understanding is that the mitigation plan has not been fully staffed or implemented yet, even though live-fire training and associated activities have resumed. What is the status of the mitigation plan, and why hasn't the Army implemented it yet? How are the Makua mitigation plan and proposed Stryker Brigade at Schofield Barracks related? Are any areas proposed for the Stryker Brigade at Schofield and elsewhere required for the Makua mitigation plan? What are the cumulative effects of the proposed Stryker Brigade on rare and endangered species and their habitats at Schofield Barracks, MMR, and other areas, regardless of whether the Army occupies those areas?

Responses

N7-4

The discussions in Sections 4.10 have been expanded to better discuss the impacts to biological resources. For some of the impact areas such as the impact of wildland fires on biological resources, the Army has changed the determination of effect to significant. Mitigation measures have been identified to substantially reduce the severity of the impact but not to less than significant levels.

N7-5

The cumulative impact analysis in Chapter 9 assesses the cumulative impact of among other resources, cultural and biological resources, including impacts to rare and endangered species, their habitats, and native ecosystems, as well as cultural sites and public-trust lands. Based on public comments and the final BOs issued by USFWS for this proposed action, Section 9.5.2 - Biological Resources section has been updated with a corrected determination of significant and unmitigable.

N7-6

Tetra Tech has prepared EISs, EAs, and other environmental analyses for federal, state, and local agencies around the country. Recent NEPA documents include the Salton Sea EIS, Gunnison Gorge Resources Management Plan and EIS, and management plans and associated documents for Naval Air Station Fallon, Naval Air Station China Lake, and other agencies. In accordance with federal regulations, Tetra Tech was selected as the contractor best suited to prepare the EIS out of several environmental firms because of their qualifications in developing NEPA documentation overall as well as specific experience in Hawai'i and on military projects.

N7-7

Consultation with USFWS has been completed and Biological Opinions released for Army Installations on O'ahu and Hawai'i. These documents detail extensive management directives for the Army to comply with the ESA. The Army has expanded the discussions on impacts to biological resources in sections 4.10, 5.10, 6.10, 7.10 and 8.10. In some of the cases such as the impact to biological resources from wildland fires, the Army has changed the determination to significant. Mitigation measures are proposed that will substantially reduce the impact but not to less than significant levels.

Comments

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Pohakuloa Training Area

N7-9

Up until the proposed Stryker Brigade, the Army had been training at the Pohakuloa Training Area on Hawai'i for decades without ever having prepared an environmental impact statement for training and associated activities. Similarly, the Army only began formal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, as required by Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, after it proposed to bring the Stryker Brigade to Hawai'i. Prior to that, the Army had been consulting "informally" with the Service since 1997 at PTA while live-fire training was ongoing – a clear violation of the law.

N7-10

In addition, the Army has yet to honor the terms of its settlement agreement over a lawsuit filed by the late Ruth Leilani Stemmermann over a decade ago. By way of background, in 1989, Dr. Stemmermann, a Big Island botanist who studied the native ecosystems at PTA, sued the Army for failing to prepare an environmental impact statement for the Multi-Purpose Range Complex, a proposed live-fire training range in the southwestern portion of PTA. Dr. Stemmermann agreed to settle the lawsuit on appeal in 1990. According to the settlement agreement, the Army must:

- prepare an EIS to address the impacts associated with operating the MPRC, and cannot operate the range until an EIS has been completed;
- consider the "no use" or "no action" alternative for the MPRC, which includes use for purposes other than live-fire training; and
- to the extent feasible, undertake site restoration to permit the area to revert to its natural state, if the "no use" or "no action" alternative is adopted.

For several years, the Army had no plans to use the MPRC. Then in 1997, when it was reminded of the settlement agreement, the Army proposed to use the range for limited, non-live-fire training. A year later, the Army decided it would not use the range for any training purposes. In 1999, the Army said it would prepare an EIS for the use of the MPRC for conservation purposes as mitigation for training elsewhere at PTA. At a public meeting in September 2000, the Army announced that it needed to build another MPRC somewhere else, and that it was considering site restoration. To date, the Army has not prepared an EIS for the MPRC, and the site has not been restored.

The MPRC is located in Kipuka `Alala, a biologically rich and important area for native vegetation and wildlife. The best remaining dryland ecosystems in the Hawaiian islands are found in the western third of the PTA, including the MPRC. The site is dominated by old-growth, high-elevation naio, `ohi`a, and mamane dry forests, and other uncommon native ecosystems. The site provides habitat for several rare and endangered species, including the `ope`ape`a, nene, `io, `elepaio, honeycreepers, Hawaiian plants, and dozens of native land snails and insects.

Responses

N7-8

The results of ESA Section 7 consultation include development of an O'ahu Implementation Plan funded by the Army. The individual measures determined in Section 7 to substantially mitigate from Army actions are outlined in the biological resource sections of each chapter; 5.10, 6.10, 7.10, 8.10 though not to less than significant levels in all cases.

N7-9

Army activities at the Pōhakuloa Training Area began in the 1940s with the cantonment area constructed in 1955. Many of the Army actions in this area were either constructed and implemented before NEPA (1969) and therefore grandfathered in under the statute or have been covered under individual NEPA evaluations such as environmental assessments. The Biological Opinion issued by the USFWS in December 2003 covered ongoing actions under the current force and those proposed under SBCT.

N7-10

As discussed in Chapter 8, there is no SBCT training planned for the Multi Purpose Range Complex (MPRC).

Comments

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N7-10
cont'd

Construction of the 1,500-acre MPRC began in 1988 and was nearly complete in 1990. Features of the range include an elaborate network of access roads, moving and stationary armor and personnel targets, administration area, control tower, water towers, storage building, 18 miles of power line, 495 power poles, and softened sites, which were graded, cleared of vegetation, and covered with gravel or cinder.

The full extent of the destruction caused by MPRC will never be known because the Army did not allow its biological consultants to complete environmental surveys and analyses before construction began. Instead, hundreds of thousands of dollars were spent and extensive biological surveys were conducted only after the MPRC was constructed. The studies confirmed what Dr. Stemmermann and others knew all along: that the MPRC site is a biological treasure full of rare and endangered species and ecosystems, and that the range never should have been built at Kipuka `Alala.

In 1993, the U.S. Army Audit Agency issued a scathing report criticizing Army Support Command, Hawai'i for failing to obtain information from its environmental experts during the MPRC site selection process, failing to ensure that projects (including the MPRC) are reviewed by its environmental committee, and failing to ensure that recommendations made by outside organizations other than the military are adequately considered. Native species and ecosystems were undoubtedly destroyed when the MPRC was constructed, and, although the range has never been used, the ecological integrity of the area has been compromised by alien species.

What is the status of the settlement agreement with Dr. Stemmermann and the Army's use of the MPRC area? How will Kipuka `Alala and other sensitive areas at PTA be affected by the proposed Stryker Brigade, including cumulative effects on rare and endangered species and their habitats?

Mitigation for Past and Ongoing Actions

N7-11

Our review of the Army's environmental activities in Hawai'i indicates that the Makua mitigation plan is only half staffed, and that at a minimum, the existing environmental field staff of roughly 18 people and the current budget of approximately \$1-1.5 million for species/ecosystem conservation need to be doubled just to meet existing commitments and requirements for Army-controlled lands on O`ahu. If the Stryker Brigade is brought to O`ahu, at least three times the existing staff and budget would be needed to float existing staff and mandates and to try and mitigate the additional impacts of the Stryker Brigade, including resource-intensive surveys and weed control.

Responses

N7-11

Thank you for your comment. If the Army decides to implement the proposed action, the Army will ensure that the mitigation programs are adequately staffed as part of the commitment to mitigation. In accordance with federal hiring practices, the Army is required to be fair in all hiring practices - specifying only the specific requirements or training for a position. However, the Army is committed to working with the local communities and individuals throughout the implementation of any of the Army actions.

Comments

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**N7-11
cont'd**

On the Big Island, weeds and fire are the most significant threat to the survival of rare and endangered species at PTA. In addition to the existing environmental field staff of around 12 people, a field crew of at least 20 people to control weeds is needed for the next 3-5 years (possibly longer), and a tripling of the current budget for species/ecosystem conservation at PTA are needed to control existing weeds and implement existing projects.

A long-term commitment by the Army to fund species/ecosystem conservation is appropriate mitigation for past destruction and losses, and for ongoing training and associated activities, regardless of how long the Army occupies these lands. We recommend that technical review committees for each Army installation in Hawai'i be established to oversee the protection and management of natural and cultural resources. Concerned citizens, government agencies, and non-government organizations would be invited to participate as members. We also urge the Army to hire local biologists, cultural practitioners, and other experts to protect natural and cultural resources on Army-controlled lands.

N7-12

Finally, we were disappointed in the Army's exclusion of certain concerned citizens from meetings and field trips to PTA, and its treatment of citizens participating in recent public hearings on the DEIS. We hope that, in the future, the Army will treat everyone fairly and with respect, including those who do not agree with the Army's point of view.

Mahalo nui loa for the opportunity to comment on the DEIS. We look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

Marjorie Ziegler
Executive Director

c: Hawai'i Congressional Delegation
Office of Environmental Quality Control

Responses

N7-12

We thank you for your comment and understand your concern. It was not the intent of the Army to restrict the public through the format and location of the public meetings. Once the issue arose, we worked to correct the situation by working with the other facility locations to allow signs in the actual meeting rooms and provide tables for members of the public to display signs and information. In addition, we worked with the facilities and the City and County of Honolulu's prosecutor to have all charges dropped against the individuals involved in the situation. Through these measures and the extension of the public comment period, we believe we allowed opportunity for the public to comment either orally or in writing.

Comments

Responses

Letter
N8

Subject: Comments - Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS)

Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (L)
To a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawaii

DMT Consultant Engineers has been contracted by the Hawaii State Department of Transportation (HDOT) to conduct engineering studies and prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Saddle Road Extension Project, DP-HI-0200 (5) (Notice of Intent published in the Federal Register on July 13, 1999). The Saddle Road Extension is located in the South Kohala District of the Big Island and is a proposed highway connection between Mamalahoa Highway (SR 190) and the Queen Kaahumanu Highway (SR 19). The Saddle Road Extension will begin at the intersection of Waikoloa Beach Drive and the Queen Kaahumanu Highway and will end in the vicinity of the intersection of Mamalahoa Highway and the W-3 alignment of the proposed Saddle Road Improvement Project, Project No. HI A-AD-6 (1), as developed by the Federal Highways Administration (FHWA).

For the proposed Saddle Road Extension, preliminary engineering plans for three alternative alignments have been prepared and a significant portion of the associated environmental fieldwork has already been completed. Publication of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) is anticipated in late Summer of 2004.

Based on our experience with the project area, we would like to provide supplemental information to that stated on page 8-79 of the Transformation DEIS. The second paragraph states that one of the recommendations of the Hawaii Long Range Land Transportation Plan (LRLTP) is to:

N8-1

Realign the western section of the Saddle Road to the intersection with Mamalahoa Highway at Waikoloa Road

The DEIS goes on to state that this improvement may have impacts to the proposed action but that a schedule was not available at the time of publication. The Transformation EIS preparers should be aware that the proposed Saddle Road Improvements, Project No. HI A-AD-6(1) by FHWA has studied the realignment of the western section of the Saddle Road (W-3 Alignment)

N8-1

The new Saddle Road alignment is proposed through the southern portion of the West PTA Acquisition Area. The U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), could not provide a firm construction date at this time for this section of the new Saddle Road. If the Army decides to implement the proposed action, the Army will coordinate all road crossings with the FHWA to minimize impacts to traffic along the new Saddle Road.

Responses

Comments

N8-1
cont'd

and has selected a location for the intersection which is different from that indicated by the LRLTP (approximately three miles South of Waikoloa Road). In order to achieve an appropriate intersection location for both Saddle Road Projects, studies of the proposed Saddle Road Extension, Project No. DP-HI-0200 (5), have further indicated that the W-3 Alignment/Mamalahoa Highway intersection should be relocated to an area which is approximately 1.2 miles to the North of the original location proposed.

We believe that it may be prudent for your studies and for the location of your permanent facilities and operations to consider these latest revisions of the W-3 alignment. For your information, the proposed minimum right-of-way width to accommodate improvements along Saddle Road is 150 feet.

Should you have any questions or require any additional information please do not hesitate to call me at (808) 961-5527.

Sincerely,
Joel Nakamoto, P.E.
Project Engineer
DMT Consultant Engineers
Hilo Office
200 Kohola Street
Hilo, HI 96720
Ph: (808) 961-5527
Fax: (808) 961-5529

May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawaii

Responses

See next page

CLEAN UP, NOT BUILD UP NO MILITARY EXPANSION IN HAWAII

1. We oppose military expansion in Hawaii, including the build up and destruction of Hawaiian lands by military forces in Mākae, Pohakuloa, Honouliuli and Waikāne; the restriction of access to Nohii, Kāua'i and Keawe'ula, O'ahu; Navy testing of sonar and missile defense systems off of Kāua'i, and warfare-related research using high-tech computer and astronomy facilities on Māua, Kea and Haleakalā.
2. The military must clean up, restore and return military-controlled lands, including Kahaloawe, Pohakuloa, Mākae, Waikāne, Nohii, Mokapu, Lāhualāe, Wahiawa, Waimanalo/Bellows, Pu'uolo/Pearl Harbor, Kailua/Fort DeKussy and Kahuku.
3. End Hawaii's economic dependency on military spending by redirecting funds to clean up the environment and to develop environmentally sustainable, community-based economic alternatives.
4. The military must pay just compensation for its use of and damage to Hawaiian lands.

We are taking back our land and our lives from militarism. Our common security depends on having clean air, land and water, an economy that meets basic human needs and the perpetuation of our cultures.

NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	EMAIL
1. Sandy Santhaga	94094 Mauna P. #109	Milwau, HI 96119 (808) 6250512	
2. Lindsay Mahiweka	47-633 Lokea Pl. Kaneohe	96344 (808) 239-6339	lma-hay@aol.net
3. Cathy Dwyer	95-528 Meleia Ln. Mililani	06719 (808) 355 1	
4. Jacee Sthomaye	92-1195 Makamui Ln.	Kapolei HI 96767	012-47520
5. Li'ulua Ketakei	2733 Kapi'olei Blvd #1	Honolulu HI 96838	949-4597
6. Koko Mulla	4100 Alh 1-1259		
7. Justin Kim	95-410 Lindbergh Pl. Mililani HI 96719	957 1814	957-1520
8. Kaiuwa Frank	P.O. Box 482, Hilo HI 96720	(808) 940-1119	Kaiuwa-Frank@aol.com
9. Imani Kalinwara	P.O. Box 69, Waiwae, HI 96796	(808) 692-2461	Kaun-sql-z@yahoo.com
10. Brettany Manardic	1324 Hekelua Hwy, Kula, HI 96790	(808) 283-0219	

8/10/02 DMZ Hawaii - Aloha 'Aina Campaign c/o:
(O'ahu) American Friends Service Committee Hawaii, 2426 O'ahu Avenue, Honolulu, HI 96822; (808) 988-6266; afshawaii@afsc.org
(Hawaii) Mālu 'Aina Center for Nonviolent Education and Action, P.O. Box AB, Olu'a, HI 96760; (808) 966-7622; www.malu-aina.org

Letter
N9See
next
page

Comments

- N9-1** | 1. We oppose military expansion in Hawai'i, including the build up and destruction of Hawaiian lands by military forces in Makua, etc.
- N9-2** | 2. The military must clean up, restore and return military controlled lands
- N9-3** | 3. End Hawai'i's economic dependency on military spending by redirecting funds to clean up the environment and to develop environmentally sustainable community-based economic alternatives.
- N9-4** | 4. The military must pay just compensation for its use of and damage to Hawaiian lands.

Responses**N9-1**

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

N9-2

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process. If the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDs) program.

N9-3

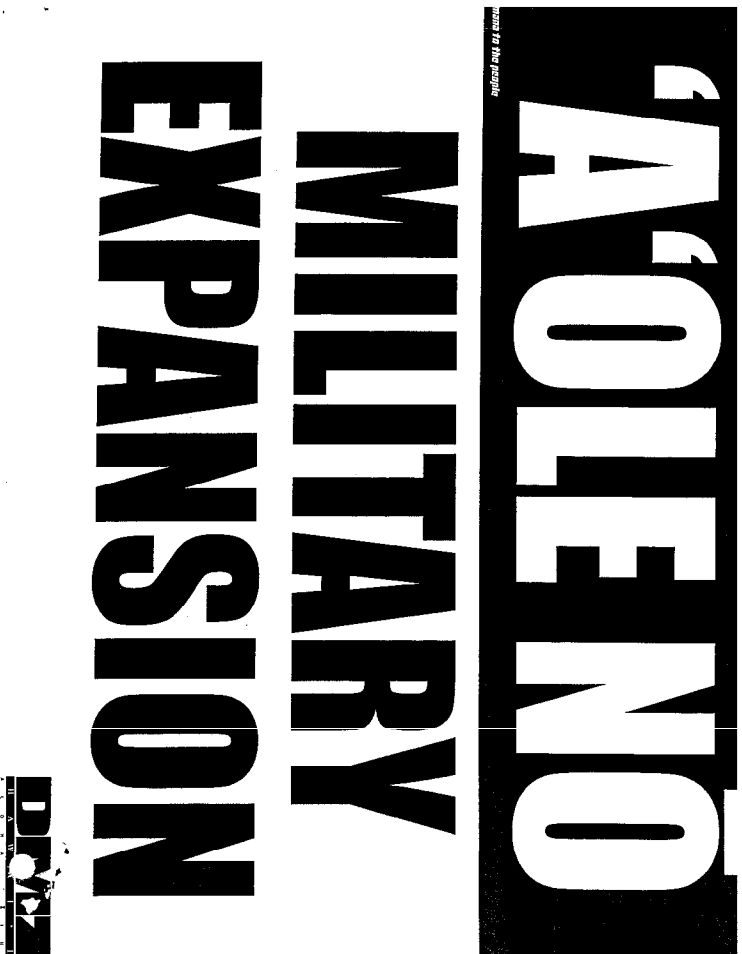
We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

N9-4

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process. For any land purchased by the Army in support of this project, appropriate compensation will be provided to landowners at fair market value. The Army also proposes to mitigate significant impacts resulting from this project (see Chapters 4-8 of the EIS).

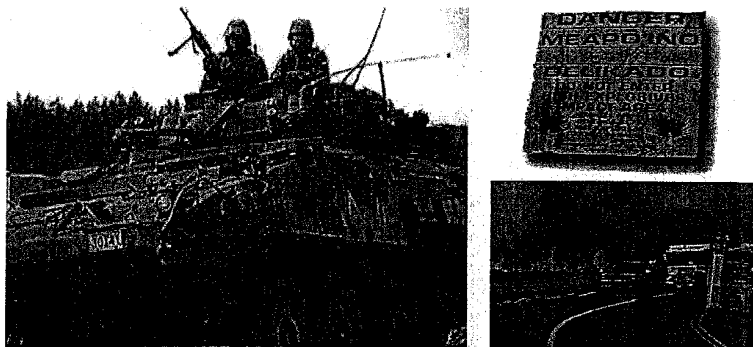
Responses

Comments



Comments

STOP THE STRYKER INVASION



The Army wants to station a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i - 291 20-ton armored attack vehicles. They will seize up to 24,400 of acres of land, damage cultural sites, kill endangered species, generate thousands of tons of dust, and contaminate our 'āina and threaten our health with bombs and hazardous chemicals. This would be the largest Army expansion in Hawai'i since World War II. The Army has released a draft environmental impact statement for the Stryker Brigade expansion and is taking questions and comments.

1. **PROTEST:** Attend one or more of the following public meeting to protest and testify against Army expansion. Demand that local, state and federal elected politicians oppose the Stryker invasion. Write letters to the editor in local newspapers, and call in to radio talk shows.
2. **TESTIFY:** Submit written questions and comments to: Cindy Barger, US Army Corps of Engineers - Honolulu, Bldg 230, Rm 306, ATTN: CEPOH-PP-E, Ft Shafter, HI 96858-5440. Tel: (808) 438-4812; Fax: (808) 438-7801; Email: SBCT_EIS@poh01.usace.army.mil. You can read the draft environmental impact statement on the website: www.sbcfeis.com. Deadline for comments is November 18, 2003, but we urge everyone to demand that the comment period be extended to at least 90 days.

RALLY at EACH site at 5:30 – 6:45 pm. ATTEND the PUBLIC MEETINGS at 7:00 pm:

28 Oct. 2003	Honolulu Country Club, 1690 Ala Pu'umalu St., Salt Lake
29 Oct. 2003	Helemanō Plantation, 64-1510 Kamehameha Hwy., Wahiawā
30 Oct. 2003	Makaha Resort Golf Club, 84-626 Makaha Valley Rd., Wai'anāe
04 Nov. 2003	Turtle Bay Resort, 57-091 Kamehameha Hwy., Kahuku
05 Nov. 2003	Waikōloa Beach Marriott, 69-275 Waikōloa Beach Dr., Waikōloa
06 Nov. 2003	Hilo Hawaiian Hotel, 71 Banyan Dr., Hilo

For more information and to get involved contact DMZ-Hawai'i / Aloha 'Āina c/o AFSC Hawai'i, (808) 988-6266 (O'ahu); Malu 'Āina, (808) 966-7622 (Hawai'i). Visit www.afschawaii.org and follow the demilitarization link.

STOP THE MILITARY LAND GRAB! CLEAN UP, NOT BUILD UP!

Responses

Comments



BOZEMAN, MONTANA DENVER, COLORADO HONOLULU
JUNEAU, ALASKA NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA SAN FRANCISCO, CA
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA WASHINGTON
ENVIRONMENTAL LAW CLINIC AT UNIVERSITY OF
ENVIRONMENTAL LAW CLINIC AT STANFORD UNIVERSITY

December 31, 2003

By U.S. Mail and Facsimile Transmission

Cindy Barger
U.S. Army Engineer District, Honolulu
Programs and Project Management Division
Building 230
CEPOH-PP-E
Fort Shafter, HI 96858-5440
Fax No.: (808) 438-7801

Re: Draft Environmental Impact Statement: Transformation of the 2nd Brigade,
25th Infantry Division (L) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawai'i

Dear Ms. Barger:

I submit these comments on behalf of Earthjustice, in response to the U.S. Army's request for public input on the draft environmental impact statement ("DEIS") for the transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (L) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawai'i.

N10-1

These comments necessarily will be brief because, frankly, the Army has failed to provide the public with adequate time to wade through the approximately 1500 pages of the DEIS' three volumes. Extending the comment period for 45 days from November 19, 2003, to January 3, 2004, did little to help the public comment thoughtfully on this massive and dense document. The DEIS is approximately five times the maximum length that the Army's regulations implementing the National Environmental Policy Act ("NEPA") state an EIS for a complex project should be, meriting a public comment period at least five times the minimum 45-day comment period required under the Army's regulations. See 32 C.F.R. § 651.40(b); *id.* § 651.45(e). Moreover, it is common knowledge that the period between Thanksgiving and New Year's is not the ideal time to seek considered input from anyone. If the Army truly wished to hear from the people of Hawai'i regarding their concerns about the potential environmental impacts associated with this project, it would have given them more time.

N10-2

Given the limited time to review the DEIS, we will focus our comments on two fundamental points. First, this DEIS fails completely to provide an adequate alternatives analysis, which courts have repeatedly declared is at the heart of the NEPA process. The DEIS clearly started from the assumption that transformation to a Stryker Brigade must happen here in Hawai'i, dismissing out-of-hand all alternatives that

Responses

N10-1

The public comment period was extended to 90 days and ended on January 3, 2004. According to NEPA regulations, the main text of a Final EIS should normally be no longer than 300 pages for proposals of unusual scope or complexity (40 CFR 1502.7). In practice, this recommended page limit is typically exceeded. The main text of this SBCT document is well over the suggested 300 pages in length, but the scope of the proposal, involving twenty-eight projects, acquisition of over 24,000 acres of land on two Hawaiian islands, and the comprehensive and complex evaluation of a multitude of resource impacts on the affected environment on O'ahu and Hawai'i necessitates an impact statement of this magnitude. For reviewers not electing to read the entire main text, an Executive Summary provides a comprehensive impact evaluation overview, including a mitigation matrix. Regarding time for EIS review, this is a large, comprehensive document requiring considerable time to thoroughly review. In view of this, the 45-day minimum comment period for draft environmental impact statements required by NEPA was extended to 90 days. Three months was considered an adequate period of time to review the document and provide written comments.

Comments

Earthjustice Comments on Transformation DEIS
December 31, 2003
Page 2

**N10-2
cont'd**

involve transformation elsewhere. See, e.g., DEIS at 2-45 to -46. That is completely inappropriate and unlawful. Neither the Army's programmatic EIS nor this DEIS compare the environmental impacts of transformation in Hawai'i versus the environmental impacts of transforming elsewhere. This renders the Army's NEPA process fundamentally flawed. The only way to remedy this defect is to prepare a new draft EIS for public review that contains a real alternatives analysis.

N10-3

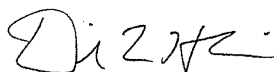
Second, it appears that, without waiting for the end of the public comment period, much less a final EIS, the Army has already committed itself to fielding a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawai'i. Attached hereto is a Pentagon news release to that effect, dated December 17, 2003. This puts the cart before the horse. An EIS is supposed to "[s]erve as a means to assess environmental impacts of proposed military actions, rather than justifying decisions" already made. 32 C.F.R. Part 651, app. E, § (a)(4). Moreover, by announcing its decision in the middle of the public comment period, the Army has undoubtedly discouraged many Hawai'i residents concerned about transformation from submitting comments since, at this point, transformation is generally viewed as a done deal.

N10-4

I have attached a corrected version of the transcript of the comments I offered at the October 30, 2003 public hearing on the DEIS. Fortuitously, I happened upon the transcript while looking for your address on the DEIS website earlier today. I had not previously received any notification from the Army either that the transcript was available for review or that there is a January 9, 2004 deadline for making corrections thereto. The Army would do well to notify the public of such matters, especially if it expects people to submit corrections by a deadline.

Please feel free to contact me if you would like to discuss our concerns or if you have difficulty reading the corrections to my testimony.

Sincerely,



David L. Henkin
Staff Attorney

Responses

N10-2

As discussed in Section 1.6 of the FEIS, the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID (L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness, and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue carrying out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, and on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D.)

N10-3

Although Department of Defense, Department of the Army, and Congressional representatives have issued statements that the 2d Brigade, 25th ID(L) will transform to a Stryker Brigade, these statements refer to programmatic level decisions necessary to continue the planning, funding and assessment processes for the proposed transformation efforts and set the conditions for implementing an action once a final decision has been made. The final decision on whether the 2d Brigade, 25th ID (L) will transform to an SBCT will be made by the appropriate local commander, subject to environmental assessment and other appropriate reviews and compliance with applicable federal law.

N10-4

The suggested changes have been made to the transcript as requested.

Comments

Responses

DOD NEWS: Additional Stryker Brigade Acquisitions Approved/etenseLINK. template Page 1 of 1



United States Department of Defense

News Release

On the web: <http://www.dod.mil/cgi-bin/diprint.cgi?><http://www.dod.mil/releases/2003/nr20031217-0790.html>

Media contact: +1 (703) 697-5131

Public contact: <http://www.dod.mil/faq/comment.html> or +1 (703) 428-0711

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

No. 959-0
December 17, 2003

ADDITIONAL STRYKER BRIGADE ACQUISITIONS APPROVED

The Department of Defense approved plans for the Army to field six Stryker Brigade Combat Teams (SBCT). Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld approved an Army enhancement plan on Dec. 8 that provides for the acquisition of Stryker Brigade Combat Teams (SBCT) 5 and 6. The Army's plan focused on enhancing the aviation, fire support, network, and sensor capability of SBCTs 5 and 6, and retrofitting brigades 1 through 4 with newer technology as it becomes available. The approval gives the Army permission to begin expending funds for the new brigades' acquisition and fielding.

Rumsfeld directed the Army to prepare the plan in a Dec. 2002. The memorandum approved SBCTs 1 through 4, but directed further study of SBCTs 5 and 6 before the Army would receive final approval to field them.

Additionally, the plan reviewed basing options for the brigades and the desirability of associating Stryker brigades with Air Force aerial expeditionary forces to facilitate development of joint doctrine, training, and deployment.

The fifth SBCT, scheduled for fielding in 2006, will be in the 2d Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. The sixth SBCT, scheduled for fielding from 2008 - 2010, will be the 56th Brigade (Mechanized), 28th Infantry Division (Mechanized), of the Pennsylvania Army National Guard.

<http://www.dod.mil/releases/2003/nr20031217-0790.html>

Comments

Responses

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1 MR. DAVID HENKIN: Aloha kakou.
2 AUDIENCE: Aloha.
3 MR. DAVID HENKIN: My name is David Henkin.
4 I'm an attorney with Earth Justice. And I appreciate so
5 many people sticking around so long. I figured I'd go
6 towards the back because unlike the other speakers
7 tonight, I'm not from this part of the island, therefore
8 I do not have any -- I can't speak ^{as} ~~from~~ somebody from
9 this part of island.
10 But I can speak as a resident of Hawai'i
11 and someone who is very concerned with the proposals that
12 the military is currently putting out.
13 Because of my legal background I'd
14 primarily like to focus on some of the legal deficiencies
15 of the draft EIS because sometimes through public comment
16 there is a lack of -- or at least agencies sometimes say
17 they don't really know what you're referring to. They
18 don't quite get the point.
19 I'll be primarily referring to the
20 Department of Defense Department of Army's Environmental
21 Analysis of Army Actions Regulations at 32 CFR part 651.
22 But first I'd like to do something just to
23 give you a flavor of this EIS. I picked a random page of
24 acronyms just to give a flavor of what going through this
25 volume is like. I'll just read one of the pages:

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Comments

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1 ^{PC} "I3A, IAF, IA, ^{RII} ~~RAF, IF, IAV, IBCT, ICM,~~
 2 ~~IRMP, IDG, IDP, IFR, Initial ^{but} ~~Backs~~, INRAN, IOC, anyway,~~
 3 you get the idea. It's extremely dense reading. I'd like
 4 to refer to appendix E to part 150 -- or 651. ^{of the Army's NEPA}
 5 And it says that the "likely environmental ^{regulations.}
 6 impacts need to be written in simple, non-technical
 7 language for the lay reader." This document fails
 8 miserably on that account, which is why we would support
 9 the requests that have been made for additional time for
 10 people to go through this document.
 11 Those of us who were around in April of
 12 last year when the scoping process was happening, this is
 13 like deja vu all over again. That was another instance in
 14 which the Army took a look at its regulations and saw it
 15 had a minimum period of time that must be provided for
 16 ^{and is why} ~~scoping that~~ ^{was} initially offered to the public.
 17 It took a lot of community sticking
 18 together to insist on more time. And more time was
 19 eventually given. That same type of penny wise, pound
 20 foolish approach has been taken here. You have a ^{massive}
 21 document.
 22 I do think it has to be more than the 300
 23 pages that the regulations provide for complex projects
 24 because never before in this state have we seen a
 25 proposal, such a large proposal for an increased military

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1 presence presented to the public for consideration.

2 So I don't think it can be made any
3 shorter. In fact, in many respects, I think in order to
4 respond to the concerns and some of the issues raised it
5 needs to be longer.

6 But given the impossibility of making it
7 shorter, given the impossibility of making it more
8 ~~in~~comprehensible because maybe I've been doing this too
9 long working with the military, ^{by} after a while other than
10 the acronyms, if they actually spelled out, everything out
11 in full this thing would be six times as long. ^u So maybe
12 there do need to be all these acronyms. Maybe it does
13 need to be this long.

14 Being five times longer than what a complex
15 EIS is supposed to be, written in military acronym speak ^u
16 it's absolutely impossible to expect anyone to provide
17 rational commentary on this in the time provided.

18 I ~~don't~~ ^{me} think 120 days that OHA has
19 requested is generous to the military. ~~And~~ ^{= much} a longer
20 period of time would be appropriate.

21 In fact, switching to another point here,
22 this document is a good starting place for the discussion
23 but it is not adequate as a draft Environmental Impact
24 Statement.

25 The most telling problem with the document

Comments

Responses

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1 is the complete lack of adequate alternatives analysis.
2 I'd like to turn back the clock because some of the people
3 here -- in fact most of the community here was with us
4 back in April 2002 at the scoping session.
5 We all sat through, I believe, about a four
6 hour scoping session to try and educate the Army regarding
7 the concerns the community has that this proposal raised
8 up.

9 And quoting again from your regulations
10 having to do with scoping -- this is Section 651.50D. I'm
11 sorry. That was not the section I wanted to refer to.
12 ~~651.432-2~~ "Proper scoping identifies reasonable
13 alternatives and the information needed for their
14 evaluation." I'll emphasize this last point. "Thereby
15 increasing public confidence in the Army decision-making
16 process."

17 In other words, the reason why we sat
18 through four hours of discussion during the scoping
19 sessions, was, among other things, to identify a range of
20 alternatives, reasonable range of alternative that the
21 Army should consider.

22 William Aila and others have emphasized --
23 I would just refer the Army back -- there was a court
24 reporter present -- there was a transcript. And speaker
25 after speaker emphasized the need to think a little bit.

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Comments

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1 outside the box.

2 If we're going to be completely retooling

3 one of three brigades of this division -- if we are going

4 to be spending -- and the numbers I've heard range from

5 half a billion to 1 and a half billion dollars -- but any

6 ~~an~~ event, a substantial amount of money to create a new

7 fighting force, then you have to think about whether

8 forward deployment of this brigade in Hawaii'i makes any

9 sense in an era where we no longer send our troops to the

10 battlefield by ship.

11 Yes, maybe it made sense at one point that

12 this really was a forward deployment. But we have one of

13 brigades on the mainland in Washington, Washington State

14 that is.

15 Presumably they're going to be able to get

16 to the battlefield the way that these troops will get to

17 the battlefield which is by airplane.

18 The testimony that was offered at the

19 scoping session last April was, if you want to move troops

20 safely to the battlefield, do you want to fly them in an

21 airplane over open ocean until they hit Asia?

22 Or do you want them to fly from Washington

23 State over our allies in Canada, to Alaska, over to our

24 Asian allies in Northwestern Asia -- Northeastern Asia,

25 excuse me.

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Comments

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1 It's that type of analysis that's
2 completely lacking from this document. If you take a look
3 at the executive summary -- and many people, frankly,
4 aren't going to make it out of the executive summary -- it
5 talks about alternatives analyzed and it gives a statement
6 that's fairly accurate.

7 It says, "The alternatives analyzed must
8 reasonably meet the purpose of the need for the action.
9 Alternatives must also be practical and feasible. That is
10 they must be capable of being implemented by the Army or
11 another agency, be technically feasible and not require a
12 commitment of resources they cannot practically be
13 obtained." All of that is accurate and fair.

14 What do we get in terms of a document? We
15 get "doing nothing" which I think all of us can agree the
16 Army is unlikely to conclude that's what it should do.

17 "Doing the preferred alternative" which is
18 the full-blown transformation with all the land
19 acquisition.

20 And "doing that, minus a little bit."
21 Those are the alternatives that are given. This is a
22 fatally flawed document because it does not -- it does not
23 analyze a reasonable range of alternatives.

24 One of the major purposes of an
25 Environmental Impact Statement -- and I'm referring again

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Comments

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(2)(4)
1 to appendix E of your regulations, A-4. It says "EIS's
2 will serve as a means to assess environmental impacts of
3 proposed military actions rather than justifying
4 decisions."

5 Unfortunately, what we seem to have here is
6 the cart before the horse, a decision to do the
7 transformation in Hawai'i and then a document generated to
8 justify that decision. And that is simply not the way
9 that it's supposed to be done.

10 What you need to do is look at all
11 reasonable alternatives for accomplishing your goal. And
12 if you've determined that transformation through Stryker
13 Brigades is the goal and what you want to do, you actually
14 do need to do the hard work of considering your
15 alternatives. Different brigades in different locations
16 and what the relative advantages and disadvantages are.

17 If it's not in your programmatic EIS and if
18 it's not in this EIS, the question, quite simply, is where
19 is it?

20 NEPA requires nothing less than that
21 analysis so that you can make a decision based on all the
22 information rather than merely ratify a preordained
23 conclusion.

24 Now, this morning I read in the paper
25 something really disturbing. It had to do with the

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1 arrests. And an Army spokesperson -- I forget who it
2 was -- responded to a media inquiry about the arrests and
3 they said, "Well, these troublemakers basically represent
4 a vocal minority. The silent majority of people in
5 Hawai'i support the transformation."

6 Now, this was a shocking statement to me
7 because I thought the purpose of the public comment period
8 of the draft EIS was to solicit public input so that you
9 would know what we all thought about it and what our
10 concerns were with it, about it.

11 Apparently you've already come to the
12 conclusion this is what we all want. And, again, one is
13 left asking the question, is this all a show? Is this all
14 a sham?

15 I hope it's not. You've had a lot of
16 people taking time out of their lives, staying late in the
17 evening on a worknight when they have families at home
18 waiting for them to return.

19 You owe us nothing less than a full
20 alternatives analysis. You owe us nothing less than an
21 adequate opportunity to provide feedback on the draft EIS.

22 Now, given the total lack of alternatives
23 analysis in this document, it would do a disservice to the
24 process and it would undermine the basic values of the
25 National Environmental Policy Act to go from this document

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May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawai'i

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1 to a final. But, fortunately, we have right here in this
2 community examples of situations where the Army, I think
3 quite appropriately, has recognized the deficiency of ~~the~~ ^{its}
4 NEPA documents and has gone back, taken another crack at
5 it. That's with the Makua documents which ended up in
6 court.

7 But what you really need to do is take
8 public comment on this and use this as an expanded scoping
9 period.

10 Because, again, if you'll go back to the
11 critique that I offered back in April 2002, during the
12 scoping process, we didn't have adequate information to
13 provide feedback on what you were proposing because it was
14 one huge black box.

15 At the time that we held those meetings we
16 had no idea precisely what you were proposing to do at
17 all. You failed completely to fulfill the minimum
18 requirements of your regulations Section ~~651-40~~ ^{651.50} where you
19 had to tell us really what you were thinking about doing.

20 Well, finally, in this document I feel that
21 we have a better sense of what you'd like to do. This now
22 provides a spring board for people to be able to provide
23 informed comments on what those concerns they have about
24 what really you propose to do.

25 It may have taken 18 months to actually

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May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawaii

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Appendix P. Comments and Responses

Comments

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1 come up with that information which we were entitled to
2 back in 2002. But we're talking about a total overhaul, a
3 total transformation of the military as a fighting
4 machine. Perhaps that will take a little extra time.

5 But I would respectfully submit ~~it~~ *that the Army need*
6 go completely back to the drawing board. But to truly

7 look back at the scoping comments that were given to you a
8 year and a half ago, analyze those alternatives, use this
9 time as an opportunity for people to point out some of the
10 gaps in analysis in this draft and come back with
11 something that really tells us what the alternatives are,
12 really tells us what the impacts are so that, hopefully,
13 you can make an informed decision based on public input,
14 and feedback rather than simply ratifying a decision that
15 you've made and expect us to just sort of play along with
16 the game.

17 I thank you for your time. And I hope to
18 have an opportunity to talk on a true draft EIS.

19 (Applause).

20 MR. CHANG: Thank you, Mr. Henkin. You
21 guys were counting. I did not miscount. But since I
22 mentioned that, there were a few -- there are a couple
23 more people who would like to provide testimony. So next
24 we have Vince Dodge followed by Andrew Cabebe.

25 MR. VINCE DODGE: Aloha kakou.

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Comments

*THE ESTATE OF JAMES CAMPBELL*Letter
N11

October 22, 2003

Ms. Cindy Barger
 SBCT EIS Project Manager
 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
 Honolulu District
 Bldg 230, Room 306 ATTN: CEPOH-PP-E
 Ft. Shafter, HI 96858-5440

Dear Ms. Barger:

Comments Re Draft EIS Transformation of the Second Brigade ("Draft EIS")

We are pleased to offer these comments on the Draft EIS.

Overall, we are very supportive of the Army's efforts to improve its ability to respond quickly and efficiently and we appreciate the effort that went into the Draft. We are also grateful for your continuing efforts with our tenants, most notably the Nature Conservancy, in resolving any remaining issues.

N11-1

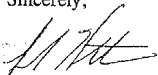
Specifically, we support the Army's preferred alternative regarding the 1400-acre South Range land acquisition. The addition of these lands appears to be an important feature of the transformation process on Oahu. Likewise, we support your plans to expand use of the Kahuku Training area.

N11-2

We have reviewed your efforts aimed at assessing the potential impact of the transformation process and your suggested mitigation measures. Given your conclusion that the transformation process will impact the environment, responsible mitigation of those impacts is very important to us. We look forward to your implementation of the proposed mitigation measures and ask that you carefully review, monitor, and revise the measures periodically, when necessary.

Thank you very much for your consideration. Please contact me directly at 674-3232 should you have any questions or require further information about our comments.

Sincerely,



Bert L. Hatton
 Manager, Agriculture/
 Natural Resources

Responses

N11-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

N11-2

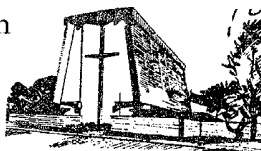
Mitigation measures likely to occur are outlined in the Executive Summary. These proposed mitigation measures were included for public comment. The Army reviewed the measures based on public comments and the benefits of each measure to reduce impacts. The Army has listed those mitigation measures that are high priority and those that are unlikely to occur because of limited resource, unfeasible or there are similar measures already in place. The ROD will indicate which mitigation measures will be implemented.

Comments

Letter
N12

Harris United Methodist Church

20 South Vineyard Boulevard
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-2317
Ph: (808) 536-9602
Fax: (808) 536-9604



IN MINISTRY SINCE 1888

December 29, 2003

Cindy Barger
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Honolulu
Bldg. 230, Room 306
Fort Shafter, HI 96858-5440

ATTN: CEPOH-PP-E

Dear Ms. Barger:

The Commission on Church and Society (Commission) of Harris United Methodist Church is grateful for the opportunity to provide testimony on the Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. We have read information about the experimental 20-ton armored combat vehicle, called the Stryker, and the potential impact - environmental, human, and cultural - which 296 of them being stationed and used for training in Hawai'i would have.

N12-1

The Commission opposes the stationing of a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. Especially here on O'ahu, we are very aware of how much land is already off-limits to island residents and used exclusively for U.S. military and their personnel. **We find it troubling that the U.S. Army intends to expand its land use to include some 25,663 acres on the islands of O'ahu and Hawai'i,** lands which are now safe for living creatures, while returning the island of Kaho'olawe, which had been used for military training, much of which remains unsafe for humans to even traverse. Live-fire training at Makua, Kahuku, and Pohakuloa will only exacerbate existing damage. An island eco-system is uniquely interdependent, therefore, taking away significant number of acres, not for preservation or conservation purposes, will definitely affect the quality of life of island residents and other life forms.

As United Methodists we are guided by the Social Principles of The United Methodist Church, a denomination of some 9,000,000 members. Paragraph 165C of these Social Principles state that *"We believe war is incompatible with the teachings and example of Christ. We therefore reject war as a usual instrument of national foreign policy and insist that the first moral duty of all nations is to resolve by peaceful means every dispute that arises between or among them, that human values must outweigh military claims as governments determine their priorities, that the militarization of society must be challenged and stopped, that the manufacture, sale and deployment of armaments must be reduced and controlled and that the production, possession, or use of nuclear weapons be condemned. Consequently, we endorse general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control."*

As Christians, our greatest commandment is to love God and love our neighbors as ourselves. While we support our chaplains who are present to minister to the needs of those who are in the Armed Services, we nonetheless are guided by our belief that it is mutual respect and concern for justice rather than war-making which will bring the peace that all humankind longs for. Thank you for this opportunity to express our thoughts.

Respectfully,

Delores Glover
Delores Glover, chair
for the Church & Society Commission

Responses

N12-1

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDs) program.

Responses

HCC / PTA MEETING
Tuesday, October 14, 2003
Meeting notes

In attendance:

HCC: Dickie Nelson, Curtis Tyler, Norman Gonsalves, Clarence Ching, Kepa Maly, Hannah Springer, Heidi Guth

PTA: Fred Clarke, Mike Egami, Bob McElroy, Laurie Lucking, Bill Godsby, Christine Hansen

[illegible]

Proposed Agenda:

Pule

Introductions

Commander's Welcome

DEIS discussion

Public Meetings

Presiding: Dickie

1. Meeting commenced at 09:10
2. Pule offered by Hannah
3. Lt. Col. Clarke welcomed all, expressed his appreciation for HCC commitment and looked forward to today's dialogue.
4. **General Comments:**
 - PTA Transformation project will impact West Hawaii communities more than the East Side of Hawaii island.
 - Will need more community meetings. Venue options suggested were Kailua Kona's Kealakehe High School Cafeteria and Kahilu Hall in Waimea.
 - Suggest a *workshop format* for the meetings.
 - Impacted communities identified as Waikaloa and Waikii.

N13-1

- HCC: Feel current method of informing Hawaiian groups inadequate. HCC feel PTA should host a meeting that will allow for Q& A format.
- Hawaiian groups identified:

GROUP / ORGANIZATION		CONTACT INFO	
• Hawaiian Homestead Associations			
• Oiwi Lokahi		Ed Stevens	329-9255
• Waimea		Kanani Kapuniai	885-8336
• Kawaihae		Maydean Bowman	889-6962
• Kahu Mauna		Ed Stevens	329-9255
• West Hawaii Hawaiian Civic Clubs		Mabel Tolentino	887-9320
• Kupuna Council o Keawe		Norman Gonsalves	
• Kahu o Kahiku		Norman Gonsalves	
• Royal Order of Kamehameha (Hamakua)		Norman Gonsalves	
• Royal Order of Kamehameha (Kona)		Curtis Tyler	327-3666
• Hunters Association		???????	

PTA (Mike Egami) to coordinate with group / association leader to recommend a maximum of three representatives to participate in the Q / A format. Mike stated that funding and personnel availability will determine if this activity can be achieved.

- The Archeological Draft document will be available in December (two months).

N13-1

The community outreach plan included members of Cultural groups, Focus groups, Community Support Groups and Public Sessions. This outreach plan ensured a balanced coverage of all concerned community groups both on O'ahu and the Big Island. Moreover, we held two comprehensive scoping meetings and two comprehensive public meetings on the Big Island to ensure the public was aware of our proposals and had various opportunities to be a part of the process and provide input in the form of comments, suggestions and ideas.

N13-2

Please refer to the discussion on Section 3.11, entitled, "Regulatory Framework for Native Hawaiian Cultural Landscapes."

Comments

- Earth Justice and the Sierra Club is seeking an extension.

5. DRAFT EIS DISCUSSION:

Comments recorded below were random and not in any particular priority.

- N13-2** | • HCC: Cultural Landscape is hinted but meaningful descriptive language is missing.
- PTA: "Cultural landscape information not complete; Programmatic Agreement (PA) will enhance greater meaning of the landscape (native traditions, folklore, land history)...the PA is seen as a dynamic on-going dialogue."
- N13-3** | • HCC: Hawaii Island Burial Council, a concurring body re PTA project, is not listed in the draft PA on page 2.
- HCC: Cultural Landscapes – these intangibles are very important and should be included in the final EIS document (traditional / cultural properties).
- N13-4** | • PTA: "Cultural landscape material received from public meetings and cultural resources. The material was considered lengthy. The military decided to edit for "brevity" purposes.
- HCC: All agreed strongly the edited material must be re-inserted into the final EIS document!
- N13-5** | • HCC: Hawaiian culture is not uniform. Hawaii Island is unique to its properties / history/ lore's.
- HCC: Impact statements should indicate how it affects the Hawaiian cultural resources.
- N13-6** | • HCC: DEIS page 8-52, "Additional Mitigation 1: "Use of synthetic dust chemicals...what impact will this have on Hawaiian fauna"
- PTA: "A record of spraying an area is documented and filed. All unusual situations are also documented."
 - OHA:
 - "There should be more alternatives for a project of this magnitude".
 - Mitigation's listed, as "possibilities" should be stated for clarification.
 - There is a lack of cumulative impact statements. OHA can provide case law (history) to Dr. Lucking
- N13-7** | • HCC: DEIS page 8-165 lists site#19528 as a "Transportation Trail".
- HCC suggest this be listed as the *Na Ohule Elua Trail*. HCC wants this trail accessible to Hawaiians.
 - PTA states that portions of the trail are non-distinguishable in the field as well as from arial reconnaissance.
- N13-8** | • HCC: DEIS page 8-16: "Continue current public access policies and procedures from 2002 to 2006...". What happens after year 2006?
- PTA: "There is a five year review and evaluation period to determine continuity of policy"
 - HCC: EIS should have a footnote for clarification.
- N13-9** | • HCC: DEIS does not specifically state who is the final authority for project.
- PTA: "The Record of Decision (ROD) constitutes *accountability*."
- N13-10** | • HCC: How does PTA deal with underground resources?
- PTA: " PTA activities (maneuver zones) avoid lava tubes and blisters.
- N13-11** | • HCC: The UXO contractor should meet with the impacted communities to educate / orient them on the process as well as safety precautions. Local resources may also assist ux0 contractor with local knowledge of terrain/ terrain history.
- N13-12** | • HCC: Cultural background for place names eliminated from the DEIS. Reinstate this information! In this regard, it is important to be careful of Hawaiian name spellings. A misspelled word or phrase could alter the intended meaning.
- PTA: PTA will host HCC on site visits following the DEIS activity.

Responses

N13-3

The Hawai'i Island Burial Council is listed in the Final PA.

N13-4

Tables found in IARII's report that include a large amount of this information will be included in the Cultural Resources Appendix.

N13-5

The analysis of Native Hawaiian culture for each specific region is derived from individuals or groups specific to that region.

N13-6

Additional discussion of dust control chemicals has been added to Sections 5.5 and 8.5 of the Final EIS. The recommended dust control chemicals (calcium chloride and/or magnesium chloride) are considered virtually non-toxic. Toxic concentrations for these salts are similar to those for common table salt. Only direct spills of the concentrated chloride solutions would pose any environmental risks. The maritime climate of Hawai'i creates a high natural exposure to chloride salts, suggesting that most native vegetation and fauna have a reasonable tolerance for exposure to chloride salts. The dust control chemicals would be applied directly to road and parking lot surfaces that do not support vegetation growth.

N13-7

This change has been made. The Army will take the access request into consideration.

N13-8

The text has been revised.

N13-9

Chapter 1 has been updated to reflect the final decision process for the EIS. Following completion of the Final EIS, the U.S. Department of the Army (DA) will select an alternative from those proposed in the Final EIS. Under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), that decision does not become final until the DA certifies the Record of Decision (ROD) on the Final EIS. The ROD certifies the adequacy of the project's environmental review process and itemizes the Army's commitments to mitigate project impacts. Issuance of the ROD is a prerequisite to execution of federal funding for project construction. The ROD is anticipated in June 2004.

Comments

N13-13

- HCC: Group feels it needs another meeting to cover issues yet discussed.
- PTA: Agree to reconvene on Monday, October 27 at 09:00 at PTA.
- PTA: Will convene the community meeting in the evening of the 27th of October.
 - In preparation for the 10/27 meeting, HCC participants are asked to review PA (page 4) "Consultation with Native Hawaiians." In addition, DEIS page 3-3, "Ceded Lands" definition – HCC suggest that language be replaced with the Apology Bill (public law 103150).

EVALUATION OF TODAY'S MEETING

POSITIVE

Candid
Flexible
Adequate time allotted
Presenter
Curtis is o.k!
Purpose of meeting met
Great input from OHA

NEED ADJUSTMENTS

Colonel Clarke needs more practice on his Hawaiian Pronunciation beginning with POHAKULOA

Any errors / omissions noted will be corrected at our 10/27 meeting.

Meeting concluded at 2:00pm

Dickie

PS: Col. Clarke, a big mahalo for the pizza lunch and not MREs!

Responses

N13-10

This "comment" is a question that was asked in a public meeting of October 14, 2003, attended by representatives of PTA. Based on the response reported by the commenter, the answer given by the PTA representatives was that "PTA activities (maneuver zones) avoid lava tubes and blisters." This suggests that the comment was more specifically about lava tubes as an underground resource. Text has been added to Section 8.9 discussing lava tubes at PTA.

N13-11

The community outreach plan included members of Cultural groups, Focus groups, Community Support Groups and Public Sessions. This outreach plan ensured a balanced coverage of all concerned community groups both on O'ahu and the Big Island. Moreover, we held two comprehensive scoping meetings and two comprehensive public meetings on the Big Island to ensure the public was aware of our proposals and had various opportunities to be a part of the process and provide input in the form of comments, suggestions and ideas.

N13-12

Tables found in IARIP's report that include a large amount of this information will be included in the Cultural Resources Appendix.

N13-13

We thank you for your comment and your comment has been considered and included into the administrative record for this process. Hawai'i was adopted as a territory of the U.S. Government in 1900 and was granted admission into the Union in 1959 via Pub L 86-3, 73 Stat 4 when the people of Hawai'i petitioned the U.S. Congress for statehood and adopted by vote in the election held on November 7, 1950 the Act of the Territorial Legislature of Hawai'i entitled "An Act to provide for a constitutional convention, the adoption of a State constitution, and the forwarding of the same to the Congress of the United States, and appropriating money therefore", approved May 20, 1949 (Act 334, Session Laws of Hawai'i, 1949). We understand that some individuals do not agree with or support the formal annexation of Hawai'i in 1898. However, issues of statehood and Hawaiian Sovereignty are outside of the scope of the NEPA process.

Comments

Letter
N14HAWAII
ISLAND
Economic
Development
Board

November 5, 2003

US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
Honolulu Engineer District, Building 230
Ft. Shafter, Honolulu, Hawaii 96858PMB-281
200 Kanoolehewa Avenue
Hilo, Hawaii 96720-4648
Ph: (808) 966-5416
Fax: (808) 966-5792
e-mail: hiedb@verizon.net
website: www.hiedb.orgRe: ARMY TRANSFORMATION TO A STRYKER BRIGADE COMBAT TEAM IN HAWAII
Public Hearing Thursday, Nov. 6, Hilo Hawaiian Hotel, 5:30PM/7:00PM meeting

To Whom It May Concern:

My name is Paula Helfrich and I am President of the Hawaii Island Economic Development Board.

HIEDB has participated in numerous public dialogues and hearings on Saddle Road realignment and the Mauna Kea Science Reserve since 1994. Both issues involve cultural and environmental matters discussed in the referenced draft EIS under consideration for the Pohakuloa Training Area.

In general, HIEDB has supported the US Army's training and readiness mission at PTA, and found them to be good neighbors. The Army Environmental Center at PTA has established an excellent track record in identifying and protecting the area's natural resources and endangered species. In recent years, expanded fire controls and rescue crews have provided important public safety services. We applaud the mention of establishing a Mauna Kea Environmental Center for public education as part of the draft EIS, and recent designation of a community partnership for the area. We note that the actual construction projects under consideration for this EIS at Pohakuloa are limited to a realignment of the existing tank trail, two ranges and five modest projects such as an aircraft parking apron at Bradshaw Air Field, a wash rack and a consolidated control building. A proposed land acquisition is also discussed, either as a purchase or continued lease arrangement. In terms of socio-economic impact, these are relatively minor projects as noted in Appendix L as an EIFS model, and under Table 9-2 (14) Cumulative Projects on Hawaii.

The complexity and breadth of this draft EIS covers a much larger scope, far beyond impacts at the Pohakuloa Training Area. HIEDB's comments are related only to the PTA components of this draft EIS. As such, we have found it extremely difficult to evaluate the relatively minor socio-economic impact noted against anticipated costs in environmental and/or cultural impact.

Responses

N14-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

N14-2

Project-specific costs relating to Army expenses on construction, mitigation, and O&M are not generally discussed in NEPA documents except where such financial issues relate to feasibility.

Responses

Comments

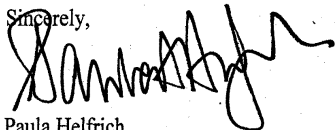
N14-2
cont'd

As has been requested at numerous public hearings (most recently at a meeting with Gen. Jacoby on July 16, 2003), we recommend that the Final EIS document RELATING TO THE POHAKULOA PROJECTS contain specific and quantifiable information on estimated costs of proposed construction, estimates of expanded mitigation costs, annual operations estimates for the PTA base operation, any expanded training costs, and especially annual maintenance and operations cost estimates for mitigation, environmental control and cultural preservation in the PTA site.

We believe that a great deal of misunderstanding may have been inadvertently fostered by a tendency to overstatement during the technical development of the EIS procedure. In any event we need to focus on impact, challenge and opportunities on Hawaii Island.

We look forward to reviewing this information. Thank you for your consideration of these comments.

Sincerely,



Paula Helfrich
President

Comments

November 12, 2003

Letter
N15

Ms. Cindy S. Barger
SBCT EIS Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Honolulu District
Bldg 230, Rm. 306 ATTN: CEPOH-PP-E
Ft. Shafter, HI 96858-5440

Dear Ms. Barger:

**Re: Army Transformation to a
Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawaii**

N15-1

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the October 2003 draft EIS of the Army Transformation to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawaii. HECO contacted Clifford Takano and Lynette Kwock of the USACE, Fort Shafter on October 31, 2003 to discuss the impact of the proposed Stryker Brigade Motor Pool at Schofield. As a result of that discussion, relocation of the existing 46kv line (Wahiawa-Mikilua) will not be requested at this time.

Our point of contact for this project, and the originator of these comments, is Paul Nakagawa (543-7062) Lead Engineer. I suggest that your staff and consultants deal directly with Paul to coordinate HECO's continuing input, especially during the design phase of this project, as there may be other impacts to HECO's facilities that were not identified in the DEIS.

The DEIS has been forwarded to Clyde Nagata, Manager, Engineering Department, Hawaii Electric Light Company. Comments by HELCO on the Pohakuloa Training Center will be submitted shortly.

Sincerely,

Kirk S. Tomita
Senior Environmental Scientist

cc: OEQC
P. Nakagawa

Responses

N15-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

November 17, 2003

Letter N16

SBCT EIS Project Manager
Attention: Cindy S. Barger
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Honolulu District
Bldg 230, Rm. 306 ATTN: CEPOH-PP-E
Ft. Shafter, HI 96858-5440

Gentlemen:

Subject: Transformation To Stryker Brigade Combat Team Draft EIS
Pohakuloa Training Area, Island of Hawaii

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the subject Draft EIS of October 2003. We will be commenting on Pohakuloa Training Area on the Island of Hawaii and our parent company, Hawaiian Electric Company Inc. will be commenting on the other areas.

We do not have any objections to the proposed Stryker Brigade Combat Team facilities at the Pohakuloa Training Area; however, have the following comments:

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| N16-1 | 1. Section 8.14.2, Page 8-214, Electricity - The unit for energy is Kilowatt-Hours (kWH) thus, "1,498.2 kW" should be "1,498.2 kWH". |
| N16-2 | 2. Section 8.14.2, Page 8-215, Electricity - Similarly, "43.2 kW" and "89.2 kW" should be "43.2 kWH" and "89.2 kWH", respectively. The sentence, "The average daily energy demand of the tactical vehicle wash would be approximately 89.2 kW" should read, "The average daily energy demand of the ammunition storage area would be approximately 89.2 kWH". The average daily energy demand of the tactical vehicle wash was already stated on Page 8-214. |
| N16-3 | 3. Electrical line easements will be required along the P3/P4 Pohakuloa to Kawaihae Trail to provide electrical service to the properties bisected by this roadway. |
| N16-4 | 4. The subject area is currently served by our Pohakuloa 2,500 KVA electrical substation, which has adequate capacity to serve the proposed facilities. The existing dual 12,470-volt circuits from the substation feed a primary switchgear at the Pohakuloa Training Area. |
| N16-5 | 5. Additional 12,470-volt distribution line extensions may be required to serve the proposed facilities along with transformers and other associated secondary equipment. Line easements will be required if these line extensions will be owned and maintained by HELCO. |
| N16-6 | 6. HELCO's current system peak load is 183,500 KW and our total generation system capability is 233,700 KW. Our reserve margin is 27% and has adequate generation to serve the project. In addition, HELCO has been given approval to recommence construction of its Keahole Generation Expansion project, CT4 and CT5. This expansion will add 39,800 KW of generation capacity in 2004. |

Responses

N16-1

Change made.

N16-2

Change made.

N16-3

Comment has been considered; Section 8.14.2 has been revised to reflect this new information. The section now includes the following: "Electrical line easements may be required along the PTA Trail to maintain continued electrical service to the properties bisected by this roadway. The Army would consult with HELCO in order to make these arrangements prior to construction."

N16-4

Comment has been considered and added to sections 8.14.1 and 8.14.2.

N16-5

The Army will coordinate with HELCO to provide service to the new facilities.

N16-6

Comment has been considered; Section 8.14.1 has been revised to reflect this new information.

Comments

SBCT EIS Project Manager
November 17, 2003
Page 2 of 2

N16-7

7. We strongly recommend that energy efficient and conservation features suitable to reduce the peak electrical demand are part of the development's plans. We recommend that this development take full advantage of waste heat recovery equipment to recycle and reuse the waste heat rejected by air conditioning and refrigeration equipment. If this equipment is incorporated in the development's original design, the amount of energy required will be substantially reduced.

N16-8

8. The project consultants and engineers are urged to contact HELCO's Engineering Department as soon as practicable to open a service request to insure timely procurement of long lead equipment.

Should you have any questions, please contact me at (808) 969-0321 or Hal Kamigaki at (808) 969-0322.

Sincerely,



Clyde H. Nagata, P.E.
Manager, Engineering Department

CHN:HK:ln

cc: Kirk Tomita, HECO

Responses

N16-7

The EIS has determined that there is no significant impact to public services by the implementation of the proposed action. The Army designs all of its projects, including those in this proposed action, in accordance with Executive Order 13123 "Greening the Government through Efficient Energy Management" (June 2001), Executive Order 13101 "Greening the Government through Waste Prevention, Recycling, and Federal Acquisition" (September 1998), and Department of the Army Engineering Technical Letter 1110-3-491 "Sustainable Design for Military Facilities" (May 2001) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Sustainable Project Rating Tool (SPiRiT). These documents and tools provide design guidelines and standards for sustainable development - addressing water resources, energy and atmospheric resources, indoor environmental quality, material and other resources.

N16-8

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Cindy

-----Original Message-----

Letter
N17

From: Philip Hyatt [mailto:kawehi11@msn.com]

Sent: Monday, January 12, 2004 9:16 AM

To: Barger, Cindy S

Subject: Comments To Stryker Brigade In Hawai'i

Aloha,

As President of the Hawaiian Womens Patriotic League and due to the illegal U.S. occupation of our lands and country, the independent Kingdom of Hawai'i it is our duty to address this issue meanwhile, until this issue is politically resolved by the proper authorities. At the bottom of this issue is land. (see: "Hawaiiankingdom.org" for more facts and documented evidences).

N17-1

Land for us is a gift from God and a very sacred place that we get our food from, raise our children on and make decisions according to Hawaiian law on Hawaiian land for everyone to understand that it is not "owned" but to use and that is how it was for thousands of years of evolution. However, it was usurped illegally and due to U.S. occupation the lives of most Hawaiians have been worse off and continues to go down hill.

Our goals are simple. The title to the lands in Hawai'i continue to remain in the Hawaiian Kingdom and secured to the Hawaiian people as it was written in the laws of the Hawaiian Kingdom which states: in Sec. 6, Chapter II, Title 1, Civil Code of the Hawaiian Islands; "The laws are obligtory upon all persons, whether subjects of this Kingdom, or citizens or subjects of any foreign State, while within the limits of this kingdom...The property of all such persons, while such property is within the territorial jurisdiction of this kindom, is also subject to the laws."

We would like to get your comments on our statement in writing.

Me Kealoha Pumehana

R. Kawehi Kanui

Responses

N17-1

We thank you for your comment and your comment has been considered and included into the administrative record for this process. Hawai'i was adopted as a territory of the U.S. Government in 1900 and was granted admission into the Union in 1959 via Pub L 86-3, 73 Stat 4 when the people of Hawai'i petitioned the U.S. Congress for statehood and adopted by vote in the election held on November 7, 1950 the Act of the Territorial Legislature of Hawai'i entitled "An Act to provide for a constitutional convention, the adoption of a State constitution, and the forwarding of the same to the Congress of the United States, and appropriating money therefore", approved May 20, 1949 (Act 334, Session Laws of Hawai'i, 1949). We understand that some individuals do not agree with or support the formal annexation of Hawai'i in 1898. However, issues of statehood and Hawaiian Sovereignty are outside of the scope of the NEPA process.

Comments

Responses

Letter
N18

-----Original Message-----

From: Alan Mefford [<mailto:alanhawaii@yahoo.com>]

Sent: Wednesday, November 05, 2003 12:17 PM

To: sbct_eis@poh01.usace.army.mil

Subject: Stryker Training Area

My name is Alan Mefford and I represent Hawaii Offroad Association on the Big Island. This is a statewide association representing the interests of off highway vehicle enthusiasts.

We have the greatest military force in the world today because of it's professionalism and constant training.

These brave, dedicated men and women risk and give their lives to protect our freedom and way of life; more personally, to protect my freedom and way of life. Giving a small piece of our State for the Stryker Force training just doesn't seem like a big deal. You have my full support and thanks for what you do. May God bless you all and keep you safe.

N18-1

Alan Mefford
Hilo, Hawaii
alanhawaii@yahoo.com

N18-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter December 31, 2003
N19

**RESPONSE TO DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
ARMY TRANSFORMATION, STRYKER VEHICLES, HAWAII**

From: Patricia L. Patterson, Hui Malama o Makua

Second Presentation, First Written, Following Presentation at Makaha Resort

- N19-1** A. Even though the Pentagon has approved and Congressman Neill Abercrombie has announced the siting of a Striker Brigade in Hawaii, I strongly believe it should not happen. I also question Abercrombie's assertion that this will result in \$10 million for Hawaii.
Most of that \$10 million will probably go directly to the Mainland developers like Actus Le'nd Lease, which got the 50-year contract for military housing rent receipts—with very little "trickle-down" money or permanent, well-paying jobs for Hawaii's civilian residents.
- N19-2** B. ES.9.2. Both "short-term" and "long-term" damage to cultural resources in the future are mentioned. Please define "short-term cultural damage". Isn't this the material that should be described in ES.9.3?
- N19-3** I do applaud your plan to use solar power. However, you have a long way to go in using natural energy sources. Both Kahuku and Pohakuloa have great proven potential for windpower. Please address that.
- N19-4** C. Page ES-50, ES.9.3. This is an inadequate consideration of resources that future generations would not be able to reverse. No reference is made to cultural, archeological damage or to high usage of water and imported oil to make electricity for the primary facilities or for all the extra people, nor of the gasoline, oil and other fluids just to operate and maintain the Stryker.
- N19-5** D. Figure D-5. SUBJECT: PRECIOUS WATER. This map shows current one-million-gallon water-storage tanks plus proposed one-million-gallon tank. Already in November 2003, Honolulu Board of Water Supply has announced the need to find additional water resources for the current population of Oahu. We can't live here long, any of us or the fauna and flora if you bring the Stryker Brigade here.
- N19-6** Tom Whitehead prepared the "Geology and Water Resources" portion of the DEIS. His schooling includes Arizona and California. What is his experience, if any, that qualifies him to evaluate water resources in Hawaii—and where do I find his detailed report?
- N19-7** E. Page ES-52, Table ES-21.10. What are those "synthetic dust control chemicals"? Have they been used at other military installations? What have been the results in ongoing human, plant and animal health?

Responses

N19-1

Although Department of Defense, Department of the Army, and Congressional representatives have issued statements that the 2d Brigade, 25th ID(L) will transform to a Stryker Brigade, these statements refer to programmatic level decisions necessary to continue the planning, funding and assessment processes for the proposed transformation efforts and set the conditions for implementing an action once a final decision has been made. The final decision on whether the 2d Brigade, 25th ID (L) will transform to an SBCT will be made by the appropriate local commander, subject to environmental assessment and other appropriate reviews and compliance with applicable federal law. The Department of the Army issued a Programmatic EIS for Army Transformation in 2001, and issued its Record of Decision to implement Army Transformation on April 11, 2002. In that ROD, Lieutenant General David McKiernan confirmed a series of previously announced conversions of 6 brigades to interim brigade combat teams, "subject to appropriate evaluation of potential environmental effects in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act" (ROD, page 11). The Department of the Army will make a decision whether or not to transform the 2d Brigade, 25th ID(L) in Hawai'i only after a full consideration of all the environmental impacts identified and analyzed under NEPA, weighed equally with considerations of strategic importance, military training and readiness, technical considerations, economic and fiscal considerations, and other considerations mandated by law or policy.

N19-2

Chapters 4.11, 5.11, 6.11, 7.11, 8.11, and 9 discuss the impacts of this project on cultural impacts in greater detail.

N19-3

The Army designs all of its projects, including those in this proposed action, in accordance with Executive Order 13123 "Greening the Government through Efficient Energy Management" (June 2001), Executive Order 13101 "Greening the Government through Waste Prevention, Recycling, and Federal Acquisition" (September 1998), and Department of the Army Engineering Technical Letter 1110-3-491 "Sustainable Design for Military Facilities" (May 2001) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Sustainable Project Rating Tool (SPiRiT). These documents and tools provide design guidelines and standards for sustainable development - addressing water resources, energy and atmospheric resources, indoor environmental quality, material and other resources

Comments

Responses

- N19-8** F. Page ES-24, ES.7.3. Regarding FORT RICHARDSON, ALASKA, a viable alternative to Hawaii. I have lived near Fort Richardson, and every day I went to work in Anchorage. Saying that "only 224 days per year" could training be conducted at Fort Richardson because of "climate limitations" is unrealistic. Training there during bad weather would be more valuable than in Hawaii's climate when potential enemy countries' weather is considered.
- N19-9** In addition, the need for 270-days-per-year training for the Strykers is at great odds with the requested "required" number of days for CALFEX (Company live-fire training exercises) in Makua Valley after 9/11/01, which was fewer than thirty.
- N19-10** Finally, Page ES-24, ES.7.4, paragraph three (and repeated for USAR in paragraph four) reads, "...if wartime situations required deploying Hawaii's SBCT while training on the continental US, the SBCT forces would need to return to Hawaii for full deployment, making it impossible to meet the 96-hour deployment goal."
- Why? I would think the SBCT should be ready to deploy from any training location, having arrived at the training site with everything necessary to fight. As a part of their training, full preparation for deployment worldwide should be planned and carried out. It would be more work but more realistic, too. And more valuable.
- N19-11** G. Figure 3-15. PALILA critical habitat on the Big Island. What is/are palila?
Lack of Acronyms: 1. QA/QC. (Quality assurance/quality control? Not everyone has that information.)
2. GIS? (Maybe this is another well known abbreviation—but not to me.)
Page 12-1. Yoshika Evans is a GIS Technician. GIS initials also appear elsewhere, but not in the list of acronyms.
Page 12-3/12-5. Millet Talada's role is listed as GIS Graphics; Chris Roos as Cultural Resources GIS.
- N19-12** H. Page 12.4. Land Use/Recreation report was prepared by Belt Collins Associates that include two U.H. degree holders. Why "recreation"? We common civilians make or find our own recreation!
- N19-13** Page ES-27, Table ES-5. Land use is determined less than significant on Oahu for the "Reduced Land Acquisition". How do you know that acquisition and use of that land will not affect the water table, which is already insufficient for the needs of this Island.
- N19-14** Table 6-18., Page 6-77 lists Monk Seals (which are also at Makua) and Page 6-79 Green Sea Turtles. Surely runoff, noise and other impacts will be significant to them and other sea creatures and the people who enjoy them.
- N19-15** I. WASTE OF PAPER AND ITS RESOURCE
1. Chapter 13. Distribution list. Save space by eliminating duplicates:
Page 13. "Bramlett, David, Gen. (ret.), Haleiwa; Page 13-25 "Ramlett, Gen. David, Halewa.
Page 13-11 "James Sparky Rodrigues" and Page 13-25 James Sparky Rodrigues, Hui Malama o Makua.

N19-4

Chapters 4.14, 5.14, 6.14, 7.14, 8.14, and 9 discuss the impacts of this project on Public Services and Utilities including impacts on water, fossil fuels, and electricity.

N19-5

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process. Section 5.8 addresses impacts to water resources.

N19-6

Mr. Whitehead is a registered geologist and has 14 years experience in preparing impact analysis around the world.

N19-7

The recommended dust control compounds are hygroscopic salts (calcium chloride and/or magnesium chloride) with a long history of safe and effective use for dust control. They have been subjected to comparative testing against other dust control products at Fort Hood, Texas and Fort Sill Oklahoma. Calcium chloride salts were found to be the most effective and longest lasting of all of the dust control products tested at these installations. Calcium chloride and magnesium chloride are considered virtually nontoxic in normal use. Dust control compounds would be applied directly to unpaved roadways and parking areas, and thus would have no effect on areas used by cattle or wildlife.

N19-8

In fact the limitation to maneuver training is during the summer month due to potential damage to the permafrost. Maneuver training is restricted to when the permafrost is covered with a protective layer of snow.

N19-9

The CALFEX requirement for SBCT is 24 days per year depending upon mission requirements. While Makua is not required to meet this training need, if it becomes available some SBCT CALFEX training would likely be conducted there as it would be much more efficient.

Comments

- N19-15** | Page 13-11 "William and" Aila, Hui Malama o Makua; Page 13-17
cont'd | William Aila, Jr.
- N19-16** | 2. In view of the many inadequacies—together with corrections and additions—it is clear that the FEIS must contain other than the material in the DEIS. However, in order to save many trees from being sacrificed for the manufacture of paper, DO NOT REPRINT the sections of the DEIS that require no alterations. Paying anywhere near the \$25.00 to send out the FEIS with re-duplicated material is an exorbitant waste of our world's resources and our tax dollars. (For an example, I point you to the three Draft Environmental Assessments for Makua Valley in which the second and third were mostly a repeat of the first.)
- N19-17** | **J.** Appendix O, Page 1-4. If the Wildfire Management Plan has not been updated and revised since the last "controlled" burn at Makua Military Range and environs, it MUST BE. This is another significant reason Makua Valley EIS should be incorporated in this EIS.
During the ten years prior to Earthjustice and Malama Makua's lawsuit to force an EIS for Makua, over 270 fires occurred. The Army claimed most of them were naturally occurring. During the 39 months immediately preceding 9/11/01 (while the Army was court-prevented from training) not a single fire occurred.
In the three drafts of the MMR EIS, a voluminous Fire Safe Management Plan was published. However, on two subsequent occasions fires got out of control. In the most recent, in the summer of 2003, over 2,000 acres burned. The Fire Management Plan was not adequate—or was not followed. Both Makua and Kahanahaiki Valleys burned, and the fire went all the way to the Satellite Tracking Station at Kaena Point.
To me, the lack of concern of the Army for the citizens camping along the beaches from Kaneana Cave to Kaena Point was most significant. When the fire became too hot and extensive to handle, all the people connect to the Army left MMR. They did nothing to warn our citizens of the fire danger, neither posting nor advertising the advent of a "controlled burn" nor making any effort to get picnickers, surfers, fishermen, divers or campers off the Coast and past the burn area.
Smoke and fire diminished the sight-distance for drivers to less than 2 feet as the long line of "endangered species"—civilians—tried to make their way to safety on the one ingress/egress road along the Waianae Coast.
The damage to the coral reef and everything, both flora and fauna, in MMR and contiguous thereto is undeniably drastic. The soot clings, the runoff from the denuded soil continues.
- N19-18** | Page 1-2, 1.2.2. If the goal of the WFMP is no human loss or injuries due to wildfire, remember there are humans other than the military who must be protected as well, even if they are off a military reservation but affected by your wildfires. You say, "Wildfire is the single largest impact made by military activities in the Hawaiian ecosystem." I agree, and I want also to point out that this includes the cultural and environmental damage caused by those fires.

Responses

N19-10

Not all training would be conducted in the mainland nor would all of the SBCT forces be training at the same time on the mainland. Much of the support equipment needed for combat would remain on Hawai'i. In order to deploy all troops and equipment would need to deploy together which would require the troops and equipment sent to the mainland for training would have to return to Hawai'i to prepare for full deployment.

N19-11

The palila is a bird found on the Island of Hawai'i that is federally listed as Endangered. A discussion of this species can be found in Section 8.10 of the EIS. These acronyms were added to the list.

N19-12

EISs are prepared by interdisciplinary teams. The reason that recreation was included in the analysis is that this proposal could have impacts on that aspect of the human environment.

N19-13

Selection of the RLA alternative would mean the purchase of 100 acres adjacent to SBMR. Impacts to ground water supply would be the same as those anticipated for the Proposed Action. Please see discussion on Section 5.8.

N19-14

These issues have been considered in the impact analyses for both monk seals and sea turtles. Chapter 6.10 discusses potential impacts from noise and runoff.

N19-15

Some individuals are on the list to receive a personal copy and also representing an agency or organization. We cannot remove names unless the individuals in question ask that their name be removed. Your name has been removed per your request.

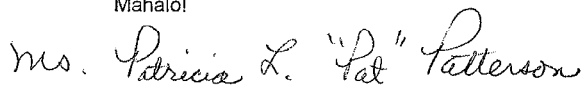
N19-16

The Army is required by law to distribute copies of the FEIS to all that requested them. We cannot distribute just portions of the document.

Comments

- N19-19** **K:** Clean-Up After Usage. Page 6-74, paragraph 5, indicates that coral reefs are within a half mile of Dillingham. How will you clean them up if erosion or wildfire should damage them?
- N19-20** Do you intend the Strykers to be here forever, or are you planning to evacuate Schofield Barracks, Dillingham Airfield and Pohakuloa sometime and leave them destroyed and unusable like Waiahole, Waikane, Halawa and Makua Valleys?
- N19-21** **L.** CONCLUSION: The Islands are too fragile for 300 19-ton Strykers and their accompanying service, maintenance, personnel and dependents. This is not just an NIMBY PLEA; THERE ARE OTHER AREAS IN THE WORLD THAT COULD HANDLE THIS INVASION; neither Oahu nor the Big Island of Hawaii can do so. Go back to the drawing board!

Mahalo!



85-175 Farrington Highway, Makaha, HI 96792-2188
Telephone: (808) 696-7016

*~~***~~ formerly Ala Mahikee*

Responses

N19-17

The Wildland Fire Management Plan is now finalized for the Islands of O'ahu and Hawai'i and was revised based on lessons learned from the most recent fire at Makua.

N19-18

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process. The WFMP goal of protecting human life includes non-military people as well.

N19-19

These are not expected to be project impacts.

N19-20

If the Army were to vacate any lands in Hawai'i it would be addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. The Army is committed to cleanup existing sites as required and to prevent new sites in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

N19-21

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process. In accordance with NEPA regulations, the Army is conducting this EIS in order to identify the direct, indirect and cumulative environmental effects of the proposed action on the ROI. If the Army decides to implement the proposed action, the Army will mitigate all significant impacts in order to minimize the overall environmental impacts of the proposed action. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, and on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D.)

Comments

-----Original Message-----

Letter From: Pomai Bertelmann [mailto:iliahi343@yahoo.com]
20 Sent: Monday, December 01, 2003 10:28 AM
 To: Barger, Cindy S
 Subject: QUESTIONS REGARDING SENSITIVE AREA AT POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA

ALOHA - WE ARE THE KANU O KA AINA CHARTER SCHOOL STUDENTS IN GRADES 8-12 FROM THE COMMUNITY OF WAIMEA IN THE DISTRICT OF KOHALA. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SCIENCE FAIR PROJECT THAT POSES THE QUESTION:

N20-1 Has the military thoroughly educated Hawaii's communities about the proposed Stryker Brigade combat unit at Pohakuloa Training Area?

WE HAVE A FEW QUESTIONS THAT HAVE COME ABOUT SINCE REVIEWING YOUR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVE AREA MAP. WE WOULD APPRECIATE YOU ANSWERING OUR QUESTIONS TO THE BEST OF YOUR KNOWLEDGE. ANY INFO THAT YOU CAN HELP US WITH WILL BE A BENEFIT TO THE EDUCATION OF OUR HAWAII COMMUNITIES AT LARGE.

N20-2 1. How far back are the bombing zones or set back areas from the sensitive areas as marked on the map?

N20-3 2. What is the reason for having the Stryker Brigade Combat Unit expansion in Hawai'i?

N20-4 3. How much land is currently aquired for maneuvers at Pohakuloa Training Area?

N20-5 4. How much more land does the military plan to aquire for the new the proposed stryker brigade?

5. Can you please send us pictures, colored maps, overview or background information as to how this proposal came about.

N20-6 6. Can you please put us in touch with your cultural liasons

Mahalo,
 Kanu O Ka yAina Students

Responses

N20-1

The community outreach plan included members of Cultural groups, Focus groups, Community Support Groups and Public Sessions. This outreach plan ensured a balanced coverage of all concerned community groups both on O'ahu and the Big Island. Moreover, we held two comprehensive scoping meetings and two comprehensive public meetings on the Big Island to ensure the public was aware of our proposals and had various opportunities to be a part of the process and provide input in the form of comments, suggestions and ideas.

N20-2

While it is true that the maximum range of many weapons may exceed the impact area on some ranges, the charges for the munitions used on those ranges are reduced to avoid rounds landing outside the impact areas. Therefore the chances of a round landing outside the impact area are very small. All ranges have a designated safety zone as well. The safety zone are set so that the odds of a round landing outside this zone are, statistically, one in a million. This has been determined to be a less than significant impact so no mitigation is necessary.

N20-3

As discussed in section 1.6 of the FEIS, the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID (L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness, and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue carrying out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, and on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D.)

N20-4

The Army provided maps from the DEIS to the commenter as requested.

Comments

Responses

N20-5

The proposal for the Army to transform was analyzed in a Programmatic EIS completed on March 8, 2002. The Record of Decision for this EIS was signed on April 11,2002. The process of alternative selection is presented in Chapter 2 – Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives.

N20-6

Please contact Mr. Mike Egami, the Transformation Community Liaison at (808) 656-1168.

Comments

January 1, 2004

Letter

N21

To: Cindy Barger SBCT EIS Project Manager
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
Honolulu District.

Fr: Ko'olaupia Hawaiian Civic Club
P. O. Box 532
Hau'ula, Hawaii 96717

Re: Comments on SBCT Draft EIS

Ko'olaupia Hawaiian Civic Club is opposed to the proposed use of lands on Oahu and Hawaii Island for the purpose of Stryker Brigade Combat Training.

The Ko'olaupia Hawaiian Civic Club was organized in June 1924 by Native Hawaiians dedicated to the preservation of our culture. To accomplish this end we are committed to preserve and perpetuate our language and history and to support the education of Native Hawaiians. To accomplish these objectives we are active participants in the pursuit of social, economic and civic development and success of our people.

Historically the United States of America has not been the best partner in our endeavors. We are the First People of Hawaii whose lands were illegally taken by the USA. We have been reduced to the lowest levels in health, education and economics of all of the residents of Hawaii. Even our culture and language are being "managed" to fit the program to lure tourists to Hawaii.

N21-1

KHCC Practices Ho'oponopono (set things right), Kokua (help), Ohana (family), Malama Pono (take good care), Lokahi (harmony), 'Ike (recognition), Aloha (love), Kupono (honesty), and Laulima (cooperation). The Stryker proposal is an offense to malama pono ka 'aina (take good care of the land). The EIS does not put concern for the impact to the land first but addresses it as a necessary evil. It has reduced the value of our land, environment and culture to zero.

N21-2

We say no to further acquisition of our land by the US military and no to the SBCT. Hawaii is a small island state limited in land and resources. There are more threatened animal and plant species in Hawaii than any where else in USA. Some of the worst damage to the environment in Hawaii can be attributed to those lands managed by the military over these many years of occupation.

N21-3

Finally, we are most disturbed that the voluminous EIS presented to the public did not include the Army's planned use of howitzers in SBCT live fire training nor does it

N21-4

include the use of helicopters. Also, during the hearings on Oahu the military limited

Responses

N21-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

N21-2

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

N21-3

After the publication of the Draft EIS, the Army announced plans for an enhancement package for SBCTs. The enhancements include an aviation task force, an increase from twelve to eighteen 155mm howitzers in the direct support artillery battalion, and improvements to command, control, communications, computer, and intelligence (C4I) assets. The announcements indicated that the aviation task force would include Comanche helicopters when the aircraft were ready for fielding. In February 2004, the Army determined that no further testing or fielding of Comanches would occur and canceled the Comanche program. The SBCT aviation task force will come from existing 25th ID(L) aviation brigade assets and will result in minor changes to training, primarily some increased aviation training over WPAA in support of units training in that area. The FEIS has analyzed the impacts of the increased aviation training over WPAA and those impacts are minimal. The Draft EIS analyzed the impacts of twelve 155mm howitzers, a change from the eighteen 105mm howitzers currently in the direct support artillery battalion for 2nd brigade. The addition of another six 155mm howitzers was analyzed in the FEIS and resulted in minimal changes to noise impacts and no change in the overall determination of effect. The C4I improvements are not expected to have any impacts on the environment. Overall, the Army has determined that the enhancements are within the original scope of the proposed action as described in the Draft EIS, are minor in nature, and do not require a supplemental Draft EIS.

Comments

N21-4
cont'd

testimony from the public by holding meetings in private locations and banning persons holding signs from testifying. We cannot accept that the requirements of EIS has been met. We expect further hearings to be scheduled to review the additional information regarding live fire exercises.

These comments are being forwarded to Senators Daniel Akaka and Dan Inouye and Congressmen Ed Case and Neil Abercrombie. Their support of this program is reprehensible. Money appears to be the primary motivation which perpetuates the further colonization and militarization of Hawaii.

We look forward to receiving full response to concerns and the announcement of future hearings.



Cathleen Pi'ilani Mattoon, President
Ko'olauloa Hawaiian Civic Club

Responses

N21-4

During the scoping meetings, the public facilities would not allow the meetings to extend beyond 10:00pm. This time restriction required that members of the public keep their oral comments short. After many public comments about the length of the meetings, and in an attempt to allow for full participation of all people present, the Army decided to hold the Draft EIS public meetings at private facilities where the facility was open as long as the Army needed. The majority of the Draft EIS public meetings did not conclude until after 12:00am.

At the first two meetings Honolulu Police Department arrested a total of seven people for trespass when they attempted to enter the facilities with signs. All individuals were advised that they were welcome to enter the facilities without the signs.

It was not the intent of the Army to restrict the public through the format and location of the public meetings. We corrected the situation by working with the other facility locations to allow signs in the meeting rooms and provide tables for members of the public to display signs and information. In addition, we worked with the facilities and the City and County of Honolulu's prosecutor and all charges were dropped against individuals involved in the situation. All of the individuals who were arrested had the opportunity to participate in subsequent meetings and most of them attended and provided public comment.

Comments

December 30, 2003

Letter

N22

Cindy Barger, CEPOH-PP-E
SBCT EIS Project Manager
U.S. Army corps of Engineers, Honolulu District
Building 230
Fort Shafter, Hawai'i 96858-5440

RE: SBCT Draft EIS

Dear Ms. Barger:

N22-1

Attached are the comments approved by the Ko'olaupua Neighborhood Board # 28 at its November meeting. The Board has significant problems with this project and this EIS. Subsequent to the Board passing the attached comments the newspaper has reported that the military is now looking at using the area for helicopter landings and howitzer fire training neither of which were addressed in the EIS. Thus the EIS is incomplete and a supplemental should be prepared. The Neighborhood Board has already on page three of its comment questioned the completeness of the document because of the action of addressing Drum Road impacts in a separate document. The increase and or addition of these two uses further question the adequacy of the Draft EIS document.

The Neighborhood Board respectfully requests an answer by its January 8th meeting on its request for a supplemental EIS document.

Sincerely,



Creighton Mattoon, Chair
Ko'olaupua Neighborhood Board

CC: Senator Daniel Inouye
Senator Daniel Akaka
Representative Neil Abercrombie
Representative Ed Case
Governor Linda Lingle
Mayor Jeremy Harris
Senator Melody Aduja
Representative Colleen Meyer
Councilmember Donovan Delacruz

Responses

N22-1

After the publication of the Draft EIS, the Army announced plans for an enhancement package for SBCTs. The enhancements include an aviation task force, an increase from twelve to eighteen 155mm howitzers in the direct support artillery battalion, and improvements to command, control, communications, computer, and intelligence (C4I) assets. The announcements indicated that the aviation task force would include Comanche helicopters when the aircraft were ready for fielding. In February 2004, the Army determined that no further testing or fielding of Comanches would occur and canceled the Comanche program. The SBCT aviation task force will come from existing 25th ID(L) aviation brigade assets and will result in minor changes to training, primarily some increased aviation training over WPAA in support of units training in that area. The FEIS has analyzed the impacts of the increased aviation training over WPAA and those impacts are minimal. The Draft EIS analyzed the impacts of twelve 155mm howitzers, a change from the eighteen 105mm howitzers currently in the direct support artillery battalion for 2nd brigade. The addition of another six 155mm howitzers was analyzed in the FEIS and resulted in minimal changes to noise impacts and no change in the overall determination of effect. The C4I improvements are not expected to have any impacts on the environment. Overall, the Army has determined that the enhancements are within the original scope of the proposed action as described in the Draft EIS, are minor in nature, and do not require a supplemental Draft EIS. Presently Drum Road is used for access to the Kahuku Training Area (KTA) and the Kawaihoa Training Area (KLOA) during current force training activities. The existing road lacks proper drainage and safety measures such as guard-rails, barriers, and warning signs. To safely continue using Drum Road for current force training activities considered mission-essential, the Army is proposing upgrades to the road, regardless of the final decisions on SBCT in Hawai'i. If the Army decides to transform to SBCT in Hawai'i, the Army would use Drum Road for access to the KTA and KLOA regions, as such the use of Drum Road is discussed in this EIS in Chapter 7. Since the proposed upgrade of Drum Road is a single and complete project separate for the proposed SBCT, the upgrade itself is discussed in Chapter 9 of this document in relation to cumulative impacts.

Comments

TO: Cindy Barger, SBCT EIS Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu District

FR: Ko'olauloa Neighborhood Board #28

RE: Comments on SBCT Draft EIS

The Ko'olauloa Neighborhood board encompasses the Kahuku Training Area and as such represents people who will be affected by this action. These comments are arranged in two parts the first are general comments about the overall proposals, impacts and the concerns the board has about the document. The second part goes through Chapter 7 section-by-section and raises questions specific to these sections.

The Board wishes to express its support for our military men and women in uniform and acknowledge that this support should not be construed to imply support for this project which the Board has significant concerns about.

PART I

N22-2

The Department of Defense (DOD/military) owns a vast amount of land in the Hawaiian Islands. The board has heard the argument that different branches of the DOD i.e. the Army and Marine Corp need their own training facilities, as it is difficult to coordinate using each other's facilities. The Neighborhood Board does not agree with this assessment and points out that there is sufficient land owned already in the state to meet training needs. The DOD should require all branches of the military to coordinate their training activities instead of purchasing more of a very limited commodity in Hawai'i i.e. 'aina (land) for destructive military purposes. The military should first learn to share its training resources before coming to the community and asking for more.

The document largely asks the community to trust the Army that they will make the best faith effort and do things right. You have picked a poor time to expect this kind of trust. The DOD in general as well as the Army in particular does not have a great track record. Just a few examples the "controlled burns" at Makua, the inability to honor any commitment to clean up and return any site that has been used for live ordinance fire.

N22-3

Although the document has done a good job of disclosing the impacts on site and admitting that the Army intends to do no mitigation to minimal mitigation, which is the purpose of the NEPA process it has failed to adequately address offsite impacts. The document also fails to look at all cumulative impacts by separating out the assessment of Drum Road into a separate document, which amounts to piecemealing of the project. This is not allowed under NEPA. Until you combine these processes under one document and timeline you fail to address all negative impacts of the action at the same time.

N22-4

N22-5

Offsite impacts not adequately addressed include:

- Long term health hazards on residents and school children of particulate dust levels that exceed the federal standard. You note that PM10 emissions (dust

Responses

N22-2

There are no other branches of DOD who own any tract of land large enough to be used for off road maneuver training on the islands. Existing ranges were evaluated for this use and were found lacking. However, the Army does coordinate with and make available it's training areas to other DOD agencies such as the Marines, Navy, and Coast Guard.

N22-3

Mitigation measures likely to occur are outlined in the Executive Summary. These proposed mitigation measures were included for public comment. The Army reviewed the measures based on public comments and the benefits of each measure to reduce impacts. The Army has listed those mitigation measures that are high priority and those that are unlikely to occur because of limited resource, unfeasible or there are similar measures already in place. The ROD will indicate which mitigation measures will be implemented.

N22-4

Presently Drum Road is used for access to the Kahuku Training Area (KTA) and the Kawaihoa Training Area (KLOA) during current force training activities. The existing road lacks proper drainage and safety measures such as guard-rails, barriers, and warning signs. In order to safely continue using Drum Road for current force training activities, the Army is proposing upgrades to the road, regardless of the final decisions on SBCT in Hawai'i. If the Army decides to transform to SBCT in Hawai'i, the Army would use Drum Road for access to the KTA and KLOA regions, as such the use of Drum Road is discussed in this EIS in Chapter 7. The Transformation EIS recognizes the need to include all projects and actions directly related to or dependent upon SBCT and covers 28 projects and actions in its scope. Since the proposed upgrade of Drum Road is a single and complete project separate for the proposed SBCT, the upgrade itself is discussed in Chapter 9 of this document in relation to cumulative impacts.

N22-5

The discussion of fugitive dust issues has been expanded in the Final EIS to include results of dispersion modeling to estimate PM10 concentrations from vehicle activity on unpaved roads and in off-road maneuver areas. The Army has committed to mitigating dust from vehicle traffic on unpaved roads through a combination of dust control chemical applications and the use of

Comments

- N22-5 cont'd** particulates) would increase by 315 tons per year to 476 tons meaning that currently the community is only exposed to 161 tons per year. This amount would violate both state and federal air quality regulations. You note that the impact "poses the greatest potential for creating either nuisance conditions at nearby off-post locations or localized violations to ... standards". The document does not discuss the potential long-term impacts to the surrounding populations especially children and asthma suffers of prolonged exposure over many years to these levels of wind blown particulates. You also do not link this impact to the very real fact that as activities progress the dust may become contaminated with lead, asbestos and PCBs which makes this dust even more dangerous to the long-term health of inhabitants of the area. You describe possible mitigating measures but then say "These mitigation measures, if implemented," again we question your commitment to mitigate anything if you are allowed to proceed. There is also a proposed increase in these emissions of another 163 tons from wind generated erosion due to the activity this increase is not short term or even remotely localized in nature.
- N22-6**
- Impacts on the aquifer of accidents and spills of oils and other chemicals from the wash down and training activities. You claim that the wash down facility will separate and recycle the water and oil/contaminants. There are no details as to how this will be done and the remoteness and controlled access to the area assure that no state or community organization will know if it is being done or ignored.
 - You talk about fire hazards being increased and that you will do all you can to control it. As previously stated you have shown how well you do that at Makua. When this Neighborhood Board was asked to support your initial purchase at KTA from Campbell Estate the then Army Command here promised us that there would be no live fire training on the site. People in your command may change often but this is a stable community that expects institutions to honor their promises. On top of the increase in hazard from live fire (which was promised never to happen) you mention the increase from discarded cigarettes which is a clear example of the institution's lack of aloha for the 'aina. That you would accept as a matter of course that your soldiers will not properly dispose of their cigarettes but will and are expected to just throw them on the ground is an indication of the level of "sensitivity training" you propose to give your personnel regarding the culture of the 'aina (land) and its significance to the Hawaiian people. What happens if a fire gets to Kahuku town?
- N22-7**
- N22-8**
- The community of Kahuku with the assistance of the Neighborhood Board has worked for many years to get its flooding problems under control. The document does not address the impact of your activity on flooding problems in the area. Facts: water runs down hill and water flows faster off compacted, eroded, non-vegetated land. Why would you think that this is an impact you do not have to address?
- N22-9**
- The military has shown this community over and over that it can not be a responsible steward of the land where live ammunition is concerned. The DOD has not honored any commitment to clean up and return land after live fire. Because of the dismal track record in this area and the fact that a promise was

Responses

washed gravel for surfacing military vehicle trails. In addition, the Army would implement a Dust and Soils Management and Monitoring Plan that would include ambient air quality monitoring of PM10 conditions. The monitoring of ambient PM10 concentrations would help guide the development and implementation of an adaptive management program to manage training area lands and modify training procedures as necessary to ensure compliance with federal air quality standards.

N21-6

Inspections of hazardous waste generating facilities are required under federal law (RCRA), and inspection records are available to the public. The State of Hawai'i is authorized to enforce sections of RCRA and will have access to perform inspections. The Army is required to maintain maintenance and inspection records and to account for all waste generation and disposal. Internal audits of waste facilities are conducted by the Army as part of its standard procedures. Wastewater discharges are regulated under the Clean Water Act, and require a permit. These provisions of the CWA are enforced by the state. It would be illegal to discharge process wastewater to the ground without a permit. These protections, and the ability of the public to access records, are built into the law and regulations that apply to the facility operations. One of the principal purposes of building a modern facility is to enable operations to be conducted in an environmentally protective manner, using limited water resources efficiently, and collecting and disposing of waste properly. At this time, the details of the design are not available. However, pollution control technology, waste containment, and wastewater recycling equipment are sufficiently standardized that the Army can estimate the cost of the facilities reasonably accurately.

N21-7

Smoking would not occur during mounted or dismounted training along any of the project trails or roads. Smoking on the installations during training would only be allowed in administrative bivouac sites or designated areas. Both types of locations would have receptacles for the proper disposal of tobacco products and associated lighting devices (e.g. matches or lighters. The munitions used will be Short Range Training Ammunition (SRTA) that, while technically considered live-fire, have plastic bullets with a range of only 500 feet. The potential for fire is also extremely low and the EIS impact analysis identified no significant impact from training activities at KTA. The munitions used will be Short Range Training Ammunition (SRTA) that, while technically

Comments

- N22-9 cont'd** | made that there would be no live fire on the site as part of the prior purchase no live fire should be allowed.
- N22-10** | In general this document has more “wiggly words” to qualify mitigation measures than any this Board has ever reviewed. A mitigation measure that is implemented “if practicable” or “feasible” is not a mitigation measure but a statement of good intentions at best and more likely an empty promise.
- PART II**
- 7.1.1 Construction**
- N22-11** | The washdown facility - what is its impact on ground water should the oil receptor facility breakdown or not be present or used? What is the impact of the spread of alien species into native species areas as seeds from non-natives are carried off in the wash down water? The collective training facility construction section mentions latrines – what method of disposal is proposed? What systems will be put in place to assure that if a major storm hits during construction the coastal plain will not get a mud bath? What are the possible interference impacts of the proposed antenna arrays?
- Training**
- N22-12** | As previously stated no live fire should be allowed in the area per the Army’s prior promise – if you are going to continue to propose it the document is incomplete without a discussion of frequency of accidents at live fire facilities world wide so that the community may better address this inappropriate use. This discussion should include wounding and mortality rates for personnel, frequency of brush fires and success with control of same, damage to property and civilians.
- N22-13** | Again the lack of the addressing of impacts of the use of Drum Road by this brigade in this EIS makes this a flawed document under NEPA.
- N22-14** | Table 7-1 the documents notes that many impacts may be mitigated to less than significant but when you get to the discussion of mitigation it is not described in the usual terms of shall and will but in terms of where practicable and where feasible. The very language implies that the will to mitigate an impact to less than significant is seriously lacking. Therefore the Board questions every instance in which the Army states its intention to mitigate an impact from significant to not significant. All such references in all tables in the document are hereby question and a request is made that in each instance the document define the concrete difference between significant and less then significant impact.

Responses

considered live-fire, have plastic bullets with a range of only 500 feet. The potential for fire is also extremely low and the EIS impact analysis identified no significant impact from training activities at KTA.

N21-8

Management practices would be implemented to reduce impacts on downstream flooding by reducing rates of runoff in areas affected by the project. However, existing flooding risks would not be mitigated.

N21-9

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process. As a mitigation measure for safety, prior to initiation of any construction activities, USARHAW will employ qualified professionals to perform UXO clearance of the proposed construction area, remove all UXO encountered to ensure the safety of the site, and document UXO surveys and removal actions in full accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and guidance. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDs) program. The munitions used will be Short Range Training Ammunition (SRTA) that, while technically considered live-fire, have plastic bullets with a range of only 500 feet. The potential for fire is also extremely low and the EIS impact analysis identified no significant impact from training activities at KTA.

N21-10

Mitigation measures likely to occur are outlined in the Executive Summary. These proposed mitigation measures were included for public comment. The Army reviewed the measures based on public comments and the benefits of each measure to reduce impacts. The Army has listed those mitigation measures that are high priority and those that are unlikely to occur because of limited resource, unfeasible or there are similar measures already in place. The ROD will indicate which mitigation measures will be implemented.

Comments

7.2 Land Use/Recreation

The land use as noted of agriculture, conservation resource and preservation is inappropriate for the proposed use and if the Army were not part of the federal government and had to go through the permitting process this use would be denied – therefore the expansion of the use proposed under this document should be denied.

N22-15

The section about continuing recreational use of the area appears to unrealistic, 1) it is only allowed when the military is not training, 2) safety becomes an immense issue with live fire and ordinance. The Board seriously doubts that continued recreational use will be allowed at all. This discussion seems to be to placate the current users into thinking that continued use will be allowed when in reality with the increase in activity (i.e. Sniper and machine gun training 355 days a year) and type of activity proposed continued use is not feasible. There is discussion of access permits being necessary. How would these be obtained and where – if you have to go to a military base there is no way any access permit will ever be applied for. One way to stop access while maintaining that you allow it, residents have learned, is to just make the permit incredibly difficult to get. As noted on page 7-13 to access the Schofield-Waikane trail written permission is required from the Schofield Barracks Range Control and a permit is needed from Army Support Command. How many permits have been given in the last 12 months? Where is there discussion on access for native practitioners?

7.3 Visual Resources

Sensitive Views

N22-16

The document mentions the scenic views mauka that are noted in several community plans. The document then states that it will be partially visible and will impact views and will do nothing to mitigate this impact. It also does not address the view impact of large dust plumes from equipment. Even if the equipment itself is not visible the dust it creates will be and this is not discussed. Your discussion of view impacts also only discusses the impact from ground level and not the impact from upper elevations such as the hotel.

7.4 Airspace

N22-17

The section again talks about no significant impact but never quantifies the increase in numbers of aircraft. It notes that the aircraft will be the same as those in the area now so noise impacts won't change, it notes the currently there are average movements of 3,500 aircraft per month but does not clearly state whether this number will go up or stay the same. The document states that the proposed action would not result in any major change to Army helicopter flight operations. Please define "major change" i.e. six more flight per month, 20, 400?

Responses

N21-11

Since the water is being recycled, a breakdown in the system would not result in a spill but a shut down of the facility until the problem is resolved. All water would be retained at the facility. Any temporary latrines will be port-a-pottys. They would be periodically pumped and wastes disposed of by a contractor. The EIS has determined that there is no significant change to wastewater and wastewater treatment if the proposed action is implemented. The Army abides by all applicable laws and regulations in the design and management of its wastewater facilities. All required erosion prevention measures will be installed during the construction phase to minimize erosion during storms. An Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) study for the SBCT-5 training sites on O'ahu and PTA was conducted. Over 65,500 frequency records were considered in this study from the civil sector and other federal government agencies. Results indicate no significant interference problems should be encountered on O'ahu and PTA during the operation of the Enhanced Position Locating and Ranging System (EPLRS), backbone of the training systems on the FTI Sites.

N21-12

The munitions used will be Short Range Training Ammunition (SRTA) that, while technically considered live-fire, have plastic bullets with a range of only 500 feet. The potential for fire is also extremely low and the EIS impact analysis identified no significant impact from training activities at KTA.

N21-13

Presently Drum Road is used for access to the Kahuku Training Area (KTA) and the Kawaihoa Training Area (KLOA) during current force training activities. The existing road lacks proper drainage and safety measures such as guard-rails, barriers, and warning signs. In order to safely continue using Drum Road for current force training activities, the Army is proposing upgrades to the road, regardless of the final decisions on SBCT in Hawai'i. If the Army decides to transform to SBCT in Hawai'i, the Army would use Drum Road for access to the KTA and KLOA regions, as such the use of Drum Road is discussed in this EIS in Chapter 7. Since the proposed upgrade of Drum Road is a single and complete project separate for the proposed SBCT, the upgrade itself is discussed in Chapter 9 of this document in relation to cumulative impacts. Drum Road upgrades will be updated in a separate NEPA document.

Comments

7.5 Air Quality

N22-18

Dust generation – this was previously covered under Part I due to the serious non discussion of long term cumulative health impacts. However in this section you discuss maintaining vegetation and re-vegetation as mitigating measures yet you admit that it is uncertain if effective vegetation reseeding programs could be implemented. Therefore there is no mitigation of these long-term effects as well as no mitigation for the erosion caused by 20 ton vehicles at KTA. The document further state that even if you are inclined to rotate training areas (which later in the document you note is not possible because of the topography) it is unlikely that the down time would allow for re-vegetation.

7.6 Noise

N22-19

The document notes that the activities will exceed the urban acceptable dBA levels – since the activity is taking place in a rural community and is proposed to reach in excess of 85 dBA this should be described as a significant impact. If one vehicle is 72 to 85 dBA what is the impact of up to 241 vehicles at a time?

7.8 Water Resources

N22-20

This is an area of high rainfall which will exacerbate the erosion, and run off that have already been described as happening as a result of the proposed action. The fact that there is no discussion of this impact on the areas below the training area is a significant flaw in this document. The Board also believes that there is potential for ground water contamination as a result of oil spills during training, the wash down facility activities, as well as the environmentally hazardous substances found on-site as construction takes place none of these potential impacts are discussed. This is an issue for the entire Island as Board of Water supply documents establish that all the aquifers are linked and that contamination travels from one to the other. The Windward side is the greatest source of water recharge for the island and the potential to contaminate our area with this activity is real. The Army has already shown an inability to control its activities.

N22-21

Under surface water quality there is a statement that none of the watershed in the KTA has been identified as Category I watershed in need of restoration. This is probably because the use in the area has been low. If this proposed action goes forward resulting in maneuvers involving up to 241 vehicles some weighing 20 tons and the admitted inability to control erosion or vegetation stripping caused by the activity this will probably change. Damage to this training area would impact the recharge ability of the watershed. The section also notes that soil erosion has been identified as a potential problem in the Ko'olau Mountains and that major causes of erosion are pigs and human activity. It then goes on to inappropriately compare the proposed activity to the impacts of hiking, dirt biking etc.

Responses

N21-14

Mitigation measures likely to occur are outlined in the Executive Summary. These proposed mitigation measures were included for public comment. The Army reviewed the measures based on public comments and the benefits of each measure to reduce impacts. The Army has listed those mitigation measures that are high priority and those that are unlikely to occur because of limited resource, unfeasible or there are similar measures already in place. The ROD will indicate which mitigation measures will be implemented.

N22-15

The munitions used at KTA will be Short Range Training Ammunition (SRTA) that, while technically considered live-fire, have plastic bullets with a range of only 500 feet. As discussed in Section 7.2.1, authorized recreation uses of KTA would not change. Unauthorized recreation access would be subject to additional limitations as a result of fencing and the introduction of live-fire training. SDZs would be clearly identified and no public access would be permitted during live-fire activities. There will be no change to access. Those wanting access to military lands already require a permit. Access for native practitioners is discussed in section 7.11.

N22-16

Section 7.3. identifies impacts to visual resources as less than significant, which requires no mitigation. As discussed in Sections 4.5, 5.5, 6.5, 7.5, and 8.5, the Army is developing mitigation techniques in consultation with the USEPA to reduce fugitive dust emissions to a less than significant level. This would negate any visual impacts from fugitive dust.

N22-17

Section 7.4.2 states that no new aircraft activity would be associated with Proposed Action at KTA/KLOA. Therefore, the average number of aircraft movements would not change.

N22-18

The fugitive dust estimates presented in the EIS are based on EPA equations that do not account very well for the controlling effect of high soil moisture conditions. The EPA equations effectively assume a dry soil surface condition, even when precipitation frequency adjustments are included in the analysis. The result is a substantial overestimate of actual dust generation

Comments**Responses**

conditions for locations such as KTA where high soil moisture conditions are likely to prevail. The discussion of fugitive dust issues has been expanded in the Final EIS to include results of dispersion modeling to estimate PM10 concentrations from vehicle activity on unpaved roads and in off-road maneuver areas. The Army has committed to mitigating dust from vehicle traffic on unpaved roads through a combination of dust control chemical applications and/or the use of washed gravel for surfacing military vehicle trails. In addition, the Army would implement a Dust and Soils Management and Monitoring Plan that would include ambient air quality monitoring of PM10 conditions. The monitoring of ambient PM10 concentrations would help guide the development and implementation of an adaptive management program to manage training area lands and modify training procedures as necessary to ensure compliance with federal air quality standards. If monitoring demonstrated significant dust generation during large vehicle maneuver exercises at KTA, then the scheduling of maneuver exercises would have to avoid periods when surface moisture levels are low in the maneuver areas. The Final EIS concludes that the potentially significant impacts from fugitive dust can be mitigated to a level that is less than significant.

N22-19

The maximum noise levels from individual vehicle passby events cannot be compared to land use compatibility standards, which are based on long duration, time-weighted average noise levels. Figure 5- presents the hourly average noise levels associated with various traffic volumes on military vehicle trails. Traffic volumes on the Helemano Trail and Drum Road would be controlled to not exceed 96 vehicles per hour.

N22-20

Impacts on surface water quality from training activities, spills on Drum Road, and during construction are discussed on page 7-60 and 7-61 for the three alternatives. They are considered less than significant because they will be addressed through compliance with storm water pollution prevention plans and best management practices, as required under the Clean Water Act, and through standard spill response procedures. Storm water plans are public documents, and implementation of the components of a storm water pollution prevention program, including best management practices to prevent non-point source discharges, is a regulatory requirement with which the Army is required to comply. Similarly, the Army is required to comply with its spill prevention control and countermeasures plan.

Responses

N22-21

As described in the EIS, the initial ATTACC modeling done by the Army indicates that impacts to the land, which would result in soil erosion, would likely be severe. This is an initial estimate, but combined with the observed sensitivity of the environment to impacts from other activities, it suggests that there is reason to be concerned about the impacts. The impacts can be reduced through good management practices, but the EIS does not claim that the impacts would not be significant. We agree that significant impacts from soil erosion and significant indirect impacts from erosion on water quality could occur. These impacts would be monitored and reduced to the extent possible through implementation of the ITAM program.

Comments

May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawai'i

P-223

Comments

LIFE OF THE LAND

Ua Mau Ke Ea O Ka 'Aina I Ka Pono

76 North King Street Suite 203 * Honolulu, Hawai'i 96817

Phone: 533-3454 * E-mail: lifeoftheland@hotmail.com

Letter
N23

January 2, 2004

Ms. Cindy S. Barger, SBCT EIS Project Manager
US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS - Honolulu District, Building 230, Room 306
Fort Shafter, Hawai'i 96858-5440
Attn. CEPOH-PP-E
Ft. Shafter, Hawai'i 96858-5440

Re: Comments on Army Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT) Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Dear Ms. Barger:

Life of the Land is Hawai'i's own environmental and community action group advocating for the people and the 'aina since 1970. Our mission is to preserve and protect the life of the land through sustainable land use and energy policies and to promote open government through research, education, advocacy, and litigation.

We would like to preface our comments with some observations of this process, which we see as seriously flawed.

Stryker Combat Team Proposal Coincides with DOD's Fight for Exemption from Environmental Laws:

Life of the Land would be remiss not to note the irony of the timing of this proposal with the Department of Defense's battle with Congress for exemption from the National Environmental Policy Act. Life of the Land sued the Navy in 1971 regarding the bombing of Kaho'olawe, which resulted in the decision that the military must obey all environmental laws. Now, more than thirty years later, the DoD is *increasing* activity while working on *decreasing* their responsibility. Auwe!

Changes to Stryker Proposal:

One December 20, 2003, the Honolulu Star Bulletin reported that the Stryker Brigade approved for Hawai'i may be equipped with helicopters and cannons NOT included in this Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Life of the Land is concerned that the public is, therefore, reviewing and commenting on an incomplete document. We suggest that you do a round of PUBLIC MEETINGS IN PUBLIC PLACES and a Supplemental EIS to explain the impacts of this new information. What are your plans in this regard? How will the public be notified?

The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Process:

An EIS is done to analyze and document the impacts of a "major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment" (NEPA Sec. 102(C)). The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

Responses

N23-1

After the publication of the Draft EIS, the Army announced plans for an enhancement package for SBCTs. The enhancements include an aviation task force, an increase from twelve to eighteen 155mm howitzers in the direct support artillery battalion, and improvements to command, control, communications, computer, and intelligence (C4I) assets. The announcements indicated that the aviation task force would include Comanche helicopters when the aircraft were ready for fielding. In February 2004, the Army determined that no further testing or fielding of Comanches would occur and canceled the Comanche program. The SBCT aviation task force will come from existing 25th ID(L) aviation brigade assets and will result in minor changes to training, primarily some increased aviation training over WPAA in support of units training in that area. The FEIS has analyzed the impacts of the increased aviation training over WPAA and those impacts are minimal. The Draft EIS analyzed the impacts of twelve 155mm howitzers, a change from the eighteen 105mm howitzers currently in the direct support artillery battalion for 2nd brigade. The addition of another six 155mm howitzers was analyzed in the FEIS and resulted in minimal changes to noise impacts and no change in the overall determination of effect. The C4I improvements are not expected to have any impacts on the environment. Overall, the Army has determined that the enhancements are within the original scope of the proposed action as described in the Draft EIS, are minor in nature, and do not require a supplemental Draft EIS.

Comments

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regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) go into considerable detail about the content and format of an EIS, and into how an EIS is reviewed, finalized, used in decisionmaking, and if necessary amended and supplemented. Source: <http://www.npi.org/nepa/impact.html>

The EIS process generally has four steps:

1. Notice of Intent published in Federal Register
2. **PUBLIC** scoping meeting is held - **THIS HAS NOT BEEN DONE**
3. *DRAFT* Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) is published and the public has a minimum of 45-days to offer questions and comments on proposal.
4. Army **MUST** answer all questions and concerns, which are then published in the Final EIS.
5. Record of Decision is published **AFTER** FEIS is accepted.

EIS Definitions:

The regulatory definition of the term "**human environment**" -- impacts on the quality of the human environment being the subjects of any EIS -- includes "the natural and physical environment and the relationship of people with that environment."

The definition of "**effects**" -- as in "effects on the quality of the human environment" -- includes changes in the human environment that are "aesthetic, historic, cultural, economic, (or) social."

The regulatory definition of the word "**significantly**" -- as in "**major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment**" -- includes as measures of impact intensity:

- Impacts on an area's unique characteristics, such as "*historic or cultural resources*, park lands, prime farmlands, wetlands, wild and scenic rivers, and ecologically critical areas".
- Impacts on "districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places" and on "significant scientific, cultural, or historical resources".

Scoping Meetings:

N23-2

Holding **PUBLIC** meetings in **PRIVATE** places is **UNACCEPTABLE** and, in our view, **DOES NOT COMPLY** with the spirit and intent of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). A new round of **PUBLIC** meetings, held in **PUBLIC** places need to be held on **ALL** islands since this project entails money from **all** taxpayers. We look forward to a new round of **PUBLIC** meetings to discuss this proposal and request that we be 'Consulted Partics' to any actions regarding the Stryker Brigade Combat Team anywhere in Hawai'i nei.

Arresting 7 people Exercising their First Amendment Rights:

N23-3

This shameful action initiated by the Army defies **EVERYTHING** that the US Constitution stands for. If troops need to train to preserve freedom, how does the arrest of 7 people exercising their constitutionally protected rights uphold that very freedom? The Army's strong-arm tactics are reprehensible and Life of the Land believes that the Army needs to take the following actions to resolve the issue:

Responses

N23-2

During the scoping meetings, the public facilities would not allow the meetings to extend beyond 10:00pm. This time restriction required that members of the public keep their oral comments short. After many public comments about the length of the meetings, and in an attempt to allow for full participation of all people present, the Army decided to hold the Draft EIS public meetings at private facilities where the facility was open as long as the Army needed. The majority of the Draft EIS public meetings did not conclude until after 12:00am.

At the first two meetings Honolulu Police Department arrested a total of seven people for trespass when they attempted to enter the facilities with signs. All individuals were advised that they were welcome to enter the facilities without the signs.

It was not the intent of the Army to restrict the public through the format and location of the public meetings. We corrected the situation by working with the other facility locations to allow signs in the meeting rooms and provide tables for members of the public to display signs and information. In addition, we worked with the facilities and the City and County of Honolulu's prosecutor and all charges were dropped against individuals involved in the situation. All of the individuals who were arrested had the opportunity to participate in subsequent meetings and most of them attended and provided public comment.

N23-3

During the scoping meetings, the public facilities would not allow the meetings to extend beyond 10:00pm. This time restriction required that members of the public keep their oral comments short. After many public comments about the length of the meetings, and in an attempt to allow for full participation of all people present, the Army decided to hold the Draft EIS public meetings at private facilities where the facility was open as long as the Army needed. The majority of the Draft EIS public meetings did not conclude until after 12:00am.

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It was not the intent of the Army to restrict the public through the format and location of the public meetings. We corrected the situation by working with the other facility locations to allow signs in the meeting rooms and provide

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**N23-3
cont'd**

- issue a formal apology to all seven people arrested
- reimburse them for the time lost and expenses incurred dealing with the arrest and subsequent court hearings and
- publish a formal apology to the community stating that the Army was WRONG to arrest people peacefully protesting with a promise that the Army will uphold the Constitution, not shred it, and that no more actions of this sort will take place again

Stryker Brigade Approved for Hawai'i:

N23-4

On December 15, 2003, the Honolulu Star Bulletin published a story entitled "Stryker brigade approved for Schofield - The Army base will get 300 of the new combat vehicles and 810 more soldiers by 2005." Please explain how a decision can be made BEFORE the public comments are received and evaluated. Is this *entire* process a sham? That is certainly NOT the intent of NEPA!

Are the Strykers Safe?:

N23-5

In researching the Stryker, we have heard from some soldiers who have trained on vehicle and the stories are not good. Although we have been told they are comfortable, quite fast on the road, and very quiet we have heard that this comes at the expense of safety. Several accidents have already occurred during training due to their excessive speed. We have also learned that the Stryker has huge maintenance issues and suffers lots of problems such as not being able to fire on the move or go everywhere the tracked vehicles can go.

In early December 2003, three soldiers from St. Lewis were killed in Iraq when the Stryker rolled over in a canal and a few weeks later, another Stryker rolled over in an irrigation ditch in Iraq. The papers reported following the first accident, "Col. Michael Rounds, the brigade commander, ordered that no more vehicles be driven along roads next to irrigation canals." This seems rather impractical to us.

Soldiers have said that "at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds they didn't test with PG-7 rockets, just small arms projectiles and got penetration from 7.72 AK47 rounds when fired from the 24-inch barrel of the RPK SAW. We won't mention what the 12.7x108mm *Russian Fifty* and 14.5mm slugs did, but that was when they announced the *flawed armor supplied by subcontractors.* Standoff distance for a Monroe Effect shaped charge is 2 times the cone diameter. The PG7's outside diameter is 93mm, the charge itself is 85mm. So 85mm+85mm+ half of 85mm= 212.5mm or about 8.36 inches- call it 8 and a half inches total. The nose of a PG-7 rocket isn't 8.5 inches ahead of the front face of the 2-kilo, 4.4 pound shaped charge, so the extra standoff distance from the Stryker slats will focus the explosive effect better than a hit against bare armor, not worse. Penetration of a PG7's charge is up to 14 inches of steel armor, and Stryker's - inch armor is NOT going to pose any protection from the ones that do go off. So what we've done is make it likely that around half the rockets that hit Strykers won't go off. But the ones that do, will actually work better."

Responses

tables for members of the public to display signs and information. In addition, we worked with the facilities and the City and County of Honolulu's prosecutor and all charges were dropped against individuals involved in the situation. All of the individuals who were arrested had the opportunity to participate in subsequent meetings and most of them attended and provided public comment.

N23-4

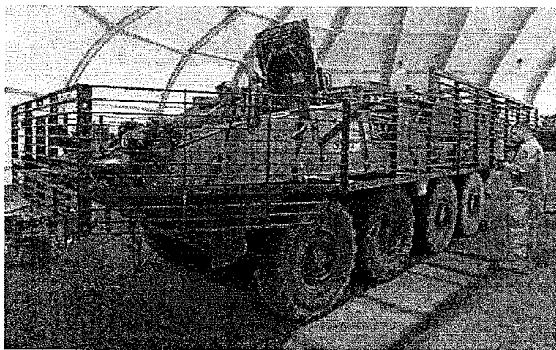
Although the Department of Defense, Department of the Army, and Congressional representatives have issued statements that the 2nd Brigade, 25th ID(L) will transform to a Stryker Brigade, these statements refer to programmatic level decisions necessary to continue the planning, funding and assessment processes for the proposed transformation efforts and set the conditions for implementing an action once a final decision has been made. The final decision on whether the 2nd Brigade, 25th ID(L) will transform to an SBCT will be made by the appropriate local commander, subject to environmental assessment and other appropriate reviews and compliance with applicable federal law.

N23-5

The Army continues to make changes to the Stryker vehicle to make it more reliable, effective, and safe. The Stryker will continue to evolve to make it as safe and reliable as possible as part of the Army Transformation process.

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This is a photo of the Stryker in Kuwait with the 5,000+ pound birdcage the soldiers needed to install for protection. We have been told that the Stryker bird cage

**N23-5
cont'd**

- will hinder and slow vehicle commander and driver from routine egress/ingress
- widen vehicle to absurd width and will snag on objects
- does nothing for vehicle top, and vulnerable side wheel well areas

If Stryker is hit and on fire how do troops trying to escape from top avoid getting stuck/trapped in the cage?

If Stryker is hit and on fire how can troops trying to escape completely depend on only the rear door/ramp?

Why do we want to send troops into harm's way with unsafe equipment?

Life of the Land Testimony at Turtle Bay Hilton Meeting:

A'ole Stryker Brigade

Tuesday, November 4, 2003

Turtle Bay Public Meeting in PRIVATE VENUE

N23-6

- My name is Kat Brady and I am with Life of the Land and a number of other community organizations.
- We sincerely hope that the Army will ask the prosecutor to drop all charges against the people exercising their first amendment rights. It's been said that "There is only one power available to citizens which does not require great wealth or the use of violence. It is the power of collective persuasion. It works on the subtle levels of thought and conversation and it works directly through democracy." The Army's actions regarding democracy has been shameful and you owe an apology to the people who were denied entrance to testify in their own way. Please make a formal apology to those denied democracy and to all of Hawai'i for your strong-arm tactics to reject people who exercised their right to dissent.
- Your choice of venues for these meetings are unacceptable to us. It appears to have been orchestrated to deny people their right to express their opinions. Holding PUBLIC meetings in PRIVATE places is reprehensible and I hope that you are planning to hold REAL PUBLIC HEARINGS IN PUBLIC PLACES on ALL ISLANDS,

Responses

N23-6

During the scoping meetings, the public facilities would not allow the meetings to extend beyond 10:00pm. This time restriction required that members of the public keep their oral comments short. After many public comments about the length of the meetings, and in an attempt to allow for full participation of all people present, the Army decided to hold the Draft EIS public meetings at private facilities where the facility was open as long as the Army needed. The majority of the Draft EIS public meetings did not conclude until after 12:00am.

At the first two meetings Honolulu Police Department arrested a total of seven people for trespass when they attempted to enter the facilities with signs. All individuals were advised that they were welcome to enter the facilities without the signs.

It was not the intent of the Army to restrict the public through the format and location of the public meetings. We corrected the situation by working with the other facility locations to allow signs in the meeting rooms and provide tables for members of the public to display signs and information. In addition, we worked with the facilities and the City and County of Honolulu's prosecutor and all charges were dropped against individuals involved in the situation. All of the individuals who were arrested had the opportunity to participate in subsequent meetings and most of them attended and provided public comment.

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including O'ahu, to receive public comments

- Woodrow Wilson once said, "The history of liberty is a history of resistance" and we hope that you understand that now
- Mahalo for agreeing to extend the comment period to January 3, 2004 on this complex document so that the community can offer a more thoughtful analysis of the serious issues involving the health and welfare of the people of Hawai'i, including your soldiers
- As Henry said, we serve as community members on the Central O'ahu and Hickam Air Force RABs and were the only community members of the Schofield Technical Review Committee, so we know something about the impact the military has had on Hawai'i.
- To quote the poet Arundhati Roy: "I think my eyes were knocked open and they don't close. I sometimes wish I could close them and look away... But once you've seen certain things, you can't un-see them, and seeing nothing is as political an act as seeing something."
- What I have seen of military contamination breaks my heart. Land that was farmed for generations by families has now been rendered unusable because of the massive contamination.
- According to the Hawai'i Military Land Use Master Plan of 1995 210,000 acres are already controlled by the Department of Defense, including 112,000 acres of 'ceded'/ STOLEN land, 71,000 acres of leased lands for 'secondary use', and 27,000 acres owned in fee simple. O'ahu hosts over 91,000 acres, with nearly 5,000 acres on Kaua'i, and 114,000 acres on Hawai'i Island
- Now the Army wants another 1400 acres on O'ahu and 23,000 more acres on Hawai'i Island, while the Navy is staging a grab for 6,000 additional acres as a buffer for Pacific Range Missile Facility. 'NUFF ALREADY! You are squeezing out the peaceful people of Hawai'i with your warring ways!
- The impact of the military on Hawai'i has been and continues to be HUGE.
 - * The Air Force has more than 142 sites and over 60 Areas of Concern;
 - * the Navy's contamination of Pearl Harbor -- once a breadbasket for Hawai'i -- has resulted in it being designated as a Superfund, with 749 sites of significant contamination;
 - * NC TAMS in Whitmore Village is another site with contamination
 - * Kalaeloa - formerly Barber's Point NAS - has enormous hazardous contamination amongst its many cultural and archaeological treasures
 - * Schofield was declared a Superfund because of colossal TCE (trichloroethylene) contamination in their groundwater. After \$8 million the source was never found. This is a great concern for communities on O'ahu because water is our most precious resource
 - * Lualualei on the Leeward side of O'ahu has massive contamination
 - * Makua Valley -- once a thriving agricultural community with springs and streams -- has suffered

N23-7

Responses

N23-7

We thank you for your comment and your comment has been included into the administrative record for this process. For the purposes of this document, "ceded lands" refers to lands that were "ceded" to the federal government by the State of Hawai'i. Hawai'i was adopted as a territory of the U.S. Government in 1900 and was granted admission into the Union in 1959 via Pub L 86-3, 73 Stat 4 when the people of Hawai'i petitioned the U.S. Congress for statehood and adopted by vote in the election held on November 7, 1950 the Act of the Territorial Legislature of Hawai'i entitled "An Act to provide for a constitutional convention, the adoption of a State constitution, and the forwarding of the same to the Congress of the United States, and appropriating money therefore", approved May 20, 1949 (Act 334, Session Laws of Hawai'i, 1949). We understand that some individuals do not agree with or support the formal annexation of Hawai'i in 1898. However, issues of statehood and Hawaiian Sovereignty are outside of the scope of the NEPA process. We understand that there are several other proposed projects by the federal government and others throughout the state of Hawai'i. We have identified these projects in Chapter 9 of this document. Chapter 9 discusses the cumulative effects of the proposed action and actions proposed by the Army and other entities.

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cont'd**

hundreds of burns which destroyed endangered species and critical habitat, as well as continually being littered with toxic contamination and unexploded ordinance

AND THIS IS ONLY ON O'AHU!

N23-8

And now you want to bring a Stryker Brigade that includes almost 300 Stryker vehicles -- eight-wheeled, 19-ton, armored infantry carriers, designed to move troops quickly to any place in the world. But the GAO said, "...meeting the 4-day worldwide deployment goal of a brigade-size force would require more airlift than may be possible to allocate to these brigades; at present, it would take from 5 to 14 days, depending on destination."

N23-9

Locating a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i will only add to the EXISTING MASSIVE MILITARY CONTAMINATION that needs to be cleaned up. I am concerned because it takes 40 years for water to percolate through the Halawa lens, where most of O'ahu gets its water and any additional contamination, on top of what is already challenging the resource, assures that we will saddle our future generations with polluted groundwater.

And while this is all happening, the military is in Congress demanding sweeping exemptions from public health and environmental law requirements. THIS IS WRONG!

N23-10

Your EIS talks about ranges, saying that when a range becomes too contaminated, you will move to another piece of land. Ranges are full of contaminants, even depleted uranium, which has a half-life of 4.7 billion years. So you'll move your soldiers off contaminated land, but what about us? We live here. You'll leave, but we will have to live with your mess.

A Stryker Brigade will deepen Hawai'i's involvement in waging wars of aggression and occupation of other nations around the world. This is as egregious as naming the stealth bomber the "Spirit of Aloha."

THERE ARE BIG PROBLEMS WITH THE STRYKER

Every person with a loved one in the military should be very concerned about this proposal. I have a nephew in the military. Many, many military people have come out strenuously against it.

Lonnie Shultz, a former Special Agent with the U.S. Treasury Department who served in combat in Vietnam with the 101st Airborne Division and 5th Special Forces Group and a recipient of the Purple Heart medal on several occasions wrote a piece entitled "Into Harm's Way with the Stryker" in which he posits:

N23-11

- If a target is directly in front of the MGS (Mobile Gun System) it can fire a round. If the barrel of the gun must be rotated to either side if the centerline of the weapons carrier, firing the gun can flip the carrier over and render it unusable.
- The Stryker is an overweight, vehicle with insufficient internal space for the infantrymen packed into the rear troop compartment. Unofficial reports indicate it is so tight that those inside cannot even take out their canteens for a drink of water.
- And its armor is dangerously ineffective: The armor plating on the top of the vehicle might stop a 7.62-mm round, but the thin armor behind the eight big wheels will not stop anything.
- Since the front four of the Stryker's eight wheels are used for steering, there cannot be any RPG (Rocket Propelled Grenades)," skirts attached to that area or they will impede the movement of the steering wheels,

Responses

N23-8

As a result of the GAO report and ongoing Army operations, the Stryker vehicles are being modified to fit in C-130 aircraft. Additionally, deployment practices continue to evolve. The Transformation process allows for adaptations to equipment and operations to ultimately meet the goals of current, SBCT, and future forces.

N23-9

The project will include the construction of modern facilities which will reduce the potential for releases, will minimize waste, and will use water more efficiently than in older facilities. Practices that have lead in the past to environmental contamination included land disposal of hazardous waste in unlined pits, and discharge of wastewater to the land. Such practices no longer occur, and the Army is addressing the contamination from past practices through its IRP program. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. The Army is committed to cleanup existing sites in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

N23-10

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) program.

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nor can the builder add appliqué armor to its upper sections if an airlift is anticipated. ,

Retired Army Maj. Gen. Paul Vallety said he has been following development of the Stryker for several years. "It's been a very controversial issue," said the Fox News military analyst in an interview. "This report **'Stryker Brigades Versus the Reality of War,'**" really calls in to question whether this is the combat vehicle for the Army in the future." Gen. Vallety said:

- the Stryker seems designed more for peacekeeping operations than for combat
- the Army still has not decided what size gun to deploy on the Mobile Gun System variant
- it does not appear to be as efficient and effective as a tracked vehicle in combat operations
- it is also very vulnerable to Rocket-Propelled Grenades] and sniper fire at its wheels
- it's a heavier vehicle and harder to move than what is required for very speedy mobility and transportability to areas of combat operations*

* The Washington Times www.washingtontimes.com - "Study finds new Army vehicle too vulnerable" Published August 26, 2003 **HOW WILL STRYKERS BE DEPLOYED?**

**N23-11
cont'd**

Soldiers who have trained on these vehicles said that they are indeed fast, but their excessive speed has led to many accidents. The Strykers have huge maintenance issues, and suffer lots of problems such as not being able to fire on the move or go everywhere the tracked vehicles can go.

STRYKERS BEING SENT TO IRAQ

And now you've endangered your own soldiers with the Stryker. Soldiers inside the Stryker are so cramped that they cannot even reach for their canteens in the 120-degree weather in Iraq!

"Poorly armored and entirely vulnerable to RPGs states the glossy, 108-page report prepared July 18 by consultant Victor O'Reilly. Mr. O'Reilly is an author and counter terrorism authority who has written about military affairs. He said much of his information on Stryker comes from within the Army itself.

An Army spokesman, however, said the Strykers are being fitted with added armor. This will "drastically increase their protection against kinetic energy weapons and increase RPG protection," said Lt. Col. Stephen Barger, spokesman for 1st Corps at Fort Lewis, Wash., where the brigade is being developed. As part of an accelerated development, the Army did not require Strykers to immediately feature anti-RPG armor. The brigade going to Iraq is now being fitted with slat armor.

Mr. O'Reilly, who said he did the report at his own expense, says even with the added armor the Stryker's top and wheel wells are susceptible to RPGs that could kill all 13 soldiers inside the Stryker's infantry carrier version.

Mr. O'Reilly's report, **"Stryker Brigades Versus the Reality of War,"** is being circulated on Capitol Hill and among the active force and retirement community. Among his conclusions on the eight-wheel, 20-ton infantry carrier version: "Poorly armored and entirely vulnerable to RPGs." "Wheels & wells extremely vulnerable to small arms." "Bought to be C-130 deployable but too heavy."

Responses

N23-11

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

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We implore you to rethink this bad idea.

CLEAN UP, DON'T BUILD UP

Land Grab:

The Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT) proposes to acquire even more land -- 1400 more acres on O'ahu and almost 23,000 additional acres on Hawai'i Island. This is problematic for the people of Hawai'i because we are an archipelago...our landmass is small, yet we are one of the most militarized places on the planet. The Hawaiian Islands are unlike any other place on Earth -- we are the most remote archipelago in the world and we have the dubious distinction of having the most endangered and threatened species on the planet. This makes everything we have in these Islands more precious and more in need of protection for future generations.

Life of the Land is deeply concerned because we are members of the following military committees regarding contamination:

- * Schofield Barracks Technical Review Committee
- * Air Force Hickam Restoration Advisory Board
- * Air Force Central O'ahu Restoration Advisory Board
- * Navy Pearl Harbor Restoration Advisory Board

On Schofield alone, the Army spent \$8 million and many years trying to find the source of TCE contamination only to cap the landfill on base without identifying the exact source. The community is concerned that taking even more of our precious 'aina will only create more problems for future generations.

The Army's track record is questionable as stewards of our 'aina and kai. Makua is, sadly, a glaring example of this. The fire that was out of control last July proved that the community's concerns were well founded and even a sincere apology cannot ameliorate the damage done to that valley, one so important to Hawaiian culture.

Kahuku Training Area/Kawailoa Training Area:

Life of the Land is concerned not only with the impacts of this project, but with all the other projects currently being developed on O'ahu's North Shore. The cumulative impacts of all this development on our precious marine resources and fragile 'aina is of great concern to us. Developer Andy Anderson is building a massive gated community at Velzeyland and his project has been a source of contamination along our coastline. O'ahu has been experiencing some major rainstorms this winter, how can you assure the community and the state departments responsible for protecting the public trust that you will actually use 'best practices' to avoid erosion? How will your project, along with other nearby developments, increase ocean, surface and groundwater pollution?

Chapter 7 of the DEIS admits that "as many as 241 vehicles could participate in a single exercise with up to 173 of those vehicles traveling to KTA along Helemano Trail and Drum Road." We note that the overall change in vehicle use would represent a 77% increase in miles traveled and an 80% increase in vehicle operating hours.

How many vehicles currently are used in a single exercise?

Responses

N23-12

The presence of TCE and other volatile organic contamination at Schofield Barracks was likely the results of spilling of the TCE from the 1940's through early 1970's before it was known that such spilling would be potentially harmful to the environment. Use of lands for the SBCT would be subject to all the regulations in place by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State of Hawai'i Department of Health to help prevent spillage of TCE and other compounds that might be harmful to the environment. Army practices for handling of the chemicals are much more rigorous than in the past, and these practices are carefully monitored by both State and Federal agencies.

N23-13

Chapter 2 of the EIS states that the proposed action will increase erosion in the training ranges and the impact is not fully mitigable. Chapter 9.5.2 has been revised to indicate the level of impact on surface waters from soil erosion is significant but mitigable to less than significant. Chapter 9.5.2 also discusses the impacts to marine resources which are considered less than significant.

N23-14

As detailed in Table 2-7, up to 312 vehicles will be traveling to KTA under the proposed project for the single largest exercise. Currently up to 264 vehicles travel to KTA on the roadway. Under the proposed action only 97 vehicles will use the roadway and 215 will use the trails.

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- N23-15** | What types of vehicles are currently used in training?
Are they comparable with the Stryker Brigade vehicles?
If so, how? If not, why?
- N23-16** | Does the Army have a fugitive dust problem currently relating to training at KTA?
If so, what mitigation measures are taking place?
Are these mitigation measures effective or ineffective? Please explain
- N23-17** | What other types of vehicular activities, other than transport along Drum Road, are planning for these areas?
What is the heaviest vehicle currently used in these areas?
- N23-18** | Have there been any problems with fugitive dust, emissions, or maneuvering in the area encountered?
If so, what are they? Please describe the problem and your resolution/mitigation measures.
- N23-19** | How will you mitigate the runoff from the construction of the mock village at KTA?
- N23-20** | Have you consulted with US Fish and Wildlife regarding the James Campbell Wetland?
- N23-21** | How will you ensure that run off, fugitive dust, and emission pollution will not reach the endangered species at the Wetland?
- N23-22** | We are amused that under "Less than Significant Impacts" you list "Noise from aircraft operations." The military aircraft activity on the North Shore is an increasing concern for Life of the Land. We receive many calls for residents complaining about the low-flying aircraft at all hours of the day and night. We have been told that it appears to be getting worse. We suggest that you take this issue more seriously and work on mitigating the noise and dust generated from your flights.
- N23-23** | Some residents even fear that the increased flights have caused some of the rockslides experiences on O'ahu in the last several years. Does the Army take responsibility and accept liability, if that is the case?
- N23-24** | Biological Resources:

We have included a copy of the US Fish & Wildlife's Recovery Plan for Ko'olau Mountain Plant Cluster, dated August 1996 for your information.

Life of the Land would again emphasize that the Hawaiian Islands are the most isolated archipelago on earth, making every resource we have priceless. Nainoa Thompson, Master Navigator of the Hokule'a said it best when he described Hawai'i as a canoe. This is all we have, so we must be mindful of how we use our precious and oh so fragile resources. True sustainability means that we will leave enough for future generations to meet their needs.
- N23-25** | Watershed Protection:

The University of Hawai'i's School of Ocean Engineering, Science and Technology has embarked on a huge Watershed Restoration Project on the North Shore, so drainage from the Kawaihoa Training Area and Drum Road route is a great concern to residents. Life of the Land is participating in this effort.
- N23-26** | Species Protection:

In Hawai'i's fragile environment, the introduction of alien species is devastating. Army vehicles traveling from one area to another must be mindful of the spore on the wheels of the vehicles and the boots and clothing of soldiers. What is your protocol for avoiding the introduction of alien species into pristine biological areas?

Responses

N23-15

As noted in Section 2.3, Table 2-3, and Table 2-5, the Army is using 5-ton, 6 by 6 wheeled cargo trucks, which are non-armored, and thus lighter than Stryker vehicles. Stryker vehicles are 20 tons but armored, and 8 wheeled.

N23-16

KTA is in an area of high rainfall, high soil moisture, and relatively dense vegetation cover, as discussed in Section 7.8. No prolonged fugitive dust problem is expected under such conditions. Dust may be generated during construction activities or during maneuver training in dry periods.

N23-17

As discussed in Section 2.3.4, no other transport vehicles, but mounted maneuvers will take place along Drum Road. The heaviest vehicles currently used are 5-ton cargo trucks.

N23-18

KTA is in an area of high rainfall, high soil moisture, and relatively dense vegetation cover, as discussed in Section 7.8. No prolonged fugitive dust problem is expected under such conditions. Dust may be generated during construction activities or during maneuver training in dry periods.

N23-19

Construction related erosion and water quality impacts will be mitigated through standard construction best management practices. The text of the water resources section has been revised to include a list of specific minimum BMPs that would be applied at KTA. The same BMPs would be applied elsewhere. As indicated in the EIS, nearly all project construction would be required to comply with Clean Water Act requirements to prepare a Construction Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan, which defines training requirements, spill prevention and control measures, BMPs, reporting requirements, etc.

N23-20

Consultation with USFWS is complete and included Army training lands.

Comments

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Archaeological Resource Protection:

- N23-27** It is anticipated that there is a 'high probability' that archaeological sites will be discovered during road construction of the segment traversing KLOA. How will you handle the discovery of archaeological and cultural sites? How will the numerous archaeological sites at KTA and KLOA be protected? We note that the area for the proposed tactical vehicle wash at KTA has been surveyed and that the project area contains "no identified cultural resources." The paragraph then goes on to mention, "However a stepped stone platform (site 50-80-02-9508) is in the gulch immediately northeast of the project area, and a heiau (site 50-80-02-2501) is only a short distance to the northwest." Vehicle wash areas are a big part of the clean up that the Restoration Advisory Boards tackle. Many contaminants from vehicle wash areas have been found in gulches around the island, so this is not a remote possibility. Your document states that you will recycle the water, but after several uses, how do you propose to drain and dispose of the used, and now contaminated, water?
- N23-28**

Fire Protection:

- N23-29** Obviously this is a big issue for the community. After instituting what the Army swore were strict measures for fire control, we saw Makua Valley burn last summer. Although there is no proposed live-fire training at KTA because you of the use of short range training ammunition (SRTA), the DEIS does note a high risk of wildfires. Please include the standard operating procedures you will have, hopefully, updated since the last Makua disaster.

PCB Contamination:

- N23-30** We note that the Combined Arms Collective Training Facility (CACTF) is on a location that formerly contained PCB-contaminated soils. Your document says that "moving these soils could create a significant impact by releasing PCBs into the air and exposing construction workers, Army personnel, and the environment." We assert that there is also risk to the community as well, if the wind picks it up, which should not be ignored.
- You may also be interested in knowing that the Navy is currently using a Thermal Desorption Unit at Kalaeloa (formerly Barber's Point) to clean PCB contaminated soil from their various RAB clean-up sites.

Electricity:

- N23-31** The DEIS notes that KTA gets power from HECO via overhead primary distribution lines. Has the Army considered on-site generation (fuel cells, cogeneration units, etc.) instead of relying on HECO's grid?
- N23-32** It appears that the Strykers will be traveling on state and country roads at least some of the time. If a Stryker were stuck on a public road, how would it be towed away? What impact would that have on traffic and vehicle safety? Drum Road is proposed to be a gravel road, can it handle a 20-ton vehicle? What if it gets stuck on that road? How will it be removed and what will the impact on your maneuvers be?

Dillingham (Kawaihapai) Military Reservation:

- N23-33** Life of the Land is concerned about ingress and egress on the North Shore. There is only one road going to

Responses

N23-21

Mitigations for runoff are discussed in section 9 in Chapters 5-8. Mitigations for fugitive dust and emission pollution are discussed in section 5 in Chapters 5-8. All mitigation measures are used to lessen the effects of the impacts.

N23-22

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

N23-23

A wide variety and number of factors could be responsible for rockslides. The Army does not accept responsibility.

N23-24

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

N23-25

The comment does not specify the location of the watershed project. If it refers to the Kaneohe Bay Monitoring Project, then we would note that KTA is not within the watershed of Kaneohe Bay.

N23-26

Measures to mitigate for nonnative species introductions are included in each chapter under the biological resources section 5.10, 6.10, 7.10, 8.10.

N23-27

All site discovery methods, protection measures and avoidance strategies and are detailed in the PA. The Final PA as signed by the Army, SHPO, ACHP and concurring parties is included in Appendix J of the Final EIS.

N23-28

As discussed in Sections 5.14.2 and 8.14.2, filtered water would be reused for the vehicle wash. Water is continually reused with no wastewater disposal. Solids from the water are separated in the vehicle wash, removed and treated with EPA approved bioremediation methods so that the solids may be used with existing soils on Army lands. A water/oil separator is included in the vehicle washes. The oil from the vehicle washes is disposed by a contractor in accordance with all appropriate laws and regulations

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N23-33 cont'd

Dillingham/Kawaihapai. Our concerns about Strykers breaking down and blocking access is highlighted in this area, where residents have no options if the road is blocked.

N23-34

How many Stryker vehicles and troops are anticipated for training in this area?
What is your safety plan for residents should something happen to block their leaving or entering their neighborhood?
What type of training will be conducted at this site? How often and for what duration?

N23-35

Will soldiers be staying overnight at DMR? For how long? How many soldiers?
What is the nature of the Stryker Training? Please explain in detail.

Pohakuloa Training Area (PTA):

On Hawai'i Island there are hundreds of thousands of acres littered with unexploded ordnance from years of conventional, chemical and biological weapons testing and training. 47 of more than 50 former military areas have known hazards. Military hazards are present on our lands and in our waters. Tides expose munitions buried in the sand off Hapuna Beach and in Hilo Bay. Last year several live grenades were found by school children in a Waimea Middle School garden.

- PTA is an 108,793-acre live fire area, a bombing range for all sorts of military weapons, and has been for more than 60 years. The military wants to expand PTA by 23,000 acres and maybe more.
- Besides being a sacred area, a holy place of union in Hawaiian culture, Pohakuloa has "the highest concentration of endangered species of any Army installation in the world" according to former Pohakuloa commander Lt. Col. Dennis Owen.
- PTA exists in a sub-alpine, tropical, dry land ecosystem, between 4000 and 8600 feet elevation, one of the rarest ecosystems in the world.
- There are approximately 30 species of endangered and at-risk plants and animals found at PTA.
- There are also over 250 known ancient Hawaiian archaeological sites within PTA's boundaries.

It is obvious that NO MORE land should be used in this pristine environment.

N23-36

The DEIS states that two new ranges will be built. This is a cause of great concern to us since we know, as RAB members, that ranges generally are not included in clean up, yet are some of the most contaminated places. At one meeting, we were told that when the Army felt that the range was too contaminated and represented a danger to the troops, they would just leave and find new land to contaminate. This blatant disregard for the community did not go unnoticed. We are, therefore, greatly distressed that as the Army professes to be good stewards of the environment, they are actually planning to abandon places they destroyed and leave them for us and our future generations. Auwe!

N23-37

The DEIS mentions that a road between Kawaihae and PTA is needed so that Strykers can be unloaded from boats, but there is no mention in the DEIS that Strykers will leave Schofield by boat. Will they drive down public roads? Will they be transported by vehicle? If so, what kind of vehicle? How will they get to Pearl Harbor? What changes will be needed at the airports and harbors? This is an error in the DEIS, which is intended to include analysis of all impacts.

Responses

N23-29

The Army's Integrated Wildland Fire Management Plan has been completed and outlines specific measures to be implemented on each installation, including KTA, to reduce chance of and impact from wildfires. These measures are detailed in the biological resources chapters under appropriate mitigation and the hazards chapters.

N23-30

Section 7.12 of the FEIS discusses existing PCB contamination as an issue of potential concern if contaminated soils are disturbed without prior remediation. The FEIS notes that additional evaluations would be conducted to verify the extent of contamination and to determine the appropriate remediation program. Implementation of an appropriate remediation program prior to construction of the CACTF would mitigate this potential impact.

N23-31

The EIS has determined that there is no significant impact to public utilities and HECO energy capacity if the proposed action is implemented. For all proposed construction and use on Army lands, the Department of Public Works Master Planning program regularly assesses the energy needs and demands for Army activities and coordinates as appropriate to ensure that Army demands do not significantly impair power supply for the rest of the region.

N23-32

As stated in Section 2.2.3, to ensure maximum safety, all convoys must comply with local policies, as specified in standard operating procedures, which direct such matters as vehicle safety inspections and convoy safety briefings, and vehicle operators must be properly trained and licensed to operate assigned military vehicles. Drum Road and Dillingham trail are both being constructed to handle heavy military vehicles. The Stryker can be towed by other Strykers is necessary or heavy vehicle tow trucks can move a Stryker if needed. If the Stryker is in an area inaccessible to the tow trucks it can be airlifted to a site where it can be picked up by a heavy vehicle transport.

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Several branches of the United States Military have recently proposed a number of expansions (Stryker; Naval Carrier; Pearl Harbor Expansion; Kaneohe Marine Air Corps Station; Pacific Missile Range Facility). The cumulative effect must be analyzed.

N23-38

32 CFR 651.16 (a) NEPA analyses must assess cumulative effects, which are the impact on the environment resulting from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions. Actions by federal, non-federal agencies, and private parties must be considered. (Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) National Defense Chapter 5 – Department of the Army Part 651 – Environmental Analysis of Army Actions (AR 200-2) –Table of Contents Subpart B--National Environmental Policy Act and the Decision Process Sec. 651.16 Cumulative impacts)

N23-39 | What is likely cumulative effect of reasonably foreseeable future actions on wastewater facilities?

N23-40 | What is likely cumulative effect of reasonably foreseeable future actions on fresh water aquifers facilities?

N23-41 | What is likely cumulative effect of reasonably foreseeable future actions on electric generation facilities?

N23-42 | What is likely cumulative effect of reasonably foreseeable future actions on storm drains facilities?

N23-43 | What is likely cumulative effect of reasonably foreseeable future actions on endangered species?

N23-44 | What is likely cumulative effect of reasonably foreseeable future actions on alien species?

N23-45 | What is likely cumulative effect of reasonably foreseeable future actions on public access (fences, gates, restrictions, methods of notification)?

N23-46 | What is likely cumulative effect of reasonably foreseeable future actions on military police patrols on easements?

N23-47 | What is likely cumulative effect of reasonably foreseeable future actions on wildfire management, fire break roads?

N23-48 | What is likely cumulative effect of reasonably foreseeable future actions on air traffic?
What is likely cumulative effect of reasonably foreseeable future actions on vibrations caused by low flying helicopters, planes, and ground vehicles? In particular, can the increase in vibrations cause landslides, rock falls, and flora/fauna?

N23-49 | What is likely cumulative effect of reasonably foreseeable future actions on hazardous waste facilities?

N23-50 | What is likely cumulative effect of reasonably foreseeable future actions on contingency plans for evacuations?

N23-51 | What is likely cumulative effect of reasonably foreseeable future actions on the Pearl Harbor sole source aquifer?

What procedures will be used in the handling and the disposal of each of the following chemicals:

(a) Trichloroethylene (TCE; C₂H₃Cl₃);

(b) Carbon Tetrachloride (C-Cl₄);

(c) RDX;

(d) Lead;

(e) Thallium;

(f) Arsenic;

(g) Iron;

(h) Aluminum;

(i) Manganese, and

(j) Nitroglycerin

N23-52

N23-53

The Southern Oahu Basal Aquifer, which underlies [Schofield Barracks Military Reservation] SBMR and part of the East Range was designated by the US EPA as a Sole Source Aquifer in 1987 under Section 1424(e) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (USEPA 2003). A sole source aquifer supplies at least 50 percent of the drinking water consumed in the area overlying the aquifer, and represents a water supply source for which there is no alternative that could 'physically, legally, and economically supply all those who depend on it for drinking water.'" (DEIS page 5-106)

Responses

N23-33

As stated in Section 2.2.3, to ensure maximum safety, all convoys must comply with local policies, as specified in standard operating procedures, which direct such matters as vehicle safety inspections and convoy safety briefings, and vehicle operators must be properly trained and licensed to operate assigned military vehicles. The Stryker vehicle will be as reliable as other military vehicles traveling the highway today. The potential for disruption should be less under the Proposed Action once Dillingham Trail is constructed and the Drum Road project is completed

N23-34

Section 2.3 of Chapter 2 provides information on proposed Stryker training in Hawai'i. Table 2-5 states how many Strykers would train at each installation. The number of soldiers staying in each training area varies based on the level of training that occurs. Table 2-2 states how many soldiers are in a squad, platoon, company, battalion and brigade. In addition, safety measures associated with Stryker training to minimize impacts to the general public are discussed in Section 4.12 Human Health and Safety Hazards.

N23-35

Table 2-lists the training activities at each installation while Section 2.3 describes these training activities in detail and Appendix C provides more in depth descriptions of training.

N23-36

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of

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N23-53
cont'd

Residues of explosives and other constituents of munitions would continue to be deposited on soils and on training ranges at [Schofield Barracks Military Reservation] SBMR and PTA. Small quantities of these residues could be transported downwards through soils and rock with infiltrating water. (DEIS page 4-49)

Schofield Barracks Groundwater was and is contaminated by Trichloroethylene (TCE; C₂HCl₃) and Carbon Tetrachloride (C-Cl₄). The source of the carbon tetrachloride contamination was the SB landfill (DEIS 1967-81). TCE contamination source unknown. (DEIS page 5-107; page 5-206; DEIS Appendix K)

Although a relatively small number of samples were collected to represent the ranges, the samples were generally collected from locations that were considered to have a high probability of representing the most contaminated sites. CONCLUSION: Therefore, the sample results represent above average concentrations on the ranges overall. RDX was found in the highest relative levels among the chemicals detected on the ranges, exceeding the PRG for RDX in two composite samples of 39 composite samples taken. (DEIS page 5-134)

The Proposed Action is not expected to cause increased exposures to these chemicals because it would not place personnel in additional contact with contaminated soils. Instead, by moving mounted maneuver training to the [South Range Acquisition Area] SRAA, it would reduce some of the opportunities for exposure. (DEIS page 5-134)

Greater than Preliminary Remediation Goal (PRG) for Residential: Thallium, Arsenic
Greater than Preliminary Remediation Goal (PRG) for: Iron, Aluminum, Manganese, [Cyclo tri methylene tri nitramine] RDX, Nitroglycerin (pages M1-1 through M1-13)

The Statement "a relatively small number of samples ... the sample results represent above average concentrations" can not be justified. Small sample sizes are inherently unreliable, and great care should be used. By analogy, tossing a coin three times and coming up with three heads, does not justify a conclusion that the coin is two-headed.

N23-54

The Statement "the samples were generally collected from locations that were considered to have a high probability of representing the most contaminated sites." needs a lot of explanation. Who decided, how was it decided, what is the probability (the confidence interval estimate) that the guesswork is okay, etc.

How does "generally collected" differ from "collected"? Were some of the samples from elsewhere?

N23-55

How were "composite samples" created?

N23-56

In general, combining different samples together into one composite sample, levels out contamination. Samples with higher or lower concentrations are evened out. So how could the samples "represent above average concentrations"?

N23-57

Were the samples collected at the surface, just below the surface, or a ways underground?

N23-58

In analyzing the samples, did the Army use Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QC/QA) methods; that is, were blank samples and spiked samples used to determine the accuracy of the results?

What lab analyzed the samples?

N23-59

The EPA's Analytical Test 8330 is used to establish and confirm RDX concentrations. Isn't the statement: "RDX was found in the highest relative levels among the chemicals detected on the ranges, exceeding the PRG for

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the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDs) program.

N23-37

The soldiers will travel to Pearl Harbor in Stryker vehicles and trucks. They will travel the same route that they use today adhering to the strict highway rules pertaining to convoys on public roads. The total number of trips will not change. The Stryker vehicles can travel at highway speeds. No changes to the harbors at Pearl Harbor or Kawaihae are needed. This was analyzed in the EIS and there are no additional impacts over existing conditions. The airfields at Wheeler and Bradshaw Army Airfields are being upgraded and the impacts of the upgrade activities and use are included in the EIS in Chapters 5 and 8.

N22-38

Chapter 9 discusses the cumulative impacts of the Stryker project (SBCT) and Pearl Harbor development activities (Ship Operation and Dry-dock Waterfront Support Facilities) and other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions in the ROI. The Pacific Missile Range Facility and KMAC Station are on Kaua'i and outside the ROI which includes the islands of O'ahu and Hawai'i.

N23-39

Section 9 (O'ahu project #2) discusses the cumulative impacts on wastewater facilities. The Army is also putting in a new wastewater treatment facility separate from this proposed action.

N23-40

Assuming that the comment intends "freshwater aquifers," rather than "freshwater aquifers facilities" the cumulative effects in general would include effects on quantity and quality of groundwater, and on direction of flow, and are not expected to be significant. The project would slightly increase demand for potable water at SBMR, but the demand would be offset by lower demand elsewhere. The increased demand for water in the SBMR area will increase the rate of groundwater extraction, and will therefore increase the rate of remediation of the groundwater contaminant plume beneath SBMR. This will result in a beneficial impact on water quality beneath SBMR. Increased water use in the SBMR area will increase the amount of wastewater generated and

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N23-59 cont'd RDX in two composite samples of 39 composite samples taken" misleading? Although 39 samples at 8 sites were tested for some contamination, only 9 samples at 3 sites were tested for RDX. If two of these samples were significant (22% of samples tested for RDX), isn't additional testing needed?

N23-60 The EPA's Analytical Test 8332 is used to establish and confirm Nitroglycerine concentrations. Why was it used in only 6 samples at 3 sites? What confidence can the Army have in base-wide Nitroglycerine contamination based on 6 samples?

Why were there 4 samples from site ENG, 2 samples from site FP, 5 samples from site INF, 9 samples from site KR8, 4 samples from site MAC, 8 samples from site NFB, 2 samples from site SR1 and 5 samples from site SR2? What determined the number of samples per site?

N23-61 Why are the samples from site NFB labeled 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11? What happened to samples 3, 5, and 7?

N23-62 EPA's Analytic Test 8270 tests for Semivolatile Organic Compounds. EPA's Analytic Test 8270 tests for nitrosodimethylamine (dimethylnitrosamine; C2H6N2). Why were only 9 of 39 samples tested for this contaminant? Why was only 1 of 8 samples at NFB tested for this contaminant? What can be said about the NFB site by testing one sample?

N23-63 Are any of the contaminants mobile (air, water, dust)?

N23-64 What are the strengths and weaknesses of the Attac Model used in analyzing the data?

This project is of great concern to the community because the military has been the largest polluter in Hawai'i with over 1,000 contaminated sites identified and who knows how many yet undiscovered. What is the cumulative impact of all this military contamination on the health, cultural survival and the quality of life of our communities? How much total contamination and unexploded ordinances have been released into our 'aina and wai/kai over the decades? This proposal will:

- increase military landholdings by 12.8%
- increase military-controlled land in Hawai'i from 10.8% - 11.4%
- increase live ammunition by 25%
- increase military vehicle miles by 300% overall (and 700% on Hawai'i Island)
- increase dust emissions by 7 million pounds per year

N23-65

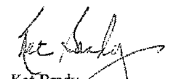
Will the Army assume liability for health problems, such as respiratory ailments, for residents experiencing problems by the 50% increase in fugitive dust?

The Army's trustworthiness is at issue, from the many, many fires in Makua Valley to Hawai'i recently finding out that we were exposed to the military's chemical warfare testing of Sarin in 1967. People are legitimately concerned about their health and welfare and that of their future generations. Please take these issues seriously and answer the communities' concerns thoughtfully and honestly.

Mahalo for this opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,


Henry Curtis
Executive Director


Kat Brady
Assistant Executive Director

Responses

treated, resulting in more treated wastewater being discharged to Kaukonahua Stream. This may result in a small increase in total dissolved solids in the stream. However, the increase is not expected to be significant compared to background levels of TDS, and would be within the range specified by the NPDES permit for the discharge.

N23-41

Section 9.5.2- Public Services and Utilities, discusses the cumulative impacts on electricity demand. The Army would be responsible for using energy-efficient materials, in compliance with EO 13123.

N23-42

As discussed in the EIS, the project would involve construction of new facilities, which would result in an increase in the impervious surface area at SBMR and other installations. An increase in impervious surface area would increase the volume and rate of storm runoff to streams somewhat, and could increase the potential for flooding if existing storm drainage systems are not large enough to accommodate the increased flows. However, the drainage systems of new facilities will be designed to accommodate the anticipated flows and prevent too rapid flushing of water at discharge points.

N23-43

These impacts are discussed in Chapter 9.5.2-biological resources. The EIS states that the net effects of SBCT activities on listed species, critical habitat and sensitive species are significant and unmitigable (pp. 9-39, 9-40). These impacts are discussed in Chapter 9.10.

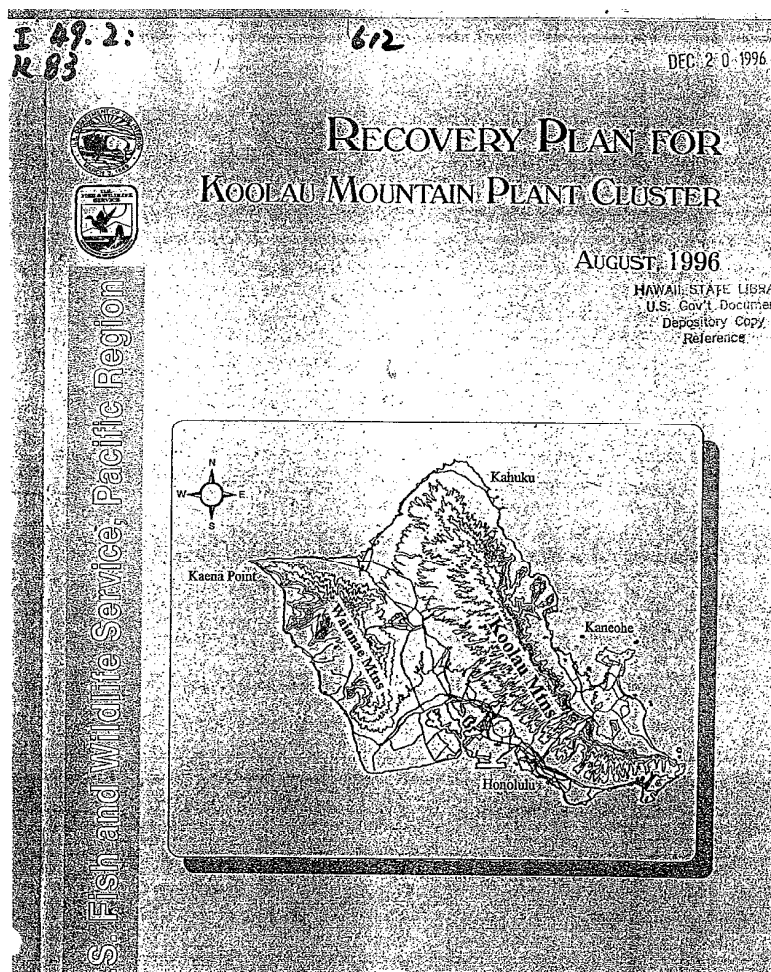
N23-44

Cumulative impacts on recreational access are discussed in Section 9.5.2 - land use Recreational trends are reflected in the sustainable community plans prepared by the City and Count of Honolulu. Trends associates with recreation resources include providing continued, and where possible, increased access to recreational resources.

N23-45

Military police activities are discussed in sections 5.14, 6.14, 7.14, and 8.14. If the Army decides to implement the proposed action, the Army will ensure that the military police are adequately staffed. As part of existing standing operating procedures, the easements will be regularly patrolled by the Army

Comments



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Range Control soldiers on a daily basis during shift changes and to ensure that the gates are secured and trails are in safe conditions.

N23-46

These impacts are discussed in Chapter 9.5.2-Biological resources and is also referenced in the Integrates Wildfire Management Plan.

N23-47

Cumulative impacts on air traffic are discussed in section 9.5.2. No other projects in various other airspace ROIs have been identified. There would be a shift in the instrument approach path to BAAF on PTA, but no impact on airspace used in the ROI.

N23-48

As noted in the Draft EIS, the proposed action would not result in any meaningful change in operations by the Aviation Brigade. The added UAV flight operations would occur primarily within restricted airspace areas, and thus would have no significant impact on commercial or private aviation. Rockslides and landslides are almost always triggered by either seismic events or by saturated soil conditions that destabilize the support of overlying material. Noise and vibrations generated by aircraft and helicopter flight activity or by vehicle traffic are incapable of generating landslides or rockslides unless conditions are so unstable that natural conditions would also be expected to trigger the slide event. Cumulative impacts on air traffic are discussed in Chapter 9.5.2. Vibrations from helicopters (or any aircraft overflight) won't trigger rock slides or landslides. Such overflight would produce the pressure fluctuation equivalent of light to moderate winds. Overflight effects on flora and fauna are discussed in the biological resources sections, Sections 4.10, 5.10, 6.10, 7.10, and 8.10, as well as Section 9.

N23-49

Chapter 9.5.2 discusses the cumulative impacts on hazardous waste management, under the section heading "Human Health and Safety Hazards".

N23-50

Chapter 9.5.2 discusses the cumulative impacts on emergency evacuations under the section heading "Human Health and Safety Hazards".

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The cumulative effects in general would include effects on quantity and quality of groundwater, and on direction of flow, and are not expected to be significant. The project would slightly increase demand for potable water at SBMR, but the demand would be offset by lower demand elsewhere. The increased demand for water in the SBMR area will increase the rate of groundwater extraction, and will therefore increase the rate of remediation of the groundwater contaminant plume beneath SBMR. This will result in a beneficial impact on water quality beneath SBMR. Increased water use in the SBMR area will increase the amount of wastewater generated and treated, resulting in more treated wastewater being discharged to Kaukonahua Stream. This may result in a small increase in total dissolved solids in the stream.

However, the increase is not expected to be significant compared to background levels of TDS, and would be within the range specified by the NPDES permit for the discharge. Note for all Curtis and Brady comments asking for cumulative effect of future actions: The CI analyses are not intended to assess likely cumulative impacts of reasonably foreseeable future actions on resources but how a particular proposed action (s) will contribute to past, present, and likely future actions with a view forward when these impacts have reached a significance threshold.

The sole source aquifer is an administrative concept that provides additional protection of water quality in areas designated as dependent on groundwater for most of the potable water demand. As described above, the project will result in increased extraction from the Schofield groundwater area in the upper portion of the sole source aquifer. This is also the area of the TCE plumes from past industrial waste practices at SBMR. The remedy for the groundwater contamination is long-term groundwater extraction and above ground treatment to drinking water quality. Increasing the rate of pumping will likely increase the rate of remediation of the groundwater contamination plume, resulting in a beneficial impact on groundwater quality in the sole source aquifer over the long term.

N23-52

The following information and its implications is discussed in the EIS, in the Geological Resources, Water Resources, and Human Health and Safety sections. The Army is an EPA permitted large-quantity generator of hazardous waste. Installations routinely receive, store, and handle hazardous materials, and generate waste in the normal course of operations. The chemicals listed in the comment are just a few of many that have been

Comments**Responses**

identified through sampling, but they are of different origins. For example, iron, aluminum, manganese, thallium, and other metals are naturally occurring as well as man-introduced. Most of the detections of these compounds in soils from the PTA and SBMR ranges likely are due to background concentrations. Arsenic and lead are also naturally occurring, but in some cases the man-introduced concentrations exceed the background concentrations. Arsenic is a human carcinogen, and was found to be present at an average concentration (with 95 percent confidence) in the samples from the ranges that was about twice the industrial PRG. The carcinogenic risk associated with this concentration is within the EPA's acceptable range of 10⁻⁴ to 10⁻⁶ excess cancers. The observed concentrations of arsenic do not represent an environmental concern. Small residual concentrations of lead result from use of explosives and munitions. Lead bullets from live fire exercises and target training may be deposited on the ground. Over time, some of the lead dissolves and contributes to soil contamination. A few soil samples have been found to contain elevated concentrations of lead, but the average concentration in the samples (with 95 percent confidence) was well below the EPA industrial soil PRG. The Army is studying the conversion from lead projectiles to steel alloy projectiles (so-called "green" ammunition) in order to reduce the potential environmental hazards associated with lead. RDX and nitroglycerine are present as a result of explosives use. The concentrations in soils are low and do not present a significant hazard to humans or the environment. The Army explodes many tons of munitions, which deposit minute quantities of these explosives, and others. The dispersal of very small quantities of these compounds is the inevitable result of implementing the Army's training program. Explosives and munitions handling and use is performed by trained personnel according to standard operating procedures, and is not unique to Hawai'i. TCE is no longer in general use as a solvent, and its production and use have been greatly curtailed in the US since the 1980's. Existing TCE contamination of groundwater at SBMR resulted from past disposal practices and is currently being remediated as part of the EPA remedy for groundwater there. This is a long-term remedy, and the Army is committed to continuing it as long as necessary. Carbon tetrachloride is another chlorinated solvent, like TCE, that is no longer in general use. As for TCE and other contaminants in soils and groundwater that resulted from past practices, contamination is being addressed through the Army's Installation Restoration Program (IRP), which is the military equivalent of the EPA's CERCLA (Superfund) program. A large quantity of documentation is available to the public regarding the investigations and

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response actions performed in the IRP program. The program is ongoing. Other hazardous materials and hazardous waste are handled and disposed according to standard procedures developed by the Army for compliance with federal, state, and local requirements. Army policy states that the Army will comply with these regulations whenever possible. Requirements for hazardous materials and waste handling are generally covered under federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) guidelines and regulations, which addresses a wide range of issues including design of storage and accumulation facilities, scheduling, reporting, inspections, training, etc. Inspections are regularly performed by the Army, and by the State of Hawai'i, which has been delegated authority by EPA to implement relevant RCRA programs.

N23-53

The soil investigation of the ranges did not rely on a small sample. In addition to sampling a large number of locations that were in areas of suspected contamination, and with visible evidence of disturbance by explosives or past disposal, the sampling methodology used composite sampling to ensure that any environmentally significant concentrations would be detected. Composite sampling has the disadvantage of not detecting low concentrations, but it is quite good at detecting high concentrations. Therefore, the methodology was well matched to the objectives of the investigation, which was to survey the ranges to determine if environmentally significant concentrations of contaminants were present. The concentrations were compared to the PRGs developed by the US EPA Region 9. These are conservative measures of the acceptable long term exposures to workers under an occupational exposure scenario. The exposure assumptions of the PRGs overestimate the exposures of soldiers who use the ranges.

N23-54

The locations were selected by the US Army Corps of Engineers investigation team, based on information provided by installation personnel. The sampling locations included impact areas, firing points, and disposal areas. The sampling locations were adjusted in the field to sample areas with visible evidence of potential contamination, such as munitions fragments, discoloration of soils, low topography in which runoff would collect. Some pre-selected areas were found not to be accessible. The word generally was meant to convey that specific sites thought high in contaminants were selected rather than using more random methods. The word "generally" has been replaced with "specifically".

Comments

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N23-55

Composite samples were collected within a 5-to-10 meter diameter circle or along a 15 to 25 meter linear transect by obtaining 10-30 increments of equal quantity.

N23-56

The samples were collected from areas believed to be representative of the highest risk of contamination on the ranges, based on knowledge of the ranges and visual evidence of soil disturbance, discoloration, etc. The intention was not to identify the highest individual concentrations of contaminants, but to identify the concentrations that would lead to exposures or to environmental risk. For example, in a composite sample comprising 10 subsamples, the maximum possible dilution of a high concentrations is by a factor of ten. However, if only one sample from among 10 subsamples taken from the same 10-meter diameter circle on a range contains a concentration exceeding the PRG, then the environmental significance of that one sample is not very high.

N23-57

They were collected from the surface. The objective was to identify contaminants that would either be transported by runoff, or to which military personnel would be exposed, or that might be transported in blowing dust.

N23-58

The analytical program was conducted according to the QA/QC plan developed for the investigation, and the results underwent a QA/QC audit. The samples were analyzed by EMAX Laboratory of Torrence California, a state-certified laboratory. All samples were analyzed within method holding times.

N23-59

All samples were tested for the same suite of analytes, which included RDX. The comparison tables in Appendix M include only the detected concentrations.

N23-60

All samples were tested for nitroglycerine and only those with detected concentrations were reported in Appendix M.

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N23-61

Some sampling locations that were identified in the work plan were found to be inaccessible in the field.

N23-62

All samples were tested by EPAs Analytic Test 8270. Only those samples with detected concentrations were reported in Appendix M.

N23-63

All of the contaminants may be mobilized in air, water, or through other pathways (physical tracking on vehicles, boots or clothing). Different chemicals have different characteristics affecting their mobility, however. Some chemicals sorb relatively strongly to soil particles and others are more soluble in water and tend to dissolve and be transported in the dissolved state more readily.

N23-64

Appendix M-2 and M-3 describes the ATTAC model and the results. The ATTAC methodology quantifies the impacts of vehicles and training events in relation to a standard vehicle and event. This methodology is a generally accepted model for evaluating a vehicles impact on training areas.

N23-65

Chapter 9 addresses cumulative impacts of both contaminated sites and air emissions and there is more detailed information in the chapters 4 through 8 on specific contaminated sites and dust emissions. Chapter 9 for instance points out that there should be a decrease in petroleum, oils and lubricants releases and an increase in cleanup.

Letter
N24**Comments**

P. O. Box 1520, Pahoa, HI 96778
(808) 965-9254

Responses

December 29, 2003

Ms. Cindy S. Barger
SBCT EIS Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Honolulu District
Bldg. 230, Rm 306, ATTN: CEPOH-PP-E
Ft. Shafter, HI 96858-5440

Dear Ms. Barger:

Comments on Stryker Brigade Draft E.I.S.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Stryker Brigade Draft E. I. S. We would also like to thank the Army for its stated commitment to protect biological, cultural, and scenic resources on military lands, and to involve the public in the planning process. Malama O Puna is a Hawaii nonprofit corporation and 501c3 volunteer service organization which focuses on the environment. Our mission is to assure critical habitat for native species and open space for future generations through environmental education, hands-on projects, advocacy, watchdogging, and land trusting.

Our comments are divided into two parts: (1) General comments on the Draft E.I.S. and (2) specific comments and information regarding the proposed PTA land acquisition area here on the Big Island.

General Comments on the Draft E.I.S.:

N24-1

It is generally understood that the E.I.S. process normally proceeds in a programmatic way, with alternative project configurations proposed, followed by analysis of impacts for each alternative. Finally, an alternative is chosen that is most acceptable. If recent news reports are to be believed, none of the

N24-1

No presumption has been made as to the alternative to be selected. All alternatives are being considered equally. Once the Final EIS is published the selected alternative will be identified in the Record of Decision to be published in the Federal Register.

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- N24-1 cont'd** | proposed alternatives is being seriously considered. In view of that, alternative courses of action within the preferred alternative need to be much more fully detailed, and impacts analyzed in detail for these variations.
- N24-2** | We are disappointed by the superficiality of the analysis of impacts on biological and cultural resources, including endangered species. Apparently very few new field studies were done for this E.I.S. and recent literature on biological and cultural resources is not cited for some of the areas to be affected. This is surprising, because the Army has ongoing programs for managing these resources.
- N24-3** | According to the D.E.I.S. there will be significant impacts to biological, cultural, and scenic resources from implementation of the SBCT, but in almost every case the D.E.I.S. states that these impacts are mitigable to "less than significant". How the Army intends to mitigate these impacts is nowhere made entirely clear. The potential impacts, and the proposed mitigations for those impacts need to be fully described in detail in the E.I.S. In the Draft E.I.S., impacts to biological and cultural resources are analyzed only in general terms. The document refers to the Army's ongoing programs for resource management (e.g. ITAM) and essentially says that those programs will result in impacts to biological and cultural resources being mitigated. Given the military's recent requests to congress to be exempted from federal environmental rules, we view these assurances with some suspicion.
- N24-4** | We believe that the final E.I.S. must address potential impacts to important resources in greater detail. In some cases, new field studies should be carried out. In all areas much greater detail concerning proposed actions, resources, impacts, and mitigations need to be given. Impacts on endangered species need to be detailed in terms of where, when, and how they will occur, how populations of individual species will be affected, what those effects mean in terms of the endangerment of each species so affected, and finally, details of how these effects will be mitigated. Actions and impacts that may adversely affect cultural resources also need to be described in more detail together with details of how these effects will be mitigated. Many details are also missing from the analysis of impacts on visual or viewshed resources.
- N24-5**
- N24-6**
- N24-7**

Responses

N24-2

Data from past field studies and current field studies were used in the preparation of the EIS. These studies are referenced in chapters 5.10 and 11, 6.10 and 11, 7.10 and 11 and 8.10 and 11 – Biological Resources and Cultural Resources respectively.

N24-3

The FEIS has been revised to recognize that there are potential significant impacts to biological and cultural resources that may not be mitigated to less than significant levels. Mitigation measures likely to occur are outlined in the Executive Summary. These proposed mitigation measures were included for public comment. The Army reviewed the measures based on public comments and the benefits of each measure to reduce impacts. The Army has listed those mitigation measures that are high priority and those that are unlikely to occur because of limited resource, unfeasible or there are similar measures already in place. The ROD will indicate which mitigation measures will be implemented.

N24-4

Data from past field studies and current field studies were used in the preparation of the EIS. These studies are referenced in chapters 5.10 and 11, 6.10 and 11, 7.10 and 11 and 8.10 and 11 – Biological Resources and Cultural Resources respectively.

N24-5

Impacts to individuals and populations of sensitive species and habitats are discussed in chapters 5.10, 6.10, 7.10, and 8.10.

N24-6

Specific actions are described in Ch. 2, and specific cultural mitigations are described in the PA.

N24-7

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

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Specific Comments on the PTA Land Acquisition Area.

1. The only new survey (for this EIS) of biological resources in the West PTA Acquisition Area we could find in the draft document was the mention on page 8-117 (Volume 2) of "Biological surveys in spring 2002". These surveys found five (5) federally designated plant species. In fact, studies carried out by the Corps of Engineers have documented seven (7) federally designated plants (and another probably extinct plant) in the West PTA Acquisition Area. No other details about these "Biological surveys" are given and no reference to any literature is cited.

N24-8

Other recent surveys of biological and cultural resources in the West PTA Acquisition Area are not referenced. The Corps of Engineers has been conducting surveys for endangered plants and animals as well as compliance monitoring in the Waikoloa Maneuver Area (which includes the acquisition lands) for over five years. Almost none of this information is referenced, even though it contains detailed descriptions of natural resources, particularly wildlife and plants in the acquisition area.

We are also very concerned about the statement on p.8-141 that up to 88% of the *Haplostachys haplostachya* in the West PTA Acquisition Area could be destroyed by off-road vehicle maneuvers, and that populations of *Stenogyne angustifolia* and *Vigna o-wahuensis* could also be adversely affected. A section 7 consultation with USFWS is being carried out, but no details of impacts or any real mitigation plans for these impacts are presented in the Draft.

N24-9

2. Recent work by the Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources on endangered plants in the acquisition area is not referenced.

N24-10

3. Recent work by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on endangered plants in proposed critical habitat areas in the West PTA Acquisition Area is referenced in the bibliography, but no discussion is included in the text of the Draft. The map of proposed USFWS critical habitat areas in the acquisition lands (Figure 8-30 p.8-134) is very unclear. Apparently Pu'u Nohona o Hae is shown, but it is unclear whether Pu'u Papapa is. USFWS proposed both Pu'u Nohona o Hae and Pu'u Papapa in the acquisition area as critical habitat for endangered plants, but removed both areas in their final rule because the Army is acquiring the area and does not want critical habitat designations on military lands. Prior to this

Responses

N24-8

This information was provided and incorporated into the text in section 8.10.

N24-9

This information was provided and is now included in the section.

N24-10

This information was provided and incorporated into the text into section 8.10.

Comments

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December 29, 2003

- N24-10 cont'd** time, botanists regarded both pu'u as extremely valuable areas for endangered plants. No mention is made anywhere in the Draft E.I.S. of the botanical significance of these areas, even though they meet the criteria stated in the Draft E. I. S. for "biologically significant area" (BSA).
- N24-11** Not only are botanically significant areas in the PTA acquisition lands no mentioned in the Draft E.I.S., but also details regarding specific impacts to these areas are sketchy at best. We are told on p. 8-4 that about 28 miles of roads will be constructed in the West PTA Land Acquisition Area and that the Army will comply with all environmental regulations, but we can find no description of proposed surveys for endangered plants or proposed management actions, other than the overall fire management plan, for protecting endangered plant resources in these areas.
- N24-12** Communications facilities are proposed for several of the pu'u in the West PTA Acquisition Area. Construction details are insufficient to fully evaluate effects on native plants or communities. Again, no biological or botanical surveys are described or proposed in connection with the construction of these facilities. Because the pu'u in the West PTA Land Acquisition Area are important areas for endangered plants, the final E.I.S. should describe surveys for endangered plants and other biological resources that should be conducted prior to construction. We would also like to see a recognition in the E. I. S. that some of the pu'u in the area are not suitable for communications facilities, nor training exercises, because of the severity of impacts on biological, cultural, and visual resources.
- Descriptions of botanically significant areas in the PTA Land Acquisition Area and lists of the endangered plants that occur in these areas can be found in Palmer & Paul (2003) "Botanical Survey of the Waikoloa Maneuver Area" U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Pacific Ocean Division, Honolulu, Hawaii. Additional information on these sites can be found in USFWS 50 CFR Part 17 "Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Designations of Critical Habitat for Plant Species from the Island of Hawaii, HI; Proposed Rule" Federal Register, Tuesday May 28, 2002 36967-37106.
- N24-13** 4. Without more detailed descriptions of actions and impacts, there is no way to evaluate the adequacy of proposed mitigations, which are also given in very general terms. To adequately mitigate (little mention is made of "prevent") impacts to endangered plants in the PTA Land Acquisition area up to date field surveys must be done in those areas known to be botanically significant. Details

Responses

N24-11

Information regarding the acquisition lands was incorporated in the report. The measures outlined in the 2003 BO for Hawai'i describes the additional mitigation measures and surveys planned for Hawai'i. Environmental regulations are included in Appendix N.8.

N24-12

Information regarding the acquisition lands was incorporated in the report. The measures outlined in the 2003 BO for Hawai'i describes the additional mitigation measures and surveys planned for Hawai'i. The pu'us in the Palmer report are included in buffer zones of activity as determined through Section 7 consultation.

N24-13

The results of Section 7 consultation include development of an Pōhakuloa Implementation Plan funded by the Army which addresses some of your concerns about the endangered species at PTA. The individual measures determined in Section 7 to mitigate from Army actions are outlined in the biological resource section of chapter 8.10

Comments

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N24-13 | of proposed training activities that might impact these areas must then be set
cont'd | forth, an analysis of significance made, and mitigations developed.

N24-14 | 5. On pages 8-104 and 8-105 in the discussion on soil erosion resulting
| from the preferred alternative it is pointed out that the Army's ATTACC model-
| ing of training intensity of the SBCT indicates that the land condition will deteri-
| orate to a "severe" condition in terms of denudation of vegetation and severe soil
| compaction and erosion. We are very concerned about this, because, as pointed
| out in the Draft, revegetation efforts at PTA have so far not been very success-
| ful. This also means that botanically important areas would need to be protected
| from off-road vehicle maneuvers. Although these impacts are considered signifi-
| cant, mitigations are discussed in only general terms.

N24-15 | 6. The vegetation map in Figure 8-27 (p. 8-116) is overly generalized for
| PTA and is inaccurate for the West PTA Acquisition Area. The Draft refers to
| Shaw and Castillo (1997), and states that 24 vegetation types occur on PTA. This
| is not reflected in Figure 8-27. We assume that the West PTA Acquisition Area is
| shown as "nonnative" in the figure because of the extensive fountain grass inva-
| sion. This obscures the presence of botanically significant areas in the WPAA.

N24-16 | 7. We are also concerned that the numerous archeological features identi-
| fied in the West PTA Acquisition Area will be obliterated by Stryker maneuvers.
| The proposed mitigations (p. 8-180) do not seem sufficient to prevent the event-
| al loss of most of these features given the proposed intensity of Stryker training.

In summary, we think that the Draft E.I. S. could be significantly im-
proved by giving more specific information concerning impacts and mitiga-
tions, particularly for biological and cultural resources. We also feel that the
information presented in the Draft E.I.S. for biological and cultural resources
in the WPAA is incomplete and, in the case of biological resources, inaccurate
and misleading because it fails to clearly identify biologically significant areas
and endangered species in the WPAA. We are also concerned with the internal
inconsistency of one analysis showing a predicted deterioration of land condi-
tion to "severe" while another indicates that impacts to endangered plants and
cultural resources can be mitigated to less than significant.

Thank you,

Malama O Puna

Responses

N24-14

Mitigation measures will be finalized in the ROD. However, measures
identified by USFWS and the Army in the Biological opinion for Hawai'i have
already been finalized and included in section 8.10.

N24-15

Botanically significant areas are discussed in the text of chapter 8.10. The map
is only intended to give the reader a general idea of the vegetation in the ROI.
Individual sensitive vegetation species locations are provided for more
specific information on Figure 8-28.

N24-16

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process.
Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the
administrative record for this process. Avoidance and mitigation measures
have been developed as described in the PA. The Final PA as signed by the
Army, SHPO, ACHP and concurring parties is included in Appendix J of the
Final EIS.

Comments

Letter Cindy Barger, SBCT EIS Project Manager
 N25 US Army Corps of Engineers
 Honolulu District Bldg. 230 Rm 306
 ATTN: CEPOH-PP-E
 Fort Shafter, Hawaii 96858-5440

January 2, 2004

Dear Ms. Barger:

Enclosed are the following to be made part of the record for the Stryker EIS

1. Copy of my written testimony given at the Waikoloa Beach Hotel, Nov. 5, 2003 hearing.
2. Copy of my written testimony given at the Hilo Hawaiian Hotel Nov. 6, 2003 hearing.
3. Copy of a Big Island map entitled "Sites NOT for Tourists or Locals concerning 57 known Military Hazard areas on Hawaii Island in need of military clean up before any military expansion plans should even be considered. Some documents are still classified after 40 years concerning secret testing of chemical and biological agents in Waiakea Forest. Declassify those documents. It's time for the military to come clean on its past dirty deeds.

In addition to the above I want to pose the following questions or areas for further investigation that should be addressed in the final EIS.

- N25-1 1. **The Stryker EIS needs to seriously consider many possible alternative locations for a Stryker Brigade besides Hawaii**, notwithstanding the Pentagon's decision to base a Stryker Brigade in Hawaii before the draft EIS process is even completed. The lack of seriously investigated alternative sites is a serious deficiency of the draft EIS. Please investigate site locations along the West coast of the U.S., sites in New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, etc. where wide open land space is more available than on small Hawaiian islands. Should not a project of this magnitude have at least 10 seriously studied alternative sites?
- N25-2 2. **The area of cumulative impact of past military activity on Hawaii Island needs to be addressed as evidenced by the attached map listing 57 known military hazard areas totaling hundreds of thousands of acres in need of military clean up from live arms and other military toxins.** In

Responses

N25-1

As discussed in section 1.6 of the FEIS the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID (L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness, and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue to carry out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, and on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D.)

N25-2

Quantitative information on unexploded ordnance left during the past century is not available. It is not known what the commenter means by "military toxins." The EIS has been revised to contain analyses of cumulative impacts considering other military projects and astronomy activities at Mauna Kea (Hawai'i projects #1-4, 8-11 and 12). Although specific clean-up costs are unknown at this time, the Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Comments

Responses

May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawai'i

N25-2 cont'd addition the cumulative impact of C-17 military aircraft associated with the Stryker Brigade, impacts at Kawaihae harbor, the impact of increased astronomy and military training on the sacred mountains of Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa need to be addressed. Live arms fire at PTA is expected to increase from 7.1 to 14.8 million live rounds annually. How does this affect expected clean up cost when PTA is eventually returned to the State or nation of Hawaii? In light of the military's past failure to clean up sites, should not bonding be required to ensure present clean up?

N25-3 3. Appendix M-1 of the Stryker EIS acknowledges Beryllium and lead in soil samples taken at Pohakuloa Training Area. No soil samples were taken in the impact area. Why? I believe soil samples should be taken in the impact area to know the impacts. Please have samples taken. In addition, personal sampling needs to be done of military people who have been involved in training at PTA to check for lead or Beryllium exposure. Personal sampling should also be done in civilian areas (i.e. girl scout camp nearby, Waikii ranch, Waikoloa town, Waikoloa resorts and Hilo residential areas. Sampling should also be done along Saddle road to check for civilian exposure while traveling Saddle road. After all signs are posted along Saddle Road which read "Live fire overhead!" I have received a copy of written EIS testimony provided by Mr. Rollin Frost, a professional in metal toxics with a background working for OSHA and occupational health. I support his call for further testing/sampling,

N25-4 4. Investigate reports of live ordnance buried at various spots including just below the Girl Scout Camp west of Pohakuloa Training Area. Investigate
N25-5 burial sites in the path of the 40 foot wide tank trail from Kawaihae Harbor to
N25-6 PTA. Investigate impact of heavy Stryker vehicles to the structural integrity
N25-7 of the Pu'ukohola Heiau. What is the impact of Pohakuloa Stryker dust on Mauna Kea astronomy?

Sincerely,



James V. Albertini, President
Malu Aina Center For Non-violent Education & Action
P.O. Box AB Kurtistown, Hawaii 96760
Phone 808-966-7622 ja@interpac.net www.malu-aina.org

N25-3

All samples were analyzed by the same analytical methods. Beryllium was analyzed in all samples, including samples from impact areas. The table in Appendix M includes only detected concentrations. Inhalation of beryllium metal can present an occupational health hazard due to sensitivity of some individuals to very low levels. These effects would not be unique to the Army in Hawai'i, but could affect military personnel anywhere involved in the same activities. It has not been established that the beryllium detected in the soil samples results from beryllium present in munitions or in the metal tubing used in munitions or rockets, although there is a high likelihood that beryllium is present in these materials. Beryllium is also naturally present in the environment, as a constituent of some minerals, and it is present in many consumer products. The beryllium concentrations detected on the ranges were compared to US EPA Region 9 PRGs, which are conservative health-based concentrations established for screening level analysis to determine if the potential for a significant human health exposure exists. The beryllium concentrations observed in soils at the ranges at SBMR and PTA were well under the industrial soil PRGs. The only exposure that might impact offsite civilian receptors would be exposure to windblown dust. Such exposures would be negligible at the boundary of the installations.

N25-4

There are no records of buried live ordnance on PTA lands west of the Girl Scout Camp.

N25-5

The Army is conducting this investigation.

N25-6

The trail has been in use for a number of years and no impacts from this use have been recorded.

N25-7

Given the elevation differences between PTA and the Mauna Kea observatories and the feasibility of controlling fugitive dust from vehicle travel on unpaved roads, no significant impact on observatory operations is expected. Predominant wind directions are down slope, away from the observatories. Strong winds from the southwest can occur, but these situations may create other atmospheric conditions that are not ideal for observatory operations. A discussion has been added to Section 8.3 - Visual.

Comments

Stop the Stryker Invasion! No More Country Club/Hotel Public Hearings!

Tonight I would like to focus on the shamefully flawed military Stryker Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) process. Tomorrow night in Hilo I will speak more to the substantive destructive nature of the Stryker invasion. Let me preface my remarks and questions by saying that I want written answers to my questions provided directly to me by the Army and to be included in the final draft of the EIS.

Right from the beginning of the EIS, the process was flawed. Private, by invitation only, winning and dining of politicians and business people at the exclusion of the public; conducting tours of Pohakuloa for political and business people while canceling at the last minute a tour by Hawaiians, environmental, and grass root community leaders, saying CERTAIN UNNAMED MEMBERS of the delegation were unacceptable because of their outspoken criticism of the military. Having exclusive private country clubs and luxury hotels as settings to intimidate and distance ordinary people from participating in the process. Using police and hotel security as a military fence to block and arrest citizens from attending public hearings because they peacefully carried protest signs. The banning of signs as a peaceful expression of free speech testimony at the first of six EIS public hearings tainted the entire public hearing process with a chilling effect on expression.

N25-8

Just yesterday I spoke at a University of Hawaii class and scared students asked --will we be arrested if we go to the hearings? Just yesterday, a Hilo police captain called my home and asked a member of my household if "Mr. Albertini was planning on being arrested at the Stryker hearings?" What kind of a message is that? I have been informed by a federal worker that many federal workers are afraid to get involved and speak out on the Stryker issue, or even be seen at public hearings like this. They fear they could lose their jobs just by being here. What kind of working environmental impact is that? Hotel security left a message on my answering machine that anyone carrying a protest sign should not enter this hotel through the main lobby but go through the loading dock. What kind of an insult is that? Reminds me of blacks not being allowed to enter restaurants to eat but having to go around to the back kitchen door to eat. I left a message on the hotel security message phone that such a request was insulting and demeaning and I would not be a party to it.

So what has been accomplished by the Army's attempt to privatize public hearings and ban signs at public hearings? I have a few observations.

1. The Army exposed and demonstrated its contempt for dissent and trampled on the very constitution it has sworn to protect, did it not?
2. The Army exposed and demonstrated its complete lack of understanding and respect for citizen constitutional right of peaceful expression and right to assemble, did it not? Even the Governor told you that the hearings should have been held in schools.
3. The Army provided unintended publicity on free speech issues and the Stryker EIS hearings, did it not?
4. The Army caused a chilling environment of fear in the community for people to even attend these hearings, did it not?
5. The Army, by banning silent peaceful expression of protest by signs, provoked a climate for verbal protest and confrontation, did it not?

Through all of the above, the Army so tainted the environment for open public participation that the entire process of public hearings should be redone during the now extended comment period. And the

Responses

N25-8

We thank you for your comment and understand your concern. It was not the intent of the Army to restrict the public through the format and location of the public meetings. Once the issue arose, we worked to correct the situation by working with the other facility locations to allow signs in the actual meeting rooms and provide tables for members of the public to display signs and information. In addition, we worked with the facilities and the City and County of Honolulu prosecutor to have all charges dropped against the individuals involved in the situation. Through these measures and the extension of the public comment period, we believe we allowed sufficient venues for public input including ample opportunity for written comment.

Comments

N25-8 cont'd public hearings should be held in public community centers or school facilities. There were four hearings held on Oahu. Oahu is smaller than the Puna district of this island. There should be at least five hearings on this island. One in Hilo, one in Kailua-Kona, one in Waimea, one in Puna and one in Ka'u. And if the people of Hamakua and North Kohala also want hearings, so be it. Have more hearings. After all, it's your job to listen to the people that pay your salaries. That includes all the people not just your invited dinner guests who support your pork barrel project because they get to feed at the trough.

The Hawaii Stryker Brigade proposed budget is \$1.5 billion. That's what it costs to run the entire Hawaii public education system for two years. Ask the people of Hawaii what they'd rather -- a Stryker Brigade or a doubling of the State's school budget for the next two years? Let me know what answer you get please.

N25-9 I have another question but I want to preface it. Many people believe the Hawaii Stryker Brigade is a done deal. That these hearings are a fraud, a façade to give the appearance of listening to the people when the decision has already been made. Dan Inouye has said he's been assured of the Stryker Brigade. He's already pushed through Congress over \$80 million in support of the Hawaii Stryker. Here's my question: Why is it that the military gets all the money and land it wants and Hawaiians die on a waiting list to get what is rightfully their own home land, much of which is being occupied and bombed by you?

Now I have a few "foot in mouth" presentations to make:
To Major Stacy Bathrick for her Oct. 29th comments in the Honolulu Star-Bulletin:
"The Army won't allow any demonstration or protest involving banners or signs carried into the meeting room."
Col. David Anderson who said banning signs was done out of concern for potential damage to facilities. Sign carrying protesters could be disorderly.
Troy Griffen who said the protesters "agenda is to break up the meeting."

N25-10 Let me say this: To Major Bathrick --It's the Army's job to uphold not suppress the constitutional rights of citizens. To Col. Anderson --Be more concerned about the damage and disorder your Strykers will do to Hawaii and other places around the world.
To Troy Griffen --my agenda is to break up nothing. Breaking up is what Strykers do. My agenda is to get you and the U.S. military to clean up your opala on the more than 400 square miles of Hawaii Island, the equivalent of 9 Kaho'olawe, littered with a toxic stew of unexploded ordnance, chemicals, and biological agents from current and past military training. Enough is enough. It's time for clean-up NOT Build-up.

The first step in clean up is to properly identify and caution people about the dangers of your opala. Our Malu Aina organization is hereby donating to you the first, of what I hope will be hundreds of signs made by you and placed around present and former bombing ranges and other hazardous military sites on our island. By the Army making these signs it will be a positive step forward after trying to ban signs from these hearings.

It's time to stop the Stryker invasion now. Clean-up NOT Build-up. This is my agenda!

Aloha,
James V. Albertini, President, Malu 'Aina Center For Non-violent Education & Action
P.O. Box AB Kurtistown, Hawaii 96760(Ph 808) 966-7622 Email ja@interpac.net www.malu-aina.org

Responses

N25-9

Although Department of Defense, Department of the Army, and Congressional representatives have issued statements that the 2d Brigade, 25th ID(L) will transform to a Stryker Brigade, these statements refer to programmatic level decisions necessary to continue the planning, funding and assessment processes for the proposed transformation efforts and set the conditions for implementing an action once a final decision has been made. The final decision on whether the 2d Brigade, 25th ID (L) will transform to an SBCT will be made by the appropriate local commander, subject to environmental assessment and other appropriate reviews and compliance with applicable federal law. The Department of the Army issued a Programmatic EIS for Army Transformation in 2001, and issued its Record of Decision to implement Army Transformation on April 11, 2002. In that ROD, Lieutenant General David McKiernan confirmed a series of previously announced conversions of 6 brigades to interim brigade combat teams, "subject to appropriate evaluation of potential environmental effects in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act" (ROD, page 11). The Department of the Army will make a decision whether or not to transform the 2d Brigade, 25th ID(L) in Hawai'i only after a full consideration of all the environmental impacts identified and analyzed under NEPA, weighed equally with considerations of strategic importance, military training and readiness, technical considerations, economic and fiscal considerations, and other considerations mandated by law or policy.

N25-10

During the scoping meetings, the public facilities would not allow the meetings to extend beyond 10:00pm. This time restriction required that members of the public keep their oral comments short. After many public comments about the length of the meetings, and in an attempt to allow for full participation of all people present, the Army decided to hold the Draft EIS public meetings at private facilities where the facility was open as long as the Army needed. The majority of the Draft EIS public meetings did not conclude until after 12:00am.

At the first two meetings Honolulu Police Department arrested a total of seven people for trespass when they attempted to enter the facilities with signs. All individuals were advised that they were welcome to enter the facilities without the signs.

It was not the intent of the Army to restrict the public through the format and location of the public meetings. We corrected the situation by working with

Comments

Stop the Stryker Invasion! Cancel the Hawaii Stryker Brigade here and now! Thursday, Nov. 6, 2003 by Jim Albertini at the Hilo Hawaiian Hotel

Before I begin, let me preface my remarks and questions by saying that I want written answers to my questions provided directly to me and to be included in the final or future drafts of the EIS. The present EIS draft has failed to address many of the questions I asked at the scoping hearings.

In Kanaka Maoli tradition we are entering the Makahiki season -- a time for thanksgiving and peace. I am very thankful for all the people, especially Kanaka Maoli who spoke at the Stryker hearing last night at the Waikoloa Beach Marriott Hotel. Last night's hearing was an extremely moving experience. The large and powerful turnout and testimony lead by Kanaka Maoli kuptuna, makua, and opio speaking on behalf on their ancestors, their ohana and the aina to stop military expansion, cleanup the existing military opala and return the land to the sovereign Nation of Hawaii was as we say "chicken-skin." The testimony of non Kanaka Maoli was also very moving. In all, a total of about 40-50 people testified and only about 4 spoke in support of the expansion. From what I have read and heard, this is how the other hearings have been going as well --people overwhelmingly opposed to military expansion despite the climate of fear created

Last night I spoke about the shamefully flawed military EIS process --the private, by invitation only, wining and dining of politicians and select business people, at the exclusion of the public; conducting select tours of Pohakuloa for political and certain business people, while canceling at the last minute a tour by Kanaka Maoli sovereignty leaders, environmental and grass root community representatives, saying certain unnamed members of the delegation were unacceptable because of their outspoken criticism of military expansion; having exclusive private country clubs and luxury hotels as settings to intimidate and distance ordinary people from participating in the process; using police, private security firms and hotel security as a fence to block and arrest citizens from attending public hearings because they peacefully carried protest signs. The banning of signs as a peaceful expression of free speech testimony and arrests at the first two of six public hearings tainted the entire public hearing process with a chilling effect on participation and expression.

On Tuesday, I spoke to a class at the University of Hawaii at Hilo and scared students asked --"will we be arrested if we go to the hearings?" What kind of a climate is that for a university and a community? On Tuesday, a Hilo police captain called my home and asked a member of my household if "Mr. Albertini was planning on being arrested at the Stryker hearing?" What kind of a message is that? Several federal workers told me that they are afraid to get involved and speak out on the Stryker issue, or even be seen at public hearings like this. They fear they could lose their jobs just by being here. What kind of a working environmental impact is that? Earlier in the week, a Waikoloa Beach Marriott Hotel security officer left a message on my home answering machine that anyone carrying a protest sign should not enter their hotel through the main lobby but go thru the loading dock. What kind of an insult is that? Reminds me of blacks not being allowed into restaurants and told to go around to the kitchen door to eat. I left a message on the Marriott security message phone that such a request was insulting and demeaning and I would not be a party to it. Fortunately the Marriott backed off of its back-door position but even their handout in the parking lot to everyone attending the hearing said: "picketing, sign waving, chanting, or any other public displays of protest is NOT allowed on any part of the premises of the hotel --including, but not limited to the lobby, in front of the property, or the beach front."

So what has been accomplished by the Army's attempt to privatize, ban signs and chants, and arrest people holding signs at public hearings?

1. The Army exposed and demonstrated its contempt for dissent and trampled on the very constitutional it has

Responses

the other facility locations to allow signs in the meeting rooms and provide tables for members of the public to display signs and information. In addition, we worked with the facilities and the City and County of Honolulu's prosecutor and all charges were dropped against individuals involved in the situation. All of the individuals who were arrested had the opportunity to participate in subsequent meetings and most of them attended and provided public comment.

Comments

sworn to uphold and protect.

2. The Army showed its complete lack of understanding and respect for citizens constitutional right of peaceful expression, right to assemble, and right to petition government for a redress of grievances.
3. The Army provided unintended publicity on free speech issues and the Stryker EIS hearings.
4. The Army caused a chilling environment of fear in our community for people to even attend these hearings.
5. The Army, by banning silent peaceful expression of protest by signs, provoked a climate for verbal protest and confrontation.

Through all of the Above, the Army, Honolulu Police Dept., Royal Guard Security Company, Honolulu Country Club, Helemano Plantation, Hawaii County Police Dept., Waikoloa Beach Marriott hosting these public hearings so significantly tainted the environment for open public participation that the entire process of public hearings should be redone. The climate of duress created for these public hearings is evidenced by university students asking --"will I be arrested if I go to the public hearings?" Public hearings should be held in public facilities --community centers and schools. Even Governor Lingle told you this. The biggest land impact in your Stryker proposal is here on Hawaii Island -- a 23,000 acre expansion at Pohakuloa, yet you only scheduled two hearings on the entire island. Oahu had four hearings and all of Oahu can fit inside the Puna district. There should be a minimum of five hearings on Hawaii Island: one in Hilo, one in Kailua-Kona, one in Waimea, one in Puna and one in Ka'u. And if the people of Hamakua, North Kohala and other areas want public hearings too, so be it. After all, you said you want to hear the concerns of ordinary people, isn't that right? Not just the concerns of your "by invitation only" politician and select business dinner guests who support your pork barrel project because they get to feed at the trough.

The Hawaii Stryker Brigade proposed budget is \$1.5 billion. That's what it costs to run the entire Hawaii public education system for two years. Ask the people of Hawaii what they'd rather -- a Stryker Brigade or a doubling of the State's school budget to educate our children for the next two years? Let me know what answer you get please.

I have more question but I want to preface them. Many people believe the Hawaii Stryker Brigade is a done deal. That these hearings are a fraud, a façade to give the appearance of listening to the people when the decision has already been made. Dan Inouye has said he's been assured of the Stryker Brigade. He's already pushed through Congress over \$80 million in support of the Hawaii Stryker., when the draft EIS hasn't even been completed. Isn't that putting the cart before the horse? I want to know who assured Dan Inouye of a Hawaii Stryker Brigade? More questions: Why is it that the military gets all the money and land it wants and Kanaka maoli die on a waiting list to get what is rightfully their own home land, much of which is being occupied and bombed by the U.S. military?

I have been made aware of a shocking and damning new Army recruiting ad that shows an Army engineer blowing up Pohakuloa. What's the message you are trying to convey to young recruits by that ad?

N25-11

Lets follow the money trail of this corrupt Stryker boondoggle. Dan Inouye and Ted Stevens of Alaska, sit on the powerful senate military appropriations committee. Any wonder Hawaii and Alaska are sites for Stryker Brigades. The Stryker is the baby of Hawaii recently retired Army General Eric Shinseki. Shinseki, rumored to want Dan Inouye's senate seat, was the Army's top General for 4 years. The auditor of the Stryker program just happened to be a 4 year classmate of Shinseki's at West Point. One of Shinseki's right hand men was General Dave Heebner who retired (early) from the Army but immediately got a job as Vice President of General Dynamics to seal the Stryker deal for General Dynamics with the Army. Heebner had his Army pension sweetened by over 13,000 shares of General Dynamic stock and I'm sure other perks that have not been made

Responses

N25-11

The tentative decision to field one of the six Stryker Brigades in Hawai'i was analyzed in the Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for Army Transformation and announced in the Record of Decision of April 2002. A full set of alternative sites at various Army installations were examined. The Hawai'i EIS is tiered to the PEIS and examines the details of fielding at locations in Hawai'i. The alternative of not fielding a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i (the no action alternative) was also examined in detail. Both documents have been made available to the public for comment as required by CEQ Regulations in order to insure that an informed decision could be made.

Comments

Responses

May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawai'i

P-255

N25-11
cont'd

public. This is probably only the tip of the iceberg.

When dealing with the military, money and power, much is often hidden. Take for instance the secret chemical, biological and nerve gas testing in Hawaii's past. The military lied to us about it. They said they were doing weather testing. When the secret testing was finally confirmed, the military acted like they were doing us a favor by telling us that they poisoned us and the aina. Can the military be trusted today? It's track record is not good. The military has more than 50 current and former sites on this island alone of military opala in need of clean up.

N25-12

It totals more than 400 square miles, the equivalent of nine Kaho'olawe, littered with a toxic stew of unexploded ordnance, chemicals, and biological agents from current and past military training. Enough is enough. All of our mothers have taught us to clean up after ourselves. Don't even think about making a new mess until you have cleaned up your old mess. The Army Corps of Engineers says at present funding levels it will take centuries to clean up the opala on military sites in Hawaii. Yet somehow, amid budget constraints for clean up, the Army has found the funds to clean unexploded ordnance from its new 30 mile tank trail from Kawaihae to Pohakuloa. This is not acceptable. You can clean up tank trails of unexploded ordnance, but places where people live, work and go to school. A'ole! Your mother, all of our mothers, and the mother of us all, are telling you to clean up not build up. No military expansion in Hawaii. No Stryker Brigade.

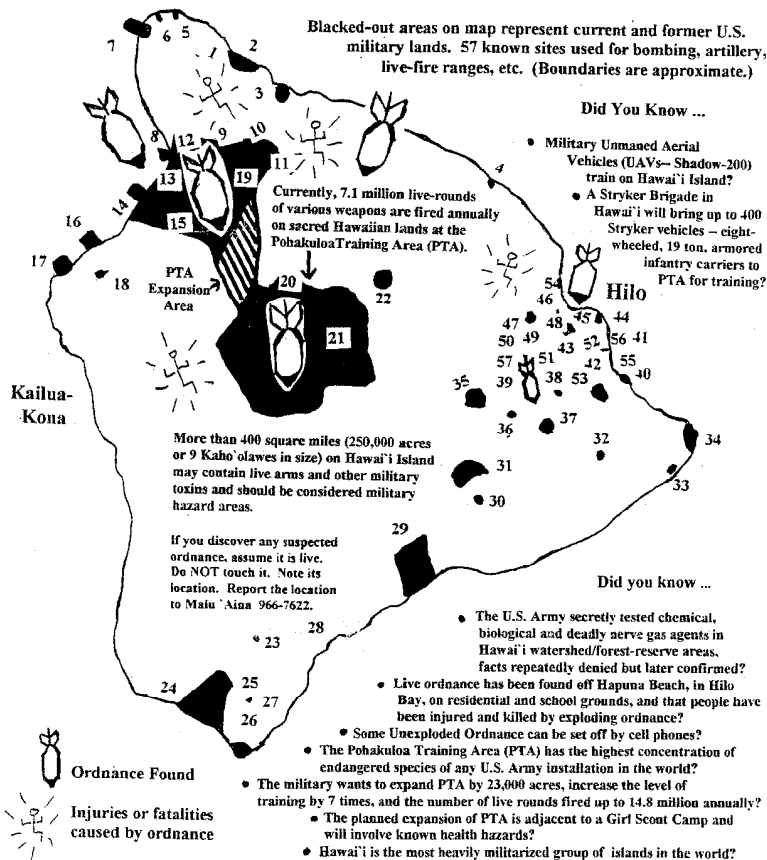
Col. Anderson, you appear to be a man of integrity. I ask you to act on that integrity. Stand up here and now and say at this hearing, based on the overwhelming testimony you have heard throughout Hawaii, that you will recommend that the entire Hawaii Stryker Brigade project be cancelled and put in the scrap heap of history. And that furthermore, as a first step toward cleaning up and returning current and former military lands to the nation of Hawaii you will immediately begin to place thousands of signs such as these around present and former bombing ranges and other hazardous military sites on our island to simply alert people. The sign reads: Caution - Former Military Site -- Live Arms Hazard! By the Army making and posting signs such as these it will be a small, but positive, step forward after trying to ban signs from these hearings. Mahalo and aloha. Malama pono! Malama i ka aina!

James V. Albertini, President, Malu 'Aina Center For Non-violent Education & Action
P.O. Box AB Kurtistown, Hawaii 96760(Ph 808) 966-7622 Email ja@interpac.net www.malu-aina.org

N25-12

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process. Chapter 4.12 of this document discusses the methods assessed in evaluating potential impacts to human health and safety hazards from the proposed action. As discussed in this section, the Army has determine that the general public or soldiers would not experience any significant health impacts as a result of this proposed action. The Army abides by and will continue to abide by all appropriate laws and regulations in conducting appropriate toxicology studies and implementing appropriate measures to protect the health of the community. The U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine assists in this compliance with a mission to provide worldwide technical support for implementing preventive medicine, public health, and health promotion/wellness services into all aspects of America's Army and the Army Community anticipating and rapidly responding to operational needs and adaptable to a changing world environment.

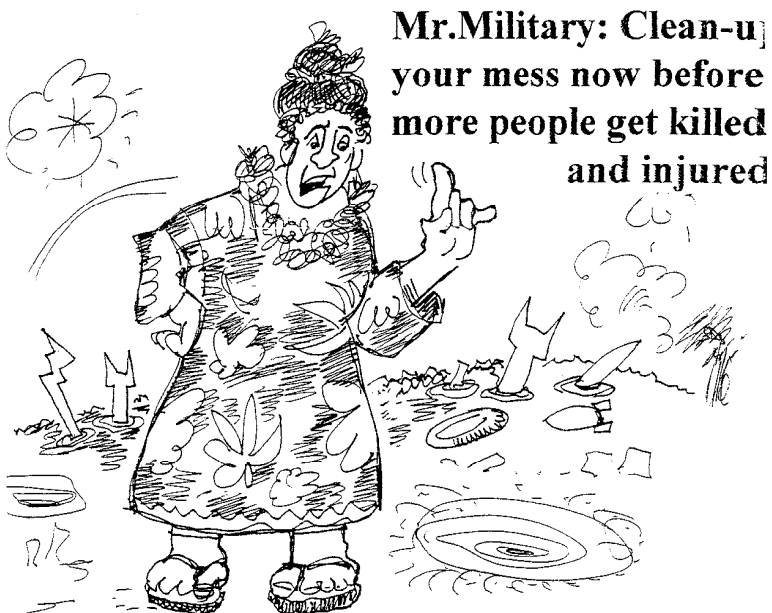
Comments

Sites NOT for Tourists or Locals!**Military Hazard Areas on Hawai'i Island****Military Clean-Up NOT Build-Up!**

contact: Malu 'Aina Center For Non-violent Education & Action
P.O. Box AR Kirtistown Hawai'i 96760 Phone (808) 966-7622

Responses

Comments

Letter
N26**NO POHAKULOA
EXPANSION!**

**Mr. Military: Clean-up
your mess now before
more people get killed
and injured**

The biggest military land-grab in Hawai'i since WWII is about to take place under the name of "Army Transformation." We need your help to stop it. The military wants 23,000 more acres on Hawai'i Island to add to its 108,793-acre Pohakuloa Training Area (PTA), located in the saddle between Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa. Help us say to the military: "Clean-Up NOT Build-Up." There are more than 50 former and ongoing military sites on the island. Hundreds of thousands of acres are littered with unexploded bombs and toxins from conventional weapons training and secret chemical and biological weapons testing. Military hazards are present on our lands and in our waters. Tides expose munitions buried in the sand off Hapuna Beach, Hilo Bay and other areas. Last year several live grenades were found by school children in a Waimea Middle School garden. Get involved to clean-up and make our island a safe place. Make copies of this flyer, circulate and post them. Arrange for community/house meetings to discuss the issues. Speak out. Write letters to the editor. Call public officials. Mahalo.

N26-1

For more information, please contact: Malu 'Aina P.O. Box AB Kurtistown,
Hawaii 96760. Phone 808-966-7622. email ja@interpac.net <http://www.malu-aina.org>

Responses

N26-1

The Stryker Brigades represent a new concept and a new organization that dictate how we will fight in the future. The officially approved Army doctrine lays out the training requirements and the amount of training lands needed to adequately prepare our soldiers to fight and win in the 21st century. We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDs) program.

Comments

CLEAN UP NOT BUILD

To U.S. Military and public officials:

We, the undersigned, oppose the further build up and desecration of Hawaiian military forces in Hawaii, including plans for "Army Transformation." This means additional troops, equipment, aircraft, training, and military land on Hawaii Island. We believe it is time for the military to clean up, not build. This includes the 123,000-acre former Waikoloa Maneuver Area, the 108,000-acre Training Area, and Kawaihae Harbor area on Hawaii Island, the entire Makua Valley on Oahu, and other areas where the military has left uncleaned toxins. The U.S. military presently controls over 22% of Oahu and 5% of the Hawaiian Islands.

Name (please print & sign)

address

1. _____
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14. _____
15. _____

Please return to: Malu Aina P.O. Box AB, Kula, HI 96760. Phone 808-966-7622

Responses

Comments

Stop the Stryker Invasion!

- 1 SAY "NO" TO THE MILITARY'S 24,000-ACRE LAND GRAB!
- 2 SAY "NO" TO INOUE'S FEDERAL RECOGNITION BILL BECAUSE FEDERALIZING HAWAIIANS MEANS MILITARIZING THEIR LAND!
- 3 SUPPORT THE "STRYKER SEVEN DEFENSE—DEFEND YOUR RIGHTS!"

WHAT IS THE STRYKER? It's a *Civilian Assault Vehicle*: This "20-ton axles of evil" is being built for the quick transportation of infantry battalions on highways. It was not built for use in the deserts of Iraq where mortar shells and bombs have recently destroyed the strongest American tank. The Stryker is lightweight. It's built to be transported in airplanes three at a time, so that Bush and Company can quickly position American infantrymen throughout the world to put down civilians, fighting for their sovereignty and demonstrating against the U.S. EMPIRE BUILDERS.

HOW WILL THE MILITARY GRAB THE 24,000 ACRES OF HAWAIIAN LAND? Akaka Bill has morphed into Inouye's Federal Recognition Bill—Inouye's attempt to Federalize the Hawaiian people: After 6 revisions of the Akaka Bill, the initial thrust of the bill which would have given some "autonomy" to Hawaiians, has been stripped down, and if passed will give the US Department of Interior, control over the Hawaiians as "wards of the state"—where the Hawaiians must surrender all claims to the ceded lands (which already make up 56% of the military lands in Hawaii). Governor Lingie supports the Inouye Federal Recognition Bill, and the state would no longer have to pay any Hawaiian reparations. They hope to get the morphed bill passed, by threatening to extinguish about \$59 million worth of current Hawaiian health, educational, homesteader programs that would lead to evictions of homesteaders. However, there's no assurance that the \$59 million federally funded programs for Hawaiians would be maintained after the bill's passage.

WHAT HAVE THEY DONE TO THE LAND! Look at Kahoolawe and Makua: Kahoolawe has been a symbol of the Hawaiians' quest for sovereignty, as George Helm and Kimo Mitchell lost their lives during the struggle for its return. Come November 11-12th, 2003, the military will be handing the desecrated island over to the State of Hawaii, having cleaned 1/10th of the ordinances, and leaving the island contaminated and uninhabitable. They call this "GOOD FAITH?" And, they have enlisted supposed leaders of the Hawaiian struggle to validate this farce—"Leaders" who have a vested interest in the \$59 million federal programs. Makua residents were evicted and given only a pittance during WWII—their homes, school, and church bombed, to make way for military training. In the Executive Order, the army had agreed to return the land to the territory six months after the war, but reneged. After Statehood, due to pressure from the community, 1/3 of Makua was returned to the state, but the state simultaneously, leased the land back to the military at \$1.00 for 65 years. The bombing continues leaving highly toxic materials and no plans by the US Military to clean up the mess. Bombed and burnt, exploded and unexploded ordinance litter the valleys. This is the future desecration of our Hawaiian people, land and sacred sites once Inouye **FEDERALIZES THE HAWAIIAN PEOPLE AND THEIR LAND.**

SUPPORT THE "STRYKER SEVEN!" *Defend your rights!* The military tried to exclude opponents of their plans and silence dissent by arresting seven opponents of the strikers who attempted to testify at the public hearings. By arresting people with phony charges of trespass for bringing signs to the "public" hearings, they hope to intimidate and silence the voice of the people. This is an example of the future loss of rights of not only Hawaiians, but the people of Hawaii, as the military's expansion here turns our lovely islands into a military base of the Pacific. Ask the people of South Korea, Okinawa and the Philippines about the rapes, "accidental killings", and colonizer mentality that will come along with lands used as a military base. For information, contact: DMZ-Hawai'i/Aloha Aina, c/o AFSC Hawai'i: www.afschawaii.org/ 988-6266 This leaflet is sponsored by: Ohana Koa, Nuclear Free and Independent Pacific Malu 'Aina Center For Non-violent Education & Action: www.malu-aina.org/, 966-7622

N26-2

Responses

N26-2

During the scoping meetings, the public facilities would not allow the meetings to extend beyond 10:00pm. This time restriction required that members of the public keep their oral comments short. After many public comments about the length of the meetings, and in an attempt to allow for full participation of all people present, the Army decided to hold the Draft EIS public meetings at private facilities where the facility was open as long as the Army needed. The majority of the Draft EIS public meetings did not conclude until after 12:00am.

At the first two meetings Honolulu Police Department arrested a total of seven people for trespass when they attempted to enter the facilities with signs. All individuals were advised that they were welcome to enter the facilities without the signs.

It was not the intent of the Army to restrict the public through the format and location of the public meetings. We corrected the situation by working with the other facility locations to allow signs in the meeting rooms and provide tables for members of the public to display signs and information. In addition, we worked with the facilities and the City and County of Honolulu's prosecutor and all charges were dropped against individuals involved in the situation. All of the individuals who were arrested had the opportunity to participate in subsequent meetings and most of them attended and provided public comment.

Comments

Responses

Letter
N27

-----Original Message-----

From: Molokai Advertiser-News (aka The MAN) George Peabody

[\[mailto:molokaiman@flex.com\]](mailto:molokaiman@flex.com)

Sent: Thursday, November 13, 2003 11:36 AM

To: Barger, Cindy S POH

Subject: Stryker brigade HALT !!!

Importance: High

Dear Editors and military spoker Cindy Barger et al: Experience has shown that powers will be abused against the People. We all know that The Stryker brigade will be used against us as we fight for land, water and justice against the greedy and unConstitutional alien tyrants who control the fascist State of Hawaii bureaucracy acting against We The People in Hawaii . Ku'e !!! The People are the militia, and we militia will resist this TREASON and we will endure to the End! Read and understand the 2nd Amendment to the Constitution! Enforce the Bill of Rights. Sic Semper Tyrannis!

N27-1 | NO STRYKER BRIGADE !! A standing army is unConstitutional.

aloha,

George Peabody Militia of Molokai

<http://www.MolokaiAdvertiserNews.com><http://www.HawaiigovernorGeorgePeabody.com>**N27-1**

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

MOKULEIA COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION
68-411 Farrington Highway
Waialua, HI 96791

Letter N28

December 23, 2003

US Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu District
(Attn: Ms. Cindy Barger)
Bldg 230, CEPOH-PP-E
Fort Shafter, HI 96858-5440

RE: COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT EIS FOR THE STRYKER BRIGADE

Dear Ms. Barger,

After reviewing the Draft EIS for the Stryker Brigade that will be stationed at Schofield Barracks, the Mokuleia Community Association has the following concerns regarding a couple of points.

N28-1

- (1) Antennae are to be built to support the Brigade's training needs. There is not enough information on where these antennae would be located, the operational characteristics of these antenna, their overall visibility to the community, and how the Army will mitigate any impact on the view plane and potential operational impacts on humans, animals, and wildlife.

In the North Shore Sustainable Communities Plan (approved by the City and County of Honolulu in July 2000 and the primary land use planning document for the North Shore district), the view plane of the Mokuleia area looking toward the Waianae mountain range is considered to be a valuable asset and is to be protected from unnecessary intrusions. These unspoiled views are part of what make the North Shore an attraction for visitors to Oahu and for other Oahu residents. We do not want to see this natural beauty marred by large, unattractive antennae. Tourism is now the primary economic driver on the North Shore.

N28-2

In addition to three private outdoor camps plus a City park for overnight camping, residential areas are also located within the Mokuleia community. Agricultural activities of the community also include animals such as cattle and horses. Operation of the antenna and their impact on humans, animals, and wildlife in our community is of concern.

Responses

N28-1

Details regarding antenna location, height, and other characteristics are found in Appendix D. As discussed in Sections 4.3, 5.3, 6.3, 7.3, and 8.3, the Army has committed to implementing mitigation for visual impacts by screening construction, mimicking surrounding areas, and other means. Biological impacts of the FTI towers are discussed in sections 4.10, 5.10, 6.10, 7.10, and 8.10.

N28-2

Biological impacts of the FTI towers are discussed in sections 4.10, 5.10, 6.10, 7.10, and 8.10.

Comments

RE: COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT EIS FOR THE STRYKER BRIGADE (continued)

N28-3

- (2) The Army has also expressed their intention to use an old sugar cane road that formerly cut across the historic Dillingham Ranch property for transporting their troops and vehicles. This former sugar cane road easement no longer exists.


The future viability of Dillingham Ranch is important to the Mokuleia and North Shore community. If the Army does intend to cut across the Dillingham Ranch as a means of transportation, it could seriously impact the viability of the Ranch to operate. This could cause serious socio-economic consequences for the North Shore area as the Ranch provides jobs for the community.

N28-4

How does the Army plan to mitigate their adverse impact on the Dillingham Ranch and its operation? How does the Army plan on using a road that no longer exists? What other alternatives are being considered to the condemnation of a right of way across Dillingham Ranch?

The potential socio-economic impact on our Mokuleia community of these antennae and of Army plans for Dillingham Ranch is not adequately addressed. Thank you for the consideration of our concerns. We look forward to your response.

Sincerely,


LLOYD O'SULLIVAN
Acting President
Mokuleia Community Association

Responses

N28-3

"The Dillingham military vehicle trail alignment shown in the EIS is the Army's preferred alignment. If the Army decides to implement the proposed action, the Army will coordinate with the property owners over the location of the proposed alignment. If the coordination results in a change in alignment which results in environmental impacts not analyzed in the EIS, the Army will conduct all appropriate NEPA, ESA and NHPA consultations prior to a final decision on a new alignment."

N28-4

Section 6.13 discusses socioeconomic impacts as a result of project activities at Dillingham Military Reservation. No socioeconomic impacts have been identified resulting from the construction of FTI antennas.

Comments

Letter N29

*Mililani B. Trask, Convener
Na Koa Ikaika o Ka Lahui Hawaii
400 Hualani Street, Suite 194
Hilo, HI 96720*

Testimony Re: Stryker Brigade in Hawaii

Aloha:

I am Mililani Trask, a resident of Hilo and the Convener of an indigenous NGO named Na Koa Ikaika o Ka Lahui Hawaii that is located in Hilo, Hawaii.

Access to Report

N29-1

I am requesting that a copy of the report on the Stryker Brigade be sent to my office at the above address. I have had a limited opportunity to read the report. It has only been available at the Hilo Library – and has been in use 4 of 5 days I attempted to access it. DLNR Hilo has informed me that they have only 1 copy – on Oahu Island. I would like a copy to completely review the document and to provide a fuller response. I am also requesting that the comment period be extended to 90 days.

Concern Regarding Stryker

N29-2

As a resident of Hawaii Island and of the State of Hawaii, I am opposed to locating the Stryker Brigade in our state. The U.S. military has extensive holdings in Hawaii. In fact, data indicates that Hawaii is the most militarized State of the Union. Current military uses in Hawaii have created significant problems, which the U.S. military has been unable to address. These problems include toxicity, environmental degradation, threats to security of our community due to unexploded ordinance and the ongoing issue of compensation for land use.

N29-3

Hawaii island has 57 known sites that have or are being used for bombing, artillery and live fire exercises. Live ordinance has been found at Hilo, Hapuna and elsewhere. Last year, school children at Waimea found live grenades. At present, the U.S. has no strategic plan to address the threat posed by unexploded ordinance and it has no fiscal allocation to appropriate for this purpose. These questions should be addressed before further military expansion occurs.

N29-4

1. What is the current plan of the U.S. to address clean up of live ordinance on Hawaii island? How much money has been appropriated for this purpose?

N29-5

2. What is the current plan to identify and clean up live ordinance used by the Stryker Brigade on Hawaii island? How much funding has been appropriated for this purpose and where is the funding now?

Responses

N29-1

The public comment period was extended to 90-days and ended on January 3, 2004.

N29-2

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

N29-3

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

N29-4

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable

Comments

Responses

laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDs) program.

N29-5

If the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDs) program.

Comments

Responses

Letter
N30

923 Nu'uana Avenue • Honolulu, HI 96817 • Telephone: 808.537.4508 • Facsimile: 808.545.2019 • Website: nature.org/hawaii

December 28, 2003

Cindy S. Barger
SBCT EIS Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu District
Bldg 230, Rm. 306 ATTN: CEPOH-PP-E
Ft. Shafter, HI 96858-5440

Dear Ms. Barger:

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) is an international non-profit organization dedicated to conserving the earth's biodiversity by protecting habitat for native plants and animals. We have more than 20 years of on-the-ground experience in Hawai'i. We appreciate the opportunity to provide formal comments on the Army's Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (L) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawai'i.

Our comments follow several face-to-face discussions we have had with Army personnel for more than a year. We are pleased that the Army has listened to our concerns related to the proposed acquisition of the northern portion of our Honouliuli Preserve for use as a small arms qualification range (QTR2). In this letter, we present formal comments on the DEIS, beginning with those related to the South Range Land Acquisition of Schofield Barracks, continuing to Pōhakuloa Training Area, and to general concerns related to proposed actions in other areas. Due to limited time, we are not able to provide page-by-page and word-for-word edits wherever needed, and trust that our comments will aid the Army in editing the DEIS where applicable.

SRAA - South Range Acquisition Area

The Nature Conservancy is the sole manager for Honouliuli Preserve on the island of O'ahu, which encompasses 3,700 acres along the eastern slopes of the southern Wai'anae Mountains (i.e. above Makakilo and Kunia). Our neighbor to the north is Schofield Barracks. In 1990, the landowner of the Honouliuli parcel (the Estate of James Campbell) granted TNC a long-term conservation lease to manage more than 90 rare species and some of Oahu's last remnants of diverse native forest. Since then, the Conservancy has spent more than \$3 million to conduct resource management and community outreach activities at Honouliuli.

Threats to Honouliuli Preserve include wildfire, animals such as feral pigs and rats, invasive weeds, and especially human disturbance. Consistent and intensive management in the form of fencing, weed control, planting native species, and seed collection is required to protect the area's many rare plants and animals and to restore native Hawaiian forests.

For the past four years, we have concentrated our work in the northern part of the preserve (Kalua 'ā/Waieli Priority Management Area) due to the higher chance of species' survival and ease of access. This Priority Management Area contains some of the most intact, diverse, and accessible native habitat in the Wai'anae Mountains. Kalua 'ā/Waieli also contains the largest reintroduced populations of several endangered plant species, now totaling more than 700 individuals. The entire preserve is also critical habitat for the O'ahu 'elepaio bird and numerous plant species.

This area is integral to the Army's Mākua Implementation Plan. Upon agreement with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Army is required to stabilize existing populations and reintroduce new populations of 29 endangered species in order to continue training at Mākua. Five of these species occur in the

BOARD OF TRUSTEES: S. Hauuani Apoliona • Peter Baldwin • Zedoc Brown, Jr. • Don Carroll • Carl Carlson, Jr. • Meredith Ching • Robert Clarke • Samuel Cooke
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Comments

Kalua'ā/Waieli area. The Mākua Implementation Plan designates four management units within Honouliuli Preserve, in which many activities are intended to take place for decades in order to stabilize populations of target species. The ability to work in these areas is directly connected to the successful implementation of the Plan, and the Army's ability to train in Mākua.

Land Use/Access (Section 5.2)

Impacts on natural resources management and recreational land use

Our activities in any given week could consist of rare plant restoration, high school classes participating in Project Stewardship (a conservation education program), fenceline inspection, control of rats eating endangered snails as well as young 'elepaio, and interpretive hikes for the public. Our management and education work requires us to have access everyday of the week.

Contrary to the impression given throughout the DEIS (especially on p. 9-22), our main concerns are not focused on the 100 acres of current preserve land that would be acquired nor the impact on monthly interpretive hikes. Though they are important, we are primarily concerned about impact on access to the entire 400 acre Kalua'ā/Waieli Priority Management Area due to our need to manage the area as described above.

We are also concerned about possible crossing of boundary around the 100 acre area by TNC and Army personnel alike. On several occasions, we have witnessed Army personnel wandering through the preserve on their training maneuvers, apparently because they were unclear on the boundaries. Not only could these incidents disrupt planned activities, they could also result in harm to the plants and animals we are working to protect.

We are disappointed that the Draft EIS, on page 5-31, under "Regulatory and Administrative Mitigation" states that our access would only be allowed when the range is not in use. With the estimated 180 to 242 days per year and 8 to 12 hours of use per day, that could mean that we would be allowed only on weekends, holidays, and a few days in between. That clearly does not coincide with our work schedule, and as a result, these priority areas would be unmanaged and the impacts would be significant. An additional Mitigation that the Army "considers" in the Draft EIS is obtaining a permit to allow us access.

We propose that the following statements be rewritten to give us continual access that is necessary to carry out our work. Conservation is a long-term and continuous process, which requires a long-term commitment.

Mitigation:

The following language should be replaced in the DEIS, section 5.2.2; p. 5-31.

Significant Impacts Mitigable to Less than Significant

- Impact 1: Impacts on natural resources management and recreational land use. Training on and operation of the proposed QTR2 on the SRAA could affect land use within a portion of the Honouliuli Preserve. Approximately 100 acres (41 hectares) within the SRAA are part of the TNC-managed lands, which are available for intensive natural resource management and hiking. Immediately above the SRAA are lands intensively managed and used by TNC personnel, including volunteers. Access to this area would be blocked by the acquisition. Also, during training and operation of QTR2, as QTR2 was initially designed, natural resources management and recreational activities would be restricted within certain portions of the SRAA. This would have resulted in a significant impact on natural resources management and recreation within SRAA.
- Regulatory and Administrative Mitigation 1. In response to comments received early in the EIS process, USARHAW reoriented QTR2 such that the SDZ would no longer impact any lands within the Honouliuli Preserve. Additionally, if the Army implements the proposed action, it would grant TNC personnel and TNC-sponsored personnel (including volunteer hunters) daily, controlled access to the TNC-managed lands along a route to be determined by mutual agreement between TNC and the

Responses

N30-1

In response to comments received early in the EIS process, USARHAW reoriented QTR2 such that the SDZ would no longer impact any lands with the Honouliuli Preserve. Army will grant TNC personnel and TNC-sponsored personnel daily, controlled access to the TNC-managed lands along a route to be determined by the Army in consultation with TNC for as long as they have legal right to use of the affected property for conservation/stewardship purposes. Access controls will be developed and implemented to ensure the safety of all personnel and will consist of notification by TNC to the Army prior to entering Army lands and notification by the Army to TNC of any unusual activities that may present, or appear to present a danger to TNC personnel in the area. The boundary will be signed to prevent unauthorized use/trespass. Sections 5.11.2 and 8.11.2 discuss access for cultural practitioners.

Comments

Responses

N30-1
cont'd

Army later. Access will be granted via an easement to TNC and the landowner, for as long as they have legal right to use of the affected property for conservation/ stewardship purposes. Access controls will be developed and implemented to ensure the safety of all personnel and will consist of notification by TNC to the Army before entering Army lands and notification by the Army to TNC of any unusual activities that may present, or appear to present, a danger to TNC personnel in the area. This would include demarcation of boundary with signs, for example, around the 100 acre area, to alert soldiers and TNC personnel of official boundaries and prevent trespass. As reoriented, the QTR2 SDZ encompasses land that was previously used for agricultural purposes. Thus, the impact is considered significant but mitigable.

Biological Resources (Section 5.10)*Impacts from fire on sensitive species and habitat*

Wildfire is one of the greatest threats to native Hawaiian forests. Largely due to live-fire training, the Army was had a history of fires that were ignited by training activities. The DEIS states that approximately 90, 110, 130 fires were identified in Schofield Barracks Military Reservation (SBMR) in 1998, 1999, and 2000, respectively (p. 9-50). We are very concerned about the spread of fires from Schofield, and especially from the proposed SRAA, into Honouliuli Preserve and the forests above SBMR. Given the number of TNC staff, students, and volunteers in the TNC managed area adjacent to the SRAA, the threat to human personnel is significant.

The recently completed "Integrated Wildland Fire Management Plan (IWFMP) - O'ahu and Pōhakuōa Training Areas" (October 2003), is an integral component of the DEIS and should be included as an appendix. The DEIS alone does not adequately detail the measures outlined in the IWFMP that potentially mitigate the training impacts of a Stryker Brigade Combat Team with regard to wildfire management. Please see the attached document for specific comments on the IWFMP that we would like to see added to the IWFMP as soon as possible. In addition, we would like to make particular note of some specific items regarding the SRAA and the IWFMP.

Tracers and pyrotechnics

It is our understanding, both from reading the DEIS (p. 5-2) and speaking with Army officials in person, that the use of tracers and pyrotechnics would not be allowed in QTR2. The IWFMP, section 3.1 Pre-suppression Actions, Fire Danger Rating System, makes reference to the allowable use of pyrotechnics when the fire danger rating is green. Pyrotechnics would only be restricted when the fire danger rating is red. Enclosure 1 (page SRAA-13 of the IWFMP) also states that smoke grenades or simulators are authorized except in flammable areas. We view these statements as conflicting with the stated restriction of tracers and pyrotechnics in QTR2. The DEIS and IWFMP are vague and inconsistent as to exactly what types of live fire and pyrotechnics would be allowed in SRAA. We feel strongly that there should be no tracers or pyrotechnics allowed.

N30-2

Fuels Management

We are highly concerned about the spread of flammable grasses, such as guinea grass (*Panicum maximum*) and molasses grass (*Melinis minutifolia*) in the SRAA and neighboring areas. These grasses are ubiquitous in lower areas of the forest and along gulches in the pineapple fields, and could easily spread into the abandoned pineapple fields that would be encompassed in the SRAA. The IWFMP states that the areas immediately surrounding the QTR2 would be mowed regularly. The majority of the land area, however, would not. Fuel modification, or weed control, would consist of "crushing, chemical herbicide, and prescribed burning techniques (where applicable)." (IWFMP p. 7-96) We feel that weed control is of utmost importance, and that given the poor success rate of prescribed burns conducted by the Army in Hawai'i, prescribed burning should not be used at all in this area. The possibility of the fire escaping the firebreak road and running up into Kaiua ā guich is very real, and would be extremely difficult to stop.

Smoking and open fires

Other sources of fire could be catalytic converters, campfires, and smoking. According to the IWFMP, smoking would be allowed in the QTR2 parking lot and on roads or other barren surfaces, and cooking

N30-2

The discussions in Sections 4.8, 4.9, 4.10, 8.8, 8.9, and 8.10 have been expanded in the Final EIS to better discuss the potential impacts of wildland fires. The impact to biological resources from wildland fires has been changed to significant. The mitigation measures proposed, including the updated IWFMP, will substantially reduce the severity of the impact on biological resources but not to less than significant levels.

Comments

Responses

May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawai'i

P-268

N30-2
cont'd

fires would also be allowed when the fire danger rating is green. Due to the high fire danger, especially from the likely spread of flammable grasses, smoking and any type of open fire should not be allowed anywhere in QTR2.

Annual Work Plan

The IVFMP (p. SRAA 4) lists development of an annual work plan to identify fire management projects by priority. We urge the Army to include TNC and fire-prevention stakeholders such as the State Division of Forestry and Wildlife, and the Honolulu Fire Department, in this annual work plan development. An annual meeting would also greatly assist in review of fire prevention and suppression protocols of all parties and aid in collaboration.

N30-3

Education

Fire-prevention briefing of Army personnel is included in the IVFMP. We urge the Army to include more information on the native forest resources and endangered species that would be threatened by fire, and include visual aids to supplement the verbiage stated on the briefing sheet (Enclosure 1, p. SRAA 13). TNC could assist the Army in providing more information for the briefing as well as brochures and signs. The Army's very capable Environmental Program could also assist.

N30-4

Funding and Human Resource Support

As a preventive measure, the Army should provide funding and human resource support to help minimize potential impacts of fire in neighboring areas, including Honouliuli Preserve. Should a fire escape, the Army should provide adequate funding and human resources to replant any damaged area with native species appropriate for the area.

Mitigation:

- The IVFMP should be updated to reflect our concerns regarding tracers and pyrotechnics, smoking, use of open fire, use of prescribed burning technique, fire prevention-briefing, annual work plan development, and other concerns listed in this letter and the supplemental comment sheet.

- Potential mitigation measures listed under "Additional Mitigation 1" should be moved to "Regulatory and Administrative Mitigation 1." (DEIS p. 5-162)

N30-5

Providing resources to help adjacent private landowners and organizations to manage their properties to minimize potential impacts of fire or other threats that may result from USARHAW activities or that may originate on private property and affect USARHAW activities.

Replanting any area that is damaged by fires with plants, *preferably native species*, suitable for the habitat. Plants known to be invasive or noxious would not be used.

- Adequate funding should be allocated for proper wildfire prevention education of all soldiers. This includes development of educational materials (e.g. Power Point presentations, brochures, signs). The Army should consult with conservation organizations and/or the Army's Environmental Program for their assistance in producing these materials.

Impacts on federally listed species

N30-6

Pu'u Hāpapa, located at the northern-most peak of the preserve along the current Honouliuli-Schofield boundary, is another important area of concern. It is considered a Biologically Significant Area 1 (BSA1) by the Army (DEIS p. 5-157). It is habitat for many native and protected plant species, and contains one of the largest and most diverse native land snail populations on O'ahu, including the endangered *Achatinella mustelina*, which is one of the target species in the Mākua Implementation Plan. Because rats prey on the snails and feral pigs devastate their habitat, the Army's Environmental Program and TNC have been working together to reduce rats through baiting and trapping. Additionally, TNC has focused its volunteer hunting program in the area to reduce the pig population.

N30-3

All soldiers are briefed and given pocket information cards regarding safety issues and important resource areas at each training area prior to training. Please contact the Army at 655-3083 if you'd like to offer assistance.

N30-4

The Army will follow all measures outlined in the Integrated Wildland Fire Management Plan.

N30-5

Mitigation measures likely to occur are outlined in the Executive Summary. These proposed mitigation measures were included for public comment. The Army reviewed the measures based on public comments and the benefits of each measure to reduce impacts. The Army has listed those mitigation measures that are high priority and those that are unlikely to occur because of limited resource, unfeasible or there are similar measures already in place. The ROD will indicate which mitigation measures will be implemented.

N30-6

In response to comments received early in the EIS process, USARHAW reoriented QTR2 such that the SDZ would no longer impact any lands with the Honouliuli Preserve. Army will grant TNC personnel and TNC-sponsored personnel daily, controlled access to the TNC-managed lands along a route to be determined by the Army in consultation with TNC for as long as they have legal right to use of the affected property for conservation/stewardship purposes. Access controls will be developed and implemented to ensure the safety of all personnel and will consist of notification by TNC to the Army prior to entering Army lands and notification by the Army to TNC of any unusual activities that may present, or appear to present a danger to TNC personnel in the area. The boundary will be signed to prevent unauthorized use/trespass. Sections 5.11.2 and 8.11.2 discuss access for cultural practitioners.

Comments

**N30-6
cont'd**

This area is in the safety danger zone of the proposed firing range, QTR2, which would preclude effective hunting in the area, likely resulting in an increase in feral pigs, the rapid loss of the snail habitat, and the eventual loss of the snail population itself.

Mitigation:

- Working closely with TNC, the Army should assist in funding, constructing, and maintaining a fence at P'u Hāpapa that would eliminate pig ingress to the native snail population. They should also assist in reducing rat populations.

Impacts on sensitive species resulting from the spread of nonnative species

We agree with the DEIS' assessment regarding the movement of troops and equipment into Hawai'i, introduction of alien species through the use of sand and gravel for construction and the resulting effect of the spread of invasive species. For example, ants and their associated insect pests can be devastating to rare native plant and animal populations. No ants are currently known from the middle to upper portions of the TNC managed areas. We agree that the impact of these actions would be lessened by instituting the Army's ongoing environmental programs and expanding them to newly acquired areas.

N30-7

Mitigation:

The following "additional mitigation" (DEIS p. 5-166) that the Army is "considering" should be made mandatory:

- educating soldiers and other potential users of the facilities and roads in the importance of cleaning vehicles and field gear.
- using native plants in any new landscaping or planting efforts where practicable.
- requiring all construction vehicles and equipment to undergo a mandatory wash prior to entering construction sites.
- inspecting and washing all military vehicles at wash rack facilities before they leave SBMR, KTA, or PTA to minimize spread of weeds and insects.

PTA – Pōhakuloa Training Area

The Nature Conservancy does not manage any preserves in the immediate vicinity of PTA. However, we do work cooperatively with State officials, other agencies and private landowners to identify and protect important native habitats in several watersheds on the Big Island. Of particular significance in relation to PTA are remnant dry-forest ecosystems that have been severely impacted historically by incompatible grazing, commercial logging, invasive grassland plants and fire.

N30-8

In recent years, the Army has made considerable progress in the identification, assessment and protection of rare plant habitat at PTA. However, we are concerned that the impacts associated with the proposed expansion of PTA by addition of the 23,000 acre Ke'āmuku parcel have not been fully evaluated nor have the most appropriate mitigation strategies been identified.

The Army acknowledges that there will be significant impacts to neighboring communities due to airborne dust, wind erosion and noise. We doubt, however, that these impacts can be adequately mitigated through operational protocol, troop training, strategic routing of access roads and/or reseeding of eroded lands.

N30-9

Our primary concern with expanded troop activity within PTA and, particularly, within the Ke'āmuku parcel, relates to wildfire. The recently prepared IWFMP helps to address our concern, but falls short in significant ways. Although live-fire training is not contemplated within the Ke'āmuku addition, proposed training exercises will include pyrotechnics. In addition, there appears to be no consideration of the risks associated with catalytic converter or other vehicle-related fires in grassland areas. The IWFMP does acknowledge increased fire risk due to diminished grazing in this parcel. That change in habitat condition,

Responses

N30-7

Mitigation measures likely to occur are outlined in the Executive Summary. These proposed mitigation measures were included for public comment. The Army reviewed the measures based on public comments and the benefits of each measure to reduce impacts. The Army has listed those mitigation measures that are high priority and those that are unlikely to occur because of limited resource, unfeasible or there are similar measures already in place. The ROD will indicate which mitigation measures will be implemented.

N30-8

The discussions and analysis in Sections 8.3, 8.5, 8.6, 8.9, 8.10 and 8.12 have been expanded to better evaluate the potential impacts from fugitive dust by the Proposed Action. With the expanded discussion and analysis, the Army has identified additional mitigation measures and in some cases the determinations of effect have changed

N30-9

The discussions in Sections 4.8, 4.9, 4.10, 8.8, 8.9, and 8.10 have been expanded in the Final EIS to better discuss the potential impacts of wildland fires. The impact to biological resources from wildland fires has been changed to significant. The mitigation measures proposed, including the updated IWFMP, will substantially reduce the severity of the impact on biological resources but not to less than significant levels.

Comments

N30-9
cont'd

taken together with substantial increase in proposed troop and vehicle activity within this area, will exacerbate the wildfire risk.

We support the proposal for expanded development of firebreaks and fuel breaks around the perimeter of the Ke'āmuku parcel and elsewhere at PTA. Special attention should be given to the adequacy of fire/fuel breaks around the areas that support significant populations of rare plants. In addition, we believe there are additional pre-suppression actions that should be implemented. The IWFMF indicates that a helicopter with trained personnel will be on station during live fire operations. We believe this SOP should extend, at least, to include all activities involving pyrotechnics and, potentially, for all off-road maneuvers in the Ke'āmuku parcel. We also believe that more permanent water sources and/or dip tanks be in place and operational during maneuver activity within this parcel.

General Comments

N30-10

TNC has general concerns about the consequences of expanding other training areas that echo those expressed for the SRAA and PTA. Key areas of concern are:

- Preventing wildfire, particularly in areas that will receive live-fire training including the use of tracers and pyrotechnics,
- Preventing the spread of non-native invasive species by troops and vehicles,
- Replanting damaged areas with native plants and using native plants in any new landscaping or planting efforts where practicable, and
- Providing resources to help adjacent private landowners and organizations to manage their properties and minimize impacts by the Army's training activities.

The DEIS should require rather than "consider" proposed mitigation measures to prevent and minimize the impacts of wildfire and alien species on native forests and endangered species. We recommend strongly that the Army plan and implement a very aggressive fire and weed prevention, response and rehabilitation program for all Transformation activities.

N30-11

Lastly, recent newspaper reports have announced that there has been a change to the Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i, approved by the Secretary of Defense. As we understand it, some of the changes relate to use of larger weaponry and different helicopters. Should the changes create impacts that are not reflected in the current DEIS, we ask that a supplemental DEIS be developed with an extended comment period.

In conclusion, we appreciate the Army's on-going consideration of our concerns, stated in this letter as well as in meetings. We recognize that the Army has tried very hard to work with concerned landowners, managers, and community members. We urge the Army to continue to communicate and work with us, as the Army is an important and valued conservation partner in Hawai'i. We will continue to seek ways to work together to accommodate the Army's training needs without damaging irreplaceable resources found only in these islands.

Sincerely,



Suzanne Case
Executive Director

enclosure

Responses

N30-10

Mitigation measures likely to occur are outlined in the Executive Summary. These proposed mitigation measures were included for public comment. The Army reviewed the measures based on public comments and the benefits of each measure to reduce impacts. The Army has listed those mitigation measures that are high priority and those that are unlikely to occur because of limited resource, unfeasible or there are similar measures already in place. The ROD will indicate which mitigation measures will be implemented.

N30-11

After the publication of the Draft EIS, the Army announced plans for an enhancement package for SBCTs. The enhancements include an aviation task force, an increase from twelve to eighteen 155mm howitzers in the direct support artillery battalion, and improvements to command, control, communications, computer, and intelligence (C4I) assets. The announcements indicated that the aviation task force would include Comanche helicopters when the aircraft were ready for fielding. In February 2004, the Army determined that no further testing or fielding of Comanches would occur and canceled the Comanche program. The SBCT aviation task force will come from existing 25th ID(L) aviation brigade assets and will result in minor changes to training, primarily some increased aviation training over WPAA in support of units training in that area. The FEIS has analyzed the impacts of the increased aviation training over WPAA and those impacts are minimal. The Draft EIS analyzed the impacts of twelve 155mm howitzers, a change from the eighteen 105mm howitzers currently in the direct support artillery battalion for 2nd brigade. The addition of another six 155mm howitzers was analyzed in the FEIS and resulted in minimal changes to noise impacts and no change in the overall determination of effect. The C4I improvements are not expected to have any impacts on the environment. Overall, the Army has determined that the enhancements are within the original scope of the proposed action as described in the Draft EIS, are minor in nature, and do not require a supplemental Draft EIS.

Comments

Letter
N31

PANILOLO PRESERVATION SOCIETY
62-2279-B Kanehoa Drive • Kamuela, Hawai'i 96743

December 31, 2003

Cindy S. Barger
SBCT EIS Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Honolulu District
CEPOH-PP-E
Bldg. 230, Rm. 306
Ft. Shafter, Hawaii 96858-5440

Re: DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (L)
to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawaii-- Ke'āmuku
Acquisition

Dear Ms. Barger:

These comments relative to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (L) to a Stryker Combat Team in Hawaii are offered in behalf of the Paniolo Preservation Society (PPS), a not for profit 501c3 corporation established five years ago with the primary mission of preserving Hawaii's unique and historic ranching heritage.

In an April 16, 2002 memorandum delivered to the public scoping meeting held at the Outrigger Waikoloa Beach Hotel on April 17, 2002, the Paniolo Preservation Society availed to the IBCT transformation process its expertise in identifying, interpreting and preserving those features of the lands of Ke'āmuku that reflect significant historic, cultural and pastoral values relative to Hawai'i's ranching and paniolo heritage. The society has to date never been consulted, but did acquire a copy of the draft EIS and taken several meaningful exceptions to its findings. To place these objections in the appropriate context, kindly review our purposes and goals in attached document.

N31-1

Specific areas of concern of the PPS for the conversion of the lands of Ke'āmuku into a West Pōhakuloa Training Area include the risk of degradation of historic sites, cultural features, educational value, community vision, grassland resources, and environmental integrity, as well as aesthetic, spiritual and inspirational values. Despite the offer by the PPS to provide such background and counsel, the draft EIS clearly overlooked the opportunity leaving the society with little alternative but to oppose the transformation process.

Responses

N31-1

Based on public comment, the Army has conducted more detailed analysis and expanded the discussion in many of the resources sections in the Final EIS. In some cases, the Army has changed the determination of effect to reflect this analysis and discussion. The impacts to the resources and the Army's determination of effect are summarized in Chapter 4 - Environmental Consequences.

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Historic Sites

In chronological order, concerns are registered with regard to the risk of further destruction to the original campsites of early native Hawaiian shepherds, Nahuku to the northwest and Akuna to the southeast.

The camp, stonewall enclosures, corrals, loading chutes, house foundations, dipping vats and water cisterns date back to the eras of MacFarlane, Johnson, Spencer and Parker operators of the mid-1800s.

Fixtures representative of the early to mid-1900s have clearly defined remnant features including bar and post corrals, loading chutes, alleyways and parting gates. Many of these features are evident throughout the entire length and depth of the Ke'āmuku Lands from Kalawa Mauna in the northwest to Pu'u Ke'eke'e in the southeast.

While Parker Ranch in recent years added portable panels to erect temporary corral facilities, all other fixtures throughout the body of the lands of Ke'āmuku clearly fall within the spirit of preservation and stewardship standards mandated by the Paniolo Preservation Society and quite likely by the rules of the State Historic Preservation Division and the purview of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Cultural Features

The lands of Ke'āmuku are deeply embedded with culture of the early Hawaiian people who conducted livestock farming (pigs, dogs and chickens) in the Waimea area as early as 750 A.D. Evidence of crop farming (yams) precedes that date. In the ensuing eleven centuries before the arrival of cattle, sheep, goats and horses, the hog rapidly propagated in the hills and plains of Ke'āmuku. The hog is the animal icon of native Hawaiian beliefs that in the life of a single person, the sacrificial and celebratory consumption of pork marks the six stages of life starting with birth and ending with death.

As the wild cattle spread across the plains of Waimea from Kalawa Mauna to the west, Kawaihae-uka to the north and Mānā to the east, with them came English, Mexican, Scottish and Irish cattlemen who early on recognized the Native Hawaiian skills in working of cattle and horses, hence was borne the image of the Hawaiian cowboy, the paniolo who has amassed a cultural image of his very own.

Ke'āmuku is featured repeatedly in the writings of pioneer sheep and cattle ranchers as the birthplace of the industry largely due to its bountiful forage resources, the foundation of ranching throughout the world, bringing into history the American hero, the cowboy. Hawai'i's paniolo are likewise cultural heroes as evidenced by the heroic bronze monument of Ikua Purdy in Waimea—celebrating all of the cowboys of the Kingdom, Territory and State of Hawai'i.

Educational Values

As one of its primary purposes, public awareness of the community of Hawaii and greater America, regarding our ranching heritage is a "front burner" issue of the PPS. In addition to contributing to various media avenues regarding the documentary portrayal of

Responses

N31-2

We have directed the contractors working on this site to contact the Paniolo Preservation Society for assistance in evaluating these sites.

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N31-2
cont'd

Hawaii's ranching heritage, PPS members and agents have conducted innumerable classroom, panel, seminar and conference presentations regarding the historic background of the cattle industry, its leaders and its field personnel. Ke'āmuku is a vital component of this history given its multi-specie, multi-ethnic, and multi-purpose features spanning more than a dozen centuries from the early Hawaiian farmer to the present day Parker paniolo.

Community Vision

The general community of Waimea does in fact reflect the values of the people of North Hawai'i. Without a doubt, the villages of North and South Kohala, the Pu'uānāhulu village of North Kona and the multiple hamlets of Hāmākua including Ahualoa, Hōnoka'a, Waipi'o, Kukuihaele, Pā'auhau, Pa'auilo and 'O'ōkala are alive with people that are part of the paniolo history of the Island of Hawai'i.

N31-3

The 23,000-acre lands of Ke'āmuku represent a more than significant component of ranching and paniolo heritage. Conversion of these lands to military use would impose a serious impact on the desire of the community to retain its ranching image and paniolo lifestyle.

After World War II community leadership resisted military attempts to convert the Lālanilo training area to a permanent facility. Without such resistance, Waimea would become what Wahiawa became, relative to Schofield Barracks, simply an "Army town" with little indication of Hawaiianess. Fifty years later, the communities of North Hawai'i rise to the challenge with profound support of the PPS in opposing military imposition on the rural and paniolo character of 'āina Waimea. The community vision calls for greater emphasis on its ranching heritage, not dilution.

Grassland Resources

From the days of MacFarlane's Pu'u'loa Sheep and Cattle Company through the eras of Parker, Carter and modern management, the Ke'āmuku grasslands properly managed carried about 3,500 mother cows on an annual basis. Furthermore the historic success of the 4-H youth programs routinely called for Ke'āmuku steer calves for show purposes, often resulting in blue ribbon state champions.

N31-4

The most profound testimony to the strength of the Ke'āmuku grasslands came in a 1986-87 study conducted by Drs. W.C. Bergin (myself) and Ben Norman of the Veterinary Extension Department of the University of California-Davis. It involved measuring performance of calf crops from nine different Parker Ranch sections over a two-year period. Over 20,000 calves were ear-tagged and tracked from birth through weaning, feedlot entry and slaughter at finishing. Of the nine sections, the Ke'āmuku steer and heifer calves were heaviest at weaning, heaviest at feedlot entry and heaviest carcass at slaughter. Such objective data clearly demonstrate that under proper management, the grasslands of Ke'āmuku represent a highly productive agricultural resource that should remain unencumbered for ranching use.

Responses

N31-3

We have directed the contractors working on this site to contact the Paniolo Preservation Society for assistance in evaluating these sites.

N31-4

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

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Environmental Integrity

N31-5 Brittle is the term used to describe the Ke'āmuku environment. Until recently, prudent pastoral management called for periodic rest and recovery periods. At times, the whole division was depopulated of livestock for significant time periods representing appropriate stewardship of ground cover (forage) and deterring soil erosion. Military use, as described in the draft EIS fails to adequately address the impact of the transformation process. A striking example of poor military stewardship is the deeply rutted and heavily eroded "tank trails,"—one traversing Waiki'i Ranch (original) and the second one paralleling in a western course a mile away in Parker Ranch proper.

N31-6 It is the position of the PPS relative to the draft EIS that the state Office of Environmental Quality Control which is charged with administering portions of HRS 343 will require that assessments of proposed action on cultural practices to include all ethnicities. If the Ke'āmuku lands are to be re-classified away from its present pastoral (agricultural) use, the PPS would expect an inquiry into the affect of such transformation on the ranching or paniolo lifestyle and local cowboy culture. The draft EIS has provided no significant indication that such an inquiry ever took place.

N31-7 The draft EIS proposes that an Integrated Training Area Management program (ITAM) would be used to mitigate potential impacts on the land via a cooperative relationship with Parker Ranch to continue grazing the lands of Ke'āmuku. The PPS takes the position that the proposed rate of exercises (40-60/year) would unduly tax the brittle environment to a point of severely stripping forage and topsoil, leaving significantly damaged surface area for grazing. To graze cattle over and above such soil forage degradation raises an issue of prudent stewardship of land and livestock, in fact, raises concerns for animal welfare. Animal and plant life are doubly taxed under such a proposal with gross disregard for the integrity of the soil and grasslands of Ke'āmuku.

Aesthetic, Spiritual and Inspirational Values

The sweeping plains, rolling hills, scented eucalyptus and scattered multi-colored livestock represent the serenity that marks the district of Waimea as unique and special.

Of significant spiritual impact however, is the fact that among the green grass and low-lying olive trees are the scattered remains of two great men of Parker Ranch, Andrew Fong and Walter Stevens who in their twilight years chose to have their ashes interred in their beloved 'āina Ke'āmuku.

Andrew Fong, a noted paniolo worked for Parker Ranch under Walter Stevens for over 35 years. Walter was his dearest friend, boss and confidant. Walter, in turn, was the consummate Hawaiian cowboy—stoic, handsome and capable. In the 155 years of Parker Ranch's existence, the name Wala (Walter) continues to be remembered with reverence, as he was undoubtedly the finest horseman the Ranch ever produced.

N31-8 The Paniolo Preservation Society recommends that the EIS process reflect on the aesthetic, inspirational and spiritual aura that is sensed in the sheer beauty of pastoral Ke'āmuku. For these values and the above registered concerns, the PPS takes significant

Responses

N31-5

The EIS identifies erosion as a potential significant impact of the project in this area. The discussion can be found in Section 8.9.

N31-6

Army Transformation is a federal project, not a state project, and is therefore not required to comply with state law regarding cultural impact studies. Conversion of the WPAA to military use is described as a less than significant impact in Section 8.2.2. However, it is possible that cattle grazing would continue on the WPAA. If the Army decided to implement the proposed action, the Army would weigh the potential of continued cattle grazing on the proposed West PTA acquisition area based on the potential benefits to fire reduction, potential interference with ongoing Army training, and requests of local cattle ranchers. If the Army decided that cattle grazing were appropriate, cattle would be managed so as to avoid any overgrazing and any resulting significant soil erosion. In accordance with Army Regulations 350-4, the mandate of the ITAM program is to manage land for Army training and repair damage incurred by Army training. As part of this mandate, this would also include any related actions such as managing land for grazing or repairing damage caused by the cattle. Continued use of the WPAA for agricultural purposes, consistent with Army use, would result in a less than significant impact on the community.

N31-7

The purpose of the ITAM program is to assess impacts of training activities and restore areas damaged or make changes to training and operations to minimize future damage. By making changes to training schedules, activities, and restoration activities on an ongoing basis the impacts can be minimized.

N31-8

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

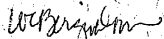
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N31-8 cont'd issue with the proposed transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (L) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team using the lands of Ke'āmuku as a West Pohakuloa Training Area.

N31-9 In closing, the PPS has two requests. First, that the society be formally acknowledged as a consulting party and, secondly, that the ensuing structure of the EIS be fashioned in a manner that would allow interested parties to review, digest, identify and respond to potential impacts of transformation proposals. A more concise, less bulky and ambiguous document may produce more meaningful responses from concerned citizenry as well as interested bodies such as the PPS.

N31-10 With a deep sense of appreciation for this opportunity to address the concerns found in the draft EIS, I remain:

Sincerely,



W.C. Bergin, D.V.M.
President
Paniolo Preservation Society

Attachment

c: Pat FitzGerald
Sonny Ke'akealani
Co-chairpersons, Trails and Artifacts Committee

Responses

N31-9

In response to the comment, the Army has initiated consultations with the Paniolo Preservation Society as an interested party in the NHPA Section 106 process. If the Army decides to implement the Proposed Action, the Army will continue to work with the Society as the project progresses.

N31-10

The FEIS is divided into 5 geographical areas making it easier for the general public to focus on impacts the project might have on their community. In addition there is a guide inside the front cover describing the organization of the document, an abstract of the FEIS, and a very detailed Table of Contents. In addition the Executive Summary highlights the important aspects of the proposed project including a project description, a summary of impacts, and proposed mitigation.

Comments

Letter N32

THE KAMUELA CHARITIES
OF THE PARKER RANCH FOUNDATION TRUST
c/o Roy A. Vitousek III
Hualalai Center, Suite B-303
75-170 Hualalai Road
Kailua-Kona, Hawaii 96740

Ph. 808-329-5811
Fax 808-326-1175
email: rvitousek@cades.com

December 31, 2003

Cindy S. Barger
SBCT EIS Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Honolulu District
CEPOH-PP-E
Bldg. 230, Rm. 306
Ft. Shafter, Hawaii 96858-5440

Re: DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (L)
to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawaii

Dear Ms. Barger:

Attached is comment letter submitted on behalf of Hawaii Preparatory Academy, Parker School Trust, and North Hawaii Community Hospital. These entities are beneficiaries of the Parker Ranch Foundation Trust and are referred to collectively in the Trust document as the "Kamuela Charities."

While these comments are being submitted jointly, they constitute separate comments relative to the DEIS on behalf of separate nonprofit entities. In other words, there is no formal association or committee of the beneficiaries at this time. The Kamuela Charities do have common interests relative to the quality of the physical and cultural environments in the Kamuela area as supported organizations under the Parker Ranch Foundation Trust.

The Kamuela Charities thank you for the opportunity to submit these comments and look forward to working cooperatively with the Army Corps of Engineers and other interested parties to ensure that an appropriate environmental review is completed before any irretrievable commitment of resources occurs. Please include Hawaii Preparatory Academy, Parker School Trust, and North Hawaii Community Hospital as consulted parties in the EIS process and

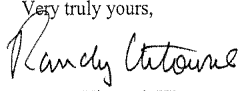
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Page 2

provide copies of communications relative to the proposed project to the chairpersons of each of the Kamuela Charities as listed below and to my office.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Very truly yours,

Roy A. Vitousek III

Hawaii Preparatory Academy
c/o Mc Blasdell, Chairperson
65-1692 Kohala Mountain Road
Kamuela, Hawaii 96743

Pat Bergin, Chairperson
North Hawaii Community Hospital
67-1125 Mamalahoa Highway
Kamuela, Hawaii 96743

Alan Gartenhaus, Chairperson
Parker School Trust
P. O. Box 2080
Kamuela, Hawaii 96743

Responses

Comments

THE KAMUELA CHARITIES
OF THE PARKER RANCH FOUNDATION TRUST
c/o Roy A. Vitousek III
Hualalai Center, Suite B-303
75-170 Hualalai Road
Kailua-Kona, Hawaii 96740

Ph. 808-329-5811
Fax 808-326-1175
email: rvitousek@caedes.com

December 31, 2003

Cindy S. Barger
SBCT EIS Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Honolulu District
CEPOH-PP-E
Bldg. 230, Rm. 306
Ft. Shafter, Hawaii 96858-5440

Re: DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (L)
to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawaii

Dear Ms. Barger:

These comments relative to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement ("DEIS") for the Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (L) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawaii are offered on behalf of Hawaii Preparatory Academy, North Hawaii Community Hospital, and Parker School Trust as individual nonprofit entities and as beneficiaries of the Parker Ranch Foundation Trust ("PRFT"). PRFT is the current fee owner of the parcel identified in the DEIS as THE West Pohakuloa Acquisition Area ("WPAA").

Hawaii Preparatory Academy ("HPA") is a nonprofit organization which operates a kindergarten through grade 12 boarding and day school in Kamuela, Hawaii, which has provided quality education to a wide range of Hawaii, United States, and international students for more than 50 years. HPA's uniqueness as an educational institution and its curriculum are dependent upon the quality of the Kamuela community and the surrounding environment. HPA's setting in a healthy, diverse cultural and physical environment enhances the school's ability to attract quality students, faculty, and employees as well as educational opportunities for students. HPA is one of the largest employers in the Kamuela area and offers a range of financial aid and scholarship options to local students.

The Parker School Trust ("Parker School") is a nonprofit entity which operates a 6th through 12th grade day school in the heart of Kamuela town. Like HPA, Parker School is dependent on the quality of the Kamuela and North Hawaii communities to attract students,

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faculty, employees, and to offer a wide range of course offerings. One of Parker School's founders was Richard Smart, former owner of the Parker Ranch and settlor of PRFT. Parker School, together with other beneficiaries, has been deeply involved in working with PRFT to effectuate Mr. Smart's vision for PRFT, its beneficiaries, and the Kamuela community.

The North Hawaii Community Hospital ("NHCH") is a nonprofit organization which operates a full-service community hospital in Kamuela, Hawaii. NHCH is dedicated to the mission of improving the health status of the people of North Hawaii, not only by providing quality medical and hospital care, but also in enhancing other aspects of the community which contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the people of North Hawaii. NHCH, like the other beneficiaries, depends on the quality of the cultural and physical environment of North Hawaii to attract employees, physicians, patients, and donors to the hospital.

HPA, Parker School, and NHCH are identified in the PRFT as the "Kamuela Charities." The Hawaii Community Foundation, a Honolulu-based nonprofit organization, is the other PRFT beneficiary. The Kamuela Charities believe that they were selected as beneficiaries of the PRFT because they have an interest in the long-term quality of the physical and cultural environment in the Kamuela area. The Kamuela Charities have worked cooperatively and in concert to exercise their rights and responsibilities as the organizations supported by PRFT pursuant to Internal Revenue Code § 509A(3). This effort has included a thorough review of PRFT's financial and organizational status including review of the current state of strategic planning and land use planning conducted by the trustees of PRFT.

As nonprofit entities in the Kamuela area and as beneficiaries of the PRFT, the Kamuela Charities are interested parties in proposed sales and use of large tracts of land in the North Hawaii area, particularly where those tracts are owned in fee simple by PRFT. The Kamuela Charities have interest in the proposed federal acquisition and use of the subject property which are special and personal to the Kamuela Charities, and not in common with interest with the general public.

N32-1 Specifically, with respect to the DEIS, the Kamuela Charities are concerned that the DEIS fails to adequately identify and assess the full range of potential adverse environmental and cultural impacts that may be caused by the proposed project:

N32-2 1. Biological Resources. The DEIS fails to adequately assess the potential effects of the proposed project on the physical environment. The DEIS does not attempt to assess the proposed environmental effects of the project from the perspective of restoration potential of the subject property. In other words, while the 23,000-acre parcel has been significantly impacted by grazing activity, a strong potential for environmental restoration exists--particularly in the up-slope areas adjacent to Saddle Road and Waiki'i Ranch. Specifically, while the property has lost forest coverage due to grazing, many areas have not yet been impacted by fire and there exists a real potential for reforestation and restoration of critical habitat for a number of native species including endangered bird species.

Responses

N32-1

Based on public comment, the Army has conducted more detailed analysis and expanded the discussion in many of the resource sections in the Final EIS. In some cases, the Army has changed the determination of effect to reflect this analysis and discussion. The impacts to the resources and the Army's determination of effect are summarized in Chapter 4 - Environmental Consequences.

N32-2

Revisions have been made to section 8.10 regarding impacts to biological resources. After a careful reevaluation the Army has determined that the impacts from fire would cause a significant impact to sensitive species. The mitigation measures described will reduce the impact considerably it will not reduce it to less than significant. While the property may have the potential to allow native forests and grasslands, there are no current or future plans for that to occur. The Final EIS has looked at all reasonably foreseeable projects in evaluating the impacts.

Comments

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**N32-2
cont'd**

The biological work performed as part of the DEIS fails to adequately address the potential contribution of this area to restoration of endangered species habitats if grazing activities were modified to accommodate reforestation.

The Kamuela Charities believe there is a potential to continue viable economically rewarding agricultural use of the property under conditions that allow for reestablishment of native forests and grassland environments. Instead, the DEIS assesses the potential adverse environmental effects of the project as if only alternative potential use is extensive grazing. This does not present an adequate or appropriate picture of the potential adverse effects of the project.

N32-3

2. Fire. Clearly and unquestionably, a military maneuvering area causes an increased risk of wild fire. In areas previously forested with native plants, risk of fire can be catastrophic as fire destroys seed banks in the soil and prevents wide-scale reforestation. These risks are in addition to the risks of fire escaping into existing forest areas, pockets of native vegetation currently located within the subject area, and residential structures, and the like. The DEIS does not adequately assess the risk of fire to seed banks in the soil and the adverse effects that fire may have on potential reforestation.

N32-4

3. Cultural Impacts. The DEIS fails to conduct an adequate assessment of the cultural impacts of the proposed project. The area of the proposed project has a rich cultural history of both pre-contact native Hawaiian use and historic use of the property which have been conducted for more than 50 years. The DEIS does not contain a thorough, systematic cultural impact assessment. The attempt to assess cultural impacts of the project by simply looking at specific features on the property does not adequately identify potential adverse effects. Instead, an appropriate cultural impact assessment should include assessment of the traditions, families, and activities involved in and connected to the property and should look at how denial of access to the property or conversion of the use of the property from traditional activities to military maneuvering will result in adverse cultural impacts throughout the community. The Kamuela Charities understand that Kapa Maly of Kumu Pono Associates has studied the cultural history of the area on behalf of the Waiki'i Homeowners Association and has done cultural impact assessments relative to Mauna Kea as part of the Mauna Kea Master Plan. Consequently, a great deal of cultural information potentially relevant to the subject area is available and should have been considered in conjunction with the DEIS.

N32-5

4. Community Impacts. The subject property is currently part of a working cattle ranch which is part and parcel of the rural, agricultural "Paniolo" lifestyle of the Kamuela community. Diverting lands used from an active cattle ranch to military maneuvering will have adverse cultural impacts on the rural traditions important to ranching communities such as Kamuela and Puuanahulu. The Kamuela Charities are concerned that the potentially adverse cultural and environmental impacts cannot be mitigated and have a widespread negative effect on the quality of life in the North Hawaii area.

N32-6

5. Effects on Other Surrounding Properties. The Kamuela Charities are concerned that there has been an inadequate assessment of other potential environmental consequences of

Responses

N32-3

The text has been changed in Sections 4.10 and 8.10 to incorporate this request. Large scale reforestation is an unlikely management option in the immediate future. Presently research in Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park is being done on revegetating recently burned pockets of nonnative forest with fire tolerant native plants to increase the ability of these communities to combat encroachment by alien plants. The initial research shows that some native plants are indeed fire tolerant and can successfully resprout or germinate in a post-fire environment

N32-4

Sections 4.11, 8.11, Chapter 9, and Chapter 10 have been expanded to incorporate information from the Maly studies. The Army has determined that project impacts and cumulative impacts to areas of traditional importance are significant.

N32-5

Conversion of the WPAA to military use is described as a less than significant impact in Section 8.2.2. However, it is possible that cattle grazing would continue on the WPAA. If the Army decided to implement the proposed action, the Army would weigh the potential of continued cattle grazing on the proposed West PTA acquisition area based on the potential benefits to fire reduction, potential interference with ongoing Army training, and requests of local cattle ranchers. If the Army decided that cattle grazing were appropriate, cattle would be managed so as to avoid any overgrazing and any resulting significant soil erosion. In accordance with Army Regulations 350-4, the mandate of the ITAM program is to manage land for Army training and repair damage incurred by Army training. As part of this mandate, this would also include any related actions such as managing land for grazing or repairing damage caused by the cattle. Continued use of the WPAA for agricultural purposes, consistent with Army use, would result in a less than significant impact on the community. However, as discussed in Chapter 9, the Army acknowledges that the cumulative impact on the conversion of agricultural lands from past, present and reasonable foreseeable future actions would be significant.

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**N32-6
cont'd**

the proposed acquisition and use of the West Pohakuloa Training Area. Specifically, there are substantial concerns relative to soil loss, erosion, contamination, and slope failure associated with the increased additional use of the area by heavy vehicles. This area is already prone to wind and water erosion and the increased number of roads, increased use of vehicles off road, and other factors with the training will significantly increase the risks of soil loss and erosion. In addition, the results of the assessment of soil contaminates in the Pohakuloa Training Area suggests that the same concerns will exist in the West Pohakuloa Training Area if the acquisition is complete. While these issues have been mentioned in the DEIS, the DEIS does not include assessment of the long-term impacts of soil contamination, loss, and erosion—not only on the subject property itself, but on adjoining properties that may be impacted by these conditions.

N32-7

6. Impacts on the Kamuela Charities, Limitation of Planning Options. The Kamuela Charities submit that the DEIS did not consider potential cultural and community-wide impacts of acquisition of the Pohakuloa Training Area viewed from the perspective of the Kamuela community and particularly the Kamuela Charities. The 23,000 acres currently owned by Parker Ranch are part of the corpus of the Trust that is supposed to provide long-term benefit to the Beneficiaries and, through preserving the lifestyle and quality of the Kamuela community, to the general North Hawaii community. The Kamuela Charities are concerned that a one-time sale of 23,000 acres of land with potential future economic value has a significant adverse environmental and cultural effects on the community which has simply not been evaluated in the DEIS.

N32-8

7. Loss of Agricultural Lands. The current use of the property is primarily for grazing. There have been other historical and agricultural efforts undertaken on the property or on nearby property. The land is currently suited for agricultural use and the Kamuela Charities are concerned that moving up to 23,000 acres from productive agricultural use may have an adverse impact on the availability of appropriately zoned agricultural property and may have an adverse general impact on agriculture in the North Hawaii area. As parcels of land are taken out of agricultural uses and put to other uses, there are significant and immediate changes in the character and quality of the Kamuela community; there is an irretrievable commitment of resources to nonagricultural uses which will have significant effects throughout the community. To the extent that loss of prime agriculture lands reduces the commitment to agriculture in a region, the future use of the balance of PRFT lands or other lands currently in grazing activity becomes questionable. It is important that a thorough and thoughtful analysis of the region-wide impacts of removing prime agriculture lands from agriculture use be conducted as part of the DEIS.

N32-9

8. Archaeological and Cultural Resources. The Kamuela Charities are concerned that the DEIS does not adequately address protection of existing cultural and archaeological resources on the property. The Kamuela Charities question the significance assessments and mitigation plans. Increased access to the area by vehicles and ground troops will clearly impact archaeological and cultural site and this is not adequately addressed in the DEIS.

N32-10

9. Cumulative Impacts. The Kamuela Charities are concerned that the DEIS does not contain an adequate assessment of potential cumulative impacts of the proposed project.

N32-6

Among the potential impacts on adjacent lands would be deposition of soil and sediment that is eroded from the WPAA parcel. The effects would be monitored within the framework of the ITAM program, and erosion impacts would be addressed on an ongoing basis. While the erosion impacts discussed in the EIS are considered likely to occur, they will not occur instantaneously, but will develop over time. Mitigation measures will be implemented to reduce the impacts, and the effectiveness of the mitigation measures will be evaluated. The location and nature of the long term impacts is unpredictable, and may be mitigable in specific areas. The Army will perform additional detailed baseline studies of the existing vegetation and soil conditions, and will refine the model of the potential impacts of the project on these conditions. While the available data and modeling suggest that significant impacts will occur within the WPAA, no modeling has been performed to forecast the extent of the effects, if any, on adjacent lands. Mitigation measures are discussed in Section 8.9.

N32-7

Conversion of the WPAA to military use is described as a less than significant impact in Section 8.2.2. However, it is possible that cattle grazing would continue on the WPAA. If the Army decided to implement the proposed action, the Army would weigh the potential of continued cattle grazing on the proposed West PTA acquisition area based on the potential benefits to fire reduction, potential interference with ongoing Army training, and requests of local cattle ranchers. If the Army decided that cattle grazing were appropriate, cattle would be managed so as to avoid any overgrazing and any resulting significant soil erosion. In accordance with Army Regulations 350-4, the mandate of the ITAM program is to manage land for Army training and repair damage incurred by Army training. As part of this mandate, this would also include any related actions such as managing land for grazing or repairing damage caused by the cattle. Continued use of the WPAA for agricultural purposes, consistent with Army use, would result in a less than significant impact on the community.

N32-8

During the EIS review process, the Army has coordinated with Natural Resource Conservation Service and is compiling with all requirements of the Farmland Policy and Protection Act (FPPA). (See Sections 4.2, 8.2, and Appendix E.) If the Army decided to implement the proposed action, the

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N32-10 cont'd | These impacts include transportation, population increases, impacts on schools, health care, traffic, etc.

N32-11 | 10. Structure of DEIS. The Kamuela Charities are concerned about the structure and presentation of the DEIS. It is extremely difficult for potentially impacted parties to review the entire DEIS and excerpt out portions of the DEIS that may apply to their areas of specific concerns. The potential impacts of different aspects of the project are buried in a mass of information which essentially prevents the average citizen from being able to review the DEIS and identify potential impacts relative to their area of involvement. This structure deters community members, native Hawaiians, and others who may have limited resources from being able to adequately address the potential impacts of the project. The DEIS should be divided into separate areas which are treated separately or a key should be provided that allows one seeking to review the DEIS to identify pages and exhibits which are relevant to the different components of the project.

N32-12 | 11. Request to be Consulting Parties. The Kamuela Charities—i.e., Hawaii Preparatory Academy, Parker School Trust, and North Hawaii Community Hospital—ask to be consulted parties as this project goes forward. Please communicate with the separate entities as follows:

Hawaii Preparatory Academy
c/o Mc Blasdel, Chairperson
65-1692 Kohala Mountain Road
Kamuela, Hawaii 96743

and

Hawaii Preparatory Academy
c/o Roy A. Vitousek, Director
75-170 Hualalai Rd., Ste. B-303
Kailua-Kona, Hawaii 96740

Pat Bergin, Chairperson
North Hawaii Community Hospital
67-1125 Mamalahoa Highway
Kamuela, Hawaii 96743

Alan Gartenhaus, Chairperson
Parker School Trust
P. O. Box 2080
Kamuela, Hawaii 96743

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management and use of the West PTA acquisition area would be conducted per federal regulations and guidelines. State regulations and guidelines do not apply to federal actions. However, the Army has considered State policies in its overall assessment of impacts in the EIS. In following FPPA requirements, CEQ guidance and Army policy, the Army has determined that the proposed conversion of West PTA acquisition area is consistent with these regulations and guidance and the impact would be less than significant.

N32-9

Based on public comment, the Army has expanded the cultural resource discussions throughout the document and including Section 8.11 and Chapter 9 - cumulative impacts. Based on the expanded discussion, the Army has changed the determination of effect to cultural resources in some cases to significant. The Army, SHPO, and ACHP have completed the PA that addresses these issues. The Final PA as signed by the Army, SHPO, ACHP and concurring parties is included in Appendix J of the Final EIS.

N32-10

Chapter 9 - cumulative impacts, has been expanded in the Final EIS and some of the determinations of effect have been changed to significant.

N32-11

The comment period has been extended to a total of 90-days and ended on January 3, 2004 to allow additional time for review. The FEIS is divided into 5 geographical areas making it easier for the general public to focus on impacts the project might have on their community. In addition there is a guide inside the front cover describing the organization of the document, an abstract of the FEIS, and a very detailed Table of Contents. In addition the Executive Summary highlights the important aspects of the proposed project including a project description, a summary of impacts, and proposed mitigation.

N32-12

Thank you for your comment. There is not a "consulting party" status for the NEPA process. However, the Army has added the names and addresses to the distribution list. All will be notified of the availability of the Final EIS and the availability of the final Record of Decision.


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Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Respectfully submitted,



Roy A. Vitousek III
for

KAMUELA CHARITIES OF THE
PARKER RANCH FOUNDATION TRUST

cc: Mc Blasdel
Pat Bergin
Alan Gartenhaus

Comments

Letter
N33

-----Original Message-----

From: PLEMER001@hawaii.rr.com [mailto:PLEMER001@hawaii.rr.com]
Sent: Sunday, November 09, 2003 1:03 PM
To: mary.holkenbrink@tetrattech.com
Subject: Comment entry for the 25th Infantry Division (Light)
Transformation EIS

Marisa
Plemer
Protect Our Native Ohana
59-008 Huelo Street
Haleiwa
HI
96712

Add me to the mailing list? Yes

Please send me the Draft EIS. No

Please send me an Executive Summary of the Draft EIS. No

Please send me a CD-ROM of the Draft EIS. No

The user wrote:

When the Army has studied, incorporated and addressed the crucial information contained in the following documents, and also made these two publications published by federal government departments available to all of Hawaii's citizens, then the Army might be able to come up with a meaningful, legitimate Final EIS that does not insult our intelligence, our health, our islands, our water, our air, our children, and future generations of Hawaii's citizens:

N33-1

1. FEDERAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES IN THE STATE OF HAWAII: COMPLIANCE, CLEANUP AND WASTE MANAGEMENT, HEARING BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS UNITED STATES SENATE ONE HUNDRED FIRST CONGRESS SECOND SESSION AUGUST 29, 1990 (U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON, 1992, ISBN 0-16-039033-8);
2. RECOVERY PLAN FOR KOOLAU MOUNTAIN PLANT CLUSTER, AUGUST, 1996 (PUBLISHED BY U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, PORTLAND, OREGON);
3. RECOVERY PLAN FOR WAIANAE MOUNTAIN PLANT CLUSTER, AUGUST, 1996 (PUBLISHED BY U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, PORTLAND, OREGON);
4. RECOVERY PLAN FOR THE BIG ISLAND PLANT CLUSTER, SEPTEMBER, 1996 (PUBLISHED BY U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, PORTLAND, OREGON).

Responses

N33-1

Thank you for your comments. For Document No 1: This project only covers those installations that will have Transformation activity or projects on them. For those hazardous waste sites identified in the project area they are addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning existing sites in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. For Documents 2,3, and 4: Information in these reports were included in the Biological Assessment. The data from the BA was incorporated into the EIS.

Comments



SIERRA CLUB

HAWAII CHAPTER

P.O. Box 2577, Honolulu, HI 96803
808.538.6616 / hawaii.chapter@sierraclub.org

Responses

3 January 2004

Cindy S. Barger
SBCT EIS Project Manager
U.S. Army Engineers, Honolulu District
Bldg. 230, Rm. 306 ATTN: CEPOH-PP-E
Fort Shafter, Hawaii 96858-5440

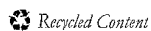
RE: Draft Environmental Impact Statement: Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (L) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawai'i

The Sierra Club, Hawai'i Chapter submits the following comments regarding the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (L) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT) in Hawai'i. Unfortunately, due to process concerns, errors, omissions, and inconsistencies, the Sierra Club believes that the DEIS should be redrafted and put out for public comment once again.

In some ways, the military has made positive contributions to Hawaii's environment through their Ecosystem Management Programs. They have been proactive in protecting endangered species and maintaining watersheds on many military-controlled lands on O'ahu and the Big Island. Their fencing programs, invasive species eradication, and endangered species propagation programs have made notable, albeit small, improvements in biological resources on lands that may otherwise go unmanaged due to lack of resources. The Sierra Club compliments the military on these programs and encourages their maintenance and expansion.

Unfortunately, such improvements have been eclipsed by incredible damage and resource degradation due to uncontrolled fires from training, pollution from hazardous materials, unexploded ordnance in the environment, and other environmental and health impacts from the military's presence in Hawai'i. Last year, over 2000 acres burned in Makua Valley on O'ahu by a "controlled" fire that became uncontrolled. Approximately 150 acres of Oahu Elepaio Critical Habitat and approximately six acres of O'ahu Plant Critical Habitat were burned. The O'ahu Plant Critical Habitat that burned was designated for *Schiedea hookeri*, *Bonania mensezji*, *Nerardua angulata* var. *dentata*, *Nototrichium humile*, *Euphorbia haeleleana*, and *Gouania vitifolia*. Individuals of three endangered taxa were burned including *Chamaesyce celastroides* var. *kaenana*, *Nototrichium humile* and *Lipochaeta tenuifolia*. Thirty-seven individuals of *C. celastroides* var. *kaenana* from two locations, 29 individuals of *L. tenuifolia*, and 5 individuals of *N. humile* were burned in this fire. Other species were also damaged or destroyed.

The fire confirms two problems. First, military training in Hawai'i brings significant environmental impacts. When the unavoidable results of live-fire training occur in areas with some of the highest concentrations of endangered species in the world, irreparable damage will occur. Second, no



Jeff Mikulina, Director

Comments

Sierra Club Comments on Stryker Brigade expansion DEIS Page 2

matter how much mitigation is proposed and carried out, accidents happen. The fire at Makua was a "controlled" burn that turned into a wildfire. Although promises to protect species and resources are made, the military simply cannot guarantee that accidents with significant, long-term damage will not occur.

In Hawai'i, the military has contaminated groundwater sources, left land riddled with unexploded ordnance, blocked access to cultural sites, and failed to adequately clean up areas that were previously used for training. Promises made to return land in a cleaned-up condition have been broken. After nearly \$400 million was spent in cleaning up the island of Kahoolawe, only about 10% of the island will be completely clear of unexploded ordnance. Some of this reflects the military's commitment to protecting the environment; some is simply the physical reality of military training in Hawai'i.

It is from this background that we review the SBCT DEIS.

The Sierra Club, Hawai'i Chapter's main concerns can be summarized as follows:

- N34-1

• **New information.** In December 2003 it was announced that the Stryker Brigade would include training with Comanche helicopters and 155 mm howitzers. Impact information from this equipment was not contained in the DEIS.
- N34-2

• **Stryker expansion as a foregone conclusion.** The Pentagon announced on December 17th, 2003, that Hawai'i would have a Stryker Brigade. This decision calls into question the legitimacy of the environmental review process, where such a decision is made based on full disclosure of impacts and alternatives.
- N34-3

• **Military's failure to clean up old sites.** From Kahoolawe to areas on the Big Island, the military has a history of inadequately cleaning up former training sites. The Sierra Club believes that former military sites should be cleaned completely before new areas are adopted for training.
- N34-4

• **Habitat protection.** In Makua Valley and elsewhere, fire and invasive species have degraded habitat and destroyed endangered species. Training is currently occurring in areas without adequate wildfire management plans and the DEIS does not include wildfire management plans for each area where training is proposed.
- N34-5

• **Cultural site protection.** Desecration of cultural and sacred sites has been an ongoing concern for the native Hawaiian community and others. The DEIS does not contain an adequate Cultural Impact Statement, complete with interviews of cultural practitioners. Surveys to identify and evaluate archaeological sites at proposed training areas have not been fully completed, and Cultural Resource Management Plans and programmatic agreements for historical sites have yet to be completed.
- N34-6

• **Public access.** Public access on military-controlled lands for recreation, resource protection, hunting, and cultural practices is limited. The DEIS does not adequately disclose how much access will be curtailed for resource protection (ie. for the Nature

Responses

N34-1

After the publication of the Draft EIS, the Army announced plans for an enhancement package for SBCT's. The enhancements include an aviation task force, an increase from twelve to eighteen 155mm howitzers in the direct support artillery battalion, and improvements to command, control, communications, computer, and intelligence (C4I) assets. The announcements indicated that the aviation task force would include Comanche helicopters when the aircraft were ready for fielding. In February 2004, the Army determined that no further testing or fielding of Comanches would occur and canceled the Comanche program. The SBCT aviation task force will come from existing 25th ID(L) aviation brigade assets and will result in minor changes to training, primarily some increased aviation training over WPAA in support of units training in that area. The FEIS has analyzed the impacts of the increased aviation training over WPAA and those impacts are minimal. The Draft EIS analyzed the impacts of twelve 155mm howitzers, a change from the eighteen 105mm howitzers currently in the direct support artillery battalion for 2nd brigade. The addition of another six 155mm howitzers was analyzed in the FEIS and resulted in minimal changes to noise impacts and no change in the overall determination of effect. The C4I improvements are not expected to have any impacts on the environment.

Overall, the Army has determined that the enhancements are within the original scope of the proposed action as described in the Draft EIS, are minor in nature, and do not require a supplemental Draft EIS.

N34-2

Although the Department of Defense, Department of the Army, and Congressional representatives have issued statements that the 2nd Brigade, 25th ID(L) will transform to a Stryker Brigade, these statements refer to programmatic level decisions necessary to continue the planning, funding and assessment processes for the proposed transformation efforts and set the conditions for implementing an action once a final decision has been made. The final decision on whether the 2nd Brigade, 25th ID(L) will transform to an SBCT will be made by the appropriate local commander, subject to environmental assessment and other appropriate reviews and compliance with applicable federal law.

Comments

Sierra Club

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N34-6 cont'd

Conservancy at their Honouliuli Preserve on O'ahu) and cultural practice, especially at PTA on the Big Island.

On the following pages, our comments and questions (in italics) follow the bulleted section of the DEIS or the issue that we are commenting on. We look forward to your responses to our concerns and request that we receive physical copies of all future correspondence and EIS process documents.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit our concerns.

Sincerely,

Jeff Mikulina
Director, Sierra Club, Hawai'i Chapter

Responses

N34-3

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDs) program.

N34-4

The Integrated Wildland Fire Management Plan for O'ahu and Pōhakuloa Training Areas was updated on October 2003 and incorporated lessons learned from the Makua fire. As discussed in the Final EIS Executive Summary proposed mitigation, the Army will fully implement this plan for all existing and new training areas to reduce the impacts associated with wildland fires. The plan is available upon request.

N34-5

Cultural resource sections have been updated in the Final EIS. The overall impact to cultural resources on a project wide basis is significant. The Programmatic Agreement and other measures will reduce the severity of the impact but not always to a less than significant level.

Comments

Sierra Club Comments on Stryker Brigade expansion DEIS Page 4

SIERRA CLUB, HAWAII CHAPTER STRYKER BRIGADE EXPANSION COMMENTS

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N34-6

In response to comments received early in the EIS process, USARHAW reoriented QTR2 such that the SDZ would no longer impact any lands with the Honouliuli Preserve. Army will grant TNC personnel and TNC-sponsored personnel daily, controlled access to the TNC-managed lands along a route to be determined by the Army in consultation with TNC for as long as they have legal right to use of the affected property for conservation/stewardship purposes. Access controls will be developed and implemented to ensure the safety of all personnel and will consist of notification by TNC to the Army prior to entering Army lands and notification by the Army to TNC of any unusual activities that may present, or appear to present a danger to TNC personnel in the area. The boundary will be signed to prevent unauthorized use/trespass. Sections 5.11.2 and 8.11.2 discuss access for cultural practitioners.

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Comments on Stryker Brigade expansion DEIS

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ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT PROCESS CONCERNS

New Information

- In December, 2003, it was announced that the Stryker Brigade expansion would use Army Comanche helicopters, which will replace the OH-58 Kiowa Warriors. The brigade would also add 155 mm howitzers, which are normally assigned to larger units, in addition to the smaller 105 mm howitzers.

This information was not included in the Draft EIS. Different helicopter use and larger howitzers will cause new impacts that need to be fully disclosed in the EIS and be made available for public comment. The Sierra Club believes the changes are significant enough to warrant a new EIS with new public comment period.

"Done deal"

- CFR Appendix E, (a) "EISs will: ... (4) Serve as a means to assess environmental impacts of proposed military actions, rather than justifying decisions."
- According to the *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*, on December 17th, 2003, the Pentagon officially announced that Stryker combat teams will be stationed in Hawaii and Pennsylvania. The paper wrote: "The Schofield brigade is expected to be operational by 2006, according to the Pentagon."

Was a decision on the Stryker Brigade Transformation location in Hawai'i made before the draft EIS came out in October 2003?

If the decision was not made a priori, were the following statements by elected leaders and others false?

Senator Daniel Inouye said "he has been assured that Hawaii will get a Stryker brigade" ("Sen. Inouye Says He Was Assured a Stryker Brigade," Associated Press, Hawaii Tribune-Herald, June 20, 2003)

The Army is planning to relocate its Big Island Fire and Emergency Service from Kilauea Military Camp to Pohakuloa Training Area by August 2004... "This decision... is directly related to the increased workload associated with PTA's Transformation Plan and the significant number of additional facilities planned" and the many wildland acres which require more firefighting capability (June 24, 2003 letter from Colonel Anderson to Rep. Ed Case)

"Despite an adverse government report, the U.S. Senate, urged by Hawaii's Daniel Inouye, has set aside \$17.5 million for the new Stryker brigade slated for Schofield Barracks over the next decade. The money... is contained in the \$369.2 billion Defense Appropriations bill for next year, approved by the Senate Appropriations Committee yesterday. Inouye said the money is an addition to the \$71.8 million moved by the same... Committee last month to fund four projects at Schofield Barracks to support the Stryker brigade." (Isle Strykers Gain More Funds, Honolulu Star-Bulletin, July 10, 2003)

Construction and research money for transformation have already been put into the military budget. About \$89 million has already been set aside for Schofield alone. ("Stryker Meeting to Draw Picketers" Gregg Kakesako, Honolulu Star-Bulletin, July 14, 2003)

"Although there's been no official word from the Pentagon on where the new quick-strike [Stryker] units would be based, 'We're moving as if this is already an accomplished fact,' said

N34-7

After the publication of the Draft EIS, the Army announced plans for an enhancement package for SBCTs. The enhancements include an aviation task force, an increase from twelve to eighteen 155mm howitzers in the direct support artillery battalion, and improvements to command, control, communications, computer, and intelligence (C4I) assets. The announcements indicated that the aviation task force would include Comanche helicopters when the aircraft were ready for fielding. In February 2004, the Army determined that no further testing or fielding of Comanches would occur and canceled the Comanche program. The SBCT aviation task force will come from existing 25th ID(L) aviation brigade assets and will result in minor changes to training, primarily some increased aviation training over WPAA in support of units training in that area. The FEIS has analyzed the impacts of the increased aviation training over WPAA and those impacts are minimal. The Draft EIS analyzed the impacts of twelve 155mm howitzers, a change from the eighteen 105mm howitzers currently in the direct support artillery battalion for 2nd brigade. The addition of another six 155mm howitzers was analyzed in the FEIS and resulted in minimal changes to noise impacts and no change in the overall determination of effect. The C4I improvements are not expected to have any impacts on the environment. Overall, the Army has determined that the enhancements are within the original scope of the proposed action as described in the Draft EIS, are minor in nature, and do not require a supplemental Draft EIS.

N34-8

Although Department of Defense, Department of the Army, and Congressional representatives have issued statements that the 2d Brigade, 25th ID(L) will transform to a Stryker Brigade, these statements refer to programmatic level decisions necessary to continue the planning, funding and assessment processes for the proposed transformation efforts and set the conditions for implementing an action once a final decision has been made. The final decision on whether the 2d Brigade, 25th ID (L) will transform to an SBCT will be made by the appropriate local commander, subject to environmental assessment and other appropriate reviews and compliance with applicable federal law.

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N34-8
cont'd

Abercrombie, D-Hawaii. 'I don't think the secretary of defense if going to turn us down at this stage...I am assured personally that Hawaii will get a Stryker brigade,' Inouye said in June. (Hawaii Prepares for Brigade, Hawaii Tribune-Herald, August 13, 2003)

"Both houses of Congress also have passed a...\$9.7 billion military construction bill...\$75 million of which is for Hickam Air Force Base's new C-17 jet transport squadron being established to set up the...Stryker combat brigade...More than \$80 million...would go to acquire more land in Wahiawa to begin...work for the...Stryker..." (Akaka Plans \$400 billion defense bill...Honolulu Star-Bulletin, November 13, 2003)

"Earlier this year, a defense spending bill approved by the House and Senate included \$433 million for Hawaii projects, including funds earmarked for a new Stryker brigade." (Hawaii Nets Stryker, Hawaii Tribune-Herald, December 16, 2003)

Participation

- Executive Summary p 3 "Those having a potential interest in the Proposed Action...were notified and invited to participate in the scoping and environmental impact analysis process."

This is not accurate:

Arrests *The Army had people arrested at two hearings in Honolulu for bringing signs. Signs were allowed at hearings before the arrests, and later after the arrests. The arrests deprived people of their right to speak, and probably had a chilling effect on participation in the remaining hearings.*

Intimidation and harassment *The Hilo police left a phone message asking a Hilo activist if he planned to be arrested at the hearings. Waikoloa Beach Marriott left him a message that people carrying protest signs must enter through the loading dock. The Marriott passed out a flyer saying "public displays of protest" were not allowed in the hotel.*

N34-9

Private facility venues *for EIS hearings, where citizens can be ejected at the word of the property owner, were used instead of public venues.*

Closed-door meetings *The Army kept the public out of meetings about the expansion.*

"On May 16, 2002 the Army invited selected business and government people to a meeting and dinner in Hilo. Concerned citizens picketed outside, then entered the meeting and said such meetings must be open to the public.

**The Army again invited a selected group to a another closed meeting where the Army expansion and other land use issues were discussed, on July 16, 2003, in Hilo. This time police barred protesters from entering, and the Army ejected a Sierra Club representative who entered the meeting.*

Cancelled tour *In September 2002 the Army abruptly cancelled a tour of Pohakuloa requested by about 15 community people concerned about the Army transformation plans. The Army said some of the people were unacceptable, but refused to say who.*

Disability accommodation *The Army failed to provide adequate accommodation at the November 6 hearing for a Hilo person with a disability.*

Comment time *The comment time was extended, but is still inadequate for groups to explore the ramifications of the proposed action and prepare a meaningful response. There are only 90 days to comment on an EIS that fills three 2-inch books, and proposes the largest Army construction project in Hawaii since World War II.*

N34-10

Decision-maker *A neutral third-party, or an agency other than the Army, should make the decision on the EIS. The Army should not make the decision on its own EIS.*

N34-9

During the scoping meetings, the public facilities would not allow the meetings to extend beyond 10:00pm. This time restriction required that members of the public keep their oral comments short. After many public comments about the length of the meetings, and in an attempt to allow for full participation of all people present, the Army decided to hold the Draft EIS public meetings at private facilities where the facility was open as long as the Army needed. The majority of the Draft EIS public meetings did not conclude until after 12:00am.

At the first two meetings Honolulu Police Department arrested a total of seven people for trespass when they attempted to enter the facilities with signs. All individuals were advised that they were welcome to enter the facilities without the signs.

It was not the intent of the Army to restrict the public through the format and location of the public meetings. We corrected the situation by working with the other facility locations to allow signs in the meeting rooms and provide tables for members of the public to display signs and information. In addition, we worked with the facilities and the City and County of Honolulu's prosecutor and all charges were dropped against individuals involved in the situation. All of the individuals who were arrested had the opportunity to participate in subsequent meetings and most of them attended and provided public comment.

N34-10

Under NEPA, the agency proposing the action makes the decision on the action after the EIS has been completed. The Army will make the final decision on the action with the issuance of the Record of Decision.

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"NEED" FOR STRYKER BRIGADE IN HAWAII

N34-11

- Executive Summary p 3 The Army wants Transformation to meet its goal "to be able to deploy anywhere in the world and be prepared to carry out the Army's military mission within 96 hours of deployment from Hawaii."

Please explain how the goal of "able to deploy...within 96 hours" can be met in light of the US GAO comments: "...the U.S. General Accounting Office reiterated last month an Air Force-sponsored report that the Army cannot achieve its goal of deploying a Stryker brigade anywhere in the world within four days." ("Isle Strykers gain more funds," Honolulu Star-Bulletin, July 10, 2003)

N34-12

- Executive Summary p 23 "If the 2nd Brigade is to train at either of these installations [Alaska, Fort Lewis, Fort Polk]...all the people, equipment, and vehicles...would have to be transported...[so] soldiers could train with their own equipment..."

If identical or similar equipment is available at the other four locations, why can't the soldiers train there without transporting their own equipment? Wouldn't this save a substantial amount of money?

N34-13

- Chapter 2 p 35-38 "Doctrine provides that the area of operations for which the SBCT could be responsible in combat is normally 31 miles by 31 miles...training lands must be sufficient and widely spread to approximate operating in an area that size by simulating the density of units and activities that might occur during combat...advanced communication makes it possible for the SBCT to train on noncontiguous parcels of land, even separate islands, and still simulate operating in a 31-mile by 31-mile area...[Land Use Requirements Study U.S. Army 1997c is cited]...the RTLP Range Development Plan (RDP) describes the land required for individual maneuvers necessary to meet the training requirements for combat within a 31-mile by 31-mile area...The largest of these maneuvers...requires 122,564 acres...land acquisitions would add up to...approximately 78% of the goal, which, when combined with training available along the proposed military use trails, will meet mounted maneuver training needs."

The EIS needs to give more details from the 1997c Army Land Use Requirements study and the Range Development Plan by Nagata Group LLC 2002, plus details on how trails will be used for maneuvers, to support the conclusion that the Army needs 23,000 more acres. The EIS should specify if the 23,000 acres is needed for maneuver training needs or mounted maneuver training needs.

N34-14

Fewer than 4500 out of 12,500 soldiers will be left at Schofield Barracks by early summer 2004--4500 soldiers in the Second Brigade go to Iraq in February 2004, and 3500 soldiers with the Third Brigade go to Afghanistan in April 2004. Both will stay for a year. But note that in 1965, some soldiers who went to Vietnam stayed five years. The draft EIS must evaluate the need for 23,000 more training acres with this decrease in numbers. ("Deployment for 25th likened to Vietnam," Honolulu Star-Bulletin, November 9, 2003)

N34-15

While the Army is proposing the largest Army construction project in Hawaii since WW II, the military is planning to close out about one-fourth of its base capacity on the continental US, including one-third of Army posts and one-quarter of Air Force bases. Closures also occurred

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N34-11

As a result of the GAO report and ongoing Army operations, the Stryker vehicles are being modified to fit in C-130 aircraft. Additionally, deployment practices continue to evolve. The Transformation process allows for adaptations to equipment and operations to ultimately meet the goals of current, SBCT, and future forces.

N34-12

The equipment located at the installations noted will be used to capacity by the units stationed there. There would be not enough downtime for that equipment to allow for training an additional brigade.

N34-13

For more information on the Range Development Plan please contact US Army Hawai'i, Range Control Office. Section 2.3, under the paragraph heading Mounted Maneuver Training, discusses the need for the additional 23,000 acre WPAA parcel as necessary for mounted maneuver training.

N34-14

These deployments, while lengthy in some cases, are temporary and are part of Army activities at all bases. The Army is engaged in a wide range of missions around the world requiring all types of forces. There is no information to suggest that Stryker forces would be deployed more often or for longer durations than current forces.

N34-15

As discussed in section 1.6 of the FEIS, the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID (L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness, and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue carrying out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, and on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not

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N34-15
cont'd

in 1988, 1991, 1993, and 1995. ("Quarter of US Military Bases May Be On the Chopping Block," Stars and Stripes European edition, October 15, 2003)

Why can't the Stryker Brigade be located at one of the existing bases that is slated for closure instead of expanding onto new land in Hawai'i?

MILITARY FAILURE TO CLEAN FORMER SITES

N34-16

- **Executive Summary p 60** "Impacts of introduction of contaminants to ranges from increased ammunition use" would be mitigated by "taking appropriate remediation prior to transferring property out of DoD control."

Increased ammunition should not be allowed because adequate remediation has not occurred with past sites. Kaho'olawe was returned to the State without adequate clean up. Over 50 former military sites on Hawaii Island still await cleanup 60 years after WW II. The Army Corps of Engineers says it will take "centuries" at present funding levels to clean them up.

We understand that nearly \$400 million was expended by the end of 2003 in cleaning up the island of Kahoolawe of unexploded ordnance. Reports are that only about 10% of the island will be clear of UXO. The existing Pohakuloa Training Area of 108,000 acres is approximately 3 times the size of Kahoolawe. The 123,000-acre Waikoloa Maneuver Area is about 4 times Kahoolawe. Add to that the former Pakini Iki bombing range near south point, the Mt. View range, the Makuu bombing range, the several south Kohala off shore bombing ranges to clean up. What is the estimated cost of cleaning up PTA of UXO? What is the estimated quantity and kinds of UXO at PTA?

N34-17

- **Chapter 4 p 77-78** "Recent range studies at...PTA have revealed elevated levels of munitions byproducts, such as lead and RDX, [cyclotrimethylenetrinitramine] above USEPA Region IX residential and industrial PRGs [preliminary remediation goal]...This material...is an environmental hazard...the quantity of ammunition rounds fired during Army training on all Army training ranges in Hawai'i would increase from 16 million to 20 million rounds per year, primarily consisting of small arms munitions. The proposed increased level of training could elevate contamination levels in range soils by 25 percent...Existing and potential impacts from ammunition are considered significant and not mitigable until live-fire range training ceases and a remediation plan is considered...in the event any active range is closed and transferred out of DoD control...remediation necessary to mitigate an imminent threat to human health and the environment would be undertaken at such time."

The draft EIS needs to include a closure cleanup plan so Pohakuloa is returned to the state in usable condition. This did not occur with Kaho'olawe.

N34-18

- **Chapter 8 p 28** People may be evacuated and roads may be closed to clean up unexploded ordnance so the tank trail can be built.
- Evacuation and road closures will impact residents severely. Cleaning up unexploded ordnance on the 50-plus former military sites hazardous to the people who live here must be done before cleaning up for new military land. Unexploded ordnance has been turning up all over the island for 60 years...Hilo Bay, Hapuna Beach, a Waimea school, South Point, Maku'u Farm Lots area, and other sites.*

Responses

analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D.)

N34-16

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDs) program.

N34-17

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of

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N34-19

- Chapter 8 p192 "...ammunition presents a significant risk of soil contamination in the range areas. Remedial cleanup would take place when the training areas are permanently closed."

This risk is unacceptable. Ammunition use must be changed to eliminate the risk. The EIS must specify how soon after closure cleanup will be completed, since the Army is saying it will take "centuries" to clean up the more than 50 former military sites on Hawaii Island.

The EIS must define "cleanup," since Kaho'olawe is being returned to the state "cleaned up" but with hazards still present.

N34-20

- Chapter 8 p194 tank trail "construction would be preceded by Army-sponsored surface and subsurface clearance and if necessary followed by ordnance health and safety monitoring during construction in order to reduce potential exposure and impacts from this project...Prior to initiation of any construction activities...USARHAW (US Army Hawaii) would employ qualified professionals to perform a UXO [unexploded ordnance] sweep of the proposed construction area, remove all UXO encountered to ensure the safety of the site, and document UXO surveys and removal actions..."

The Army should be clearing ordnance on the more than fifty former military sites that threaten residents on Hawaii Island, before clearing ordnance for a new military site.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

N34-21

- Chapter 2, p 16-17: "Per state regulation, military convoys are not authorized to operate on state highways during 'rush hour'...Movements on Saturday, Sunday, and holidays are by special request only. Convoys travelling from Kawaihae Harbor to PTA must get clearance, and vehicles operating on Saddle Road within the boundaries of PTA must not exceed 25 mph. Units must seek permission from the 25th Infantry Division for convoys of 25 vehicles or more. Permission must also be granted from the State of Hawai'i DOT for convoys of six or more vehicles or to move oversized or outsized cargo over state highways. As long as all federal, state, and Department of Defense...regulations are followed **no additional permits are required to move munitions.**" [bold added]

The EIS should include comments from Hawaii State Department of Transportation and Hawaii County Civil Defense, Police, and Public Works on this policy re munitions.

N34-22

- Chapter 2 p 3-4 "nonlive fire (blank ammunition)...Blank ammunition contains powder..."

The EIS must specify what is in the powder and evaluate hazards to soil, water, wildlife, cattle, and people using meat or milk from the cattle.

N34-23

- Chapter 3 p 8 "UXO hazards along the Saddle Road corridor...need to be cleared..."

UXO should be cleaned, or a commitment to full removal made, before new UXO is produced.

Responses

the land as a result of a BRAC, the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the FUDS program.

N34-18

Thank you for your comment and your participation in the public process. The Army acknowledges that there may be some impact from these activities but believe it would be less than significant because the likelihood of evacuations or road closures is low and their duration, if required, would be short. Section 8.2 has been changed to reflect this. As a mitigation measure for safety, prior to initiation of any construction activities, USARHAW will employ qualified professionals to perform UXO clearance of the proposed construction area, remove all UXO encountered to ensure the safety of the site, and document UXO surveys and removal actions in full accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and guidance. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a BRAC, the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the FUDS program.

N34-19

Risk of soil contamination and risk to human health and the environment are two separate and very different types of risk. The EIS describes how we arrive at the conclusion that the soil contamination present on the ranges does not currently present a significant risk to human health or the environment. The Army is responsible for uncontrolled release of contaminants to the environment, and will be required to remediate the contaminants appropriately before turning over the land to civilian uses. However, in its current use, there is no significant risk from the contaminants present. The Transformation EIS does not address closure of installations. That would be addressed in a separate EIS prior to closure.

N34-20

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department

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- Section 3.12: Human Health and Safety Hazards

N34-24

The military uses many substances that are confidential or proprietary. Some of these substances have not been adequately studied to determine their impacts on human health or the environment. Are any classified substances going to be used in the project areas that may have a significant impact on human health or the environment but are not yet classified as hazardous or toxic because of their secret nature? What substances have been detected at the project locations on O'ahu and the Big Island that have yet to be tested for their toxicity or long-term health impact?

N34-25

Information on perchlorate must be included: current and proposed level of use; indications of past contamination of water and/or food; present and future measures to prevent contamination. Perchlorate was found in supermarket milk in Texas at levels exceeding the federal safe dose for drinking water. Perchlorate is the explosive main ingredient of solid rocket and missile fuel. It disrupts thyroid hormone levels and can cause lowered IQ, loss of hearing and speech, and motor skill deficits.

- Chapter 3 p 80 and Appendix K

N34-26

There is no hazardous waste report for Pohakuloa—this should be included

N34-27

- Chapter 3 p 82 "...on a squad battle course, where there are no established firing points, units will have to return to where they fought the biggest battles and retrieve what they can. All ASPs [ammunition storage point] require that a certain percentage of weight...be returned. If the unit is short, they either go back...and find more residue...or the commander signs a statement...that it is not practical to try to retrieve any more residue."

The EIS must estimate how much residue is expected with the 25% increase in ammunition use, and evaluate the hazards to soil, water, and wildlife.

N34-28

- Chapter 3 p 85 "Lead is...used in manufacturing ordnance/ ammunition, such as that used for small arms training. Lead accumulates in backstops, range floors, and berms and can leach into groundwater, be carried off-site by stormwater, be ingested by wildlife, or become airborne. Erosion can overload streams and rivers with sediments...when looking at the risk of lead migration, both the total number and type of rounds fired must be taken into consideration."

The EIS must estimate how much lead is expected with the 25% increase in ammunition use, and evaluate the hazards, short and long-term, to soil, water, and wildlife.

N34-29

- Chapter 4 p 22 "...synthetic dust control chemicals might prove to be a more appropriate mitigation strategy...Initial dust control effectiveness is typically over 90 percent, but it declines over time. Control effectiveness values of over 50 percent generally can be expected for periods of 30 to 60 days under heavy use conditions...Army tests...indicated that calcium chloride solutions were more effective and longer lasting than various synthetic polymers or calcium lignosulfonate. Use of chemical dust suppressants would be a feasible method to control fugitive dust..."

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of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of BRAC, the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the FUDS program.

N34-21

The Hawai'i State Department of Transportation, Hawai'i County Civil Defense, Policy and Public Works were all provided a copy of the Draft EIS and an opportunity to respond. For those state agencies that commented, their comment letters and the Army response are included in Appendix P of the Final EIS.

N34-22

These results and their potential affect on surface soil and water pollution are further discussed in Sections 4.8 (Water Resources) and 4.9 (Geology, Soils, and Seismology). The investigation report is included in Appendix M1. Gunpowder consists of about 75 percent potassium nitrate, and the rest is inert (for example, charcoal and sulfur). The gunpowder used in small arms ammunition is almost entirely burned upon firing, resulting in discharge of gases (nitrogen, carbon dioxide, sulfuric acid vapor). Potassium nitrate is also used in fertilizer. No impacts to soil, water, groundwater, or human or environmental receptors are expected to result from the minute quantities resulting from firing small arms ammunition.

N34-23

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the

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**N34-29
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The EIS must evaluate hazards from dust control chemicals to soil, water, wildlife, cattle, and people using meat or milk from the cattle.

N34-30

- Chapter 4 p 46-47 "The Proposed Action could result in significant chemical residue spills on the surface soils that could affect the surface water quality at...PTA. Accumulation of chemical residues in surface soils or occasional spills that may occur during routine training activities can also contribute to degradation of surface water quality...Recent soil sampling at...PTA provided information about concentrations of explosives, semi-volatile organic compounds, and metals in surface and near-surface soils...The results indicated sporadic occurrence of contaminant concentrations greater than EPA [Environmental Protection Agency] preliminary remediation goals (PRGs)...Concentrations of lead that exceeded residential or industrial soil PRGs in some samples may be due to disintegration of bullets...Concentrations of RDX, [from explosives] and other soluble contaminants, in the samples collected from PTA could affect surface and groundwater but are unlikely to result in significant impacts on these media due to the lack of permanent surface water and the great depth to groundwater."

What are the cumulative impacts of adding more ammunition if contaminant concentrations are already exceeding PRGs?

N34-31

- Chapter 4 p 49 "Surface water quality may be affected indirectly by increased erosion cause by wildland fires. This could create a significant impact on surface water quality at...PTA...Live-fire training activities on the ranges at...PTA increase the potential for fires...Fires can also generate toxic chemicals that have the potential to enter streams via runoff. Most of these chemicals are naturally occurring, although some may be generated by burning of plastics or other man-made materials."

The full impacts to surface water quality must be disclosed.

- Chapter 4 p 49 "Residues of explosives and other constituents of munitions would continue to be deposited on soils on training ranges at...PTA."

The EIS must estimate how much residue is expected with the 25% increase in ammunition use, and evaluate the hazards to soil, water, and wildlife.

N34-32

- Chapter 8 p 193: "the quantity of ammunition rounds...on all Army training ranges in Hawai'i would increase from 16 million to 20 million rounds per year, a 25 per cent increase..."

All ammunition must be clearly labeled, including depleted uranium. An exemption allows the military to ship DU with "explosive" but not "radioactive" labels. This exemption creates danger for residents, police, fire, and civil defense, and should not apply.

N34-33

A "nuclear, biological, and chemical vehicle" will be delivered in 2004 (US General Accounting Office Report to Congressional Committees on Military Transformation: Army Actions Needed to Enhance Formation of Future Interim Brigade Combat Teams, May 2002)

The impact of these vehicles must be addressed in the EIS.

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identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a BRAC, the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the FUDS program.

N34-24

Chapter 4.12 of this document discusses the methods assessed in evaluating potential human health and safety hazards from the proposed action. As discussed in this section, the Army has determined that the general public or soldiers would not experience a significant level of exposure to hazardous or toxic substances as a result of this proposed action. The Army abides by and will continue to abide by all appropriate laws and regulations in the handling and use of hazardous or toxic substances regardless of the security classification of that substance.

N34-25

Perchlorate was included in the analytical suite for the soil sampling on the ranges at PTA and SBMR. It was not detected. There is no reason to think that perchlorate is present at environmentally significant concentrations from munitions use. The combustion of perchlorate results in formation of small quantities of hydrogen chloride in the atmosphere. Chloride is a major constituent of sea water (table salt is sodium chloride). The non-detection of perchlorate was expected. Sites at which perchlorate has been identified as an environmental concern are typically associated with larger scale use or production of rocket fuel or explosives, and was typically disposed with process wastewater. No analogous conditions occur now or are expected to occur under the project.

N34-26

Since all hazardous materials go through SBMR or Wheeler, there are no hazardous waste reports for PTA.

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N34-34

- Chapter 8 p184 "PTA operates its own TAP [transfer accumulation point] site, where it stores hazardous waste for a maximum of 90 days before a contractor picks it up and transports it to the DRMO, [Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office] where it is shipped off-island for permanent disposal at a certified hazardous-waste disposal site..."

Materials from the test pit at Waiakea Forest Reserve, where germ and nerve agents were tested, were taken to the PTA trash dump about October 1970, according to an Army memo. Were the materials transported out following this protocol?

N34-35

- Chapter 8 p184 "There have been no accidents involving the transport of ammunition in the last two years."
- Chapter 8 p185 "During the last 24 months, there were no accidents pertaining to the transporting, storage, or firing of ammunitions at PTA that risked public safety"

Have accidental involving transporting, storage, or firing of ammunitions at PTA occurred in the last 5 years?

N34-36

- Chapter 8 p186 "Results from recent range soil sampling revealed metals, explosives, and SVOC [semi volatile organic compound] levels above EPA [Environmental Protection Agency] Region IX residential and Industrial PRGs [preliminary remediation goal] on PTA ranges."

The EIS must discuss risks to soil, water, wildlife, and humans, and spell out measures that will be taken for cleanup and prevention of further contamination.

N34-37

- Chapter 8-193 to 8-194 "...under the Proposed Action, the quantity of ammunition rounds fired during Army training on all Army training ranges in Hawai'i would increase from 16 million to 20 million rounds per year, a 25 per cent increase primarily consisting of small arms munitions (97 percent of the total increase)..The proposed increased level of training could elevate contamination levels in range soils by 25 percent...in the event any active range is closed and transferred out of DoD [Department of Defense] control. All remediation necessary to mitigate an imminent threat to human health and the environment would be undertaken at such time."

Small arms ammunition contains lead. The EIS must spell out threats to soil, water, wildlife, and humans, and remedies. Remedies should be implemented while training is active, not when the base is closed.

N34-38

- Chapter 8 p 199 "The 105mm cannon on the Stryker mobile gun systems and the 120mm mortar are the only new weapons to be introduced at PTA under the Proposed Action. The amounts of other weapon systems would also be increased with the elevated level of training proposed in the transformation. Although the Proposed Action would generate a significant increase of ammunition use (an additional four million rounds) due to the elevated level of training and expansion in military force, the impact of this increase would not be significant as management of artillery and ammunition would not change...Excess ammunition not used during training [may be transported by]...commercial carrier to...WAAF [Wheeler Army Air Field]"

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N34-27

These results and their potential affect on surface soil and water pollution are further discussed in Sections 4.8 (Water Resources) and 4.9 (Geology, Soils, and Seismology). The investigation report is included in Appendix M1. While the rate at which metallic lead from bullets would be deposited on the ranges would likely increase by 25 percent overall, the concentrations of lead that would be detected in soil samples taken at some future date would not increase by this amount. There are several reasons for this. The current concentrations of lead in soils are the result of years of past use of the ranges. The lead comes from the gradual weathering and disintegration of bullets in addition to other possible sources of lead in munitions, all of which is in addition to the natural background concentration of lead in the soils. Each year, more bullets accumulate on the ranges, adding slightly to the average concentration of lead present in the soils. Some of the lead is removed with soils through erosion. Some migrates deeper in the soil column. Also, much of the increased use of bullets will occur on small arms firing ranges where the bullets are deposited in small target areas. Therefore, the additional lead projectiles will not be widely dispersed on the ranges. Therefore, it is likely that the rate at which lead is deposited on ranges will decrease, while the concentration of lead in soils will continue to increase for a time, and then decrease when lead bullets are phased out. Since the lead is widely distributed, except in the small arms target ranges, the rate at which concentrations in soils increase in any particular location should be very low. It should also be noted, as mentioned in the EIS, that the Army is evaluating a gradual shift from use of lead-containing ammunition to use of "green ammunition" that does not contain lead.

N34-28

Under the No Action Alternative, lead projectile ammunition would continue to be used in training and lead metal would continue to accumulate on the ranges at about the rate it has in the past. No data are available to quantify the amount of lead metal per acre that is present on the ranges, or to accurately estimate the rate of accumulation of lead metal from firing of small arms. The rate of accumulation would differ widely from location to location, depending on intensity of use. Assuming 16 million rounds per year under the No Action Alternative, and that each round contains an average of approximately , Metallic lead represents a low environmental hazard. Military small arms projectiles have been made with a hardened alloy of lead and antimony, which is less soluble than pure lead. Lead metal weathers slowly in the environment

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N34-38
cont'd

There will be much more excess ammunition, so there will be significant impact, especially if commercial carriers are transporting some of it. Impacts and mitigation need to be spelled out. All ammunition must be clearly labeled, including depleted uranium. An exemption allows the military to ship DU with "explosive" but not "radioactive" labels. This exemption creates danger for residents, police, fire, and civil defense, and should not apply.

WATER USE

N34-39

- The October 14th, 2003 *Hawaii Tribune Herald* states that 500,000 gallons of water a year will be needed for the vehicle wash.

The EIS must state where the water will come from in this dry area. If it will be trucked in, the EIS must address supply, noise, and traffic problems.

N34-40

- Chapter 8 p 210 "the water supply is now hauled by tanker trucks from the town of Waimea...Excess demand can be supplied by the City of Hilo..."

With additional troops more truckloads will be needed. The EIS should spell out where the additional water trucks will come from, and the impact on noise, air quality, traffic, and County and State expenses for road maintenance.

LAND USE

N34-41

- "The following are steps required for significant major acquisitions of training land at Army installations:
(1) Land Use Requirements Study
(2) Analysis of Alternatives Study
(3) Environmental Impact Study
(4) Real Estate Planning Report
(5) Decision on Land Acquisition
(6) Decision on Programming [sic] Priority
(7) Congressional Approval
(8) Acquisition by the Corps of Engineers"

Per an April 27, 1990 memo on Land Acquisition and Disposal in the United States to the Assistant Secretary of Defense from Susan Livingstone, Assistant Secretary of the Army. The Analysis of Alternatives should have been done before the EIS. All steps must be followed.

N34-42

- Executive Summary p 48 Construction of the new range control building at PTA could have significant impacts on cultural resources, depending on its location."

The EIS must specify the location of the range control building so the impacts can be evaluated.

N34-43

- Chapter 2 p 21 "Land ...is a priceless nonrenewable asset that must be responsibly managed to support the national defense mission....USARHAW adheres to five basic concepts...[one is] meeting...environmental concerns..."
- Chapter 3 p 10 (quoting form from County of Hawaii General Plan 1989): "long-range

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forming soluble or relatively insoluble compounds depending on the chemical conditions in the soil. Not all of the lead in soils is from weathering of lead bullets. Some explosive munitions may contain small quantities of lead compounds used in propellants or initiators. Soils also contain natural background concentrations of lead from minerals in the parent rock. The rate of weathering of metallic lead is a function of surface area of the metal exposed to atmospheric conditions or soil moisture. Lead concentrations are expected to be highest in the soils in contact with, or in the immediate vicinity of a projectile undergoing weathering. Over time, the lead becomes more dispersed. Continued use of lead projectiles in small arms rounds under the No Action Alternative will lead to continued accumulation of lead metal on ranges, which in turn will result in more surface area of lead metal exposed to weathering. On average, the observed concentrations of lead in soils are quite low, and the weathering process is very slow. The Army is examining the use of "green ammunition" that does not contain lead, to replace ammunition that contains lead projectiles.

N34-29

The Air Quality and Water Resources sections (Sections 4.5, 4.8, 5.5, 5.8, 6.5, 6.8, 7.5, 7.8, 8.5, 8.8) have been expanded to discuss proposed dust palliative treatments and potential impacts or considerations for their use. If the Army decides to implement the Proposed Action, the Army proposes to use "environmentally friendly" dust control measures that would have less than significant impacts on water resources.

N34-30

Sections 4.9, 4.12, 8.9 and 8.12 discuss the impacts from potential contaminants in soils. The soil sampling showed that contaminants occurred over a range of concentrations, as would be expected. Some of the concentrations exceeded EPA PRGs. However, when taken together, the exposure risks were generally well below the EPA threshold criteria. The soil investigation of the ranges was designed to determine if there is an overall risk of exposure to the public or military personnel by changes in range designs in the Proposed Action. US EPA PRG levels were used as a reference criteria for this analysis. Based on comparison of the investigation results to US EPA PRGs, the human health and environmental risks from the cumulative results of past activities at the ranges appear not to be significant. Some contaminants degrade more slowly than others. Those that degrade more slowly will tend to accumulate more quickly in soils, while those that degrade quickly may

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N34-43
cont'd

goals...Protect, preserve and enhance the quality of areas endowed with natural beauty, including the quality of coastal scenic resources; Protect scenic vistas and view planes from becoming obstructed; and Maximize opportunities for present and future generations to appreciate and enjoy natural and scenic beauty."

The EIS should explain how leaving the over 50 former military sites on Hawaii Island in hazardous condition and how dust, severe erosion, runoff into the ocean, and threats to native species and cultural sites on the 23,000 acres follows these principles.

- Preservation of Agricultural Lands

N34-44

The transformation of lands from agricultural to military training ranges is an alteration that, historically, is permanent in Hawai'i. The military has shown its unwillingness or inability to clean up after itself time and again in Hawai'i (Makua, Kaho'olawe, etc.), and thus the conversion of any agricultural land should be heavily weighed against the consequences. In this island ecosystem, lands suitable for agriculture are not many. Areas suitable for agriculture are limited by the steep terrain of the Ko'olau and Wai'anae Mountains, as well as the dry conditions on the leeward side of the island. In addition, urban and residential growth, along with the importance of preserving forested watersheds, further limits agricultural areas. Thus it is very important to preserve the few areas that are currently designated for agriculture.

N34-45

- Chapter 4 p 4 "Examples of projects conflicting with land uses include converting agricultural land to training land...and constructing FTI [fixed tactical internet] in a Conservation District."

The EIS should detail the full impacts from these incompatible uses.

N34-46

- Chapter 4 p 4 "...the Farmland Protection Policy Act of 1981...is intended to minimize the impact of Federal programs have [sic] on the unnecessary and irreversible conversion of farmland to nonagricultural uses..."

The EIS must spell out how the FPPA is being followed.

N34-47

- Chapter 4 p 5 "The Army...will submit a CZM [Coastal Zone Management] consistency determination to the State Office of Planning."

This should be completed and included in the draft EIS, then comments from the public should be taken again on the complete draft EIS.

N34-48

- Chapter 4 p 7 "The Army is considering establishing cooperative relationships...to allow...continued grazing activities at the WPAA, [West PTA Acquisition Area] in conjunction with training..."

The EIS must address the health risks of beef or milk cattle grazing on land contaminated by chemicals used for dust control and powder from blank ammunition. The EIS must spell out how continued grazing will add to the severe erosion which it states the Strykers will cause.

N34-49

- Chapter 4 p 18 because the "clear zone and accident potential zones that extend beyond each end of the runway...must be cleared, graded, and free of objects, there is

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decrease, depending on use. The initial sampling of the ranges suggests that explosives degrade quickly relative to the rate of deposition. Lead and some other metals may accumulate over time. However, the rate of accumulation will be slow, and in the case of lead, for example, may be reversed in the future by the substitution of "green" ammunition for lead-alloy projectiles.

N34-31

The discussions in Sections 4.8, 4.9, 8.8 and 8.9 have been expanded in the Final EIS to better discuss the relationship of the impacts to surface water quality and soils erosion from the Proposed Action. The Army determined that the impacts to soil loss from training activities would be significant and the impacts to surface water quality and soil erosion from wildland fires would be significant but mitigable to less than significant. Mitigation measures discussed in these sections would reduce the severity of the impact.

N34-32

No depleted uranium has been used or is currently being used on the island. No depleted uranium is planned to be used in the future.

N34-33

These vehicles are hazardous response vehicles and do not carry nuclear, biological, or chemical materials in them. There impacts are the same as any other Stryker vehicle.

N34-34

EPA began regulating the treatment, storage and disposal of hazardous materials under RCRA in 1976. All hazardous materials today are transported and disposed of in accordance with applicable federal, state, and Army laws and regulations. We could not find any information regarding the disposal of materials from the test pit at Waiakea Forest Reserve in the early 1970s referred to in this comment.

N34-35

To the Army's knowledge, there have been no accidents to the public due to storage, transportation or use of ammunitions in recent history. The Army continues to manage the storage, transport and firing of ammunitions at all ranges, including PTA, in a manner that creates no safety hazards for the public.

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- N34-49 cont'd** the potential for indirect impact on land use or biological and cultural resources."
These impacts must be detailed.
- Section 5.2: Preservation of Forest Reserve lands
- N34-50** *Any lands that have been designated as Forest Reserve have been determined important to the maintenance of watershed health. On O'ahu, where fresh water supply is at or near the sustainable yield, maintaining and preserving existing watersheds is of utmost importance. How will the Army protect and enhance existing watershed areas? How will the Army preserve the native and/or endangered species that exist in the Forest Reserve? Please provide maps that delineate forested areas in section 5.2.*
- Stream Preservation
- N34-51** *The construction of roads should adequately preserve the current natural streambed, flow, and aquatic habitat of existing streams by using bridge crossings instead of culverts or channels. Hawaii's streams have already been significantly altered, and in many cases the native species are in extreme decline or can be no longer found. Every effort should be made to preserve and protect the existing streams.*
- N34-52**
 - Chapter 8 p 4 "The location of these [28 miles of] gravel-training roads is as yet undetermined."*Road locations must be specified so impacts can be evaluated.*
 - Chapter 8 p15 map of "Agricultural Lands of Importance to the State of Hawaii"
- N34-53** *It looks like about 75% of the 23,000 acres are agriculture lands of importance. How will taking this amount of important agricultural lands affect the state's goal of increasing diversified agriculture?*
- N34-54**
 - Chapter 8 p 27 "The proposed training land use of agricultural grazing land at the WPAA is not consistent with the land use set forth in the County of Hawai'i General Plan (County of Hawai'i 1989), and the County of Hawai'i Zoning Code (County of Hawai'i 2001b.)...The WPAA would convert two percent of their total designated agricultural lands on the island...to military training land...This would be a less than significant impact."*The EIS must spell out the criteria used to conclude this is "less than significant."*
- N34-55** *Specifically how will the Army minimize the impacts of antenna construction within the surrounding visual landscape? How tall will the antennas be, and what color? Will they be visible to the public from hiking trails, roads, or homes?*
- N34-56**
 - Section 8.2 (pg.31): Visual Resources: "landscape has panoramic views between Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa of high quality...with dramatic views..." "Views by the public is by driving by only, without stopping causing no significant visual impact"

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N34-36

These results and their potential affect on surface soil and water pollution are further discussed in Sections 4.8 (Water Resources) and 4.9 (Geology, Soils, and Seismology). The investigation report is included in Appendix M1. The results of the investigation indicate that there are no significant impacts to human health or the environment from residual chemical contaminants on the ranges.

N34-37

The potential impacts from ammunitions are discussed in Section 8.12 and mitigation measures are proposed to address potential lead contamination. While the rate at which metallic lead from bullets would be deposited on the ranges would likely increase by 25 percent overall, the concentrations of lead that would be detected in soil samples taken at some future date would not increase by this amount. There are several reasons for this. The current concentrations of lead in soils are the result of years of past use of the ranges. The lead comes from the gradual weathering and disintegration of bullets in addition to other possible sources of lead in munitions, all of which is in addition to the natural background concentration of lead in the soils. Each year, more bullets accumulate on the ranges, adding slightly to the average concentration of lead present in the soils. Some of the lead is removed with soils through erosion. Some migrates deeper in the soil column. Also, much of the increased use of bullets will occur on small arms firing ranges where the bullets are deposited in small target areas. Therefore, the additional lead projectiles will not be widely dispersed on the ranges. Therefore, it is likely that the rate at which lead is deposited on ranges will decrease, while the concentration of lead in soils will continue to increase for a time, and then decrease when lead bullets are phased out. Since the lead is widely distributed, except in the small arms target ranges, the rate at which concentrations in soils increase in any particular location should be very low. It should also be noted, as mentioned in the EIS, that the Army is evaluating a gradual shift from use of lead-containing ammunition to use of "green ammunition" that does not contain lead.

N34-38

The Army has expanded the discussion of cumulative impact of ammunitions and UXO to human health and safety in Chapter 9. The Army has determined that in light of past, present and reasonably foreseeable future actions, the proposed action would have a significant cumulative impact on human health and safety hazards from an increase in ammunitions and UXO. All

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- N34-56 cont'd** *The Sierra Club does not believe this statement to be true: photographers, artists and hikers treasure and appreciate these views.*
- N34-57** *The EIS should spell out the criteria used to conclude this is "less than significant."*
- N34-58** *The EIS should detail the visual impacts caused by adding more structures to this area.*
- N34-59** *Reducing agricultural productivity makes Hawai'i more dependent on imports, and at risk from natural and human events which stop imports. What are the economic tradeoffs with decreasing the amount of important agricultural lands in Hawai'i?*
- N34-60** *How will these affect scenic resources?*
- N34-61** *What is the alternative if the Commission doesn't approve the SMA permit?*
- N34-62** *What are the impacts of converting farmland areas to nonagricultural use?*
- **Chapter 8 p 28** "Construction of one antenna in the Conservation District Resource Subzone, and within the Mauna Loa Forest Reserve, would result in a less than significant land use."
 - **Chapter 8 p 36** "Several of the proposed FTI antennas and support equipment sheds would be within potentially sensitive viewsheds...Although the proposed locations are prominent features from public roadways, they are not unique within the area."
 - **Chapter 10 p 11** "The conversion of important farmland to military use at PTA and SBMR [Schofield Barracks Military Reservation] could affect long-term agricultural productivity in Hawai'i, but under current law, conversion of important farmlands is exempt from mitigation requirements if the conversion is necessary for national defense."
 - **Appendix D p 51** **two 42-foot antennas/ masts** at Auwaiakeakua WT and Koloa WT, **two 20-foot antennas/masts** at Pu'u Kanalapakanui and Pu'u Keekee in WPAA [West PTA Acquisition Area.] [bold added]
 - **Appendix N p 6** "In some areas, the SMAs [special management areas] currently extend several miles inland to cover areas in which coastal resources are likely to be directly affected by development activities...construction of...PTA trail...may require a SMA Use Permit...this permit would need to be approved by the County of Hawai'i Planning Commission."
 - **Appendix N pp 1-2** "The Farmland Protection Policy Act...is intended to minimize the extent to which Federal activities contribute to the conversion of farmland to nonagricultural uses. It also stipulates that federal programs be compatible with state, local, and private efforts to protect farmland—for example, Hawai'i's land use law (Act 187) which designates agricultural district lands. Federal agencies are required to examine the impact of any activity that would convert farmland...Because...portions of the West PTA Acquisition Area and PTA Trail easement...may be subject to the requirements of the FPPA, the Army has requested a farmland determination from the NRCS, which evaluates the impacts of converting farmland areas to nonagricultural use."

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commercial carriers are required to follow strict protocol in the transportation of ammunition to ensure safety. The Army assumes that these carriers are following all requirements for their permits. No depleted uranium has been used or is currently being used on the island. No depleted uranium is planned to be used in the future.

N34-39

As discussed in Section 8.14, current water demands at PTA (ranging between 3.6 million and 50 million gallons of water per year) are met by trucking in water in 5,000-gallon tankers from Waimea. The increased demand would fall within the range of water demand experienced currently and is not expected to adversely affect supply. Traffic increases would total fewer than two extra truckloads per week.

N34-40

As discussed in Section 8.14, current water demands at PTA (ranging between 3.6 million and 50 million gallons of water per year) are met by trucking in water in 5,000-gallon tankers from Waimea. The increased demand would fall within the range of water demand experienced currently and is not expected to adversely affect supply. Traffic increases would total fewer than two extra truckloads per week.

N34-41

Thank you for your comment and your participation in the public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included in the administrative record for this process. The Army is following all appropriate laws and regulations in the consideration of the Proposed Action. An analysis of alternatives study has been completed for each of the proposed land acquisition actions and is available upon request. If the Army decides to implement the proposed action, Steps 4 through 8 would begin after a Record of Decision has been issued.

N34-42

Figure ES-4 is provided as an overview of project locations in the Executive Summary. Table 2-4 lists all of the projects and directs the reader to Appendix D for details as does Section 2.3.2. Appendix D provides detailed maps and descriptions of all projects including the proposed range maintenance facility and range control building.

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N34-62
cont'd

Since this determination was not included in the draft EIS, the public was deprived of its right to comment. This determination must be included.

Beneficial mitigation

N34-63

The Sierra Club requests that the Army mitigates any expanded training by assisting non-profit conservation organizations in the purchase of buffer areas near training areas. ACUB's (Army Compatible Use Buffers) provide an actual net benefit to the local effected communities. O'ahu training areas have already been listed by the Army's Deputy Director of Training as a top national priority for buffering. Before any Stryker activity begins, the Army should request funding for and partner with local conservation non-profits to buffer impacted training areas.

PUBLIC ACCESS

- Public Hunting Access

N34-64

Oahu's forests have been degraded and stressed by feral goats and pigs. It is important to maintain native forest ecosystems to preserve biodiversity and watershed integrity. We believe it is not an option to allow pig and goat populations to grow, especially in native or sensitive ecosystems. Pigs and goats eat native vegetation, dig up areas enough to cause erosion problems and landslides, degrade stream water quality, and facilitate the ingress and spread of non-native weedy species such as grasses, blackberry, and strawberry guava. These weed threats, in addition to direct predation, threaten and harm native and endangered plant and animal species. How will the Army address feral pig and goat control in areas that are not currently open to hunting?

N34-65

- Chapter 4 p 70-71 "Potential impacts related to construction...could include destroying or damaging ATIs, [Areas of Traditional Importance] including shrines, archaeological sites, burials, or elements of Native Hawaiian cultural landscapes. Purchasing...the WPAA...and then using [it]...for military training, could limit Native Hawaiian access to and use of sites...for traditional or religious purposes. Mitigation **may** reduce the impact to less than significant. Construction of FTI [Fixed Tactical Internet] antennas...at PTA may result in visual impacts on cultural landscapes...Facility construction or training area uses would be designed to avoid ATIs and limit visual impacts on traditional cultural landscapes...**where feasible**. Mitigation for impacts on the cultural landscape **could** include consulting with the Native Hawaiian community to determine the extent of such impacts and **possible** means of avoiding or limiting them." [bold added]

The terms "where feasible," "could," and "possible" are insufficient. The EIS is not complete without impacts spelled out.

N34-66

- Section 5.2: Honouliuli Management Access
- While the SRAA and QTR2 military range use cannot exceed 242 days per year, it is possible that all of those days will be utilized, leaving only 123 days per year for TNC management access. This averages out to be approximately 2 days per week. This will cause tremendous scheduling restrictions for management activities, which often involve volunteer groups and includes time-sensitive predator control around endangered plant and animal populations.*

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N34-43

The purpose of these concepts are to minimize impacts to the valuable resources of lands the Army is responsible for. They do not guarantee there will be no impacts. The impacts associated with the proposed Transformation are described in the EIS.

N34-44

During the EIS review process, the Army has coordinated with Natural Resource Conservation Service and is compiling with all requirements of the Farmland Policy and Protection Act (FPPA). If the Army decided to implement the proposed action, the management and use of the West PTA acquisition area would be conducted per federal regulations and guidelines. State regulations and guidelines do not apply to federal actions. However, the Army has considered State policies in its overall assessment of impacts in the EIS. In following FPPA requirements, CEQ guidance and Army policy, the Army has determined that the proposed conversion of West PTA acquisition area is consistent with these regulations and guidance and the impact would be less than significant. The farmland conversion rating forms are included in Appendix E of the Final EIS. In addition, the cumulative impacts of Proposed Action in light of past, present and reasonably foreseeable actions by the Army or other parties are discussed in Chapter 9. Based on cumulative impacts, there is a significant impact on human health and safety from an increase in ammunitions and UXO, and increased impacts on biological resources.

N34-45

Discussions of these impacts can be found in more detail in sections 5.2, 6.2, 7.2, and 8.2.

N34-46

The farmland conversion rating forms are included in Appendix E of the Final EIS.

N34-47

The CZM Consistency Determination and State of Hawai'i letter of concurrence is included in the Final EIS in Appendix E.

N34-48

Conversion of the WPAA to military use is described as a less than significant

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N34-66 cont'd How will the Army ensure that TNC will have adequate management access? Please provide maps that delineate the TNC management area of Honouliuli Preserve within section 5.2.

N34-67

- Chapter 8 p176-177 "Conducting military training at the WPAA [West PTA Acquisition Area] would limit access to the property. There are cultural resources of Native Hawaiian origin on the property, and it is possible that some of these resources constitute ATIs [areas of traditional importance.] Converting the use of the parcel to military training may also damage or destroy any unrecorded sites...Facility construction or training area uses would be designed to avoid identified ATIs and to limit visual impacts on traditional cultural landscapes...where feasible. Mitigation could include consulting with the Native Hawaiian community...mitigation would be developed...in accordance with the provisions of the PA." [bold added]

"Where feasible" should be deleted. "could" should be "would". It is not clear what the provisions of the PA are, since the PA "may have been revised." The EIS is incomplete without a final PA. The final, not draft, version of the PA must be clearly indicated and included in the EIS.

FIRE

N34-68

- Chapter 3 p90 "The WFMP [Wildland Fire Management Plan] for Pohakuloa...acknowledges that most fire history files are incomplete...after five years, following the disposition of records, they were destroyed, in accordance with the Modern Army Recordkeeping system..."

The EIS must include a plan for more complete fire records in the future.

N34-69

- Chapter 3 p91 "According to the WFMP, in the recent past, the entire Hawaiian ecosystem has experienced an increase in wildfire frequency...Causes for the increase in fire frequency include the spread and intensification of alien grasses. On Army land, technological advances in ammunition and supporting pyrotechnic devices used for training have contributed to the fire frequency increase...In 1992, the Army began to reduce the frequency of fires on Army land with the application of a fire prevention and prescribed burn program...[on Oahu] Military live-fire activities start many of the fires within ordnance impact areas..."

The EIS should detail the amount of increase in wildfires from alien grasses, pyrotechnics, and live fire, as well as the impacts of additional fires on ecosystems, air quality, nearby communities, and endangered species recovery programs.

N34-70

- Chapter 2 p 39 "Nonlive-fire exercises use blank ammunition, laser weapons, and simulated artillery and mortar fire with pyrotechnics."
- Chapter 4 p 25 "Tracers, flares, and pyrotechnics have the potential for starting wildfires on training range areas. The use of such munitions would increase somewhat under the Proposed Action, with a corresponding increase in the potential for wildfires."
- Chapter 8 p190 "Tracer ammunition, which easily starts fires and is one of the most commonly used ammunitions, has started the largest number of fires at PTA."
- Chapter 8 p193-194 "...under the Proposed Action, the quantity of ammunition rounds fired during Army training on all Army training ranges in Hawai'i would increase from

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impact in Section 8.2.2. However, it is possible that cattle grazing would continue on the WPAA. If the Army decided to implement the proposed action, the Army would weigh the potential of continued cattle grazing on the proposed West PTA acquisition area based on the potential benefits to fire reduction, potential interference with ongoing Army training, and requests of local cattle ranchers. If the Army decided that cattle grazing were appropriate, cattle would be managed so as to avoid any overgrazing and any resulting significant soil erosion. In accordance with Army Regulations 350-4, the mandate of the ITAM program is to manage land for Army training and repair damage incurred by Army training. As part of this mandate, this would also include any related actions such as managing land for grazing or repairing damage caused by the cattle. Continued use of the WPAA for agricultural purposes, consistent with Army use, would result in a less than significant impact on the community. However, as discussed in Chapter 9, the Army acknowledges that the cumulative impact on the conversion of agricultural lands from past, present and reasonable foreseeable future actions would be significant. Any dust palliative used would be "environmentally friendly".

N34-49

Thank you for your comment and your participation in the public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included in the administrative record for this process. These impacts are addressed in Sections 8.2 – Land Use, 8.6 – Noise, 8.10 – Biological Resources, and 8.11 – Cultural Resources.

N34-50

As summarized in Section 4.8, the Army has determined that the impacts to water resources on a project wide basis is significant but mitigable to less than significant. This project wide analysis includes potential impacts to watersheds. The Army minimizes impacts to watersheds through institutional programs such as ITAM as well as abiding by all applicable laws and regulations. As summarized in Section 4.10, the Army has determined that some impacts to sensitive species will be significant. The Army proposed mitigation measures to substantially reduce the severity of the impacts. These mitigation measures are listed in detail in the Biological Opinions issued by USFWS for the current force and Proposed Action on the islands of O'ahu and Hawai'i. These BOs are available upon request.

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N34-70
cont'd

- 16 million to 20 million rounds per year, a 25 per cent increase
- Chapter 8 p199 there will be "...a significant increase of ammunition use (an additional four million rounds)... [at PTA but] ...the impact of this increase would not be significant, as management of artillery and ammunition would not change..."
 - Appendix O p1-1 "In the past, military activities on Army lands have burned areas of native vegetation and threatened the habitat of endangered species of plants and animals."

Despite the increase in fire risk detailed in the sections above, it seems little will be done to address fire. What, specifically, will be done to reduce or eliminate the risk of devastating fires? How will the Army ensure that endangered species or their habitats are not destroyed by fire? Is some endangered species loss unavoidable?

N34-71

- Chapter 4 p 83 "...no FMAs [fire management areas] and wildland fire SOPs [standard operating procedures] have been completed for installations where Transformation would occur."

The EIS must spell out the increase in fire risk and proposed mitigation, including FMAs, SOPs, and fire avoidance efforts. The EIS is incomplete without the FMAs and SOPs.

N34-72

- Section 5.5.2, page 5-54: it is stated that the use of tracers and pyrotechnics would result in the "small increase in the potential for wildfires."

Within the last year, O'ahu alone has seen over 10 wildfires caused by training. Most were limited to training ranges, but a few did burn outside of the established firebreak in the endangered forest bird (the O'ahu Elepaio) habitat (SB West Range). We disagree that the potential for wildfires will increase only a small amount, and would like to see the wording changed to reflect the large increase in potential for wildfires.

N34-73

- Section 5.12.2, Hazards: it is stated that weather conditions will be monitored to determine the probability of wildfire caused by training maneuvers.

Will there be set conditions that are known to be high wildfire probability? Will training be put on hold until weather conditions are more favorable for safe training? How will the weather conditions influence the decision of administering a prescribed burn in the future? What changes to the Wildfire Management Plan will be made to insure that another incident, such as the July Makua tragedy, does not occur?

Since the threat of wildfire is one of the most probable threats to endangered species and the native ecosystems upon which they depend, how can this EIS adequately address wildfire mitigation if the WFMP is not included within this document? Please include all appropriate wildfire management plans for each area within the EIS.

N34-74

- Appendix O p1-2 "Prescribed fire will be considered as a viable tool to manage fuels and will be utilized under environmentally appropriate conditions."

Recently a prescribed fire burned out of control in Makua Valley. The EIS must spell out what will be done to prevent a repeat of such a fire at PTA.

N34-75

- Appendix O p1-4 "The Hawaiian ecosystem is not resistant to, nor dependent on

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N34-51

As summarized in Section 4.8, the proposed action would not result in significant impacts from stream crossings. The Army has also received a FWA (2) (b) Planning Letter for those activities that would result in the crossing of a stream (See Appendix E). The Army will implement mitigation measures summarized in Section 4.8 and will abide by applicable laws and regulations to minimize impacts from stream crossings.

N34-52

These are internal training roads and their optimal placement and location will not be known until training activities commence. Once the location of the roads are determined, additional NEPA documentation will be completed as needed.

N34-53

As discussed in Section 8.2 and shown on the Farmland Conversion Rating Form from NRCS in Appendix E, there are no designated prime or unique agricultural lands at WPAA. Of the 23,000 acres, approximately 16,266 acres are zoned as important by State or local plans. This represents a total conversion of 0.029 percent of agricultural lands in the county of Hawai'i. The Army has determined that this conversion of agricultural land on a project wide basis is a less than significant impact. As discussed in Chapter 9 - Cumulative Impacts, in light of past, present and reasonably foreseeable future actions, there is a significant impact to land use from the conversion of agricultural lands.

N34-54

Factors considered in determining impact significance are discussed in Section 4.2.

N34-55

Details regarding antenna location, height, and other characteristics are found in Appendix D. As discussed in Sections 4.3, 5.3, 6.3, 7.3, and 8.3, the Army has committed to implementing mitigation for visual impacts by screening construction, mimicking surrounding areas, and other means.

N34-56

Section 8.2 has been updated to address the comment.

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N34-75
cont'd

fire...Wildfire is the single largest impact made by military activities in the Hawaiian ecosystem. The use of Army lands must include fire avoidance efforts."

The EIS must spell out the increase in fire risk and proposed mitigation, including FMAs, SOPs, and fire avoidance efforts.

WATER QUALITY

N34-76

- Section 5.8.2, page 5-110: "No systematic sampling investigations of the major streams or tributaries that drain the watersheds of SBMR have been performed to determine whether or not explosives residues or other chemical pollutants from military training have affected surface water quality."

How can the impact of explosive residues or other chemical pollutants on surface water quality be determined if monitoring is currently not in place? Is it known if the current levels of contaminants are acceptable?

N34-77

- Page 5-111: states it is unlikely that soil contaminants concentrations observed at SBMR ranges would affect water quality due to the nature of contaminants to bind to soil particles.

Don't certain organisms feed directly upon soil sediments in streambeds, particularly plant species and algae, of which are fed upon by other organisms up the food chain? Wouldn't water quality thus be indirectly negatively affected for those organisms living in it?

N34-78

- Section 8.1 (pg.8.2): Construction of Tactical Wash Facility to support a 60' long x 12' wide vehicle, Waste water "would be treated".

How would this waste water be treated?

N34-79

- Chapter 8 p211 "Due to a revision in USEPA regulations, cesspools serving more than 20 people per day must be closed by April 5, 2005"

The EIS should spell out a plan for replacing the cesspools.

N34-80

- Oil and fuel runoff

Oil and fuel from vehicles can pollute stream water if heavy rains wash road residue directly into streams, so what will be done to minimize the impacts to water quality? Will some sort of filtration system be used to treat runoff that is drained into streams? In Hawai'i, best management practices (BMPs) to reduce or mitigate runoff from soil disturbing activities have historically failed at protecting water resources. How will the Army ensure that muddy runoff and pollutants do not degrade surface and ocean water quality?

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

N34-81

- Executive Summary p41 "Project-wide impacts from impacts from fire on sensitive species and habitat, and federally listed species and designated or proposed

Responses

N34-57

Factors considered in determining significant impacts on land use are set forth in Section 4.2.

N34-58

Visual impacts from construction of FTI antennas are discussed in sections 4.3, 5.3, 6.3, 7.3, and 8.3. The Army has committed to implementing mitigation for visual impacts by screening construction, mimicking surrounding areas, and other means.

N34-59

As summarized in Section 4.2, the Army has determined that this conversion of agricultural land on a project wide basis is a less than significant impact. As discussed in Chapter 9 - Cumulative Impacts, in light of past, present and reasonably foreseeable future actions, there is a significant impact to land use from the conversion of agricultural lands.

N34-60

Visual impacts from construction of FTI antennas are discussed in sections 4.3, 5.3, 6.3, 7.3, and 8.3. The Army has committed to implementing mitigation for visual impacts by screening construction, mimicking surrounding areas, and other means.

N34-61

No proposed activities will occur until the Army has abided by all appropriate laws and regulations and received all applicable permit approvals. If a permitting authority proposes to deny a permit, the Army will work with the permitting authority to redesign the project and/or implement permit conditions as appropriate in order to obtain permit approval.

N34-62

The farmland conversion rating forms are included in Appendix E of the Final EIS.

N34-63

The Army is considering ACUBs as mitigation for other proposed actions and has met with the commenter. For this action ACUBs were also considered but more feasible mitigation measures were proposed. The mitigation measures proposed are listed in the Executive Summary.

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- N34-81 cont'd** **critical habitat** would result in overall significant impacts not mitigable to the less than significant level...**Impacts on sensitive species from the spread of nonnative species, and impacts from loss and degradation of sensitive species and habitat** would be significant and mitigable to the less than significant level on both the installation specific and project-wide level."
- What will the significant impacts to listed and sensitive species be, exactly? Would the likelihood of survival for some species be diminished?*
- N34-82**
 - Executive Summary p 58 To mitigate impact on natural resources from introduction of alien species, a vehicle wash is proposed at Kawaihae Harbor, if utility requirements and space permit.*Keeping alien species out is extremely important to Hawaii's ecosystems. If a vehicle wash is not constructed, the probability and the impacts of new species introductions must be fully disclosed.*
- N34-83**
 - Executive Summary p 51 The State or County is responsible for building a visitor center at PTA to mitigate impact on cultural and natural resources.*A visitor center is not acceptable mitigation for destruction of cultural and natural resources. The EIS must spell out a plan to avoid destruction of cultural and natural resources.*
- N34-84**
 - Page 5-163: no off-road maneuver training or dismounted training will occur on or near federally designated or proposed critical habitat.*The USFWS recently excluded the USAGHAW from designation of plant critical habitat, thereby raising the concern that those federally listed species would not be adequately protected. How will the Army protect endangered plant habitat even though it may not be federally designated critical habitat? Will the Army be conducting off-road or dismounted training maneuvers within or around endangered species?*
- N34-85**
 - Page 5-164: the ecosystem management plan would help to lessen the impact to listed species and their federally designated habitat.*Previously it was stated that the USAGHAW was "considering" implementing such a plan. Will the Army certainly construct and administer such an ecosystem management plan? Where will the funding come from? Will the funds be available before the implementation of the transformation? What protection will be awarded for federally listed species with no critical habitat designation on Army lands? Please include the results of the Section 7 consultation with the USFWS in reference to impacts of transformation actions and training maneuvers on federally listed species and their habitat.*
- N34-86**
 - Page 5-164: the current lack of public hunting access, pig and goat populations are not expected to increase.*Please provide evidence of this reasoning. Without population control measures, it is highly probable that feral ungulate numbers will continue to increase. Please provide data on current and past feral ungulate population trends. What will the Army do to mitigate feral ungulate impacts to endangered species and their habitat?*

Responses

N34-64

As discussed in Section 5.10, 6.10 and 7.10, there is no anticipated impact to biological resources from increased ungulate activity associated with the Proposed Action. However, as discussed in Section 8.10, the Biological Opinion issued by USFWS for ESA Section 7 consultation on the Proposed Action at PTA requires that a large portion of existing Army land that supports prime habitat for endangered species be protected from impacts associated from feral ungulates. The BO is available upon request. The Army will continue to work with the community through current programs to allow hunting access where there is no threat to human health and safety or interference with Army training activities.

N34-65

Mitigation measures are now more specific. The ROD will specify which mitigation measures will ultimately be implemented. Text in the FEIS cultural resource sections has been revised to address public comments.

N34-66

In response to comments received early in the EIS process, USARHAW reoriented QTR2 such that the SDZ would no longer impact any lands with the Honouliuli Preserve. Army will grant TNC personnel and TNC-sponsored personnel daily, controlled access to the TNC-managed lands along a route to be determined by the Army in consultation with TNC for as long as they have legal right to use of the affected property for conservation/stewardship purposes. Access controls will be developed and implemented to ensure the safety of all personnel and will consist of notification by TNC to the Army prior to entering Army lands and notification by the Army to TNC of any unusual activities that may present, or appear to present a danger to TNC personnel in the area. The boundary will be signed to prevent unauthorized use/trespass. Sections 5.11.2 and 8.11.2 discuss access for cultural practitioners.

N34-67

Mitigation measures are now more specific. The ROD will specify which mitigation measures will ultimately be implemented. Text in the FEIS cultural resource sections has been revised to address public comments.

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- Chapter 8 p 149 "No significant impacts from potential runoff are expected for marine wildlife resources or coral ecosystems."

N34-87

Currently, from Spencer beach to Kawaihae Harbor extending to one-half mile offshore, coral is known to be covered with silt and dying due to road, residential, and business construction-related storm runoff along Kawaihae Rd and the Waimea area. Any new soil-disturbing activities should take this into account and disclose the cumulative impacts of aggravating the erosion situation.

CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL RESOURCES

N34-88

- Executive Summary p 59 mitigation for construction impact on "Native Hawaiian traditional cultural properties and traditionally important places...is not likely to reduce the impact on the Native Hawaiian community to less than significant, if such resources are severely damaged or destroyed..."

Has a cultural impact statement been completed for the Stryker Brigade expansion? Have any interviews of native Hawaiians or native Hawaiian practitioners been completed for this DEIS?

N34-89

- Chapter 3 p 76 "USARHAW has developed Cultural Resource Management Plans (CRMP) for the cantonment areas of SBMR, Fort Shafter, Kilauea Military Camp, and WAAF...USARHAW is preparing an ICRMP [Integrated CRMP] for management of the Army's one installation with 28 subinstallations in Hawai'i."

The EIS should state whether a CRMP or ICRMP is required for PTA and WPAA. If so, the EIS is not complete without them. They should be included in a new draft EIS which is then put out again for public comment.

N34-90

- Chapter 3 p 77 "consultation on the PA [Programmatic Agreement re historic properties] is ongoing...If the PA is not executed, the Army will follow the procedures at 36CFR 800..."

The EIS is not complete without the final PA or the 36 CFR 800 procedures. They should be included in a new draft EIS which is then put out again for public comment.

N34-91

- Chapter 4 p 72 "The Army would conduct surveys to identify and evaluate archaeological sites...Construction of...PTA Trail would result in a potentially significant impact on archaeological resources...Some trail or road construction is projected to go through areas with a high potential for archaeological resources and areas that have not been surveyed for cultural resources."

The EIS is not complete without these surveys. The archaeological and cultural resources should be surveyed, identified, and included in a new draft EIS so the public can comment.

N34-92

- Chapter 4 p 73 "Construction of the Range Maintenance Facility at PTA would require demolishing Cold War-era buildings, and the BAAF runway scheduled for upgrade may be a Cold War-era historic property as well. The Ke'amuku Village Complex within the WPAA may be eligible for listing on the NRHP. [National Register of Historic

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N34-68

The Integrated Wildland Fire Management Plan for O'ahu and Pōhakuoloa Training Areas was updated on October 2003 and incorporated lessons learned from the Makua fire and other historical wildland fires. As discussed in the Final EIS Executive Summary proposed mitigation, the Army will fully implement this plan for all existing and new training areas to reduce the impacts associated with wildland fires. The plan is available upon request.

N34-69

The discussions in Sections 4.10, 4.12, 8.10 and 8.12 have been expanded in the Final EIS to better discuss the potential impacts of wildland fires. The impact to biological resources from wildland fires has been changed to significant. The mitigation measures proposed, including the updated IWFMP, will substantially reduce the severity of the impact on biological resources but not to less than significant levels. The updated IWFMP is available upon request.

N34-70

The discussions in Sections 4.10, 4.12, 8.10 and 8.12 have been expanded in the Final EIS to better discuss the potential impacts of wildland fires. The impact to biological resources from wildland fires has been changed to significant. The mitigation measures proposed, including the updated IWFMP, will substantially reduce the severity of the impact on biological resources but not to less than significant levels.

N34-71

Since the publication of the Draft EIS, the Army has updated the Integrated Wildland Fire Management Plan (October 2003). As discussed in Executive Summary proposed mitigation, the Army proposes to implement the IWFMP to reduce the risk of wildland fires. The IWFMP is available upon request.

N34-72

In the Final EIS, the Army has expanded the discussions on the potential risks of wildland fires from the Proposed Action. As discussed in Section 4.10, the Army has determined that the risk to impacts to biological resources from wildland fires is significant. For other resources such as Air Quality (Section 5.5), the impacts from wildland fires is proposed as significant but mitigable to less than significant with the implementation of the updated IWFMP and other measures. The discussions in Sections 4.10, 4.12, 8.10 and 8.12 have

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N34-92
cont'd

Places] This site may be put at risk from military use, particularly as a result of training exercises...If Ke'amuku Village could not be avoided or protected from damage, the Army would document the buildings in accordance with HABS/HAER [Historic American Building Survey/ Historic American Engineering Record] and the NHPA. [National Historic Preservation Act]

Ke'amuku Village must be avoided or protected. The EIS is incomplete without the NRHP determination.

N34-93

- Chapter 8 p177 "One FTI antenna will be placed on Mauna Loa...Mauna Loa has been identified as a particularly sacred element of the Native Hawaiian cultural landscape."

The impact of this antenna on the native Hawaiian practices should be discussed. This is equivalent to putting an antenna on a church.

N34-94

- Chapter 8 p178-179 "Facility and range construction...activities...would result in direct damage to or destruction of unidentified archaeological resources..." Proposed mitigation is a "visitor center" with "interpretive displays" and "a small theater for interpretive video or live presentations."
- Chapter 8 p179 "...seven cultural resources identified in the trail corridor, sites near the corridor, and in or near construction staging areas...Many archaeological sites have been identified near the northern end of the trail alignment." Proposed mitigation, again, is a "visitor center" with "interpretive displays" and "a small theater for interpretive video or live presentations."

The EIS is incomplete without identification of archaeological resources. If significant, the resources should be left in place. How do displays and videos compensate for lost resources?

N34-95

- Chapter 8 p 182 "Cables and conduits "could have an adverse affect on the historic integrity of Cold War era buildings or archaeological sites at PTA. The Army is conducting an evaluation of historic structures..."

The EIS is incomplete without this evaluation.

N34-96

- Chapter 8 p 182 "adverse effects would be mitigated by compliance with the...Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties.

Compliance actions specific to PTA must be spelled out.

N34-97

- Chapter 8 p 182 "Impacts on buildings and archaeological sites can be mitigated by compliance with the provisions of the PA."

It is not clear what the provisions of the PA are, since the PA "may have been revised." The EIS is incomplete without a final PA. The final PA should be included in a new draft EIS.

N34-98

- Chapter 8 p182 For the eleven FTI antennas, "construction...would be ground disturbing and could result in adverse impacts on archaeological resources. The Army has conducted a survey of the sites to ensure no impacts on cultural resources."

Detailed survey results should be included the EIS.

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been expanded in the Final EIS to better discuss the potential impacts of wildland fires. The impact to biological resources from wildland fires has been changed to significant. The mitigation measures proposed, including the updated IWFMP, will substantially reduce the severity of the impact on biological resources but not to less than significant levels. The updated IWFMP is available upon request.

N34-73

The discussions in Sections 4.8, 4.9, 4.10, 8.8, 8.9, and 8.10 have been expanded in the Final EIS to better discuss the potential impacts of wildland fires. The impact to biological resources from wildland fires has been changed to significant. The mitigation measures proposed, including the updated IWFMP, will substantially reduce the severity of the impact on biological resources but not to less than significant levels.

N34-74

The Integrated Wildland Fire Management Plan for O'ahu and Pōhakuloa Training Areas was updated on October 2003 and incorporated lessons learned from the Makua fire. As discussed in the Final EIS Executive Summary proposed mitigation, the Army will fully implement this plan for all existing and new training areas to reduce the impacts associated with wildland fires. The plan is available upon request.

N34-75

Appendix O has been updated with the overview of the October 2003 Integrated Wildland Fire Management Plan (IWFMP). The risks were considered in the development of the IWFMP when developing the specifics of the plan. The IWFMP for O'ahu and Pōhakuloa Training Areas was updated on October 2003 incorporating lessons learned as a result of the Makua fire. As discussed in the Executive Summary as proposed mitigation, the Army will fully implement this plan for all existing and new training areas to reduce the impacts associated with wildland fires. The plan is available upon request.

N34-76

The conclusion is based on the data available from soil sampling. The analysis shows that although it is unlikely that the contaminants are migrating off site there is a potential for migration in eroded soils. However, implementation of the mitigation measures identified in Section 5.8.2 will reduce this potential to less than significant. Therefore, the EIS does not conclude that there would

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- N34-99**
- Chapter 8 p182 The IDP would be developed in consultation with the SHPO [State Historic Preservation Office], in accordance with the provisions of the PA [Programmatic Agreement]
- It is not clear what the provisions of the PA are, since the PA "may have been revised." The EIS is incomplete without a final PA. The final PA should be included in a new draft EIS.*
- N34-100**
- Chapter 10 p9 "Mitigation for impacts on the cultural landscape could include consulting with the Native Hawaiian community..."
- Will consulting with the Native Hawaiian community occur?*
- NOISE**
- N34-101**
- Executive Summary p 38 "The use of blanks and other training munitions on the WPAA [West PTA Acquisition Area] would produce unweighted peak dB levels in the Zone II range at the Waik'i Ranch and Kilohana Girl Scout Camp near the installation boundary. Ordnance firing and detonations at PTA might also lead to Zone II noise conditions at the Mauna Kea State Park rental cabins. Project-wide impacts from ordnance firing would be significant."
 - Appendix H p 23 chart shows Noise Zone II "Normally Unacceptable" for "noise-sensitive land uses"
- The EIS should detail the complete impacts of exceeding "normally unacceptable" noise conditions in these areas.*
- N34-102**
- Chapter 2 p 14 "Combat effects, such as smoke and obscurants, noise, and simulated artillery, nuclear, biological, and chemical conditions, are integrated into training..."
- The EIS should spell out how this will effect (and mitigation for) Waik'i Ranch, Kilohana Girl Scout Camp, Waikoloa, and Waimea.*
- N34-103**
- Chapter 2 p 17 "During some training exercises, aircraft may fly at treetop level or lower...This type of training requires up to 20 helicopters flying in tactical formations...Aircraft pick up soldiers in pickup zones and carry them to landing zones."
- If this will occur at PTA the EIS should spell out the noise levels.*
- N34-104**
- Chapter 4 p 31-32 "Noise levels from weapons firing and ordnance detonations...would cause noise levels to exceed the Army's acceptable noise level criteria...in...PTA... At PTA, the use of blanks and other training munitions on the WPAA would produce unweighted peak dB levels in the Zone II range at the Waik'i Ranch and Kilohana Girl Scout Camp near the installation boundary. Ordnance firing and detonations at PTA might also lead to Zone II noise conditions at the Mauna Kea State Park rental cabins. These noise exposure conditions would be a significant noise impact...An updated ENMP [Environmental Noise Management Program] is in preparation and should be used for exploring feasible ways to reduce the size of existing and proposed Zone III and Zone II noise exposure areas. The ENMP also

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be no migration of contaminants from the ranges to streams, but only that the concentrations are not expected to significantly impact human or environmental receptors with proper mitigation.

N34-77

The pathway to the food web alluded to in the comment does not result in an impact on surface water. Particulates with sorbed chemicals may be suspended in the water column. The chemicals might be detected in water samples that contain the suspended sediment. Some chemicals, such as the chlorinated pesticide DDT, or dioxins, bioaccumulate and become concentrated in higher organisms. This is not the case for explosives and most metals, which are either metabolized or excreted

N34-78

There is no wastewater associated with the Tactical Vehicle Washes. The water is recycled and separated within the vehicle wash. The separated particulates (such as dirt and oils) are removed on a regular basis and disposed of in accordance with appropriate material disposal laws and regulations. The treatment system is described generally in Section 8.14

N34-79

Replacement of the cesspools is not within the scope of the Transformation of the 25th ID(L). As discussed in Chapter 9 - cumulative impacts, the Army is proposing an advanced wastewater treatment upgrade as a separate single and complete action. The Army will abide by all appropriate laws and regulations in the proposed development and design of this upgrade.

N34-80

As discussed in Section 4.8, the Army proposes to expand the existing Spill Prevention and Control plan to all activities under the Proposed Action. The Army maintains vehicles and equipment to reduce the potential for releases. Spills would be cleaned up quickly. If soil erosion threatens water quality or could result in sediment movement and deposition in channels, measures to slow and redirect the runoff could be implemented. The choice of mitigation measures would depend on the specific conditions at the site. The ability to apply appropriate measures to specific land areas rather than to depend on a single approach for every area is one of the strengths of the ITAM program. The Army has determined that there would be an significant impact to water quality from the Proposed Action. The mitigation measures proposed would reduce it to less than significant levels.

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N34-104
cont'd

should explore the feasibility of providing increased acoustical insulation..."

The ENMP must be completed and added to the EIS. Noise is a very important concern for Big Island residents. The EIS is inadequate without complete disclosure of the noise impacts—with or without the ENMP.

N34-105

- Chapter 4 p 33 "...at PTA...up to 400 vehicles could be used during a single exercise. If 400 vehicles traveled along PTA trail in a single hour, resulting noise levels would be about...75 dBA at a distance of 50 feet...PTA is well over 1 mile...from the Waiki'i Ranch development and the Kilohana Girl Scout Camp."
- Appendix H p 5... 75 dBA is "Street sweeper at 30 feet; Idling locomotive, 50 ft"

Noise levels for the distance of 1 mile away should be specified—now it's just a guess what the levels will be at Waiki'i Ranch and Kilohana Girl Scout Camp. It is clear that the noise will increase from current conditions.

N34-106

- Chapter 4 p 34 "...maneuver activities would be expected to produce hourly average noise levels of less than 55dBA at a distance of about 500 feet..., with brief peaks at 65 to 70 dBA...As part of the ENMP, the Army **should consider** establishing a 500-foot...noise buffer at PTA around the Waiki'i Ranch property and the Kilohana Girl Scout Camp property and **should attempt** to minimize nighttime vehicle maneuver activities within 1,000 feet...of those properties." [bold added]
- Appendix H p 5 70 DBA is "300 feet from a busy 6-lane freeway"
- 65 dBA is "Typical daytime busy downtown background conditions"
- 55 dBA is "Typical urban residential area away from major streets"

People go camping or live in the country to escape this kind of noise level. "Consider" and "attempt" are insufficient mitigation for such noise.

- Section 5.6.2

N34-107

Section 5.6.2 does not address the impacts increased noise levels will have on endangered and native animal species. Of particular concern are the endangered O'ahu Elepaio and the endangered tree snails. What impacts will increased noise levels have on endangered plant pollinators? Please provide a map of all endangered plant and animal populations that may be affected by increased noise levels along roadways, vehicle trails, and off-road vehicle maneuvers.

N34-108

- Page 5-70: "Despite increased numbers of vehicles, traffic volumes and vehicle speeds typically would be too low to cause noise problems for areas surrounding roadways and vehicle trails."

Because the Stryker is an off-road military vehicle, which areas will be designated for off-road maneuvers? Because those off-road areas may not surround typical roadways and vehicle trails, what other impacts might Stryker vehicle noise have on surrounding endangered species?

- Figure 5-15

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N34-81

The discussions in Sections 4.10, 4.12, 8.10 and 8.12 have been expanded in the Final EIS to better discuss the potential impacts of wildland fires. The impact to biological resources from wildland fires has been changed to significant. The mitigation measures proposed, including the updated IWFMP, will substantially reduce the severity of the impact on biological resources but not to less than significant levels.

N34-82

As shown in Table ES-23, the proposed mitigation of placing a vehicle wash at Kawaihae Harbor is unlikely to occur because of logistical constraints including the lack of space and lack of utilities. The Army has identified other mitigation measures to reduce the impact of the spread of non-native species. These are identified in Table ES-22 and Section 4.10. The Army has listed those mitigation measures that are high priority and those that are unlikely to occur because of limited resource, unfeasible or there are similar measures already in place. The ROD will indicate which mitigation measures will be implemented.

N34-83

As shown in Table ES-23, the cultural resource visitors center is not proposed as likely mitigation. There is a cultural resource education center proposed under the PTA Master Plan NHPA Section 106 consultation. The Army has identified more feasible mitigation measures to reduce the impact to biological and cultural resources as discussed in Table ES-22, Section 8.10 and Section 8.11.

N34-84

The outcome of ESA section 7 consultation between the Army and USFWS has resulted in numerous management activities to mitigate any impact to sensitive biological species and habitat. These measures are identified in the individual chapters 5.10,6.10,7.10 and 8.10.

N34-85

The results of ESA Section 7 consultation include the Army development of an O'ahu Implementation Plan. The individual measures determined in ESA Section 7 to mitigate from Army actions are outlined in the biological resource sections of each chapter; 5.10, 6.10, 7.10, 8.10.

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- N34-109** *It has been proven that children in the early stages of development are particularly susceptible to noise pollution, and can be physically and mentally damaged by prolonged exposure to high noise levels. Please delineate the location of any educational or daycare facilities that occur in Zone II and Zone III in figure 5-15.*
- [Page 5-82](#)
- N34-110** *On page 5-82 there is a misprint and it is not stated what percentage of Stryker vehicles would comprise the total military vehicles based at SBMR. Please include the percentage.*
- [Section 5.7](#)
- N34-111** *Are there any endangered species located within 400 feet of the Helemano Trail or Dillingham Trail? Wouldn't increased noise levels have a significant impact on those species?*
- [Chapter 8 p 3](#) Bradshaw Airfield will accommodate C-17s and C-130s
- N34-112** *The EIS must include routes to the airfield and noise levels under these routes.*
- [Chapter 8 p 64](#) Figure 8-14, Proposed Action Noise Levels at Pohakuloa Training Area
- N34-113** *The figure should include noise from tanks running day and night around Waiki'i Ranch.*
- [Chapter 8 p 65](#) "An updated ENMP [Environmental Noise Management Program] is in preparation and should be used as a mechanism for exploring feasible ways to reduce the size of the predicted Zone II [62-70 dBC noise exposure area and methods for minimizing noise from training ordnance use in WPAA [West PTA Aquisition Area]"
- N34-114** *The EIS is incomplete without an updated ENMP.*
- [Chapter 8 p 65](#) "The [as yet uncompleted] ENMP [Environmental Noise Management Program] also would explore improved ways to notify surrounding communities about the scheduling and nature of nighttime training exercises...While enhanced public information programs would not reduce actual noise levels, they could help reduce the frequency of noise complaints."
- N34-115** *People in Laupahoehoe, miles from Pohakuloa and around the mountain, can hear explosions even at present levels of activity. Increased activity and noise would affect Waiki'i Ranch, Mauna Kea State Park, and Kilohana Girl Scout Camp. Simply warning the public about noise is inadequate mitigation for such noise.*
- [Chapter 8 p 70](#) The Stryker makes more noise than a multi-axle heavy truck. "Vehicle maneuvers would occur during both daytime and nighttime hours...the Army would consider establishing a 500-foot...noise buffer around the Waiki'i Ranch property, and the Kilohana Girl Scout Camp property, and minimizing nighttime vehicle maneuvers within 1,000 feet...of those properties."
- N34-116** *The buffer zone is inadequate for luxury homes and camping experiences. Will the Army be committed to establishing this zone? Or are they simply just considering it?*

Responses

N34-86

The text has been revised to say "The prolonged prohibition of hunting in certain areas because of unexploded ordnance has allowed populations of nonnative mammals, such as pigs, to expand. However, no new impact areas would be created in conjunction with the Proposed Action therefore the Proposed Action will not cause any change in the growing ungulate populations." As discussed in Section 8.10, the Biological Opinion issued by USFWS for ESA Section 7 consultation on the Proposed Action at PTA requires that a large portion of existing Army land that supports prime habitat for endangered species be protected from impacts associated from feral ungulates. The BO is available upon request.

N34-87

As discussed in Section 8.9, standard best management practices for erosion control will be implemented to limit erosion during construction of the PTA Trail. This subject is also addressed in the EIS Chapter 9, paragraph titled - "Runoff impacts on marine wildlife and coral ecosystems."

N34-88

Sections 4.12, 8.12, Chapter 9, and Chapter 10 have been expanded to incorporate information from the Maly studies. The Army has determined that project impacts and cumulative impacts to areas of traditional importance is significant.

N34-89

In 1998 an overall CRMP was developed for all ranges. An HPP was done for PTA, but since WPAA has not been purchased one has not been done. Management actions are incorporated in the EIS in Section 4.11.

N34-90

The text has been revised. The Final PA as signed by the Army, SHPO, ACHP and concurring parties is included in Appendix J of the Final EIS.

N34-91

As discussed in Section 8.12, all areas that could be impacted by the Proposed Action have been surveyed for presence/absence of cultural resources. The survey results have been included in the Final EIS. In addition, the cultural resource analysis has been expanded and in some cases the determination has been changed to significant.

Comments

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- Chapter 8 p 70 "Noise from Aircraft Operations"

N34-117 *The EIS must include routes to the airfield and noise levels under these routes. Even at current levels, noise from aircraft going to and from PTA is substantial.*

- Chapter 8 p208 "...no impact on the health and safety of children..."

N34-118 *Dust and noise will impact children at Waiki'i Ranch and Kilohana Girl Scout camp.*

- Appendix N p 21 "The federal Noise Control Act...directed all federal agencies to comply with federal, state, interstate, and local noise control and abatement requirements to the same extent that any person is subject to such requirements."

N34-1119 *The EIS must spell out whether plans for PTA are in compliance. If compliance is impossible, the EIS should detail the impacts of ongoing non-compliance.*

EROSION

- Erosion Control

N34-120 *How will the Army specifically minimize erosion and runoff during the construction of roads? How will erosion control be maintained for roads when they are subject to use? In Hawai'i, best management practices (BMPs) to reduce or mitigate runoff from soil disturbing activities have historically failed at protecting water resources.*

- Exec Sum p 40 "Significant impacts would occur at...PTA (See Section...8.9) relating to **soil loss** from training activities. Significant but mitigable impacts would occur at...PTA (See Section...8.9) relating to **soil erosion and loss from wildland fires**. Significant but mitigable impacts would occur at...PTA (See Sections...8.9) from **soil compaction**, and **slope failure**. Project-wide impacts would be significant from **soil loss**, and significant but mitigable from **wildland fire-related soil loss**, **soil compaction**, **soil contamination**, and **slope failure**...Less than significant impacts from exposure to soil contaminants are expected at ...PTA." [bold added]

N34-121 *The long and short-term impacts of soil loss, erosion, contamination, and runoff must be detailed. How much soil will be lost, contaminated, or compacted? How will the military be able to return the land in the same condition they received it if the soil has been eroded away or contaminated?*

- Chapter 4 p 48 "The Proposed Action could result in a **significant long-term impact on surface water quality from suspended sediment at SBMR and PTA**. Surface water quality may be affected by soil erosion, which can result in transport of sediment to streams and an increase in the turbidity of the water or in increased rates of sediment deposition in stream channels. These effects are probably occurring under existing conditions, and ATTACC [Army Training and Testing Area Carrying Capacity] results suggest that soil erosion would increase at SBMR and PTA. ..It is **unlikely to affect surface water quality at PTA** due to lack of perennial streams there." [bold added]

N34-122

Responses

N34-92

As discussed in Section 8.11, the Army proposes to restrict and protect training activities at the Ke'amuku Village.

N34-93

The sacredness of both Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa have been addressed in revisions to the EIS. Cultural resource sections have been updated in the Final EIS. The overall impact to cultural resources on a project wide basis is significant. The Programmatic Agreement and other measures will reduce the severity of the impact but not always to a less than significant level.

N34-94

Based on public comment, the cultural resource sections have been expanded and updated. Where cultural site cannot be avoided, the determination has been changed to significant. The Final PA as signed by the Army, SHPO, ACHP and concurring parties is included in Appendix J of the Final EIS. As shown in Table ES-23, the cultural resource visitors center is not proposed as likely mitigation. There is a cultural resource education center proposed under the PTA Master Plan NHPA Section 106 consultation. The Army has identified more feasible mitigation measures to reduce the impact to cultural resources as discussed in Table ES-22 and Section 8.11.

N34-95

The discussions in Section 8.11 have been expanded to better discuss the effects on cultural resources at PTA. The Army has determined that the impact to cultural resources including historic buildings is significant. The Army will implement mitigation measures such as the Final PA as signed by the Army, SHPO, ACHP and concurring parties (Appendix J of the Final EIS). The PA described the process for site specific compliance actions with avoidance to the full extent practicable as the first measure. A separate NHPA Section 106 consultation is being developed for the PTA cantonment area in association with the PTA Master Plan.

N34-96

The discussions in Section 8.11 have been expanded to better discuss the effects on cultural resources at PTA. The Army has determined that the impact to cultural resources including historic buildings is significant. The Army will implement mitigation measures such as the Final PA as signed by the Army, SHPO, ACHP and concurring parties (Appendix J of the Final

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N34-122
cont'd

The two sections in bold appear to contradict each other. Will surface water be affected? What surface water, exactly, and what will be the significant impacts?

N34-123

- **Chapter 4 p 53** "ATTACC modeling results suggest that...soil erosion may be significantly increased by training activities under the Proposed Action at SBMR and PTA, due to increased intensity of use within limited maneuver areas. Also, the amount of land subject to increased soil erosion would increase at SBMR and PTA...The ATTACC modeling results indicate that increased training intensity would severely degrade the condition of the land...due to the degree of severity of the impact indicated by the ATTACC modeling, and because the ability to fallow damaged land may be limited by lack of sufficient mounted maneuverable land area, soil loss at...PTA may be only partially mitigable. Also, soil loss would increase significantly in spite of land management measures under the ITAM program."
- **Chapter 4 p 54-55** "Soils in training areas, and especially in areas that have not previously been used for maneuver training, such as...portions of the WPAA, [West PTA Acquisition Area] are likely to become compacted by use of tracked or wheeled vehicles, potentially affecting their ability to support vegetation and altering their permeability and moisture retention capacity. Widespread compaction could generally reduce recovery of vegetation cover. Preferred drainage pathways could develop along the compacted linear track left by off-road vehicles, creating increased erosion along the tracks. The impacts of these changes are considered to be significant depending on the amount of land area affected. ATTACC modeling results suggest that a large proportion of the land area in the maneuver areas could be affected...The ITAM [Integrated Training Area Management] Program would be used... to identify land management measures that **might** reduce the impact. The impacts **could** be partially or fully mitigable by requiring motorists to avoid affected off-road areas **if impacts are observed** and be revegetating and **recontouring** affected areas." [bold added]

"Might" and "could" are not mitigation. Waiting till impacts are observed is too late. Wouldn't recontouring add to soil compaction problem?

N34-124

- **Chapter 8 p 106** [re tank trail] "During construction, erosion by both wind and water could occur...this impact is considered potentially significant. After construction, the road could affect surface drainage...Large runoff events could result in soil accumulation in culverts at gulch crossings, resulting in flooding and possible washouts of the roadway...Soil erosion may be reduced or prevented by implementation of standard construction practices."

Will soil erosion be prevented by implementation of best management practices?

N34-125

- **Chapter 10 p 1** "NEPA [National Environmental Protection Act] requires additional evaluation of the project's impact with regard to...Any irreversible or irretrievable commitment of resources."

Eroded, washed-away land is an irreversible, irretrievable commitment of resources. The EIS fails to address this impact.

DUST AND AIR QUALITY

Responses

EIS). The PA described the process for site specific compliance actions with avoidance to the full extent practicable as the first measure. A separate NHPA Section 106 consultation is being developed for the PTA cantonment area in association with the PTA Master Plan.

N34-97

The Final PA as signed by the Army, SHPO, ACHP and concurring parties is included in Appendix J of the Final EIS. The Final PA has had minor changes from the version made available to the public in October 2003 with the Draft EIS. The Final PA in the version that has been signed has been available to the public via the SBCT website since January 2004.

N34-98

Each specific site was surveyed and no artifacts or surface features were found indicating the presence of cultural resources. However, once construction begins these sites will be bound by the conditions described in the PA to protect any resources discovered at that time.

N34-99

The Final PA as signed by the Army, SHPO, ACHP and concurring parties is included in Appendix J of the Final EIS.

N34-100

Chapter 10 has been expanded to better discuss the potential impacts to environmental justice issues included Areas of Traditional Importance. Mitigation measures including the implementation of the Final PA are discussed. As part of the mitigation, the Army will consult with Native Hawaiian organizations on potential impacts to ATIs.

N34-101

Noise impact discussions regarding training activities at WPAA have been expanded in the Final EIS. Smoke devices used as obscurants or to simulate biological, chemical, or nuclear exposure conditions have minimal noise impacts. Grenade and artillery simulators would have localized noise impacts, but the frequency of their use has not been determined. Noise impacts from these devices could be minimized by maintaining adequate separation from noise-sensitive land uses or by limiting their use during nighttime hours. As noted in the DEIS and the revised discussion in the Final EIS, potentially significant noise impacts from such training activities can be mitigated to a less

Comments

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- Munitions

N34-126

As there is no air quality monitoring station in SBMR, we wonder how air pollution in the area can be monitored and a baseline established? While increasing ordnance use quantities by 25 percent seems significant, in section 5.5.2 it is stated, "Because emission quantities from ordnance use are very small and include only trace quantities of hazardous components they pose very little risk of creating adverse air quality impacts." As there are significant amounts of ordnance explosions during training, it would seem possible that trace quantities of hazardous components can add up to pose a risk of hazardous air quality. Have there been studies done to determine localized air quality impacts of ordnance explosions? Based on evidence in research that air quality has a direct impact to soil and water quality, have there been studies done to determine soil and water quality before and after ordnance use? How can you determine that no significant air quality impacts would occur, based upon the lack of an air quality monitoring station in the area?

N34-127

Has the Army tested the transport of vaporized lead and beryllium through the air from munitions explosions?

- Stryker vehicle emissions

N34-128

What is the rate of emissions for criteria pollutants from a Stryker vehicle? How does that compare to the average emissions of cars and trucks? Please include a figure to show the average rate of emissions from military vehicles, including Stryker vehicles. How will these Stryker vehicle emissions affect the sensitivity of the small-lunged avian fauna? What air quality impacts will these emissions have on the endangered O'ahu Elepaio forest bird and the insects upon which it depends for food? What impacts upon Elepaio territory selection and nesting success might Stryker air emissions have?

- Dust control

N34-129

What impacts do synthetic dust control chemicals have on soil and water quality? If these chemicals wash into streams or ocean, how will they affect aquatic organisms?

N34-130

Which species will be used in vegetation reseeding programs to reduce the fugitive dust generation? We would like to see native species used to the greatest extent possible in order to reduce the facilitation of weed dispersal.

N34-131

Please calculate the estimated water quantities necessary to reduce fugitive dust generation by 70 – 90 percent throughout SBMR per month. Please specify where you would obtain this water, and what effects this would have on your water source. Please determine which method, water application or synthetic dust control chemicals, would have less detrimental effects on the adjacent environment, specifically air, soil and water quality.

N34-132

- Chapter 4 p 21 "Net increases in fugitive dust from vehicle use would be...420 tons...per year at PTA."

What are the short and long-term impacts to the ecosystem and human health from increasing the amount of fugitive dust at PTA?

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than significant level. The Army acknowledges that local residents may not agree with the criteria the Army uses to determine acceptable noise levels.

N34-102

Noise impact discussions regarding training activities at WPAA have been expanded in the Final EIS. Smoke devices used as obscurants or to simulate biological, chemical, or nuclear exposure conditions have minimal noise impacts. Grenade and artillery simulators would have localized noise impacts, but the frequency of their use has not been determined. Noise impacts from these devices could be minimized by maintaining adequate separation from noise-sensitive land uses or by limiting their use during nighttime hours. As noted in the DEIS and the revised discussion in the Final EIS, potentially significant noise impacts from such training activities can be mitigated to a less than significant level. The Army acknowledges that local residents may not agree with the criteria the Army uses to determine acceptable noise levels.

N34-103

Low altitude helicopter flights are a routine component of training exercises at PTA. The Proposed Action would extend low altitude helicopter flight activity into WPAA. Section 8.6 in the Final EIS has reanalyzed noise contours based on this change, finding only minimal changes to the noise contours at both PTA and SBMR. For the aviation training, there are no changes proposed in the number of aircraft from what already exists at the US Army Hawai'i's Aviation Brigade. The only change that would occur is a slight increase in aviation training over the proposed West PTA Acquisition Area, as the Aviation Brigade would train along with the SBCT brigade during different training maneuvers. The analysis in the FEIS reflects this change in aviation training over West PTA. As noted in the DEIS and the revised discussion in the Final EIS, potentially significant noise impacts from such training activities can be mitigated to a less than significant level. The Army acknowledges that local residents may not agree with the criteria the Army uses to determine acceptable noise levels.

N34-104

As discussed in Section 3.6, the ENMP program is an on-going Army planning program that is not directly related to the proposed action. As such, the ENMP is not a required element of the EIS process. The EIS incorporates available information from the ENMP, and supplements that information with additional noise analyses related to vehicle noise, helicopter and aircraft noise,

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N34-133

- Chapter 4 p 22 "Providing a gravel cover...will reduce fugitive dust...Gravel produced by crushing local lava-derived rocks would have moderate dust content unless thoroughly washed. In addition, lava-derived gravel...is likely to fragment and crumble...the resulting gravel surface would be expected to generate noticeable quantities of fugitive dust. Gravel treatments by themselves are unlikely to reduce dust generation to less than significant levels."

What will the source of the water be to "thoroughly wash" the gravel cover?

N34-134

- Chapter 8 p 29 "Projects...would not affect natural resources management areas."

How will running tanks and paving parts of the 23,000 acres, with the associated noise, dust, and pollution not affect the natural resources management areas?

N34-135

- Chapter 8 p 51 "PM10 [inhalable particulate matter] emissions...are easily airborne and are small enough to be inhaled deep into the lungs creating potential adverse health effects. The 429 tons per year...increase in fugitive PM10 emissions generated by military vehicle [sic] at PTA, the likelihood of exceeding the federal 24-hour standard, and the potential impacts to quality of life to Waiki'i Ranch residents and users of Kilohana Girl Scout Camp combined may result in a significant air quality impact...it is unlikely that...dust control programs would be effective enough to reduce the net increase to a less than significant level."

What will be the long and short-term impacts of increased inhalable particulate matter be on the health of the children at the Kilohana Girl Scout camp?

MISCELLANEOUS

N34-136

- Executive Summary, p. 34: "Beneficial impacts would be realized at the WPAA from the expansion of public access for hunting during periods when no military training is taking place."

The EIS should state whether Waiki'i Ranch homeowners and users of Kilohana Girl Scout Camp consider more shooting nearby to be beneficial.

N34-137

- Chapter 2 p 41 "UAVs...individual use and frequency has yet to be determined..."
- Chapter 8 p 46 Unmanned aerial vehicles are planned.

The EIS must state the number of UAVs, where they will fly, how often they will be used, and address noise and safety issues.

N34-138

- Chapter 3 p 19 Table 3-4 currently military use of Hilo airport is 10% and Kona airport 13%.

The EIS should specify how this would change.

- Chapter 4.13: Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice

Responses

and small arms firing noise. Mitigation measures to reduce the impact from noise are identified in Sections 4.6, 5.6 and 8.6.

N34-105

The discussion of noise from vehicle traffic on the PTA Trail has been expanded in the Final EIS. The closest point on the PTA Trail to is 1.25 miles from Waiki'i Ranch, and 1.8 miles from Kilohana Girl Scout Camp. Hourly average noise levels from normal convoy traffic on PTA Trail would be about 37 dBA at Waiki'i Ranch and about 31 dBA at Kilohana Girl Scout Camp. These noise levels are comparable to or less than normal daytime background noise levels. Consequently, vehicle traffic on the PTA Trail would not cause significant noise impacts to either Waiki'i Ranch or Kilohana Girl Scout Camp. Diversion of a significant portion of military vehicle traffic onto the PTA Trail would clearly reduce vehicle noise impacts at the Kilohana Girl Scout Camp because the PTA Trail is much further from the camp than is Saddle Road. The diversion of military vehicle traffic to PTA Trail also would reduce vehicle noise impacts for most of Waiki'i Ranch. Although the southwest corner of Waiki'i Ranch would be slightly close to PTA Trail than it is to Saddle Road, noise levels from PTA Trail would be equivalent to or less than normal daytime background noise conditions throughout the Waiki'i Ranch property. Individual vehicles on PTA Trail may produce peak pass by noise levels that would be audible at Waiki'i Ranch, but those noise levels would not differ much from current conditions with military vehicle traffic on Saddle Road.

N34-106

As discussed in Section 4.6, the Army proposes to evaluate training activities and timing of training actions to reduce noise levels as mitigation for noise impacts. In addition, the Army proposes a 1,000 foot daytime noise buffer and a 2,000 foot nighttime noise buffer at WPAA for training activities.

N34-107

These impacts are discussed in the Biological Resources section, 5.10.

N34-108

Impacts from noise and locations of sensitive species are discussed in the Biological Resources section, 5.10.

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N34-139 *This section should consider the impact of decreased property values in the Waiki'i/ Waikoloa/ Waimea area and the cost to taxpayers for cleanup when PTA closes.*

- Chapter 4 p 7 A proposed mitigation is "Establishing a citizens' advisory board for O'ahu and Hawai'i USARHAW training lands..."

N34-140 *This is not a viable mitigation, given the Army's track record on boards. The Sierra Club, Moku Loa Group requested a citizen advisory board for Pohakuloa Training Area in December 2002. The Army proposed utilizing the Hawaii Land Use Council for this purpose in March 2003 and said the Army would contact Sierra Club about the agenda and schedule. As of December 2003, no contact had been made. Gerald DeMello, Big Island representative to the Land Board; Chris Yuen, director of the Hawaii County Planning Department; and Sierra Club Moku Loa group have never heard of the Council. Major General Olson has not replied to a June 2003 inquiry.*

- Chapter 10 p1 "NEPA requires additional evaluation of the project's impact with regard to...Any irreversible or irretrievable commitment of resources."

N34-141 *The Army Corps of Engineers says it will take "centuries" to clean ordnance from the over fifty former military sites on Hawaii Island. When and if the military stops using PTA and the 23,000 acres, cleanup may take "centuries" also. So military use of this land is effectively "irreversible" and "irretrievable." The impact of committing the 50-plus old sites, PTA, and the 23,000 acres to military use... followed by probable centuries of ordnance hazard to the public and possible contamination from deteriorating old ordnance... must be evaluated.*

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS AND SEGMENTATION CONCERNS

Consider the following piecemeal planning approach at PTA:

- N34-142**
- (1) *From January 1990 to March 1998 a Social, Economic, and Environmental Team held meetings to discuss the Saddle Road.*
 - (2) *From June 1993 to July 1999 the Saddle Road Community Task Force met.*
 - (3) *In March 1994 a Notice of Intent for the Saddle Road realignment was published.*
 - (4) *In January 1997 the Army identified "a requirement for 98,840 acres of contiguous maneuverable land...The largest single usable parcel is the 19,148 acres at Pohakuloa Training Area. This equates to a deficiency of 79,692 acres..." [January 1997 Army Land Use Requirements Study (LURS) quoted in the March 2002 Environmental Assessment for Land Acquisition at Pohakuloa Training Area for purchase of 1010 acres]*
 - (5) *In February 1997 the Army showed "a shortfall of 70,723 total acres and 46,745 contiguous acres for a single Army Training and Evaluation Program task" and recommends "Support the acquisition of 69,933 additional training acres for the 25th ID(L) & USARHAW to fulfill the ARTEP requirements." [February 7, 1997 Army memo in a Land Use Requirement Study]*
 - (6) *Hawaii Island is probably the only island where the Army could find 46,745 to*

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N34-109

As discussed in Section 5.6, no school or child care facilities are located within the Zone III contour. As discussed in the EIS, two on-post schools (Solomon Elementary School and Hale Kula Elementary School) are within the Zone II noise contour, although Hale Kula Elementary School would be outside the Zone II contour if the nighttime noise penalty factor in the Ldn calculation is ignored. The Army proposes as mitigation for noise impacts at SBMR to evaluate training activities and timing to reduce the nighttime noise levels

N34-110

The text on page 5-82 of the DEIS has been revised; the 52% increase in vehicles applies only to the 2nd Brigade, not SBMR as a whole. Because the EIS is only addressing actions related to the transformation of the 2nd Brigade, the total vehicle fleet for SBMR has not been inventoried. The SBCT process would result in the 2nd Brigade having 1,005 vehicles, while the 3rd Brigade would retain the current inventory of 659 vehicles. There are 10 other commands located at SBMR, plus the Public Works Department. Most commands have their own vehicle fleets. With transformation of the 2nd Brigade, the total military vehicle fleet at SBMR would undoubtedly exceed 2,000 vehicles. Stryker vehicles would account for no more than 12% – 15% of the military vehicles based at SBMR.

N34-111

Locations of sensitive species and potential impacts are discussed in section 5.10.

N34-112

As noted in the Airspace discussion (Section 8.4), there are no defined enroute flight corridors to BAAF.

Flights by C-17 or C-130 aircraft would be too infrequent to yield noise contours from standard airfield noise models. Section 8.6 of the Final EIS and the figures therein illustrate.

N34-113

Neither the Army nor the Marine Corps use tanks at any USARHAW installations. The noise analysis in Section 8.6 evaluates the potential noise impacts from Strykers and other military vehicles under "noise from military vehicle use". The Army has determined that the noise impact from military vehicle use would be less than significant.

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- 79,692 contiguous acres.
- N34-142**
cont'd
- (7) *In August 1999 the Final Environmental Impact Statement for Saddle Road came out.*
- (8) *In March 2002 an Environmental Assessment was done to expand Pohakuloa by 1010 acres.*
- (9) *In 2002-2003 the Army is proposing the largest Army construction project in Hawaii since WWII, including taking 23,000 more acres of Hawaii Island.*
- These past, present, and future land use plans should all come under one EIS that addresses the cumulative impact of all projects, not separate EISs.*
- N34-143**
- Executive Summary p 47 Cumulative Impacts section
 - Executive Summary p 48 "Construction projects...could result in significant cumulative impacts on cultural resources...there are cultural and archeological resources at Kawaihae Harbor, including an underwater heiau; the harbor deepening and the new highway from Waimea to Kawaihae Harbor could significantly affect these resources. Construction of the new range control building at PTA could have significant impacts on cultural resources, depending on its location."
 - Chapter 9: Cumulative Impacts
- The EIS must consider in detail the cumulative impact of past, present, and future military use of land.*
- The EIS must consider the cumulative impact to humans and the environment from unexploded and deteriorating ordnance and other hazards on numerous current and former military sites in Hawaii. The Formerly Used Defense Site website indicates that most of the old sites contain hazards. The Army Corps of Engineers says none of the sites are completely cleaned up, and at current funding levels it will take "centuries" to clean up all the old sites. [e-mail 10-16-03 from Joseph Bonfiglio, PAO at ACE]*
- MISSING PIECES**
- N34-144**
- Chapter 8 p 45 airspace impacts "are addressed in sections 9.2, 9.10, and 9.11..."
- They are not mentioned in Section 9.2. Sections 9.10 and 9.11 don't exist.*
- N34-145**
- Chapter 8 p 46 "The potential for indirect impacts on the noise environment are addressed in Section 9.6."
- Section 9.6 doesn't exist.*

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N34-114

As discussed in Section 3.6, the ENMP program is an on-going Army planning program that is not directly related to the proposed action. As such, the ENMP is not a required element of the EIS process. The EIS incorporates available information from the ENMP, and supplements that information with additional noise analyses related to vehicle noise, helicopter and aircraft noise, and small arms firing noise. Mitigation measures to reduce the impact from noise are identified in Sections 4.6, 5.6 and 8.6.

N34-115

Noise impact discussions regarding training activities at WPAA have been expanded in the Final EIS. Smoke devices used as obscurants or to simulate biological, chemical, or nuclear exposure conditions have minimal noise impacts. Grenade and artillery simulators would have localized noise impacts, but the frequency of their use has not been determined. Noise impacts from these devices could be minimized by maintaining adequate separation from noise-sensitive land uses or by limiting their use during nighttime hours. As noted in the DEIS and the revised discussion in the Final EIS, potentially significant noise impacts from such training activities can be mitigated to a less than significant level. The Army acknowledges that local residents may not agree with the criteria the Army uses to determine acceptable noise levels.

N34-116

Noise impact discussions regarding training activities at WPAA have been expanded in the Final EIS. Smoke devices used as obscurants or to simulate biological, chemical, or nuclear exposure conditions have minimal noise impacts. Grenade and artillery simulators would have localized noise impacts, but the frequency of their use has not been determined. Noise impacts from these devices could be minimized by maintaining adequate separation from noise-sensitive land uses or by limiting their use during nighttime hours. As noted in the DEIS and the revised discussion in the Final EIS, potentially significant noise impacts from such training activities can be mitigated to a less than significant level. The Army acknowledges that local residents may not agree with the criteria the Army uses to determine acceptable noise levels.

N34-117

As noted in the Airspace discussion (Section 8.4), there are no defined enroute flight corridors to BAAF.

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N34-118

Please see Section 8.6 for a discussion of noise levels and mitigation measures that have been developed in consideration of Waiki'i Ranch and Kilohana Girl Scout camp. Please refer to Figure 8-14 for a depiction of noise level contours of the proposed action in the PTA. Presently, both Waiki'i Ranch and Kilohana Girl Scout camp lie outside of the proposed action noise level contours. Due to potential aircraft activities that may take place in the West PTA Acquisition Area, aircraft noise contours are currently being mapped, and Waiki'i Ranch and Kilohana Girl Scout camp may potentially fall within these contours. However, no live-fire activity will take place in this region. Further modeling of dust in the PTA and WPAA areas indicate the PM10 guidelines set forth by EPA will not be exceeded. The FEIS will include this information. No impacts on health and safety of children are anticipated.

N34-119

As discussed in Section 8.6, impacts to noise from the Proposed Action at PTA are significant but mitigable to less than significant. Current noise levels are in compliance with the Army standards. If the Army decides to implement the Proposed Action, the Army proposes to mitigate noise levels at WPAA with a 1,000 foot daytime noise buffer and a 2,000 foot nighttime noise buffer on training activities.

N34-120

Among the BMPs that may be implemented for road construction would be scheduling construction to avoid wet periods; constructing drainage controls to divert runoff and runoff away from disturbed areas; designing drainage ditches to slow the rate of runoff, properly size culverts and ditches, and avoid concentrating runoff. Roads tend to act either as barriers or as conduits for runoff. Drainage for roads will be designed to maintain flows across or under the roads so that the roads do not act as barriers or conduits. The integrity of the roads and drainage across the roads would be maintained by the Army. A list of specific minimum BMPs that would be implemented have been added to the discussion of mitigation measures in Section 7.8 (Water Resources at KTA). The same, or similar measures would be applied elsewhere.

N34-121

The Army has determined that there would be a significant impact to soil loss from training activities. As summarized in Section 4.9, the Army proposes mitigation that will substantially reduce the severity of the impact but not to

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less than significant levels. In addition, the Army discusses in Section 10.5 that if the Proposed Action were implemented there would be an irreversible loss of soils at WPAA from training activities.

N34-122

The impacts to surface water quality and soil erosion have been expanded to clarify the relationship of the two and associated impacts. There is a potential for erosion to impact surface water without effective mitigation measures. The Army will implement several mitigation measures to control erosion so that soil erosion will not have a significant effect on water quality. See sections 4.8, and 4.9 for a summary of the impacts and mitigation measures for water and soil and sections 5.8,6.8, 7.8, 8,8, 5.9, 6.9, 7.9, and 8.9 for impacts at specific installations.

N34-123

The ITAM program is an interactive, dynamic, adaptive approach to management of land resources. The Army has determined that with mitigation such as ITAM, impacts will still occur but the impacts from soil loss from training activities would be significant and impacts from soil compaction would be less than significant. Soil compaction, such as in vehicle tire tracks, can create preferential pathways for runoff and can affect regrowth of vegetation. The use of heavy equipment to alter slopes would also compact soils, but the slopes may be revegetated manually. The surface would be protected from erosion while the vegetation was becoming established. Recontouring might be used locally as a means of redirecting or slowing runoff, and to re-establish a desired slope. The Army will also develop and implement a Dust and Soils Management and Monitoring Plan (DuSMMoP) for the training area. The plan will address measures such as, but not limited to, restrictions on the timing or type of training during high risk conditions, vegetation monitoring, soil monitoring, and buffer zones to minimize dust emissions in populated areas. The plan will determine how training will occur in order to keep fugitive dust emissions below CAA standards for PM10 and soil erosion and compaction to a minimum. The Army will monitor the impacts of training activities to ensure that emissions stay within the acceptable ranges as predicted and environmental problems do not result from excessive soil erosion or compaction. The plan will also define contingency measures to mitigate the impacts of training activities which exceed the acceptable ranges for dust emissions or soil compaction.

Comments**Responses****N34-124**

The standard construction practices referred to in the text are best management practices that are in common use in the construction industry to address erosion problems. While these practices will not prevent soil erosion, their implementation may substantially reduce such effects as related to construction. The incorporation of engineering controls related to storm water drainage will help to direct runoff away from disturbed soil areas, and to contain, disperse, or re-direct runoff. Mitigation measures are discussed in section 8.9.

N34-125

NEPA requires that a Federal EIS include a discussion of irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources that would be involved in the proposed action if it is implemented (40 CFR 1502.16). This refers primarily to energy requirements and conservation potential of the proposed action and alternatives. An EIS should present the energy and material uses that would result from construction and operation of a proposed action and alternatives. Chapter 10 discusses impacts on renewable and nonrenewable energy and material resources and is considered adequate. Impacts on land resources are extensively discussed in Chapters 4-9 of the main text. The vehicles referenced have the capability to identify various reagents, but do not contain these agents. Their environmental impacts are virtually identical to similar vehicle that have been on island for several years.

N34-126

The discussion of fugitive dust issues has been expanded in the Final EIS to include results of dispersion modeling to estimate PM10 concentrations from vehicle activity on unpaved roads and in off-road maneuver areas. The Army has committed to mitigating dust from vehicle traffic on unpaved roads through a combination of dust control chemical applications and/or the use of washed gravel for surfacing military vehicle trails. In addition, the Army would implement a Dust and Soils Management and Monitoring Plan that would include ambient air quality monitoring of PM10 conditions. The monitoring of ambient PM10 concentrations would help guide the development and implementation of an adaptive management program to manage training area lands and modify training procedures as necessary to ensure compliance with federal air quality standards. The Final EIS concludes that the potentially significant impacts from fugitive dust can be mitigated to a level that is less than significant. The Army Environmental Center and CHPPM have on-going

Comments

Responses

programs to determine emission rates from munitions use during military training and to use dispersion modeling studies to evaluate the potential for air quality impacts at locations near military training facilities. Health risk assessments completed to date show no significant health risks for either short term or long term exposure to emissions from weapons firing points for hypothetical residential locations within a few hundred meters (600 to 1,200 feet) of the firing point. Firing points at USARHAW installations are much further from off-post residential locations than the distances assumed in the health risk assessment studies.

N34-127

The Army has not done any air sampling at SBMR or PTA. Ordnance firing and detonation are not expected to be a significant source of metal fumes. Projectiles can be fragmented when they impact the ground, and metal coverings of high explosive warheads are fragmented by detonation processes. Metals are not vaporized by these processes. Friction between projectiles and the gun tube or barrel generate small particles of metals, but would not generate metal fumes. The only metal fumes that would form in the detonation processes would be from metals contained in the chemical composition of the energetic material itself (propellants, explosives, and pyrotechnics). Shell propellants and explosive materials have very low metal contents. Flares and smoke devices are the items most likely to produce metal fumes. Smoke devices can include various metal salts that color the smoke generated by the device, and the pyrotechnic material in flares various metal compounds. Flares can vaporize a small portion of the aluminum in the flare casing, in addition to the metals that are incorporated into the pyrotechnic material itself. Flares and smoke devices are only a small component of the ordnance items used at USARHAW ranges. Lead is not a significant component of pyrotechnic materials. Available information indicates that the beryllium concentrations found in soil samples at SBMR and PTA are almost certainly dominated by beryllium of natural origin, not the result of munitions use. Beryllium is a trace component of only a small number of munitions items, being present either as part of the alloys used in metal parts or as a trace component of various rocket propellants and a few other energetic materials. Rocket propellants would be expected to be the primary source of beryllium releases at USARHAW installations, but beryllium has not been found in all types of rocket propellants. The quantities of beryllium found in munitions items is much too small to account for the beryllium content of soils sampled

Comments**Responses**

at SBMR or PTA. The beryllium levels found in SBMR and PTA soil samples are all within the range of published data on the natural beryllium content of soils from around the world (Helmke 2000).

N34-128

No data are available specifically for the Stryker vehicle. But since the diesel engine in the Stryker vehicle is not of an unusual design, emissions can be expected to be similar to those from any conventional 350 horsepower diesel engine used in off-road heavy equipment. Consequently, EPA's diesel engine emission rates for non-highway engines were used for the EIS analyses. Emission estimates for all military vehicle traffic by the 2nd Brigade are presented in Appendix G-3 of the Final EIS, and are discussed briefly in the air quality sections of the Final EIS chapters for each installation.

N34-129

The recommended dust control chemicals (calcium chloride and/or magnesium chloride) are considered virtually nontoxic. These compounds are applied directly to the surface being treated, so there should be no direct exposure of adjacent areas. Given normal use procedures and quantities, hygroscopic salt solutions pose no significant risk to soils or aquatic ecosystems. The Air Quality and Water Resources sections (Sections 4.5, 4.8, 5.5, 5.8, 6.5, 6.8, 7.5, 7.8, 8.5, 8.8) have been expanded to discuss proposed dust palliative treatments and potential impacts or considerations for their use. If the Army decides to implement the Proposed Action, the Army proposes to use "environmentally friendly" dust control measures that would have less than significant impacts on water resources.

N34-130

The feasibility of any revegetation program would be determined in the context of the Army's established INRMP and ITAM programs. It is unlikely that any revegetation programs could be implemented for dust control purposes at SBER or KTA. Until actual use patterns at WPAA are assessed, it is premature to speculate on the feasibility or effectiveness of revegetation programs for that area.

N34-131

As indicated in the DEIS, use of water for dust control on unpaved roads is not recommended due to the very large quantities required. Synthetic dust control chemicals are considered the only feasible treatment for unpaved roads

Comments**Responses**

at USARHAW installations. The discussion of dust control chemicals has been expanded in the Final EIS. The frequency of dust control chemical applications would be determined by actual experience and monitoring changes in dust generation in response to changing weather conditions. Until the required frequency of application has been determined, it is not practical to estimate annual water use quantities required for mixing the dust suppressant solutions. The Air Quality and Water Resources sections (Sections 4.5, 4.8, 5.5, 5.8, 6.5, 6.8, 7.5, 7.8, 8.5, 8.8) have been expanded to discuss proposed dust palliative treatments and potential impacts or considerations for their use. If the Army decides to implement the Proposed Action, the Army proposes to use "environmentally friendly" dust control measures that would have less than significant impacts on water resources.

N34-132

The Army has committed to mitigating dust from vehicle traffic on unpaved roads through a combination of dust control chemical applications and/or the use of washed gravel for surfacing military vehicle trails. In addition, the Army will develop and implement a Dust and Soils Management and Monitoring Plan (DuSMMoP) for the training area. The plan will address measures such as, but not limited to, restrictions on the timing or type of training during high risk conditions, vegetation monitoring, soil monitoring, and buffer zones to minimize dust emissions in populated areas. The plan will determine how training will occur in order to keep fugitive dust emissions below CAA standards for PM10 and soil erosion and compaction to a minimum. The Army will monitor the impacts of training activities to ensure that emissions stay within the acceptable ranges as predicted and environmental problems do not result from excessive soil erosion or compaction. The plan will also define contingency measures to mitigate the impacts of training activities which exceed the acceptable ranges for dust emissions or soil compaction. The Final EIS concludes that the potentially significant impacts from fugitive dust can be mitigated to a level that is less than significant.

N34-133

Any available water supply (including sea water) could be used for gravel washing purposes, and the wash water could be recycled for washing multiple batches of gravel.

Comments**Responses****N34-134**

As discussed in Section 8.2, impacts to land use will not be significant. The discussions in Section 8.10 have been expanded to better address potential impacts from the Proposed Action on biological resources. In some cases, the determination has been changed.

N34-135

The discussion of fugitive dust issues has been expanded in the Final EIS to include results of dispersion modeling to estimate PM10 concentrations from vehicle activity on unpaved roads and in off-road maneuver areas. The Army has committed to mitigating dust from vehicle traffic on unpaved roads through a combination of dust control chemical applications and/or the use of washed gravel for surfacing military vehicle trails. In addition, the Army would implement a Dust and Soils Management and Monitoring Plan that include ambient air quality monitoring of PM10 conditions. The monitoring of ambient PM10 concentrations would help guide the development and implementation of an adaptive management program to manage training area lands and modify training procedures as necessary to ensure compliance with federal air quality standards. The Final EIS concludes that the potentially significant impacts from fugitive dust can be mitigated to a level that is less than significant.

N34-136

Noise impact discussions regarding training activities at WPAA have been expanded in the Final EIS. Smoke devices used as obscurants or to simulate biological, chemical, or nuclear exposure conditions have minimal noise impacts. Grenade and artillery simulators would have localized noise impacts, but the frequency of their use has not been determined. Noise impacts from these devices could be minimized by maintaining adequate separation from noise-sensitive land uses or by limiting their use during nighttime hours. As noted in the DEIS and the revised discussion in the Final EIS, potentially significant noise impacts from such training activities can be mitigated to a less than significant level. The Army acknowledges that local residents may not agree with the criteria the Army uses to determine acceptable noise levels.

N34-137

Impacts on safety, noise, and emissions are addressed in the EIS in all Chapters 4 - 8 in sub sections 4 for airspace, 6 for noise, 5 for air quality, and 12 for human health and safety. As noted on page 2-39 of the DEIS, the

Comments**Responses**

Proposed Action would equip the 2nd Brigade with 4 UAVs, each of which would be flown for about 600 hours per year. There would be an average of 600 total sorties per year. Thus, typical sorties would last about 4 hours each. As noted in the Airspace sections of the various installation chapters for the DEIS, most UAV flights would be conducted within existing restricted airspace areas. Any flight activity outside of restricted airspace areas would require compliance with FAA regulations and procedures. Consequently, UAV flight activity would not create any significant safety issues. And as noted in the noise impact sections of the DEIS, UAV flight activity would not create any significant noise impacts.

N34-138

Chapter 2 identifies no proposed use of either Hilo or Kona airports.

N34-139

Future property values are based on several factors that fall outside of the purview of the Army action. It would be speculative in nature for the Army to assume either positive or negative impacts to adjacent property values. If the Army decides to implement the proposed action, the Army will implement mitigation measures to help keep the proposed action to less than significant impact levels where practicable.

N34-140

Mitigation measures likely to occur are outlined in the Executive Summary. These proposed mitigation measures were included for public comment. The Army reviewed the measures based on public comments and the benefits of each measure to reduce impacts. The Army has listed those mitigation measures that are high priority and those that are unlikely to occur because of limited resource, unfeasible or there are similar measures already in place. The ROD will indicate which mitigation measures will be implemented.

N34-141

NEPA requires that a Federal EIS include a discussion of irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources that would be involved in the proposed action if it is implemented (40 CFR 1502.16). This refers primarily to energy requirements and conservation potential of the proposed action and alternatives. An EIS should present the energy and material uses that would result from construction and operation of a proposed action and alternatives. Chapter 10 discusses impacts on renewable and nonrenewable energy and

Comments**Responses**

material resources and is considered adequate. Impacts on land resources are extensively discussed in Chapters 4-9 of the main text.

N34-142

Table 9-2 and the cumulative impact analysis in Chapter 9 addresses the two land acquisitions, Saddle Road and the trends mentioned in the comments. The EIS considers the Saddle Road realignment project and takes into account the Saddle Road EIS. The EIS also takes into account the Pu'u KeeKee acquisition, as well future acquisition projects in the PTA area. The EIS, while not critiquing the adequacy of the planning efforts, assesses the impacts of the projects and trends mentioned in the comment. Chapter 9 has been updated, based on comments and any project changes since the DEIS.

N34-143

Based on public comment, Chapter 9 - Cumulative impacts has been expanded. The cumulative impact analysis in Chapter 9 assesses in detail the impacts on cultural resources, unexploded ordinance and other hazardous materials. Sections 4.12, 5.12, 6.12, 7.12, 8.12 include in depth discussions regarding unexploded ordinance. Chapter 9 also includes a discussion of the historical trends for each resource area, including information on trends for both military and non-military land use in Hawai'i.

N34-144

The reference has been changed to Section 9.5.2 – Cumulative Impacts by Resource under the paragraphs for Airspace.

N34-145

Last line in next to last paragraph on page 8-46 (Airspace) has been revised to say Section 8.6 rather than Section 9.6.

Comments

- Letter N35** Cindy S. Barger
SBCT EIS Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Honolulu District
Bldg 230, Rm. 306 ATTN: CEPOH-PP-E
Ft. Shafter, HI 96858-5440
- Dear Ms. Barger,
- We request that you extend the hearing dates and comment deadline to at least 90 days after release of the draft Environmental Impact Statement on Army transformation.
- Army NEPA regulations stress the importance of public involvement (e.g., 32 C.F.R. 651.47) and there are problems in this area.
- N35-1** 1-The proposed transformation is the largest Army construction project in Hawaii since World War II. We have heard that the EIS may run to 1500 pages. The legally required 15 days (between EIS release and hearings) is completely inadequate for groups to explore the ramifications of the proposed action and prepare a response.
- N35-2** 2-Construction and research money for the plan is already in the military budget, although the draft EIS will not come out till about October 1.
- N35-3** 3-Before the scoping meetings, the Army failed to provide the public with necessary information, to the point that Earthjustice asked that the scoping comment period be extended.
- N35-4** 4-In September 2002 the Army abruptly cancelled a tour of Pohakuloa requested by about 15 community people concerned about the Army transformation plans. The Army said some of the people were unacceptable, but refused to say who.
- N35-5** 5-The Army is excluding the public from meetings about the expansion.
Major General Olson has not replied to a June 2003 inquiry.
On May 16, 2002 the Army invited selected business and government people to a meeting and dinner in Hilo. Concerned citizens picketed outside, then entered the meeting and said such meetings must be open to the public. But the Army again invited a selected group to a another closed meeting where the Army expansion and other land use issues were discussed, on July 16, 2003, in Hilo.
- N35-6** 6-Nine months have gone by with no concrete response from the Army re. a citizen advisory board for Pohakuloa Training Area.
Sierra Club Moku Loa group requested the board in December 2002.
The Army proposed utilizing the Hawaii Land Use Council for this purpose in March 2003 and said the Army would contact Sierra Club about the agenda and schedule. No contact has been made.
- Moku Loa Group, P.O. Box 1137, Hilo, Hawai'i 96721

Responses

N35-1

The DEIS was released to the public October 3, 2003 and the first public meeting was held October 28, 2003, 25 days after the release of the DEIS.

N35-2

Although funds have been programmed for certain SBCT activities, no funds have been spent beyond planning and design measures permitted under NEPA.

N35-3

In response to public comments during the scoping period, the Army provided additional information to the public and extended the public scoping period.

N35-4

We thank you for your comments. We acknowledge the postponement of the proposed meeting scheduled for September 12, 2002. The meeting was postponed due to conflicting mission requirements. The Army contacted the Sierra Club and informed them of the postponement and procedures for rescheduling. The Army continues to welcome requests for tours of PTA as part of our overall community relations outreach program.

In order to protect the safety of those on the tours and the security of Army training activities, accessible locations and tour sizes will be determined on a case by case basis. For more information, please contact the U.S. Army Hawai'i, PTA Public Affairs Office.

N35-5

The Transformation program encompasses a number of projects and operations on two islands and requires extensive planning and coordination. Over the past two years, the Army has gone to great lengths to be inclusive of both the public-at-large and the many various groups that may be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed action. Since January 2002, Transformation representatives have participated in approximately one hundred meetings to present information on the program and to discuss concerns and issues that these groups may have. Over a dozen meetings at various locations on O'ahu and Hawai'i were designed specifically for the general public to attend. The purposes of these meetings included general information dissemination, technical discussions on specific topics, discussions of issues and concerns, planning and analysis, etc. In addition, smaller

Comments

7-There was no notice of the comment deadline for a draft agreement.

No notice re. the draft programmatic agreement (PA) among the 25th Infantry Division (Light), Hawaii State Historic Preservation Office, and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation was given to Earthjustice, American Friends Service Committee, or Sierra Club Moku Loa group, although all were involved in the EIS process.

N35-7

No notice was posted on the Army Transformation web page as of May 10 for the May 16, 2003 deadline.

Laurie Lucking e-mailed me that comments can still be made since the PA will be in the draft EIS.

But with a 1500-page EIS, extra comment time would have been helpful.

In light of the above, we request an extension.

Sincerely,

Cory Harden

Pohakuloa Coordinator
Sierra Club, Moku Loa Group
mh@interpac.net
Phone: 968-8965

Moku Loa Group,
P.O. Box 1137, Hilo, Hawai'i 96721

Responses

meetings were held to discuss a diverse range of interests on a more focused level. Invitees and specific agendas varied depending upon the particular issues involved, but these meetings have been attended by representatives from federal, state and county agencies; the media; cultural resources, hunting, engineering, conservation and civic groups; neighboring landowners; neighborhood boards; the Boy Scouts, and other community leaders, to name a few. The 15 May 2002 meeting was held specifically for key leaders from the island of Hawai'i and the invitation list was developed for a discussion aimed at that level. This meeting followed a series of Public Scoping meetings held several weeks earlier to inform the general public and encourage their input. The 16 July 2003 meeting was a specific Land Use meeting for an array of interested parties. Attendees included representatives from the County of Hawai'i, the Economic Development Board, Hawaiian Homelands, Royal Order of Kamehameha, The Nature Conservancy, Chamber of Commerce, University of Hawai'i at Hilo, a State Representative, State Senators, and, among others, Ms Harden herself from the Sierra Club.

N35-6

The Army has made, and will continue to make, itself openly available to communicate, coordinate, and interact with various individuals and groups in various manners and forums, to include through the Hawai'i Land Use Council (renamed Land Use Meeting). Therefore, we have determined that there is no need to establish a citizen's advisory council.

N35-7

The PA was submitted for public comment in April 2003 via a notice of availability published in the newspapers (same ones as the DEIS) and in OEQC. In addition, the PA was made available during the DEIS review and comments solicited through the DEIS comment period. The Final PA as signed by the Army, SHPO, ACHP and concurring parties is included in Appendix J of the Final EIS. The public comment period was extended to 90 days and ended on January 3, 2004.

Comments

Letter
N36

-----Original Message-----

From: Cory [mailto:mh@interpac.net]**Sent:** Thursday, November 06, 2003 5:48 AM**To:** SBCT_EIS@poh01.usace.army.mil; MEDIA NWS HIJ editor; MEDIA NWS HTH letters; dsmith@hawaiiitribune-herald.com; MEDIA NWS wht; Hawaii@honoluluadvertiser.com; MEDIA NWS Hnl Adv; letters@starbulletin.com; MEDIA NWS SB rthompso; MEDIA NWSHnlWklyeditor; gov@gov.state.hi.us; seninouye@capitol.hawaii.gov; senkokubun@capitol.hawaii.gov; repchang@capitol.hawaii.gov; repnale@capitol.hawaii.gov; senator@akaka.senate.gov; senator@inouye.senate.gov; neil.abercrombie@mail.house.gov; ed.case@mail.house.gov**Subject:** comments on Pohakuloa expansion for Nov 6 hearing

COMMENTS ON ARMY TRANSFORMATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

11-6-03

Cory (Martha) Harden

Pohakuloa Issue Coordinator for Sierra Club, Moku Loa Group

I applaud the Army for extending the comment deadline to January 3. This allows more time to address serious concerns about expansion.

N36-1

But on January 3, there will still be unexploded ordnance and other hazards left on the more than 50 old military sites scattered all over our island. The Army says it will take centuries to clean them up.

This is unacceptable.

Sierra Club's position is that the military should not take any new land until all the old sites are cleaned up.

Other people will say more about old sites. I'll be speaking about the EIS process.

The EIS process is flawed...

...to the point that Sierra Club asks the Army to set up a question and answer session to respond to serious concerns we have about the EIS.

N36-2

First flaw: the public has been prevented from participating in the EIS process.

People were arrested at EIS meetings in Honolulu... for carrying signs...which were allowed in previous meetings. These arrests violated their civil rights...and have chilling effect on others seeking to voice well-founded concerns about Army plans.

Responses

N36-1

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a BRAC, the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the FUDS program.

N36-2

During the scoping meetings, the public facilities would not allow the meetings to extend beyond 10:00pm. This time restriction required that members of the public keep their oral comments short. After many public comments about the length of the meetings, and in an attempt to allow for full participation of all people present, the Army decided to hold the Draft EIS public meetings at private facilities where the facility was open as long as the Army needed. The majority of the Draft EIS public meetings did not conclude until after 12:00am.

At the first two meetings Honolulu Police Department arrested a total of seven people for trespass when they attempted to enter the facilities with signs. All individuals were advised that they were welcome to enter the facilities without the signs. It was not the intent of the Army to restrict the public through the format and location of the public meetings. We corrected the situation by working with the other facility locations to allow signs in the meeting rooms and provide tables for members of the public to display signs and information. In addition, we worked with the facilities and the City and County of Honolulu's prosecutor and all charges were dropped against individuals involved in the situation. All of the individuals who were arrested had the opportunity to participate in subsequent meetings and most of them attended and provided public comment.

Comments

**N36-2
cont'd**

The Army held two private expansion meetings and an unpublicized press conference in Hilo despite citizen protests about the need for open meetings.

15 or so people concerned about Army expansion plans set up a tour of Pohakuloa. The Army abruptly cancelled the tour... said some of the people were unacceptable...but refused to name these people.

I asked for a disability accommodation for this meeting and it was not provided.

N36-3

Second flaw: expansion seems to be a done deal.

Months before the draft EIS came out, the Army announced fire and emergency service would move from Kilauea Military Camp to Pohakuloa and said the decision was "directly related to the increased workload associated with PTA's Transformation Plan..."

Construction and research money for transformation was already in the military budget.

And Senator Daniel Inouye said he was assured that Hawaii would get a Stryker brigade.

Third flaw: pieces of the EIS are missing.

A few examples:

N36-4

There will be a vehicle wash, says the EIS...if utility requirements and space permit...so it's not clear whether we will have this protection against alien species.

The EIS refers to the reader to four sections that discuss airspace and noise impacts. I can't find any of those sections.

The EIS repeatedly refers to a Programmatic Agreement with the State Historical Preservation Office... says it may have been revised...and never resolves what version is being used.

To sum it up, Army actions endanger our island.

There is danger from abuse of the environment.

N36-5

There is danger from unexploded old ordnance.

And there is the danger of forgetting that in a democracy...

the people don't serve the will of the Army...

the Army serves the will of the people.

PO Box 10265 Hilo, Hawaii 96721 968-8965 mh@interpac.net

Responses

In regards to disability accommodations at the Hilo meetings, Ms. Harden had requested a well-ventilated room with no carpeting and no air conditioning due to health related issues. The Army held the meetings in a well-ventilated room and set up a live video feed of the meetings in the lanai area that was free of air conditioning and carpeting.

N36-3

Although the Department of Defense, Department of the Army, and Congressional representatives have issued statements that the 2nd Brigade, 25th ID(L) will transform to a Stryker Brigade, these statements refer to programmatic level decisions necessary to continue the planning, funding and assessment processes for the proposed transformation efforts and set the conditions for implementing an action once a final decision has been made. The final decision on whether the 2nd Brigade, 25th ID(L) will transform to an SBCT will be made by the appropriate local commander, subject to environmental assessment and other appropriate reviews and compliance with applicable federal law.

N36-4

This is a proposed mitigation measure. There will be a wash rack at PTA that should provide adequate protection; the proposed wash rack at Kawaihae is somewhat redundant and likely not feasible for logistical reasons.. Mitigation measures that will be included in the project will be identified in the FEIS and the ROD. Airspace impacts are discussed in Sections 5.4, 6.4, 7.4, 8.4, and in Chapter 9 – Cumulative Impacts. Noise impacts are discussed in Sections 5.6, 6.6, 7.6, 8.6 and in Chapter 9 – Cumulative Impacts. The final version of the PA was used in the Final EIS. The Final PA as signed by the Army, SHPO, ACHP and concurring parties is included in Appendix J of the Final EIS.

N36-5

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process. Significant project impacts will be mitigated (see chapters 4-8 of the EIS). Ordnance removal on lands that are no longer under military ownership is not part of this proposed action but is handled through the Formerly Used Defense Program (FUDs). For information on FUDs projects and clean up status on the island of Hawai'i, you may contact Mr. Chuck Streck, the FUDs manager at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, (808) 438-6934.

Comments

Letter
N37

WAIHEE & NIP
 A LIMITED LIABILITY LAW COMPANY
 333 Queen Street, Suite 608
 Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
 Tel. (808)566-0999 Fax (808)566-0995

RENTON L.K. NIP
 rentonnip@datahub.us

DIRECT (808) 535-4101

January 2, 2003

Ms. Cindy Barger
 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu District
 Bldg. 230, CEPOH-PP-E
 Ft. Shafter, HI 96858-5440

Re: Draft Environmental Impact Statement—Transformation of the 2nd Brigade,
 25th Infantry Division (L) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawai'i

Mesdames and Messieurs:

We are attorneys for Western United Life Assurance Company ("Western United"), the current owner of the real property in Mokuleia, Oahu, Hawaii, known as the "Dillingham Ranch". On Western United's behalf we present herewith, comments on the subject Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS). While Western United is not opposed to the transformation in concept, the DEIS contains two significant deficiencies in evaluating the impact of the proposed travel corridor linking the Schofield Barracks Military Reservation (SBMR) and the Dillingham Military Reservation (DMR):

1. The singular focus on the "Dillingham Trail" alignment as the only travel corridor between SBMR and DMR fails to consider and fully address other viable alignments through Western United's property, the Dillingham Ranch.
2. The adverse environmental and economic impacts to Western United's property in Mokuleia—which the proposed alignment would bisect—have not been adequately addressed.

In particular, it is noted that salient information provided to your staff by Western United has been inexplicably ignored in the preparation of the DEIS. Western United finds this omission disturbing, given the pertinence of the information to the proposed action.

Consideration of Alternate Travel Corridors

N37-1 Over the past year, meetings were held by Western United representatives with project planners and engineers for the Army on numerous occasions. Based upon what Western United

Responses

N37-1

The Dillingham military vehicle trail alignment shown in the EIS is the Army's preferred alignment based on informal discussion with property owners. If the Army decides to implement the proposed action, the Army will coordinate with the property owners over the location of the proposed alignment. If the coordination results in a change in alignment which results in environmental impacts not analyzed in the EIS, the Army will conduct all appropriate NEPA, ESA and NHPA consultations prior to a final decision on a new alignment. As discussed in Chapter 2, the Army will be transporting munitions and other training supplies on Dillingham Trail. Section 4.12 discusses that the Army will implement its Spill Prevention Plan for all such activities. Anticipated impacts are expected to be less than significant.

Comments

Responses

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believed to be a frank and open dialog, Western United was under the impression that the parties were working in good faith to identify viable alternative alignments for the corridor that the convoys would traverse between SBMR and DMR. It was anticipated that the discussions would result in a comprehensive environmental evaluation of each of alternative routes. Instead, the DEIS is limited to the discussion of a single alignment, which provides no basis for a comparative assessment.

The extent of Western United's interaction with the Corps of Engineers and other parties representing the Army is summarized below:

**N37-1
cont'd**

- 5 March 2003: Western United's project attorney met with Carl Larson, Michael Sakai and Darren Walls of the Army Corps of Engineers. At that meeting, it was disclosed that the Army would be proposing a Stryker access corridor along an old cane haul road that bisects Western United's property. At that time, the Army's representatives were aware of the potential adverse impacts of this alignment to Dillingham Ranch, as well as to a neighboring banana farmer. At that meeting, it was indicated that the proposed alignment was preliminary and other options for the travel corridor would be explored.
- 10 April 2003: A subsequent meeting was held at the Corps of Engineers, during which Western United received a briefing of the proposed project from Michael Sakai, Darren Walls and Richard Rodier. At that meeting, a master plan of the proposed Dillingham Ranch development (a rural agricultural community consisting of 80 lots) was presented to your staff. It was emphasized that the planned community would be permitted under existing land use entitlements and that implementation of the development would not encounter extended processing times. In addition, it was pointed out that the easement for the former cane haul road (identified as the Dillingham Trail in the DEIS) had been cancelled when Dillingham Ranch was purchased in August 2002, reverting the easement to private ownership and use.
- 23 April 2003: A site inspection was hosted at Dillingham Ranch by company representatives, its project attorney, and its project planner for ten representatives of the Army from the Corps of Engineers, Division of Public Works and Environmental Division. The primary purpose of the site inspection was to explore alternative alignments for the proposed corridor. Western United representatives emphasized their ongoing efforts in implementing Western United's agricultural community master plan and the cancellation of cane haul road easement.

The merits and feasibility of two alternate alignments were identified and initially explored during the site inspection. These alternate alignments were:

- Alternative 1 – A mauka route using a portion of the existing DLNR road (called the Mokuleia Access Road in the DEIS) and a mid-level alignment for the corridor across Western United's property to reach the DMR,

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- Alternative 2 - A makai route that would use the DLNR road to reach Farrington Highway, an improved two-lane roadway. From this point, the corridor would use a one-mile segment of Farrington Highway running west to Dillingham Air Field to access the DMR.

At that meeting, the potential for a negotiated land purchase or exchange was also discussed in regard to approximately 1,000 acres of Western United's property that abuts the DMR.

- 21 July 2003: A subsequent site inspection was conducted at Dillingham Ranch with representatives of the Army, including Tom Piskel, Horace Puxitoy, Alvin Char and Victor Garo. The purpose of this follow-up inspection was to further explore a land exchange or purchase of portions of Western United's property for Army training and environmental mitigation. A test in regard to the feasibility of creating a mid-level route for the corridor, Alternative 1, was also conducted during this site inspection. The Directorate of Public Works requested a helicopter reconnaissance of the site, but such reconnaissance has not taken place.

At the second site inspection, it was again emphasized that the master plan for Dillingham Ranch had been prepared based on existing entitlements. Once again, the Army representatives present were reminded that the portion of the cane haul road easement through the property had been cancelled.

- 28 October 2003: Western United's project planner attended the public information meeting on the DEIS at the Honolulu Country Club. At that meeting, Western United representatives expressed Western United's concern to facilitators that the DEIS illustrated only the Dillingham Trail venue through Western United's property. Western United pointed out that the document failed to discuss the alternate alignments for the corridor—Alternate 1, which would create a mid-level route or Alternate 2, which would run makai and use a portion of Farrington Highway.

In light of the foregoing chronology, the discussion of only one alternative for establishing a travel corridor between SBMR and DMR—i.e., one that bisects Western United's property (see Land Acquisition/ Easements on pages 2-34, 2-35)—represents a serious deficiency in the DEIS.

Impacts to Dillingham Ranch

In addition to the singular focus on the proposed alignment for the Dillingham Trail, the related concern is the limited depth of the assessment as to how the proposed corridor would impact Western United's property. Specific comments on the DEIS are as follows:

- Section 4.2, Land Use/Recreation, page 4-5, states that impacts on land use were assessed based on whether "project activities" were: 1) consistent with state and local plans and 2) compatible with existing and planned land uses. The DEIS states minimally (in Chapter 6, Dillingham Military Reservation, Land Use/Recreation,

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N37-2

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process. The Dillingham Trail is discussed as a separate construction activity in Chapter 6 – Dillingham Military Reservation. Land use impacts are discussed in Section 6.2 – Land Use/Recreation including Dillingham Trail which has been called out in separate paragraphs throughout. The EIS does acknowledge that impacts would occur to current land use, however they are determined to be less than significant. Future property values are based on several factors that fall outside of the purview of the Army action. It would be speculative in nature for the Army to assume either positive or negative impacts to adjacent property values. If the Army decides to implement the proposed action, the Army will implement mitigation measures to help keep the proposed action to less than significant levels of impact where practicable.

N37-1
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N37-2

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**N37-2
cont'd**

Surrounding Land Uses, page 6-14) that Dillingham Ranch, a former cattle ranch, is approximately 1.6 miles west-southwest of DMR and that its uses includes horse stables. Environmental impacts associated with the proposed action relative to the acquisition of an easement and construction of the Dillingham Trail were judged to be less than significant and impacts were not expected to significantly affect land use (page 6-18). Western United strongly disagrees.

a. Since the corridor between SMBR and DMR is an integral part of training logistics, it should be considered a part of the "project area" and discussed as a major component of the proposed action. The DEIS did not discuss the impacts to planned land uses on or around the travel corridor, despite the fact that specific information had been provided as early as April 2003.

N37-3

b. The DEIS fails to address impacts to ranching operations, presently the primary land use activity and an integral element of Western United's master planned agricultural community. Degradation of the pristine environment of Dillingham Ranch, including noise, vibration, dust, visual distractions and other adverse impacts associated with convoy movements have not been addressed. These activities have a direct impact on Western United's livestock breeding operations, equestrian training facility, exercise yards and stables. In addition, the effects on the planned agricultural community are completely ignored.

N37-4

c. The DEIS does not disclose how access to the agricultural lots to be situated on the mauka portions of the property can be accommodated in the event the proposed Dillingham Trail corridor is implemented. Basic questions have not been addressed with respect to whether the proposed corridor would be fenced and gated, which would impede access and freedom of movement within Dillingham Ranch.

N37-5

Additional questions relate to whether the proposed corridor would create negative impacts with respect to safety, noise, air quality and vibration on the adjacent farm dwellings. Further questions relate to whether maintenance of the proposed corridor would create a visual blight that would impact the planned agricultural community.

N37-6

2. Section 6.7, Traffic, page 6-48, states that a perpetual easement of 55 acres would be acquired from private landowners for the Dillingham Trail. Should this occur, what provisions are contemplated to provide alternate access to present owners and lessees who have been using portions of the cane haul road to access their agricultural fields and homes? Does the Army intend to limit the Dillingham Trail to military use? This matter is not addressed by the DEIS.

N37-7

a. The DEIS fails to adequately address the environmental and economic impacts of the proposed corridor on the rural agricultural community proposed by Western United's master plan for Dillingham Ranch. As depicted in the DEIS, the Dillingham Trail follows a former cane haul road easement that has been legally

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N37-3

If the proposed project is selected and the Army decides to acquire this easement, it will be a joint use road, accessible by both the property owner and the Army. The Army will work with the property owners on a notification process to minimize potential interference with regular farming practices.

N37-4

If the proposed project is selected and the Army decides to acquire this easement, it will be a joint use road, accessible by both the property owner and the Army. The Army will work with the property owners on a notification process to minimize potential interference with regular farming practices.

N37-5

The impacts of the proposed corridor and described in Chapter 6 – Dillingham Military Reservation. Significant but mitigable impacts to visual and cultural resources from land easements and trail construction were identified. There were no other significant impacts identified.

N37-6

If the proposed project is selected and the Army decides to acquire this easement, it will be a joint use road, accessible by both the property owner and the Army. The Army will work with the property owners on a notification process to minimize potential interference with regular farming practices.

N37-7

If the proposed project is selected and the Army decides to acquire this easement, it will be a joint use road, accessible by both the property owner and the Army. The Army will work with the property owners on a notification process to minimize potential interference with regular farming practices. Future property values are based on several factors that fall outside of the purview of the Army action. It would be speculative in nature for the Army to assume either positive or negative impacts to adjacent property values. If the Army decides to implement the proposed action, the Army will implement mitigation measures to help keep the proposed action to less than significant levels of impact where practicable.

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**N37-7
cont'd**

cancelled. The alignment for the proposed corridor would bisect the rural agricultural community and disrupt access to approximately 60 subdivided lots.

In terms of ranching operations, the proposed corridor would also impede the movement of livestock from the makai areas of the ranch to the mauka pastures that are a vital component of the working ranch. The Dillingham Trail would significantly affect the economic value of the working ranch and the master planned agricultural community. The decrease in economic value also creates potential hardships for the lot owners, which could lead to undesirable impacts on the social fabric of the community.

N37-8

- b. The DEIS fails to disclose details in regard to access. Will the entire corridor through Dillingham Ranch be fenced and gated as a security measure? Will there be provisions for access points to permit the required movement of livestock throughout the working ranch? Alternately, will unfettered access be permitted to the owners of the subdivided agricultural lots contemplated by the master plan for Dillingham Ranch?

N37-9

3. Section 6.7. Traffic, page 6-49, estimates the volume of military vehicle traffic between SBMR and DMR. The DEIS indicates that the maximum number of vehicles per convoy would be 24, sequenced at 15- to 30-minute intervals, with a maximum volume of 96 vehicles per hour. The convoys would be scheduled for non-peak hour traffic times. In terms of annual frequency, the convoys between SBMR and DMR would occur 4 times per year. The DEIS further states that the identified impact would be less than significant, and no mitigation would be necessary. Western United seriously questions the basis on which such a determination was made. Questions abound as to the criteria used to arrive at this conclusion. Specific points are as follows:

- a. What would be the total number of vehicles (not vehicle density) involved in a Company Level exercise? At what hours of the day would these convoys pass through Dillingham Ranch during each exercise (i.e., How early? How late?). What would be the duration of operations during the four scheduled exercises (i.e., one day, one week, one month or some other period?). At what speed would the convoy move through Western United's property? What would be the duration required for a typical convoy to pass through Dillingham Ranch?

N37-10

- b. During Company Level exercises, how would access across the proposed road be handled? Who would be liable for accidents at crossings? Would the owners of the agricultural lots have advance notice of scheduled exercises and convoy travel times? What accommodations would be made for the movement of private vehicles between the mauka and makai areas of Western United's property?

N37-11

- c. The DEIS does not disclose what would be transported through Western United's property during Company Level exercises. Although the DEIS states that only blank ammunition will be used at DMR, would any live ordnance be transported

N37-8

If the proposed project is selected and the Army decides to acquire this easement, it will be a joint use road, accessible by both the property owner and the Army. The Army will work with the property owners on a notification process to minimize potential interference with regular farming practices. The EIS has determined that there would be no significant impact from vandalism to other facilities by the implementation of the proposed action. If the Army decides to implement the proposed action, gates on the Dillingham trail will be coordinated with the property owner to prevent unauthorized use, reducing the risk of vandalism to other facilities in the area.

N37-9

If the proposed project is selected and the Army decides to acquire this easement, it will be a joint use road, accessible by both the property owner and the Army. The Army will work with the property owners on a notification process to minimize potential interference with regular farming practices. The proposed activity on this trail is as follows ; (1) Daily activity - range control vehicles patrolling daily with shift changes; (2) Frequent by non-daily activity - small military vehicle traffic (e.g. Jeeps); (3) Infrequent activity - Convoys of 10 or more vehicles. These convoys would be coordinated with the property owner prior to execution; (4) Twice a year activity - Convoys of 200 or more vehicles. When these convoys are proposed, they would also be coordinated with the property owner. Convoys of this size run in maximum of 20 vehicle groupings with space between convoy segments.

N37-10

If the proposed project is selected and the Army decides to acquire this easement, it will be a joint use road, accessible by both the property owner and the Army. The Army will work with the property owners on a notification process to minimize potential interference with regular farming practices.

N37-11

If the proposed project is selected and the Army decides to acquire this easement, it will be a joint use road, accessible by both the property owner and the Army. The Army will work with the property owners on a notification process to minimize potential interference with regular farming practices. This has been not been identified as a significant impact in the DEIS. The Army has a spill prevention plan to minimize the potential for spills and for fast response and cleanup to any spills that may occur.

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cont'd**

through Dillingham Ranch as part of an exercise? Would hazardous materials, including but not limited to explosive munitions, petroleum products and chemical agents, be transported through Western United's property? What would be the risks associated with spills of hazardous materials, including the potential contamination of Western United's grazing lands and waterways? Would the Army be responsible for clean-up operations?

The DEIS is extremely deficient in addressing the potential impacts on Dillingham Ranch related to the proposed corridor through prime areas of the working ranch. In addition, the adverse impacts caused by the movement of convoys through Western United's property during the exercises at DMR have been ignored.

Conclusion

The Dillingham Trail, as discussed in the DEIS, would cut a major swath through Western United's property. The travel corridor would create significant consequences with respect to internal circulation, operation of the working ranch and the character of the planned agricultural community. The proposed corridor and the related convoy movements would generate significant adverse impacts on Dillingham Ranch that extend well beyond a 21-foot wide easement.

We urge the Army to fully address the two major deficiencies of the DEIS noted above, so that a comprehensive and accurate assessment of project impacts can be determined, including the consideration of appropriate mitigation measures.

Thank you for this opportunity to provide comments on the DEIS.

WAIHEE & NIP

By 
Renton K. Nip

Comments

Letter
N38

-----Original Message-----
From: Borne Ronald USAG HI TRANSFORMATION OFC [mailto:ronald.borne@us.army.mil]
Sent: Friday, October 17, 2003 6:40 PM
To: Mallon, Anna L USAG HI TRANSFORMATION OFFICE
Cc: Barger, Cindy S POH
Subject: FW: Waikii Ranch Meeting

Anna
 Comments for our EIS/.

Ron Borne
Transformation Manager
Office (808) 656-0255, pager (808) 273-9338
Mahalo for your support

-----Original Message-----
From: Clarke Frederick S LTC USAG-HI PTA [mailto:ClarkeFS@SHAFTER.ARMY.MIL]
Sent: Friday, October 17, 2003 6:04 PM
To: Anderson David L COL USAG HI CMD GRP
Cc: Borne Ronald USAG HI TRANSFORMATION OFC; Egami Mike T USAG HI CMD GRP; Hansen Christine J USAG-HI PTA; McElroy Robert H USAG-HI PTA

Subject: Waikii Ranch Meeting

Sir
 Good meeting with the Waikii Board of Directors this morning. They were very happy that we took the time to come see them and that we felt it important to get their thoughts.

Here were their concerns in order:

- N38-1** | 1 Buffer Zone required (The figure of 1 mile was thrown out but I believe it was not a formal or hardline request but a starting point for negotiations).
- N38-2** | 2 A road within the Buffer to act also as a fire break
- N38-3** | 3 Wildfire Management Plan in place (I brought with me Fire Chief Moller which they very much appreciate as fire is definitely a concern). Chief took some time to meet with their fire department representative and they express gratitude for our good neighbor policies.
- N38-4** | 4 They are concerned about the soil type of the area and what the real recovery period will be even if ITAM mitigation methods are utilized.

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N38-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process

N38-2

The WFMP considers the potential need of firebreak and/or fuel breaks at all Army installations including West PTA if the Army decides to acquire this parcel. Specific locations of firebreak roads will be determined based on the recommendations of the IFSO. The WFMP and Army IFSO will ensure that all adjacent properties are protected from wild land fires including Waiki'i Ranch, if the Army decides to acquire West PTA Acquisition Area.

N38-3

The Army's Integrated Wildland Fire Management Plan has been completed and specific measures are detailed to reduce chance of and impact from wildfires. These measures are detailed in the biological resources chapters under appropriate mitigation and the hazards chapters.

N38-4

A full discussion of soil is located in Chapter 8.9.

Comments

- N38-5

5 They express concern about noise but feel that this can be mitigated by buffer.
- *They offered an alternative piece of land for the Army to consider on the South side of Waikoloa but did not elaborate much.
- N38-6

They did not believe they would gather big objections from their community on were the Military Vehicle Trail would be if there was a buffer.
- They also mentioned that it was much more favorable to have us own the land than another developer.
- They will submit their formal response to the EIS soon.
- Overall a good open discussion and feel for what their concerns are.
- V/R
- FRED S CLARKE
- LTC , AD
- POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA COMMANDER
- "ATTITUDE IS EVERYTHING"
- (808) 969-2400

Responses

- N38-5

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.
- N38-6

A discussion of alternate locations for land acquisitions can be found in Section 2.6.6 of the EIS.

Comments

December 15, 2003

Letter
N39**COMMENTS ON THE ARMY TRANSFORMATION DRAFT
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

This document contains the comments of the Waikīi Ranch Homeowners' Association ("the Association") regarding the Army Transformation Draft EIS. These comments only address the West Pohakuloa Acquisition Area (WPAA) portion of the EIS.

LAND USE

The Draft EIS concludes the impact (Tables 4-1, 8-8) is "less than significant". The Association believes the impact from the proposed action is **Significant** for the following reasons:

The proposed WPAA land is presently owned by Parker Ranch and is zoned "agricultural" in the County of Hawaii General Plan. The draft EIS (8-27) acknowledges that, "The proposed training land use of agricultural grazing land at the WPAA is not consistent with the land use set forth in the County of Hawaii General Plan."

N39-1

However, the draft EIS fails to address or acknowledge that the proposed WPAA land is located in an "agricultural district" regulated under the State Land Use classification system established by HRS Chapter 205 and administered by the State Land Use Commission ("LUC"). Permitted activities and uses in an agricultural district include: "cultivation of crops, orchards, forage, and forestry; farming activities or uses related to animal husbandry, aquaculture, and game and fish propagation; . . . wind generated energy production . . . ; bona fide agricultural services and uses which support the agricultural activities of the fee or leasehold owner of the property. . . ." HRS § 205-2(d). The military uses proposed for the WPAA land are not consistent with the state agricultural land use classification.

The State LUC must approve land use district boundary amendments involving land areas greater than 15 acres. HRS § 205-3.1(a). Under HRS § 205-4(h), the LUC may approve an amendment of a land use district boundary only if the petitioner establishes by a preponderance of the evidence that the proposed amendment does not violate HRS § 205-2 (districting and classification of lands) and is consistent with policies and criteria established pursuant to HRS § 205-16 (compliance with Hawaii state plan) and § 205-17 (decision-making criteria). The LUC must consider the proposed reclassification's impact on the preservation or maintenance of important natural systems or habitats; maintenance of valued cultural, historical, or natural resources; and maintenance of other natural resources relevant to Hawaii's economy, including but not limited to, agricultural resources. HRS § 205-17. The Department of the Army must obtain a state land use boundary amendment before proceeding further.

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N39-1

During the EIS review process, the Army has coordinated with Natural Resource Conservation Service and is compiling with all requirements of the Farmland Policy and Protection Act (FPPA). (See Sections 4.2, 8.2, and Appendix E.) If the Army decided to implement the proposed action, the management and use of the West PTA acquisition area would be conducted per federal regulations and guidelines. State regulations and guidelines do not apply to federal actions. However, the Army has considered State policies in its overall assessment of impacts in the EIS. In following FPPA requirements, CEQ guidance and Army policy, the Army has determined that the proposed conversion of West PTA acquisition area is consistent with these regulations and guidance and the impact would be less than significant.

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cont'd

Hawaii State Third Circuit Court Judge Ronald Ibarra recently ordered a developer to stop all work on a several hundred acre residential development of agricultural lands in Kona in *Kelly v. 1250 Oceanside Partners*, Civil No. 00-1-0192K (Third Circuit Court, State of Hawaii). Although the developer had previously obtained the County of Hawaii's approval of its residential subdivision, Judge Ibarra required the developer to obtain reclassification of the agricultural lands before the State LUC. Military training on the WPAA land that will cause air quality impacts and soil loss due to wind and water erosion (5.5, 5.9, 7.5, 7.9, 8.5, 8.9) is not an appropriate use of agricultural land. Given Judge Ibarra's ruling in the *Oceanside* case, the Department of the Army must apply for and obtain a district boundary amendment for the WPAA lands before it may proceed with any military uses.

Uses that are not expressly permitted in the agricultural district in HRS Section 205-4.5(a) are prohibited under HRS Section 205-4.5(b) with limited exceptions. The exceptions are: (1) uses allowed under special permits granted under HRS Section 205-6, and (2) nonconforming uses that preexisted the establishment of the agricultural district under HRS Section 205-8. HRS Section 205-4.5(b). The County Planning Commission may grant special permit for areas of land fifteen acres or less. HRS Section 205-6(d). However, special permits for areas of land greater than fifteen acres are subject to the approval of the Land Use Commission. *Id.*

The Hawaii Supreme Court recently held that HRS Chapter 205 "clearly limits the permissible uses allowed within an agricultural district. *Save Sunset Beach Coalition v. The City and Count of Honolulu*, No. 21332, slip op. at 35 (Haw. Oct. 20, 2003). In *Save Sunset Beach Coalition*, the Court held that special permits granted under HRS Section 205-6 to allow "unusual and reasonable uses" within an agricultural district other than those for which the district is classified "cannot be utilized to circumvent the essential purpose of the agricultural district." *Save Sunset Beach Coalition*, slip op. at 36. The use "[can] not change the essential character of the agricultural district nor be inconsistent therewith" and may "not contravene the general purpose of an agricultural district." *Id.*

The land use reclassification/boundary amendment process is complex, and requires the LUC to consider and evaluate a number of criteria set forth in HRS § 205-17. Hawaii courts take these criteria seriously. One of the criteria, for example, requires the LUC to consider impacts on cultural and historic resources. In *Ka Pa'a Kai O Ka'Aina v. Land Use Commission*, 94 Hawai'i 31, 7 P.3d 1068 (2000), the Hawai'i Supreme Court reiterated that state agencies like the Land Use Commission had an obligation to protect, to the extent possible, traditional and customary practices of Native Hawaiians protected by Hawaii's Constitution, Article XII, Section 7. In order to protect these practices, the Court held that the LUC needed sufficient information to understand what practices existed, the extent of the practices, and how the development would affect those practices. In other words, the LUC or the petitioner was required to prepare the equivalent of a cultural impact statement. In 2000, the State Legislature amended Hawaii's environmental impact assessment/statement law and NEPA equivalent, HRS Chapter 343, expressly requiring an evaluation of impacts on cultural practices in

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environmental assessments and impact statements necessary for state permits like an LUC boundary reclassification. HRS § 343-2. The State Office of Environmental Quality Control, the agency charged with administering portions of HRS Chapter 343, has required that assessments of a proposed action on cultural practices include all ethnicities. Reclassification of the WPAA lands owned by Parker Ranch that are in the agricultural district may require an inquiry into the effects on the ranching or "paniolo" culture, which are not discussed in the draft EIS.

Chapter 8.9 (8-104) states that "the loss of other important agricultural lands through conversion to military use is considered a significant impact, pending a formal determination by NRCS. The impact is considered potentially mitigatable and is discussed in the section on Land Use." However, Chapter 8.2's (land use) description of possible mitigation is so vague that the Association cannot reasonably determine whether or not the impacts will be reduced to non-significant levels. The draft EIS provides that Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) program would be used "to identify and mitigate potential impacts on the land." (8-28). The draft EIS claims that the Army is "considering establishing a cooperative relationship with the landowner to allow continued grazing at WPAA in conjunction with training on the land, subject to constraints posed by training." Given that the number of training exercises would increase to 40 to 60 exercises per year in the WPAA, and that these activities may strip areas of vegetation and necessitate revegetation efforts that have been unsuccessful in the PTA in the past (8-105), the idea of continued grazing in the WPAA and other agricultural areas seems implausible or impractical. The "mitigation" proposed in the draft EIS does not appear to reduce the potential impacts to non-significant levels.

AIR QUALITY

The Association agrees with the conclusion that the proposed action under the subjects "Fugitive dust from military vehicle use" and "Wind erosion from areas disturbed by military vehicle use" is **Significant**. In addition we believe another Impact Issue should be added, that being "Wind erosion from areas burned by wildfires". The impact of this subject would also be **Significant**. We also request the portions of Chapter 4.5 and 8.5 relating to the dust storms at Waiki'i Ranch in 1999 be rewritten to reflect the severity of what actually took place.

The use of the WPAA land for off road exercises and the highly increased risk of wildfires (and resulting dust storms) will cause a significant degradation of air quality. The fine dust will be a hazard to the health of Waiki'i Ranch residents. It will also cause property damage.

The references in the draft EIS to a dust storm (4.5 & 8.5) resulting from a wildfire in the WPAA implies that there was a single and discrete dust storm. However, after the fire, dust storms occurred several times a week for a period of over two months. Affected homes at Waiki'i Ranch were evacuated for over two months. Dust accumulated in homes at a rate of up to ¼ inches per week, even though the homes were sealed to the

N39-2

Conversion of the WPAA to military use is described as a less than significant impact in Section 8.2.2. However, it is possible that cattle grazing would continue on the WPAA. If the Army decided to implement the proposed action, the Army would weigh the potential of continued cattle grazing on the proposed West PTA acquisition area based on the potential benefits to fire reduction, potential interference with ongoing Army training, and requests of local cattle ranchers. If the Army decided that cattle grazing were appropriate, cattle would be managed so as to avoid any overgrazing and any resulting significant soil erosion. In accordance with Army Regulations 350-4, the mandate of the ITAM program is to manage land for Army training and repair damage incurred by Army training. As part of this mandate, this would also include any related actions such as managing land for grazing or repairing damage caused by the cattle. Continued use of the WPAA for agricultural purposes, consistent with Army use, would result in a less than significant impact on the community. However, as discussed in Chapter 9, the Army acknowledges that the cumulative impact on the conversion of agricultural lands from past, present and reasonable foreseeable future actions would be significant. The farmland conversion rating forms are included in Appendix E of the Final EIS.

N39-3

The discussion of fugitive dust issues has been expanded in the Final EIS to include results of dispersion modeling to estimate PM10 concentrations from vehicle activity on unpaved roads and in off-road maneuver areas and training activities. The Army has committed to mitigating dust from vehicle traffic on unpaved roads through a combination of dust control chemical applications and/or the use of washed gravel for surfacing military vehicle trails. In addition, the Army would implement a Dust and Soils Management and Monitoring Plan that would include ambient air quality monitoring of PM10 conditions. The monitoring of ambient PM10 concentrations would help guide the development and implementation of an adaptive management program to manage training area lands and modify training procedures as necessary to ensure compliance with federal air quality standards. The Final EIS concludes that the potentially significant impacts from fugitive dust can be mitigated to a level that is less than significant. A separate analysis was added to Chapters 4.3, 5.3, 6.3, 7.3, and 8.3 - Visual, concerning the impacts of dust on the visual resources. In the Final EIS, the Army has expanded the discussions on the potential risks of wildland fires from the Proposed Action.

Comments

- N39-3 cont'd** extent possible. Many of the furnishings were ruined, and the rest had to be moved out, cleaned, and placed into temporary storage until the dust storms eased. Each homeowner's insurance claims were quite large.
- N39-4** Dust caused by military vehicle use and erosion (both from military vehicle use and wildfires) will also cause visual impacts. During the dry season, it is common to see dust clouds created by vehicles from miles away. However, a discussion of visual impacts (i.e., dust plumes from military vehicle use) is not included in Chapter 8.3 of the draft EIS. We request that the Department of the Army make further inquiry into and discuss these visual impacts. We believe that these impacts are significant and may not be mitigatable due to the lack of a ready source of water available for dust control during training activities.
- N39-5** Dust will also likely cause human health impacts and hazards, exacerbating medical conditions such as asthma or other lung diseases (e.g., lung cancer). Several homes at Waiki'i Ranch were evacuated for several months following dust storms in large part because of health concerns. Although Chapter 8.5 (8-51) mentions fugitive dust emissions "are important because they are easily airborne and are small enough to be inhaled deep into the lungs creating potential adverse health effects," Chapters 8.5, 8.12, and Appendix G do not address the impact of increased dust emissions on human health, particularly on the residents of Waiki'i Ranch who will be closest to, and surrounded on three sides by, the activities proposed for the WPAA. We believe that these potential health impacts may be significant and non-mitigatable.
- N39-6** We request that further inquiry be made into the human health hazards associated with the increased fugitive dust and wind erosion and that a discussion be included in Chapter 8.12.

Responses

As discussed in Section 8.5 - Air Quality the impacts from wildland fires is proposed as significant but mitigable to less than significant with the implementation of the updated IWFMP and other measures. The updated IWFMP is available upon request.

N39-4

A separate analysis was added to Section 8.3 - Visual, concerning the impacts of dust on the visual resources.

N39-5

The Army's analysis has determined that there would be no significant impacts on human health and safety that cannot be mitigated to less than significant level. The impacts of the project on human health and safety can be found in section 8.12 - Human Health and Safety Hazards in the FEIS. The finding of no significant impact is based in part of the Air Quality analysis. The discussion of fugitive dust issues has been expanded in the Final EIS to include results of dispersion modeling to estimate PM10 concentrations as described in Section 8.5. The implementation of the Integrated Wildland Fire Management Plan would reduce the overall risk of fire to less than significant. The Army has committed to mitigating dust from vehicle traffic on unpaved roads through a combination of dust control chemical applications and the use of washed gravel for surfacing military vehicle trails. In addition, the Army would implement a Dust and Soils Management and Monitoring Plan that would include ambient air quality monitoring of PM10 conditions. The monitoring of ambient PM10 concentrations would help guide the development and implementation of an adaptive management program to manage training area lands and modify training procedures as necessary to ensure compliance with federal air quality standards.

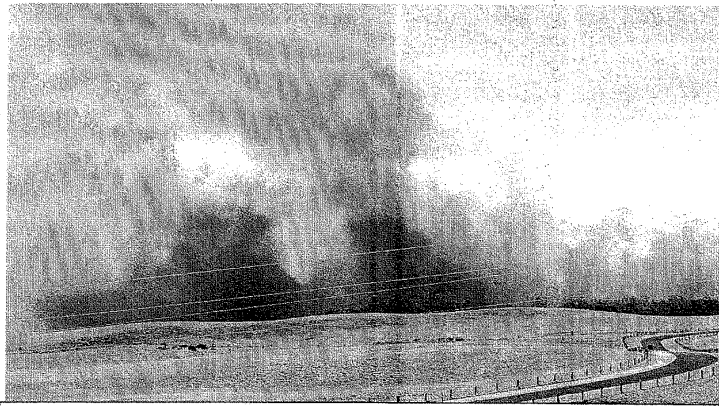
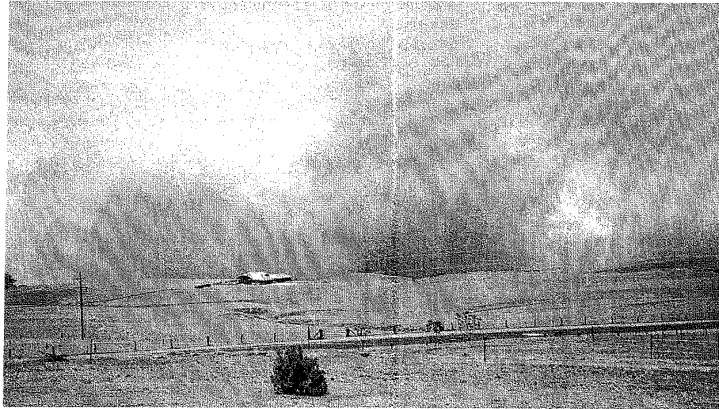
N39-6

The discussions in Section 8.12 have been expanded in the Final EIS to better discuss the potential impacts of wildland fires and fugitive dust. The Army's analysis has determined that there would be no significant impacts on human health and safety that cannot be mitigated to less than significant level. The impacts of the project on human health and safety can be found in section 8.12 - Human Health and Safety Hazards in the FEIS. The finding of no significant impact is based in part of the Air Quality analysis. The discussion of fugitive dust issues has been expanded in the Final EIS to include results of dispersion modeling to estimate PM10 concentrations as described in Section

Responses

8.5. The implementation of the Integrated Wildland Fire Management Plan would reduce the overall risk of fire to less than significant. The Army has committed to mitigating dust from vehicle traffic on unpaved roads through a combination of dust control chemical applications and the use of washed gravel for surfacing military vehicle trails. In addition, the Army would implement a Dust and Soils Management and Monitoring Plan that would include ambient air quality monitoring of PM10 conditions. The monitoring of ambient PM10 concentrations would help guide the development and implementation of an adaptive management program to manage training area lands and modify training procedures as necessary to ensure compliance with federal air quality standards.

Comments



Dust Storms at Waiki'i Ranch in July, 1999 following the June, 1999 Wildland Fire.

Comments

NOISE

- N39-7** The increase in noise levels due to small arms fire and heavy weapons simulators is discussed in Chapters 4.6 & 8.6. The conclusion in 4.6 under the subject of "Noise from ordinance use" is "Significant". The conclusion in 8.6 is "Significant, but mitigable to less than significant". Table ES-5 adopts the conclusion of 8.6. This is inconsistent. The Association believes the impact from the proposed action is **Significant** for the following reasons:
- N39-8** Waiki'i Ranch was developed and sold as a place where residents could live in a quiet peaceful environment. The location of the Ranch on sloping mountainside land is conducive to very efficient sound transmission. A dog barking a mile away is loud enough to be a nuisance. The center of the Ranch is approximately 9 miles from the headquarters area of Pohakuloa. When military training is taking place at Pohakuloa, the concussion from artillery and mortar fire is enough to rattle windows and shake the ground. Small arms fire can be heard clearly, particularly at night. Although no one on the Ranch likes this, it is accepted because the range was there before our community, and we knew what to expect in advance. Allowing additional sources of this type of noise to within less than ¼ mile from our borders is unacceptable.
- N39-9** The discussions in 4.6 and 8.6 maintain that the noise levels from small arms fire and weapons simulators can be mitigated to a reasonable level by maintaining a distance of 500 feet (1,000 feet at night) from the borders of Waiki'i Ranch. We do not agree with this conclusion. The amount of noise that will be generated from training exercises and the frequency of those exercises on the WPAA will be significant, and will impact life on Waiki'i Ranch in an extremely negative manner. The mitigation proposed – a 500 foot buffer – is insufficient to mitigate noise impacts, given the Association's prior experience with training exercises at PTA. The 1,000 foot buffer for nighttime activities is also insufficient.
- The impact of noise on humans is dependent on the normal background noise level. A 75 dB sound against the normal background noise level of a city is not a significant event. However, the same sound in a place like Waiki'i Ranch (with almost no background noise) is perceived as very loud.
- N39-10** The noise testing done for the EIS is incomplete. There was no testing with weapons induced impulse sound sources from points within the WPAA. The Association requests the Department of Army to conduct on the ground tests at Waiki'i Ranch in consultation with the Association to determine the actual impulse noise impact from the ammunition and weapons simulators proposed to be used in the WPAA. In addition to measurement with electronic equipment, a neutral third party needs be present to provide a human impression of the noise impact from the weapons firing tests. We believe that such tests will reveal the impact of weapons noise to be at an unacceptable level.
- There also appears to be a typographical error or portion missing on page 8-65 of the draft EIS, first sentence, which states: "Use of blank ammunition and simulator devices

Responses

N39-7

These sections have been revised in light of an additional noise analysis. Noise impact discussions regarding training activities at WPAA have been expanded in Section 8.6 in the Final EIS to include current estimates of helicopter flight activity at WPAA as well as additional information on small arms firing noise. The discussions also include information on the typical extent of annoyance related to the corresponding noise levels. The Army acknowledges that local residents may not agree with the criteria the Army uses to determine acceptable noise levels. As discussed in Section 8.6, impacts to noise from the Proposed Action at PTA are significant but mitigable to less than significant. Current noise levels are in compliance with the Army standards. If the Army decides to implement the Proposed Action, the Army proposes to mitigate noise levels at WPAA with a 1,000 foot daytime noise buffer and a 2,000 foot nighttime noise buffer on training activities.

N39-8

These sections have been revised in light of an additional noise analysis. Noise impact discussions regarding training activities at WPAA have been expanded in Section 8.6 in the Final EIS to include current estimates of helicopter flight activity at WPAA as well as additional information on small arms firing noise. The discussions also include information on the typical extent of annoyance related to the corresponding noise levels. The Army acknowledges that local residents may not agree with the criteria the Army uses to determine acceptable noise levels. As discussed in Section 8.6, impacts to noise from the Proposed Action at PTA are significant but mitigable to less than significant. Current noise levels are in compliance with the Army standards. If the Army decides to implement the Proposed Action, the Army proposes to mitigate noise levels at WPAA with a 1,000 foot daytime noise buffer and a 2,000 foot nighttime noise buffer on training activities.

N39-9

As described in Section 8.6, if the Army decides to implement the Proposed Action, the Army proposes to establish a minimum 1,000 foot daytime noise buffer around Waiki'i Ranch property and the Kilohana Girl Scout Camp. In addition, the Army will consider training guidelines that minimize nighttime training activities that involve weapons fire or aviation activity within a minimum of 2,000 feet of those properties. The Army will continue to work with affected communities on noise buffers and may adjust the buffer size dependent upon these discussions.

Comments

N39-11

in the WPAA area may create noise problems in the Waiki'i Ranch development and the Kilohana Girl Scout Camp, both of which share fence line boundaries with the Peak unweighted noise levels from blank ammunition typically would be about 94 dB at 2,500 feet from the most common types of arms." Portions of this sentence do not make sense, and we suspect there is something is missing.

GEOLOGY AND SOILS

N39-12

The discussion in Chapter 8.9 is a thorough treatment of the soils and geology of the WPAA. We agree with the conclusion under the subject of "Soil Loss" in Table 8-18 that the impact is "Significant".

The Association believes the impact from "Soil erosion and loss from wildland fires" (Table 8-18) should be changed to **Significant** for the following reasons:

Our first hand experience with the effects of a nearby wildland fire in 1999 has shown us how extreme the effects can be. After the fire, nearly every day, large quantities of exposed topsoil were lifted by the wind and blown away. This went on for several months until the topsoil was essentially gone. The recovery of the affected area has been extremely slow. There are still areas of bare earth where plant life has not been able to reestablish itself.

N39-13

The draft EIS proposes certain mitigative measures, including land management and rehabilitation measures in the ITAM program, to reduce impacts to non-significant levels. However, the draft EIS acknowledges that Army's revegetation efforts in the PTA (presumably pursuant to the ITAM program) have been, to date, unsuccessful (8-105). Accordingly, the assumption that the proposed mitigation will reduce soil erosion and wildland fire impacts to non-significant levels appears to be unfounded.

Rainfall in the Waiki'i Ranch area ranges from an average 23 inches per year (long term Parker Ranch records) at the higher elevations to an average of 15 inches at the lower elevations. The WPAA spans an area that receives less than 10 inches a year at the lowest elevations, to 25 inches a year at the upper elevations. This is an arid (almost desert) climate zone. The ground cover of Kikuyu grass normally protects the topsoil from wind erosion, even though there are months at a time when it is brown from lack of rain.

N39-14

The proposed mitigation measures that involve reseeding and watering eroded areas are unrealistic. For such a plan to be effective, large amounts of water are needed. The Army has no source of water, and must truck water to Pohakuloa at great expense. The nearest source of water to the WPAA is the water system at Waiki'i Ranch. The two wells are over 4,000 feet deep, and are the deepest wells in the state. The direct cost of producing water for Waiki'i Ranch is \$8.50 per 1,000 gallons. The water system is run as a non-profit utility. The initial capital cost of each well was over \$1,000,000. This does not include the storage reservoirs and distribution system. It is unlikely that

Responses

N39-10

Noise impact discussions regarding training activities at WPAA have been expanded in Section 8.6 in the Final EIS to include current estimates of helicopter flight activity at WPAA as well as additional information on small arms firing noise and larger weapons. The discussions also include information on the typical extent of annoyance related to the corresponding noise levels. The Army acknowledges that local residents may not agree with the criteria the Army uses to determine acceptable noise levels. As discussed in Section 8.6, impacts to noise from the Proposed Action at PTA are significant but mitigable to less than significant. Current noise levels are in compliance with the Army standards. If the Army decides to implement the Proposed Action, the Army proposes to mitigate noise levels at WPAA with a 1,000 foot daytime noise buffer and a 2,000 foot nighttime noise buffer on training activities.

N39-11

The acronym WPAA was inadvertently left out. It has been inserted into the text in the Final EIS.

N39-12

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

N39-13

After further analysis the Army has changed the impact analysis on soil loss from training activities to significant. Although the mitigation measure described in Section 8.9 will reduce the impacts considerably they will not reduce them to less than significant. However, as discussed most of this soil loss will be from dust erosion the measures to be implemented (described below) will reduce soil erosion from other causes to less than significant and would minimize erosion into surface waters. Therefore their impacts to surface water quality due to soil erosion is still considered less than significant. The mitigation measures that will be put in place include: The Army will develop and implement a Dust and Soils Management and Monitoring Plan (DuSMMoP) for the training area. The plan will address measures such as, but not limited to, restrictions on the timing or type of training during high risk conditions, vegetation monitoring, soil monitoring, and buffer zones to minimize dust emissions in populated areas. The plan will determine how

Comments

the Army can produce water for less, assuming they invest millions in capital expense to build a water system.

N39-15

The soil in the Waiki'i area is so fine that large amounts of water are required during home construction for dust control. A home project on a forty acre lot has consumed over 600,000 gallons of water per month from June-October, 2003 just for dust control. The expense of using water for dust control and regrowth of vehicle and wildfire eroded land in the WPAA will be huge.

N39-16

The WPAA area surrounding our borders has almost no human traffic. The risk of fire is currently low. However, the addition of heavy vehicles and warfare simulation with explosive and pyrotechnic devices raises the risk of fire exponentially. The potential for severe damage to our community is very high, if WPAA is used as planned.

Responses

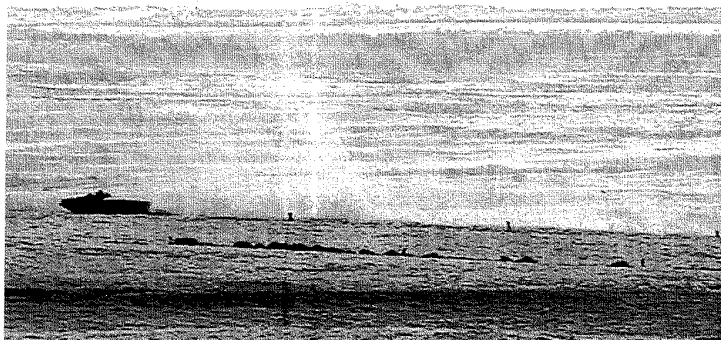
training will occur in order to keep fugitive dust emissions below CAA standards for PM10 and soil erosion and compaction to a minimum. The Army will monitor the impacts of training activities to ensure that emissions stay within the acceptable ranges as predicted and environmental problems do not result from excessive soil erosion or compaction. The plan will also define contingency measures to mitigate the impacts of training activities which exceed the acceptable ranges for dust emissions or soil compaction..

However the Army has determined, that with implementation of the following measures and programs the loss of soil from wildland fires would be significant but mitigable to less than significant. First the potential for a fire would be minimized by the Integrated Wildland Fire Management Plan. Since the publication of the Draft EIS, the Army has updated the Integrated Wildland Fire Management Plan (IWFMP). This update considered the issues surrounding the Makua Valley wildland fire of July 2003 and includes protocols to reduce the risk of a similar fire. As discussed in the Executive Summary, Sections 4.10 and 4.12, the IWFMP is proposed as mitigation to reduce the severity of the risk of wildland fires. The IWFMP is available upon request. The Army will also implement land management practices and procedures described in the ITAM annual work plan to reduce erosion impacts (US Army Hawai'i 2001a). Currently these measures include: implementation of a training requirement integration (TRI) program; implementation of an Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) program; Sustainable Range Awareness (SRA) program; development and enforcement of range regulations; implementation of an Erosion and Sediment Control Management Plan; coordinating with other participants in the Koolau Mountains Watershed Partnership (KMWP); and continued implementation of land rehabilitation projects, as needed, within the Land Rehabilitation and Maintenance (LRAM) program.

N39-14

Mitigation measures likely to occur are outlined in the Executive Summary. These proposed mitigation measures were included for public comment. The Army reviewed the measures based on public comments and the benefits of each measure to reduce impacts. The Army has listed those mitigation measures that are high priority and those that are unlikely to occur because of limited resource, unfeasible or there are similar measures already in place. The ROD will indicate which mitigation measures will be implemented. The use of the mitigation measures described by the commenter will be evaluated using the cost benefit analysis described above.

Comments



Military Armored Vehicle Traffic in WPAA just west of the western border
of Waiki'i Ranch. 2002

Responses

N39-15

As a mitigation measure, the Army has committed to mitigating dust from vehicle traffic on unpaved roads through a combination of dust control chemical applications and/ or the use of washed gravel for surfacing military vehicle trails. In addition, the Army would implement a Dust and Soils Management and Monitoring Plan that would include ambient air quality monitoring of PM10 conditions. The monitoring of ambient PM10 concentrations would help guide the development and implementation of an adaptive management program to manage training area lands and modify training procedures as necessary to ensure compliance with federal air quality standards. There are no indications that wind erosion is a significant problem at locations on USARHAW installations where there is no disturbance by vehicle maneuver traffic. The installation of nets, tarps, or other protective covers in barren areas where there is no vehicle use might help reduce general precipitation-related soil erosion, but such actions would have little effect in addressing fugitive dust issues.

N39-16

As a measure to reduce the risk of wildland fires, the Army has updated and improved the Integrated Wildland Fire Management Plan. This plan was updated in October 2003 and is being fully implemented at all Army installations. The plan will be implemented to any new lands that the Army may acquire. The plan is available upon request.

Comments

HUMAN HEALTH AND SAFETY HAZARDS

There are very real human health and safety hazards to the residents of Waiki'i Ranch if the WPAA plan is implemented. These hazards are not adequately addressed in this section of the EIS, Chapter 8.12.

N39-17

Chapters 4.5 and 8.5 (Air Quality) acknowledge that dust generated by vehicles and the subsequent wind erosion has the potential to create adverse health effects. (See above discussion on air quality.) The same chapters conclude that dust generation has a "**Significant**" impact, and is not mitigable. This should be included in the Human Health and Safety Chapters, and further studies and analyses should be completed to determine the health effects of the increased dust on residents of Waiki'i Ranch

Further, the increased threat of wildfires is a direct threat to human health and safety, especially at Waiki'i Ranch. The draft EIS characterizes the increased chance of fire itself, and the likelihood of dust storms after the fire as significant, but mitigable to less than significant. (See above discussion on air quality.) We believe that an impact issue titled "Dust Particle Inhalation" should be added to the EIS, and that careful study and analysis of this issue will result in a determination that the potential impacts are **Significant**. For the same reasons, we believe that the impact from wildfires is potentially **Significant** and non-mitigable.

SOCIOECONOMICS

These chapters (4.13 and 8.13) completely ignore the socioeconomic impact upon the residents of Waiki'i Ranch that will occur if the WPAA plan is implemented. The Association believes the following impact subjects should be added to the Socioeconomic and Environmental Justice Chapters. These are "Loss of enjoyment of property" and "Loss of property value". Both of these impacts should be labeled as **Significant** for the following reasons:

N39-18

Waiki'i Ranch is surrounded by agriculturally zoned land. It was developed and sold as a place where a peaceful and tranquil rural life style could be enjoyed. The planned non-conforming use of the surrounding agricultural land involves health hazards, noise, and a highly increased threat of wildfires. This is certainly a significant social issue. In addition, the Army's planned acquisition of the surrounding agricultural land has already affected property values, and will have a greater effect if the plan is implemented. Local realtors have already reported lost sales when their clients learned of the Army's plans for the land that surrounds our community.

Responses

N39-17

The Army's analysis has determined that there would be no significant impacts on human health and safety that cannot be mitigated to less than significant level. The impacts of the project on human health and safety can be found in section 8.12 - Human Health and Safety Hazards in the FEIS. The finding of no significant impact is based in part of the Air Quality analysis. The discussion of fugitive dust issues has been expanded in the Final EIS to include results of dispersion modeling to estimate PM10 concentrations as described in Section 8.5. The implementation of the Integrated Wildland Fire Management Plan would reduce the overall risk of fire to less than significant. The Army has committed to mitigating dust from vehicle traffic on unpaved roads through a combination of dust control chemical applications and the use of washed gravel for surfacing military vehicle trails. In addition, the Army would implement a Dust and Soils Management and Monitoring Plan that would include ambient air quality monitoring of PM10 conditions. The monitoring of ambient PM10 concentrations would help guide the development and implementation of an adaptive management program to manage training area lands and modify training procedures as necessary to ensure compliance with federal air quality standards. The Army has determined that with the implementation of the IWFMP the impacts to Human Health and Safety would be significant, but mitigable to less than significant. The Army's analysis has determined that there would be no significant impacts on human health and safety that cannot be mitigated to less than significant level. The impacts of the project on human health and safety can be found in section 8.12 - Human Health and Safety Hazards in the FEIS. The finding of no significant impact is based in part of the Air Quality analysis. The discussion of fugitive dust issues has been expanded in the Final EIS to include results of dispersion modeling to estimate PM10 concentrations as described in Section 8.5. The implementation of the Integrated Wildland Fire Management Plan would reduce the overall risk of fire to less than significant. The Army has committed to mitigating dust from vehicle traffic on unpaved roads through a combination of dust control chemical applications and the use of washed gravel for surfacing military vehicle trails. In addition, the Army would implement a Dust and Soils Management and Monitoring Plan that would include ambient air quality monitoring of PM10 conditions. The monitoring of ambient PM10 concentrations would help guide the development and implementation of an adaptive management program to manage training area lands and modify training procedures as necessary to ensure compliance with federal air quality standards.

Comments

ALTERNATIVES

We present three alternatives to the published plan for the WPAA. We believe the probability is high that any one of these alternatives could mitigate the impact of army training operations in the WPAA to a tolerable level for the residents of Waikī'i Ranch. We believe these alternatives (and possibly others) to the proposed WPAA should be discussed in the final EIS.

N39-19 Even with a substantial buffer zone around Waikī'i Ranch, the issue of heavy weapons simulators will still have to be addressed, since our experience has shown that heavy weapons detonation, even at distances of over 5 miles, shakes the ground, rattles windows, and is generally unsettling.

1. Purchase the 23,000 acres from Parker Ranch as originally planned, and establish a 1.5 mile wide buffer zone around the borders of Waikī'i Ranch.

N39-20 Build a combination road / firebreak entirely around the border of the buffer zone. Fence the Waikī'i side of the road, and graze the buffer area with cattle when there is enough rain to promote growth of grass. Manage the area so the cattle are removed during periods of low rainfall. No army training activities would take place in the buffer zone. This buffer with fire break and controlled grazing would reduce the risk of wildfires, allow dust to disperse, and attenuate the noise generated by army training.

2. Modify the purchase of Parker Ranch land to exclude the 1.5 mile buffer zone around Waikī'i Ranch.

N39-21 Build a road / firebreak around the perimeter of the border of the buffer zone. Parker Ranch would continue to graze their cattle in the buffer zone.

3. Purchase land west of the Mamalahoa highway and east of Waikoloa Village.

N39-22 There are large tracts of undeveloped and uninhabited land (see map) west of Highway 190 that are suitable for off-road training using the Stryker vehicle. That area includes portions of the Pu'u Pa Maneuver area and the Recommended Cleanup area. The land is marginal agricultural grazing area, and is sparsely vegetated. The soil is firmer and more compacted than that in the Waikī'i area. The problem of dust generation by the vehicles should be less than in the presently planned WPAA. Since the PTA Trail goes right through this area, there is good access for training. A buffer of several miles can be maintained from Waikoloa Village and still leave a large area available for training.

Responses

N39-18

Future property values are based on several factors that fall outside the purview of the Army action. It would be speculative in nature for the Army to assume either positive or negative impacts on adjacent property values. The discussions and analysis in Sections 8.2, 8.3, 8.5, 8.6, and 8.12 were expanded in the Final EIS. Based on the expanded analysis, the Army changed the determination of effect in some cases.

N39-19

These sections have been revised in light of an additional noise analysis. Noise impact discussions regarding training activities at WPAA have been expanded in Section 8.6 in the Final EIS to include current estimates of helicopter flight activity at WPAA as well as additional information on small arms firing noise. The discussions also include information on the typical extent of annoyance related to the corresponding noise levels. The Army acknowledges that local residents may not agree with the criteria the Army uses to determine acceptable noise levels. As discussed in Section 8.6, impacts to noise from the Proposed Action at PTA are significant but mitigable to less than significant. Current noise levels are in compliance with the Army standards. If the Army decides to implement the Proposed Action, the Army proposes to establish a minimum 1,000 foot daytime noise buffer around Waikī'i Ranch property and the Kilohana Girl Scout Camp. In addition, the Army will consider training guidelines that minimize nighttime training activities that involve weapons fire or aviation activity within a minimum of 2,000 feet of those properties. The Army will continue to work with affected communities on noise buffers and may adjust the buffer size dependent upon these discussions.

N39-20

If the Army decides to implement the proposed action, the Army proposes mitigation measures to reduce the potential impacts from dust, wildland fires and noise at WPAA. In Section 8.5, the Army has conducted more detailed analysis and incorporated mitigation measures for training at WPAA that would reduce the significant impact from fugitive dust to Waikī'i Ranch to less than significant levels. If the Army decides to implement the Proposed Action, the Army proposes to establish a minimum 1,000 foot daytime noise buffer around Waikī'i Ranch property and the Kilohana Girl Scout Camp. In addition, the Army will consider training guidelines that minimize nighttime training activities that involve weapons fire or aviation activity within a minimum of 2,000 feet of those properties. The Army will continue to work

Comments

Letter
N40

68-1792 MELIA STREET
P.O. BOX 583910
WAIKOLOA, HAWAII 96758

ADMINISTRATION
(808) 845-9422

FACSIMILE
(808) 88

November 5, 2003

US Army Corps of Engineers
Bldg. 230, CEPOH-RE
Fort Shafter, HI. 96858-5440

Re: Proposed Army Trail from Kawaihae Harbor to PTA.

N40-1

We have been alerted by Waikoloa Land Co. that our property can not be used for easements to the Army due to restrictions in the conveyance documents. This apparently puts an end to our discussions on using some of our area to build a new trail.

I have revised the attached drawing of the proposed route to indicate an alternative if you do not use the existing trail.

Coming from Kawaihae and proceeding south across the property of the State of Hawaii-Palekoki Ranch Inc. and at the property line of WVA, veer southeastward to a point above the water company's wellfield along our property line with Parker Ranch, Richard Smart Trust. Then veer almost straight east along the Parker Ranch line to the Mamalahoa Hwy. crossing point now existing as part of the Old Tank Trail. Once you have crossed the Highway you would be on the 23,000 acres you are planning to purchase from Parker Ranch for maneuverability training without having to obtain easements or other arrangements.

I have annotated the new route in purple ink.

Sincerely

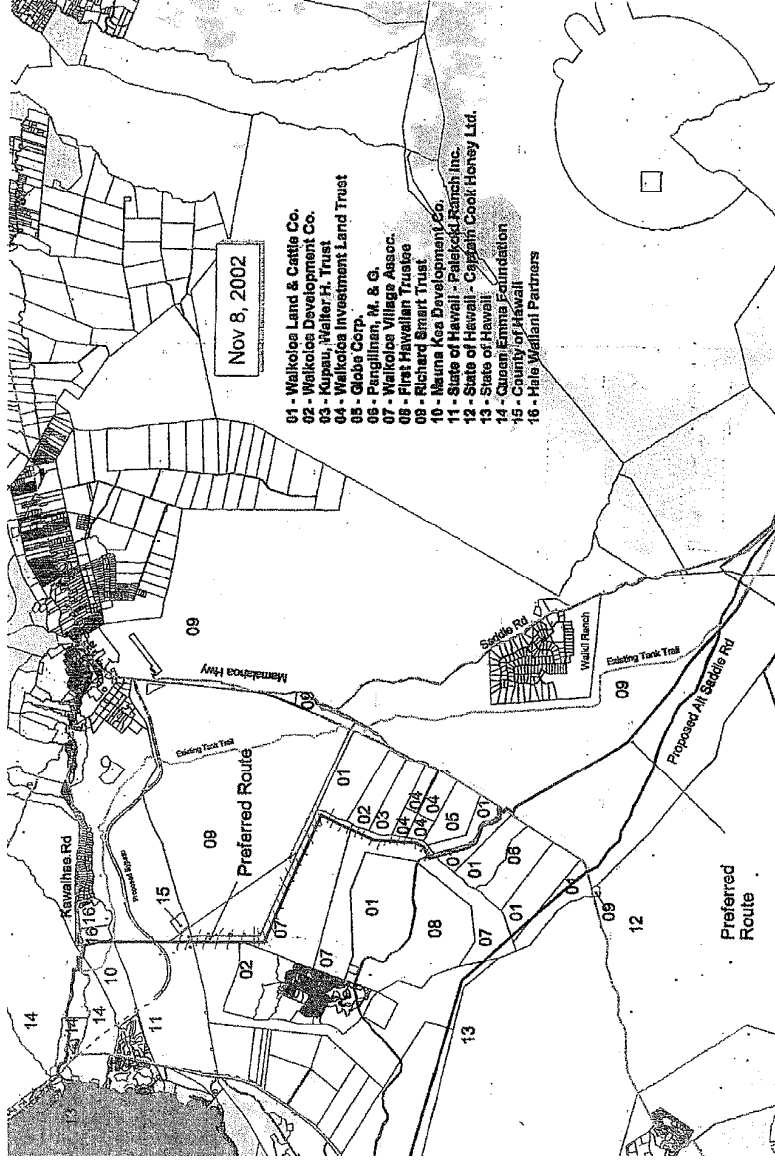
John Schick, CMCA, PCAM
General Manager, WVA

Responses

N40-1

The Army is continuing discussion with Waikoloa Village and all property owners on the potential acquisition of property by the Proposed Action. If the Army decides to implement the Proposed Action, the Army will continue to work with property owners on the final trail alignments. If the proposed trail alignment changes, the Army will negotiate with the property owners on a new alignment and will conduct appropriate analysis and appropriate documentation in accordance with NEPA, ESA, and NHPA.

Comments



Responses

Comments

Responses

WEST HAWAII WATER COMPANY

Letter
N41

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL

December 19, 2003

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu District
 Building 230, Room 306
 Fort Shafter, HI 96858

Attention: Ms. Cindy Barger

**RE: DRAFT EIS FOR THE 2ND BRIGADE, 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION (L)
 TO A STRYKER BRIGADE COMBAT TEAM (SBCT) IN HAWAII**

Dear Ms. Barger:

This letter is to inform you of the comments of Waikoloa Water Co., Inc., also known as West Hawaii Water Company ("WHWC"), on the proposed relocation of tank trail for the proposed 25th Infantry Division Stryker Brigade Combat Team as described in the draft EIS dated October 2003. The water wells that provide potable water to Waikoloa Village and Waikoloa Beach Resort are located mauka of Waikoloa Village. The proposed new route for the Pohakuloa to Kawaihae (PTA) Trail traverses (a) the wellhead protection area for these wells, and (b) the area used by WHWC to operate these wells. (See Attachments A and B)

WHWC is concerned about this route for to the following reasons:

N41-1

1. Potential for Well Water Contamination. The Hawaii Wellhead Protection Program [Section 1428 of the 1986 Amendments to the EPA Safe Drinking Water Act] and the Source Water Assessment and Protection Program [Section 1453 of 1996 Amendments of the EPA Safe Drinking Water Act Mandated to Establish a National Source Water Assessment and Protection Program] regulate activities that can be detrimental to drinking water resources. The proposed new location for the PTA Trail falls within both the wellhead protection area for WHWC's potable well fields and the area used by WHWC to operate the wells. Relocating the PTA Trail within these areas would make the wells vulnerable to contamination from fuel spills or other contamination.

N41-2

2. Wind Blown Dust Problems. The proposed new PTA Trail location traverses and runs along adjacent property immediately upwind of WHWC's well field wells. Fugitive dust from vehicles using the trail will cause damage to the well motors and high voltage electrical equipment. This will affect the reliability of water supply for the Waikoloa Village and Waikoloa Beach Resort and increase WHWC's operating costs, which are ultimately borne by area residents.

150 Waikoloa Beach Drive • Waikoloa, Hawaii 96738 • Phone (808) 883-9355 • Fax (808) 883-9768

N41-1

Based on public comment, the Army confirmed the locations of existing wellheads and aquifers in relation to the proposed Kawaihae to PTA military vehicle trail. Based on site investigations, there is no need to relocate the proposed alignment for this trail. In order to mitigate for any potential damage to the wellheads by vehicles breaking down and inadvertently going off the trail, the Army will construct protection devices around the well heads in consultation with the Water Company and land owners. In addition, the EIS analysis has shown that the potential for inadvertent spills from vehicles or vehicle accidents to impact the aquifers is less than significant. However, the Army has a Spill Prevention and Response Plan for all vehicles and vehicle travel. If the Army decides to acquire and construct these trails, this plan will be implemented for these areas as well. If the Army decides to implement the proposed action, the Army will coordinate with the property owners over the location of the proposed alignment. If the coordination results in a change in alignment which results in environmental impacts not analyzed in the EIS, the Army will conduct all appropriate NEPA, ESA and NHPA consultations prior to a final decision on a new alignment.

N41-2

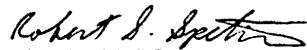
The use of dust control chemicals on unpaved roads is expected to adequately mitigate any impact on the operation of WHWC's wells. If concerns over pump operations remain, a simple enclosure of pump facilities would be sufficient to eliminate further concerns.

Comments

USACE Honolulu District
December 19, 2003
Page 2 of 2

- N41-3** 3. Increased Fire Hazard. The proposed new PTA Trail location traverses and runs along adjacent property immediately upwind of WHWC's well field wells. Because the entire area is dry grassland, it is extremely vulnerable to range fires. Last year over 400 acres of land in this area was burned. Any fire originating from PTA Trail activities near the wells threatens not only WHWC's pumps, distribution system and electrical and mechanical equipment, but also threatens WHWC's ability to provide water to protect Waikoloa Village from fire.
- N41-4** 4. Increased Well Vulnerability. The presence of the PTA Trail near WHWC wells will make them more accessible and vulnerable to acts of vandalism or terrorism. Hence, relocating the PTA Trail near WHWC well fields is contrary to the Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Response Act of 2001.
- N41-5** WHWC believes that the current route of the PTA Trail provides adequate access for the Army's proposed use, without creating the above mentioned problems. Therefore the PTA Trail should not be relocated as proposed.

Sincerely,


Robert Spetich, P.E.
General Manager

Attachment (2)

cc: Leighton Yuen, Esq.

Responses

N41-3

The Integrated Wildland Fire Management Plan for O'ahu and Pōhakuloa Training Areas was updated on October 2003 incorporating lessons learned in the Makua fire. As discussed in the Executive Summary as proposed mitigation, the Army will fully implement this plan for all existing and new training areas to reduce the impacts associated with wildland fires. The Army has concluded that the impacts from fire with the implementation of IWFMP would reduce the impacts from fire to less than significant. The plan is available upon request.

N41-4

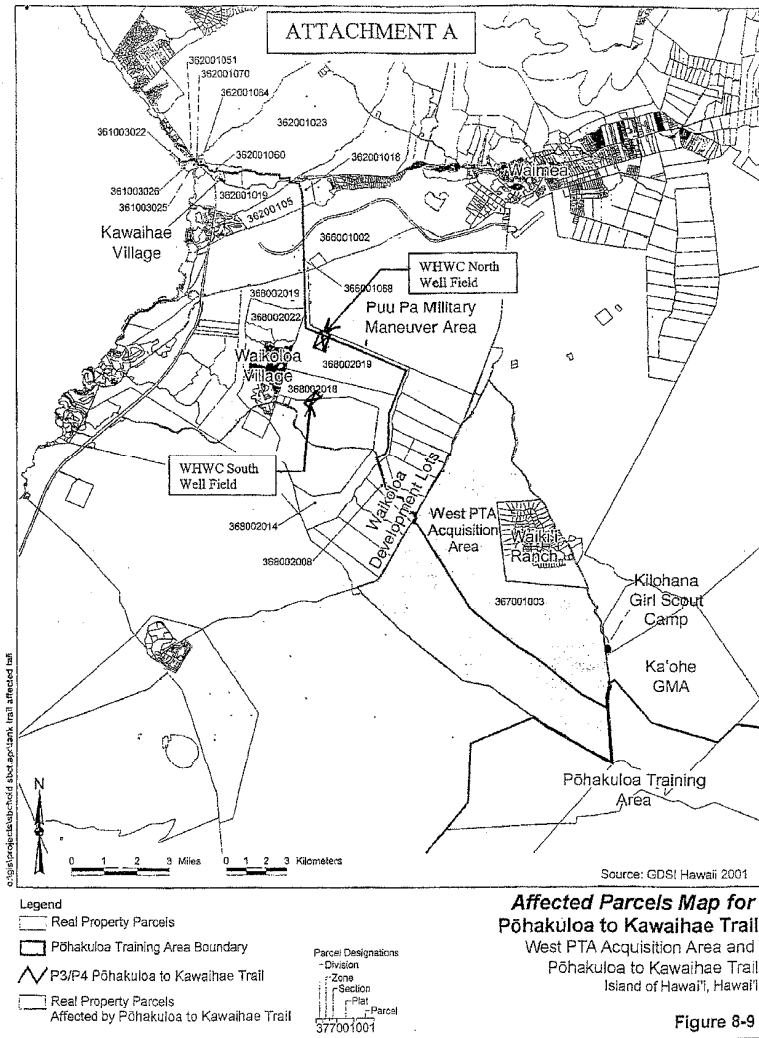
The EIS has determined that there would be no significant impact from vandalism to other facilities by the implementation of the proposed action. If the Army decides to implement the proposed action, gates on the PTA trail will be coordinated with the property owner to prevent unauthorized use, reducing the risk of vandalism to other facilities in the area.

N41-5

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

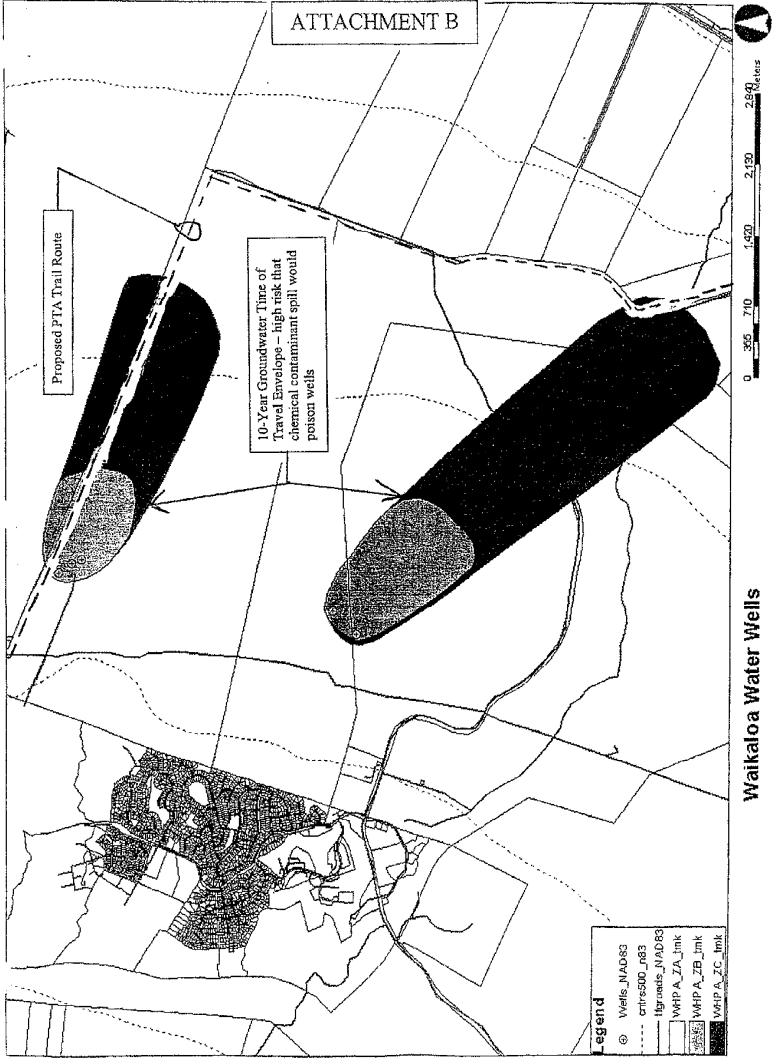
Comments

Responses



Responses

Comments



Comments

Letter
N42

-----Original Message-----

From: Miura, Beth S POH

Sent: Thursday, October 02, 2003 4:43 PM

To: Shirakata, Gary N POH; Barger, Cindy S POH

Cc: Miyamoto, Tyler B POH; Tran, Uyen POH

Subject: FW: JWT EA - statements in SBCT EIS

Gary and Cindy -- The second sentence is erroneous as identified by WCP.

Cindy - change can be made for the FEIS (plus the project may be completed by then so this section would be revised with new information).

Gary - TT needs to revise the cumulative impacts in the MMR DEIS (believe it mirrored SBCT).

Beth

-----Original Message-----

From: WCP, Inc. [mailto:wcp@lava.net]

Sent: Wednesday, October 01, 2003 2:51 PM

To: Miura, Beth S; Grant, David M

Subject: JWT EA - statements in SBCT EIS

Hi Beth/Dave:

I noticed that the Draft EIS for SBCT, Chapter 9.0 Cumulative Impacts page 9-11 includes the following statement pertaining to the JWT project:

Waikane Valley Training-Waikane/Kane'ohe (Project 20)
The US Marines are planning jungle warfare training for up to 100 troops in the Waikane Valley near Kane'ohe. The Marines have recently purchased 187 acres (76

hectares) of land for this training and have fenced it off for training. An EA is being prepared, and training will begin upon completion of environmental review (Honolulu Advertiser 2002).

The second sentence of the project description caught my attention for obvious reasons.

N42-1

Responses

N42-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Responses

Letter
N43HAWAII LEEWARD PLANNING CONFERENCE
P.O. BOX 2159 • KAMUELA, HAWAII 96743-2159

AN 01

December 4, 2003

Cindy S. Barger
SBCT EIS Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Honolulu District
Building 230, Room 306, CEPOH-PP-E
Fort Shafter, HI 96858-5440

RE: DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS),
TRANSFORMATION OF THE 2ND BRIGADE, 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION (L)
TO A STRYKER BRIGADE COMBAT TEAM IN HAWAII

Dear Sir or Madam:

We are writing in support of the proposed expansion of the U.S. Army in Hawaii by locating one of their Interim Brigade Combat Teams (IBCT) within the State.

Our comments are directly~ chiefly at the proposed expansion and impacts on the Big Island.

N43-1

- Kawaihae Harbor – we appreciate the sensitivity shown for the multi-use aspects of the harbor and applaud efforts made to work with the community for continued shared use of the area.
- Upgrades to the tank trail from Kawaihae to PTA – we strongly support this effort, which will positively mitigate the impact of military traffic on public roads.
- Upgrades to Bradshaw AAF – these improvements will both enhance the mission capability and overall air-vs-land transportation options.
- Additional range complexes – these multi-use ranges are proposed to reduce costs, maintenance and impacts to the environment as well as facilitate multiple tasks over a smaller area – all of which we support.
- Land purchases adjacent to PTA – we support in concept to enhance training capabilities and know that you will work with neighboring communities, particularly Waiki'i Ranch, to mitigate impacts, especially dust and noise concerns.

N43-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Responses

Comments

**N43-1
cont'd**

In closing, we want to state that we strongly support the mission and presence of the U.S. Army on Hawaii Island. We applaud your sensitivity to local concerns and pro-active management of the land. Your commitment to environmental and cultural stewardship is exemplary. As an organization, we look forward to working with you in the future to make our Island and State a better place to live and work.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

John B. Ray

John B. Ray
President
Hawaii Leeward Planning Conference

May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawai'i

P-358

Comments

Letter
N44

MILILANI/WAIPIO/MELEMANU NEIGHBORHOOD BOARD NO. 25

c/o NEIGHBORHOOD COMMISSION • CITY HALL, ROOM 400 • HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813

**RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE U.S. ARMY DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT STATEMENT FOR CONVERTING THE 2ND BRIGADE, 25TH
INFANTRY INTO A STRYKER BRIGADE**

WHEREAS, Neighborhood Board #25 finds that pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Department of the Army has prepared a programmatic environmental impact statement (PEIS) to evaluate the potential environmental and socioeconomic effects associated with transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) (ID (L)) in Hawaii into a Stryker Brigade. Twenty-eight projects are proposed for the U.S. Army Hawaii that would provide support structure, facilities, and necessary field training required for a Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT).

WHEREAS, Neighborhood Board #25 fully supports the concept of positioning a Stryker Brigade at Schofield Barracks and appreciates the benefits that such an action would have on Honolulu's economy in general and Central Oahu in particular. However, the PEIS identifies numerous impacts that the Stryker Brigade will have on this area's already over-strained infrastructure that must be addressed and mitigated; and

WHEREAS, Neighborhood Board #25 has placed a high priority on the quality of education in our community, and the Draft EIS – Transformation projects over 1,000 school age children will relocate into our school districts. Our elementary, middle, and high schools are already overpopulated and supporting infrastructure and resources cannot keep pace with the steadily increasing student population; and

WHEREAS, the introduction of over 400 Stryker tactical vehicles (each weighting over 20 tons), as described in the Draft EIS – Transformation, will have a significant impact on our community's already overburdened transportation infrastructure and deteriorating roadways; and

WHEREAS, the Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry (Hawaii) into a Stryker Brigade will bring fixed wing aircraft (C-130 and C-17), UAV, and more helicopters activity to Wheeler Army Airfield and over the Mililani Mauka and Launani Valley areas,

WHEREAS, the U.S. Army proposes to purchase more local lands to accommodate the new Stryker tactical vehicle and its new technology to enhance SBCT training;

BE IT RESOLVED that Neighborhood Board #25 urges the Army to specifically address actions that it will take to mitigate the adverse effects the Stryker Brigade will have on the community's educational, transportation and real property infrastructure, and calls upon the Governor of the State of Hawaii, the Mayor of Honolulu, all members of the State Legislature and City Council Members to support the mitigation of our above stated concerns in order to ensure the quality of our community life for present and future generations.

N44-1



Oahu's Neighborhood Board System-Established 1973

Responses

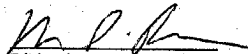
N44-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been noted and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process. In accordance with NEPA regulations, the Army is conducting this EIS in order to identify the direct, indirect and cumulative environmental effects of the proposed action on the ROI. If the Army decides to implement the proposed action, the Army will mitigate all significant impacts in order to minimize the overall environmental impacts of the proposed action.

Comments

- N44-2** **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that Neighborhood Board # 25 urges the U.S. Army to cooperate with the State of Hawaii in providing sufficient resources to plan, design, and construct more classroom space and hire more teachers to accommodate the projected increase in student population before arrival of the military families mentioned in the Draft EIS – Transformation.
- N44-3** **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that Neighborhood Board No. 25 urges the U.S. Army to cooperate with the State of Hawaii and City and County of Honolulu in providing sufficient resources to help State/City/County of Honolulu strengthen, widen, and provide continued maintenance of those public thoroughfares that the Stryker tactical vehicles will frequently convoy and impact during training and/or deployment.
- N44-4** **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that Neighborhood Board No. 25 urges the U.S. Army to coordinate the introduction of Stryker Brigade support aircraft with the Federal Aviation Administration to ensure existing airspace management procedures over the Central O'ahu Region are safe and consistent with proposed transformation use and to coordinate with State/City/County Police, Fire, Civil Defense Agencies to ensure the availability of adequate emergency services in the event of aircraft mishap in Mililani residential community areas.
- N44-5** **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that Neighborhood Board No. 25 urges the U.S. Army to work with the State Department of Land and Natural Resources to ensure compliance with environmental laws concerning Hawaiian cultural sites and the protection of rare/endangered Hawaiian unique species and to develop and have ready plans and programs to restore island training sites to their original conditions (prior to Transformation) once these training sites are declared no longer needed.
- BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED** that copies of this Resolution be transmitted to Hawaii's Congressional Delegation; the Transformation Office, US Army Garrison , Hawaii; Governor Linda Lingle; Mayor Jeremy Harris; the Speaker of House; the Senate President; Senator Cal Kawamoto; Senator Ron Menor; Representatives Marilyn Lee and Guy Ontai; Members of the State Legislature finance committees; Members of the City Council; the Managing Director of the City & County of Honolulu; the County Departments of Environmental Services and Planning & Permitting; the Department and Superintendent of Education; the State and County Directors of the Departments of Transportation; the Chairs of the House and Senate Education, Health, and Economic Development Committees; the State Departments of Defense, Land and Natural Resources, and Business Economic Development & Tourism; the State Office of Planning; the State Land Use Commission; the Board of Water Supply; the Oahu Resource Conservation and Development Council; the Hawaii Director of the FAA; the Leeward Oahu Transportation Management Association; the Honolulu Fire Department; the Honolulu Police Department; the Oahu Civil Defense Agency; and all Neighborhood Board Chairs.

ADOPTED by Neighborhood Board No. 25 at its regular meeting of November 26, 2003, by unanimous vote (22-0-0).


Richard G. Poirier, Chair

Responses

N44-2

The Residential Communities Initiative (RCI) Office, as the lead department for planning Army Family Housing, closely coordinates future student requirements with the State Department of Education. To this end, Keith Nishioka, RCI Project Manager, has been working with DOE District Superintendents Gary Griffiths and Betty Mow. On behalf of the Army, he works with Keith Kameoka from the DOE, to generate School Enrollment Projections with as much accuracy as possible. The Development Partnership plans its demolition/reconstruction/renovation/reallocations years in advance, coordinating with the DOE. In turn, the DOE understands that the Army communities must be advised one year in advance of any changes in school districting. Furthermore, the RCI also works with Heidi Meeker from the DOE's Planning Branch.

N44-3

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

N44-4

The Army will comply with all FAA review requirements.

N44-5

Thank you for your comment and your participation in the public process. Your comment has been noted and has been included in the administrative record for this process. The Army is following all appropriate laws and regulations in the consideration of the Proposed Action.

Comments

Letter
N45

Responses

January 2, 2004

Ms. Cindy S. Barger
SBCT EIS Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Honolulu District
Building 230, Room 306 ATTN: CEPOH-PP-E
Fort Shafter, Hawaii 96858-5440

RE: Public Hearing Testimony
November 5, 2003, Waikoloa Beach Marriott Resort
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Transformation of the 2nd Brigade 25th Infantry Division (L)
To a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawaii'i

Dear Ms. Barger:

Thank you for providing Parker Ranch with a copy of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Army Transformation to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawaii'i, dated October 2003. We appreciate the opportunity to provide you with our comments on this draft EIS.

It is our understanding that the proposed Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT) Transformation requires a change in training protocol, as well as an increase in training area to support the transformation of the 2nd Brigade of the Army's 25th Infantry Division. Therefore, the West PTA Acquisition Area (WPAA) is a critical component of the Army's transformation process.

These lands are owned by Parker Land Trust which is a subsidiary of the Parker Ranch Foundation Trust. The Parker Ranch Foundation Trust was created by Richard Smart in 1992 exclusively for health care, education and charitable purposes within the Waimea Community. Beneficiaries of the Trust are North Hawaii Community Hospital, Parker School, Hawaii Preparatory Academy and Hawaii Community Foundation. The assets of the Trust include Parker Ranch land holdings in Hamakua, South Kohala and North Kohala, as well as residential and commercial zoned lands within the village of Waimea.

This responsibility to the beneficiaries of the Parker Ranch Foundation Trust require that the Ranch consider all reasonable options to provide additional income and/or resources to support these programs. It is from this perspective that we are reviewing the SCBT draft EIS, including the possible acquisition of all or a portion of the 23,000 acre Keamuku lands.

67-1435 Mamalahoa Hwy. • Kamuela, Hawaii 96743
Telephone: (808) 885-7311 • Facsimile: (808) 885-5602
www.parkerranch.com

Comments

Ms. Cindy Barger
January 2, 2004
Page 2

As you are aware, Parker Ranch, through its former owner, Richard Smart, has welcomed military training activities on its lands. Over 90,000 acres of land, including the Keamuku Tract were used by the Armed Services during World War II and much of our lands are still used for training activities today. We have been and continue to be strong supporters of the military.

N45-1

At the same time, much of the lands that have historically been used by the military have been adversely impacted by the past training activities, especially related to unexploded ordinance. While we appreciate the Army's efforts to clean up these areas, as Trustees, we must proceed with caution in considering expanded training activities and how they may impact Parker Ranch lands.

N45-2

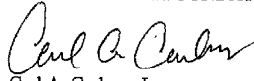
We clearly understand the importance of the Army to undertake a transformation process to meet the needs of a changing environment. In this regard, Parker Ranch has been supportive of the EIS process to identify and assess potential community, cultural, stewardship and environmental impacts resulting from the transformation process with an emphasis on the Keamuku Lands (WPAA). At the same time, we want to be clear that the inclusion of these lands in the EIS review process does not in any way obligate Parker Ranch to sell or lease this area to the Army for training purposes.

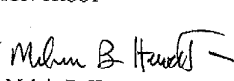
The information provided through the EIS process will be used by the Army and Parker Ranch to determine if these lands are appropriate for training and under what conditions. We are open to discussing a potential acquisition of some or all of these lands, provided that such an acquisition would be consistent with good land stewardship and benefit the Parker Ranch Foundation Trust, its beneficiaries and the greater Waimea Community.

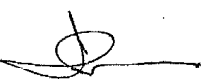
We look forward to the completion of the EIS process and a continuing working relationship with the Army in Hawaii. Please call us if you have any questions on this matter.

Sincerely,

PARKER RANCH FOUNDATION TRUST


Carl A. Carlson, Jr.
Trustee


Melvin B. Hewett
Trustee


Thomas P. Whittemore
Trustee

/emtt

c: William L. Moore

Responses

N45-1

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

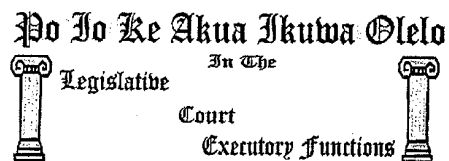
N45-2

The Army understands that inclusion of the possible acquisition of lands that may be owned by Parker Ranch as part of the proposed project does not obligate Parker Ranch to sell or lease these areas to the Army for training.

Comments

Responses

Letter
N46



Living Being In The Legislative - Court - Executive Functions

Order

Action Response To From and To

Living Being In The Human Personality Planetary Functions

"As It - As Though Becomes - Merge In"

N46-1

"CORPORATION - UNITED STATES - UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA" - "DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY"

As In

"Draft Environmental Impact Statement"

And The

"Programmatic Agreement (PA)"

"Transformation of the 2nd Brigade,
25th Infantry Division (L) to a Stryker
Brigade Combat Team in Hawai'i"

Received by

Volumes - 1, 2, 3

N46-1

We thank you for your participation in this public process. The document you submitted has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments



December 1, 2003

Received 12/1/03

Letter
N47

Colonel David L. Anderson
Commander, US Army Garrison
Fernandez Hall
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii 96857

Dear Colonel Anderson:

On behalf of the Wahiawa Community and Business Association, we wish to express our support for the transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (L) into a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawaii.

Our organization represents the people and businesses of the Wahiawa area. We believe that the proposed transformation of the 2nd Brigade is a valid strategic initiative of the Army. As the community in closest proximity to Schofield Barracks, we recognize that the transformation will have some new and potentially adverse impacts on the people living in this area. However, we believe that the Army will mitigate these effects to the extent feasible. Moreover, we believe that the benefits to our national security from the transformation will significantly outweigh potential negative impacts.

The community of Wahiawa is a patriotic community that has lived side-by-side with our Army neighbors for many years. The relationship between our community and the Army has always been marked by mutual respect, friendship, and support. We endorse the transformation of the 2nd Brigade into a Stryker unit, because we believe it will be good for the Army, our nation's security, and our community.

We are forwarding copies of this letter to our congressional delegation to make them aware of our position on this issue.

Sincerely,

Jack D. Smith
President

Daniel S. Nakasone
Vice-President

Wahiawa Community & Business Association, Inc.
P.O. Box 861408, Wahiawa, Hawaii 96786
Phone: (808) 621-6531

Responses

N47-1

We thank you for your participation in this public process. The document you submitted has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter
N48HAWAII MOTORSPORTS ASSOCIATION INC;
P.O. BOX 1654
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96806

TO: THE U.S. ARMY , SCHOFIELD HAWAII

FROM: MEL HO'OMANAWANUI PRESIDENT

DATE: JANUARY 27,2004

RE: STRYKER BRIGADE

ALOHA,

The HAWAII MOTORSPORTS ASSOCIATION INC; have a few concerns allowing the STRYKER BRIGADE activity into the K-A1 TRAINING AREA. As you already know that the ASSOCIATION is in a Quasi lease with the STATE OF HAWAII you the U.S. ARMY. In the past weve always had a very good relationship even to this present day and hope to continue with what we already have thank you.

The concerns are:

N48-1

- 1- will the entrance from drum road to the KAHUKU TRAINING AREA have a 24/7 personnel physically manning the gate. As it is now the K-A1 and Charlie gates are the main entrances to the area.


N48-2

- 2- we realize that you have purchased the lands for TRAINING except K-A1 area in which we use on weekends and FEDERAL HOLIDAYS and would like it to remain a NO LIVE AMMUNITIONS AREA for the safety of our members.

In regards to our first concern we are trying to limit the access of renegades who trespass on GOVERNMENT lands whether it is motorcycles, mountain bikes, skate-boarders, pig hunters, the general public etc; etc; on week-days and possibly the week-ends to get to the K-A1 AREA.

The HAWAII MOTORSPORTS ASSOCIATION WILL NOT SUPPORT THE STRYKER BRIGADE if our CONCERNS are not addressed.

YOURS TRULY


MEL HO'OMANAWANUI
PRESIDENT H.M.A. INC;

Responses

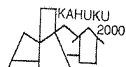
N48-1

The Army does not expect that there will be any changes to the guard schedule at the K-A1 and Charlie Gates.

N48-2

The Army does not expect that there will be any change in access to area K-A1 or other areas at the Kahuku Training Area except during active live-fire training at the CACTF.

Comments



56-134 Pualalea Street
Kahuku, Hawaii 96731
808-293-8811

Letter
N49

October 30, 2003

C/o Cindy S. Barger
SBCT EIS Project Manager
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
Honolulu District
Bldg 230, Rm. 306 ATTN: CEPOH-PP-E
Ft. Shafter, HI. 96858-5440
Telephone (808) 438-4812
Facsimile: (808) 438-7801
E-mail: SBCT_EIS@poh01.usace.army.mil

Dear Sir or Madam:

My name is Mr. Ralph K. Makaiau Jr., born and raised in Kahuku Village, board member Kahuku 2000 (economic non-profit), Kahuku Education Alliance Corporation (education non-profit), Kahuku Community Association, Kahuku Hospital, Malama Ohana (Ko'olau Loa communities), Empower O'ahu – Ko'olau Loa Region, (island wide economic non-profit). I am participating as a community champion for Kahuku Village Regional Flooding Mitigation Project and Kahuku Village Association Phase IV Affordable Housing Project.

I did make a statement in your previous public hearing at the Kahuku High and Intermediate Schools cafeteria and I would like to again state that I am in support of furthering training for America's fighting men and women.

I would like to share comment on the "Kahuku Training Area" (KTA) as follows:

Surrounding Land Use

- Considering best practices as an "ahupua'a" (mauka to makai), Table 7-5, 7-6, 7-12 resulting offsite impacts are erosion, drainage, flooding, and water quality. Community networking is strongly concerned about:
 - Environmental - clarity of Kawela Bay waters, Turtle Bay, Kuilima Cove, Kuilima Bay, Bakahan Ocean Outlet, Ki'i Ocean Outlet, Malaekahana Ocean Outlet, Punaho'olapa Wetland, Punamano Wetland, and Ki'i Wetland.
 - Environmental – erosion derived from Stryker exercises is assumed to cause substantial elevation in watershed contamination.
 - Economic – existing business viability with perceived increased flooding.
 - Economic – reasonable new investor cost improvement to land with mountain runoff and flooding impact on Turtle Bay Resort.
 - Cultural – scenic mauka sightlines of rural Hawaii throughout Kamehameha Highway from Ko'olau Loa to North Shore.
 - Housing – elevated cost of affordable housing because land use changes causes fear of further area flooding existing and future.

N49-1

Responses

N49-1

Chapter 7 - Kahuku Training Area in the final EIS discusses the impacts of the proposed project on the resources of the area. The Army has determined that the only significant impacts at KTA are impacts to recreation access at the CACTF facility, soil loss from training activities, impacts to sensitive species and sensitive habitat due to wildfire, and impacts to historic buildings. The Army has determined that there would be no significant impacts on marine resources, local economy, cultural resources, view, housing, education, or transportation as discussed in Chapter 7.

Comments

N49-1
cont'd

- o Education – unimproved Kahuku Schools facilities because of mountain run-off and no accommodation for drainage.
- o Transportation – reduce military use of Kamehameha Highway to KTA.
- o Transportation – “Drum Road” to be paved and available to civilian circle island traffic under emergency extended road closure of Kamehameha Highway. This includes passage under tsunami and hurricane grid lockdowns.

N49-2

Summary: Stryker and EIS process to participate directly in mitigating current Kahuku shoreline flooding. KTA is now the majority land user and must ensure offsite sustainability of local economy and life styles. Ko'olau Loa/North Shore regions may be flooding zones, however they are flood zones created by onsite and offsite owner land user. It is essential that the origins of our source of runoff be accountable to not adding to an already depressed economy and actively participating in mitigating existing conditions.

Archaeological Sensitivity Zones at Kahuku Training Area

- Cultural - will the public have access to sites identified?

N49-3

Ko'olau Loa and North Shore Communities are “depressed” communities. Ko'olau Loa and North Shore Communities want to remain “rural” communities. We do not have the resources to correct the community's infrastructure without sacrificing our life style to urban sprawl. As Stryker needs our jungle/mountain terrain, Oahu's economy also needs to showcase its last surviving jungle/mountain terrain communities. Can and will you help our communities?

Respectfully submitted,

Ralph K. Makaiau Jr.
Vice President, Kahuku 2000

cc. Office of Senator Daniel Inouye, U. S. Senate

Responses

N49-2

Section 7.8 - Water Resource, describes the impacts of the project on flooding. The Army has determined that there will be less than significant impacts to increased flood potential due to flooding. Construction of an all weather Drum road will reduce sediment load to surface waters which would have a beneficial effect on flooding.

N49-3

As discussed in Section 4.10, the Army proposes to continue work with Native Hawaiian communities on access to cultural sites and areas of traditional importance. In addition, an installation wide access protocol is being developed for all Army training lands in Hawaii.

Comments

Letter

P1 Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P1-1

I also have concerns about: ITOMOPHOBIA IN THE MILITARY.

P1-2

TOO MANY PEOPLE RETAINED FOR NO REAL REASON.

Signature: Gwendolyn Asella
 Print Name: GWENDOLYN ASELLA
 Address: 1055 RIVER ST #412

Responses

P1-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P1-2

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter
P2

Leslie M. Agorastos
P.O. Box 337
Kamuela, HI 96743-0337
November 5, 2003

U.S. Army

RE: Acquisition of Parker Ranch lands for expansion of Pohakuloa Training Area

Gentlemen:

Please let me introduce myself so that you will know the motivation for my comments.

I was born in Hawaii and have lived in Waikii since 1980. I am a gardener with a number of rare native plants. I am also a hunter and have hiked over all of the terrain you are considering buying. My family and I also spend a fair amount of time camping in Hawaii's forests and remote places. So the uses people make of the land are always important to me.

Personally, I am very proud of the U.S. Armed Forces. I want you to have what is necessary to keep us a free nation and to help keep democracy in the world alive and terrorists and despots at a powerless minimum. However, I do not feel that the EIS adequately addresses the vulnerability of this acreage. I would like to hear from you as to how you would keep this area from extensive erosion.

P2-1

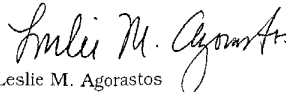
Much of the subject 23,000 acres is very fragile land. It is fragile because it is ash, in many cases 15 feet or more deep. It is also in a very, very dry climate. I have rain records back to 1895. Every decade has at least 5 dry years. The land is also sloped. This combination means that it erodes very easily, unlike your present training area.

As an example, the old tank road would easily become like talcum powder with use and would erode sometimes 1 to 2 feet a year.

Although you plan to make an all weather road from Kawaihae to Pohakuloa, what would become of areas used for maneuvers? How would you or could you mitigate the erosion on this land?

I understand that since this land adjoins Pohakuloa that it is an obvious choice for expansion. It is my sincere hope that you will address the vulnerability of this land prior to any acquisition. If I can help you because of my familiarity with the land, please call on me.

Sincerely,


Leslie M. Agorastos

Responses

P2-1

Please refer to Section 8.9, which discusses mitigation. The Army will develop and implement a Dust and Soils Management and Monitoring Plan (DuSMMoP) for the training area. The plan will address measures such as, but not limited to, restrictions on the timing or type of training during high risk conditions, vegetation monitoring, soil monitoring, and buffer zones to minimize dust emissions in populated areas. The plan will determine how training will occur in order to keep fugitive dust emissions below CAA standards for PM10 and soil erosion and compaction to a minimum. The Army will monitor the impacts of training activities to ensure that emissions stay within the acceptable ranges as predicted and environmental problems do not result from excessive soil erosion or compaction. The plan will also define contingency measures to mitigate the impacts of training activities which exceed the acceptable ranges for dust emissions or soil compaction.

Comments

Letter
P3

SBCT Draft EIS Public Comment Card

NAME: Tom Aitken ANONYMOUS (please circle)ADDRESS: RR2 Box 4968
Pahoa HI 96778SIGNATURE: Tom Aitken

COMMENTS: Please Clean up & return
Makua - AS PROMISED. Please
clean up Kahulawe - AS PROMISED
Please clean up Pohakuloa - Don't
Expand without keeping promises.
No Stryker in Hawaii!

P3-1

Letter
P4

SBCT Draft EIS Public Comment Card



NAME: _____ or

ANONYMOUS (please circle)

ADDRESS: _____

SIGNATURE: ANONYMOUS

COMMENTS:

U.S. MILITARY: GET THE
FUCK OUT OF HAWAII, IRAQ
PUERTO RICO, AFGHANISTAN, MY
NEIGHBORHOOD.

P4-1

Responses

P3-1

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDs) program.

P4-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter
P5

SBCT Draft EIS Public Comment Card

NAME: _____ or ANONYMOUS (please circle)ADDRESS: _____

SIGNATURE: _____

P5-1

COMMENTS: I don't think it's fair to have a
public hearing on private property.

_____Letter
P6

SBCT Draft EIS Public Comment Card

NAME: _____ or ANONYMOUS (please circle)ADDRESS: _____

_____SIGNATURE: Dele

P6-1

COMMENTS: Is the United States and their military going to continue to
pursue their interests in Hawai'i until the islands are
destroyed? Based on Hawai'i's history & the progression of
devastation induced by the US government, this seems like the
only outcome of our future. In my opinion war is outdated & an ignorant answer to all
our disagreements & problems. When will our leaders learn? Open your eyes America
and get to know us. Only then will you understand
why we NEED to preserve our precious lands, water
& culture.

Responses

P5-1

During the scoping meetings, the public facilities would not allow the meetings to extend beyond 10:00pm. This time restriction required that members of the public keep their oral comments short. After many public comments about the length of the meetings, and in an attempt to allow for full participation of all people present, the Army decided to hold the Draft EIS public meetings at private facilities where the facility was open as long as the Army needed. The majority of the Draft EIS public meetings did not conclude until after 12:00am.

At the first two meetings Honolulu Police Department arrested a total of seven people for trespass when they attempted to enter the facilities with signs. All individuals were advised that they were welcome to enter the facilities without the signs.

It was not the intent of the Army to restrict the public through the format and location of the public meetings. We corrected the situation by working with the other facility locations to allow signs in the meeting rooms and provide tables for members of the public to display signs and information. In addition, we worked with the facilities and the City and County of Honolulu's prosecutor and all charges were dropped against individuals involved in the situation. All of the individuals who were arrested had the opportunity to participate in subsequent meetings and most of them attended and provided public comment.

P6-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process. In accordance with NEPA regulations, the Army is conducting this EIS in order to identify the direct, indirect and cumulative environmental effects of the proposed action on the ROI. If the Army decides to implement the proposed action, the Army will mitigate all significant impacts in order to minimize the overall environmental impacts of the proposed action.

Comments

Responses

Letter
P7

All we are saying is give peace a chance. No Stryker Brigade! All we are saying is give peace a chance. No Stryker Brigade! All we are saying is give peace a chance. No Stryker Brigade. They call this a hearing, but why aren't they listening? Stop the theft of lands that they'll use to practice war and killing! All we are saying is give peace a chance!

P7-1

P7-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Responses

THE U.S. ARMY CALLS THIS A HEARING, BUT WHY AREN'T THEY LISTENING?

P7-1
cont'd

Stop the u.s. military from taking more land to practice their killing ways, killing our natives without voices, endangered plants and animals and threatening our environment. Use our land to practice and promote peace. It is obvious that the u.s. military does not care one iota for the 'aina or the people who seek to protect it!

Comments

Responses

Letter
P8

P8-1

**SAY
NO!
STOP
THIS
LAND
GRAB
!!!!!!!!!!!!**

P8-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter
P9

SBCT Draft EIS Public Comment Card

NAME: _____ or ANONYMOUS (please circle)ADDRESS: _____

SIGNATURE: _____

COMMENTS:

- P9-1** I am opposed to the expansion of Pohakuloa and the Stryker brigade because: 1) too much military already 2) not enough land for buffer zone 3) environmental degradation
- P9-2** 4) don't increase war capacity - make peace instead 5) dust
- P9-3** 6) noise 7) need to clean up present ordnance all over

Letter
P10

SBCT Draft EIS Public Comment Card

NAME: _____ or ANONYMOUS (please circle)ADDRESS: _____

SIGNATURE: _____

COMMENTS:

- P10-1** Bush is using the excuse of the war on Iraq to make credible. The expansion of Pohakuloa? We are already in debt (National Deficit) in the billions! We don't need to damage the environment and especially in this beautiful area.

Responses

P9-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P9-2

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P9-3

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) program.

P10-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter
P11

SBCT Draft EIS Public Comment Card



NAME: _____ or ANONYMOUS (please circle)

ADDRESS: _____

SIGNATURE: _____

COMMENTS:

I really don't think you should expand
the military presence on Mauna Kea. This is
the Hawaiian's sacred mountain. We (Hawaii)
have already taken over many prime areas.

P11-1

Letter
P12

SBCT Draft EIS Public Comment Card



NAME: _____ or ANONYMOUS (please circle)

ADDRESS: _____

SIGNATURE: _____

COMMENTS:

Pohakuloa is not the place for this -
Hawaii is nothing like Iraq - you should
take this nasty business to the Nevada
nuclear testing area and pollute the
already polluted

P12-1

Responses

P11-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process. Project consequences including beneficial effects are summarized in Chapter 2. Based on public comments, the section 8.11 has been revised to better describe sacred sites such as Mauna Kea on the island of Hawai'i and better discuss the potential impacts of this proposed action on those sacred areas.

P12-1

As discussed in Section 1.6 of the Final EIS, the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th ID(L) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID(L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue carrying out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, an on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D).

Comments

Letter

P13 Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P13-1

P13-2

P13-3

P13-4

I also have concerns about: How does this affect the endangered

species of the area? What impact does this have on the air

quality? Considering the fact that our investigations have been successful

but occupations have been poor, is the Stryker Brigade necessary?

Signature: Anonymous

Print Name: _____

Address: _____

Responses

P13-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P13-2

The discussion of the impact of the project on biological resources can be found in sections 4.10, 5.10, 6.10, 7.10, and 8.10 of the FEIS.

P13-3

The air quality impacts of the Stryker Brigade are summarized in Section 4.5 of the FEIS, and discussed in more detail in the Air Quality sections of the installation-specific chapters of the FEIS. The EIS concludes that while some potentially significant air quality impacts would exist, these impacts could be mitigated to a less than significant level.

P13-4

The discussion regarding the need for transformation can be found in Chapter 1 – Purpose, Need, and Scope of this EIS.

Comments

Letter
P14

Katherine H. Aratani
46-483 Haiku Plantations Drive
Kaneohe, HI 96744-4210
Phone: (808) 235-1224 E-mail < Kharatani@aol.com >

December 30, 2003

Cindy Barger
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers -- Honolulu
Bldg. 230, Room 306
Fort Shafter, HI 96858-5440

Dear Ms. Barger:

P14-1 As a concerned citizen, I would like to express my feelings regarding the plans for housing a Stryker Brigade in Hawaii. The necessity of utilizing thousands of acres at Pohakuloa on the Big Island and land adjacent to Schofield on Oahu for live fire exercises is disturbing to me. These pristine sites may include sites of cultural significance to the Native Hawaiians and use of these lands would do away with valuable conservation land which is needed to preserve our fragile island eco-system.

P14-2 The military in Hawaii have demonstrated in the past that they have been unable to clean up areas used for live fire exercises to make them safe for the general public, e.g. Kahoolawe, as well as for their own military to go back into the area for maneuvers, e.g. Waikane.

I also happen to be a United Methodist and am a member of the Church and Society Commission of Harris United Methodist Church, and I echo the sentiments expressed by our chair, Delores Glover, in her written testimony sent to you, Ms. Barger, and dated December 29, 2003.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine H. Aratani

Katherine H. Aratani, Member
Church and Society Commission
Harris United Methodist Church

Responses

P14-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process

P14-2

Impacts on cultural resources are discussed in sections 4.11, 5.11, 6.11, 7.11, and 8.11. Impacts on natural resources are discussed in sections 4.10, 5.10, 6.10, 7.10, and 8.10.

P14-3

For more information about Kaho'olawe please contact the US Navy and the Kaho'olawe Island Reserve Commission, and for Waikane please contact the US Marine Corps. For Army lands, this issue has the highest level of attention and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. The Army is committed to cleanup existing sites in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Comments

Letter
P15 Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

I also have questions about: _____

_____?

Signature: Nicolette L. Anella-Livsey
Print Name: Nicolette Anella-Livsey
Address: 84-107 B Jade St.
Waiānana, HI 96792

Letter
P16 Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

I also have concerns about: Military training in Māhūa and Waikāne valleys, and resultant environmental degradation. These areas should be cleaned up and returned to the Hawaiian people. Could you kindly convey these concerns to the relevant authorities?

Signature: William Bailey
Print Name: WILLIAM BAILEY
Address: 2161 PUNA ST.
HONOLULU, HI 96817

Responses

P15-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P16-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Dear Ms. Barger

Letter

P17

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P17-1

I also have concerns about:

_____?

Signature:

Print Name:

Address:

Beverly Bartlett

BEVERLY BARTLETT

736 MOPIA ST

HAIKU HI 96708

Dear Ms. Barger

Letter

P18

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P18-1

I also have concerns about:

increased number of

military personnel that will be in Hawai'i

as a result of the brigade's the

environmental impact to native plants

_____?

Signature:

Print Name:

Address:

Kimberly Bassford

Kimberly Bassford

1310 Minor Ave #517

Seattle, WA 98101

Responses

P17-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P18-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P18-2

The discussion of the impact of the project on native plants can be found in sections 4.10, 5.10, 6.10, 7.10, and 8.10 - Biological Resources, of the EIS. The consideration of the general impacts of the increase in soldiers and their families are discussed throughout the document where appropriate.

Comments

Responses

Letter

P19

Dear Ms. Barger

Clean-up!

Peace Now

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P19-1

I also have concerns about:

P19-2

the damage to the irreplaceable sacred sites and indigenous species. The sacred sites offer the story of human evolution and human relation to the Earth and deity. Please don't support the destruction of our ancestral links. The indigenous species are here to regulate the land. Their destruction will lead to our destruction.
How are these two aspects of Hawai'i and humanity going to be preserved?

P19-3

Signature:

Print Name:

Address:

Carlyn Battila

371 Haili Street

Hilo, HI 96720

P19-1

Thank you for your comment and your participation in the public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included in the administrative record for this process.

P19-2

Thank you for your comment and your participation in the public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included in the administrative record for this process. Impacts to cultural resources are discussed in Sections 4.11, 5.11, 6.11, 7.11, and 8.11 - Cultural Resources.

P19-3

Individual impacts to species are described in chapters 5.10, 6.10, 7.10, 8.10.

Comments

-----Original Message-----
Letter **P20** **From:** tom beach [mailto:tlcbeach@earthlink.net]
Sent: Tuesday, November 11, 2003 1:00 AM
To: U S Army
Subject: Comments on the EIS regarding the Stryker Brigade at Pohakuloa on Hawaii Island

Dear Gentlemen,

P20-1

For some time water has been trucked to the proposed Stryker Brigade training area even before they are encamped there. The water situation is not being addressed promptly or appropriately. The training area must have a completed water system with approved water quality. The water must not come from Waiimea and Hilo to supply this new and expanded facility. They must be completely independent and able to supply water from on base or very near base. Besides being obviously vulnerable to terrorist and regular enemy disruption and stoppage, the water source must be dependable and close. That means the springs on Mauna Kea and maybe even some new drilled wells. Expensive, yes. But defensible and not a drain on sources for the civilian population which can be hard pressed at times to supply its own needs. Drought is a recurring problem that must be addressed by the new base expansion.

I must say I am not a hydrologist. But I can see supply problems already. They must be planned for and solutions found before moving or expanding.

P20-2

Next: I have seen more and more fighter aircraft over our island. This seems to be a function of the new activity at the Pohakuloa training area. I can not ever agree to have these aircraft flying over populated areas. This is Hawaii. It is not now a war zone. It is beginning to sound like one. I do not like it at all.

The same holds true for the choppers of the military. They are loud monsters that intrude on the tranquillity of the island. We are not at war. I do not want to hear war machines every day.

Thank You for listening. Tom Beach

--- tom beach
 --- tlcbach@earthlink.net
 --- EarthLink: The #1 provider of the Real Internet.

-----Original Message-----
Letter **P21** **From:** Brenton K Beamer [mailto:beamer@hawaii.edu]
Sent: Wednesday, December 31, 2003 4:58 PM
To: sbct_eis@poh01.usace.army.mil
Subject: no stryker

P21-1

I am in opposition to the U.S. Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. Please stop the military occupation of our islands, Illegal Overthrow and Annexation of Hawai'i by the U.S. has made us not the 50th state but rather the STATE OF OCCUPATION. The U.S. needs to occupy no more of our land. Like a mother has to tell a child to clean up after himself, the U.S. needs a father to teach the child how to clean up after themselves as they have failed to do on Kaho'olawe.... You need to clean up your toys of mass destruction and take them home to your toy box in America, leave Hawai'i alone....

Me ke aloha kupa'a i ka 'aina, ku'u kulaiwi

Sincerely,

Kamanamaikalani Beamer Occupied Kingdom of Hawai'i. (U.S. U.D.)

Responses

P20-1

As discussed in Section 8.14.1, current water demands at PTA (ranging between 3.6 million and 50 million gallons of water per year) are met by trucking in water in 5,000-gallon tankers from Waimea. The increased demand would fall within the range of water demand experienced currently and is not expected to adversely affect supply. Traffic increases would total fewer than two extra truckloads per week.

P20-2

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process

P21-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Responses

May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawai'i

P-383

Letter
P22

-----Original Message-----
From: iliahi343@yahoo.com [mailto:iliahi343@yahoo.com]
Sent: Monday, November 17, 2003 1:35 PM
To: mary.holkenbrink@tetratech.com
Subject: Comment entry for the 25th Infantry Division (Light)
Transformation EIS

Pomai
Bertelmann
Individual
P.O. Box 6248
Kamuela, Hawaii
Kamuela
HI
96743

Add me to the mailing list? Yes

Please send me the Draft EIS. Yes

Please send me an Executive Summary of the Draft EIS. Yes

Please send me a CD-ROM of the Draft EIS. Yes

The user wrote:

Currently, I do not support the stryker brigade's expansion in the state of hawaii. my biggest concern stems from that of the lack of cleanup that has taken place throughout the state over the last 60 years. Kaho'olawe was recently returned by the navy to but it remains to be littered with debris and unexploded ordinance. what about the other areas that have been used for bombing practice and maneuvers? have these areas been cleaned? it's a simple, basic practice...
"WHEN YOU MAKE A MESS, CLEAN IT UP!!!! Please don't tell me that because the military is who they are that they are above the law!!! If you want more area, clean up your current mess and after you finished cleaning, then we can talk story about acquiring more land.

WHEN YOU CLEAN UP YOU MESS, THAN WE CAN TALK!!

P22-1

Letter
P23

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. Staunchly
Oppose
the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P23-1

P23-2

P23-3

P23-4

I also have concerns about: The cumulative effects of military expansion throughout the Islands;
the amount of taxpayer money going to new weapons systems when our current physical infrastructure needs investment;
the poor record of the military regarding cleanup of areas used.
Signature: Beryl B. B. Blawie
Print Name: Beryl B. Blawie
Address: PO Box 1434
Kilauea, HI 96754

P22-1

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDs) program.

P23-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P23-2

The scope of the EIS is limited to the proposed actions and does not cover the entire Army presence in the State of Hawai'i. Specific cumulative impacts of the proposed action to environmental and socioeconomic resources has been addressed in Chapter 9.

P23-3

Thank you for your comment and your participation in the public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included in the administrative record for this process.

P23-4

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12,

Comments

- Letter
P24 Dear Ms. Barger
- I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.
- P24-1
- P24-2 I also have concerns about: how the military can propose expansion of training areas in Hawai'i when Kaho'olawe is not yet fully cleaned. Could this be a pre-condition for any + all future expansions? Please explain why not?
- Signature: Mehana Blain
- Print Name: Mehana Blain
- Address: Box 1434
Kilauea, HI 96754
- P24-3 Dear Ms. Barger
- I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.
- I also have concerns about: this proposed expansion in Hawai'i (+ the added influx of military personnel + construction) affects carrying capacity on our island (i.e.) - water supply, traffic etc.
- Signature: Mehana Blain
- Print Name: Mehana Blain
- Address: Box 1434
Kilauea, HI 96754

Responses

the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDs) program.

P24-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P24-2

Kaho'olawe clean-up is a Navy project and has no connection to the proposed Transformation project. For more information please contact the US Navy and the Kaho'olawe Island Reserve Commission.

P24-3

A summary of project wide impacts can be found in Chapter 4 of the EIS – Environmental and Socioeconomics Consequences and Overview.

Comments

Letter
P25

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P25-1

I also have questions about:

P25-2

What will the impact on water quality be in 27 years due to the Strykers destroying vegetation?

Signature: _____

Print Name: _____

Sebastian Q Blanco
1443 Kalaepohako St
Honolulu, HI 96816

Address: _____

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

I also have questions about: _____

P25-3

How long will it be until the Army can return the land it takes for the Strykers to the native population, and in what shape will the land be?

Signature: _____

Print Name: _____

Sebastian Q Blanco
1443 Kalaepohako St
Honolulu, HI 96816

Address: _____

Responses

P25-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P25-2

The Stryker vehicle will probably have different effects in different areas, due to differences in soils, climate, size of the training area, slope, vegetation, etc. The effects will vary within a given range as well as between different ranges where the training takes place. Initial ATTACC modeling of the expected impacts suggests that there will be impacts on vegetation and that these may lead to enhanced erosion. This modeling is a first step in identifying and defining the characteristics of the maneuver areas that need to be monitored over time within the ITAM program. Data will be collected and added to the GIS database so that the actual observed effects of the training on the land, soils, and vegetation cover can be tracked over time. The initial modeling is based on assumptions about the effects of the Strykers on soils and vegetation. But as the actual effects are observed, these assumptions will be replaced with the observed data. At the same time, observed damage will be addressed through implementation of management practices. Areas of damaged vegetation will be replanted, sensitive areas will be avoided, and engineering controls will be implemented to reduce erosion. The effectiveness of these and other measures will be evaluated and tracked. In effect, the ITAM program is an adaptive management program, that seeks to apply focused management practices at appropriate times and in appropriate areas, to maximize the effectiveness of the intervention measures. Implementation of these measures will reduce the impacts, but it is impossible to accurately predict what the impacts may be in 27 years.

P25-3

We do not know at this time when the Army will no longer need specific training lands. However, when it can be determined it will be addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. The Army is committed to cleanup existing sites in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Comments

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P25-4

I also have questions about: What
when will the environmental effects of
the Stryker be fully and completely
removed?
 _____?

Signature: _____
 Print Name: _____
 Address: _____ Sebastian Q Blanco
 1443 Kalaepohako St
 Honolulu, HI 96816

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P25-5

I also have questions about: _____
What will the environmental impact be on
the amount of ~~retalitary~~ retaliatory strikes on
Hawaii by a terrorist group because of the
Strykers being based in Hawaii?

Signature: _____
 Print Name: _____
 Address: _____ Sebastian Q Blanco
 1443 Kalaepohako St
 Honolulu, HI 96816

Responses

P25-4

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDs) program.

P25-5

There is a relatively large complement of Army, Navy, Marines, and Air Force assets in Hawai'i that are more than capable of protecting U.S. interests from attack. Reorganizing one Army brigade will make relatively few changes to the overall Department of Defense presence in Hawai'i.

Comments

Letter
P26

From: Cindy.S.Barger@poh01.usace.army.mil [SMTP:Cindy.S.Barger@poh01.usace.army.mil]
To: Pat.E.Billington@poh01.usace.army.mil; MallonAL@schofield.army.mil;
 KatkowM@SHAFTER.ARMY.MIL.; Dawn.Llcces@ttsfo.com; GRedpath@ttsfo.com; jsaufler@ttsfo.com;
 mike.egarni@schofield.army.mil
Cc:
Subject: DEIS telephone comments on public meeting/process
Sent: 11/4/2003 11:59 AM **Importance:** Normal

Hi Folks -

Yesterday I received two calls in complaint of the public meetings and process.

1. Bob (didn't leave his last name or telephone number) called to voice his opposition to the restriction of signs, holding public meetings in private facilities and opposition to the arrests.
2. Mrs. Mary Jane Lee called to voice her opposition to the restriction of signs. Mrs. Lee attended the Helemano meetings and will attend the Turtle Bay meetings tonight. She said she is not necessarily against the project but was very disappointed in the Army's decisions about the signs. She requested that at least one additional meeting be held on O'ahu in the a public facility in a convenient, easy to find location. She also recommended that charges be dropped and that an apology be issued by the Army on the arrests and sign restrictions.

thanks

Cindy

P26-1

Letter
P27

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P27-1

I also have concerns about:

Signature:

Print Name:

Address:

Phil Bohnert MD
Elisha Bohnert + Phil Bohnert, MD
94-261 Keaolani St.
Mililani HI 96789

Responses

P26-1

We thank you for your comment and understand your concern. It was not the intent of the Army to restrict the public through the format and location of the public meetings. Once the issue arose, we worked to correct the situation by working with the other facility locations to allow signs in the actual meeting rooms and provide tables for members of the public to display signs and information. In addition, we worked with the facilities and the City and County of Honolulu to have all charges dropped against the individuals involved in the situation. Through these measures and the extension of the public comment period, we believe we allowed sufficient venues for public input including ample opportunity for written comment.

P27-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter

P28

-----Original Message-----

From: victoria brader [mailto:vbrader2000@yahoo.com]

Sent: Friday, November 07, 2003 8:43 AM

To: sbct_eis@poh01.usace.army.mil

Subject: Response to Country Western Dances

P28-1

I live on the big Island but come over to Oahu quarterly, In Feb. May, Aug. and Nov. I do love to Country Western, and would love to see it as We don't get much if any on the Big Island as well. Either or both Islands for CW dancing would be wonderful. Thanks Victoria (808)989-6283

Letter

P29

Dear Ms. Barger

P29-1

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P29-2

I also have concerns about: the continued occupation of Hawaii and Korea by U.S. military. The complete withdrawal of U.S. military forces and nuclear weapons is the only way to true independence & sovereignty.

Signature: Yoon Bok-dooPrint Name: Bok-doo YoonAddress: P.O. box 1179
Honolulu, HI 96807-1179

Responses

P28-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P29-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P29-2

We thank you for your comment and your comment has been considered and included into the administrative record for this process. Hawai'i was adopted as a territory of the U.S. Government in 1900 and was granted admission into the Union in 1959 via Pub L 86-3, 73 Stat 4 when the people of Hawai'i petitioned the U.S. Congress for statehood and adopted by vote in the election held on November 7, 1950 the Act of the Territorial Legislature of Hawai'i entitled "An Act to provide for a constitutional convention, the adoption of a State constitution, and the forwarding of the same to the Congress of the United States, and appropriating money therefore", approved May 20, 1949 (Act 334, Session Laws of Hawai'i, 1949). We understand that some individuals do not agree with or support the formal annexation of Hawai'i in 1898. However, issues of statehood and Hawaiian Sovereignty are outside of the scope of the NEPA process.

Comments

Letter
P30

SBCT Draft EIS Public Comment Card

NAME: Gemine Kamilehua Brando or ANONYMOUS (please circle)ADDRESS: 1360 Haka Road
Hilo, Hawaii 96720SIGNATURE: [Signature] 11/04/03

COMMENTS:

Impact on Air Quality: Have you ever looked out of the airplane window while flying into LAX? you notice the permanent cloud of toxants & pollutants that looms over LA? Have you wondered how it affects the inhabitants? It does not "potentially impact" their "quality of life," it kills them. It kills them very slowly. The air that will be polluted in Pohakuloa is already polluted by the emissions from heavy vehicular traffic. Military expansion, the introduction of the Stryker Brigade will increase the emissions your pocket sits by 600 tons. It is irrelevant, the amount of pollution increase. The violence lies in the fact that once pristine air is now polluted due to the imposing existence of military. The air will kill Pohakuloa, the makua of POU Hawaii, slowly & effectively. The violence will not stop. Our air, our people, our land, our existence is being desecrated. Prevention is essential. We want to be able to see the pollution as you can while flying into LAX.

P30-1

Letter
P31

-----Original Message-----

From: Dana Britomaris [mailto:da9na@yahoo.com]

Sent: Thursday, November 13, 2003 1:35 PM

To: SBCT_EIS@poh01.usace.army.mil; editor@hawaiiislandjournal.com; letters@hawaiiitribune-herald.com; dsmith@hawaiiitribune-herald.com; wht@aloha.net; Hawaii@honoluluadvertiser.com; kdayton@honoluluadvertiser.com; letters@starbulletin.com; rthompson@starbulletin.com; editorial@honoluluweekly.com; gov@gov.state.hi.us; seninouye@capitol.hawaii.gov; senkokubun@capitol.hawaii.gov; repchang@capitol.hawaii.gov; repahle@capitol.hawaii.gov; senator@akaka.senate.gov; senator@inouye.senate.gov; neil.abercrobbie@mail.house.gov; ed.case@mail.house.gov

Subject: US Military Off the Big Island!

Hawaii Island has over 50 former military sites. Most contain unexploded ordnance or other hazards. The US Army Corps of Engineers says it will take "centuries" to clean them up at current funding levels. Army actions at Pohakuloa threaten the environment and Native Hawaiian culture. But the Army is pushing ahead with plans to take 23,000 more acres around Waiki'i Ranch.

P31-1

Responses

P30-1

These concerns have been noted. However, available data and analyses indicate that PM10 is the only air pollutant with the potential for creating violations of state or federal ambient air quality standards at PTA. The potential for air quality problems associated with fugitive dust at PTA can be mitigated in a manner that avoids violations of air quality standards. The Army has committed to mitigating dust from vehicle traffic on unpaved roads through a combination of dust control chemical applications and the use of washed gravel for surfacing military vehicle trails. In addition, the Army would implement a Dust and Soils Management and Monitoring Plan that would include ambient air quality monitoring of PM10 conditions. The monitoring of ambient PM10 concentrations would help guide the development and implementation of an adaptive management program to manage training area lands and modify training procedures as necessary to ensure compliance with federal air quality standards.

P31-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process. As a mitigation measure for safety, prior to initiation of any construction activities, USARHAW will employ qualified professionals to perform UXO clearance of the proposed construction area, remove all UXO encountered to ensure the safety of the site, and document UXO surveys and removal actions in full accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and guidance. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDs) program.

Comments

Letter
P32

-----Original Message-----

From: George and Dana Brown [mailto:brianshouse@yahoo.com]

Sent: Friday, October 31, 2003 4:14 AM

To: SBCT_EIS@poh01.usace.army.mil

Cc: Nagasawa, Earl I; mh@interpac.net; ja@interpac.net

Subject: Wall Street

Cindy,

P32-1

You may be interested in what's really going on at Wall Street, their criminal operations effect all of us.

<http://BriansEstate.com/wallstreet.html>

Dana

Letter
P33

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P33-1

I also have concerns about: _____

_____?

Signature:

Print Name:

Address:

Courtney Bruch
Courtney Bruch
PO Box 735, Makawala

Responses

P32-1

Thank you for your comment and your participation in the public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included in the administrative record for this process.

P33-1

Thank you for your comment and your participation in the public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included in the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter
P34 Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P34-1

P34-2

I also have concerns about environment pollution and how it affects our oceans. My concern are the work needed to keep our environment in the fore front of the public's & myself awareness?

Signature: [Signature]

Print Name: DOROTHY BUCK

Address: P.O. Box 1570
Kakulua HI 96733

Letter
P35 Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P35-1

P35-2

Comments: How this project will help conserve our beautiful lands? By bringing the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i, how is it that other enemies will back off Hawai'i. Wouldn't it attract more violence in Hawai'i. Why isn't the words & voices of us people who live in Hawai'i not being taken under serious when its our homes being taken away?

Signature: Crystal Bulda

Print Name: Crystal Bulda

Address: 99-591 Huakana St.
Aiea HI 96701

Responses

P34-1

Thank you for your comment and your participation in the public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included in the administrative record for this process.

P34-2

The effects of the project on the marine environment are described in Section 4.10, 5.10, 6.10, 7.10, and 8.10. Impacts at PTA are described as significant but mitigable to less than significant in the report. There are no impacts reported at the other installations.

P35-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P35-2

There is a relatively large complement of Army, Navy, Marines, and Air Force assets in Hawai'i that are more than capable of protecting U.S. interests from attack. Reorganizing one Army brigade will make relatively few changes to the overall Department of Defense presence in Hawai'i.

Comments

Letter
P36

From: Gwen Burrows <bzladi03@yahoo.com>
Reply-To: livingnation@yahoogroups.com
Date: Thu, 13 Nov 2003 16:52:10 -0800 (PST)
To: livingnation@yahoogroups.com
Cc: hemuluahine@hotmail.com

Subject: Re: [livingnation] No to Military Expansion

Aloha Sabra,

P36-1

Thank you for you message. I too am against any kind of military expansion in hawaii.
If Wilma's message didn't get on the livingnation it's probably because she isn't on the list. Try checking with Lynett or with Wilma.

gwen

Responses

P36-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process.
Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter
P37

-----Original Message-----

From: Gwen Burrows

To: livingnation@yahooogroups.com; Barger, Cindy S

Cc: hemuluahine@hotmail.com; didi@hawaii.rr.com; rogersn001@hawaii.rr.com; Seeti Douglass

Sent: 1/5/2004 4:25 AM

Subject: Re: [livingnation] Who has clear title of the lands the military wants?

The military don't own jack shit. They are the intruders, the occupiers. What they are occupying are lands belonging to our people that have been either condemned by prior thieves and sold to them at rock bottom prices or they came by it via the State and are being leased to them for a \$1.00 a year. Whether or not they are paying that dollar a year is interesting to know, since some of our homesteaders on "lease lands" are being forced to pay fee simple by HHL. Now how is that to be explained?

P37-1

None of the lands that the military are on has clear title, but do we dare risk our lives to reoccupy these stolen or condemned lands that they are occupying? The real owners whose lands were either stolen through condemnation has the right to go back on their ohana land if they can produce their title of ownership, I would think. And if the military don't like it they can take it up with the state. Either that, or the one claiming to have clear title will suddenly disappear and never heard of again. It's already happening.

P37-2

Yes! People need to know that some of our people are mysteriously disappearing on the Big Island, especially those who just happen to see things that they shouldn't. And with this illegal military expansion, I'm sure more will begin to disappear mysteriously and perhaps I will be next because I dare to say and if I do, there will be others who will be brave enough to say too. How many will disappear before the military backs down or gets caught in the act of doing?

gwen

Tane808@cs.com wrote:

Many are asking this question. Who has the clear title of these lands

that
the military is bent on destroying. Habitually, the military has been derelict
in their responsibility to clean up the mess they make.

We do protest against this intrusion and trespass.

Tane

Responses

P37-1

We thank you for your comment and your comment has been considered and included into the administrative record for this process. Hawai'i was adopted as a territory of the U.S. Government in 1900 and was granted admission into the Union in 1959 via Pub L 86-3, 73 Stat 4 when the people of Hawai'i petitioned the U.S. Congress for statehood and adopted by vote in the election held on November 7, 1950 the Act of the Territorial Legislature of Hawai'i entitled "An Act to provide for a constitutional convention, the adoption of a State constitution, and the forwarding of the same to the Congress of the United States, and appropriating money therefore", approved May 20, 1949 (Act 334, Session Laws of Hawai'i, 1949). We understand that some individuals do not agree with or support the formal annexation of Hawai'i in 1898. However, issues of statehood and Hawai'ian Sovereignty are outside of the scope of the NEPA process.

P37-2

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

2 January 2004

Letter
P38

Cindy Barger
U.S. Army Engineer District, Honolulu
Programs and Project Management Division
Building 230
CEPOH-PP-E
Fort Shafter, HI 96858-5440

Dear Ms. Barger,

I appreciate the opportunity to comment on the July 2003 Stryker Brigade Combat Team Draft EIS. I will be addressing my comments about the sections of the DEIS regarding the Pohakuloa Training Area (PTA), specifically those relating to biology, geology, and cultural resources.

I feel qualified to address those issues because I was born and raised in Honokaa, Hawaii, have lived with the exception of two years, on the Big Island my entire life. For the past 30 years I have worked in the fields of natural and cultural resource management and interpretation. I am currently a consultant in those areas, though much of my work experience has been at Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. For five years in the late 90's there, I served as the Park's Cave Resources program manager, and worked to ensure the integrity of the biologic, geologic, and cultural resources of about 120 Park caves then in our inventory.

I acknowledge the return of Kahoolawe to the State of Hawaii. The ongoing cleanup has cost us \$400 million so far. It amazes me that bombing is stopped on an island without permanent residents, while the bombing and destruction of cultural and natural resources is escalating on an island with a rapidly increasing population. I wonder about trade offs -- we gave you Kahoolawe so we're taking more of Pohakuloa?

While I recognize and appreciate the value of a well trained military force, it seems that training in this particular place, PTA, with listed endangered plant and animal species, with a plant new to science recently discovered, with numerous cultural sites which include many shrines, as well as lava tubes which don't always announce their presence, and with much of its area still unsurveyed so we don't know what's out there, this place, Pohakuloa, is simply the wrong place to practice.

I'm amazed at the incompleteness of the DEIS. I find that I can not make substantial comments when so many reports are "in process". As far as I can tell, these include:

- a Wildland Fire Management Plan
- the ongoing evaluation of the effects of the project on listed Endangered species and federally designated critical habitat
- the report for an archeological survey that was completed in 2002
- additional archaeological surveys
- a survey of Traditional Cultural Properties at PTA to identify Areas of Traditional Importance
- a draft report of an oral history survey of PTA has been completed but not apparently finalized
- surveys of lava tubes for arthropods

P38-1

Responses

P38-1

Summaries of every report, plan, or survey that has been completed since the inception of the Draft EIS have been included and/or referenced in the Final EIS. The EIS does include initial survey results for potential habitat for unique arthropods found in the lava tubes on the island of Hawai'i. If the Army decides to implement the proposed action, the Army will conduct more intensive surveys of lava tubes that have been identified as potential habitat for these unique arthropods. If these unique arthropods are found in lava tubes, the Army would construct projects so as to avoid these areas.

Comments

Responses

P38-1
cont'd

For this last, the DEIS states that "A more detailed survey will be conducted prior to construction to determine presence and extent of the root dependent arthropods." So it seems that as a citizen, I might agree to the approval of this project without knowing, for example, whether or not there are unique arthropods found in lava tubes on the property. I would suggest that because cave resources are extremely fragile, it would be smart and efficient to conduct a complete resource survey, including biological, geological and cultural resources in all caves. Of course it is imperative to pay particular attention to protocols involving the inadvertent discovery of human remains in any of the caves.

The DEIS states that "a new species [of plant], *Tetramolopium consaguinium*" was discovered at PTA. Robert Shaw's report gives the name of the new species as *Tetramolopium diersingii*, with 4 populations totaling less than 400 individual plants. Who knows what else is out there? We likely will have to wait a long time to find out, because places like the impact areas are off limits because of safety hazards associated with unexploded ordnance.

From Robert Shaw, author of the 1997 report "Rare Plants of the Pohakuloa Training Area" cited in the references for the DEIS, in an email to me 110303:

"Apparently there was some confusion in translating information from the little redbook on rare plants at the Pohakuloa Training Area into the FIS. *Tetramolopium consaguinium* is a recognized species that is well established and fairly abundant on the western portion of the PTA. *Tetramolopium diersingii* is a name we have applied to specimens, from the same area, which exhibit several unique characteristics from other *Tetramolopium*. We intended to describe this as a new species, however, adequate material upon which to designate type specimen has not been found and research to differentiate the species genetically has not been funded. Thus, *T. diersingii*, while interesting taxonomically, has no botanical status at this time. It is an "illegal" name because it has not been correctly published, yet."

P38-2

A problem in working with previously unrecognized (new) species, is that it takes time and money to determine what the various species are, be they plants, animals, or other organisms. Until they have a name, they can't be officially recognized or listed. Until they are officially recognized, they can't be considered for things like the Endangered Species list. If they aren't on that list, then anything may happen to their habitat. And it seems that even if they are on the ES list, then actions affecting their status, at least for plants, are mitigable, perhaps by replanting or relocating them. In the case of cave arthropods, what will happen when new species are discovered?

An example of contradictions when specific endangered species are discussed:

- **8.10-120 Biological Resources:** Terrestrial Mammals: The Hawaiian hoary bat (*Lazarus cinereus semotus*) could occur on PTA
- **8.10-132:** Mammals: Lazarus cinereus semotus, Hawaiian hoary bat E, 1996 C. This means that the bat is Federally Listed as Endangered, and its occurrence is confirmed at PTA.
- **Appendix I-1 page 28:** The Hawaiian hoary bat has been recorded at multiple PTA locations, including Bradshaw AAF, which is part of the project ROI

P38-2

This correction has been made to sections 3.10 and 8.10 - Biological Resources.

Comments

When I read three different things (could occur, occurrence confirmed, recorded at multiple locations) about one specific listed Endangered species, and the comments seemingly reflect large variations in populations, I wonder about the accuracy of all other information in the DEIS.

Then I read about possible impacts and mitigation measures. **"The Army seeks to preserve and stabilize the populations of federally listed plants on lands under their management."** and that **"The Army is responsible for maintaining this habitat ... and, by doing so, contribute to the recovery of the species."** Also that a Visitor Center will be built at PTA, adjacent to the new Saddle Road alignment with goals to **"educate people to the value of natural resources and involve them in the preservation and restoration of biological resources on the island of Hawai'i."**

But I learn that **"Construction activity and increased training in the vicinity would have adverse impacts on the habitat, deterring the recovery of the species."** These impacts include increased incidence of fire, trampling by troops on the ground, crushing by heavy Stryker vehicles, the introduction and spread of alien species, impacts associated with ground softening, etc.

So through my reading of the DEIS I gather that at PTA the Army is responsible for contributing to the recovery of Endangered Species, but at the same time, during training exercises will be deterring the recovery of the species. Mitigation efforts will be used where practicable, when feasible, when we can, if appropriate, if possible, etc. I was unable to find a mention that the Visitor Center will address any of the Cultural Resources on the property.

I would like to point out that this is a Training Area, and that most of the trainees seem to be young men in their late teens or early twenties training with heavy, potentially dangerous equipment, and who generally have little or no knowledge of the unique cultural and natural resources of Hawaii. I wonder how I am supposed to trust that these young people will be looking out for the welfare of those resources while being shot at or shooting at targets as part of their training?

Regarding Cultural Resources:

Quoting from the DEIS: **"PTA is rich with archaeological resources". "PTA is part of a larger cultural landscape that includes the sacred mountains Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa and the Saddle area between them."** **"PTA is culturally significant for several reasons".** I find it amazing that Pele is mentioned once in the DEIS. I was not able to find a section of this report which describes the impact this project will have on the cultural practices of people in Native Hawaiian communities.

I am a fourth generation resident of this island. Many who live here have a deep, abiding love for this land, our aina aloha. Watching it bulldozed, bombed, or blown up is a gutwrenching experience. As a friend put it: **"Like watching the flesh being peeled off your mother."** Why aren't those impacts addressed?

Most sites recorded at PTA have been recommended as NRHP eligible. Formal evaluations of many of the sites are now in progress. **"The region has much value for archaeological research and has produced important information concerning bird hunting, trail systems, and short-term living conditions at higher elevations. Reinman et al. claim the cultural resources at PTA are important for addressing issues about Hawaiian prehistory and history in the uplands region, as well as the**

Responses

P38-3

The Army has worked with US Fish and Wildlife to determine measures that would ensure stabilization of the sensitive species and habitats. These measures are discussed in detail in the Biological Opinions for O'ahu and Hawai'i which were released in October and December of 2003. These measures are outlined in each biological resource section of the EIS, section 8.10 concerns PTA. In additions soldiers visiting each area are given pocket information cards and a briefing prior to training to inform them of important resources in the area and the importance of avoiding these resources as well as safety information.

P38-4

Section 8.11 - Cultural Resources, for PTA has been revised to incorporate information included in this comment.

Comments

Responses

- development of Native Hawaiian society. The existence of at least eleven shrines in the area attest to the ritual activity that went on at PTA.
- P38-4 cont'd** Then why does the DEIS also state that Social Research Pacific conducted a field visit to Ahu a 'Umi heiau, calling it "the only heiau in the Saddle area". I wonder what qualifies as a heiau in the eyes of the Army? The Pukui – Elbert Hawaiian dictionary gives the meaning of heiau as "pre-Christian place of worship, shrine; some heiau were elaborately constructed stone platforms, others simple earth terraces." As quoted earlier, the DEIS states that **"PTA is part of a larger cultural landscape that includes the sacred mountains Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa and the Saddle area between them."** It would seem to me that such a sacred cultural landscape would include many heiau for various purposes. Indeed, the DEIS mentions shrines in caves as well as on the surface, and I have visited, read about, and have been told about heiau on the surface at PTA. With much of PTA left unsurveyed for archeological sites, we should expect to find other heiau in the area.
- P38-5** Cultural ignorance is demonstrated by statements such as **"The Ahu a 'Umi heiau is constructed on the barren ash plain"**. That plain, that place full of wonder, where seemingly everywhere is mauka, is blanketed with cinder and native shrubland. That plain is important for many reasons. Among them is the presence of one of the most important sites on this island: the heiau. But also nearby is a named water collection cave, as well as numerous other archeological sites. It is not a "barren ash plain".
- P38-6** The DEIS states that "Potential for unknown resources exists within unsurveyed areas of the PTA ordnance impact area because it in fact has not been surveyed, except for very small discrete areas." Then the DEIS goes on to say that **"There is a very low potential for sites to be found in the northern areas, which are also unsurveyed. These areas are very dissimilar geologically from areas where sites have been found, with substrates of very old Mauna Kea lava flow."** It seems to me that very old substrates, rather than having "a very low potential for sites", would in fact have a very high potential for old sites. In another area of PTA "with an expected low density of sites, 67 sites and over 1,800 excavated pits were recorded."
- P38-7** The DEIS states that **"There would be no noise impacts on Areas of Traditional Importance at Mauna Kea because the noise analysis shown in Section 8.6 indicates that noise contours relating to ordnance use and construction under SBCT would not extend much beyond the PTA boundaries."** I find this statement interesting because from nearly all locations on the North Kona coast between Keahole Point and Kawaihae, as well as at the summit of adjacent Mauna Loa, I have heard the sounds relating to ordnance use when training at PTA is in progress. No doubt these sounds would also be heard at Ahu a Umi.
- P38-8** Facility and range construction involves grubbing vegetation, ground softening, grading site surfaces, subsurface excavation, and movement of heavy construction equipment. All of these activities, particularly "ground softening", would result in direct damage to or destruction of unidentified archaeological resources, or indirect damage by contributing to soil erosion. Cultural resources within lava tubes would be particularly subject to damage as a result of ground softening activities prior to construction. A 1998 review of previous archaeological studies concluded that lava tubes made up 70 percent of all recorded sites at PTA and they remain one of the most common site types found in more recent surveys. Before construction begins, any unsurveyed areas would be surveyed and sites would be evaluated for eligibility to the NHRP. After evaluation,

P38-5

The text has been changed in Section 8.10 - Cultural Resources to incorporate input from this comment.

P38-6

The Final EIS incorporates the archaeological presence/absence surveys results for all areas proposed for construction or training where safety allowed survey access. As discussed in Section 8.11 and in the Final PA in Appendix J, the Army will conduct archaeological monitoring of all construction activities to minimize potential inadvertent impacts to unidentified archaeological sites.

P38-7

Audibility by itself does not make a noise condition a significant impact. The Zone II noise contours in Figure 8-14 define the area in which significant noise impacts occur from the firing of large caliber weapons and detonation of explosives.

P38-8

The cultural resource sections have been expanded to better address potential impacts from the Proposed Action. As summarized in Section 4.11, the Army has changed the determination of project-wide impacts to cultural resources to significant, acknowledging that data recovery will constitute a significant impact. The Final PA in Appendix J outlines the avoidance and minimization measures for cultural resources with data recovery only occurring after avoidance is not possible and after the Army has consulted with SHPO and concurring parties on the proposed treatment.

Comments

P38-8
cont'd

eligible sites would be flagged for avoidance. All projects would be designed to avoid all recorded archaeological sites. If identified archaeological sites or newly discovered sites could not be avoided, USARHAW would mitigate the damage to the sites through data recovery or other mitigation measures determined through consultation, in accordance, with the PA.

I understand that "data recovery" means the mapping and excavation of a site, the extraction of all possible information, then the destruction of that site.

Regarding the geology of the region:

P38-9

The DEIS states "Some isolated vents are also present on the slopes of Mauna Loa, so that the location of vents cannot be predicted." This is true. What I find interesting is that nowhere in the DEIS was I able to find mention of the 1859 Mauna Loa lava flow, which more or less forms part of the southwest boundary of PTA. That flow issued from one of those "isolated vents", started on January 23, 1859, and lasted about 300 days.

P38-10

Too, the DEIS states that on Kilauea "Very infrequently, explosive eruptions occur. Such eruptions are impossible to outrun and can be devastating to everything in their path. It is unlikely that such an eruption would occur on Mauna Loa". Explosive eruptions have in fact occurred on Mauna Loa, evidenced by blocks of lithic tephra strewn about the summit. Those eruptions have been documented by scientists at the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory.

CONCLUSION

During my reading of this DEIS, it became apparent to me that the Army in Hawaii would do anything and everything to accomplish its "Transformation" objective. In doing so, Army operations will be transformed, as will the landscape of PTA. That culturally significant landscape rich with archeological resources, home to Federally listed Endangered plant and animal species, as well as species yet to be discovered or named; which includes the sacred mountains Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa and the Saddle area between them, will be destroyed (transformed) through the use of various mitigation measures which will ensure that the objectives of the Army are achieved.

I submit these comments with aloha, respect, and a bit of frustration, and look forward to your response.



Bobby Camara
PO Box 485
Volcano HI 96785
kuabay @ aloha.net

cc:

Senator Daniel Inouye
Senator Daniel Akaka
Representative Neil Abernombie
Representative Ed Case

Responses

P38-9

Historic flows are shown on Figure 8-22. The Flow of 1859 is not identified on Figure 8-22.

P38-10

Such explosive eruptions are infrequent. However, we have modified the text to indicate that they could occur. Small fountains and short duration explosive eruptions are more likely than the devastating eruptions referred to in the text. We are not aware of any documentation of pyroclastic flows from Moana Loa.

Comments

Responses

Letter
P39

SBCT Draft EIS Public Comment Card

NAME: Kellie Wai Camarillo

ANONYMOUS (please circle)

ADDRESS: Camarillo

SIGNATURE: _____

COMMENTS: There should be day for each page
of the EIS. Because I can personally disagree
with something on each page

P39-1

P39-1

The comment period was extended to a total of 90 days and ended on January 3, 2004 to allow additional time for review.

Letter
P40

SBCT Draft EIS Public Comment Card

NAME: CHES K. Camarillo or

ANONYMOUS (please circle)

ADDRESS: 1428 Oniani St.Kellie.wai@hawaii.milKailua HI 96734.SIGNATURE: K Camarillo

COMMENTS: WHAT WAS THE COST OF THE EIS DOCUMENTATION,
PUBLIC REVIEW AND ESTIMATED COST OF THE FINAL DRAFT
AND RECORD OF DECISION. ~~See~~

P40-1

P40-1

As of March 2004, the overall cost of preparing and processing the SBCT EIS and ROD was estimated at \$10.5 million. This included costs such as preparation of the document as well as studies, modeling, and data collection.

Comments

Jackie Carlisle
PO BOX 860899
Address Line 2
Wahiawa, Hawaii 96786
Home Phone 1-808-821-9041

Letter
P41

October 29, 2003

Cindy S. Barger
SBCT EIS Project Manager
US Army Corps of Engineers
Honolulu District
Bldg. 230, Rm 306 Attn: CEPOH-PP-E
Ft. Shafter, HI 96858-5440

GREETINGS:

Thank-you for this Draft Environmental Impact Statement and for the opportunity to send in written comments. After considering The 2nd brigade in that was selected to transform to an SBCT in the PEIS, There are (2) items I based my written comments on. 1st in ES.3- The Need For The Purposed Action and 2nd in 3.2.1 Introduction/Region of Influence.

The 3 factors stated in ES.3 Need For The Proposed Action states, 1. Its location within the Pacific Rim is a critical Area of Interest for the United States..., 2. Hawaii provides the Terrain and conditions most likely to be encountered in the Pacific Rim..., and 3. The Ease of deploying the SBCT because of proximity to multiple Airbases of suitable. To me this is Absurd.

With more Military expansion in the Hawaiian Islands the Islands will a perfect target for todays New Terrorists that still haven't been caught. I'm sure IT IS an Honor to have been selected out of a long list of locations that are deeply rooted on planet earth. But having the United States of America US Army acquiring another 24,400 Acres to accomodate the Stryker should not be allowed in the Hawaiian Islands.

P41-1

It is essential for North America and her political bodies and her societies of men who have united together and combine their forces, in order to procure their mutual Welfare and Security for its people AS IS other Foreign Nations. But to STRIKE or Deploy from the Hawaiian Islands to anywhere within the Pacific Rim within 96 hours or to place a division anywhere in the Pacific Rim within (5) days or five divisions in thirty (30) days without compensation to the Hawaiian People or Their Hawaiian Government in Unjustifiable. Certain Lands in the Hawaiian Islands that the United States use for certain military actions results in one silver dollar for every sixty-five years.

The 1849 Treaty, A Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands is the Supreme Law of the Land. The Purposed Action for the SBCT is contrary to the Advancement of the Dejure Kingdom of Hawaii. The used of the 24,400 Acres of lands in the Hawaiian Islands will not help the US Army to deploy their strategic maneuvers any faster in 30 years. I feel that, when the Dejure Kingdom of Hawaii reinstates itself as a Free, Independant Sovereign Nation the SBCT will strike the Hawaiian People in 96 seconds.

P41-2

According to section 3.2.1 Introduction/Region of Influence in the definition of Ceded Lands I would have to object to this definition. There is no such thing as ceded lands. I recommend you change Ceded Lands to Stolen Lands. You reveal that the Republic of Hawaii was annexed, and yes it was. But the Title holder of the Hawaiian Islands is the Kingdom of Hawaii and they were not annexed. Therefore the ownership and jurisdiction of the Hawaiian Islands belongs to the Hawaiian People and their Hawaiian Government.

P41-3

I recommend the brigade does not transform in Hawaii and suggest they transform in Guam or America Samoa or another place in the Pacific Rim.

I do agree to the other five (5) locations for the SBCT and it will help the USA.

Thank-you for considering my written comments and I reserve the right to amend or revise my written comments.

Jackie
Carlisle

Responses

P41-1

There is a relatively large complement of Army, Navy, Marines, and Air Force assets in Hawai'i that are more than capable of protecting U.S. interests from attack. Reorganizing one Army brigade will make relatively few changes to the overall Department of Defense presence in Hawai'i. Hawai'i was adopted as a territory of the U.S. Government in 1900 and was granted admission into the Union in 1959 via Pub L 86-3, 73 Stat 4 when the people of Hawai'i petitioned the U.S. Congress for statehood and adopted by vote in the election held on November 7, 1950 the Act of the Territorial Legislature of Hawai'i entitled "An Act to provide for a constitutional convention, the adoption of a State constitution, and the forwarding of the same to the Congress of the United States, and appropriating money therefore", approved May 20, 1949 (Act 334, Session Laws of Hawai'i, 1949). We understand that some individuals do not agree with or support the formal annexation of Hawai'i in 1898. However, issues of statehood and Hawaiian Sovereignty are outside of the scope of the NEPA process.

P41-2

We thank you for your comment and your comment has been considered and included into the administrative record for this process. Hawai'i was adopted as a territory of the U.S. Government in 1900 and was granted admission into the Union in 1959 via Pub L 86-3, 73 Stat 4 when the people of Hawai'i petitioned the U.S. Congress for statehood and adopted by vote in the election held on November 7, 1950 the Act of the Territorial Legislature of Hawai'i entitled "An Act to provide for a constitutional convention, the adoption of a State constitution, and the forwarding of the same to the Congress of the United States, and appropriating money therefore", approved May 20, 1949 (Act 334, Session Laws of Hawai'i, 1949). We understand that some individuals do not agree with or support the formal annexation of Hawai'i in 1898. However, issues of statehood and Hawaiian Sovereignty are outside of the scope of the NEPA process.

P41-3

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Responses

May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawai'i

P-401

Letter P42

-----Original Message-----
From: NCarter851@aol.com [mailto:NCarter851@aol.com]
Sent: Saturday, January 03, 2004 11:40 AM
To: sbct_eis@poh01.usace.army.mil.
Subject: The U.S. Army's campaign to expand Pohakuloa Training Area

Dear Ms Barger,

P42-1

This letter is in reference to The U.S. Army's campaign to expand its Pohakuloa Training Area on the big island, adding 23,000 acres of Parker Ranch to form a Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT), a "rapid response" force armed with approximately 400 eight-wheeled armored infantry carriers known as "Strykers." Why must we constantly use the most beautiful islands in the world as grounds to train people to kill? How can we leave behind the deadly, dangerous refuse from this training, when there are laws against tossing a soda can out the window along the highway?

My husband is Hawaiian. His mother married and was brought to the mainland, against the wishes of her family, by a soldier who had been stationed in Pearl Harbor. Shortly thereafter, he left her to care for their five children alone. She never drew a dollar in welfare. Alone, thousands of miles from home, she saw all five children through school by working and paying taxes in good faith to the United States government, six days a week for over forty years. Now, all she wants for herself is to go home, to live out her days in the islands. My husband started working at age 11 and has not been without work since. He and his sisters and brother have all worked all their lives, obeying the laws of this country and contributing willingly to fund all the things that make it great. My husband wants only one thing...to be able to take his mother home. They've shared this dream for thirty years. Is there going to be any home left for them to go to?

What can we do to stop this? Have we learned nothing from any of our past mistakes? What about compassionate conservatism? There is nothing **compassionate** about the current administration, and certainly nothing **conservative** about America's approach to making war.

Please put more effort into making peace and less into making war. Is it not enough that their homelands were taken from them

against their will, and have been controlled without any regard to them ever since? When and where will this aggression ever end? I am becoming more and more ashamed to be an American...doesn't anybody out there care that the land we "annexed" and continue to abuse is sacred to these people? Do we even know the meaning of the word? What can we do? Please make it stop...

Natalie Carter
2707 Riedling Drive B-8
Louisville, KY 40206

P42-1

As discussed in Section 1.6 of the Final EIS, the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th ID(L) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID(L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue carrying out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, an on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D).

Comments

Letter
P43 Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P43-1

I also have questions about: _____

_____?

Signature: Yolanda S. Carter

Print Name: Yolanda Carter

Address: 98-1433 Hahione St., Pearl City, HI 96782

Letter
P44



SBCT Draft EIS Public Comment Card



NAME: Roy Corvello or ANONYMOUS (please circle)

ADDRESS: Box 78-7895
Waikoloa HI 96738

SIGNATURE: [Signature]

COMMENTS: Wa Mau Ke Ea O Ka Aina I Ke Pono
Hawaii must separate from the United States of America
in order to perpetuate the life of the land in righteousness.
No U.S. Military. No U.S. Government. No war
Governor, Legislature, Courts, Land Use Commission, DLNR.

P44-1

Responses

P43-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P44-1

We thank you for your comment and your comment has been considered and included into the administrative record for this process. Hawai'i was adopted as a territory of the U.S. Government in 1900 and was granted admission into the Union in 1959 via Pub L 86-3, 73 Stat 4 when the people of Hawai'i petitioned the U.S. Congress for statehood and adopted by vote in the election held on November 7, 1950 the Act of the Territorial Legislature of Hawai'i entitled "An Act to provide for a constitutional convention, the adoption of a State constitution, and the forwarding of the same to the Congress of the United States, and appropriating money therefore", approved May 20, 1949 (Act 334, Session Laws of Hawai'i, 1949). We understand that some individuals do not agree with or support the formal annexation of Hawai'i in 1898. However, issues of statehood and Hawaiian Sovereignty are outside of the scope of the NEPA process.

Comments

Letter
P45

From: Tony Castanha
3039 Alencastre Pl.
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96816
Tel. (808) 737-6097

To: Cindy S. Barger, SBCT EIS Project Manager
Re: Testimony on Stryker Brigade
November 4, 2003

Aloha kakou and Greetings. My name is Tony Castanha. I am a long-time Hawaiian sovereignty activist and currently a doctoral candidate in the Department of Political Science at the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa. I have been able to read a good portion of the Environmental Impact Statement for Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawai'i. My recommendation is that the "No Action Alternative" be undertaken for numerous reasons.

P45-1

In Chapter 4 under the "Cultural Resources" and "Human Health & Safety Hazards" sections, I disagree with the findings that "there would be no significant and unmitigable impacts" under the Proposed Action. As we know, the military's track record here in Hawai'i has been atrocious, from the illegal overthrow and annexation of Hawai'i, to the bombing of Kaho'olawe and other areas, to the release of deadly chemical and biological agents in the 1960s, including sarin and VX (*Honolulu Advertiser*, October 9, 2002), to the many federal hazardous waste sites listed by the EPA, to the recent burning of Mākua Valley. Given the above and more, an increased military presence in Hawai'i would logically increase the chances of impacts on cultural resources and human health.

Significant

P45-2

However, the main point of my testimony today focuses on the main justification and basis for military expansion: that of "national defense." In the "Executive Summary," you indicate that the need for transformation to a Stryker Brigade is to provide the United States with "capabilities that meet current and evolving national defense requirements" (ES-3). However, you curiously do not define the meaning of "national defense." Instead, you talk about the goal of being able to "deploy anywhere in the world ... within 96 hours of deployment from Hawai'i" (Ibid.). You also note Hawai'i's strategic location within the Pacific Rim, and how Hawai'i provides "the terrain and conditions most likely to be encountered in the Pacific Rim" (Ibid.). Of course we know the Pacific Rim comprises a vast area of land and sea. So I ask, how can deployment of troops anywhere in the world, and specifically within the Pacific Rim, concern "national defense," which some believe to be of an inherent noninterventionist nature pertaining to U.S. border areas only.

"National defense" and "national security" are in themselves ambiguous terms that can be subjectively interpreted and used, which is probably why you don't define it. I see this Stryker Brigade as an offensive preemptive military strategy. I don't support it because it obviously follows the same precedence of U.S. foreign policy unilateralism, expansionism and imperialism that has shaped the United States since the turn of the 19th century.

Responses

P45-1

We thank you for your comment and your comment has been considered and included into the administrative record for this process. Hawai'i was adopted as a territory of the U.S. Government in 1900 and was granted admission into the Union in 1959 via Pub L 86-3, 73 Stat 4 when the people of Hawai'i petitioned the U.S. Congress for statehood and adopted by vote in the election held on November 7, 1950 the Act of the Territorial Legislature of Hawai'i entitled "An Act to provide for a constitutional convention, the adoption of a State constitution, and the forwarding of the same to the Congress of the United States, and appropriating money therefore", approved May 20, 1949 (Act 334, Session Laws of Hawai'i, 1949). We understand that some individuals do not agree with or support the formal annexation of Hawai'i in 1898. However, issues of statehood and Hawaiian Sovereignty are outside of the scope of the NEPA process.

P45-2

As discussed in Section 1.6 of the Final EIS, the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th ID(L) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID(L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue carrying out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, an on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D).

Comments

Letter
P46

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P46-1

P46-2

I also have concerns about: besides so-called "improving military defense" exactly what types of benefits will this give to the Hawaiian community?

Signature:

Deanna K. Cavaco

Print Name:

Deanna K. Cavaco

Address:

827 Waiakā Rd #3C
Honolulu, HI 96826Letter
P47

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P47-1

P47-2

I ~~also~~ have concerns about: mostly native species.

Signature:

Rhiannon Chandler

Print Name:

Rhiannon Chandler

Address:

725 A 8th Ave
Honolulu, HI 96816

Responses

P46-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P46-2

A summary of project wide impacts, including beneficial impacts, can be found in Chapter 4 of the EIS – Environmental and Socioeconomics Consequences and Overview.

P47-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P47-2

The discussion of the impact of the project on native species can be found in sections 4.10, 5.10, 6.10, 7.10, and 8.10 of the EIS.

Comments

Responses

Letter
P48

-----Original Message-----

From: Joyce Chinen [<mailto:chinen@hawaii.edu>]

Sent: Friday, January 02, 2004 3:28 PM

To: sbct_eis@poh01.usace.army.mil

Subject: Testimony on Stryker Brigade proposal

96-129 Ala Ike
Pearl City, HI 96782
January 2, 2004

Ms. Cindy Barger
U.S. Army Corps. Of Engineers
Honolulu District
Bldg. 230, Room 306
Ft. Shafter, HI 96858

RE: Testimony Against Locating of the Stryker Brigade in Hawai i

Dear Ms. Barger:

I am writing to testify against the proposed stationing of the Stryker Brigade Combat Teams at Schofield Barracks and Pohakuloa in Hawai i. I am a sociologist submitting this testimony as a private citizen.

I am against the proposed stationing of the Stryker Brigade for the following reasons:

P48-1

1) Locating the Stryker Brigade will bring more troops and their families to an already traffic-congested, tight-housing market, tight-educational access area. The leeward and central O ahu areas have experienced tremendous population growth over the past two decades. The transportation infrastructure is already inadequate, and suburban housing development is already located adjacent to Schofield Barracks, and training exercises already are disruptive and potentially dangerous to surrounding communities. To add this many new personnel to an already full capacity would have disastrous effects.

P48-1

An analysis of impacts of the proposed project including the issues noted here and others can be found in Chapters 5-8.

Comments

P48-2

2) This will aggravate the already strained relationships between the U.S. Military, local residents, and Native Hawaiians (re: less than adequate subsidies for public education, for housing, for social services, and especially for historical wrongs). Most military personnel and families are given little or no orientation to the social history of Hawai'i and have no idea of the role the American military has played in the illegal overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawai'i, the confiscation of property during World War II, desecration of lands, and significant historical crimes. These socio-historical live on in the hearts and minds of local residents as well as Native Hawaiians. It already makes for tense encounters; adding multiple thousand more will aggravate the situation.

P48-3

3) The U.S. Army has not had a good record of environmental stewardship the "controlled burn" of Makua Valley was hardly "controlled," and the occupation of prime beachfront areas seem more like expressions of colonial privileges than defense necessity. The promised clean-up of the Kahuku lands has not fully occurred, so the Army's promises are perceived, mostly correctly, as empty promises. In light of this record, desecration of even more lands is unacceptable.

4) Military stations generally do not bring desirable, high quality activities to boost to the economy; its economic contributions are mostly limited to hypermasculinist military culture related activities -- laundries, used cars, bars, strip and/or prostitution-related clubs). Moreover, these kinds of economic activities are often associated with spillover criminal activities (substance abuse, sexual assaults, etc.)

For these reasons, and many more that space will not permit, I ask that the proposed creation of the Stryker Brigade be rejected.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Joyce N. Chinen, Ph.D.

Joyce N. Chinen, Ph.D.
Professor of Sociology
Chair, Division of Social Sciences
University of Hawai'i-West O'ahu
96-129 Ala Ike
Pearl City, HI 96782
Ph. 808.454.4720
Fax 808.453.6176
Email chinen@hawaii.edu

Responses

P48-2

Thank you for your comment and your participation in the public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included in the administrative record for this process. An analysis of this type is highly speculative and outside the scope of this report.

P48-3

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDs) program.

Comments

Letter P49

Ms Cindy Barger
US Army Corps of Engineers
Honolulu District Bldg 230, CEPOH-PP-E
Fort Shafter, HI 96858-5440

Re: Comments to Draft EIS "Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25 Infantry Division to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawaii."

P49-1

1. Map of Pohakuloa Project Overview, Figure 2-10, Page 2-29

Comment: Generally, all place names on all maps should be historically correct with correct Hawaiian spelling, etc.

My specific comment is that "Pu'u Kee" is either a mis-spelled or a "pu'u" I'm not familiar with.

2. On Page 3-3

I have grave reservations regarding your

Definitions

Ceded Land. Ceded lands were either Crown or government lands until 1893, when the Hawaiian Kingdom was overthrown. The successor government, the Republic of Hawai'i, assumed ownership and control of these lands and continued their public use. When the Republic of Hawaii was annexed as a territory of the United States in 1898 [pursuant to the Newlands Resolution], it ceded these lands to the United States, which took ownership of them in fee simple. During the territorial era, the United States set some of the lands aside for military and other public purposes. When Hawai'i became a state in 1959, the United States retained ownership of the ceded lands it needed for military and public purposes and conveyed the remaining ceded lands to the state.

Discussion:

A. The Republic of Hawaii did not have legal title to the so-called (stolen) "ceded lands."

B. The Republic of Hawaii was not the "successor government" of the Kingdom of Hawaii. The Kingdom continues to exist (See next paragraph and "C" below).

If indeed the U.S. has apologized to the Native Hawaiians for the part it played in the "illegal overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii on January 17, 1893," said illegality is "void *ab initio*" -- or, in other words, because the Kingdom was illegally overthrown, the Kingdom did not fail to exist -- or, put in another way, the Kingdom continues to exist. See U.S. Public Law 103-150 below.

C. The Newlands Resolution, the result of a failed attempt to "annex" the Kingdom of Hawaii to the U.S., was a domestic instrument of the U.S. and did not have any legal effect external to the territorial confines of the U.S. At the time, Hawaii was not a domestic entity. It was a foreign nation to which the Newlands Resolution had no affect. Therefore, the so-called Annexation of Hawaii never took place and there are no so-called "ceded lands." Annexation can only take place by treaty, and the Newlands Resolution was not a treaty. (Also, see excerpt below)

Responses

P49-1

Figure has been corrected to Pu'u Ke'eke'e

P49-2

We thank you for your comment and your comment has been included into the administrative record for this process. For the purposes of this document, "ceded lands" refers to lands that were "ceded" to the federal government by the State of Hawai'i. Hawai'i was adopted as a territory of the U.S. Government in 1900 and was granted admission into the Union in 1959 via Pub L 86-3, 73 Stat 4 when the people of Hawai'i petitioned the U.S. Congress for statehood and adopted by vote in the election held on November 7, 1950 the Act of the Territorial Legislature of Hawai'i entitled "An Act to provide for a constitutional convention, the adoption of a State constitution, and the forwarding of the same to the Congress of the United States, and appropriating money therefore", approved May 20, 1949 (Act 334, Session Laws of Hawai'i, 1949). We understand that some individuals do not agree with or support the formal annexation of Hawai'i in 1898. However, issues of statehood and Hawai'ian Sovereignty are outside of the scope of the NEPA process. We understand that there are several other proposed projects by the federal government and others throughout the state of Hawai'i. We have identified these projects in Chapter 9 of this document. Chapter 9 discusses the cumulative effects of the proposed action and actions proposed by the Army and other entities.

Comments

P49-2 cont'd

E. The U.S. could take over only those rights of the so-called Republic of Hawaii that it had. Because the Republic had virtually no rights because of the illegal attempted overthrow, it had no rights to give to the U.S. So, if the U.S. states that it got something, it really got nothing.

F. Therefore the U.S. did not/could not take over ownership of the so-called "ceded lands" in fee simple.

G. Hypothetically speaking, even if the Newlands Resolution were indeed an effective (legal) document, the U.S. did not take over the so-called "ceded lands" in fee simple. As the Newlands Resolution states, the lands were specially treated, unlike the U.S.'s normal procedure in land theft. The existing laws of the United States relative to public lands shall not apply to such lands in the Hawaiian Islands; but the Congress of the United States shall enact special laws for their management and disposition.

H. The third reason why the U.S. does not and cannot have so-called fee simple "ownership" of the so-called "ceded lands" is found in U.S. Public Law 103-150, dated November 23, 1993, which states in part: "Whereas, the indigenous Hawaiian people never directly relinquished their claims to their inherent sovereignty as a people or over their national lands to the United States, either through their monarchy or through a plebiscite or referendum." Such "cloud" on the so-called "ceded lands" restrict those lands from being characterized as "fee simple." The best that can be characterized for the incorrect use of the term "fee simple" would be some kind of "conditional" fee simple.

I. All of the so-called "ceded lands" were supposedly conveyed to the State of Hawaii by the Admissions Act of 1959, not in fee simple, but in trust. Therefore, characterizing the so-called "ceded lands" as "fee simple" is very incorrect. See excerpts from Admissions Act of 1959 below.

3. I have found no references in all of the Draft EIS to the Highways Act of 1892 which the present Pohakuloa Training Area (PTA) is subject to and, also, the Parker Ranch lands that are being proposed for acquisition. Because of the "Act" all trails, roads, highways, etc., that were in existence in 1892 were declared to be public. These trails, roads, highways, etc., are being illegally treated as non-public entities, and should be open to the public at all times. Although the "federal" U.S. government does not necessarily respect "Native Hawaiian Rights," the rights covered by the Highways Act of 1892 have attached to all trails, roads, highways in and through PTA, and all acquisitions by executive order, purchase, etc., have been acquired subject to the requirements of The Act.

On the other hand, the U.S. Army at PTA cannot get "better" rights than was acquired by the U.S., and the U.S. cannot get "better" rights than was attached to the land upon its acquisition.

Discussion: The Draft EIS should mention the Highways Act of 1892 and state the conditions upon which all PTA lands have been acquired, and/or are being acquired and that the public (and Native Hawaiians) have a right to the uncontrolled use of these (trail, road, highway, etc.) resources. On the other hand, more efforts should be made to ascertain the actual routes of the trails, roads, highways, etc., that are within the PTA, and opened for unregulated public use (as the Highways Act of 1892 prescribes).

Moreover, the ancient trails, roads, highways, etc. are Native Hawaiian cultural sites and objects. And they belong to the Native Hawaiian culture and its practitioners, the Native Hawaiians. As Native Hawaiians are deemed to have the right of self-determination (by International Law and the U.N.), then it is the right of Native Hawaiians to have full non-restricted access to these resources.

4. The "Alternatives" presented for consideration are inadequate.

For instance, many of the alternatives discussed as being non-feasible are non-feasible only because of attached costs that are claimed to be excessive, or because of the lack of material resources to move the equipment from site to site.

P49-3

One example is that if Stryker training were to take place in Alaska, the Air Force would not have sufficient available equipment to transport vehicles from Hawaii to the site of the training. If such an excuse had any validity (truth), then, in the case of an emergency somewhere in the world and the Strykers were needed at these locations, where would the means to transport them to the site of the emergency come from if the Air Force could not adequately do the job in the time of peace.

Responses

P49-3

As discussed in Section 1.6 of the Final EIS, the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th ID(L) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID(L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue carrying out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, an on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D).

Comments

**P49-3
cont'd**

On the other hand, because equipment is **standard**, with a slight additional cost, a "training" fleet could be kept at whatever site(s) chosen for training and there would be no need to transport equipment, with the men, for training purposes. The only equipment transportation under this scheme would be transport in the case of an emergency somewhere in the world.

P49-4

5. The Draft EIS lacks a full "cultural" component. Such "cultural" component, when it becomes available, must also be subject to public hearings. Are public hearings anticipated for this purpose? A disregard of this item would include a fatal flaw in the Draft EIS process.

P49-5

6. There have been additional equipment (like certain howitzers) that is being discussed that were not part of the present Draft EIS. These "changes" must also be subject to public hearings. Are public hearings anticipated for this purpose? A disregard of this item would include a fatal flaw in the Draft EIS process.

P49-6

6. There have been additional equipment (like certain howitzers) that is being discussed that were not part of the present Draft EIS. These "changes" must also be subject to public hearings. Are public hearings anticipated for this purpose? A disregard of this item would include a fatal flaw in the Draft EIS process.

P49-7

7. However, the most severe criticism of this Draft EIS process has been the failure and total disregard to clean up the "unexploded ordnance" mess that many years of indiscriminate use of Hawaiian lands are left with. In order to be a "good neighbor" and environmentally correct, all suspect lands on Hawai'i and O'ahu islands must be cleaned up before more lands are allowed to be desecrated. A budget to reasonably do such a comprehensive cleanup should be a part of this Draft EIS.

It is noted that the proposed acquisition lands are claimed to be free from future use of explosives. While this "promise" seems reasonable at this time, there may be subsequent times when this "promise" might be broken (as the Army and the U.S. has made it a habit of breaking promises willy-nilly) in the name of national defense or emergency.

In order to give a genuine measure of "good faith" to the "promise" contained in the Draft EIS, this writer suggests that \$10 billion be set aside in trust (with any interest being generated therefrom to be used to provide medical and dental services to Hawai'i's poor) to remedy any "necessary" violations of the "covenants" therein made.

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to make a few comments in this process. If given more time, I'm sure I would want to comment on a few more items. However, I'm sure that if the items that is being brought to your attention here are properly addressed, the Draft EIS would be a stronger and more legitimate document than it currently is.

Clarence Ching
P.O. Box 6916
Kamuela, HI 96743
Phone: (808)776-1199

NEWLANDS RESOLUTION

To Provide for Annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States.

Whereas the Government of the Republic of Hawaii having, in due form, signified its consent, in the manner provided by its constitution, to cede absolutely and without reserve to the United States of America all rights of sovereignty of whatsoever kind in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies, and also to cede and transfer to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public, Government, or Crown lands, public buildings or edifices, ports,

Responses

P49-4

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process. Without specifics it is difficult to respond to this comment. However, based on public comments, the cultural resource sections have been expanded and revised to better describe the cultural landscape and better discuss the potential impacts of this proposed action on those sacred areas.

P49-5

After the publication of the Draft EIS, the Army announced plans for an enhancement package for SBCTs. The enhancements include an aviation task force, an increase from twelve to eighteen 155mm howitzers in the direct support artillery battalion, and improvements to command, control, communications, computer, and intelligence (C4I) assets. The announcements indicated that the aviation task force would include Comanche helicopters when the aircraft were ready for fielding. In February 2004, the Army determined that no further testing or fielding of Comanches would occur and canceled the Comanche program. The SBCT aviation task force will come from existing 25th ID(L) aviation brigade assets and will result in minor changes to training, primarily some increased aviation training over WPAA in support of units training in that area. The FEIS has analyzed the impacts of the increased aviation training over WPAA and those impacts are minimal. The Draft EIS analyzed the impacts of twelve 155mm howitzers, a change from the eighteen 105mm howitzers currently in the direct support artillery battalion for 2nd brigade. The addition of another six 155mm howitzers was analyzed in the FEIS and resulted in minimal changes to noise impacts and no change in the overall determination of effect. The C4I improvements are not expected to have any impacts on the environment.

P49-6

Overall, the Army has determined that the enhancements are within the original scope of the proposed action as described in the Draft EIS, are minor in nature, and do not require additional public meetings or a supplemental Draft EIS.

Responses

P49-7

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Comments

harbors, military equipment, and all other public property of every kind and description belonging to the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereunto appertaining; Therefore

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That said cession is accepted, ratified, and confirmed, and that the said Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies be, and they are hereby, annexed as a part of the territory of the United States and are subject to the sovereign dominion thereof, and that all and singular the property and rights hereinbefore mentioned are vested in the United States of America.

The existing laws of the United States relative to public lands shall not apply to such lands in the Hawaiian Islands; but the Congress of the United States shall enact special laws for their management and disposition: *Provided*, That all revenue from or proceeds of the same, except as regards such part thereof as may be used or occupied for the civil, military, or naval purposes of the United States, or may be assigned for the use of the local government, shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands for educational and other public purposes.

THE ADMISSION ACT.

An Act to Provide for the Admission of the State of Hawaii into the Union

(Act of March 18, 1959, Pub L 86-3, 73 Stat 4)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, subject to the provisions of this Act, and upon issuance of the proclamation required by section 7(c) of this Act, the State of Hawaii is hereby declared to be a State of the United States of America, is declared admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the other States in all respects whatever, and the constitution formed pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the Territorial Legislature of Hawaii entitled "An Act to provide for a constitutional convention, the adoption of a State constitution, and the forwarding of the same to the Congress of the United States, and appropriating money therefor", approved May 20, 1949 (Act 334, Session Laws of Hawaii, 1949), and adopted by a vote of the people of Hawaii in the election held on November 7, 1950, is hereby found to be republican in form and in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and is hereby accepted, ratified, and confirmed.

(snip)

§ 5.

(snip)

(d) Any public lands or other public property that is conveyed to the State of Hawaii by subsection (b) of this section but that, immediately prior to the admission of said State into the Union, is controlled by the United States pursuant to permit, license, or permission, written or verbal, from the Territory of Hawaii or any department thereof may, at any time during the five

1/8/2004

Comments

years following the admission of Hawaii into the Union, be set aside by Act of Congress or by Executive order of the President, made pursuant to law, for the use of the United States, and the lands or property so set aside shall, subject only to valid rights then existing, be the property of the United States. [Am July 12, 1960, Pub L 86-624, 74 Stat 422]

(snip)

(f) The lands granted to the State of Hawaii by subsection (b) of this section and public lands retained by the United States under subsections (c) and (d) and later conveyed to the State under subsection (e), together with the proceeds from the sale or other disposition of any such lands and the income therefrom, shall be held by said State as a public trust for the support of the public schools and other public educational institutions, for the betterment of the conditions of native Hawaiians, as defined in the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, as amended, for the development of farm and home ownership on as widespread a basis as possible for the making of public improvements, and for the provision of lands for public use. Such lands, proceeds, and income shall be managed and disposed of for one or more of the foregoing purposes in such manner as the constitution and laws of said State may provide, and their use for any other object shall constitute a breach of trust for which suit may be brought by the United States. The schools and other educational institutions supported, in whole or in part out of such public trust shall forever remain under the exclusive control of said State; and no part of the proceeds or income from the lands granted under this Act shall be used for the support of any sectarian or denominational school, college, or university.

(g) As used in this Act, the term "lands and other properties" includes public lands and other public property, and the term "public lands and other public property" means, and is limited to, the lands and properties that were ceded to the United States by the Republic of Hawaii under the joint resolution of annexation approved July 7, 1898 (30 Stat. 750), or that have been acquired in exchange for lands or properties so ceded.

US PUBLIC LAW 103-150

NOV. 23, 1993

1

103d Congress

Joint Resolution

To acknowledge the 100th anniversary of the January 17, 1893 overthrow

Nov. 23, 1993

of the Kingdom of Hawaii, and to offer an apology to Native Hawaiians on

(S.J. Res. 19)

behalf of the United States for the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii.

(snip)

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND APOLOGY.

The Congress -

Responses

Comments

(1) on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the illegal overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii on January 17, 1893, acknowledges the historical significance of this event which resulted in the suppression of the inherent sovereignty of the Native Hawaiian people;

(2) recognizes and commends efforts of reconciliation initiated by the State of Hawaii and the United Church of Christ with Native Hawaiians;

(3) apologizes to Native Hawaiians on behalf of the people of the United States for the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii on January 17, 1893 with the participation of agents and citizens of the United States, and the deprivation of the rights of Native Hawaiians to self-determination;

(4) expresses its commitment to acknowledge the ramifications of the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii, in order to provide a proper foundation for reconciliation between the United States and the Native Hawaiian people; and

(5) urges the President of the United States to also acknowledge the ramifications of the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii and to support reconciliation efforts between the United States and the Native Hawaiian people.

Approved November 23, 1993

Letter
P50

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P50-1

P50-2

I also have concerns about:

Overall negative effect on Hawaii

Signature:

Print Name:

Address:

Glenn Choy
Glenn Choy
735 Bishop St #322
Honolulu, HI 96813

Responses

P50-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P50-2

A summary of project wide impacts can be found in Chapter 4 of the EIS – Environmental and Socioeconomics Consequences and Overview.

Comments

Dear Ms. Barger

Letter

P51

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P51-1

P51-2

I also have concerns about: Does Hawaiian
nation does not belong to you as a
you country. We will all know
I documentary proof?

Signature: _____

Print Name: C. FRANCIS CHON

Address: P.O. Box 22512
Honolulu 96823

-----Original Message-----

Letter

P52

From: Milogic@aol.com [mailto:Milogic@aol.com]
Sent: Tuesday, November 04, 2003 2:32 PM
To: Barger, Cindy S
Subject: Re: Stryker EIS

Cindy,

Comment e-mailed to you at above address. Received?

P52-1 | Extension is "good," gives a chance to evaluate Stryker in Iraq, no?

Mr. Logic (aka Milo Clark)<->

Responses

P51-1

Thank you for your comment and your participation in the public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included in the administrative record for this process.

P51-2

We thank you for your comment and your comment has been considered and included into the administrative record for this process. Hawai'i was adopted as a territory of the U.S. Government in 1900 and was granted admission into the Union in 1959 via Pub L 86-3, 73 Stat 4 when the people of Hawai'i petitioned the U.S. Congress for statehood and adopted by vote in the election held on November 7, 1950 the Act of the Territorial Legislature of Hawai'i entitled "An Act to provide for a constitutional convention, the adoption of a State constitution, and the forwarding of the same to the Congress of the United States, and appropriating money therefore", approved May 20, 1949 (Act 334, Session Laws of Hawai'i, 1949). We understand that some individuals do not agree with or support the formal annexation of Hawai'i in 1898. However, issues of statehood and Hawaiian Sovereignty are outside of the scope of the NEPA process.

P52-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter
P53

-----Original Message-----

From: Milogic@aol.com [mailto:Milogic@aol.com]**Sent:** Friday, October 31, 2003 11:04 AM**To:** SBCT-EIS@POH01.usace.army.mil; Barger, Cindy S**Cc:** WilliamsJC@schofield.army.mil**Subject:** comment on SBCT-EIS

The Stryker Brigade Combat Team
Money and Madness, Hawaii-Style

When all excesses are being exceeded, power and poverty, **what** do you **do**? More!

When \$2,000 Jeeps and \$200,000 Humvees aren't enough, **what** do you **do**?
\$2,000,000 Strykers! Half ton Jeep, 2 half ton Humvee, 20 ton Stryker!

Questions:

- P53-1** | (1) What kind of army is needed, will be needed, to meet current or projected threats?
- P53-2** | (2) Will this army be needed to meet modern, well-equipped field forces in open battle?
- P53-3** | (3) Will this army be needed to counter terrorists, drug lords or fanatics of any allegiance?
- P53-4** | (4) What are Weapons of Mass Destruction? How do "we" keep anyone unfriendly from having or using them? Does this army have a role?
- P53-5** | 5) What comes before and after war?

The U. S. military calls strategy "doctrine". The United States Code (USC Title 10) directs the Army to organize and to equip itself for "... sustained combat. . . on land"

In 1996, a public document, Joint Vision 2010, announced a military strategy or

Responses

P53-1

The need for Transformation is described in Chapter 1 – Purpose and Need and Scope.

P53-2

The need for Transformation is described in Chapter 1 – Purpose and Need, and Scope.

P53-3

The need for Transformation is described in Chapter 1 – Purpose and Need, and Scope.

P53-4

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P53-5

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

doctrine of overwhelming dominant power. Key tactical elements are high-tech real time guidance and control systems, precision kill capabilities and light foot-print forward forces (army). Who needs 70 ton behemoth tanks?

P53-6 With national enemies identified as Terror, Drugs and Fanatics being little or less and less associated with states or geo-national entities, i.e. borderless, how is lethal dominance manifested? Do "we" destroy states or geo-national entities to find the needle in enemy haystacks? If so, then what?

Presently, these questions are directly confronted in Afghanistan and Iraq (as well as Columbia, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay), lurking in destabilized and failed states of Africa and pondered in terms of Syria, Iran, wherever Allah, Shiva or Lenin calls plus North Korea. Some are asking what to do after establishing lethal dominance. Answers?

Reflecting on violence, Hannah Arendt suggests, "The very substance of violent action is ruled by the question of means and ends, whose chief characteristic, if applied to human affairs, has always been that the end is in danger of being overwhelmed by the means, which it both justifies and needs"

P53-7 What is the operational relevance of a Stryker Brigade Combat Team? Will it be new modes of older wars with little probability of happening? Where will there again be sustained combat on land? In cities? Who would dare?

Israel [No. 1 recipient of U. S. Military and other aid, known to possess all varieties of WMD, contemptuous of UN Resolutions, builder of the next Great Wall, No. 3 world exporter of armaments] given its plethora of weapons and sophistication cannot yet stop young Palestinian men and women willing to wrap themselves with explosives.

Arendt says "...rule by sheer violence signals loss of power."

A Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT) is a light footprint forward force and tactical component of Army doctrine designed for rapid deployment (96 hours) to seize and to hold land. Then what?

Presently, the Army is organizing a light infantry of six Stryker Brigade Combat Teams using a new wheeled armored personnel carrier (APC) called "Stryker". Soldiers of all nations call APCs "rolling coffins." Beats walking as long as no one shoots at you.

Hawaii is to base one of these SBCTs, the fifth of six. Four SBCTs are operational. Implementation of these plans means more military presence in Hawaii, more Army impacts, more soldiers, more families, more PX and Wal*Mart customers, more land taken, more construction, more use of existing facilities, more money, more jobs. \$1.5 billion here, \$650 million there, \$240 million locally. Adds up to more than 3 years all Hawaii teachers' salaries. Nearly 700 years of library budgets for all Hawaii.

To detail these impacts, a SBCT draft Environmental Impact Statement (E.I.S.) was released October 3rd 2003. Public comment will be accepted for 45 days (up to November 16th). Public meetings are scheduled from October 28th (Honolulu) through November 6th (Hilo).

Responses

P53-6

There is a relatively large complement of Army, Navy, Marines, and Air Force assets in Hawai'i that are more than capable of protecting U.S. interests from attack. Reorganizing one Army brigade will make relatively few changes to the overall Department of Defense presence in Hawai'i.

P53-7

Section 1.4 - Need for the Proposed Action, describes the relevance of the Stryker Brigade and how it is expected to operate.

Responses

Comments

"To respond with reason when reason is used as a trap is not rational."
 Arendt.
 Weighing 12 lbs., with about 1,100 pages of densely crafted text, graphs, maps and statistics; this E.I.S. overwhelms and buries attempts to read it, much less analyze, digest or interpret. Internal text, footnotes and parenthetical directions point to a myriad of other sources and documents. 40,000 pages of this, 30,000 pages of that, 20,000 pages here and 10,000 pages there . . . ad nauseam.
 Bureaucracies, organizational automatons, like computers, spit out as true whatever falsehood, sophistry and speciousness are fed into them. Actuality is that outside political forces, military doctrine and job market considerations dictate a SBCT for Hawaii. Draped in logical appearing form, money, money, money and more, more, more comes out as patriotic necessity, national survival.
 An apparent failure of rationalism, this ponderous document makes little difference in probable outcome. A decision to implement a Hawaii-based SBCT is unlikely to be decided by Hawaiian concerns, environmental or ecological issues, endangered species, quality of life or community impacts.
 Tactical relevance of the Stryker vehicle, however, may make a difference.
 [Watch, though, efforts to make Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld a fall guy for Iraq. Could signal a SBCT cut-back.]
 One of the existing four SBCTs is soon to be deployed to Iraq. Should the Stryker vehicle prove to be yet another rolling coffin when operating under near ideal design conditions and topography, Hawaii may be spared. The Army may back off.
 Critics worry that the Stryker is too lightly armored, therefore vulnerable to RPGs, the near universal, shoulder-fired grenade launchers favored by regular infantry, guerilla and irregular forces world-wide. RPGs are much evident in Afghanistan and Iraq. Child soldiers carry them in Africa.
 SBCT implementation in Hawaii then becomes a political issue. Are money and jobs to be the final determinant. Is Stryker relevance irrelevant?
 Hawaii's Congressional delegation, nominally Democrats, as well as state and local politicians rarely see beyond money. Money also known as Pork and Patronage equals jobs. Jobs and contracts equal support, contributions, perks, profits and tenure.
 No one in politics is saying, "No way!" to SBCT plans for Hawaii. "Beyond local control." "We go with the guys up the line." "With these enemies, we got to do something." Weasel words rampant!
 Enemies and jobs are politicians' aphrodisiacs. Without Communisms, new enemies are needed desperately. Ragheads replace commies. Ice takes over locally. Political strategists know that money and jobs will seduce any community and divert attention from festering sores like education and disappearing private sector jobs.
 In the earlier scoping processes related to SBCT in Hawaii, a series of community meetings on all islands, a total of 283 people were present. More than a million were not. On the Orchid Island of Hawaii, over 140,000 people were not present for these meetings. Peace rallies in Hawaii may draw a couple hundred at most.
 What may be learned? Few people appear to be upset by actualities of SBCT

May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawai'i

P-416

Comments

impacts in Hawaii. Few people will stand up on Hawaiian, environmental or ecological, endangered species issues. Quality of life, community degradation, more dust, more noise, etc. gets few excited. Impacts on tourism? Ho hum. War? Boring.

As is clear, unless politicians are elected for whom these concerns have as much impact as money and jobs, forget it! Teachers' salaries, libraries, peace, other issues, crying needs and festering sores all take a lesser if not last place. Hawaii speaks?

All of which adds up to a system in implosion, governance gone amok, madness as sanity. Is the American emperor clothed? Who will say?

1st November 2003

Milo G. Clark
P. O. Box 454
Pahoa HI 96778-0454
+808 965-7182
milogic@aol.com

End of Comment

Notes follow

Notes:

1) United States Code title 10, chapter 307, section 3062 (b) [p. 17]. [10 USC 3062 (b)] Found online or at any depository library such as UHHilo.
[HTTP://WWW4.LAW.CORNELL.EDU/USCODE/10/3062.HTML](http://www4.law.cornell.edu/uscode/10/3062.html)

(b) "In general, the Army, within the Department of the Army, includes land combat and service forces and such aviation and water transport as may be organic therein. It shall be organized, trained, and equipped primarily for prompt and sustained combat incident to operations on land. It is responsible for the preparation of land forces necessary for the effective prosecution of war except as otherwise assigned and, in accordance with integrated joint mobilization plans, for the expansion of the peacetime components of the Army to meet the needs of war."

2) "Joint Vision 2010," [Http://www.DTIC.MIL/JV2010/JV2010.pdf](http://www.DTIC.MIL/JV2010/JV2010.pdf). Reading this public document in context of the last three years is an exercise in irony. I have a copy which I have reviewed for this comment.

3) Hannah Arendt, "A Special Supplement: Reflections on Violence," The New York Review of Books, 2-23-69. Source of all Ardent quotes.

4) General Dynamics Land Systems in affiliation with General Motors builds the Stryker. The initial contract for 2,131 Stryker vehicles (2002) was for \$4.2 billion. [Http://GDLS.COM](http://GDLS.COM). Then select Programs, MBT AFV and Stryker Family. Stryker's eight-wheeled mobility is stated to be an advantage in urban fighting.

Responses

Comments

5) The sum of processes which the military is calling "Transformation" was in process before the current Washington power holders were installed. Iraq I added significant lessons which underlie, in part, Joint Vision 2010 (published in 1996). The overall Transformation process has an interim objective of 2010. Stryker Brigade Combat Systems fall within this interim period.

Transformation, as a whole, targets to 2030-2040. By then it is assumed that Strykers may be obsolete. No newer rolling coffins currently are projected. Planners, to my knowledge, have yet to specify how troops, if used at all, will be moved in this final Transformation configuration.

Letter

P54

-----Original Message-----
From: Milogic@aol.com [mailto:Milogic@aol.com]
Sent: Monday, November 10, 2003 4:26 PM
To: Barger, Cindy S
Subject: Stryker EIS redux

P54-1

Thanks for your response. As E.I.S. go, The SBCT draft is a very good example of the genre as well as wonderfully obtuse.

Have you ever seen a RPG hit a Bradley? The Soviet versions of APCs were toasted time and again in Afghanistan by both US supplied and Soviet versions of RPGs. Soviet troops preferred open trucks to APCs.

Yes, ma'am! One of the difficulties in making informed judgments re: Doctrine is that most of the websites related to such issues, war colleges, etc. are now closed to civilians. For many past years, I could enter into dialogues with military thinkers and gain a more informed appreciation of the issues involved, options being considered, targets (i.e., the enemies of the day). While I am in many ways critical of aspects of military strategies, I also understand the constraints both personal and organizational of staff roles.

Some version of my comment(s) is slated to be a "Viewpoint" in the Nov 16th "Hawaii Island Journal". I say "some version" as I haven't seen the final editing.

Here is what I am hoping will appear:

The Stryker Brigade Combat Team

Money and Madness, Hawaii-Style

U. S. Military strategy, doctrine, is to create overwhelming power and to achieve dominance anywhere, fast. Key tactical elements are high-tech real time guidance and control, precision kill capabilities and light footprint forward forces.

Today's national enemies are named as terror, drugs and weapons of mass

Responses

P54-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

destruction in unfriendly hands. Given that Enemies are less **and** less associated with states or geo-national entities, i.e., borderless, how is **lethal dominance** manifested? Do we destroy states and geo-national entities to find the **needles** in enemy haystacks? If so, then what?

Today these questions are directly confronted in Afghanistan **and** Iraq (as **well** as Columbia, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador and Paraguay). They lurk in **destabilized and** failed states of Africa. They are pondered in terms of Syria, **Iran** and **North Korea**. Wherever Allah, Shiva or Lenin call could also foster Enemies. Some are **asking** what to do after establishing lethal dominance. Are there **answers**? Classic questions of Just War and Ends and Means intrude.

A Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT) is a light(er) footprint **and** rapid response component of Army doctrine. SBCTs are designed to seize **and** to control **land** until heavier forces can be installed.

What is the operational relevance of a SBCT? Will it be new **modes** of older style wars? Will there be sustained combat, massive maneuvers of **similar forces**? Many suspect that such wars are now minimally probable. Who would **dare**?

Israel [No. 1 recipient of U. S. military and other aid, known to **possess all varieties** of WMD, builder of the next Great Wall, No. 3 world weapons **exporter**] given its plethora of weapons and sophistication cannot yet stop young **Palestinian men** and women willing to wrap themselves with explosives.

Hannah Arendt notes that ". . . rule by sheer violence signals loss of power."

The U. S. Army plans six SBCTs. Hawaii is to base one of **these**. The **Stryker** vehicle is a new eight-wheeled 38,000lb., \$2,000,000 armored **personnel carrier** (APC). Soldiers of all nations call APCs "rolling coffins."

P54-2

Implementation means more military in Hawaii, more impacts, **more soldiers**, more families, more land taken, more use of existing facilities, more **money**, more jobs. Part of overall military Transformation, the Hawaii SBCT will involve \$1.5 billion. Planned construction, etc. within the state will cost about \$650 million including about \$250 planned for Hawaii island.

Assuming a teacher in Hawaii budgets at about \$50,000 including support, \$1.5 billion would buy 30,000 teacher years. All Hawaii's public libraries cost about \$25 million a year to run. \$1.5 billion pays for 60 years of Hawaii libraries.

To detail these impacts, a SBCT draft Environmental Impact Statement [E.I.S] came out on October 3rd. Public comment was first limited to 45 days **and** then **extended** to 90 days now ending January 3rd 2004. Public meetings started on Oahu October 28th and ended in Hilo on November 6th.

Responses

P54-2

Thank you for your comment and your participation in the public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included in the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Responses

P54-3

Weighing about 12 lbs., in three hefty volumes with 1,100 pages of densely crafted text, graphs, charts, maps and statistics; this E.I.S. overwhelms and buries attempts to read it, much less analyze, digest or interpret. Internal references lead to many thousand pages of other governmental data in turn leading to more thousands of pages.

"To respond with reason when reason is used as a trap is not rational." Arendt

Bureaucracies, organizational automatons, like computers spit out as true whatever is fed into them. Actuality for Hawaii is that outside political forces, military doctrine and job market considerations dictate a SBCT here. Draped in pseudo-logical constructs, money, money, money, money and more, more, more, more comes out as patriotic necessity.

An apparent failure of rationalism, this ponderous document makes little difference in probable outcome. A decision to implement is unlikely to be influenced by Hawaiian concerns, environmental or ecological issues, endangered species, quality of life or community impacts.

Relevance of the Stryker vehicle and the doctrine related to its uses, may make a difference. One of the existing SBCTs is scheduled for deployment to Iraq. Should the Stryker prove to yet another rolling coffin while operating under near ideal design conditions and topography, Hawaii may be spared.

Critics worry that the Stryker is too lightly armored, therefore vulnerable to RPGs, the near universal, shoulder-fired grenade launchers favored by regular and irregular fighters world over.

SBCT implementation in Hawaii then becomes a political issue. Are money and jobs to be the final determinant. Is Stryker relevance irrelevant?

Hawaii's Congressional Delegation, nominally Democrats, as well as state and local politicians rarely see beyond money, aka Pork and Patronage. Money equals jobs. Folks will do anything to stay here. Jobs and contracts equal support, contributions, perks, profits and tenure.

Enemies and jobs are politicians aphrodesiacs. Without Communisms, new enemies are essential. Ragheads replace Reds. Ice takes over locally. Politicians know that money and jobs will seduce any community while diverting attention from festering sores like education and disappearing private sector jobs.

No one in politics is saying, "No way!" "Beyond local control." "We go with the powers that be." "With these enemies, we got to do something." Weasel words.

P54-3

The FEIS is divided into 5 geographical areas making it easier for the general public to focus on impacts the project might have on their community. In addition there is a guide inside the front cover describing the organization of the document, an abstract of the FEIS, and a very detailed Table of Contents. In addition the Executive Summary highlights the important aspects of the proposed project including a project description, a summary of impacts, and proposed mitigation.

May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawai'i

P-420

Responses

Comments

Few people will stand up for Hawaiian, environmental, ecological or endangered species issues. Quality of life, community degradation, more dust, more noise, etc. get few excited. Impacts on tourism? Ho-hum. War? Boring!

As is clear, unless we elect politicians for whom these concerns have as much allure as money and jobs, forget it! Teachers' salaries, libraries, peace, other issues, crying needs and festering sores all take lesser if not last places. Hawaii speaks?

All of which adds up to a system in implosion, governance gone amok, madness as sanity. Is the American Emperor clothed? Who will say?

Milo Clark
Pahoa HI 96778-0454
6th November 2003

Comments

Dear Ms. Barger

Letter

P55

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P55-1

P55-2

I also have questions about: Why do you need
this expansion? Who are you
protecting us from?

Signature:

Print Name:

Address:

Kristen Cigne
1511 Panahoa St. #402
Honolulu HI 96822

Letter

P56

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P56-1

P56-2

also have concerns about: over development
w/ no infrastructure
environment

Signature:

Print Name:

Address:

Claudia Cooner
claudia cooner
225 Kane Rd
Haleiwa, HI 96721

Responses

P55-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P55-2

As discussed in Section 1.6 of the Final EIS, the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th ID(L) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID(L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue carrying out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, an on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D).

P56-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P56-2

The impacts on the local infrastructure are described in sections 4.14, 5.14, 6.14, 7.14, and 8.14 in the EIS.

Comments

-----Original Message-----
Letter **From:** Kiki Corbin [mailto:whitesage9@earthlink.net]
P57 **Sent:** Wednesday, October 29, 2003 10:34 PM

To: SBCT_EIS@poh01.usace.army.mil

Subject: Comment on STRYKER BRIGADE COMBAT TEAM (SBCT) on the Big Island

- P57-1** I ask that you extend the comment period from the minimum 45-days to at least 90 days so that the community has adequate time to review this 1,000 page, 3- volume document and thoughtfully respond.
- P57-2** I do not support an expansion of bombing fields on the Big Island. This is a small island with a growing population. The environment is already overtaxed. Adding a larger base would only make it worse.
- P57-3** There are plenty of airbases in CA and NV for your troops to practice.
- P57-4** The addition of more noise from the jets, the artillery fire, and more people is not acceptable. The housing developments adjacent to the proposed fields will lose their value. The list is long.
- P57-5** Kiki Corbin

Kiki Corbin
 Nutritional Consultant
 PO Box 390933
 Keaouhou, HI 96739
 808-322-2071
 808-322-2072 (fax)

Letter Dear Ms. Barger
P58

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P58-1

P58-2

I also have concerns about the army's total lack of respect for Hawai'i's land and Hawai'i's people & culture. Have some respect!
 What effect will this expansion have on the nearby ocean, coast, & reefs?

Signature: Sara Cosson
 Print Name: Sara Cosson
 Address: 2230 E Aiea St.
Honolulu, HI 96826

Responses

P57-1

The public comment period was extended to 90 days and closed on January 3, 2004.

P57-2

A summary of project wide impacts can be found in Chapter 4 of the EIS – Environmental and Socioeconomics Consequences and Overview.

P57-3

As discussed in Section 1.6 of the Final EIS, the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th ID(L) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID(L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue carrying out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, an on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D).

P57-4

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P57-5

Future property values are based on several factors that fall outside of the purview of the Army action. It would be speculative in nature for the Army to assume either positive or negative impacts to adjacent property values. If the Army decides to implement the proposed action, the Army will implement mitigation measures to help keep the proposed action to less than significant levels of impact where practicable.

Comments

Letter P59

-----Original Message-----

From: Mapuana Cottell [mailto:auntymapuana@yahoo.com]

Sent: Thursday, January 01, 2004 8:00 AM

To: sbct_eis@poh01.usace.army.mil

Subject: Re: The Army on the islands...

Dear Ms. Barger,

My name is Mapuana. I live in California. For years I have researched my Hawai'ian roots and have found that the US military has not only desecrated the land that I and so many others like me hold dear and consider sacred, it has also reneged on certain promises that it made to the people there.

I would like to know why on earth it is so difficult for a government that has full knowledge that to people like me the land is sacred? And when the hell did Lili'uokalani commit the act of insubordination on what was and is still considered as being hers and ours? This is just a replay of 1893, when she was imprisoned inside 'Iolani palace for trying to protect a legacy for those who were to be born after she was gone. The ONLY reason that she did not fight AFTER the fact is because she held the lives of her people as being sacred, and did not wish to lose any more Hawai'ians. You see, when the "settlers" and the "missionaries" showed up, they brought with them their ideals, their habits, their fears, their God (which I know now is NOT the same God that I worship and pray to because my God didn't have an inferiority complex like theirs obviously did!) and their taboos. I don't like being naked and right now your people have made mine feel naked as jay-birds. It really isn't fair. The reason that she didn't fight is because to her it was more important that there be a way to preserve the bloodlines rather than the land. She would later fight for the land, but we appreciate what she did for us, so that we Hawai'ians would live on. To many of us, Lili'u is still the Queen of the Nation of Hawai'i. She will always be, as many of us feel that the people were robbed of the land. I cannot understand why there is no conscience about any of these people who willfully treat us like we do not matter. There is enough bloodshed and bullying going on in the Middle East, and we all feel that it is not needed here on our own soil.

P59-1

I live in the desert, and there is a LOT of room for the army to blow stuff up here. The air force does it weekly, and I am sure that there are Marines who use it as well. Why does the military have to use Hawai'i as it wishes? Do the 'powers that be' really believe that THEY own the rights to what happens to Hawai'i? Please, do tell... I know how the native Americans feel, I know, and I wish to hell that you and your people knew, too.

It is unfair that the government that is supposed to be there to fight for us, as well as all the other people in this nation, is pretty much slapping us in the face, like the sugar planters and the shipping moguls did way "back in the day."

Responses

P58-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P58-2

The effects of the project on the marine environment are described in Section 4.10, 5.10, 6.10, 7.10, and 8.10. Impacts at PTA are described as significant but mitigable to less than significant in the report. There are no impacts reported at the other installations.

P59-1

As discussed in Section 1.6 of the Final EIS, the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th ID(L) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID(L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue carrying out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, an on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D).

Comments



SBCT Draft EIS Public Comment Card

Letter

P60

NAME: KALETHAO R. CRABBE or

ANONYMOUS (please circle)

ADDRESS: PO Box 537HOOLEHUA HAWAII 96729SIGNATURE: Kalethao R. Crabbe

COMMENTS:

NO STRYKERS!

P60-1

SAVE WHAT IS LEFT OF HAWAII.THIS IS SACRED LAND, NO MORE ~~DEVELOPMENT~~MILITARY!

Letter

P61

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P61-1

I also have concerns about: _____

P61-2

Stop militarization of global life and
expansion of the military-industrial complex.
Signature: Richard L. CrandallPrint Name: RICHARD L. CRANDALLAddress: POB 11287Honolulu, HI 96828

Responses

P60-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process. Based on public comments, the cultural resource sections have been revised to better describe sacred sites such as Mauna Kea on the island of Hawai'i and better discuss the potential impacts of this proposed action on those sacred areas.

P61-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P61-2

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Responses

Letter
P62

-----Original Message-----

From: Kryz P [mailto:tripeaks@hotmail.com]

Sent: Tuesday, November 11, 2003 3:33 PM

To: Barger, Cindy S

Subject: stryker

To: Cindy Barger

P62-1

I am writing in regards to the Stryker issue that has been discussed, on Oahu, over the past several weeks. I am greatly concerned about the outcome of these test or experiments that are being proposed for the North Shore or Oahu and the Big Island. I am from Kauai but recently moved to Oahu. Kauai is the most lush, green, and tropical area on all of the Hawaiian Islands and I would be outraged and beside myself if even one acre was dedicated to destructive testing, be it short term or long term. So imagine my discontent upon learning that some of the most beautiful and well known areas on Oahu's North Shore would be subjected to the type of damage that Kahoolawe had once endured.

Many people say the damage will be minimal or containable but unnecessary damage is just that. I am sure that any person who has heard of Hawaii, or especially if they have been here, would be just as perplexed at the thought of military testing on these islands, whose main source of income is tourism (a visually stimulated business.)

P62-2

I would like to hear what sort of defense you and your organization has when faced with the questions so obvious to most of us (Test destructive material on beautiful tropical islands and ruin agricultural land or leave the land to the people of Hawaii, perhaps for public or governmental use?)

Thank you for your time. I will await your reply.

Krystal Dawn

Hawaii Resident

P62-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P62-2

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. The Department of Army has taken every step to minimize impacts of the proposed project as described in the EIS while meeting the goals of training. Many mitigation measures have been incorporated into the project to reduce identified impacts where possible. Chapter 4 summarized the potential impacts and mitigation measures.

Comments

Letter

P63 -----Original Message-----

From: YouthDawn@cs.com [mailto:YouthDawn@cs.com]

Sent: Friday, October 31, 2003 7:59 AM

To: ;

Subject: NO MORE DAMAGE TO MAUNA KEA

Dear conscious person,

Mauna Kea is the highest mountain on Earth (from its ocean base), making it the most sacred site on Earth. By further desecrating it you put us all in

P63-1 | danger. Please do your training and expansion somewhere else more sensible.

Thank you from all the thinking people of Hawaii Island.

Letter

P64

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P64-1 |

I also have questions about:

P64-2 |

WHAT GOOD WILL IT DO
FOR HAWAII PEOPLE? WHERE WILL THE
CHILDREN PLAY COME TOMORROW WITH
ALL THE POLLUTION?

Signature:

Print Name:

Address:

JOSIE DIBIBAR-PATINO
87-828 HELEKULA WAY
WALANAE, HAWAII 96792

Responses

P63-1

As discussed in Section 1.6 of the Final EIS, the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th ID(L) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID(L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue carrying out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, an on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D).

P64-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P64-2

Chapters 3-10 of the EIS address project impacts on the human environment. In accordance with NEPA regulations, the Army is conducting this EIS in order to identify the direct, indirect and cumulative environmental effects of the proposed action on the State of Hawai'i. If the Army decides to implement the proposed action, the Army will mitigate all significant impacts in order to minimize the overall environmental impacts of the proposed action.

Comments

Dear Ms. Barger

Letter

P65

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P65-1

P65-2

I also have concerns about: *Further encroaching the good people of these islands in an additive military economy and lifestyle?*

Signature: *Ar*Print Name: *Garvin Dillard*Address: *POB 1039*
Hailu, HI 96708

Letter

P66

-----Original Message-----

From: David H Dinner [mailto:gentlewave@midpac.net]

Sent: Monday, October 27, 2003 1:45 PM

To: SBCT_EIS@poh01.usace.army.mil

Subject: military in Hawaii

Dear Ms Barger

I'm uncertain regarding the letters following your name, so I apologize if I've missed a rank or degree in my salutation.

If your efforts to bring more military to Hawaii are met with a silent response, please be aware that it is from shock, fear and a stunned inability of citizens to organize and voice their revulsion at the thought. The voices will be found and there will be an outraged cry such as you have never heard. This is HAWAII, sacred land of Aloha and it already struggles to maintain a peaceful relationship with it's military presence. Please do not make it worse.

P66-1

Aloha

David H Dinner DDS

Responses

P65-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P65-2

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P66-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Responses

Letter Keanui Doane
95-728 Kahi Kirihi Pl.
P67 Muli, HI 96759

October 29, 2003

I am writing this as testimony for the DEIS Transformation of 2nd Brigade.

I wear two hats this evening.

The first hat can be described as being an "Army Brat." I was raised and taught to be proud and to be the best citizen that I could be. However, when I grew up to be an adult all that I had believed had all turned to false propaganda. I, speak for myself my three children, my seven grandchildren and all my future descendants. We would require answers to my questions in writing.

P67-1 1) Is the military obligated to abide by the U.S. Constitution? What about U.S. laws? Why is it deemed attempting to exempt environmental laws? Knowing full well contamination of our land will be done with zero efforts to clean-up and yet the military claims to be "good stewards." Who is accountable?

P67-2 2) What impact on our health does your transformation deliver to us? We are constantly reminded it being Americans — hundreds of people exposed to military activity seem to get sick — adamant denial is issued from military + government. Is this problem addressed in DEIS?

P67-3 3) How can anyone justify the "needed" land that the military is attempting to acquire? With the outrageous amount of land already being used by the military and mostly contaminated. You want more land "virgin land" — a world it be possible for human habitation someday? How long do these contaminants remain in the soil. Who is accountable? I firmly object to more land acquisitions.

I, as a taxpayer, that pays wages and pay for military equipment in Strykers — strongly object to this expansion.

4) This expansion is over/here the largest water aquifer on this island of Oahu (also at Pahrump).

P67-1

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDs) program.

P67-2

The impacts of the project on human health and safety can be found in sections 4.12, 5.12, 6.12, 7.12, and 8.12 in the EIS.

P67-3

Thank you for your comment and your participation in the public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included in the administrative record for this process.

Comments

- 2 -

October 29, 2003

P67-4

What insurance can you give that the expensive exercises will not contaminate our water? Who is accountable should it become poisoned? We as residents will be without water which we need to live, the military can return to their homeland and continue to live. We will not survive. I strongly object to that potential hazard.

P67-5

5) How can we believe what you profess to promise? You are un-trustworthy. Your strategies are transparent - after all we've witnessed your actions for generations. Look at the promises (and court order!) made concerning Makua. Makua is now burnt and all we received was "I'm sorry." Give it back to the rightful owners.

Thru the years, the people have educated themselves - mostly by observing. We also educated ourselves in international laws, after all, we are part of this planet.

Occupations? Ask us - we know all about that! Through the acts of a "few" from Congress that makes decisions for many - it is not what we want - you have heard this claim over & over, time after time. When does this end?

You are in full knowledge that your continue militarization of Hawaii will make us, your "citizens" an absolute target. You bring weapons of mass destruction to our island homes and we object adamantly - you must take those weapons back to the continent of America because after all it is those people that you will protect and only have concern for.

Responses

P67-4

The Army is responsible for any contamination that results from its activities. In the past, the Army has disposed of toxic chemicals to the ground. Much less was known about the effects of this disposal than is now known. While accidental spills and incidental releases cannot be avoided, the EIS describes mitigation measures that are in place to respond to these occurrences.

However, the best approach is prevention, and Army policy is to minimize the use of toxic chemicals, reduce waste generation, contain all waste, and comply with all federal, state, and local environmental regulations to the extent possible consistent with the Army's primary mission. The Army's IRP program, which is modeled on the EPA's approach to investigation and remediation of Superfund sites, is an ongoing commitment to characterize and cleanup contamination from past practices. The long term remedy for groundwater beneath SBMR is an example of this commitment, in which the Army is removing the contamination and treating the water to drinking water standards so that its beneficial uses are not lost. The SBCT program will include many modern facilities that replace older, less protective facilities. These facilities include environmentally protective vehicle wash facilities that treat and recycle water creating less waste and using less water. The wash facilities also serve the purpose of preventing the inadvertent spread of plant species from island to island or location to location. The Army funds many research programs aimed at developing technology and procedures for addressing environmental contamination, as well as technology transfer programs that disseminate information, so that the experience gained can be applied to environmental problems in other sectors.

P67-5

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

- 3 -

October 29, 2003

The second hat I wear is of a free Hawaiian Woman. I am free — I was always free. I inherited this freedom from my ancestors. I love this land of my mother's mother's mother! America does not have a monopoly on democracy — they'd like to think so but the facts tell me otherwise. This is my home, my "dot" on this planet — We belong here and no where else. We will never go away.

P67-6

Your weapons entitles you to become bullies in our homeland. i.e. condemning land for your convenience and expansions. Our land is not for sale and for "the record" it never was. This illegal occupation must end and justice must be afforded to our people. With all that America has done around the world under the guise of "humanitarian measures" — when will the Hawaiians get liberated? We have always welcomed people from around the world, however, it has gotten to the point where we have no say on what is happening to our land. It is evident that our cultures are clashing.

You do secret "testings" with no second thought you're killing us quietly and I know you have absolute knowledge of all this. Who protects us from you? It is not ok to continue to make us guinea pigs anymore. Why is it you continue to ignore our pleas? Whom is justice going to prevail?

Continuous disregard of U.S. Constitution violates Treaties that U.S. and Hawaiian Kingdom. And for the record — the violation of Neutrality Act is a war crime.

P67-7

Expansion of military in Hawaii is not wanted. It is time to leave — take all your misists with you — and leave us in peace.

Keanui Deane

Responses

P67-6

We thank you for your comment and your comment has been considered and included into the administrative record for this process. Hawai'i was adopted as a territory of the U.S. Government in 1900 and was granted admission into the Union in 1959 via Pub L 86-3, 73 Stat 4 when the people of Hawai'i petitioned the U.S. Congress for statehood and adopted by vote in the election held on November 7, 1950 the Act of the Territorial Legislature of Hawai'i entitled "An Act to provide for a constitutional convention, the adoption of a State constitution, and the forwarding of the same to the Congress of the United States, and appropriating money therefore", approved May 20, 1949 (Act 334, Session Laws of Hawai'i, 1949). We understand that some individuals do not agree with or support the formal annexation of Hawai'i in 1898. However, issues of statehood and Hawaiian Sovereignty are outside of the scope of the NEPA process.

P67-7

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter October 30, 2003

P68

To: Department of the Army
US Army Corps of Engineers
Honolulu Engineer District
Fort Shafter, Hawaii

From: Fred Dodge, MD
86-024 Glenmonger St.
Wai'anae, HI 96792

Re: Response to Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Transformation of the 2nd Brigade,
25th Infantry Division (L) to a Stryker
Brigade Combat Team in Hawaii

This DEIS is incredibly huge. Responding fully to it would be very difficult and time consuming. The following is a start.

The military produces a great deal of pollution. The US military is the largest in the world therefore is the largest polluter.

- P68-1 1. No action alternative (p. 2-44) appears to be the best alternative because the legacy force is projected to continue and is the least polluting. Would not this alternative have the least adverse effects in Hawaii ???
- P68-2 2. These are difficult times. Everybody is being asked to do with less. Everybody but the military. Hawaii has especially limited land area – land grabs always affect many other things. Under the circumstances, should not the Army be giving up land instead of acquiring more??
- 3 Health effects:
a. Re propellants (powder bags)
Burn pan residues include lead, DNT, benzene and cyanide (p 3-82).
These are hazardous wastes known to be toxic to the brain, bone marrow, and liver; they can cause cancer and death.
- P68-3 1). When powder bags are detonated to propel ordnances, are not the toxins (“hazardous wastes”) that are released the same as are found in the residues?
- 2). I did not see any mention of Perchlorate which is found in propellants and which is known to cause thyroid disease. Shouldn't this be addressed in this EIS?

Responses

P68-1

This alternative may very well have the least adverse effects but may not be the best to meet the purpose and need of the proposed project.

P68-2

The determination of land requirements for the proposed action was based on the 2002 Range and Training Land Program Development Plan (Nakata 2002).

P68-3

The discussion on page 3-82 refers to the burning after training exercises, of excess propellant. The excess propellant is burned in burn pans that enable the ash residue to be collected after burning and properly disposed. Most of the constituents, except lead, are converted to non-toxic substances by burning. The amount of lead in propellant is small, and unlikely to result in any health effects to military personnel or to the environment.

Comments

P68-4

b. Disposal of ordnance is regulated under RCRA (p 3-82).
 "Specific details... are included in Appendix N-2".
 Appendix N-2 appears to refer mainly to AR 210-21. Is this
 what p. 3-82 refers to? Please send me a copy of AR210-21.

c. Recent range studies (p 4-77) reveal increased levels of
 munitions byproducts, such as lead, RDX (>USEPA) above
 residential and industrial PRG's (preliminary remediation
 goals).

"The proposed increased level of training could elevate
 contamination levels in range soils by 25% over the
 contamination generated by Legacy Force training. Existing
 and potential impacts from ammunition are considered
 significant and not mitigable until live-fire range training
 ceases and a remediation plan is considered."

Yet Table 4-12 (p 4-78) shows ammunition as significant
 but mitigable. Therefore the text and the table are inconsistent.

d. Cumulative impacts. Table 9-3 (p 9-20), reveals significant
 human health and safety hazards under the proposed action
 as well as under the reduced land acquisition alternative.

In summary, the three volume DEIS weighs much and has great length. However it is
 not convincing as to its conclusion. Because of significant health effects (as well as
 increased contamination, dust, noise, and other effects), "no action" would be the best
 alternative.

Letter
P69

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade
 in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unex-
 ploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and
 cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose**
the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P69-1

(and Military's)

P69-2

I also have concerns about: The Army's complete lack of
viable plans to cleanup and restore lands that they
have leased from the State of Hawaii like Makua Valley &
Waikane Valley. No expansion until cleanup & return
are assured and begun....?

Signature: [Signature]
 Print Name: Vincent Karai Dodge
 Address: 86-557 Hakalua Rd.
Wai'anae, HI. 96792

Responses

P68-4

This text is actually referring to the Military Munitions rule that is described in
 Appendix N10.

P69-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process.
 Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the
 administrative record for this process.

P69-2

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their
 families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the
 Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior
 to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO
 accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of
 the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of
 Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the
 identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of
 potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is
 coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws
 and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required
 related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The
 Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable
 laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of
 the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will
 clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all
 applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the
 implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDs) program.

Comments

Letter
P70

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P70-1

P70-2

I also have concerns about: the validity of EIS now that armament modifications have been added; the validity of the EIS after arresting people just for signs, and then their charges were dropped; the death and danger to soldiers from this death trap; the validity of the EIS that is based on risk assessment, rather than precautionary principle; my experience in the Army, when the EPA always shut us down for inevitable destruction; the validity of any EIS given the government's track record of breaking promises and promises that without history the validity of public participation is questionable.

Signature: _____
 Print Name: _____
 Address: _____
 3554 Kumu Street
 Honolulu Hawaii HI 96822

Letter
P71

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P71-1

I also have concerns about: _____

Signature: _____

Print Name: _____

Address: _____

PO Box 794

KULA HI 96790

Responses

P70-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P70-2

During the scoping meetings, the public facilities would not allow the meetings to extend beyond 10:00pm. This time restriction required that members of the public keep their oral comments short. After many public comments about the length of the meetings, and in an attempt to allow for full participation of all people present, the Army decided to hold the Draft EIS public meetings at private facilities where the facility was open as long as the Army needed. The majority of the Draft EIS public meetings did not conclude until after 12:00am.

At the first two meetings Honolulu Police Department arrested a total of seven people for trespass when they attempted to enter the facilities with signs. All individuals were advised that they were welcome to enter the facilities without the signs.

It was not the intent of the Army to restrict the public through the format and location of the public meetings. We corrected the situation by working with the other facility locations to allow signs in the meeting rooms and provide tables for members of the public to display signs and information. In addition, we worked with the facilities and the City and County of Honolulu's prosecutor and all charges were dropped against individuals involved in the situation. All of the individuals who were arrested had the opportunity to participate in subsequent meetings and most of them attended and provided public comment.

After the publication of the Draft EIS, the Army announced plans for an enhancement package for SBCTs. The enhancements include an aviation task force, an increase from twelve to eighteen 155mm howitzers in the direct support artillery battalion, and improvements to command, control, communications, computer, and intelligence (C4I) assets. The announcements indicated that the aviation task force would include Comanche helicopters when the aircraft were ready for fielding. In February 2004, the Army determined that no further testing or fielding of Comanches would occur and canceled the Comanche program. The SBCT aviation task force will come

Comments

Letter -----Original Message-----

P72 From: Lawrence G. Ebel [mailto:bud96792@hotmail.com]
Sent: Thursday, January 01, 2004 3:06 PM
To: sbct_eis@poh01.usace.army.mil
Cc: ken_conklin@yahoo.com
Subject:

I, Lawrence G. Ebel (Bud) (808)696-8164, 84-854 Fricke St., Makaha, Hi. 96792-1914 have submitted testimony at all 4 Oahu public comment hearings. In light of what I witnessed and read about these and other island meetings I wish to add an addendum to my testimony.
The decorum displayed by some ranged from obnoxious to arrogant to insulting to uncivilized to just plain stupid. Throughout, the officers and enlisted personnel displayed an uncommon professionalism and outstanding forbearance in spite of threats, insults, taunts, challenges and unsubstantiated allegations of such a wide range of misconduct as to defy recollection.

P72-1 There is now an active movement to secede a part of Hawaii from the USA and to form a nation of Hawaii. This malcontent has been advanced in the congress for years by the entire Hawaiian congressional delegation. In particular by Senator Inouye. He and Senator Akaka are both members of the Indian affairs committee in spite of the fact that Hawaii has no American Indian tribes, why would they pursue such an assignment unless they wished to ferment the current unrest that now exists here in this state. It is my testimony that the EIS hearings broke down to a platform for secession by some Hawaiians and others and this is directly the result of a policy developed by Senator Inouye and others.

Respectfully submitted by Lawrence G. Ebel

Bud Ebel

Responses

from existing 25th ID(L) aviation brigade assets and will result in minor changes to training, primarily some increased aviation training over WPAA in support of units training in that area. The FEIS has analyzed the impacts of the increased aviation training over WPAA and those impacts are minimal. The Draft EIS analyzed the impacts of twelve 155mm howitzers, a change from the eighteen 105mm howitzers currently in the direct support artillery battalion for 2nd brigade. The addition of another six 155mm howitzers was analyzed in the FEIS and resulted in minimal changes to noise impacts and no change in the overall determination of effect. The C4I improvements are not expected to have any impacts on the environment. Overall, the Army has determined that the enhancements are within the original scope of the proposed action as described in the Draft EIS, are minor in nature, and do not require a supplemental Draft EIS.

The safety of the Stryker vehicle continues to be improved as deployment practices continue to evolve. The Transformation process allows for adaptations to equipment and operations to ultimately meet the goals of current, SBCT, and future forces.

P71-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P72-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments



SBCT Draft EIS Public Comment Card

NAME: Bud Elch or ANONYMOUS (please circle)ADDRESS: 4154 E. 10th St.
MAKAPUU 96742-1914SIGNATURE: Bud Elch

COMMENTS: I support the location of a
Stryker Brigade at the current site &
the advantages of the battlefield.
To ensure their location & mobility
I feel the military should be exempted
from the Environmental Impact Process.

P72-2

Dear Mr. Basger

I am sure you have received the above "E".

I also wish to add this personal note to
you and Colonel Andersen for your service and
your conduct at the EIS comment meetings -
I apologize for the conduct you were subjected
to in the course of your duties.

Bud Elch

Responses

P72-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process.
Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the
administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter
P73

P73-1

I protest the apparent prejudicing of the EIS by the comments of Sen. Inoué assuming the Stryker issue is in favor of having the Brigade.

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P73-2

P73-3

I also have questions about: the expense of this project of \$1.5 billion at a time when America faces acute shortages of qualified nurses and teachers. The military sense of social responsibility is almost nil in today's world.

Signature:

Print Name:

Address:

Thomas E. Ehlike
Thomas E. Ehlike
126 Ragsdale Place
Honolulu, Hawaii 96817

Received 11/21/02

Responses

P73-1

Although Department of Defense, Department of the Army, and Congressional representatives have issued statements that the 2d Brigade, 25th ID(L) will transform to a Stryker Brigade, these statements refer to programmatic level decisions necessary to continue the planning, funding and assessment processes for the proposed transformation efforts and set the conditions for implementing an action once a final decision has been made. The final decision on whether the 2d Brigade, 25th ID (L) will transform to an SBCT will be made by the appropriate local commander, subject to environmental assessment and other appropriate reviews and compliance with applicable federal law. The Department of the Army issued a Programmatic EIS for Army Transformation in 2001, and issued its Record of Decision to implement Army Transformation on April 11, 2002. In that ROD, Lieutenant General David McKiernan confirmed a series of previously announced conversions of 6 brigades to interim brigade combat teams, "subject to appropriate evaluation of potential environmental effects in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act" (ROD, page 11). The Department of the Army will make a decision whether or not to transform the 2d Brigade, 25th ID(L) in Hawai'i only after a full consideration of all the environmental impacts identified and analyzed under NEPA, weighed equally with considerations of strategic importance, military training and readiness, technical considerations, economic and fiscal considerations, and other considerations mandated by law or policy.

P73-2

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P73-3

Thank you for your comment and your participation in the public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included in the administrative record for this process.

Comments

- 10 Crucial Reasons the U.S. Military MUST Stop Bombing Mauna Kea**
- Letter P74 #10: U.S. Military forces are currently deploying "directed energy" weapons and test-marketing them around the Earth, blasting both land and oceans, humans and whales, in an insane campaign dubbed "Total Space Dominance."
- P74-1 #9: When National Geographic and NPR finally show up, the American people will be outraged that this brutal decimation is taking place on a world heritage site in their names, without their approval.
- #8: The U.S. Military has been unable to repair the sacred guideposts they blasted away on Kaho'olawe, or clear that island of deadly ordinance, leaving it off-limits to the public. They recently burned out half of Makua Valley. They can't be entrusted with irreplaceable and sacred wild lands.
- P74-2 #7: The U.S. Military has no legal jurisdiction over the sacred lands of Mauna Kea, seized from Hawaiian Royal heritage ("ceded" lands), occupied by threat of lethal force, leaving a rare volcanic valley (three times the size of the District of Columbia) restricted and hazardous to the world community.
- #6: The American military-industrial complex wants to expand the Pohakuloa Military Range by 23,000 acres to test more military weaponry, while using the center of the valley as an unregulated dumping ground for unexploded ordinance, between the two most massive volcanoes on the planet.
- P74-3 #5: The world's most endangered tropical birds (like the beautiful and rare palila) depend on this unique dryland volcanic scrub forest for their survival, and can't move anywhere else.
- #4: The Native Hawaiian people, the inheritors of these sacred lands (their Heaven), have petitioned the U.S government in every possible way to stop the repressive, aggressive and destructive military activity in Hawai'i in their sacred areas.
- #3: The bombing and burning of sacred areas like Makua Valley and Mauna Kea is the planetary equivalent of bombing Mt. Everest, the Grand Canyon, or Mt. Olympus.
- #2: Above the barbed wire of the military range on the slopes of Mauna Loa is a critical NOAA atmospheric observatory attempting to measure global

Responses

P74-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P74-2

We thank you for your comment and your comment has been considered and included into the administrative record for this process. Hawai'i was adopted as a territory of the U.S. Government in 1900 and was granted admission into the Union in 1959 via Pub L 86-3, 73 Stat 4 when the people of Hawai'i petitioned the U.S. Congress for statehood and adopted by vote in the election held on November 7, 1950 the Act of the Territorial Legislature of Hawai'i entitled "An Act to provide for a constitutional convention, the adoption of a State constitution, and the forwarding of the same to the Congress of the United States, and appropriating money therefore", approved May 20, 1949 (Act 334, Session Laws of Hawai'i, 1949). We understand that some individuals do not agree with or support the formal annexation of Hawai'i in 1898. However, issues of statehood and Hawaiian Sovereignty are outside of the scope of the NEPA process.

P74-3

Impacts to birds at PTA and improved mitigation measures have been included in section 8.10.

Comments

Responses

P74-4

warming and solar radiation. On top of Mauna Kea are the most important astronomical observatories in the world, exploring the edge of the Universe. Why are bombs and black helicopters blowing dust (in God's eyes!) in the valley below?

And the #1 reason the U.S. military MUST leave Mauna Kea:
The planet Earth is ALIVE, ancient and intelligent, and the U.S. military is pissing Her off! Since the U.S. government was first warned to stop bombing the heart of Earth's ocean-fire, the U.S.A. has suffered all manner of terrible disasters.

Don't allow further desecration of Mauna Kea, America— you are living on fault lines and hotspots! Stop the war against the Elementals, don't allow the "directed energy" arms race! Learn more about Pohakuloa Military Range at: Metamagic.org/pohakuloa . Take back your Earth, earthlings!

In volcanic solidarity, on PlanetDrive

B.Z. Evans

POB 6271
Hilo, HAWAII
96720
(808) 969-3765

M**U**T**A**N**E**X

"When the people fear the government you have tyranny...
when the government fears the people you have liberty."
--Thomas Jefferson

"Terrorism is the best political weapon for nothing drives people harder
than a fear of sudden death."
-- Adolf Hitler

"There's a little Hitler in all of us"
--Mother Theresa

"Your enemy is not surrounding your country. Your enemy is ruling your
country."
-- George W. Bush

P74-4

Given the elevation differences between PTA and the Mauna Kea observatories and the feasibility of controlling fugitive dust from vehicle travel on unpaved roads, no significant impact on observatory operations is expected. Predominant wind directions are downslope, away from the observatories. Strong winds from the southwest can occur, but these situations may create other atmospheric conditions that are not ideal for observatory operations. A discussion has been added to Section 8.3 - Visual

Comments

Dear Ms. Barger

Letter

P75

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P75-1

P75-2

I also have questions about: What is the list of Superfund sites already in Hawaii, in particular on Oahu but all of them, which have been completely cleaned + restored? Did not each of these sites start with an EIS? What went wrong in each case?

Signature:

Print Name:

Address:

JAMES FACETTE
JAMES FACETTE
3140 WAIALAE #323
HONOLULU, HI 96816



SBCT Draft EIS Public Comment Card

NAME: JAMES FACETTE or

ANONYMOUS (please circle)

ADDRESS: 3140 WAIALAE #323HONOLULU, HI 96816

SIGNATURE:

COMMENTS:

P75-3

BESIDES THE LARGE NUMBER OF COMMENTS QUESTIONING AND CONTESTING THE STRYKER EIS NOV. 4, 2003 AT TURTLE BAY RESORT, I WOULD LIKE TO SEE REFERENCE TO THE LARGE TURNOUT OF PEOPLE OPPOSED TO THE INTRODUCTION OF THE STRYKER BRIGADE (4,200). THIS IS SIGNIFICANT. WHEREAS THE VOICE AND PRESENCE OF THOSE IN FAVOR WAS TRULY MINISCULE.

Responses

P75-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P75-2

This is outside the scope of this project. Suggest commenter contact EPA for this information.

P75-3

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process. Individuals stating their opposition or support of the proposed action either verbally at the public meetings or in writing during the public comment period are all shown in by their comments in the Appendix on public comments in Final EIS.

Comments

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

I also have concerns about: *these ideas and processes that are put before us constantly as "improvements" when in reality in the long run, are painful for the environment & ourselves and for the continued prosecution of war.*

Signature: James Facette
 Print Name: JAMES FACETTE
 Address: 3041 WAIALAE #323
HONOLULU, HI 96816

Responses

P75-5

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process

Comments

Responses

Letter
P76

November 5, 2003
Waikoloa Beach Marriot

Comment on the EIS for Pohakuloa Expansion
Connie Fay
46-4084 Old Mamalahoa Highway
Honoka'a, HI 96727
775-9159

Good Evening. I'm Connie Fay. I live in Ahualoa
, just around on the other shoulder of Mauna Kea from
Pohakuloa. I've lived there off and on since 1974 on a
parcel of land that has trees and plants from the mesic
lowland Hawaiian forest. My post retirement hobby is
removing waiawi and planting Hawaiian plants. I'm a
retired teacher of young children.

I have some questions about the EIS. I'm concerned about
the health impacts of the expanded base. When the wind
blows from Kona, which it has for the last three weeks,
what will be in the particulate matter from the fires and
dust that will blow around to our side of the mountain?
Will there be chemicals? Will there be nuclear
contaminants?

Who will test the air? How often? How quickly will we be
notified that there are contaminants in the air? This
expansion should not take place until all these questions are
satisfactorily answered.

P76-1

The air quality implications of activities at PTA would be generally the same regardless of wind direction. Section 8.12 of the FEIS discusses wildfires at PTA. Most wildfires caused by military training activities are relatively small, and generate correspondingly small quantities of smoke with little potential for health impacts to off-post locations. Most large wildfires in the PTA area originate off-post, and are caused by activities other than military training. As noted in Section 3.12.3 of the FEIS, no depleted uranium munitions are or have ever been used at any USARHAW installation. Ambient air quality monitoring responsibilities rest primarily with the Hawai'i Department of Health. However, the Final EIS notes that the Army would implement a Dust and Soils Management and Monitoring Plan that would include ambient air quality monitoring of PM10 conditions. The monitoring of ambient PM10 concentrations would help guide the development and implementation of an adaptive management program to manage training area lands and modify training procedures as necessary to ensure compliance with federal air quality standards.

Comments

- P76-2** I have asthma, as do many people in my area. I can tell when it's foggy even before I open my eyes in the morning, because I get wheezy.
- Will there be an independent EPA control unit monitoring contaminants with the authority to control environmental "substance abuse?"
- P76-3** I have a similar concern about our food. Many people in my community "eat local." We get produce from our friends and neighbors and from our local farmers markets. We talk about how we grow our food. How will we know what is getting into our food from airborne contaminants from the base?
- P76-4** The report states there will be an increase from 16 to 20 million rounds per year of small ammunition fired. Will there be depleted uranium in the shell casings? What about larger artillery? Isn't the Stryker basically a small, light tank? What ammunition will it be firing?
- Because I haven't been able to read the entire report, I will continue my questions in an expanded letter.
- I'm especially concerned that the funding for this project is part of deficit spending that will impact the future for my daughter and nieces and their children. I have an alternate vision of the future use of the Parker ranch land. I don't have time now to share all of it with you. But it does include making safe environments for these Hawaiian plants.

Responses

P76-2

Ambient air quality monitoring responsibilities rest primarily with the Hawai'i Department of Health. EPA has oversight responsibility to approve the state ambient monitoring program, but does not directly operate ambient monitoring systems. The discussion of fugitive dust issues has been expanded in the Final EIS to include results of dispersion modeling to estimate PM10 concentrations from vehicle activity on unpaved roads and in off-road maneuver areas. The Army has committed to mitigating dust from vehicle traffic on unpaved roads through a combination of dust control chemical applications and the use of washed gravel for surfacing military vehicle trails. In addition, the Army would implement a Dust and Soils Management and Monitoring Plan that would include ambient air quality monitoring of PM10 conditions. The monitoring of ambient PM10 concentrations would help guide the development and implementation of an adaptive management program to manage training area lands and modify training procedures as necessary to ensure compliance with federal air quality standards.

P76-3

Most of the compounds released by munitions use on military training ranges would be present as metal fragments, metal particles, or solid residues of various energetic materials. Small quantities of these materials would be released into the air during munitions firing and detonations. Some of the airborne releases would be carried by the wind beyond military installation boundaries, but the concentrations of these compounds would be too low to have any significant health effects. Weathering, corrosion, and leaching of munitions residues present on military training ranges would result in the slow migration of small quantities of various compounds from surface layers of soil into deeper soil layers, with soluble compounds slowly leaching into groundwater bodies. However, there are no indications that the weathering and leaching process is causing any significant contamination of groundwater resources. Please see the expanded resource discussions in sections 4.5 and 4.12.

P76-4

There will be no depleted uranium munitions used as part of SBCT training. Table 2-9 lists the types and rounds of ammunition to be used. The Stryker will carry various weapons depending on the type of Stryker. There are 10 variations of the Stryker and a description of each can be found in Appendix C, Section B.

Comments

Dear Ms. Barger

Letter

P77

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P77-1

P77-2

I also have questions about: What would you think expanding the Stryker Brigade would do for people already inhabiting Hawaii?

_____?

Signature: _____

Print Name: _____

Address: _____

Amel Ferguson

Amel Ferguson

PO Box 50 Pearl City HI 96782

Letter

P78

-----Original Message-----

From: palupup@earthlink.net [mailto:palupup@earthlink.net]

Sent: Saturday, November 01, 2003 10:23 PM

To: mary.holkenbrink@tetratex.com

Subject: Comment entry for the 25th Infantry Division (Light) Transformation EIS

bob
figy

p.o. box 1366
kurtistown, hi 96760
kurtistown
HI
96760

Add me to the mailing list? No

Please send me the Draft EIS. No

Please send me an Executive Summary of the Draft EIS. No

Please send me a CD-ROM of the Draft EIS. No

The user wrote:

I am opposed to any further "improvements" in our military, since it is clear from our recent decades that this dominating force will be used for offensive purposes. My feeling is we should reduce the size of our armed forces by, say, 2/3 and then used only for obvious defense of our country.

P78-1

Mahalo,
Bob Figy

Responses

P77-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P77-2

Chapters 3-10 of the EIS address project impacts both positive and negative on the human environment. In accordance with NEPA regulations, the Army is conducting this EIS in order to identify the direct, indirect and cumulative environmental effects of the proposed action on the State of Hawai'i. If the Army decides to implement the proposed action, the Army will mitigate all significant impacts in order to minimize the overall environmental impacts of the proposed action.

P78-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Responses

Letter
P79 November 9, 2003 0134

Being born in the United States, I have the constitutional right to protest when the United States is wrong in its action.

I protest now...

This letter is written in response to the

P79-1

"Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Army Transformation to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawaii." This whole procedure and issue is an arrogant act on the part of the United States.

It is not the right of the U.S. government to make such a request or decision. The Hawaiian Kingdom still exists and it is that nation and its people who have that authority!

I speak for my grandson and future Hawaiian born generations. Enough already -

Enough deployment. Enough war and fear. Enough bullies. Enough bombing the land.

P79-2

In the first paragraph of the 3 volume draft EIS I received, it states "every point on the spectrum of military operations, ranging from intensive combat to peacekeeping duties and humanitarian missions"

P79-1

We thank you for your comment and your comment has been considered and included into the administrative record for this process. Hawai'i was adopted as a territory of the U.S. Government in 1900 and was granted admission into the Union in 1959 via Pub L 86-3, 73 Stat 4 when the people of Hawai'i petitioned the U.S. Congress for statehood and adopted by vote in the election held on November 7, 1950 the Act of the Territorial Legislature of Hawai'i entitled "An Act to provide for a constitutional convention, the adoption of a State constitution, and the forwarding of the same to the Congress of the United States, and appropriating money therefore", approved May 20, 1949 (Act 334, Session Laws of Hawai'i, 1949). We understand that some individuals do not agree with or support the formal annexation of Hawai'i in 1898. However, issues of statehood and Hawai'ian Sovereignty are outside of the scope of the NEPA process.

P79-2

In addition peace keeping and humanitarian efforts are mentioned on page 1 of the Executive Summary and page 1 of Chapter 1 – Purpose, Need, and Scope. It is clear that peace keeping and humanitarian efforts are important duties of the Army and will continue to be of the Transformed Army.

Comments

Responses

May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawaii

P-446

P79-2
cont'd

② After that single paragraph, the only description of the need for transformation is so the "army will possess the lethality and speed of the heavy force. "... Mobile, lethal, and survivable " are the words used throughout this report.

I had been disappointed to not see "peacekeeping and humanitarian" mentioned again!

P79-3


We do not want or need more and easier ways to be lethal!

More troops and equipment on the island of Hawaii will have huge impact of the lifestyle we cherish. peace, harmony with nature and other humans.

P79-4

The energy, noise and training is not compatible to my, or my family's spiritual and day to day living!

I say "No," to the Stryker Brigade!
I say "No" to more war, to more aggressiveness. I say "No" to military might.

I say yes to correcting injustices made in the past and healing — with peace and love! Aloha — 

Debra Ann First
PO Box 390363
Kailua Kona HI
96739

P79-3

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P79-4

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Dear Ms. Barger

Letter
P80

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P80-1

I also have questions about:

 _____?

Signature:

Print Name:

Address:

J. A. Flowers
Felicity Artemis Flowers
P.O. Box 791545
PA.A, HI 96719

Letter
P81

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P81-1

I also have concerns about:

You say we can expect more fires & more critical habitat loss. You need to clean up the mess you already made. You don't deserve more land to destroy and leave your toxic waste. ?

P81-2

P81-3

Signature:

Print Name:

Address:

Olivia
Olivia Foley
76 Karsten Dr
Wahiawa 96786
(occupied nation of Hawai'i)

Responses

P80-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P81-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P81-2

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDs) program.

P81-3

There is a relatively large complement of Army, Navy, Marines, and Air Force assets in Hawai'i that are more than capable of protecting U.S. interests from attack. Reorganizing one Army brigade will make relatively few changes to the overall Department of Defense presence in Hawai'i.

Comments

Questions & Comments Regarding Stryker Brigade Proposal 10/29/03

Letter
P82

At a time **when** the community is still smarting from the fiasco at Makua, learning **the** truth that **you** are not good stewards of the land, you shove this Stryker Brigade program. You have **erred** in your timing, we are mobilizing, and we will resist **you** on this **every** step of the **way**.

My questions are as follows:

P82-1

1. When **you** depict your division as hardly being able to complete trainings to go **into** battle, how can say you want another program and mission to train your troops in **when** you can't even do your job with all the land you already have?

P82-2

2. Why don't you learn how to clean up the toxic messes you've **already** made instead of destroying more pristine land? Isn't that part of your new mandate of **nation** destruction and building?

P82-3

3. How can you in good conscience have these meetings in private venues where **you** don't allow peaceful protestors with signs and banners, and most **people** have no **idea** where they are located? You swore an oath to protect the Constitution and the Bill of Rights is how we assure the integrity of this document, yet you seem to despise free speech and dissent. This is not the military, we are civilians and we **outrank** you. **You** are to serve **us**, not we serve you and your superiors.

P82-4

4. Hawai'i is the species extinction capitol of the world, and your **plans** threaten more endangered species. We have toxic sites throughout the islands that threaten all our health. The EIS statement you prepared is HUGE and totally inaccessible to lay **people** who don't have time to get the full impact and scope of your project as presented in the EIS. Why don't you extend the time period of the comment line and have more widespread and comprehensive community meetings for a project of such scope and magnitude?

P82-5

5. Traffic is already horrible getting in and out of Wahiawa during rush hour traffic. **This** project would make matters so much worse. Why haven't you made a traffic impact statement like other developers have to do?

P82-6

6. Wahiawa and Mililani communities have already resisted the noise of training and possibility for accidents caused by training so close to people's homes, and there are places we aren't allowed to go throughout Hawai'i not because of training but because of hazards to our health from your toxic training methods. What makes you think other communities won't resist the noise and ecological and safety impact these brigade units will cause? Won't you need to rezone and then end up asking for more land?

P82-7

7. I think you have enough on your plate for training. Why don't you scrap this whole deal? It is more feasible for places with more land and a less tightly integrated ecology. We have such a small amount of land base here and it needs to be treated with the **utmost** respect and any development must have careful scrutiny—something you have utterly

Responses

P82-1

There is a need for a faster reacting lighter force. As situations change in the world the Army must change along with them. The Army is very capable today, but to stay effective they must evolve. The Army Transformation is that evolutionary process.

P82-2

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDs) program.

P82-3

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The

Comments

Responses

May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawai'i

P-449

P82-7 cont'd and shamefully avoided. The people are part of the land and Creation, this shows to me you are not stewards of the land but marauders of life. How are you going to disprove us?

P82-8 8. Finally, you do your soldiers a disservice by putting such heinous process before us that totally is devoid of democratic principles. They are the ones who will be living, if they live off base, with an increasingly resentful community, that is more and more seeing you as captors and oppressors than employees of an institution that is supposed to work for us and with us. We pay your salaries Mr Anderson, and we expect more from you. You should expect more of yourselves for that matter and not just be a pawn of politics in Washington. You may not even have funding for the Strykers once the Democrats take over the White House. How do plan on better working with the whole community, not just a chosen elite few, on the future of the military in Hawai'i? Is that even a priority? Because it doesn't show in this process.

Ku'e ka noho hewa o Hawai'i Nei
Clean up not build-up!

Stand by your oath, protect the Constitution! Resist affronts to democracy right here right now or else in the process of your work for national self-defense you will destroy what was worth defending in the first place. A republican said that, General Dwight D Eisenhower.

Sincerely,
'Ohana Foley
76 Karsten Drive
Wahiawa Resident

Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDs) program.

P82-4

The public comment period was extended to 90 days and ended on January 3, 2004.

P82-5

Potential traffic impacts are analyzed in Section 5.7 for SBMR. The level of service for convoy traffic would be C or better (light congestion; occasional backups on critical approaches), assuming worst case conditions, so impacts would be less than significant, and no mitigation is necessary. The Institute of Transportation Engineers recommends that a traffic impact study should be performed if, in lieu of another locally preferred criterion, development generates an additional 100 vehicle trips in the peak direction during the site's peak hour (Institute of Transportation Engineers 1991). Because the proposed action would not meet this criterion, a traffic impact study is not required.

P82-6

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P82-7

As discussed in Section 1.6 of the Final EIS, the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th ID(L) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID(L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue carrying out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, an on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D).

Comments

Phone 808-322-3584

Draft EIS Review

12/12/03

Letter
P83

by Rollin Frost M.S.

P83-1

My initial reaction to this plan to use PTA for more training, with Stryker vehicles, was concerned primarily for the physical destruction these heavy movers would do to the fragile top crust in this very rare and special environment. I was there in 60-62, Survey and Fire Direction Control, Field Artillery, 25 th. Div. I saw what we did with smaller vehicles, horrible dusty ruts.

I spoke at the public meeting at the Mariott, the top few inches of a new lava flow cools quickly, the faster cooling traps bubbles, tunnels, and fissures, deeper lava that cools slowly, and stays liquid longer gives time for bubbles to escape, and fissures fill. So all the holes that trap soil, moisture, and seeds, is only in that top crust. Remove the crust, crush it maneuvering 40 ton Strykers, and the porous top layer is gone forever. Or at least until Pele covers it all with a new flow, and creates another top "puka" filled crust, if She ever does.

P83-2

In the hostile, rare, and isolated environment of the high, tropical, volcanic desert. no topsoil fills in later, and no life can get a grip on the bare rock, or fine dust. The permanent loss of this special and rare land, plants, insects, animals, birds, and rare habitat, full of wonderful ecological relationships evolved in isolation, is just not worth the temporary advantage to our military. Such permanent loss, for generations and generations, for this "need" to expand training, and save a little transport money, or bring in a few jobs, for a few years! Is there not some alternative?

Toxic dust hazard. Sick Troops.

Chronic Beryllium Disease

Long Term Effects

Carcinogens

Responses

P82-8

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process. The NEPA process is required by law to be open and included public comment to the maximum extent possible.

P83-1

After a careful reevaluation the Army determined that there would be a significant impact to soils from training activities primarily on WPAA. Please see Section 4.9 for a summary and 8.9 for details at PTA.

P83-2

It is likely that heavy vehicle tires will damage plants and other biota and create compacted tracks in the maneuver training areas. The EIS identifies this as an impact and discusses the impact in the geological resources and the biological resources chapters. There is currently the potential for damage of the same type due to civilian vehicle use in the area proposed for maneuver training. The EIS discusses the project alternatives. The Stryker vehicle is equipped with rubber tires rather than metal tracks. Maneuver training will result in damage to a percentage of the exposed surface. Under the Army's ITAM program, discussed in the EIS, damage to lands used for military training are evaluated over time, and action is taken to reduce damage if it is observed. While damage cannot be eliminated, certain actions can be taken to reduce or correct the damage. The amount of surface area damaged by Stryker vehicle or other vehicle use could be reduced by limiting the movement of the vehicles to established routes, and avoiding some areas, including areas deemed to be particularly sensitive.

Comments

P83-3 I got a copy of the draft EIS after the public meeting, and everything changed. Not an easy document, it was none-the-less thorough in Army fashion. My 30 yrs. of work in occupational health soon directed my attention to the dust. I remember that terrible dust. The old OSHA Inspector inside me clicked in: was there any free silica in that dust? No data. Probably nobody ever thought to ask. Most DOD folks come from other places and don't realize how glassy lava is.

Recommendation #1: Use personal samplers on some drivers, those behind lead vehicles, and other dusty situations. Look at worst cases first. Do silica workup, and particle size.

After hours, (and more hours), I found reference to soil samples. Discovering Appendix M-1 was encouraging as I had specialized in toxic metals. The data here took some reorganizing, but soon developed into alarming patterns.

P83-4 The high iron, in bold designating exceeded Standards, (thank you EIS authors) reflecting ordinance and it's reduction to smaller particle size by either impact, or heat. Manganese likewise, and to check the ratio of the two, a good way to check sampling. Question: Why sample ENG-DEMO-01 has 10 times more Manganese? Demolish something different?

P83-5 Aluminum seemed higher around fire points than impact areas, so may be by products of combustion (not impact), which argues small particle size, which increases the possibility of getting airborne to impact Artillery, and Stryker crews, depending on wind direction and the location of the intake air supply(if the vehicle is buttoned down). Metallic Aluminum is not found in nature, the metal fume may have significant long term effects.

P83-6 There is a treasure of data in Appendix M-1, but no info on sampling technique, so I decided to go after the really toxic worst metals. Arsenic was there, and some times doubled or tripled from sample to sample. Then suddenly sample R11TANK-01 has roughly 10 times more, and sample R5HGR-2 half that, and R5HGR-4 was a shocking 6,890, roughly 20 times higher than most other concentrations.

Arsenic and it's most common form arsenic tri-oxide is one of those really potent carcinogens, inhale some particles.....cancer 30 years later. Nothing to fool with if it gets airborne.

Responses

P83-3

Lavas from Hawaiian volcanoes are predominantly silica-saturated basalts. The Bishop Museum database on the geochemistry of lavas produced by Hawaiian volcanoes indicates that most lavas are about 20 percent elemental silica by weight. Most of the silica in Hawaiian lavas is chemically combined in the form of metallic silicates (predominantly iron, aluminum, potassium, calcium, sodium, titanium, phosphorous, magnesium, and manganese silicates). Because erupted lavas cool quickly compared to deep magma intrusions, the most of the small portion of silica not bound into silicate minerals should be present as non-crystalline (amorphous) silica glass. Glassy lavas do not have a high crystalline silica content. However, the rapid cooling of erupted lava also suggests that the small amount of crystalline silica which may be formed will be present as very small crystals. Based simply on the composition of parent materials, there is a general expectation that the silica content of Hawaiian soils will be primarily in the form of silicate minerals and non-crystalline silica. The same expectation holds for gravels produced by crushing local rocks. The basic geology of Hawai'i does not suggest any unusual potential for exposure to crystalline silica from soil-generated dust. An EPA assessment of non-cancer health risks from silica exposure (EPA 1996) summarizes data from a 1980 study that evaluated the crystalline silica content of airborne particulate matter in a number of US cities. The EPA report identifies only one particulate matter sample from Hawai'i as having been analyzed for crystalline silica content (US EPA 1996, pg 3-21). That sample, collected in Honolulu, showed both one of the lowest coarse fraction crystalline silica contents reported from the 22 US cities studied (1.2 micrograms per cubic meter) and one of the highest PM2.5 crystalline silica contents reported from the 22 cities (also 1.2 micrograms per cubic meter). Overall, crystalline silica accounted for only 5.2 percent of the mass of the Honolulu particulate matter sample. The Honolulu sample results are consistent with the expectation that most silica in Hawaiian lavas is present as silicate minerals or as non-crystalline silica. The results also are consistent with the expectation that most of the crystalline silica which is present will be in the form of microscopic crystals rather than visible quartz crystals. Although there is little data available on the crystalline silica content of Hawaiian soils, the limited data which is available and the known geochemistry of lavas from Hawaiian volcanoes indicate that there should not be any unusual silica exposure associated with fugitive dust generated by military training activities in Hawai'i. While the microscopic size of crystalline silica in lava-derived dust adds to the relative respiratory hazard, the absolute quantities present in fugitive dust are expected to be small. The respiratory hazard from fugitive dust generated by military training exercises in Hawai'i should not be significantly higher than the respiratory hazard posed by fugitive dust exposure anywhere else in the US.

Comments

P83-6 | Recommendation: #2. Find out how it got there, stop further pollution, **clean** it up, **cont'd** or encapsulate/ cover/ prevent transport.

Lead got my attention next. I used to be quite the lead expert. Lead is **commonly** thought of as "lead poisoning" but in truth is **not** immediately toxic or **debilitating** to adults. Get a sudden large dose of lead, the **common** symptom is a **nightmare**! Children, those who haven't yet developed full **size** skulls, and the "blood/brain barrier" that protects the rest of us, little **kids** and **babies** get a tiny amount of that same lead, however, and it goes straight to the brain and **causes** irreversible **damage** and lowered IQ.

Here's a quote from "Lead Toxicity", my old textbook on **lead**, in its summary and conclusions; "High lead levels were found to **have significant** deficits in IQ, auditory and language processing and attention. **These behaviors**, measured in the laboratory, were supported by the teachers who were **unaware** of the lead status of the children. The chapters that follow provide **ample testimony** to the diversity of lead's mischief, its sources and passages to argue for the **orderly** but rapid removal of this hazard from the human environment." **Herbert Needleman** 1980.

Don't get me wrong, lead in adults is not harmless, but **your** average GI won't report symptoms from the amounts likely **encountered** at **PTA**

A lot of lead has been spread around . Appendix M-1 data **shows** comparable values from the same sample sites, for instance **most** FP (firing **points**?) came in from 500 to 1400 micro-grams per kilogram, enough **alike** to trust the data. Two samples labeled "ambient" were 1,520 and 1,680.

P83-7 | R10-01,02,and 03 came in at 101,000 530,000 and 988,000 ! R11-Tank-03, was 44,400 and 02 at 89,000. Sample R11Tank-01 was an astounding 2,470,000 ! There is alot of lead out there primarily in **Range** samples (where ordinance hits), not around the men. Exactly what kind of **lead** is there is the next question. Big pieces will maybe stay there, but if small, **especially** particles in a metal fume form(the metal was vaporized and tiny crystals **precipitate**), is spread around and migrates. You burn leaded gas, small size dust settles downwind of the street, to trap the unwary toddler, consigning those thumb **suckers** to lifelong "slowness" !

P83-8 | The EIS lists a residential limit,PRG, of 400,000 but in a **practical** sense it's about how easily particles can get airborne so people and kids, can **breath**

Responses

P83-4

Geologically young soils derived from lava and volcanic ash will have naturally high concentrations of many metals. The Bishop Museum geochemistry database demonstrates that Hawaiian volcanoes produce lavas with high natural levels of iron, aluminum, manganese, lead, and other metals. Hawaiian lavas typically are 8 to 10 percent elemental iron by weight (80,000,000 to 100,000,000 micrograms per kilogram); 6 to 8 percent elemental aluminum by weight (60,000,000 to 80,000,000 micrograms per kilogram); and 4 to 7 percent elemental magnesium by weight (40,000,000 to 70,000,000 micrograms per kilogram). The iron content of some Hawaiian lavas exceeds 13 percent (130,000,000 micrograms per kilogram), while aluminum contents above 10 percent (100,000,000 micrograms per kilogram) and magnesium contents as high as 21 percent (210,000,000 micrograms per kilogram) also have been reported. The manganese content of Hawaiian lavas averages 1,250 to 1,740 ppm by weight (1,250,000 to 1,740,000 micrograms per kilogram), while the lead content averages 2 to 6 ppm by weight (2,000 to 6,000 micrograms per kilogram) for most Hawaiian lavas. Kilauea lavas have a lead content averaging 27 ppm by weight (27,000 micrograms per kilogram). Lead contents as high as 25 ppm (25,000 micrograms per kilogram) are reported from the Honolulu series volcanics on O'ahu, and lead contents as high as 140 ppm (140,000 micrograms per kilogram) are reported from Kilauea lavas. Soils derived from lava and volcanic ash also will have high natural concentrations of these metals. As noted in the EIS, munitions use on Army ranges obviously adds additional quantities of numerous metals to area soils. Iron, aluminum, copper, zinc, manganese, lead, and nickel are expected to be the metals added in the greatest quantity. Among these metals, lead, nickel, and manganese would pose the greatest potential health concerns. But as discussed in Sections 5.9 and 8.9 of the EIS, the metals contents of soil samples collected at SBMR and PTA do not pose a significant health risk to Army personnel or to the general public. The EPA industrial use PRG values are not standards; they are merely screening criteria used to flag conditions that may warrant further evaluation. The industrial PRG values are based on health risk screening that assumes 25 years of occupational exposure (8 hours per work day). Army personnel have much shorter exposure periods than assumed in the EPA PRG values. As a result, even the presence of conditions that exceed the EPA industrial PRG values does not automatically constitute a significant health risk to Army personnel or the general public. The EIS concludes that there are few significant health risks associated with troop exposure to soils at USARHAW installations.

Comments

Responses

May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawai'i

P-453

**P83-8
cont'd**

it. Metal fumes are different than the soil PRG, metal fumes go below .5 micron and cannot be seen visually (cigar smoke is about 1 micron), metal particles that small stay airborne for hours and hours.

The big question is were the lead particles found generated from combustion ? It takes very little heat to get lead fumes. Little kids who melted lead to make "tin Soldiers" may not have graduated school !

If any significant portion of the lead found, is of that fume nature, it may seriously impact GI's health, and may threaten kids in Waikaloa ! When dealing with lead, it's good to remember that it never goes away, just travels around.

P83-9

Recommendation: #3. EPA type testing for lead downwind. During those extreme wind conditions, perhaps some schoolyard monitors ? Find some replacement ordinance. If there are dense concentrations of lead dust, personnel should be cautioned not to take dusty gear/clothing/boots home where "rugrats" might live.

Now perhaps the most disturbing metal problem that I saw in M-1 data. Beryllium has only recently claimed the "most toxic" title. Quoting from my 20 yr. old text "Fundamentals of Industrial Hygiene" "Beryllium". As recent as 1940 beryllium was thought to be reasonably harmless, but it has since been found to be a toxic agent even in very small quantities. Beryllium is among the most chemically toxic of all elements yet investigated. Acute effects have been brought about in animals with beryllium in quantities in the order of millimicrograms. Field survey evidence shows that still smaller quantities may produce chronic disease in human beings. "Safe" levels of beryllium may ultimately be set well below 1 microgram per cubic meter of air. It has been established that a worker may carry home enough beryllium compound on his clothes to result in illness to some member of his family."

The latest OSHA bulletin on their website, dated 9/2/99:

WARNING !

INHALING BERYLLIUM DUST OR FUMES MAY CAUSE SERIOUS

CHRONIC LUNG DISEASE AMONG EXPOSED WORKERS;

**THIS LUNG DISEASE CAN BE
FATAL.**

P83-5

The laboratory results for the soil sampling program provided an elemental composition analysis, not a chemical speciation analysis. Lavas from Hawaiian volcanoes have an average aluminum content of 6 to 8 percent elemental aluminum by weight (60,000,000 to 80,000,000 micrograms per kilogram), with aluminum levels above 10 percent (100,000,000 micrograms per kilogram) reported from some samples. Aluminum compounds are subject to leaching, especially in acidic conditions. Ordnance use at USARHAW installations will add metallic aluminum and aluminum compounds to range soils. Most of the added aluminum will be fragments of the metal casings of munitions items. Flares and flash devices will generate small quantities of aluminum compounds in the form of fumes and fine particles. The Army's toxic release inventory reports for 2001 and 2002 do not list any airborne aluminum emissions, meaning that airborne releases of aluminum and aluminum compounds were less than 0.5 pounds at any installation. The quantities of aluminum reported from the SBMR samples are noticeably higher than those reported from the PTA soils. A few of the aluminum concentrations reported from SBMR exceed the EPA industrial soils PRG value, but none of the aluminum concentrations reported from PTA exceed the EPA industrial PRG. The industrial PRG values are based on health risk screening that assumes 25 years of occupational exposure (8 hours per work day). Army personnel have much shorter exposure periods than assumed in the EPA PRG values. As a result, the presence of conditions that exceed the EPA industrial PRG values does not automatically constitute a significant health risk to Army personnel or the general public. The EIS concludes that there are few significant health risks associated with troop exposure to soils at USARHAW installations.

P83-6

Natural sources are almost certainly the dominant source of the arsenic concentrations detected in soils at SBMR and PTA. Arsenic is a widely recognized natural constituent of volcanic rocks and of soils derived from volcanic materials. Arsenic is not among the metals routinely tested for in geochemical analyses. The Bishop Museum database does not include any data on the arsenic content of Hawaiian lavas. Data tabulations in the Handbook of Soil Science indicate that the normal range of arsenic found in soils around the world varies from trace quantities up to 97 ppm by weight (Helmke 2000). Average concentrations are typically in the range of 5 to 10 ppm by weight (5,000 to 10,000 micrograms per kilogram), but average concentrations up to 17 ppm (17,000 micrograms per kilogram) have been

Comments

BERYLLIUM CAN ALSO CAUSE LUNG CANCER.

The Sept. 1999 Bulletin lowers the PEL by a factor of 10, to 0.2 micrograms/m. It also gives some uses for this light, hard, non-magnetic, excellent heat conducting metal as jet brake pads, semi-conductor chips, transistors, heat sinks, jet engine blades, and "rocket covers".

Now lets look at sample results on beryllium: The Schofield data was divided into 250-400(range) and 500-800 (firing places) micrograms per kilogram. PTA samples were all twice as high, but had the same relationship, high at firing stations, low out in the impact range. If the beryllium is due to rocket covers, the tubes full of solid propellant, one would expect rocket firing points to be those with max. range, and that seems to be the case. We can say that Fire Points 802 and 804 didn't fire many rockets. Fire points 311, 309, and 420 used them more often. FP420-01 came in at 1,740 ! Schofield sample EngDemo-01 was 1,170. I wonder if they fired the same rocket weapons ?

Seventeen of 41 PTA samples were over 1000. All from fire points. The low values came from range samples. Clearly beryllium pollution occurs when a weapon is fired. THAT MEANS THE MAN FIRING GETS POLLUTED !! The OSHA website gives details of a blood test to find those sensitized to beryllium, and symptoms of exposure.

The question of particle size is of course the main parameter. How easily it gets airborne ? The relatively uniform sample values from each area, argues the pollutant was of fine size and was in the air, so spread evenly over a wide area. If true, this is foreboding indeed as to the level of danger to troops and folks downwind ! Beryllium burns off the rocket tube end, as it takes off it's moving slow and spreads the beryllium thickly, once down range it's moving fast and spreads out the metal fume over much longer distances.

Another interesting possible indicator are the two "ambient" samples RC-01, and RC-02. The high levels, 1,330 and 1,670 were surprising unless "ambient" meant collected over a wider area, probably from the surface, and if rockets were fired there, fine particles floating down onto the surface would make such "ambient" samples richer in polluting particles.

Recommendation: #4. Immediately undertake a program of testing firing crews with personal breathing zone samplers. Define the hazard to employees, oops, I mean Soldiers. This is classic OSHA stuff. Define any civilian exposures. Sample to

Responses

reported from some regions. Arsenic is found as a trace contaminant in the energetic components of many munitions items, but the quantities found are extremely small. There are no readily identifiable uses for arsenic in munitions items, although arsenic has historically been used in pesticides and rodenticides. The arsenic present in munitions items appears to be the result of undesired trace contamination of other materials. The Army's toxic release inventory reports for 2001 and 2002 do not list any arsenic releases, meaning that airborne emissions of arsenic were less than 0.5 pounds per year at any installation. Most of the arsenic contents found in soil samples from SBMR and PTA are within the range of values that would be expected from natural sources. One sample from SBMR MOUT area (the MAC-04 site) had an arsenic content over the EPA residential soil PRG, but below the EPA industrial soil PRG value. It seems unlikely that this high concentration sample is due to munitions use, but it might reflect historical use of arsenic-containing rodenticides. Given that the arsenic content of all samples was below the EPA industrial soil PRG value, there would be no significant health risk to Army personnel or the general public.

P83-7

Munitions use is not expected to be a significant source of metal fumes. Most of the metals content of munitions items is in the casing material. The metals content of propellants and explosives is small. Flares contain relatively higher quantities of metals, especially aluminum. Devices that produce colored marking smokes contain various metal salts, but obscurant smokes have low metals contents. Munitions use will contribute lead to range area soils primarily from the impact of metal projectiles and the detonation of high explosive shells. These sources would contribute lead and other metals to area soils primarily as large fragments of bullets and warheads. Weathering and corrosion processes would lead to gradual leaching of metals into the soil column. Much smaller quantities of lead and other metals would be generated at firing points from the metals content of propellant charges used in munitions items, from metal particles generated by friction of projectile and the gun tube or barrel during weapons firing, and from the weathering and corrosion of any shell casings not collected after firing exercises. The lead in artillery propellants is primarily in the form of lead stearate. Propellant charges for 155 mm howitzers contain less than 0.2 grams of lead in either a 3-unit (3.5 pound) or 5-unit (6 pound) charge. Copper and zinc are the primary metals contained in artillery propellant charges, being present in amounts of 1 to 8 grams per charge. Small quantities of lead styphnate are used in detonators,

Comments

P83-11 | define transport limits. Try to find a training ordinance that doesn't use horribly
cont'd | toxic, persistent beryllium and lead.

P83-12 | There is an unreal quality to this toxic waste problem. That these toxic metal particulates appear, at least some component, to have been born in combustion, and been transformed to their most deadly and easily transported form, invisible to the eye, and able to kill and maim on delayed fuse, years later, a carcinogen that can kill for thousands of years, is it that our only hope that Pele cover it all? How far does the wind carry it?

This Draft EIS has identified some hazards that otherwise may have gone unrecognized for another 50 years, and so is doing it's job. We must follow through. Once the hazard has been identified in the environment, you must test the breathing zones of people to define the danger. It's the people that we are protecting. Test Soldiers now. Some areas may be too toxic for further training.

Finally, an old soldier story: 1960 it was, I was in Basic Training at Fort Ord. May June, in California, and I got Pneumonia! At least that's what I was told. I coughed and coughed, finally blood, then Sarge sent me in, and instead of a rest, I got a shot, and KP for 3 days! I learned later, so many guys got it, they called it "pneumonia hill". I was healthy and never again felt such sudden symptoms, what was it got me and so many others? I remember it was just after some range firing, was it some solid propellant weapon? When I read the first symptom of beryllium.....pneumonia like, etc. I think I had classic beryllium attack! Stretch this beryllium pollution out further, and it may help answer part of the "Gulf War Syndrome" for Veterans.

How does this all affect the proposed project this Draft EIS was created for? There is now evidence of very toxic materials, possibly in very small size particles able to get airborne and endanger the health and safety of soldiers and civilians alike. The possibility of fine lead and beryllium reaching kids down wind is real. Further investigation is needed. To do otherwise is to endanger thousands of GI's, Civilians, and Children.

P83-13 | Recommendation #5. Lead monitors at downwind schools, during live-fire.

Your Servant, Rollin L. Frost

77-6473 Princess Keelikolani Dr. Kailua-Kona, HI. 96740

Responses

blasting caps, and percussion primers. As noted in Section 5.5 of the FEIS, the explosive detonation process is fundamentally different from a combustion process. The detonation process is a supersonic shock-wave process that fragments the exploding material. The fireball accompanying the detonation expands so rapidly that high temperature chemical reactions are quenched very rapidly. The only metal fumes that could be formed from high explosive ordnance would be from metals contained within the propellant, explosive, and pyrotechnic material in munitions items, not from shell casings, warhead casings, or bullets. Flares and smoke devices are the munitions items most likely to generate metal fumes, since activation of those devices is more like a combustion process than a detonation process. The Army's Toxic Release Inventory reports for 2001 and 2002 indicate that airborne emissions of lead compounds was 710 pounds in 2001 and 465 pounds in 2002 for the three USARHAW installations where live firing occurs. For 2001, airborne lead compound emissions were estimated to be 236.6 pounds at SBMR, 466.2 pounds at PTA, and 7.6 pounds at Makua Military Reservation. For 2002, the estimated quantities were 286.4 pounds at SBMR, 157.7 pounds at PTA, and 21.2 pounds at Makua Military Reservation. In contrast, non-air releases of lead and lead compounds were slightly approximately 29 tons per year at SBMR, 2 to 3 tons per year at PTA, and 336 to 873 pounds per year at Makua Military Reservation.

P83-8

Ordnance firing and detonation are not expected to be a significant source of metal fumes. Projectiles can be fragmented when they impact the ground, and metal coverings of high explosive warheads are fragmented by detonation processes. Metals are not vaporized by these processes. Friction between projectiles and the gun tube or barrel generate small particles of metals, but would not generate metal fumes. The only metal fumes that would form in the detonation processes would be from metals contained in the chemical composition of the energetic material itself (propellants, explosives, and pyrotechnics). Shell propellants and explosive materials have very low metal contents. Flares and smoke devices are the items most likely to produce metal fumes. Smoke devices can include various metal salts that color the smoke generated by the device, and the pyrotechnic material in flares also includes various metal compounds. Flares can vaporize a small portion of the aluminum in the flare casing, in addition to the metals that are incorporated into the pyrotechnic material itself. Flares and smoke devices are only a small component of the ordnance items used at USARHAW ranges. Lead is not a major component of pyrotechnic materials.

Comments

Dear Friend: This is about health and safety. I have spent 30 years in Occupational and Environmental Health. What I am presenting here to you is a recent "discovery", that came about when the Dept. of the Army published the EIS on proposed expansions at Pahakaloa (PTA) training Area on the Big Island. They published the results of soil samples from Schofield Barracks, and PTA. Upon examination, the results indicated a serious public health hazard.

Here's the Executive Summary: Two Extremely toxic metals are studied, Beryllium, and Lead. From what I can tell, the beryllium is from burnt rocket tubes. It shows up at firing points. The lead shows up more in range samples and so one infers is a product of ordinance explosions at target. Both toxic metals, or some portion thereof, have been vaporized, and then precipitated into a "metal fume", which is evident by the relatively homogenous data from each sample area. Metal fumes occur in small size like half a micron and less. If these two bad guys are airborne, much damage can occur downwind. A study on Particle Size versus Time to Settle to Ground, is appended so that you may better understand metal fumes. These tiny toxic metals are also perfectly suited to get into your deepest lung niches, and make big health problems.

Toxic metals vaporized by ordinance firing and impacts, the metal fumes are blown on trade winds to downwind schools, IQ levels drops from the lead, and Acute and Chronic Beryllium Disease develops in students and teachers. OSHA info on symptoms, blood tests, long term, etc., are appended. This hazard affects Army, civilian, and those most vulnerable to the lead, school children. The threat to kids and infants is most serious. Research lead and you'll find the experts say there is no safe level! The smallest amount of lead fume reaches those immature brains and catastrophic IQ loss occurs. Think of it like fireworks, poof the blast goes off, a spherical cloud of colorful particles balloons out from the center in colors as they burn, then the leftover cloud of "smoke" drifts off with the wind. In our case the Waihi-Waikaloa corridor is like a wind tunnel, that efficiently carries the "smoke" along to people that doubtless will complain every New Year. The problem for us is that we can't see or smell the metal fumes. The other problem is that the people affected, the small kids, don't show immediate symptoms. And last..... it may happen daily!

The beryllium fume hazard is actually toxic, and acute symptoms can be expected in one of twenty people exposed, but is easily confused with pneumonia, and the necessary blood test is available in only a few labs worldwide. Not easy to diagnose. The metal is much lighter than lead and toxic in much smaller amounts. As the largest exposures are to GI's firing tube/solid propellant weapons, hopefully the Army will do the necessary personal sampling to define that hazard better.

The threat of lead fume showers coming down the saddle to school children in Waikaloa is not just possible, but probable! Only one first response to this hazard is sensible, airborne lead must be monitored at downwind schoolyards now. A program of personal testing with small breathing zone samplers, is also needed on selected kids, nearest and downwind, when firing is on at PTA. Sampling and testing for airborne lead is cheap and easy. Be sure the millipore filter will trap the really small lead fumes, and the lab is certified. The State Health Dept. has large particulate filters on each island. There's one in Hilo that could be used to start a program. If done privately I recommend Inalab in Honolulu. This should be done now. The sooner this hazard is defined, the sooner it will be recognized and then stopped, or vulnerable citizens and children removed from harm. Please help get sampling started.

Rollin Frost MS, Phone 808-322-3584

Responses

P83-9

The Army does not believe there is a need for any special monitoring program for lead. Given the high density of lead, any particles with a substantial lead content would settle much more rapidly than normal dust particles, and thus are unlikely to be transported long distances in concentrations that would have public health concern.

P83-10

Beryllium is a trace component of various munitions items, being present either as part of the alloys used in metal parts or as a trace component of various rocket propellants and other energetic materials. Rocket propellants would be expected to be the primary source of beryllium releases at USARHAW installations. The beryllium found in metal parts would enter the environment within metal fragments from casing materials, and would not be vaporized by munitions use. Only the trace amounts of beryllium found in some rocket propellants would be released in the form of fine particles or metal fumes. Trace amounts of beryllium have been found in some but not all types of rocket propellants. Recent testing by the Army Environmental Center has found very low trace concentrations of beryllium in the M18 red smoke grenade (US Army CHPPM 2000), but not in the M18 green, violet, or yellow smoke grenades. Beryllium has not been detected in other smoke devices. Detectable quantities of beryllium have not been found in artillery propellants. The Army's Toxic Release Inventory reports for 2001 and 2002 do not list any beryllium releases, meaning that cumulative emissions were less than 0.5 pounds per year at any installation. The most likely source for the beryllium found in soil samples from SBRM and PTA is the natural beryllium found in lavas and lava derived soils. Unfortunately, beryllium is not among the metals routinely tested for in geochemical analyses. The Bishop Museum database does not include any data on the beryllium content of Hawaiian lavas. Data tabulations in the Handbook of Soil Science indicate that the normal range of beryllium found in soils around the world varies from trace quantities up to 40 ppm by weight (Helmke 2000). Average concentrations are typically in the range of 0.5 to 2 ppm by weight (500 to 2,000 micrograms per kilogram), but average concentrations of 3 to 6 ppm (3,000 to 6,000 micrograms per kilogram) have been reported from some regions. Thus, the beryllium concentrations reported for soil samples at SBMR and PTA are in a range that could be due to natural sources. While very small beryllium addition would be expected from munitions use at rocket firing points, most of the detected beryllium is likely to be from natural sources. The spatial pattern of relatively

Comments

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higher versus relatively lower beryllium concentrations found in PTA soil samples may simply reflect the differences in natural beryllium levels for soils derived from Mauna Loa lavas versus those derived from Mauna Kea lavas. Most of the firing points are located on the Mauna Kea side of the installation, while the live fire impact area is on the Mauna Loa side of the installation. A difference in natural beryllium content between Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea lavas also would explain the relatively high beryllium concentrations found in the ambient background soil sample. The soil sample locations labeled as “ambient” are locations considered typical of natural background conditions. As is clear from the location of the background sample as shown in Figure M-2 of Appendix M1, the background sample site is unlikely to be affected by military activities. The relatively high beryllium levels found in all of the soil samples may very well reflect the natural variation in beryllium concentrations present in soils derived from Hawaiian lavas. None of the beryllium concentrations found in the SBMR or PTA soil samples even come close to the EPA PRG values. Thus, there is no indication that beryllium exposure at USARHAW installations poses a significant health risk to military personnel or the general public.

P83-11

The EIS has not identified any significant health risks to troops due to exposure to hazardous air pollutants during training exercises. There are ongoing governmental studies for some chemical exposures. If the Army determines that there is a significant health risk to troops due to exposures to hazardous air pollutants during training exercises based on ongoing or future studies, appropriate response measures would be implemented.

P83-12

As noted in response to other comments, ordnance detonation is not a combustion process. It is a shock-wave driven decomposition and fragmentation process that does not convert metal casing materials into metal fumes. Energetic materials are primarily organic nitrate compounds with very low metal contents. The small quantities of metal fumes generated by propellant and explosive compound detonations or by the use of smoke and flare devices would not result in detectable metal fume concentrations in areas outside installation boundaries.

P83-13

The Army does not believe there is a need for any special monitoring program

Comments**Responses**

for lead. Given the high density of lead, any particles with a substantial lead content would settle much more rapidly than normal dust particles, and thus are unlikely to be transported long distances in concentrations that would have a public health concern.

P83-14

Available information indicates that the beryllium concentrations found in soil samples at SBMR and PTA are almost certainly dominated by beryllium of natural origin, not the result of munitions use. Beryllium is a trace component of only a small number of munitions items, being present either as part of the alloys used in metal parts or as a trace component of various rocket propellants and a few other energetic materials. Rocket propellants would be expected to be the primary source of beryllium releases at USARHAW installations, but beryllium has not been found in all types of rocket propellants. The quantities of beryllium found in munitions items is much too small to account for the beryllium content of soils sampled at SBMR or PTA. The beryllium levels found in SBMR and PTA soil samples are all within the range of published data on the natural beryllium content of soils from around the world (Helmke 2000). The differences in average beryllium concentrations between firing point areas and ordnance impact areas at PTA is probably due to the differences in natural beryllium content of soils derived from Mauna Kea lavas versus those derived from Mauna Loa lavas. Ordnance firing and detonation are not expected to be a significant source of metal fumes. The only metal fumes that would form in the detonation processes would be from metals contained in the chemical composition of the energetic material itself (propellants, explosives, and pyrotechnics). Shell propellants and explosive materials have very low metal contents. Flares and smoke devices are the items most likely to produce metal fumes. Lead is not a significant component of pyrotechnic materials or propellants, and is present in only very small quantities in various explosives.

P83-15

Ordnance firing and detonation are not expected to be a significant source of metal fumes. The only metal fumes that would form in the detonation processes would be from metals contained in the chemical composition of the energetic material itself (propellants, explosives, and pyrotechnics). Shell propellants and explosive materials have very low metal contents. Flares and smoke devices are the items most likely to produce metal fumes. Lead is not a significant component of pyrotechnic materials or propellants, and is present in only very small quantities in various explosives. Lead will be found in almost all PM10 samples collected anywhere in Hawai'i, but it will be due almost entirely to the natural lead content of local soils.

Comments

-----Original Message-----

Letter
P84

From: Ole Fulk [mailto:beesweet@mailstation.com]

Sent: Monday, October 13, 2003 10:31 PM

To: SBCT_EIS@poh01.usace.army.mil; Bnawrh@webtv.net

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement

P84-1 | The only references I find to lava tube caves is in reference to their biological and cultural significance. This is deficient because it ignores the geological and speleological significance of the cave resource itself.

P84-2 | I gave oral testimony at the scoping meeting in Hilo, but apparently that testimony was ignored. Hope to see this corrected in the final eis.

Ole' Fulk

Chairman, Hawaii Speleological Survey

Letter
P85

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P85-1**P85-2**

I also have concerns about: the legality of clear title to the 24,400 acres of land under the Kahuale of 1848. The land was protected by the Kahuale and we were not able to lose their land. The State of Hawaii does not have clear title to the land. The expansion is illegal.

Signature:

Print Name:

Address:

Ronald S. Fujiyoshi

RONALD S. FUJIYOSHI

1196 W. KAWAILANI ST.

HILO, HAWAII 96720

Responses

P84-1

See Sections 4.9 and 8.9 for a discussion of lava tubes and the potential impacts.

P84-2

See Sections 4.9 and 8.9 for a discussion of lava tubes and the potential impacts.

P85-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P85-2

We thank you for your comment and your comment has been considered and included into the administrative record for this process. Hawai'i was adopted as a territory of the U.S. Government in 1900 and was granted admission into the Union in 1959 via Pub L 86-3, 73 Stat 4 when the people of Hawai'i petitioned the U.S. Congress for statehood and adopted by vote in the election held on November 7, 1950 the Act of the Territorial Legislature of Hawai'i entitled "An Act to provide for a constitutional convention, the adoption of a State constitution, and the forwarding of the same to the Congress of the United States, and appropriating money therefore", approved May 20, 1949 (Act 334, Session Laws of Hawai'i, 1949). We understand that some individuals do not agree with or support the formal annexation of Hawai'i in 1898. However, issues of statehood and Hawaiian Sovereignty are outside of the scope of the NEPA process.

Comments

Springer tyberg

Letter Alana
P86

I am a former ~~employee~~ natural resource manager for the Army's Directorate of Public Works, Environmental Division. My statements and concerns are based on two years of personal experience + over 6 years of the program's history. Should the Army expand, in order to comply with their EPA mandate to "harm no Endangered Species," the Army must guarantee the following:

- 1) Not Harm any endangered species in the 23,000 acres.
→ The army cannot make this guarantee, as will be explained
- 2) Conduct thorough enough surveys to locate all populations of endangered species.

P86-1

→ After 6 years on O'ahu, our staff was still finding rare plants unknown previously, in certain training area for instance Schideia Kaalae in Schofield West Range. The Army will not know where all End. species are.

- 3) Provide adequate staff + funding to manage endangered species on the expanded area.

P86-2

→ Current staff is unable to control threats to endangered species on the land currently used on O'ahu or at Pohakuloa. Fountain grass, an alien weed + major fire threat runs rampant @ PTA. Oahu staff of ~12 manage over 40,000 acres or close to 4,000 acres per staff member. One person cannot manage 4,000 acres.

- 4) Provide access to all endangered species populations for their environmental staff to conduct management activities.

P86-3

→ On O'ahu, staff are prevented from entering

Responses

P86-1

All mitigation will be considered and final mitigation will be outlined in the ROD. Mitigation measures outlined in the USFWS biological opinions include surveys and research to be done on Army training lands.

P86-2

All mitigation measures will be considered and final mitigation will be included in the ROD. Measures agreed to by USFWS and the Army that are included in the biological opinions to reduce impacts to the flora and fauna can be found in sections 4.10, 5.10, 6.10, 6.10, 7.10, and 8.10.

P86-3

USFWS and the Army, through section 7 consultation, agreed to allow additional management days for the Natural Resources Team on certain ranges on O'ahu.

Comments

Responses

4) → cont.--

P86-3
cont'd

certain Oahu 'elepaio territories, in Makua Military Reservation, because of high UXO danger, specifically ICM. These same areas may contain other rare plant species native to the dry forest area, all of which are threatened by Army training and are not being managed. In other areas, staff must wear burdensome flack jackets + helmets, are prevented from camping, and therefore are prevented from doing their jobs. If environmental staff aren't doing their job, the Army is not, theoretically, allowed to Allowed to do their. How will things be different @ PTA.

5) Provide a fire management plan that will prevent any future harm to endangered species

→ The Army cannot adequately prevent fires in their training areas. PTA is a very highly fire threatened area. "Live Fire" training guarantees live, wild fire.

The 1995 fire in Makua Valley, the 2003 fire in Makua and Kalua Kaila and Kahanaiki valleys stand as proof that the army does not grasp the danger of fire threat. The recent fire was based on such sheer lack of forethought, and ~~and~~ a total disrespect of fire knowledge as to be gross negligence.

Please address these items in your EIS.

P86-4

P86-4

These comments are on the Integrated Wildland Fire Management Plan and have been passed on to the preparers of that document.

Comments

Dear Ms. Barger

Letter P87 I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P87-1 I also have concerns about: quality of life....
We need to take these concerns
serious, this is not something to
brush under the carpet. Because it will
still be there killing us!

Signature: [Signature]
 Print Name: Adam Glasser
 Address: PO Box 11187
HLLD, HI 96721

Letter P88 87- 226 Holomalia Pl.
 Wai'anae 96792
 30 October 2003

U.S. Army, Hawai'i
 courtesy of Cindy S. Barger
 SBCT EIS Project Manager
 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu District
 Bldg. 230, Rm 306 ATTN: CEPOH.00.E
 Ft. Shafter, Hawai'i 96858-5440

To Whom It May Concern:

P88-1 Expansion of military use of land on this limited-space Island is not in the best interest of inhabitants of O'ahu. I find the proposed further land acquisition contrary to my religion as well as disregarding of the sensibilities of Hawaiian people. Population is increasing and if sustainability is ever going to become possible every bit of land will need to be put into productive use.

It is my understanding that the U.S. military proposes to use heavy vehicles and toxic munitions on the land which they propose acquiring.

P88-2 Please list for us the names and addresses of any lands on which the U.S. military has trained using heavy vehicles and toxic munitions which it has subsequently cleaned and restored to a condition suitable for preexisting range of nonmilitary use.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Mary A. Glover, M.D., M.P.H.

Responses

P87-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P87-2

A summary of project wide impacts can be found in Chapter 4 of the EIS – Environmental and Socioeconomics Consequences and Overview.

P88-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process. In accordance with NEPA regulations, the Army is conducting this EIS in order to identify the direct, indirect and cumulative environmental effects of the proposed action on the State of Hawai'i. If the Army decides to implement the proposed action, the Army will mitigate all significant impacts in order to minimize the overall environmental impacts of the proposed action.

P88-2

Thank you for your comment. Section 4.12 - Human Health and Safety summarizes potential impacts for toxic chemicals from current and past military use for lands that are within the region of influence of this proposed action. Information on other lands is outside of the scope of the proposed action. However, for information about lands that are currently under US military control and the historic use of the lands, please contact the Department of Public Works at for each branch of military service. In addition, studies have been done as part of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) program identifying lands formerly used by the military that may have unexploded ordnance. For more information on these locations, contact the US Army Corps of Engineers, program manager for the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP)/Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) program.

Comments

Responses

Letter
P89

-----Original Message-----

From: DebbKimba@aol.com [mailto:DebbKimba@aol.com]

Sent: Saturday, January 03, 2004 8:44 PM

To: SBCT_EIS@poh01.usace.army.mil

Subject: Proposed increase of land use on O'ahu & Hawai'i Island by U.S.
Military for Stryker Training

1/3/04

Cindy S. Barger
 SBCT EIS Project Manager
 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu District
 Bldg. 230, Rm. 306 Att: CEPOH-PP-E
 Fort Shafter, HI 96858-5440

Dear Ms. Barger:

No reply has come to my letter of some months ago as to completed cleanup and
 safe restoration following land-use for American military training.

In Hawai'i, unkept promises have not built up confidence that the proposed
 extension of military-controlled land will bring better results. Island
 communities like ours feel population pressure to a degree that cannot be imagined by
 continental dwellers. In addition, indigenous Hawaiian people are currently
 planning to slowly resume sovereignty, so this is a particularly bad time for
 the United States military to embark on what one must expect to be permanent
 damage to scarce land, some of which has proven very suitable for needed
 agriculture.

P89-1

Is it not possible for the Stryker training, if indeed it is necessary, to be
 done on land, other than an island, which is unlikely to be needed by
 increasing population in the foreseeable future?

Sincerely,

Mary A. Glover, M.D.
 87-226 Holomalia Place
 Wai'anae, HI 96792
 (sent courtesy of e-mail account debbkimba@aol.com)

P89-1

As discussed in Section 1.6 of the Final EIS, the ROD for the Programmatic
 EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th ID(L) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to
 transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID(L) is
 charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for
 military training, readiness and facility requirements to meet SBCT
 transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue carrying
 out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This
 decision will be based on the results of this EIS, an on consideration of all
 relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental
 considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including
 several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S.
 mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not
 analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the
 proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in
 Chapter 2 and Appendix D).

Comments

October 28, 2003

Letter

P90

Cindy S. Barger
SBCT EIS Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Honolulu District
Bldg. 230, rm. 306 ATTN: CEPOH-PP-E
Ft. Shafter, HI 96858-5440

RE: Public Comment on Draft EIS, Oct. 2003

I've been observing Hawaii's political situation for a while now and have come to a conclusion that America is not good for Hawaii. It's nothing more than simply a very bad marriage. The indigenous native Hawaiians, the host culture, is being consumed and betrayed by American politics and culture. The United States Army represents America; its squandering of our land is just one of many parts of America's betrayals to the native Hawaiians. America, the guest culture, is accusing Hawaiians of being racist in their own home; Americans are calling native Hawaiians activist; Americans are filing lawsuits in American courts to stop Hawaiians from exercising their own rights.

Let's face it. America wants Hawaii American. The native Hawaiians are kicking and screaming, "We never wanted to be American!" Truth is, how can America be democratic when America OCCUPIED, and continues to occupy, Hawaii. The history of Hawaii shows that American politicians and America's army are arrogantly driven to attain their own interest --- the army's expansion plans are further proof. It is already acknowledged that the proposed striker training will have an impact on the environment -- more impact on Hawaiian land -- the basis of our cultural beliefs. Don't you get the feeling that these community meetings with the army are just a token legal game at which we are all doing the "American-Wicky-Wacky" hula? Just more "bull".

Maybe the most critical element to this bad marriage between Hawaii and America is Hawaii's value system with it's aina. America will sacrifice Hawaii's land for profit, money, in its decision-making. Hawaii's aina is her legacy and her life. What little we have is precious. Hawaii is just a mere speck in the Pacific Ocean compared to the massive land mass of the United States Continent of America. And this big bully wants more of Hawaii.

So I simply and strongly do not approve of America, America's army and Armed Forces consuming more of my love and my life.

Aloha,



Patrick W. Keauhou Goldstein
98-1722B Kaahumanu St.
Pearl City, HI 96782

Responses

P90-1

We thank you for your comment and your comment has been considered and included into the administrative record for this process. Hawai'i was adopted as a territory of the U.S. Government in 1900 and was granted admission into the Union in 1959 via Pub L 86-3, 73 Stat 4 when the people of Hawai'i petitioned the U.S. Congress for statehood and adopted by vote in the election held on November 7, 1950 the Act of the Territorial Legislature of Hawai'i entitled "An Act to provide for a constitutional convention, the adoption of a State constitution, and the forwarding of the same to the Congress of the United States, and appropriating money therefore", approved May 20, 1949 (Act 334, Session Laws of Hawai'i, 1949). We understand that some individuals do not agree with or support the formal annexation of Hawai'i in 1898. However, issues of statehood and Hawaiian Sovereignty are outside of the scope of the NEPA process.

Comments

Letter
P91

-----Original Message-----

From: Elisha Goodman [mailto:elishagoodman@hotmail.com]

Sent: Monday, December 22, 2003 9:06 PM

To: sbct_eis@poh01.usace.army.mil

Subject: depleted uranium at Pohakuloa?

P91-1

I wish to submit a public comment regarding the expansion of the Pohakuloa facility on Hawaii Island. I am concerned with the possible use of depleted uranium at the training facility. I am aware this cancer causing metal is potentially deadly to the people of this island and would like to know that there is no depleted uranium being used on the island of Hawaii nor will any depleted uranium be used in the future on our island. I look forward to a response.

Concerned Citizen,
Elisha Goodman

Letter
P92

Dear Ms. Barger

P92-1

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P92-2

I also have concerns about: the increasing militarization of Hawaii and the increasing destruction (with dire environmental consequences) caused by U.S. forces around the world?

Signature: R.E. GregoryPrint Name: R.E. GregoryAddress: 1704 Anapuni St.
Honolulu 96822

Responses

P91-1

No depleted uranium has been used or is currently being used on the island. No depleted uranium is planned to be used in the future.

P92-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P92-2

The impacts of the proposed projects are summarized in the Executive Summary and Chapter 4 of the EIS. The actions of US forces, other than those that would be involved in the proposed action, are outside the scope of the EIS.

Comments

Responses

Letter
P93

To:
Kalani M. Smith, Drum Road Project Manager

Will Chee Planning, Inc. Consultants, EA.

Gentlemen:

Dr. Gordon Smith of ~~the~~ the Honolulu office of the US Fish and Wildlife Service has kindly ~~given~~ me your names and addresses as contacts during the preparation of the ~~EA~~ EA for upgrading Drum Road.

I first learned of this ~~project~~ project in reviewing the Draft EIS for the 2nd Brigade Transformation from the standpoint of karstic and pseudokarstic geology and hydrology, topics in which I have special qualifications. I have submitted similar input for that project. I am the author of "Caves of Washington" and "~~C~~aves of California". Like Hawaii, these states are noted for both karsts ~~and~~ pseudokarsts. I also have published many articles on these subjects. Recent Hawaii articles include "History and status of the Moiliili ~~K~~arst, Hawaii" (Journal of Cave and Karst Science, 1998, vol. 63 ~~no.~~ 3) and "Raw sewage and solid waste dumps in lava tube caves of ~~Hawaii~~ Island" (same, 2003, vol. 63 no. 3).

Currently I am chairman of the on-going Oahu Karsts Project of the Hawaii Speleological Survey. The following relates to potential impact on one part of one karst of Oahu from the transformation of Drum Road. This is the Kahuku-Laie Karst which contains Punamano National Wildlife Refuge, specifically ~~the~~ Punamano karstic springs.

The specific area in question is in the vicinity of "Charlie Road" at Charlie Gate at the intersection with Kamehameha Highway. This location is shown in Figure 7-3 of the DEIS for the 2nd Brigade Transformation.

The flat plain shown in this photograph is part of a wide marine terrace formed partly on carbonates and partly on Koolau basalt. The carbonate portion is part of the Kahuku-Laie Karst. To the north and west it curves around the north end of Oahu as far as Kawela Bay. To the south it extends far past the Kahuku Bluffs (also shown in Figure 7-2), with upland extensions formed of aeolianite and calcarenite ridges.

P93-1

The portion around the Charlie Gate intersection and Punamano Springs is mantled by alluvium so that it is not shown as carbonate on surficial geological maps. This is much like the Moiliili Karst before urbanization. Similar (though probably smaller) karstic conduits almost certainly provide rapid underground flow of surface waters here. Statements in the Transformation DEIS about impermeable "caprock" at this location demonstrate a lack of understanding of karst in general, and specifically about karsts of Oahu.

Because this is a mantled karst, the exact junctions of alluvium, calcarenite and underlying basalt cannot be determined without considerable drilling or excavation, either or both of which also may harm Punamano Spring and its karstic invertebrate life forms. In my opinion, it would be much simpler and much cheaper to reroute the north end of Drum Road to meet Kamehameha Highway somewhere around Kawela Bay where there are no important karstic features.

It is true that a threat to these springs and their fauna already exists from spills on Kamehameha Highway and small side roads here, but your

P93-1

The upgrade of Drum Road is a single and complete project separate and independent from the proposed SBCT in Hawai'i. A separate NEPA documentation is being developed for the upgrade of Drum Road. These comments have been forwarded for consideration in the development of the Drum Road upgrade NEPA document.

Responses

Comments

proposed upgrading of Drum Road at the Charlie Gate intersection would add significantly to this.

Dr. Smith did not mention any previous studies of karstic invertebrate life forms of the Kahuku-Laie Karst in general or the Punamano Springs specifically. If any exist, you can easily obtain the information from Dr. Smith. Such aquatic invertebrate life is characteristic of karst waters, including at least one other Oahu karst.

P93-1
cont'd

If no such studies exist, they must be made as a part of the present EA if you see fit to continue the northern termination of Drum Road in this location. If so, I strongly recommend that you conduct these studies in cooperation with Dr. Smith's staff. These studies should include an environmental assessment of the effects of vehicular spills on each karstic life form identified in your inventory or by others. Dr. Francis Howarth at the Bishop Museum is a specialist in such fauna and would be the logical person to conduct such studies.

Of course, if you move the north end of Drum Road as recommended above, such studies would be unnecessary.

A large and growing geological literature on this type of karst on tropical and subtropical islands is readily available for your easy reference. If you need a further consultant on the geology and hydrogeology of this site, I suggest Dr. John Mylroie at Mississippi State University or Dr. Chris Groves at Western Kentucky University. Both are very knowledgeable about this form of karst and have actually observed it with me in the vicinity of this intersection. Dr. Mylroie has published many papers on this specific subject; Dr. Groves is head of the Hoffman Environmental Laboratory at WKU and also would be an especially valuable consultant.

If I can be of further service, please do not hesitate to call on me. Please place me on your mailing list for this project.

Dr. William R. Halliday
Permanent mailing address:
6530 Cornwall Court
Nashville, TN 37205
615-352-9204

Winter field season address:
(7 January through 3 March 2004)
101 Aupuni St. #911
Hilo, HI 96720
808 961-3244
(no e-mail)

4/16/2004

May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawai'i

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Comments

Responses

Letter

P94

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES 12-12-03 p1 of 1

Executive Summary p41 "Project-wide impacts from impacts from fire on sensitive species and habitat, and federally listed species and designated or proposed critical habitat would result in overall significant impacts not mitigable to the less than significant level...Impacts on

P94-1

sensitive species from the spread of nonnative species, and impacts from loss and degradation of sensitive species and habitat would be significant and mitigable to the less than significant level on both the installation specific and project-wide level."

Impacts I put in bold are unacceptable.

Executive Summary p 58 To mitigate impact on natural resources from introduction of alien species, a vehicle wash is proposed at Kawaihae Harbor, if utility requirements and space permit

P94-2

Keeping alien species out is extremely important to the Hawaii ecosystem. If the feasibility of the vehicle wash is not known, the EIS is not complete.

P94-1

The discussions in Sections 4.10, 4.12, 8.10 and 8.12 have been expanded in the Final EIS to better discuss the potential impacts of wildland fires. The impact to biological resources from wildland fires has been changed to significant. The mitigation measures proposed, including the updated IWFMP, will substantially reduce the severity of the impact on biological resources but not to less than significant levels.

P94-2

Measures to mitigate for nonnative species introductions are included in each chapter under the biological resources sections 4.10, 5.10, 6.10, 7.10 and 8.10.

Comments

- P94-3** **CULTURAL RESOURCES 12-14-03 p 1 of 3**
Executive Summary p 48 "Construction projects...could result in significant cumulative impacts on cultural resources...there are cultural and archeological resources at Kawaihae Harbor, including an underwater heiau; the harbor deepening and the new highway from Waimea to Kawaihae Harbor could significantly affect these resources. Construction of the new range control building at PTA could have significant impacts on cultural resources, depending on its location."
These impacts are unacceptable
- P94-4** Executive Summary p 51 The State or County is responsible for building a visitor center at PTA to mitigate impact on cultural and natural resources.
A visitor center is not acceptable mitigation for destruction of cultural and natural resources. The EIS must spell out a plan to avoid destruction.
- P94-5** Executive Summary p 59 mitigation for construction impact on "Native Hawaiian traditional cultural properties and traditionally important places...is not likely to reduce the impact on the Native Hawaiian community to less than significant, if such resources are severely damaged or destroyed..."
This is unacceptable.
- P94-6** Chapter 3 p 76 "USARHAW has developed Cultural Resource Management Plans (CRMP) for the cartomment areas of SBMR, Fort Shafter, Kilauea Military Camp, and WAAF...USARHAW is preparing an ICRMP [Integrated CRMP] for management of the Army's one installation with 28 subinstallations in Hawai'i."
The EIS should state whether a CRMP or ICRMP is required for PTA and WPAA. If so, the EIS is not complete without them. They should be included in a new draft EIS which is then put out again for public comment.
- P94-7** Chapter 3 p 77 "consultation on the PA [Programmatic Agreement re historic properties] is ongoing...if the PA is not executed, the Army will follow the procedures at 36CFR 800..."
The EIS is not complete without the final PA or the 36 CFR 800 procedures. They should be included in a new draft EIS which is then put out again for public comment.
- P94-8** Chapter 4 p 70-71 "Potential impacts related to construction...could include destroying or damaging ATIs, [Areas of Traditional Importance] including shrines, archaeological sites, burials, or elements of Native Hawaiian cultural landscapes. Purchasing...the WPAA...and then using [it]...for military training, could limit Native Hawaiian access to and use of sites...for traditional or religious purposes. Mitigation may reduce the impact to less than significant. Construction of FTI [Fixed Tactical Internet] antennas...at PTA may result in visual impacts on cultural landscapes...Facility construction or training area uses would be designed to avoid ATIs and limit visual impacts on traditional cultural landscapes...where feasible. Mitigation for impacts on the cultural landscape could include consulting with the Native Hawaiian community to determine the extent of such impacts and possible means of avoiding or limiting them."
[bold added] The EIS is not complete without impacts spelled out. They should be included in a new draft EIS which is then put out again for public comment.
"where feasible," "could," and "possible" are insufficient.
- P94-9** Chapter 4 p 72 "The Army would conduct surveys to identify and evaluate archaeological sites...Construction of...PTA Trail would result in a potentially significant impact on archaeological resources...Some trail or road construction is projected to go through areas with a high potential for archaeological resources and areas that have not been surveyed for cultural resources."
The EIS is not complete without these surveys. The archaeological and cultural resources should be surveyed, identified, and included in a new draft EIS so the public can comment.

Responses

P94-3

These projects are not part of the Proposed Action. However in Chapter 9, the projects are discussed in association with the Proposed Action as overall cumulative impacts. The Army has determined that the overall cumulative impact on cultural resources would be significant.

P94-4

As discussed in the Executive Summary mitigation measures that are already in existence or unlikely to occur, as part of the NHPA Section 106 consultation, a cultural resource education center is being proposed with the PTA master plan. Since this is addressed through another project, the visitor's center is no longer proposed as mitigation for this action. Additional mitigation measures are discussed in Sections 4.10 and 4.11 for biological and cultural resources.

P94-5

Cultural resource sections have been updated in the Final EIS. The overall impact to cultural resources on a project wide basis is significant. The Programmatic Agreement and other measures will reduce the severity of the impact but not always to a less than significant level.

P94-6

This change has been made to the text in Section 4.11. In 1998 an overall CRMP was developed for all ranges. An HPP was done for PTA, but since WPAA has not been purchased one has not been done. If the Army decides to implement the Proposed Action, all Institutional Programs and management actions will be expanded to any new lands acquired by the Army.

P94-7

The Final PA as signed by the Army, SHPO, ACHP and concurring parties is included in Appendix J of the Final EIS.

P94-8

Mitigation measures are now more specific. The ROD will specify which mitigation measures will ultimately be implemented. Text in the FEIS cultural resource sections has been revised to address public comments.

Comments

CULTURAL RESOURCES 12-14-03 p 3 of 3

- P94-10** | Chapter 8 p 182 "Impacts on buildings and archaeological sites can be mitigated by compliance with the provisions of the PA."
It is not clear what the provisions of the PA are, since the PA "may have been revised." The EIS is incomplete without a final PA. The final PA should be included in a new draft EIS which is put out again for public comment.
- P94-11** | Chapter 8 p182 For the eleven FTI antennas, "construction... would be ground disturbing and could result in adverse impacts on archaeological resources. The Army has conducted a survey of the sites to ensure no impacts on cultural resources."
More detailed survey results should be included the EIS.
- P94-12** | Chapter 8 p182 The IDP would be developed in consultation with the SHPO [State Historic Preservation Office], in accordance with the provisions of the PA [Programmatic Agreement]
It is not clear what the provisions of the PA are, since the PA "may have been revised." The EIS is incomplete without a final PA. The final PA should be included in a new draft EIS which is put out again for public comment.
- P94-13** | Chapter 10 p9 "Mitigation for impacts on the cultural landscape could include consulting with the Native Hawaiian community..."
This must read "would" not "could."

Responses

P94-9

As discussed in Section 8.12, all areas that could be impacted by the Proposed Action have been surveyed for presence/absence of cultural resources. The survey results have been included in the Final EIS. In addition, the cultural resource analysis has been expanded and in some cases the determination has been changed to significant.

P94-10

The Final PA as signed by the Army, SHPO, ACHP and concurring parties is included in Appendix J of the Final EIS

P94-11

Each specific site was surveyed and no artifacts or surface features were found indicating the presence of cultural resources. However, once construction begins these sites will be bound by the conditions described in the PA to protect any resources discovered at that time.

P94-12

The Final PA as signed by the Army, SHPO, ACHP and concurring parties is included in Appendix J of the FEIS.

P94-13

Chapter 10 has been expanded to better discuss the potential impacts to environmental justice issues included Areas of Traditional Importance. Mitigation measures including the implementation of the Final PA are discussed. As part of the mitigation, the Army will consult with Native Hawaiian organizations on potential impacts to ATIs.

Comments

Responses

May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawai'i

P-471

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT PROCESS VIOLATIONS 12-16-03 p 1 of 5 Participation

Executive Summary p 3 "Those having a potential interest in the Proposed Action...were notified and invited to participate in the scoping and environmental impact analysis process."

Not really:

P94-14

Arrests The Army had people arrested at two hearings in Honolulu for bringing signs. Signs were allowed at hearings before the arrests, and later after the arrests. The arrests deprived people of their right to speak, and probably had a chilling effect on participation in the remaining hearings.

Intimidation and harassment The Hilo police left a phone message asking Hilo activist if he planned to be arrested at the hearings. Waikoloa Beach Marriott left him a message that people carrying protest signs must enter through the loading dock. The Marriott passed out a flyer saying "public displays of protest" were not allowed in the hotel

Private facility venues for EIS hearings, where citizens can be ejected at the word of the property owner, and private parties go down the slippery slope of using force to carry out government policies.

Closed-door meetings The Army kept the public out of meetings about expansion.

P94-15

*On May 16, 2002 the Army invited selected business and government people to a meeting and dinner in Hilo. Concerned citizens picketed outside, then entered the meeting and said such meetings must be open to the public.

*The Army again invited a selected group to a another closed meeting where the Army expansion and other land use issues were discussed, on July 16, 2003, in Hilo. This time police barred protesters from entering, and the Army ejected a Sierra Club representative who entered the meeting.

*In October 2003 the Army held an unpublicized press conference in Hilo.

P94-16

Cancelled tour In September 2002 the Army abruptly cancelled a tour of Pohakuloa requested by about 15 community people concerned about the Army transformation plans. The Army said some of the people were unacceptable, but refused to say who.

P94-17

Scoping problems Before the scoping meetings, the Army failed to provide the public with necessary information, to the point that Earthjustice asked that the scoping comment period be extended.

P94-18

Disability accommodation The Army failed to provide adequate accommodation at the November 6 hearing for a Hilo person with a disability.

P94-19

Comment time The comment time was extended, but is still inadequate for groups to explore the ramifications of the proposed action and prepare a meaningful response. There are only 90 days to comment on an EIS that fills three 2-inch books, and proposes the largest Army construction project in Hawaii since World War II.

"Done deal"

CFR Appendix E, (a) "EISs will: ... (4) Serve as a means to assess environmental impacts of proposed military actions, rather than justifying decisions."
Action on Transformation was taken long before the draft EIS came out in October 2003.

P94-20

Senator Daniel Inouye said "he has been assured that Hawaii will get a Stryker brigade" ("Sen. Inouye Says He Was Assured a Stryker Brigade," Associated Press, Hawaii Tribune-Herald, June 20, 2003)

The Army is planning to relocate its Big Island Fire and Emergency Service from Kilauea Military Camp to Pohakuloa Training Area by August 2004... "This decision is directly related to the increased workload associated with PTA's Transformation Plan and the significant number of additional facilities planned" and the many wildland acres which require more firefighting capability (June 24, 2003 letter from Colonel Anderson to Rep. Ed Case)

P94-14

During the scoping meetings, the public facilities would not allow the meetings to extend beyond 10:00pm. This time restriction required that members of the public keep their oral comments short. After many public comments about the length of the meetings, and in an attempt to allow for full participation of all people present, the Army decided to hold the Draft EIS public meetings at private facilities where the facility was open as long as the Army needed. The majority of the Draft EIS public meetings did not conclude until after 12:00am. At the first two meetings Honolulu Police Department arrested a total of seven people for trespass when they attempted to enter the facilities with signs. All individuals were advised that they were welcome to enter the facilities without the signs. It was not the intent of the Army to restrict the public through the format and location of the public meetings. We corrected the situation by working with the other facility locations to allow signs in the meeting rooms and provide tables for members of the public to display signs and information. In addition, we worked with the facilities and the City and County of Honolulu's prosecutor and all charges were dropped against individuals involved in the situation. All of the individuals who were arrested had the opportunity to participate in subsequent meetings and most of them attended and provided public comment.

P94-15

The Transformation program encompasses a number of projects and operations on two islands and requires extensive planning and coordination. Over the past two years, the Army has gone to great lengths to be inclusive of both the public-at-large and the many various groups that may be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed action. Since January 2002, Transformation representatives have participated in approximately one hundred meetings to present information on the program and to discuss concerns and issues that these groups may have. Over a dozen meetings at various locations on O'ahu and Hawai'i were designed specifically for the general public to attend. The purposes of these meetings included general information dissemination, technical discussions on specific topics, discussions of issues and concerns, planning and analysis, etc. In addition, smaller meetings were held to discuss a diverse range of interests on a more focused level. Invitees and specific agendas varied depending upon the particular issues involved, but these meetings have been attended by representatives from federal, state and county agencies; the media; cultural resources, hunting, engineering, conservation and civic groups; neighboring landowners; neighborhood boards; the Boy Scouts,

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ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT PROCESS VIOLATIONS 12-16-03 p 3 of 5
In 2002-2003 the Army is proposing the largest Army construction project in Hawaii since WWII, including taking 23,000 more acres of Hawaii Island.

These past, present, and future land use plans should all come under one EIS that addresses the cumulative impact of all projects, not separate EISs.

Missing Pieces

Pieces of the draft EIS are missing. This deprives the public of its right to comment. The Army should complete the full draft EIS, then reschedule the hearings and comment period. Here are some missing pieces:

*Executive Summary p 48 Construction of the new range control building at PTA could have significant impacts on cultural resources, depending on its location."
 The EIS must specify the location of the range control building so the impacts can be evaluated.*

*Executive Summary p 58 To mitigate impact on natural resources from introduction of alien species, a vehicle wash is proposed at Kawaihae Harbor, if utility requirements and space permit.
 The EIS must clearly state whether the vehicle wash will exist or not.*

*Chapter 3 p 76 "USARHAW has developed Cultural Resource Management Plans (CRMP) for the cantonment areas of SBMR, Fort Shafter, Kilauea Military Camp, and WAAF... USARHAW is preparing an ICRMP [Integrated CRMP] for management of the Army's one installation with 28 subinstallations in Hawaii".
 The EIS must state whether a CRMP or ICRMP required for PTA and WPAA. If so the EIS is not complete without them.*

*Chapter 3 p 77 "consultation on the PA [Programmatic Agreement re historic properties] is ongoing... If the PA is not executed, the Army will follow the procedures at 36CFR 800..."
 The EIS is not complete without the PA or 36CFR 800 procedures.*

*Chapter 4 p 5 "The Army... will submit a CZM [Coastal Zone Management] consistency determination to the State Office of Planning."
 This should be completed and included in the draft EIS.*

*Chapter 4 p 7 "The Army is considering establishing cooperative relationships... to allow... continued grazing activities at the WPAA, [West PTA Acquisition Area] in conjunction with training..."
 The EIS must address the health risks of beef cattle grazing on land contaminated by chemicals used for dust control and powder from blank ammunition.
 The EIS must spell out how continued grazing will add to the severe erosion which it states the Strykers will cause.*

*Chapter 4 p 18 because the "clear zone and accident potential zones that extend beyond each end of the runway... must be cleared, graded, and free of objects, there is the potential for indirect impact on land use or biological and cultural resources."
 These impacts must be spelled out and included in a completed, new draft EIS.*

*Chapter 4 p 31-32 "An updated ENMP [Environmental Noise Management Program] is in preparation and should be used for exploring feasible ways to reduce the size of existing and proposed Zone III and Zone II noise exposure areas. The ENMP also should explore the feasibility or providing increased acoustical insulation..."
 The EIS must have a completed ENMP, not one that is "in preparation".*

Responses

and other community leaders, to name a few. The 15 May 2002 meeting was held specifically for key leaders from the island of Hawai'i and the invitation list was developed for a discussion aimed at that level. This meeting followed a series of Public Scoping meetings held several weeks earlier to inform the general public and encourage their input. The 16 July 2003 meeting was a specific Land Use meeting for an array of interested parties. Attendees included representatives from the County of Hawai'i, the Economic Development Board, Hawai'ian Homelands, Royal Order of Kamehameha, The Nature Conservancy, Chamber of Commerce, University of Hawai'i at Hilo, a State Representative, State Senators, and, among others, Ms Harden herself from the Sierra Club.

P94-16

We thank you for your comments. We acknowledge the postponement of the proposed meeting scheduled for September 12, 2002. The meeting was postponed due to conflicting mission requirements. The Army contacted the Sierra Club and informed them of the postponement and procedures for them to reschedule. The Army continues to welcome requests for tours of PTA as part of our overall community relations outreach program. In order to protect the safety of those on the tours and the security of Army training activities, accessible locations and tour sizes will be determined on a case by case basis. For more information, please contact the U.S. Army Hawai'i, PTA Public Affairs Office.

P94-17

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable

Comments

- P94-29** | **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT PROCESS VIOLATIONS 12-16-03 p 5 of 5**
Chapter 8 p182 For the eleven FTI antennas, "construction...would be ground disturbing and could result in adverse impacts on archaeological resources. The Army has conducted survey of the sites to ensure no impacts on cultural resources."
The survey results must be in the EIS.
- P94-30** | Chapter 8 p182 The IDP would be developed in consultation with the SHPO [State Historic Preservation Office], in accordance with the provisions of the PA [Programmatic Agreement]
The final, not draft, version of the PA must be clearly indicated and included in the EIS.
- P94-31** | Chapter 10 p 9 "mitigation would be developed...in accordance with the provisions of the PA, a draft of which is available in Appendix J."
The final, not draft, version of the PA must be clearly indicated and included in the EIS.
- P94-32** | Appendix N p 2 "Because...portions of the West PTA Acquisition Area and PTA Trail easement...may be subject to the requirements of the FPPA, the Army has requested a farmland determination from the NRCS, which evaluates the impacts of converting farmland areas to nonagricultural use. The determination will include an impact rating."
The EIS must include a completed farmland determination with impact rating.
- P94-33** | **Code of Federal Regulations violations**
The EIS violates the CFR (Code of Federal Regulations.)
32 CFR 651.43 "The EIS should not exceed 150 pages in length (300 pages for very complex proposals)..."
The EIS is about 1000 pages—more if you include the 15 appendices and reference sections.
- P94-34** | **Decision-maker**
The Environmental Protection Agency, or another agency other than the Army, should make the decision on the EIS. The Army should not make the decision on its own EIS.

Responses

laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDs) program.

P94-18

In regards to disability accommodations at the Hilo meetings, Ms. Harden had requested a well-ventilated room with no carpeting and no air conditioning due to health related issues. The Army held the meetings in a well ventilated room and set up an live video feed of the meetings in the lanai area that was free of air conditioning and carpeting in order accommodate Ms. Harden as well as provide overflow capacity for the Hilo meetings.

P94-19

According to NEPA regulations, the main text of a Final EIS should normally be no longer than 300 pages for proposals of unusual scope or complexity (40 CFR 1502.7). In practice, this recommended page limit is typically exceeded. The main text of this SBCT document is over 1,000 pages in length, but the scope of the proposal, involving twenty-eight projects, acquisition of over 24,000 acres of land on two Hawaiian islands, and the comprehensive and complex evaluation of a multitude of resource impacts on the affected environment on O'ahu and Hawai'i necessitates an impact statement of this magnitude. For reviewers not electing to read the entire main text, the Executive Summary provides a comprehensive impact evaluation overview, including a mitigation matrix.

The public comment period was extended to 90 days and ended on January 3, 2004.

P94-20

Although the Department of Defense, Department of the Army, and Congressional representatives have issued statements that the 2nd Brigade, 25th ID(L) will transform to a Stryker Brigade, these statements refer to programmatic level decisions necessary to continue the planning, funding and assessment processes for the proposed transformation efforts and set the conditions for implementing an action once a final decision has been made. The final decision on whether the 2nd Brigade, 25th ID(L) will transform to an SBCT will be made by the appropriate local commander, subject to

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- P94-35** | of the water or in increased rates of sediment deposition in stream channels. These effects are probably occurring under existing conditions, and ATTACC [Army Training and Testing Area Carrying Capacity] results suggest that soil erosion would increase at ...PTA. **It is unlikely to affect surface water quality at PTA** due to lack of perennial streams there."
Sections in bold (! added bold) appear to contradict each other. It seems more likely that water quality will be affected, and this is unacceptable.

Chapter 4 p 53 "ATTACC modeling results suggest that...soil erosion may be significantly increased by training activities under the Proposed Action at...PTA, due to increased intensity of use within limited maneuver areas. Also, the amount of land subject to increased soil erosion would increase at...PTA...The ATTACC modeling results indicate that increased training intensity would severely degrade the condition of the land...due to the degree of severity of the impact indicated by the ATTACC modeling, and because the ability to fallow damaged land may be limited by lack of sufficient mounded maneuverable land area, soil loss at...PTA may be only partially mitigable. Also, soil loss would increase significantly in spite of land management measures under the ITAM program."

Chapter 4 p 54-55 "Soils in training areas, and especially in areas that have not previously been used for maneuver training, such as...portions of the WPAA, [West PTA Acquisition Area] are likely to become compacted by use of tracked or wheeled vehicles, potentially affecting their ability to support vegetation and altering their permeability and moisture retention capacity. Widespread compaction could generally reduce recovery of vegetation cover. Preferred drainage pathways could develop along the compacted linear track left by off-road vehicles, creating increased erosion along the tracks. The impacts of these changes are considered to be significant depending on the amount of land area affected. ATTACC modeling results suggest that a large proportion of the land area in the maneuver areas could be affected...The ITAM [Integrated Training Area Management] Program would be used...to identify land management measures that **might** reduce the impact. The impacts **could** be partially or fully mitigable by requiring motorists to avoid affected off-road areas **if impacts are observed** and be revegetating and **recontouring** affected areas." [bold added]

- P94-36** | "Might" and "could" are not mitigation .Waiting till impacts are observed is too late. Recontouring would add to compaction.

- P94-37** | Chapter 8 p 29 "Projects...would not affect natural resources management areas."
Running tanks and paving parts of the 23,000 acres will affect the areas by denuding them.

- P94-38** | Chapter 8 p 51 "PM10 [inhalable particulate matter] emissions...are easily airborne and are small enough to be inhaled deep into the lungs creating potential adverse health effects. The 429 tons per year...increase in fugitive PM10 emissions generated by military vehicle [sic] at PTA, the likelihood of exceeding the federal 24-hour standard, and the potential impacts to quality of life to Waikī Ranch residents and users of Kīloha Girl Scout Camp combined may result in a significant air quality impact...it is unlikely that...dust control programs would be effective enough to reduce the net increase to a less than significant level."
Jeopardizing the health of children and adults is unacceptable.

- P94-39** | Chapter 8 p 53 "off-road vehicle activity at PTA would increase by 89 percent...the area available for off-road vehicle maneuvers would increase from 8,843 acres...to 31,518 acres...Most of the additional land that would become available for off-road vehicle maneuvers has a very high potential for wind erosion if vegetation cover is reduced...it is unlikely that the vegetation reseeding program in coordination with the ITAM geographic information system and erosion-control and revegetation efforts...could be sufficiently effective to reduce the net increase in annual wind erosion at PTA to a less than significant level."
This increase in erosion levels is unacceptable.

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environmental assessment and other appropriate reviews and compliance with applicable federal law. The EIS chapter on cumulative impacts considering past, present, and future activities has been revised to include additional information of this type in the Final EIS.

The Relocation of the Kilauea Fire Station at PTA is not a part of the proposed action and is undergoing its own NEPA evaluation. This project has been added to Chapter 9 (Island of Hawai'i Project #10) and evaluated as part of potential cumulative effects.

P94-21

Figure ES-4 is provided as an overview of project locations in the Executive Summary. Table 2-4 lists all of the projects and directs the reader to Appendix D for details as does Section 2.3.2. Appendix D provides detailed maps and descriptions of all projects including the proposed range maintenance facility and range control building.

P94-22

As shown in Table ES-23, the proposed mitigation of placing a vehicle wash are Kawaihae Harbor is unlikely to occur because of logistical constraints including the lack of space and lack of utilities. The Army has identified other mitigation measures to reduce the impact of the spread of non-native species. These are identified in Table ES-22 and Section 4.10. The Army has listed those mitigation measures that are high priority and those that are unlikely to occur because of limited resource, unfeasible or there are similar measures already in place. The ROD will indicate which mitigation measures will be implemented.

P94-23

This change has been made to the text in Section 4.11. In 1998 an overall CRMP was developed for all ranges. An HPP was done for PTA, but since WPAA has not been purchased one has not been done. If the Army decides to implement the Proposed Action, all Institutional Programs and management actions will be expanded to any new lands acquired by the Army.

P94-24

The Final PA as signed by the Army, SHPO, ACHP and concurring parties is included in Appendix J of the Final EIS.

Comments

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- P94-40** **FIRE 12-16-03 p 1 of 1**
Executive Summary p 39 "There would be significant but mitigable long term impacts on surface water quality... from sediment loading following wildfires at...PTA (See Sections...8.8)."
Executive Summary p41 "Project-wide impacts from impacts from fire on sensitive species and habitat, and federally listed species and designated or proposed critical habitat would result in overall significant impacts not mitigable to the less than significant level...
This is unacceptable.
- P94-41** Chapter 2 p 39 "Nonlive-fire exercises use blank ammunition, laser weapons, and simulated artillery and mortar fire with pyrotechnics."
Chapter 4 p 25 "Tracers, flares, and pyrotechnics have the potential for starting wildfires on training range areas. The use of such munitions would increase somewhat under the Proposed Action, with a corresponding increase in the potential for wildfires."
Chapter 8 p190 "Tracer ammunition, which easily starts fires and is one of the most commonly used ammunitions, has started the largest number of fires at PTA."
Chapter 8 p193-194 "...under the Proposed Action, the quantity of ammunition rounds fired during Army training on all Army training ranges in Hawai'i would increase from 16 million to 20 million rounds per year, a 25 per cent increase
Chapter 8 p199 there will be "...a significant increase of ammunition use (an additional four million rounds)... [at PTA but] ...the impact of this increase would not be significant, as management of artillery and ammunition would not change..."
Appendix O p1-1 "In the past, military activities on Army lands have burned areas of native vegetation and threatened the habitat of endangered species of plants and animals."
- Despite the increase in fire risk detailed in the sections above, it seems little will be done to address fire--*
- P94-42** Chapter 4 p 83 "...no FMAs [fire management areas] and wildland fire SOPs [standard operating procedures] have been completed for installations where Transformation would occur."
The EIS must spell out the increase in fire risk and proposed mitigation, including FMAs, SOPs, and fire avoidance efforts.
The EIS is incomplete without the FMAs and SOPs. They must be done and included in a new draft EIS which is put out again for public comment.
- P94-43** Appendix O p1-2 "Prescribed fire will be considered as a viable tool to manage fuels and will be utilized under environmentally appropriate conditions."
Recently a prescribed fire burned out of control in Makua Valley. The EIS must spell out what will be done to prevent a repeat at PTA.
- P94-44** Appendix O p1-4 "The Hawaiian ecosystem is not resistant to, nor dependent on fire... Wildfire is the single largest impact made by military activities in the Hawaiian ecosystem. The use of Army lands must include fire avoidance efforts."
The EIS must spell out the increase in fire risk and proposed mitigation, including FMAs, SOPs, and fire avoidance efforts..

P94-25

CZM Consistency Determination and State of Hawai'i letter of concurrence is included in the Final EIS in Appendix E.

P94-26

Conversion of the WPAA to military use is described as a less than significant impact in Section 8.2.2. However, it is possible that cattle grazing would continue on the WPAA. If the Army decided to implement the proposed action, the Army would weigh the potential of continued cattle grazing on the proposed West PTA acquisition area based on the potential benefits to fire reduction, potential interference with ongoing Army training, and requests of local cattle ranchers. If the Army decided that cattle grazing were appropriate, cattle would be managed so as to avoid any overgrazing and any resulting significant soil erosion. In accordance with Army Regulations 350-4, the mandate of the ITAM program is to manage land for Army training and repair damage incurred by Army training. As part of this mandate, this would also include any related actions such as managing land for grazing or repairing damage caused by the cattle. Continued use of the WPAA for agricultural purposes, consistent with Army use, would result in a less than significant impact on the community. However, as discussed in Chapter 9, the Army acknowledges that the cumulative impact on the conversion of agricultural lands from past, present and reasonable foreseeable future actions would be significant. Any dust palliative used would be "environmentally friendly".

P94-27

Thank you for your comment and your participation in the public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included in the administrative record for this process. These impacts are addressed in Sections 8.2 – Land Use, 8.6 – Noise, 8.10 – Biological Resources, and 8.11 – Cultural Resources.

P94-28

As discussed in Section 3.6, the ENMP program is an on-going Army planning program that is not directly related to the proposed action. As such, the ENMP is not a required element of the EIS process. The EIS incorporates available information from the ENMP, and supplements that information with additional noise analyses related to vehicle noise, helicopter and aircraft noise, and small arms firing noise. Mitigation measures to reduce the impact from noise are identified in Sections 4.6, 5.6 and 8.6.

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- P94-45** | **HAZARDOUS MATERIALS 12-13-03 p 2 of 4**
solutions were more effective and longer lasting than various synthetic polymers or calcium lignosulfonate. Use of chemical dust suppressants would be a feasible method to control fugitive dust..."
The EIS must evaluate hazards from dust control chemicals to soil, water, wildlife, cattle, and people using meat or milk from the cattle.
- P94-46** | **Chapter 4 p 46-47** "The Proposed Action could result in significant chemical residue spills on the surface soils that could affect the surface water quality at...PTA. Accumulation of chemical residues in surface soils or occasional spills that may occur during routine training activities can also contribute to degradation of surface water quality...Recent soil sampling at...PTA provided information about concentrations of explosives, semi-volatile organic compounds, and metals in surface and near-surface soils...The results indicated sporadic occurrence of contaminant concentrations greater than EPA [Environmental Protection Agency] preliminary remediation goals (PRGs)...Concentrations of lead that exceeded residential or industrial soil PRGs in some samples may be due to disintegration of bullets...Concentrations of RDX, [from explosives] and other soluble contaminants, in the samples collected from PTA could affect surface and groundwater but are unlikely to result in significant impacts on these media due to the lack of permanent surface water and the great depth to groundwater."
If contaminant concentrations are already exceeding PRGs, it is unacceptable to add more with more ammunition.
- P94-47** | **Chapter 4 p 49** "Surface water quality may be affected indirectly by increased erosion cause by wildland fires. This could create a significant impact on surface water quality at...PTA...Live-fire training activities on the ranges at...PTA increase the potential for fires...Fires can also generate toxic chemicals that have the potential to enter streams via runoff. Most of these chemicals are naturally occurring, although some may be generated by burning of plastics or other man-made materials."
These effects are unacceptable.
- P94-48** | **Chapter 4 p 49** "Residues of explosives and other constituents of munitions would continue to be deposited on soils on training ranges at...PTA."
The EIS must estimate how much residue is expected with the 25% increase in ammunition use, and evaluate the hazards to soil, water, and wildlife.
- P94-49** | **Chapter 4 p 77-78** "Recent range studies at...PTA have revealed elevated levels of munitions byproducts, such as lead and RDX, [cyclotrimethylenetrinitramine] above USEPA Region IX residential and industrial PRGs [preliminary remediation goal]...This material...is an environmental hazard...the quantity of ammunition rounds fired during Army training on all Army training ranges in Hawai'i would increase from 16 million to 20 million rounds per year, primarily consisting of small arms munitions. The proposed increased level of training could elevate contamination levels in range soils by 25 percent...Existing and potential impacts from ammunition are considered significant and not mitigable until live-fire range training ceases and a remediation plan is considered...in the event any active range is closed and transferred out of DoD control...remediation necessary to mitigate an imminent threat to human health and the environment would be undertaken at such time."
This increase in hazard is unacceptable. The draft EIS needs to include a closure/cleanup plan so Pohakuloa is returned to the state in usable condition. This did not occur with Kaho'olawe.
- P94-50** | **Chapter 4 p 80** "...training operations could contaminate the range with UXO..."
UXO needs to be cleaned up, not spread around.
- P94-51** | **Chapter 8 p 28** People may be evacuated and roads may be closed to clean up unexploded ordnance so the tank trail can be built.
Evacuation and road closures will impact residents severely.

P94-29

In general, the details of archaeological surveys, including locations and contents are kept confidential and made available only to professionals with a need to know and to the impacted native Hawaiians. The results of the site survey have been included in the final EIS.

P94-30

The Final PA as signed by the Army, SHPO, ACHP and concurring parties is included in Appendix J of the Final EIS.

P94-31

The Final PA as signed by the Army, SHPO, ACHP and concurring parties is included in Appendix J of the Final EIS.

P94-32

The farmland conversion rating forms are included in Appendix E of the Final EIS.

P94-33

The page recommendations for EISs are guidelines and not strict requirements. In practice, these recommended page limits are typically exceeded. An EIS must be long enough to adequately address the important issues as required by the CEQ Regulations. The scope of the proposed action, involving twenty-eight projects, acquisition of over 24,000 acres of land on two Hawaiian Islands, and the comprehensive and complex evaluation of a multitude of resource impacts on the affected environment on O'ahu and Hawai'i necessitates an impact statement of this magnitude. The FEIS is divided into 5 geographical areas with the intent of making it easier for the general public to focus specifically on impacts the project might have on their community. In addition there is a guide inside the front cover describing the organization of the document, an abstract of the FEIS, and a very detailed Table of Contents. For reviewers not electing to read the entire main text, the Executive Summary provides a comprehensive impact evaluation overview, including a mitigation matrix.

P94-34

Under NEPA, the agency proposing the action makes the decision on the action after the EIS has been completed. The Army will make the final decision on the action with the issuance of the Record of Decision.

Comments

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS 12-13-03 p 4 of 4

P94-52 Chapter 8 p 199 "The 105mm cannon on the Stryker mobile gun systems and the 120mm mortar are the only new weapons to be introduced at PTA under the Proposed Action. The amounts of other weapon systems would also be increased with the elevated level of training proposed in the transformation. Although the Proposed Action would generate a significant increase of ammunition use (an additional four million rounds) due to the elevated level of training and expansion in military force, the impact of this increase would not be significant as management of artillery and ammunition would not change...Excess ammunition not used during training [may be transported by]...commercial carrier to...WAAF [Wheeler Army Air Field]"

There will be much more excess ammunition, so there will be significant impact, especially if commercial carriers are transporting some of it. Impacts and mitigation need to be spelled out. All ammunition must be clearly labeled, including depleted uranium. An exemption allows the military to ship DU with "explosive" but not "radioactive" labels. This exemption creates danger for residents, police, fire, and civil defense, and should not apply.

P94-53 Chapter 8 p208 "...no impact on the health and safety of children..."
Dust and noise will impact children at Waiki'i Ranch and Kilohana Girl Scout camp; see DUST and NOISE comments.

P94-54 Chapter 8 p211 "Due to a revision in USEPA regulations, cesspools serving more than 20 people per day must be closed by April 5, 2005"
The EIS should spell out a plan for replacing the cesspools.

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P94-35

The impacts to surface water quality and soil erosion have been expanded to clarify the relationship of the two and associated impacts. There is a potential for erosion to impact surface water without effective mitigation measures. The Army will implement several mitigation measures to control erosion so that soil erosion will not have a significant effect on water quality. See sections 4.8, and 4.9 for a summary of the impacts and mitigation measures for water and soil and sections 5.8,6.8, 7.8, 8.8, 5.9, 6.9, 7.9, and 8.9 for impacts at specific installations.

P94-36

The discussions and analysis in Sections 4.5 ,and 4.9 have been expanded. Based on more extensive modeling and more detailed mitigation measures discussed in Section 4.5 such as the Dust and Soils Management and Monitoring Plan (DuSMMoP), the Army has determined that the impact to air quality from fugitive dust is significant but mitigable to less than significant. The impact to air quality from wind erosion and soil loss from training activities is significant. The proposed mitigation measures will substantially reduce the severity of the impact but not to less than significant levels.

P94-37

As discussed in Section 8.2 and Section 8.10, impacts to land use and natural resources will not be significant. The discussions in Section 8.10 have been expanded to better address potential impacts from the Proposed Action on biological resources. In some cases, the determination has been changed.

P94-38

The discussion of fugitive dust issues has been expanded in the Final EIS to include results of dispersion modeling to estimate PM10 concentrations from vehicle activity on unpaved roads and in off-road maneuver areas. The Army has committed to mitigating dust from vehicle traffic on unpaved roads through a combination of dust control chemical applications and the use of washed gravel for surfacing military vehicle trails. In addition, the Army would implement a Dust and Soils Management and Monitoring Plan that would include ambient air quality monitoring of PM10 conditions. The monitoring of ambient PM10 concentrations would help guide the development and implementation of an adaptive management program to manage training area lands and modify training procedures as necessary to ensure compliance with federal air quality standards.

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- P94-55** | **LAND USE 12-12-03 p 2 of 3**
Chapter 4 p 5 "The Army...will submit a CZM [Coastal Zone Management] consistency determination to the State Office of Planning."
This should be completed and included in the draft EIS, then comments from the public should be taken again on the complete draft EIS.
- P94-56** | Chapter 4 p 7 A proposed mitigation is "Establishing a citizens' advisory board for O'ahu and Hawai'i USARHAW training lands..."
This is not a viable mitigation, given the Army's track record on boards..Sierra Club Moku Loa group requested a citizen advisory board for Pohakuloa Training Area in December 2002. The Army proposed utilizing the Hawaii Land Use Council for this purpose in March 2003 and said the Army would contact Sierra Club about the agenda and schedule. No contact has been made. Gerald DeMello, Big Island representative to the Land Board; Chris Yuen, director of the Hawaii County Planning Department; and Sierra Club Moku Loa group have never heard of the Council. Major General Olson has not replied to a June 2003 inquiry.
- P94-57** | Chapter 4 p 7 "The Army is considering establishing cooperative relationships...to allow...continued grazing activities at the WPAA, [West PTA Acquisition Area] in conjunction with training..."
The EIS must address the health risks of beef or milk cattle grazing on land contaminated by chemicals used for dust control and powder from blank ammunition. The EIS must spell out how continued grazing will add to the severe erosion which it states the Strykers will cause.
- P94-58** | Chapter 4 p 18 because the "clear zone and accident potential zones that extend beyond each end of the runway...must be cleared, graded, and free of objects, there is the potential for indirect impact on land use or biological and cultural resources."
These impacts must be spelled out and included in a completed, new draft EIS which must then be put out for public comment.
- P94-59** | Chapter 8 p 15 map of "Agricultural Lands of Importance to the State of Hawaii"
It looks like about 75% of the 23,000 acres are agriculture lands of importance. Taking this amount of agricultural land is unacceptable.
- P94-60** | Chapter 8 p 27 "The proposed training land use of agricultural grazing land at the WPAA is not consistent with the land use set forth in the County of Hawai'i General Plan (County of Hawai'i 1989), and the County of Hawai'i Zoning Code (County of Hawai'i 2001b.)...The WPAA would convert two percent of their total designated agricultural lands on the island...to military training land...This would be a less than significant impact."
The EIS must spell out the criteria used to conclude this is "less than significant."
- P94-61** | Chapter 8 p 28 "Construction of one antenna in the Conservation District Resource Subzone, and within the Mauna Loa Forest Reserve, would result in a less than significant land use."
The EIS must spell out the criteria used to conclude this is "less than significant."
- P94-62** | Chapter 8 p 36 "Several of the proposed FTI antennas and support equipment sheds would be within potentially sensitive viewsheds...Although the proposed locations are prominent features from public roadways, they are not unique within the area."
Adding more structures bit by bit will rob the area of its stunning visual quality.
- P94-63** | Chapter 8 p 18 "There would be significant and unmitigable impacts...from the acquisition and conversion of agricultural land for Army use as training areas."
This is unacceptable.

P94-39

Section 8.5 and 8.9 have been expanded to better discuss the potential impacts of the Proposed Action on fugitive dust and soil erosion. Additional mitigation measures have been identified and are discussed in these sections.

P94-40

The discussions in Sections 4.8, 4.9, 4.10, 8.8, 8.9, and 8.10 have been expanded in the Final EIS to better discuss the potential impacts of wildland fires. The impact to biological resources from wildland fires has been changed to significant. The mitigation measures proposed, including the updated IWFMP, will substantially reduce the severity of the impact on biological resources but not to less than significant levels.

P94-41

The discussions in Sections 4.10, 4.12, 8.10 and 8.12 have been expanded in the Final EIS to better discuss the potential impacts of wildland fires. The impact to biological resources from wildland fires has been changed to significant. The mitigation measures proposed, including the updated IWFMP, will substantially reduce the severity of the impact on biological resources but not to less than significant levels. Appendix O has been updated with the current overview of the IWFMP.

P94-42

The discussions in Sections 4.10, 4.12, 8.10 and 8.12 have been expanded in the Final EIS to better discuss the potential impacts of wildland fires. The impact to biological resources from wildland fires has been changed to significant. The mitigation measures proposed, including the updated IWFMP, will substantially reduce the severity of the impact on biological resources but not to less than significant levels. The updated IWFMP is available upon request.

P94-43

Since the publication of the Draft EIS, the Army has updated the Integrated Wildland Fire Management Plan (IWFMP). This update considered the issues surrounding the Makua Valley wildland fire of July 2003 and includes protocols to reduce the risk of a similar fire. As discussed in the Executive Summary, and Sections 4.10 and 4.12, the IWFMP is proposed as mitigation to reduce the severity of the risk of wildland fires. The IWFMP is available upon request.

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- P94-64** MISCELLANEOUS 12-13-03 p 1 of 1
Hawaii Tribune Herald 10-14-03 states 500,000 gallons of water a year will be needed for the vehicle wash.
The EIS must state where the water will come from in this dry area. If it will be trucked in, the EIS must address supply, noise, and traffic problems.
- P94-65** Executive Summary p 34 "Beneficial impacts would be realized at the WPAA from the expansion of public access for hunting during periods when no military training is taking place."
The EIS should state whether Waiki'i Ranch homeowners and users of Kilohana Girl Scout Camp consider more shooting nearby to be beneficial.
- P94-66** Chapter 2 p 41 "UAVs... individual use and frequency has yet to be determined..."
Chapter 8 p 46 Unmanned aerial vehicles are planned.
The EIS must state the number of UAVs, where they will fly, how often they will be used, and address noise and safety issues.
- P94-67** Chapter 8 p 210 "the water supply is now hauled by tanker trucks from the town of Waimea... Excess demand can be supplied by the City of Hilo..."
With additional troops more truckloads will be needed. The EIS should spell out where the additional water trucks will come from, and the impact on noise, air quality, traffic, and County and State expenses for road maintenance.
- P94-68** Chapter 10 p 1 "NEPA requires additional evaluation of the project's impact with regard to... Any irreversible or irretrievable commitment of resources.
The Army Corps of Engineers says it will take "centuries" to clean ordnance from the over fifty former military sites on Hawaii Island. When and if the military stops using PTA and the 23,000 acres, cleanup will probably take "centuries" also. So military use of this land is effectively "irreversible" and "irretrievable." The impact of committing the 50-plus old sites, PTA, and the 23,000 acres to military use... followed by probable centuries of ordnance hazard to the public and possible contamination from deteriorating old ordnance... must be evaluated.
A "nuclear, biological, and chemical vehicle" will be delivered in 2004 (US General Accounting Office Report to Congressional Committees on Military Transformation: Army Actions Needed to Enhance Formation of Future Interim Brigade Combat Teams; May 2002).
The impact of these vehicles must be addressed in the EIS.

P94-44

Appendix O provides an overview of the Integrated Wildland Fire Management Plan (IWFMP). The risks were considered in the development of the IWFMP when developing the specifics of the plan. The IWFMP for O'ahu and Pōhakuloa Training Areas was updated on October 2003 incorporating lessons learned as a result of the Makua fire. As discussed in the Executive Summary as proposed mitigation, the Army will fully implement this plan for all existing and new training areas to reduce the impacts associated with wildland fires. The plan is available upon request.

P94-45

The Air Quality, Water Resources and Human Health and Safety Hazards sections (Section 4.5, 4.8, 4.12, 5.5, 5.8, 5.12, 6.5, 6.8, 6.12, 7.5, 7.8, 7.12, 8.5, 8.8 and 8.12) have been expanded to discuss proposed dust palliative treatments and potential impacts or considerations for their use. If the Army decides to implement the Proposed Action, the Army proposes to use "environmentally friendly" dust control measures that would have less than significant impacts on water resources.

P94-46

Sections 4.9, 4.12, 8.9 and 8.12 discuss the impacts from potential contaminants in soils. The soil sampling showed that contaminants occurred over a range of concentrations, as would be expected. Some of the concentrations exceeded EPA PRGs. However, when taken together, the exposure risks were generally well below the EPA threshold criteria. The soil investigation of the ranges was designed to determine if there is an overall risk of exposure to the public or military personnel by changes in range designs in the Proposed Action. US EPA PRG levels were used as a reference criteria for this analysis. Based on comparison of the investigation results to US EPA PRGs, the human health and environmental risks from the cumulative results of past activities at the ranges appear not to be significant. Some contaminants degrade more slowly than others. Those that degrade more slowly will tend to accumulate more quickly in soils, while those that degrade quickly may decrease, depending on use. The initial sampling of the ranges suggests that explosives degrade quickly relative to the rate of deposition. Lead and some other metals may accumulate over time. However, the rate of accumulation will be slow, and in the case of lead, for example, may be reversed in the future by the substitution of "green" ammunition for lead-alloy projectiles.

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NOISE 12-15-03 p 1 of 2

Executive Summary p 38 "The use of blanks and other training munitions on the WPAA [West PTA Acquisition Area] would produce unweighted peak dB levels in the Zone II range at the Waik'i Ranch and Kilohana Girl Scout Camp near the installation boundary. Ordnance firing and detonations at PTA might also lead to Zone II noise conditions at the Mauna Kea State Park rental cabins. Project-wide impacts from ordnance firing would be significant."

P94-69

This is unacceptable because:

Appendix H p 23 chart shows Noise Zone II "Normally Unacceptable" for "noise-sensitive land uses"

Chapter 2 p 14 "Combat effects, such as smoke and obscurants, noise, and simulated artillery, nuclear, biological, and chemical conditions, are integrated into training..."

The EIS should spell out how this will effects and mitigation for Waik'i Ranch, Kilohana Girl Scout Camp, Waikoloa, and Waimea.

Chapter 2 p 17 "During some training exercises, aircraft may fly at treetop level or lower... This type of training requires up to 20 helicopters flying in tactical formations... Aircraft pick up soldiers in pickup zones and carry them to landing zones."

P94-70

If this will occur at PTA the EIS should spell out the noise levels.

Chapter 4 p 31-32 "Noise levels from weapons firing and ordnance detonations... would cause noise levels to exceed the Army's acceptable noise level criteria... in... PTA... At PTA, the use of blanks and other training munitions on the WPAA would produce unweighted peak dB levels in the Zone II range at the Waik'i Ranch and Kilohana Girl Scout Camp near the installation boundary. Ordnance firing and detonations at PTA might also lead to Zone II noise conditions at the Mauna Kea State Park rental cabins. These noise exposure conditions would be a significant noise impact... An updated ENMP [Environmental Noise Management Program] is in preparation and should be used for exploring feasible ways to reduce the size of existing and proposed Zone III and Zone II noise exposure areas. The ENMP also should explore the feasibility of providing increased acoustical insulation..."

P94-71

These noise levels are unacceptable. If the ENMP is not completed, the EIS is not completed.

The ENMP must be completed and added to the EIS. Then public hearings and the comment deadline should be rescheduled.

Chapter 4 p 33 "...at PTA... up to 400 vehicles could be used during a single exercise. If 400 vehicles traveled along PTA trail in a single hour, resulting noise levels would be about... 75 dBA at a distance of 50 feet... PTA is well over 1 mile... from the Waik'i Ranch development and the Kilohana Girl Scout Camp."

P94-72

Appendix H p 5 "... 75 dBA is "Street sweeper at 30 feet; idling locomotive, 50 ft" Noise levels for the distance of 1 mile away should be specified—now it's just a guess what the levels will be at Waik'i Ranch and Kilohana Girl Scout Camp. It is clear it will be noisier than it is now."

Chapter 4 p 34 "...maneuver activities would be expected to produce hourly average noise levels of less than 55dBA at a distance of about 500 feet..., with brief peaks at 65 to 70 dBA..."

P94-73

As part of the ENMP, the Army should consider establishing a 500-foot... noise buffer at PTA around the Waik'i Ranch property and the Kilohana Girl Scout Camp property and should attempt to minimize nighttime vehicle maneuver activities within 1,000 feet... of those properties."

Appendix H p 5 70 DBA is "300 feet from a busy 6-lane freeway"
65 dBA is "Typical daytime busy downtown background conditions"
55 dBA is "Typical urban residential area away from major streets"

P94-47

The discussions in Section 4.8, Section 4.9, Section 8.8, and Section 8.9 have been expanded to better address the relationship between surface water quality and soil erosion. The Army has determined that the Proposed Action would have a significant impact on soil loss from training activities and a significant but mitigable impact to surface water quality and soil erosion from wildland fires. These sections propose mitigation to reduce the severity of the impacts.

P94-48

These results and their potential affect on surface soil and water pollution are further discussed in Sections 4.8 (Water Resources) and 4.9 (Geology, Soils, and Seismology). The investigation report is included in Appendix M1. While the rate at which metallic lead from bullets would be deposited on the ranges would likely increase by 25 percent overall, the concentrations of lead that would be detected in soil samples taken at some future date would not increase by this amount. There are several reasons for this. The current concentrations of lead in soils are the result of years of past use of the ranges. The lead comes from the gradual weathering and disintegration of bullets in addition to other possible sources of lead in munitions, all of which is in addition to the natural background concentration of lead in the soils. Each year, more bullets accumulate on the ranges, adding slightly to the average concentration of lead present in the soils. Some of the lead is removed with soils through erosion. Some migrates deeper in the soil column. Also, much of the increased use of bullets will occur on small arms firing ranges where the bullets are deposited in small target areas. Therefore, the additional lead projectiles will not be widely dispersed on the ranges. Therefore, it is likely that the rate at which lead is deposited on ranges will decrease, while the concentration of lead in soils will continue to increase for a time, and then decrease when lead bullets are phased out. Since the lead is widely distributed, except in the small arms target ranges, the rate at which concentrations in soils increase in any particular location should be very low. It should also be noted, as mentioned in the EIS, that the Army is evaluating a gradual shift from use of lead-containing ammunition to use of "green ammunition" that does not contain lead.

P94-49

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO

Comments

TRAFFIC 12-12-03 p 1 of 1

Chapter 2, p 16-17 "Per state regulation, military convoys are not authorized to operate on state highways during 'rush hour'...Movements on Saturday, Sunday, and holidays are by special request only. Convoys traveling from Kawaihae Harbor to PTA must get clearance, and vehicles operating on Saddle Road within the boundaries of PTA must not exceed 25 mph. Units must seek permission from the 25th Infantry Division for convoys of 25 vehicles or more. Permission must also be granted from the State of Hawai'i DOT for convoys of six or more vehicles or to move oversized or outsized cargo over state highways. As long as all federal, state, and Department of Defense...regulations are followed **no additional permits are required to move munitions.**"

Chapter 8 p 193 "the quantity of ammunition rounds...on all Army training ranges in Hawai'i would increase from 16 million to 20 million rounds per year, a 25 per cent increase..."

[I added bold type] The EIS should include comments from Hawaii State Department of Transportation and Hawaii County Civil Defense, Police, and Public Works on this policy re munitions.

All ammunition must be clearly labeled, including depleted uranium. An exemption allows the military to ship DU with "explosive" but not "radioactive" labels. This exemption creates danger for residents, police, fire, and civil defense, and should not apply.

P94-74

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accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDs) program.

P94-50

As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. The Installation Restoration Program is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDs) program.

P94-51

The Army acknowledges that there may be some impact from these activities but believe it would be less than significant because the likelihood of evacuations or road closures is low and their duration, if required, would be short. Section 8.2 has been changed to reflect this.

P94-52

The Army has expanded the discussion of cumulative impact of ammunitions and UXO to human health and safety in Chapter 9. The Army has determined

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that in light of past, present and reasonably foreseeable future actions, the proposed action would have a significant cumulative impact on human health and safety hazards from an increase in ammunitions and UXO. All commercial carriers are required to follow strict protocol in the transportation of ammunition to ensure safety. The Army assumes that these carriers are following all requirements for their permits. No depleted uranium has been used or is currently being used on the island. No depleted uranium is planned to be used in the future.

P94-53

Based on agency and public comment, Sections 8.5 and 8.6 have been expanded and additional mitigation measures proposed. With mitigation the impacts from fugitive dust to Waiki'i Ranch and Kilohana Girl Scout camp will be reduced to less than significant. The Army also ran additional noise analysis that incorporated changes to the way training was conducted. The new modeling was based on spreading training over a larger area that resulted in reducing the size of the Zone II contours so that Mauna Kea State Park and the Kilohana Girl Scout Camp are no longer in Zone II. See Section 8.6 for a revised discussion of Noise.

P94-54

Replacement of the cesspools is not within the scope of the Transformation of the 25th ID(L). As discussed in Chapter 9 - cumulative impacts, the Army is proposing an advanced wastewater treatment upgrade as a separate single and complete action. The Army will abide by all appropriate laws and regulations in the proposed development and design of this upgrade.

P94-55

CZM Consistency Determination and the State of Hawai'i letter of concurrence are included in the Final EIS Appendix E.

P94-56

Mitigation measures likely to occur are outlined in the Executive Summary. As shown in Table ES-23, this mitigation measures is unlikely to occur due to limited resources. The Army has identified more feasible and effective measures in Table ES-22 to address the same impacts. The Army reviewed the measures based on public comments and the benefits of each measure to reduce impacts. The Army has listed those mitigation measures that are high priority and those that are unlikely to occur because of limited resource,

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unfeasible or there are similar measures already in place. The ROD will indicate which mitigation measures will be implemented.

P94-57

Conversion of the WPAA to military use is described as a less than significant impact in Section 8.2.2. However, it is possible that cattle grazing would continue on the WPAA. If the Army decided to implement the proposed action, the Army would weigh the potential of continued cattle grazing on the proposed West PTA acquisition area based on the potential benefits to fire reduction, potential interference with ongoing Army training, and requests of local cattle ranchers. If the Army decided that cattle grazing were appropriate, cattle would be managed so as to avoid any overgrazing and any resulting significant soil erosion. In accordance with Army Regulations 350-4, the mandate of the ITAM program is to manage land for Army training and repair damage incurred by Army training. As part of this mandate, this would also include any related actions such as managing land for grazing or repairing damage caused by the cattle. Continued use of the WPAA for agricultural purposes, consistent with Army use, would result in a less than significant impact on the community. However, as discussed in Chapter 9, the Army acknowledges that the cumulative impact on the conversion of agricultural lands from past, present and reasonable foreseeable future actions would be significant. Any dust palliative used would be "environmentally friendly". Any dust palliative used would be "environmentally friendly" and would be properly applied. Gunpowder is composed of about 75% potassium nitrate, and the rest is inert (charcoal and sulfur). Nearly all of these constituents are used up in the detonation that occurs upon firing. The combustion products of burning gunpowder are gases: nitrogen, carbon dioxide, and sulfur vapor, none of which would not be detectable above background levels in soils or groundwater at the minute concentrations that result from firing ammunition. Nitrogen is the principal constituent of air in the atmosphere, and is required for plant growth. Potassium nitrate is also used in fertilizers.

P94-58

These impacts are addressed in Sections 8.2 - Land Use, 8.6 - Noise, 8.10 - Biological Resources, and 8.11 - Cultural Resources.

P94-59

As discussed in Section 8.2 and shown on the Farmland Conversion Rating Form from NRCS in Appendix E, there are no designated prime or unique

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agricultural lands at WPAA. Of the 23,000 acres, approximately 16,266 acres are zoned as important by State or local plans. This represents a total conversion of 0.029 percent of agricultural lands in the county of Hawai'i. The Army has determined that this conversion of agricultural land on a project wide basis is a less than significant impact. As discussed in Chapter 9 - Cumulative Impacts, in light of past, present and reasonably foreseeable future actions, there is a significant impact to land use from the conversion of agricultural lands.

P94-60

During the EIS review process, the Army has coordinated with Natural Resource Conservation Service and is compiling with all requirements of the Farmland Policy and Protection Act (FPPA). (See Sections 4.2, 8.2, and Appendix E). If the Army decided to implement the proposed action, the management and use of the West PTA acquisition area would be conducted per federal regulations and guidelines. State regulations and guidelines do not apply to federal actions. However, the Army has considered State policies in its overall assessment of impacts in the EIS. In following FPPA requirements, CEQ guidance and Army policy, the Army has determined that the proposed conversion of West PTA acquisition area is consistent with these regulations and guidance and the impact would be less than significant.

P94-61

Factors considered in determining significance for impacts on land use are discussed in Section 4.2.

P94-62

Visual impacts from construction of FTI antennas are discussed in sections 4.3, 5.3, 6.3, 7.3, and 8.3. The Army has committed to implementing mitigation for visual impacts by screening construction, mimicking surrounding areas, and other means. If the Army decides to implement the Proposed Action, the total number of FTI antennae will be less than what is analyzed in the Final EIS. Of the 25 locations evaluated for construction of the Fixed Tactical Internet antennas on O'ahu and Hawai'i, a maximum of eight will be selected on each island from the locations represented in the EIS. Locations will be chosen based on the most suitable locations for

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communication logistics and avoidance of environmental concerns such as cultural and biological resources. Cumulative impacts on visual resources are discussed in Chapter 9.

P94-63

Chapter 9 discusses overall cumulative impacts from land use. Although the Proposed Action has a less than significant project wide impact on the conversion of agricultural land, in light of the historical, ongoing and reasonably foreseeable future actions the overall cumulative impact of all actions in Hawai'i is significant.

P94-64

This is discussed in Section 8.14.1. Current water demands at PTA (ranging between 3.6 million and 50 million gallons of water per year) are met by trucking in water in 5,000-gallon tankers from Waimea. The increased demand would fall within the range of water demand experienced currently and is not expected to adversely affect supply. Traffic increases would total fewer than two extra truckloads per week.

P94-65

The beneficial impact in question is with regards to recreational access. As discussed in Section 8.2, access and subsequent hunting would only be allowed in those areas deemed safe for such activities.

P94-66

Impacts on safety, noise, and emissions are addressed in the EIS in all Chapters 4 - 8 in sub sections 4 for airspace, 6 for noise, 5 for air quality, and 12 for human health and safety. As noted in Chapter 2 of the EIS, the Proposed Action would equip the 2nd Brigade with 4 UAVs, each of which would be flown for about 600 hours per year. There would be an average of 600 total sorties per year. Thus, typical sorties would last about 4 hours each. As noted in the Airspace sections of the various installation chapters for the FEIS, most UAV flights would be conducted within existing restricted airspace areas. Any flight activity outside of restricted airspace areas would require compliance with FAA regulations and procedures. Consequently, UAV flight activity would not create any significant safety issues. And as noted in the noise impact sections of the Final EIS, UAV flight activity would not create any significant noise impacts.

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P94-67

As discussed in Section 8.14.1, current water demands at PTA (ranging between 3.6 million and 50 million gallons of water per year) are met by trucking in water in 5,000-gallon tankers from Waimea. The increased demand would fall within the range of water demand experienced currently and is not expected to adversely affect supply. Traffic increases would total fewer than two extra truckloads per week.

P94-68

NEPA requires that a Federal EIS include a discussion of irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources that would be involved in the proposed action if it is implemented (40 CFR 1502.16). This refers primarily to energy requirements and conservation potential of the proposed action and alternatives. An EIS should present the energy and material uses that would result from construction and operation of a proposed action and alternatives. Chapter 10 discusses impacts on renewable and nonrenewable energy and material resources and is considered adequate. Impacts on land resources are extensively discussed in Chapters 4-9 of the main text. The vehicles referenced have the capability to identify various reagents, but do not contain these agents. Their environmental impacts are virtually identical to similar vehicle that have been on island for several years.

P94-69

Noise impact discussions regarding training activities at WPAA have been expanded in the Final EIS. Smoke devices used as obscurants or to simulate biological, chemical, or nuclear exposure conditions have minimal noise impacts. Grenade and artillery simulators would have localized noise impacts, but the frequency of their use has not been determined. Noise impacts from these devices could be minimized by maintaining adequate separation from noise-sensitive land uses or by limiting their use during nighttime hours. As discussed in the Final EIS in Section 8.6, the Army proposes to mitigate the impacts from noise at WPAA by implementing a 1,000 foot daytime noise buffer zone and a 2,000 foot nighttime noise buffer zone for training activities. The implementation of these buffer zones would reduce the impact to the Mauna Kea State Park, Waiki'i Ranch, and the Kilohana Girl Scout Camp to less than significant levels. As discussed in Section 8.6, there would be no significant impact from noise associated with the proposed action on Waimea

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P94-70

Low altitude helicopter flights are a routine component of training exercises at PTA. The Proposed Action would extend low altitude helicopter flight activity into WPAA. Section 8.6 in the Final EIS has reanalyzed noise contours based on this change, finding only minimal changes to the noise contours at both PTA and SBMR. For the aviation training, there are no changes proposed in the number of aircraft from what already exists at the US Army Hawai'i's Aviation Brigade. The only change that would occur is a slight increase in aviation training over the proposed West PTA Acquisition Area, as the Aviation Brigade would train along with the SBCT brigade during different training maneuvers. The analysis in the FEIS reflects this change in aviation training over West PTA. As noted in the DEIS and the revised discussion in the Final EIS, potentially significant noise impacts from such training activities can be mitigated to a less than significant level. The Army acknowledges that local residents may not agree with the criteria the Army uses to determine acceptable noise levels.

P94-71

Low altitude helicopter flights are a routine component of training exercises PTA. The Proposed Action would extend low altitude helicopter flight activity into WPAA. Section 8.6 in the Final EIS has reanalyzed new noise impact discussions regarding training activities at WPAA have been expanded in the Final EIS to include current estimates of helicopter flight activity at WPAA as well as additional information on small arms firing noise. As noted in the DEIS and the revised discussion in the Final EIS, potentially significant noise impacts from such training activities can be mitigated to a less than significant level. The Army acknowledges that local residents may not agree with the criteria the Army uses to determine acceptable noise levels.

P94-72

The discussion of noise from vehicle traffic on the PTA Trail has been expanded in the Final EIS. The closest point on the PTA Trail to is 1.25 miles from Waiki'i Ranch, and 1.8 miles from Kilohana Girl Scout Camp. Hourly average noise levels from normal convoy traffic on PTA Trail would be about 37 dBA at Waiki'i Ranch and about 31 dBA at Kilohana Girl Scout Camp. These noise levels are comparable to or less than normal daytime background noise levels.

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While military convoy traffic between Kawaihae Harbor and PTA normally would be limited to no more than 100 vehicles per hour, higher traffic volumes are possible within the WPAA segment of the PTA Trail during training exercise events. If traffic volumes reached 400 vehicles per hour, resulting hourly average noise levels would be about 43 dBA at Waiki'i Ranch and about 37 dBA at Kilohana Girl Scout Camp. These noise levels would be close to normal daytime background noise levels, and thus would not constitute significant noise impacts.

P94-73

Section 8.6 of the Final EIS has a revised discussion of noise impacts from training activities in WPAA. The Army proposes to mitigate the impacts from noise at WPAA by implementing a 1,000 foot daytime noise buffer zone and a 2,000 foot nighttime noise buffer zone for training activities. The implementation of these buffer zones would reduce the impact to the Mauna Kea State Park, Waiki'i Ranch, and the Kilohana Girl Scout Camp to less than significant levels."

P94-74

Text has been modified to identify the location of the following military ammunition regulation. Disposal Of Ordnance Under RCRA. The disposal of ordnance, such as ammunition, is regulated under RCRA. Section 107 of the Federal Facilities Compliance Act of 1992 requires EPA, in consultation with DOD and the states, to issue a rule identifying when conventional and chemical military munitions become hazardous waste under RCRA and to provide for protective storage and transportation of that waste. This rule explains what is considered a solid waste and the rules for handling that waste (i.e., permitting, labeling, storing, transporting, and disposal). The final rule also amends regulations regarding emergency responses involving both military and nonmilitary munitions and explosives (EPA 2002c). This rule establishes the regulatory definition of solid waste as it applies to three specific categories of military munitions: Unused munitions; Munitions being used for their intended purpose; and Used or fired munitions (which can then be termed either exploded ordnance [EXO] or UXO). The rule conditionally exempts the following: From RCRA Manifest Requirements and Container Marking Requirements, nonchemical military munitions waste that is shipped from one military-owned or -operated TSDF to another, in accordance with DOD military munitions shipping controls; and From RCRA Subtitle C storage regulations, nonchemical military munitions waste subject to the

Comments

Letter P95

-----Original Message-----

From: Cory [mailto:rmh@interpac.net]
Sent: Sunday, November 09, 2003 8:40 PM
To: SBCT_EIS@poh01.usace.army.mil
Subject: EIS question

TO: Cindy Barger, SBCT EIS Project Manager

Dear Ms. Barger:
 Please see the news clip below. I'm wondering--If these soldiers stay longer than planned--like the soldiers who stayed in Vietnam 5 years-- who's left to come over and train on the 23,000-acre Pohakuloa expansion area?
 Cory Harden

> <http://starbulletin.com/2003/11/09/news/>
 > Deployment for 25th likened to Vietnam

P95-1

.....In 1965, under the largest airlift up to that point, 15,000 Tropic Lightning soldiers and their equipment were flown to Vietnam during "Operation Blue Light" and remained in Vietnam until November 1970...
 ...Now the 2nd Brigade, with 4,500 soldiers, will be sent to Iraq as early as February, while the 3rd Brigade, with 3,500 soldiers, will leave for Afghanistan in April. Instead of six months, the tours of duty for the two Schofield units were doubled...

...With 12,476 soldiers assigned to Schofield Barracks, less than 4,500 will be left by early summer when the two brigades are deployed...

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jurisdiction of the DOD Explosives Safety Board storage standards. No radioactive munitions (including depleted uranium) have been used or are currently being used on the island. No radioactive munitions are planned to be used in the future. The Hawai'i State Department of Transportation, Hawai'i County Civil Defense, Policy and Public Works were all provided a copy of the Draft EIS and an opportunity to respond. For those state agencies that commented, their comment letters and the Army response are included in Appendix P of the Final EIS."

P95-1

These deployments, while lengthy in some cases, are temporary and are part of Army activities at all bases. The Army is engaged in a wide range of missions around the world requiring all types of forces. There is no information to suggest that Stryker forces would be deployed more often or for longer durations than current forces.

Comments

Dear Ms. Barger

Letter

P96

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

I also have concerns about:

 _____?

Signature: Cory Harden

Print Name: Cory Harden

Address: Box 10265

Hilo HI 96721

Letter

P97

-----Original Message-----

From: Cory (Martha) Harden [mailto:mh@interpac.net]

Sent: Friday, December 26, 2003 8:32 PM

To: sbct_eis@poh01.usace.army.mil

Subject: EIS comments

comments on Army Transformation EIS/ LETTER TO EDITOR

WAIAKEA: MORE ARMY SECRETS?

What's in the Pohakuloa dump? "All the residue from the test pits [at Waiakea Forest Reserve] will be buried in the trash dump at the Pohakuloa Training Area this week" states a 1970 Army memo.

The memo is from a 1988 Defense Environmental Restoration Program report on cleanup at Waiakea after "open-air testing of incapacitating and lethal chemical agents and biological stimulants" conducted secretly in the 1960s.

The Army can't find any records showing what went into the dump and what may have leached out.

But a 1992 Site Inspection on Pohakuloa states "In the past unknown wastes were disposed of in the landfill however no records of contents were kept...There is probably release to the environment due to improper facility design and maintenance...No attempts to contain wastes have been made."

Why is Waiakea information still classified?

P97-1

The Waiakea report is missing "Appendix A (CONFIDENTIAL)" and "Test details" which are in "several classified reports."

The report cites Appendix A after discussing "potential sources of environmental contamination and hazards" and "hazardous/toxic material" and "an operation...to locate and remove all remaining hazardous materials and ordnance..."

The Army says Appendix A is still "classified" almost forty years after the tests.

Why the secrecy around cleanup?

A commander came from DTC (DESERET Test Center, Utah) to help clean up Waiakea, but wanted "his activities kept quiet until we hear further from him." A DTC staff person "stated that DTC should not be affiliated with the project and for this reason all personnel working in the forest would be in civilian coveralls." And the Army made sure "No mention of the DTC would be made."

And more?

The Army talks about 23,000 future acres on our island. Why won't it talk about the past?

Responses

P96-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P97-1

EPA began regulating the treatment, storage and disposal of hazardous materials under RCRA in 1976. All hazardous materials today are transported and disposed of in accordance with applicable federal, state, and Army laws and regulations. We could not find any information regarding the disposal of materials from the test pit at Waiakea Forest Reserve in the early 1970s referred to in this comment.

Comments

Responses

Letter -----Original Message-----
P98

From: Isaac D. Harp
 To: Barger, Cindy S
 Sent: 1/4/2004 4:25 PM
 Subject: Comments to Draft EIS "Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25 Infantry Division to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawaii."

Ms Cindy Barger
 US Army Corps of Engineers
 Honolulu District Bldg 230, CEPOH-PP-E
 Fort Shafter, HI 96858-5440

Dear Ms. Barger,

P98-1 Who has the clear unencumbered title to the lands that the Army is interested in?

Sincerely, Isaac D. Harp

<<http://www.stopakaka.com>> REMEMBER - <<http://www.stopakaka.com>>
 January 17, 1893, the day the United States military and government
 agents committed an unauthorized, unlawful ACT OF WAR against Hawaii

Isaac D. Harp
 Kanaka Maoli Advocate For Hawaii's Independence and Ocean Protection
 PMB 791
 <<http://maps.yahoo.com/py/maps.py?Pyt=Tmap&addr=843+Wainee+St.,+F-5&csz=Lahaina,+Hawaii+&country=us>>
 843 Wainee St., F-5
 Lahaina, Hawaii
 96761
 imua.hawaii@verizon.net <<mailto:imua.hawaii@verizon.net>>
 tel:
 fax: 808-661-4527
 Call to schedule

P98-1

We thank you for your comment and your comment has been considered and included into the administrative record for this process. Hawai'i was adopted as a territory of the U.S. Government in 1900 and was granted admission into the Union in 1959 via Pub L 86-3, 73 Stat 4 when the people of Hawai'i petitioned the U.S. Congress for statehood and adopted by vote in the election held on November 7, 1950 the Act of the Territorial Legislature of Hawai'i entitled "An Act to provide for a constitutional convention, the adoption of a State constitution, and the forwarding of the same to the Congress of the United States, and appropriating money therefore", approved May 20, 1949 (Act 334, Session Laws of Hawai'i, 1949). We understand that some individuals do not agree with or support the formal annexation of Hawai'i in 1898. However, issues of statehood and Hawaiian Sovereignty are outside of the scope of the NEPA process.

Comments

Letter
P99

-----Original Message-----

From: Isaac D. Harp

To: Hawaii-Independence@yahooogroups.com; livingnation@yahooogroups.com; kanakamaoliallies-l@hawaii.edu

Cc: Barger, Cindy S

Sent: 1/4/2004 6:10 PM

Subject: Re: [Hawaii-Independence] Group outlines Stryker concerns

I believe that there is one question that hasn't been asked or answered yet with regard to military expansion in Hawaii.

P99-1 | Who has Clear Title to the lands the Army want to occupy?

I asked Cindy Barger today, but receiving a response is another question. If anyone else wants to ask, it might help to generate a response. If there is no Clear Title this could put the brakes on further expansion in Hawaii and lead towards reductions.

Ms Cindy Barger
US Army Corps of Engineers
Honolulu District Bldg 230, CEPOH-PP-E
Fort Shafter, HI 96858-5440
Cindy.S.Barger@poh01.usace.army.mil

Isaac

Responses

P99-1

We thank you for your comment and your comment has been considered and included into the administrative record for this process. Hawai'i was adopted as a territory of the U.S. Government in 1900 and was granted admission into the Union in 1959 via Pub L 86-3, 73 Stat 4 when the people of Hawai'i petitioned the U.S. Congress for statehood and adopted by vote in the election held on November 7, 1950 the Act of the Territorial Legislature of Hawai'i entitled "An Act to provide for a constitutional convention, the adoption of a State constitution, and the forwarding of the same to the Congress of the United States, and appropriating money therefore", approved May 20, 1949 (Act 334, Session Laws of Hawai'i, 1949). We understand that some individuals do not agree with or support the formal annexation of Hawai'i in 1898. However, issues of statehood and Hawaiian Sovereignty are outside of the scope of the NEPA process.

Comments

Letter

P100

-----Original Message-----

From: Isaac D. Harp [mailto:imua.hawaii@verizon.net]**Sent:** Wednesday, January 07, 2004 2:46 PM**To:** Barger, Cindy S**Cc:** Kanaka Maoli Allies; kauainews@yahoogroups.com; Living Nation; Hawaii-Nation; Hawaii-Independence**Subject:** Re: Comments to Draft EIS "Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25 Infantry Division to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawaii."

Aloha Cindy:

Thank you for acknowledging receipt of my comments and for providing notice that responses and the Final EIS will be released in April or May 2004.

P100-1

I'm not sure if anyone has requested this yet, but I would like to request a response to the January 6, 2004 Press Release copied below, and a copy of this Press Release included in the FEIS as well.

Hau'oli Makahiki Hou (Happy New Year)!

Mahalo, Isaac D. Harp
PMB 791, 843 Wainee St., F-5
Lahaina, HI 96761

Phone: (808) 661-4527

Project On Government Oversight (POGO) <http://www.pogo.org/>
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE January 6, 2004

Contact: Eric Miller defense@pogo.org or Danielle Brian at 202/347-1122

The Army's Stryker: A Troublesome Mix of Revolving Door and Rush to Deploy

Letter

P101



SBCT Draft EIS Public Comment Card



NAME: ALANA G. HAUGHT or ANONYMOUS (please circle)

ADDRESS: POB 10355

Hilo HI 96721

SIGNATURE: [Signature]

COMMENTS:

P101-1

THIS IS NOT GOOD FOR GIRL SCOUTS. THE CAMP'S IN
DANGER. AND, AS A CARD-CARRYING LIFE-TIME MEMBER
OF G.S. OF HAWAII, I MUST NEEDS PLACE A PROTEST
AGAINST MILITARY BUILD-UP AT POHAHUKA

Responses

P100-1

The Army continues to make changes to the Stryker vehicle to make it more reliable, effective, and safe. The Stryker will continue to evolve to make it as safe and reliable as possible as part of the Army Transformation process. We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process

P101-1

The analysis of the proposed action indicates there would be no significant impacts affecting the Girl Scout Camp. Specific discussion can be found in Section 8.2 – Land Use, 8.3 – Visual, 8.5 – Air Quality, and 8.6 – Noise.

Comments

Responses

May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawai'i

P-494

Letter P102

-----Original Message-----

From: blowhole@hawaiian.net [mailto:blowhole@hawaiian.net]
Sent: Tuesday, October 28, 2003 6:12 AM
To: SBCT_EIS@poh01.usace.army.mil
Cc: stryker
Subject: Stryker Brigade project for Hawaii

Cindy S. Barger, SBCT EIS Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Honolulu District
Building 230
Room 306
ATTN: CEPOH-PP-E
Ft. Shafter
Hawai'i
96858-5440

REFERENCE: STRYKER Brigade Combat Team (SBCT)
and the Hawaiian Public Response

hello,

P102-1

I am requesting you extend the duration of these very important public hearings on this matter from the allotted 45 days to 120 days.

P102-2

There is simply not enough time to completely evaluate your justifications for this new threat to our island home. As of this moment I am completely opposed to any further increase of military presence here. This is my immediate response based on the long, however polite, history of environmental abuse and public access confiscations with no reasonable justifications beyond lack of imagination and concern.

Thank you for this time.

I am looking forward to presenting a complete position after continued review of your available information.

Best regards,

sanford higinbotham
design five group
private mail box 253
post office box 223300
(3700 kamehameha road)
princeville
hawaii
96722 - 5342

architectural**design**
constructionmanagement
(808) 482-1071
blowhole@hawaiian.net

P102-1

The public comment period was extended to 90 days and closed on January 3, 2004.

P102-2

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Dear Ms. Barger

Letter
P103

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P103-1

P103-2

I also have questions about: When the military will clean up all their mess in Hawaii

Signature:

Print Name:

Address:

Brandi Higaki
Brandi Higaki
2118 Hualauea St.
Pearl City, HI 96782

Letter
P104

-----Original Message-----
 From: ride4freedom@hotmail.com [mailto:ride4freedom@hotmail.com]
 Sent: Sunday, November 09, 2003 10:44 PM
 To: mary.holkenbrink@tetratech.com
 Subject: Comment entry for the 25th Infantry Division (Light) Transformation EIS

Dale
 Hoffmann

395 B Kuliouou Road
 Honolulu
 HI
 96821

Add me to the mailing list? Yes

Please send me the Draft EIS. No

Please send me an Executive Summary of the Draft EIS. No

Please send me a CD-ROM of the Draft EIS. No

The user wrote:
 Nov 9, 2003

Dear Cindy Barger:

P104-1

This is a resounding NO for the Stryker Brigade in Hawaii. Go find a desert to destroy with your 20 ton vehicles. Hawaii is a group of islands, most eco-sensitive, and cannot endure more of the military's hi-jinks under the name of national security. The military has done enough damage to Hawaii's nature and way of life over the last 100 years. Please add my name as a protester against increasing any army activity in Hawaii.

I'm a fifty year resident, an honorable discharged veteran and I'm disappointed that the Army thinks it can "fool" those of us that love this aina.

Sincerely,

Dale Hoffmann
 395 B Kuliouou Road
 Honolulu, Hawaii 96821

Responses

P103-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P103-2

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDs) program.

P104-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process. Chapters 3-10 of the EIS address project impacts both positive and negative on the human environment. In accordance with NEPA regulations, the Army is conducting this EIS in order to identify the direct, indirect and cumulative environmental effects of the proposed action on the State of Hawai'i. If the Army decides to implement the proposed action, the Army will mitigate all significant impacts in order to minimize the overall environmental impacts of the proposed action.

Comments

Letter
P105 Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P105-1

P105-2

I also have questions about: the cumulative effect
of ~~the~~ on land and ~~the~~ water above the
water table when it ~~is~~ (the land)
is traversed for several years by 20-ton
vehicles with concentrated footprints?

Signature: Heiaka M. Hursey
Print Name: Heiaka Hursey
Address: 1942 - A Dole St
Honolulu, HI 96822

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P105-3

I also have questions about: environmental and health
impacts on communities surrounding Stryker
training areas - Waipahu, Ewa, Wahiawa,
Waianae, Haleiwa, Wailua.

Signature: Heiaka M. Hursey
Print Name: Heiaka M. Hursey
Address: 1942 A Dole St
Honolulu, HI 96822

Responses

P105-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P105-2

Section 4.8, 4.9 and Chapter 9 have been expanded in the Final EIS to better address the potential project-wide and cumulative impacts of the Proposed Action on water and soil resources.

P105-3

The impacts of the project on human health and safety can be found in sections 4.12, 5.12, 6.12, 7.12, 8.12 and Chapter 9 in the EIS.

Comments

Letter P106

One of the over 50 current and former U.S. military sites on the Big Island was the Kau Bombing Military Reservation located in Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. Because this site is in the National Park, there is unrestricted public access, which presents a hazard to park visitors and personnel.

Two surface sweeps were done in 1989 but no sub surface investigations were conducted – the military stated there was no need to do that because of the hard lava rock surface and types of ordnances found.

Some of the ordnances found include:

MK 23, 4-pound practice bombs with MK 4 spotting charges (some live)

Napalm bombs and fuzes -expended

2 inch sub caliber aircraft rockets – expended

Five-inch practice rockets – expended

M100 series bomb tail fuze – live

500-pound High Explosive bombs with explosive residue remaining

20-millimeter aircraft machine gun ammunition and expended shell casings

.50 caliber aircraft machine gun ammunition and expended shell casings

100 series bomb fuzes from 1000 or 2000-pound bombs

F-4 air-to-air missile rack

Fragments from all types of exploded ordnance

Two sweeps of the Waikoloa Maneuver Area in the 1940's and in 1954 – “the largest dud clearance ever undertaken” failed to find all the ordnance. According to the Army Corp of Engineers, the technology then and now cannot get it all. Currently the 50 million dollars has been allocated to clean up Waikoloa but it will take 600 to 800 million.

So we are left with the knowledge that two sweeps of an area will not work and despite the many attempts to find out the clean up status of the Kau Bombing Site all we know is “It's to be funded”.

P106-1

The military needs to clean up what it has destroyed before expanding and ruining more of Hawaii nei. Eight wheeled, 19 ton armored vehicles desecrating sacred Hawaiian land, crushing indigenous plants and destroying rare, native bird habitats is simply not acceptable.

Responses

P106-1

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDs) program.

Comments

Letter
P107

-----Original Message-----

From: barbaraikeda@yahoo.com [mailto:barbaraikeda@yahoo.com]

Sent: Tuesday, October 28, 2003 1:15 AM

To: stacy.bathrick@schofield.army.mil

Subject: please forward Fw:failure notice

please forward to Cindy Barger. Deadline of Nov. 19 is unrealistic

FROM : MAILER-DAEMON@proxymail.homerelay.com

DATE : Tue 10/28/2003 06:15:59 PST

SUBJECT: failure notice

Unable to deliver your message to the following address(es).

<sbct_eis@poh01.usac.army.mil>:

Sorry, I couldn't find any host named poh01.usac.army.mil. (#5.1.2)

--- Below this line is a copy of the message.

Return-Path: <barbaraikeda@yahoo.com>

Received: (qmail 2209 invoked from network); 28 Oct 2003 14:15:55 -0000

Received: from vtcomm-5.homerelay.com (HELO yahoo.com) (209.75.47.220)

by 0 with SMTP; 28 Oct 2003 14:15:55 -0000

MIME-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: Text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1

Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

From: barbaraikeda@yahoo.com

To: sbct_eis@poh01.usac.army.mil

Cc:

Date: 27 Oct 2003 21:39 -0500

Subject: invitation

Dear Cindy Barger, Thank you for your invitation to the public hearings on "Transformation-stryker brigade". Not wishing to drive across island at night, even to a pretentious country club, I have to ask (1) To whom would I address questions? (2)

P107-1 | What is an "Unmanned aerial vehicle"? Barbara Ikeda 1414-b

10th av 734-3358

Letter
P108

-----Original Message-----

From: barbaraikeda@yahoo.com [mailto:barbaraikeda@yahoo.com]

Sent: Thursday, November 06, 2003 2:59 AM

To: sbct_eis@poh01.usace.army.mil

Subject: testimony

P108-1 | Not wishing to attend hearings that involved driving across island at night to elitist country clubs, please add my name to the growing list of protesters Before the army "transforms" anything more, please finish the clean-up at the "target island" (Kahoolawe). Then take another look at Makua. Not a pretty sight. The very name, "stryker" strikes fear. "Urban assault"? "Unmanned aerial vehicles"? Eight-wheeled behemoths by the hundreds? PLEASE!!!! NO! Barbara Ikeda

P108-2 | 1414-b 10th av Hon. Hi. 96816 (808) 734-3358

734-3358

Responses

P107-1

A description and photo of the unmanned vehicle (UAV) system can be found in section 2.3 of the Draft EIS.

P108-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P108-2

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process. As a mitigation measure for safety, prior to initiation of any construction activities, USARHAW will employ qualified professionals to perform UXO clearance of the proposed construction area, remove all UXO encountered to ensure the safety of the site, and document UXO surveys and removal actions in full accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and guidance. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDs) program.

Comments

-----Original Message-----

Letter From: Tane808@cs.com [<mailto:Tane808@cs.com>]
P109 Sent: Tuesday, September 30, 2003 4:23 PM
 To: SBCT_EIS@poh01.usace.army.mil
 Subject: Re: [demilnet_Hawaii] ALERT! ARMY STRYKER BRIGADE DRAFT EIS
 HEARINGS SCHEDULED

P109-1 Once again, after reading the wordy report, I remain steadfast in objecting the expansion of military in Hawai'i. The negligible, incompetent, arrogant, and derelict behavior merits grave opposition. We know it's been stated many times that Hawai'i and its people are expendable and if anything goes wrong, it won't affect the contiguous 48 states.

It's common knowledge that the military will make a mess, leave its hazardous and toxic materials, and dump it within our territory with adverse effects to our land and people. This genocide will stop for we will continue to protest the military's hazardous and lethal presence within our small country. We are not the private laboratory for the US to experiment in, nor the waste basket, nor should we be the maid service to clean up our lands from the US abuse of it.

P109-2 We read the reports of the Stryker and know it's a lemon and worthless. Bringing it here will just compound the rubbish you will dump here. The C-17 is

P109-3 inadequate to transfer the amount of strykers and their crew feasibly and prone to mishaps, thus creating more of a mess than anything beneficial. O'ahu is

P109-4 already overcrowded and we still depend on our freshwater, land and ocean life for our sustenance. Once our islands are contaminated; you would be responsible to relocated the islanders if the territory is unfit for human habitation. We vehemently reject that option. You've done that to the Marshall and Mariana group of islands, neglected to clean it up, and denied them full medical attention. Many had to come to Hawai'i to get medical at our expense and we have to share our homeland with more people from other areas who have become stateless.

I can't see condoning mass murder and random, wanton destruction to people and lands, you have no business in destroying and depriving a non aggressive people. The WASP doctrine of discovery and conquest; is an insidious, archaic and criminal tenet that holds no water. That kind of thinking was debunked over five hundred years ago. As a Hawai'i National, I demand you cease and desist with your feloniously criminal actions and withdraw from our Nation's territory. We are the ones with clear title to our lands and do not give you permission to use it as you desire, especially when you continue to disregard our rights and disrespect us.

P109-5

Responses

P109-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P109-2

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P109-3

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P109-4

As summarized in Section 4.8, 4.9 and 4.12, the Proposed Action will not result in a significant impact due to chemical contaminants of water, soils or human health and safety.

P109-5

We thank you for your comment and your comment has been considered and included into the administrative record for this process. Hawai'i was adopted as a territory of the U.S. Government in 1900 and was granted admission into the Union in 1959 via Pub L 86-3, 73 Stat 4 when the people of Hawai'i petitioned the U.S. Congress for statehood and adopted by vote in the election held on November 7, 1950 the Act of the Territorial Legislature of Hawai'i entitled "An Act to provide for a constitutional convention, the adoption of a State constitution, and the forwarding of the same to the Congress of the United States, and appropriating money therefore", approved May 20, 1949 (Act 334, Session Laws of Hawai'i, 1949). We understand that some individuals do not agree with or support the formal annexation of Hawai'i in 1898. However, issues of statehood and Hawaiian Sovereignty are outside of the scope of the NEPA process.

Comments

Letter P110 -----Original Message-----
 From: Tane808@cs.com
 To: Barger, Cindy S
 Cc: livingnation@yahoogroups.com; demilnet_Hawaii@yahoogroups.com
 Sent: 1/4/2004 11:52 PM
 Subject: Who has clear title of the lands the military wants?

P110-1 Many are asking this question. Who has the clear title of these lands that the military is bent on destroying. Habitually, the military has been derelict in their responsibility to clean up the mess they make.

We do protest against this intrusion and trespass.

Tane

Letter P111 -----Original Message-----
 From: Tane808@cs.com [mailto:Tane808@cs.com]
 Sent: Wednesday, December 31, 2003 5:43 AM
 To: sbct_eis@poh01.usace.army.mil.
 Cc: demilnet_Hawaii@yahoogroups.com
 Subject: Re: [hawaii-nation] The Army vs. the Hawaiians

P111-1 After reviewing the scope reports and other info, my opinion has not reversed and I stand opposed to the military expansion in Hawai'i. You must also realize that the US is unlawfully occupying the Kingdom of Hawai'i. The treaties between our countries and with the international community, have acknowledged the laws of neutrality and what it entails. The US has recognized the Kingdom of Hawai'i as a most-favored, friendly, neutral nation. Our Kingdom laws has vested in us the owner in severalty of our lands in allodial. Please go on notice that the US is in violation of our human rights and we seek restitution and reparations for the irreversible tort committed against us. We bona fide subjects of the Kingdom of Hawai'i ask that you cease and desist all unlawful activities within our neutral territory and honor the Laws of Neutrality and the Laws of Occupation. We do not wish to aid and abet in the murderous activities that the US is engaged in.

With sincerest regards for peace,
 Tane

Responses

P110-1

We thank you for your comment and your comment has been considered and included into the administrative record for this process. Hawai'i was adopted as a territory of the U.S. Government in 1900 and was granted admission into the Union in 1959 via Pub L 86-3, 73 Stat 4 when the people of Hawai'i petitioned the U.S. Congress for statehood and adopted by vote in the election held on November 7, 1950 the Act of the Territorial Legislature of Hawai'i entitled "An Act to provide for a constitutional convention, the adoption of a State constitution, and the forwarding of the same to the Congress of the United States, and appropriating money therefore", approved May 20, 1949 (Act 334, Session Laws of Hawai'i, 1949). We understand that some individuals do not agree with or support the formal annexation of Hawai'i in 1898. However, issues of statehood and Hawaiian Sovereignty are outside of the scope of the NEPA process.

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDs) program.

P111-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter
P112

SBCT Draft EIS Public Comment Card

NAME: Patricia Johnson or ANONYMOUS (please circle)ADDRESS: 2220 Kalaiwa Way
Honolulu, HI 96819SIGNATURE: Patricia Johnson

COMMENTS:

P112-1

1. How do you intend to clean up the unexploded ordnance that you find on practice ranges in Hawaii?

P112-2

2. How might the chemicals that are exploded in Hawaii affect the citizens of Hawaii or soldiers exposed to them in the air?

Letter
P113

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P113-1

I also have concerns about:

P113-2

1. What impact will the Stryker Brigade have on air quality?

P113-3

2. What percentage increase in respiratory illness should we expect from the increased air pollution?

Signature: Patricia JohnsonPrint Name: Patricia JohnsonAddress: 2220 Kalaiwa Way Apt. 19E
Honolulu, HI 96819

Responses

P111-2

We thank you for your comment and your comment has been considered and included into the administrative record for this process. Hawai'i was adopted as a territory of the U.S. Government in 1900 and was granted admission into the Union in 1959 via Pub L 86-3, 73 Stat 4 when the people of Hawai'i petitioned the U.S. Congress for statehood and adopted by vote in the election held on November 7, 1950 the Act of the Territorial Legislature of Hawai'i entitled "An Act to provide for a constitutional convention, the adoption of a State constitution, and the forwarding of the same to the Congress of the United States, and appropriating money therefore", approved May 20, 1949 (Act 334, Session Laws of Hawai'i, 1949). We understand that some individuals do not agree with or support the formal annexation of Hawai'i in 1898. However, issues of statehood and Hawaiian Sovereignty are outside of the scope of the NEPA process.

P112-1

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) program.

P112-2

Dispersion modeling and health risk analyses being conducted by the Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine (US Army CHPPM)

Comments

Dear Ms. Barger

Letter
P114

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P114-1

I also have concerns about:

P114-2

Whether the arrests made during the "public" hearings were a violation of the protester's constitutional rights of free speech and assembly?

Signature: Print Name: Russell JonesAddress: 3554 Kumu St
Honolulu, HI 96822Letter
P115

SBCT Draft EIS Public Comment Card

NAME George KAMAKA or

ANONYMOUS (please circle)

ADDRESS: PAP10777@AOL.COM

SIGNATURE: _____

COMMENTS:

P115-1

*Aircraft carrier coming to
HAWAII. Navy project.
Support the Battlegroup
by*

Responses

2000 a,b,c; US Army CHPPM 2001 a,b,c,d,e,f) demonstrate that weapons firing points at USARHAW installations are too far from residential or other sensitive land uses to cause any significant health risk.

P113-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P113-2

The air quality impacts of the Stryker Brigade are summarized in Section 4.5 of the EIS, and discussed in more detail in the Air Quality sections of the installation-specific chapters of the EIS. The EIS concludes that while some potentially significant air quality impacts would exist, these impacts could be mitigated to a less than significant level.

P113-3

The Army does not believe that emissions increases associated with the proposed action will cause any measurable increase in respiratory illness among those living or working near USARHAW installations.

P114-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P114-2

We thank you for your comment and understand your concern. It was not the intent of the Army to restrict the public through the format and location of the public meetings. Once the issue arose, we worked to correct the situation by working with the other facility locations to allow signs in the actual meeting rooms and provide tables for members of the public to display signs and information. In addition, we worked with the facilities and the City and County of Honolulu to have all charges dropped against the individuals involved in the situation. Through these measures and the extension of the public comment period, we believe we allowed sufficient venues for public input including ample opportunity for written comment.

Comments

Letter
P116

SBCT Draft EIS Public Comment Card



NAME: _____ or ANONYMOUS (please circle)

ADDRESS: KānakaSIGNATURE: K

COMMENTS:

P116-1

When will it be enough? When will the appetite of the U.S. be satisfied? Will world domination make you happy? Well, if that be the case, then what would you pose when there is nuclear waste, nuclear fuel out, and nuclear war. Will this be enough, the end of the world. Wake up and realize that destroying the planet is not the answer. Stupid Hawks!

Letter
P117

SBCT Draft EIS Public Comment Card

NAME: Kaleo Onākanaka or ANONYMOUS (please circle)

ADDRESS: _____

SIGNATURE: Kaleo

COMMENTS:

P117-1

Test your weapons in your own backyard. Not in mine.
Eo Hawaii

Responses

P115-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P116-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P117-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter
P118 Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P118-1

P118-2

I also have questions about: legality of land obtained (Kawaihapai?), compensation to land, habitats, exchange possibilities?

Signature:

Print Name:

Address:

Gael K. Kanakaokalani Jr.
Gael Keeki Kanakaokalani Jr.
87104 Kulapa Pl
Waianae, HI 96792

Letter
P119 Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P119-1

P119-2

I also have questions about: What is the legality of the US military exercise in Hawaii where annexation of 1898 did not follow either conquest or annexation treaty which under international law constitutes unlawful?

How do you justify it?

Signature:

Print Name:

Address:

Smilitary occupation if you are in present id to the int'l judicial arena such as the world court?

M.T. Kato

1505 Pele St. Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Responses

P118-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P118-2

We thank you for your comment and your comment has been considered and included into the administrative record for this process. Hawai'i was adopted as a territory of the U.S. Government in 1900 and was granted admission into the Union in 1959 via Pub L 86-3, 73 Stat 4 when the people of Hawai'i petitioned the U.S. Congress for statehood and adopted by vote in the election held on November 7, 1950 the Act of the Territorial Legislature of Hawai'i entitled "An Act to provide for a constitutional convention, the adoption of a State constitution, and the forwarding of the same to the Congress of the United States, and appropriating money therefore", approved May 20, 1949 (Act 334, Session Laws of Hawai'i, 1949). We understand that some individuals do not agree with or support the formal annexation of Hawai'i in 1898. However, issues of statehood and Hawaiian Sovereignty are outside of the scope of the NEPA process.

P119-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P119-2

We thank you for your comment and your comment has been considered and included into the administrative record for this process. Hawai'i was adopted as a territory of the U.S. Government in 1900 and was granted admission into the Union in 1959 via Pub L 86-3, 73 Stat 4 when the people of Hawai'i petitioned the U.S. Congress for statehood and adopted by vote in the election held on November 7, 1950 the Act of the Territorial Legislature of Hawai'i entitled "An Act to provide for a constitutional convention, the adoption of a State constitution, and the forwarding of the same to the Congress of the United States, and appropriating money therefore", approved May 20, 1949 (Act 334, Session Laws of Hawai'i, 1949). We understand that some individuals do not agree with or support the formal annexation of Hawai'i in 1898. However, issues of statehood and Hawaiian Sovereignty are outside of the scope of the NEPA process.

Comments

Letter
P120

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P120-1

I also have questions about: _____

_____?

Signature: _____

Print Name: _____

Address: _____

J.T. Kaufman

J.T. Kaufman

333 Kaimuki Ave

Honolulu, Hawaii 96816-1451

Letter
P121From:
Sent:
To:

Nobody (nobody@www.senate.gov)
Friday, November 14, 2003 4:27 PM
Inouye, Senator (Inouye)

A1= Ms
B1= Haunani
C1= Kauka
D1= 540 Kaimake Loop
E1=
F1= Kailua
G1= HI
H1= 96734
I1= hkdagoddess@hotmail.com
J1= Defense

P121-1

Let me write to let you know that I do not support having a Stryker Brigade here in Hawai'i. Per the army's environmental impact statement, having the brigade here would adversely impact our ground water and environment. How can we allow the military to use more land that they will contaminate to the point where it isn't safe for human use. We don't have that much land. Look at Kaho'olawe, Waikane and Makua just to name a few places where the military has made it dangerous for humans to use. Why can't this brigade be sent to a state that has lots of land. I know that economically it is a good thing for Hawaii to receive so much funding, but what use is funding when it ruins the land. What will be left for future generations.

P121-2

I applaud your efforts to keep Federal monies coming to Hawai'i and I just can't agree with having this Stryker Brigade.

Haunani Kauka
subject= Senator's Email

Responses

P120-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P121-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P121-2

As discussed in Section 1.6 of the Final EIS, the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th ID(L) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID(L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue carrying out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, an on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D).

Comments

Letter
P122 *sabrakauka@aol.com* wrote:

Aloha Kakou,
I do not support military expansion at Pupukeya/Paumalu, on Hawai'i island, or on Kaua'i. Wilma Holi sent a notice that the military is planning to lock-up an additional 6,000 acres on Kaua'i around PMRF. She cc'd Living Nation but I have not seen it on that list. This military move will close out the farmers.

P122-1 And what about access to Polihale and our sacred sites along the base of the pali and up on the ridge? This is outrageous.

Since I will be off-island on Nov. 13 when a hearing is being held on Kaua'i about this issue I have asked Wilma to speak for me. I do not cater to this military expansionism based on fear. There is far too much being done in the name of national defense and Homeland Security.

Sabra

ahui hou ame malama pono

Letter
P123 TO: Ms Cindy Barger
US Army Corps of Engineers
Honolulu District Bldg 230, CEPOH-PP-E
Fort Shafter, HI 96858-5440
Cindy.S.Barger@poh01.usace.army.mil

Dear Cindy Barger:

P123-1 Can you please tell me who has clear(ed) title to the lands the US army wants to occupy in their remilitarization of Hawai'i through the formation of an Island Stryker brigade?

Sincerely,

J. Kehaulani Kauanui, Ph.D.

cc: Ms. Esther Kia'aina, Chief of Staff for House Rep. Ed Case (D-HI)

Responses

P122-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P123-1

We thank you for your comment and your comment has been considered and included into the administrative record for this process. Hawai'i was adopted as a territory of the U.S. Government in 1900 and was granted admission into the Union in 1959 via Pub L 86-3, 73 Stat 4 when the people of Hawai'i petitioned the U.S. Congress for statehood and adopted by vote in the election held on November 7, 1950 the Act of the Territorial Legislature of Hawai'i entitled "An Act to provide for a constitutional convention, the adoption of a State constitution, and the forwarding of the same to the Congress of the United States, and appropriating money therefore", approved May 20, 1949 (Act 334, Session Laws of Hawai'i, 1949). We understand that some individuals do not agree with or support the formal annexation of Hawai'i in 1898. However, issues of statehood and Hawaiian Sovereignty are outside of the scope of the NEPA process.

Comments

Dear Ms. Barger

Letter
P124

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P124-1

I also have questions about: _____

_____?

Signature: _____

Print Name: _____

Address: _____

Ashley Kawahala
Ashley Kawahala
3342 Catherine St.
Honolulu, HI 96815

Letter
P125

-----Original Message-----

From: Jamie Kawauchi [mailto:jmkawauchi@yahoo.com]

Sent: Wednesday, November 05, 2003 12:26 PM

To: Cindy Barger

Subject: Aloha - Jamie Moana Kawauchi!

Aloha e Cindy,

Mahalo nui loa, for the Draft EIS, Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (L) to a Stryker Brigade, Combat Team in Hawai'i, Executive Summary (hardcopy and CD-ROM), you sent at the end of September. I've, also taken the time to review the website information!

Your time and effort for sharing this information is very much appreciated!

Mahalo nui loa, again! Malama pono! JMKawauchi

P.S.

Please, convey my Mahalo to both Major General Olson, U.S. Army-Hawaii and Colonel David L. Anderson, U.S. Army Command for extending the public comment period...new deadline January, 2004.

P125-1

Responses

P124-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P125-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Dear Ms. Barger

Letter
P126

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P126-1

P126-2

I also have concerns about: My health & my loved ones health - Will this cause breathing problems in the air? If chemicals leak into our ocean, will it cause hazards when I'm surfing? Why would you want to ruin Natural Beaches? For money? If so, that is ridiculous!

Signature: Suzanne Keeler
 Print Name: Suzanne Keeler
 Address: 1868 Kana Kai Dr. #105
Honolulu, HI 96814

Dear Ms. Barger

Letter
P127

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P127-1

P127-2

I also have concerns about: the continuing imbalance in Hawaii's economy and over dependence on military spending. We don't benefit from the Stryker Brigade.

Signature: Noel J. Kent
 Print Name: Noel J. Kent Ph.D
 Address: 4886-3 Milanea St.
Hon. HI. 96816

Responses

P126-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P126-2

The Army's analysis has determined that there would be no significant impacts on human health and safety that cannot be mitigated to less than significant level. The impacts of the project on human health and safety can be found in sections 4.12, 5.12, 6.12, 7.12, and 8.12 - Human Health and Safety Hazards in the FEIS.

P127-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P127-2

Thank you for your comment and your participation in the public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included in the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter
P128 Dear Ms. Barger

P128-1 I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P128-2 I also have questions about: why do you need more land on Hawai'i?
why can't you find lands else where in the U.S.?

Signature: Brian-Rene Kook
Print Name: Brian-Rene Ka'ililakea Kook
Address: 2352 Anini Pl
Pearl City, HI 96782

Letter
P129 Dear Ms. Barger

P129-1 I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P129-2 I also have concerns about: Is there a special terrain needed to test out the tankers? If these are primarily for Iraq, then Hawai'i is definitely not the terrain you would want right?

Signature: Shannon L. Kiek
Print Name: Shannon L. Kiek
Address: 2585 Dole St. #B115
Honolulu, HI 96822

Responses

P128-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P128-2

As discussed in Section 1.6 of the Final EIS, the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th ID(L) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID(L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue carrying out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, an on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D).

P129-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P129-2

The Stryker vehicle is not specifically designed for use in Iraq, but is capable to be used in all types of terrain.

Comments

Letter
P130

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P130-1

I also have concerns about: Why choosing Hawai'i as a spot for testing? Won't tons of money be spent to bring over supplies for the tanks and people to man them? Why not test near the spot the tanks were created and not in such a fragile ecosystem?

Signature: Shannon L. Kiels
 Print Name: Shannon L. Kiels
 Address: 2585 Dole St. #B115
Honolulu, HI 96822

Letter
P131

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P131-1

I also have concerns about: If you test out these tanks and end up deciding they aren't safe in combat - what will happen to the tanks and the land afterward?

Signature: Shannon L. Kiels
 Print Name: Shannon L. Kiels
 Address: 2585 Dole St. #B115
Honolulu, HI 96822

Responses

P130-1

As discussed in Section 1.6 of the Final EIS, the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th ID(L) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID(L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue carrying out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, an on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D).

P131-1

The Stryker vehicles are currently being combat tested. Changes and improvements to the vehicle are on-going to ensure the safety of our soldiers.

Comments

Letter
P132

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P132-1

P132-2

I also have questions about:

WHEN ARE YOU
GOING TO CLEAN UP ALL THE LANDS YOU
HAVE ALREADY BOMBED???

Signature:

Print Name:

Address:

Kekunawa Kikiloi

Kekunawa Kikiloi

3349 Woodlawn Drive

Hon. HI 96822

Responses

P132-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P132-2

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) program.

Comments

Letter
P133

Cindy S. Barger
SBCT EIS Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu District
Bldg. 230, Rm. 306 Att: CEPOH-PP-E
Fort Shafter, HI 96858-5440

1919 Citron St., #710
Honolulu, HI 96826
12/30/03

Re: Stryker Brigade EIS

Dear Ms. Barger:

This is a slightly revised version of my e-mail sent 12/30. If this letter arrives in time, I ask that you answer this letter instead.

- P133-1** 1. How can the "Pentagon approve" the Stryker in Hawai'i before the EIS process is completed?
- P133-2** 2. How does the Army explain inviting people to "public meetings" and then arrest of some for "criminal trespass"?
- P133-3** 3. Shouldn't the EIS process be invalidated, given the denial of those arrested to speak?
- P133-4** 4. Given that O'ahu ranks as one of the most crowded places in the U.S. (Census Bureau), making very high cost of living—especially housing—and 7000 homeless (latest estimate as of 10/28/03), how can you justify military increase of its near-25% of O'ahu land use and its further degradation of Hawai'i's environmental carrying-capacity?
- P133-5** 5. Why should Hawai'i bear so much share of environmental and cultural costs of U.S. military operations?
- P133-6** 6. Given the gross environmental destruction already in Hawai'i (the Marines found the Waikane land it ruined too toxic for its own re-use!), how can the military knowingly propose more? How much ruination of Hawai'i's unique and fragile ecology, Endangered Species, and very limited land will the military decide is enough?
- P133-7** 7. When will the military understand and respect Hawaiian cultural resources, the Hawaiians who take the trouble to advise it, and that Aina is SACRED?
- P133-8** 8. Why does the military not clean up the 1000 contaminated military sites in Hawai'i before even considering taking and destroying yet more land, air, water, and cultural sites?
- P133-9** 9. What security does Hawai'i gain in more toxic land, air, water, and creatures, and for the purpose of destroying more land, air, water, creatures and brothers and sisters elsewhere? Would Hawai'i not be far more secure if the military restored the lands held, then built housing for Hawaiians and/or, where favorable, turned them over for food production?
- P133-10** 10. How can one reconcile Aloha and its peace with the Stryker intent to "be more lethal"?
- P133-11** 11. If Stryker is for urban (civilian) assault, why not train close to the Stryker program decision-makers and not in Hawai'i's few remaining rural areas?
- P133-11** 12. Do the people who would staff the proposed Strykers say that it's unsafe and do not want it?
- P133-12** 13. Would Hawai'i's environment and cultural resources be better off and more secure if the military here contracted rather than expanded? Can you perceive the view that Hawai'i is made a target --and is undeservedly punished on many levels--by the dominating military presence here?
- P133-12** 14. Is "Live lightly on the Earth" far better for Earth and its inhabitants than trying to beating her to death? Why does the military want to further destroy Hawai'i?
- P133-12** 15. Won't the U.S. "win hearts and minds" in Hawai'i and worldwide, and be more secure, if the U.S. military cancels this proposal and instead commits the resources to seeking constructive relations with every nation?

Mahalo for your consideration of my questions, and I look forward to your responses.



Deborah Kimball

Responses

P133-1

Although the Department of Defense, Department of the Army, and Congressional representatives have issued statements that the 2nd Brigade 25th ID(L) will transform to a Stryker Brigade, these statement refer to programmatic level decision necessary to continue the planning, funding and assessment processes for the proposed transformation efforts and set the conditions for implementing an action once a final decision has been made. The final decision on whether the 2nd Brigade, 25th ID(L) will transform to an SBCT will be made by the appropriate local commander, subject to environmental assessment and other appropriate reviews and compliance with applicable federal law.

P133-2

Although the Department of Defense, Department of the Army, and Congressional representatives have issued statements that the 2nd Brigade 25th ID(L) will transform to a Stryker Brigade, these statement refer to programmatic level decision necessary to continue the planning, funding and assessment processes for the proposed transformation efforts and set the conditions for implementing an action once a final decision has been made. The final decision on whether the 2nd Brigade, 25th ID(L) will transform to an SBCT will be made by the appropriate local commander, subject to environmental assessment and other appropriate reviews and compliance with applicable federal law.

P133-3

During the scoping meetings, the public facilities would not allow the meetings to extend beyond 10:00pm. This time restriction required that members of the public keep their oral comments short. After many public comments about the length of the meetings, and in an attempt to allow for full participation of all people present, the Army decided to hold the Draft EIS public meetings at private facilities where the facility was open as long as the Army needed. The majority of the Draft EIS public meetings did not conclude until after 12:00am.

At the first two meetings Honolulu Police Department arrested a total of seven people for trespass when they attempted to enter the facilities with signs. All individuals were advised that they were welcome to enter the facilities without the signs. It was not the intent of the Army to restrict the public through the format and location of the public meetings. We corrected the situation by working with the other facility locations to allow signs in the

Comments**Responses**

meeting rooms and provide tables for members of the public to display signs and information. In addition, we worked with the facilities and the City and County of Honolulu's prosecutor and all charges were dropped against individuals involved in the situation. All of the individuals who were arrested had the opportunity to participate in subsequent meetings and most of them attended and provided public comment.

P133-4

As discussed in Section 1.6 of the Final EIS, the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th ID(L) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID(L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue carrying out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, an on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D).

P133-5

As discussed in Section 1.6 of the Final EIS, the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th ID(L) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID(L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue carrying out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, an on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D).

Comments

Responses

P133-6

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) program.

P133-7

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P133-8

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable

Comments

Responses

laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDs) program.

P133-9

TAs discussed in section 1.6 of the FEIS, the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID (L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness, and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue carrying out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, and on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D.) The Army continues to make changes to the Stryker vehicle to make it more reliable, effective, and safe. The Stryker will continue to evolve to make it as safe and reliable as possible as part of the Army Transformation process.

P133-10

The Stryker vehicle is designed to operate in urban and rural areas. But has been designed to operate in an urban environment more efficiently than current armored vehicle..

P133-11

As a result of the GAO report and ongoing Army operations, the Stryker vehicles are being modified to fit in C-130 aircraft. Additionally, deployment practices continue to evolve. The Transformation process allows for adaptations to equipment and operations to ultimately meet the goals of current, SBCT, and future forces.

Comments

Responses

May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawai'i

P-516

Letter Cindy S. Barger
P134 SBCT EIS Project Manager
 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu District
 Bldg. 230, Rm. 306 Att: CEPOH-PP-E
 Fort Shafter, HI 96858-5440

Dear Ms. Barger:

1. How can the "Pentagon approve" the Stryker in Hawai'i before the EIS process is completed?
2. How do explain the Army's invitation to "public meetings" and then arrest of some for "criminal trespass"?
3. Shouldn't the EIS process be invalidated, given the denial of those arrested to speak?
4. Given that O'ahu ranks as one of the most crowded places in the U.S. (Census Bureau), making very high cost of living--especially housing--and 7000 homeless (latest estimate as of 10/28/03), how can you justify military increase of its near-25% of O'ahu land use and its further degradation of Hawai'i's environmental carrying-capacity?
5. Why should Hawai'i bear so much share of environmental and cultural costs of U.S. military operations?
6. Given the gross environmental destruction already in Hawai'i, how can the military knowingly intend to wreak more? (The Marines found the Waikane land it ruined too toxic to re-use itself!!) How much ruination of Hawai'i's unique and fragile ecology, abundance of Endangered Species, and very limited land will the military decide is enough?
7. When will the military understand and respect Hawaiian cultural resources? and Hawaiians who take the trouble to advise it? Can you not understand that "The Aina is SACRED"?
8. Why does the military not clean up the 1000 contaminated military sites in Hawai'i before even considering taking and destroying yet more land, air, water, and cultural sites?
9. What security does Hawai'i gain in more toxic land, air, water, and creatures for the purpose of destroying more land, air, water, creatures and brothers and sisters elsewhere?
10. How can one reconcile Aloha and its peace with the Stryker intent to "be more lethal"?
11. If Stryker is for urban (civilian) assault, why train so far from Stryker program decision-makers, in Hawai'i's few remaining rural areas?
12. Do the people who would staff the proposed Strykers say that it's unsafe and do not want it?
13. Would Hawai'i's environment and cultural resources be better off and more secure if the military here contracted rather than expanded?
14. Is "Live lightly on the Earth" far better for Earth and its inhabitants than trying to beating her to death? Why do you want to further destroy Hawai'i?
15. Won't the U.S. "win hearts and minds" in Hawai'i and worldwide if the U.S. military cancels this proposal and acts only in actual defense?

P134-1

Mahalo for your consideration of my concerns, and I look forward to your responses.
 Deborah Kimball
 1919 Citron St., #710; Honolulu, HI 96826

P133-12

There is a relatively large complement of Army, Navy, Marines, and Air Force assets in Hawai'i that are more than capable of protecting U.S. interests from attack. Reorganizing one Army brigade will make relatively few changes to the overall Department of Defense presence in Hawai'i.

P134-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Responses

May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawai'i

P-517

Letter November 6, 2003

P135

Ms. Cindy Barger
U.S. Army Corps. of Engineers
Honolulu District
Building 230, CEPOH-PP-E
Fort Shafter, Hawaii 96858-5440

Dear Ms. Barger:

The United States entered the Civil War, World War I, World War II, Korean War, Vietnam War, Desert Storm, Afghanistan, Kuwait and Iraq.

From single load rifle to M-16, single engine fighters to jet fighters, helicopters fire power to missiles to patriots to B52 bombers.

The technology of fighting has changed to win and not lose too many lives.

I served with the 52nd Field Artillery, 24th Division in the Korean War. I was issued a carbine and the infantry was issued the M-1, BAR & Bazookas and the mortars. The artillery we had 105 mm and 155 mm and an L-19 air forward observer.

The helicopter, one per regiment was a 2-seater; the pilot and general.

Every country in the world has a military defense to protect their country. From ancient equipment in poor countries to rich countries with high tech equipment to nuclear war heads.

U.S.A. is known for its air power using high tech equipment that no other country has.

P135-1

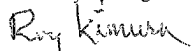
What we need now is the land mobilization with its high tech equipment. With this in mind, I support the Stryker Brigade concept.

I support their training in Hawaii where we are about the middle of the Pacific. They can mobilize quickly to any part within the Pacific Rim.

Stryker Brigade reminds me of the special team on the Pro football team. They train until they prove themselves to call "Special Team".

It takes a lot of space for training.

The Stryker Brigade will be the "Special Team" defending our fighting force on land.



Roy Kimura
United States citizen and concern veteran

P135-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Dear Ms. Barger

Letter
P136

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P136-1

I also have concerns about: _____

_____?

Signature:

Print Name:

Address:

R. Pomaikai Kinney
R. Pomaikai KINNEY
731 Mc. Culley St
Neahele, Hawaii
96976

Responses

P136-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Responses

**Letter
P137**

Dear Sirs/Madams;

P137-1

My name is David Klein and I am writing to the US Army in this public comment period to discourage the expansion of the Pohakuloa Training Area.

I lived in Hawaii from 1980 to 1993 and during that time I came to know and understand much about Hawai'i and the history and culture of that place. The US Military maintains control of approximately 10% of the land in the State of Hawai'i. This is far greater than any other state.

The US Military has huge tracts of land in bases in other states, such as Texas. These lands are off limits to civilians and these areas would be better suited for this type of exercise. Ft. Hood in Texas is a huge expanse and could serve as a training area as it is devoid of native peoples or even civilians within the huge confines of its borders.

P137-2

If US Troops are to be housed then it would certainly be better in an environment where there are centrally located and supported by far better infrastructure than that found on the Big Island of Hawaii.

Hawaii is simply too small and too rare a place to support these type of military exercises. The flora and fauna too fragile to withstand this type of expansion.

I have ridden off road motorcycles through the Pohakuloa Training area during the Mauna Kea 200 Enduro in the 90's and am familiar with the arid and high altitude at Pohakuloa. While I recognize this area as similar in some aspects to current battle fronts, there are hills and rocks and valleys at Ft. Hood where I have also ridden off road motorcycles.

Neither area allows civilian motorcycle riders any longer. But Pohakuloa has cultural, natural and geographical rarity that is lacking at Ft. Hood or a number of other currently occupied US Army bases.

Everyone recognizes the beauty in being "stationed" in Hawaii. However, in this case I feel that expanding the Pohakuloa area is not in the interest of the local people, natural environment nor required by unique training opportunities.

I respectfully request that the US Army pursue alternative sites to locate the Stryker Force at.

Respectfully submitted,

David M. Klein, Ph.D.
1700 A #313 Ranch Road 12
San Marcos, TX 78666

P137-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P137-2

As discussed in section 1.6 of the FEIS, the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID (L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness, and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue carrying out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, and on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D.)

Comments

-----Original Message-----

Letter P138
 From: kalotta knedleek [mailto:kalotta@workmail.com]
 Sent: Friday, October 24, 2003 10:52 AM
 To: sbct_eis@poh01.usace.army.mil
 Subject: Stryker comments & comment period

P138-1 | Cindy Barger, Aloha,
 Please know that as a Hawai'i Resident, I do not want the Stryker Brigade to be stationed here.

P138-2 | With incidents at Makua Valley such as they've recently been and history of previous devastation on Kaho'olawe (only soon to be returned to the state), and well known other events on O'ahu, the US Military is not the "good steward" of the land it thinks itself to be. We live in a small state on SMALL islands, we've no room for this activity.

For the sake of ALL HAWAII, present and future, please find some large uninhabited desert area, (Nevada, Utah etc) for this unfortunate project and use of MY tax dollars. Why should we fear and prepare for "Foreign attack" when what we FEAR MOST is attack/invasion from our own government; especially in such a form as this?

I surely wish the US Army Corps of Engineers could find some lucrative PEACE PROMOTING, not aggression making projects ALL Americans could support and be proud of.

P138-3 | I would also request that the comment period be extended to at least 90 days.

Thank you for your attention to this matter,
 Respectfully and Patriotically,
 kalotta k
 --

Letter P139

45-417 Ohaha Street
 Kaneohe, HI 96744
 December 29, 2003

Cindy Barger
 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Honolulu
 Bldg. 230, Room 306
 Fort Shafter, HI 96858-5440

ATTN: CEPOH-PP-E

Dear Ms. Barger:

P139-1 | I am writing to express my full agreement with the testimony submitted by the Commission on Church and Society (Commission) of Harris United Methodist Church in opposition to the stationing of a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i.

P139-2 | **The military's record in Hawai'i of rendering land unsafe for any further use in spite of promises to return the land to its prior condition makes it abundantly clear that expansion of the military land use proposed by the stationing of a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i would have a serious negative environmental impact.**

Respectfully,

Laura S.K. Kodama

Responses

P138-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P138-2

As discussed in section 1.6 of the FEIS, the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID (L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness, and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue carrying out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, and on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D.)

P138-3

The comment period was extended to a total of 90 days and ended on January 3, 2004.

P139-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P139-2

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of

Comments

Letter

P140

-----Original Message-----

From: Paula Kressley [mailto:allaresacred.beings@verizon.net]**Sent:** Thursday, October 30, 2003 6:00 PM**To:** SBCT_EIS@poh01.usace.army.mil**Subject:** Stryker Brigade Comment deadline

P140-1

Please extend the public comment time for this hefty document to 90 days, instead of 45.
Please give the public a FAIR time to read and understand this lengthy document.
Thank You, Paula Kressley

Letter

P141

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P141-1

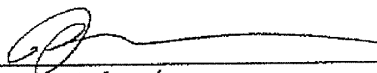
I also have concerns about: _____

_____?

Signature: _____

Print Name: _____

Address: _____



Julie Lam

Responses

Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) program.

P140-1

The public comment period was extended to 90 days, ending January 3, 2004.

P141-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter P142
 Date: November 4, 2003
 From: Cindy Lance
 To: U. S. Army
 Re: Stryker Brigade hearing at Turtle Bay Hilton

P142-1 I am a native-born Hawai'i resident and I am against the presence of the military on our land. The military already controls 200,000 acres of land in our tiny state and still wants more. I am particularly upset about the pending remake of the 25th Infantry's 2nd Brigade into a Stryker combat team which Senator Dan Inouye promised a home to BEFORE public hearings had been concluded. So much for democracy and the voice of the people being heard!

P142-2 An estimated 28 projects are planned for O'ahu and Hawai'i island which would bring the amount of military-held land to more than 11%. Our land, already in short supply, is a valuable commodity. Our cultural sites are priceless and have deep spiritual value to the Hawaiian people.

P142-3 The health of the people in our state - no matter what their ethnicity - is important, and no amount of jobs and income to our state can negate the effects of the Stryker Brigade's training exercises and return us to good health or replace the loss of historical places and endangered species.

P142-4 Unexploded ordinance, out-of-control fires, and the release of deadly chemicals into our air are not acceptable. Our elderly residents and all those who suffer from respiratory ailments should be guaranteed clean air. The Stryker Brigade will dump more than 13 million pounds of dust into the air we all breathe. That is also not acceptable. From day one, the U.S. military has demonstrated its complete disregard for our land and our people. The state is littered with polluted bays, extinct coral reefs, acres of land that has been bombed, burned and poisoned, unknown quantities of unexploded munitions, and, I suspect, much more that we don't know about.

Enough is enough! Clean up our 'aina, return it to its rightful owners and in the mean time keep the Stryker Brigade out and do away with plans to put them anywhere else. What's harmful in our "back yard" is harmful in all "back yards."

Responses

P142-1

Although Department of Defense, Department of the Army, and Congressional representatives have issued statements that the 2d Brigade, 25th ID(L) will transform to a Stryker Brigade, these statements refer to programmatic level decisions necessary to continue the planning, funding and assessment processes for the proposed transformation efforts and set the conditions for implementing an action once a final decision has been made. The final decision on whether the 2d Brigade, 25th ID (L) will transform to an SBCT will be made by the appropriate local commander, subject to environmental assessment and other appropriate reviews and compliance with applicable federal law.

P142-2

The cultural resource sections of the EIS have been expanded to better address the importance of and potential impacts to Native Hawaiian Areas of Traditional Importance and sacred sites. As summarized in Section 4.11, the Army has determined that the Proposed Action will result in a significant impact to Areas of Traditional Importance. The Army has identified mitigation measures to substantially reduce the severity of the impact but not to less than significant levels.

P142-3

Thank you for your comment and your participation in the public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included in the administrative record for this process. The impacts of the project on human health and safety can be found in sections 3.12, 4.12, 5.12, 6.12, 7.12, and 8.12 in the EIS.

P142-4

The concern over these issues has been noted. The Army has committed to mitigating dust from vehicle traffic on unpaved roads through a combination of dust control chemical applications and the use of washed gravel for surfacing military vehicle trails. In addition, the Army would implement a Dust and Soils Management and Monitoring Plan that would include ambient air quality monitoring of PM10 conditions. The monitoring of ambient PM10 concentrations would help guide the development and implementation of an adaptive management program to manage training area lands and modify training procedures as necessary to ensure compliance with federal air quality

Comments

Dear Ms. Barger

Letter

P143

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P143-1

I also have concerns about _____

 _____?

Signature: _____

Print Name: _____

Address: _____

TURK C LECLAIR

PX # 2281

PAHOA

HI

96778 USA

Letter

P144

Hi Folks -

Yesterday I received two calls in complaint of the public meetings and process.

P144-1

1. Bob (didn't leave his last name or telephone number) called to voice his opposition to the restriction of signs, holding public meetings in private facilities and opposition to the arrests.

P144-2

2. Mrs. Mary Jane Lee called to voice her opposition to the restriction of signs. Mrs. Lee attended the Helemano meetings and will attend the Turtle Bay meetings tonight. She said she is not necessarily against the project but was very disappointed in the Army's decisions about the signs. She requested that at least one additional meeting be held on O'ahu in the a public facility in a convenient, easy to find location. She also recommended that charges be dropped and that an apology be issued by the Army on the arrests and sign restrictions.

thanks

Cindy

Responses

P143-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P144-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P144-2

During the scoping meetings, the public facilities would not allow the meetings to extend beyond 10:00pm. This time restriction required that members of the public keep their oral comments short. After many public comments about the length of the meetings, and in an attempt to allow for full participation of all people present, the Army decided to hold the Draft EIS public meetings at private facilities where the facility was open as long as the Army needed. The majority of the Draft EIS public meetings did not conclude until after 12:00am.

At the first two meetings Honolulu Police Department arrested a total of seven people for trespass when they attempted to enter the facilities with signs. All individuals were advised that they were welcome to enter the facilities without the signs.

It was not the intent of the Army to restrict the public through the format and location of the public meetings. We corrected the situation by working with the other facility locations to allow signs in the meeting rooms and provide tables for members of the public to display signs and information. In addition, we worked with the facilities and the City and County of Honolulu's prosecutor and all charges were dropped against individuals involved in the situation. All of the individuals who were arrested had the opportunity to participate in subsequent meetings and most of them attended and provided public comment.

Comments

Letter
P145 Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P145-1

I also have concerns about: _____

_____?

Signature: Nannette Yee
Print Name: Nannette Lee
Address: _____

Letter
P146 Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P146-1

I also have concerns about: _____

any increase in the U.S. military presence in
Hawaii, with the attendant political impact
in Hawaii.
_____?

Signature: Oliver M. Lee
Print Name: OLIVER M. LEE
Address: 1710 Makiki St., #507

Responses

P145-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P146-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter
P147

SBCT Draft EIS Public Comment Card

NAME: Edward Lobo or ANONYMOUS (please circle)ADDRESS: 41-1300 Waikepanohe St
Waimanalo HI 96795SIGNATURE: Edward Lobo

COMMENTS:

P147-1

Enough is Enough You People are
making us a target to the world.Letter
P148

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawaii'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawaii'i.

P148-1

I also have concerns about: _____

Signature: _____

Print Name: _____

Address: _____

WFBrodie Lockard
BRODIE LOCKARD
183 Pinana St.
Kailua, HI - 96734

Responses

P147-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P148-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Responses

Letter
P149

To MS CINDY BECKER 11-6-03
FROM GENE B. LEE, JR. P.O. Box 4964 Hilo, HI 96721
The further use of Hawaiian Lands for War

Mama Kea and Mauna Kea are among the largest in the world.

The book with regard and pride at them. The world, and technology, book with need as to what can be accomplished here.

The astronomy society need to protect our water sources, our environs, and other concerns mentioned the past two to three years.

The politicians and the media need to keep the practice of peace.

allowing the army to further desecrate our lands to practice violence cannot and should not be allowed.

Violence will not and can not reduce the number of enemies and terrorists. It only creates more hatred, more violence, more terrorists on both sides of the equation.

The army are not good stewards of our Hawaiian lands here and in our archipelago. As demonstrated in these hearings to date.

P149-1

Is there a timetable for the occupying army and armed services to vacate our lands? Will this question be addressed?

As Hawaiians we have lived under your brutal rule and were treated as threats @ home, at

P149-1

We thank you for your comment and your comment has been considered and included into the administrative record for this process. Hawai'i was adopted as a territory of the U.S. Government in 1900 and was granted admission into the Union in 1959 via Pub L 86-3, 73 Stat 4 when the people of Hawai'i petitioned the U.S. Congress for statehood and adopted by vote in the election held on November 7, 1950 the Act of the Territorial Legislature of Hawai'i entitled "An Act to provide for a constitutional convention, the adoption of a State constitution, and the forwarding of the same to the Congress of the United States, and appropriating money therefore", approved May 20, 1949 (Act 334, Session Laws of Hawai'i, 1949). We understand that some individuals do not agree with or support the formal annexation of Hawai'i in 1898. However, issues of statehood and Hawaiian Sovereignty are outside of the scope of the NEPA process.

Comments

Letter
P150 Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P150-1

I also have concerns about:

EVERYTHING

Signature: [Signature]

Print Name: Denise Marie LUKO

Address: 1151B 12th Ave.
Honolulu, HI 96816

Letter
P151 Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P151-1

I also have concerns about:

How they could be so blind to the after effects of this project? Do they have no common sense about our environment? Why don't they use this money toward clean up efforts?

P151-2

Signature: Kenneth Lum

Print Name: Kenneth Lum

Address: 2008 Ala Mahamoe St
Hon, HI 96819

Responses

P150-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P151-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P151-2

Money for cleanup comes from a separate budget item and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. The Army is committed to cleanup existing sites in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Comments

Letter

Dear Ms. Barger

P152

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P152-1

I also have concerns about: _____

_____?

Signature: _____

Print Name: _____

Address: _____

Judith Lutfy
 JUDITH LUTFY
 98-1699 B KAAHUMANU ST
 AIEA HI 96701

Letter

P153

-----Original Message-----

From: Krist Madsen [mailto:KristMadsen@hotmail.com]

Sent: Saturday, November 01, 2003 1:57 PM

Subject: CLEAN UP NOT BUILD UP, NO POHAKULOA EXPANSION

P153-1

Hawaii Island has over 50 former military sites. Most contain unexploded ordnance or other hazards. The US Army Corps of Engineers says it will take "centuries" to clean them up at current funding levels. Army actions at Pohakuloa threaten the environment and Native Hawaiian culture. But the Army is pushing ahead with plans to take 23,000 more acres around Waiki'i Ranch.

We need military clean up, not build up!

Put an end to military spending!

Responses

P152-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P153-1

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) program.

Comments

Dear Ms. Barger

Letter

P154

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P154-1

P154-2

P154-3

I also have concerns about: the cost of the project,
the kinds of chemicals that will be utilized,
the long term repercussions on not only the
immediate environment, but the entire island?

Signature:

Print Name:

Address:

Jadine Makurano
Jadine Makurano
45-775 Pookela St.
Kaneohe, HI 96744

Letter

P155

6 November 2003

PUBLIC COMMENT REGARDING THE EIS FOR THE STRYKER BRIGADE IN
HAWAII

The crux of my comment today is based on the attached documents, which I submit as part of this comment.

P155-1

The United States and its military have no jurisdiction here in Hawai'i. Your very presence here is in direct violation of international law, more specifically, the 1907 Hague Conventions IV and V.

The continuity of the Hawaiian Kingdom as an independent State and the fact of prolonged U.S. occupation of the independent State are eloquently explained in the attached document by Dr. Matthew Craven for the acting Council of Regency.

The United States must end its military build-up in Hawai'i and completely leave Hawai'i to put an end the prolonged occupation of the Hawaiian Kingdom.



Kalani Makekau-Whittaker
Hilo, Hawai'i

Responses

P154-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P154-2

The impacts of the project on socio economics are described in sections 4.12, 5.13, 6.13, 7.13, and 8.13 in the EIS.

P154-3

As noted in the FEIS, munitions use on Army ranges adds various quantities of numerous metals, organic compounds, and explosive material residues to soils on training ranges. The Army's Toxic Release Inventory reports for 2001 and 2002 indicate that airborne releases of potentially hazardous compounds from Army training activities totaled about 1.3 tons in 2001 and 1.9 tons in 2002. These emissions, however, were too widely dispersed to have produced any significant air concentrations in areas accessible to the general public. In contrast to airborne emissions, non-airborne residues on training ranges totaled about 33 tons per year in 2001 and 2002. These residues, however, were confined to Army training ranges and have little potential for migration to off-post locations. And as discussed in Sections 5.9 and 8.9 of the EIS, soil sampling at SBMR and PTA shows that concentrations of hazardous compounds in the soils of the training ranges do not pose a significant health risk to Army personnel or to the general public.

P155-1

We thank you for your comment and your comment has been considered and included into the administrative record for this process. Hawai'i was adopted as a territory of the U.S. Government in 1900 and was granted admission into the Union in 1959 via Pub L 86-3, 73 Stat 4 when the people of Hawai'i petitioned the U.S. Congress for statehood and adopted by vote in the election held on November 7, 1950 the Act of the Territorial Legislature of Hawai'i entitled "An Act to provide for a constitutional convention, the adoption of a State constitution, and the forwarding of the same to the Congress of the United States, and appropriating money therefore", approved May 20, 1949 (Act 334, Session Laws of Hawai'i, 1949). We understand that some individuals do not agree with or support the formal annexation of Hawai'i in 1898. However, issues of statehood and Hawaiian Sovereignty are outside of the scope of the NEPA process

Comments

Letter
P156

SBCT Draft EIS Public Comment Card



NAME: Prana Mandoe or ANONYMOUS (please circle)
 ADDRESS: P.O. Box 11095
Hilo HI 96721

SIGNATURE: Prana Mandoe

COMMENTS:

- P156-1 I stand against any military
expansion in the archipelago of Hawaii.
- P156-2 The U.S. has a responsibility to clean up
all ordnance and bases in the islands. Mr.
Rumsfeld, put your money into cleaning up →

the military messes around the world. Stop invading and colonizing other countries and cultures, and public opinion in the world will swing in the U.S.' favor. Terrorism around the world is a reaction to the U.S. policy of bullying any countries or peoples who oppose expansion of the "global economy." Put your resources into world health rather than military and economic domination. In Hawaii, this means stopping all expansions and healing the land and people already injured.

Responses

P156-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P156-2

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) program.

Comments

Responses

Letter -----Original Message-----

P157 From: Phosphoria@aol.com [mailto:Phosphoria@aol.com]
Sent: Thursday, January 01, 2004 7:12 AM
To: sbct_eis@poh01.usace.army.mil
Subject: Public comment: Oppose Stryker Brigade on Big Island

To Whom it May Concern:

P157-1 As a taxpaying U.S. citizen, and frequent visitor to Hawai'i, with deep interest in the environmental and cultural health of these islands, I adamantly oppose expansion of military activities on the Big Island, particularly with regard to the Stryker Brigade.

Dangers of unexploded ordnance already abound throughout Hawai'i and the neighbor islands, thanks to shoddy and haphazard practices of the military, and the desecration of spiritual land is inexcusable. What the military proposes is a spiritual, environmental, civic, political and cultural disaster.

I do not support this use of my tax dollars. This is madness. I will be writing to my elected representatives to urge their help in stopping this now.

Sincerely,

Amy Marsh
1510 Francis Street
Albany, CA 94706

P157-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Responses

Letter
P158

Honolulu, Hawaii
December 30, 2003

Ms. Cindy Barger
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers – Honolulu
Bldg. 230 Room 306
Fort Shafter, HI 96858-5440

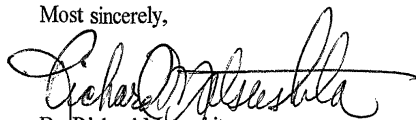
Dear Ms. Barger,

I have read that the United States Army is considering having a Stryker Brigade in Hawaii. This will mean that there will be an expansion of land use for live fire training. This is of great concern to me in that I have seen what has happened to Kaho'olawe for I have participated in reclamation projects with PKO (Protect Kaho'olawe Ohana). I have seen the tremendous impact the military has made on the island. The island will never be restored even with the multi-million dollar attempts by the Navy to clean it up. Every time I go to Kaho'olawe, I weep and feel the hurt of the aina (land).

I am an American and I am proud of my country and have served in the military. We are already the most powerful nation in the world militarily and to want to continue building up our military power does not make sense to me. Let us preserve the land from more destruction in the name of Military Superiority.

P158-1 | I oppose having a Stryker Brigade in Hawaii.

Most sincerely,



Dr. Richard Matsushita
United Methodist Church
Retired

P158-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

-----Original Message-----

**Letter
P159**

From: Daya Mau [<mailto:smileypapayasoul@yahoo.com>]
Sent: Saturday, November 15, 2003 11:03 AM
To: sbct_eis@poh01.usace.army.mil
Subject: Questions!!

Aloha,

I am wondering about the devastation from bomb practice that went on on Kaho'olawe of the Hawaiian islands.

- P159-1** 1. How many bombs were exploded on Kaho'olawe?
2. Over how long a period of time were bombs being used on kaho'olawe and what type of weapons, posions, chemical warfare, toxic nuclear waste and experimental gases, and other and all hazardous warfare used, and how long will it take before the land is uncontaminated?
- P159-2**
- P159-3** 3. Did all the waste get cleaned up from the bombs?
4. Why is the military not putting more monies to clean up their mess by 2010? or this an unrealistic assumption that this island that was so brutally raped destroyed and contaminated AND STRIPPED of all life force and respect can not come back to life until another 500 years, or otherwise the US military would keep it instead of looking like a 'good guy' by returnign it just in time to now say they want more land to pollute, destroy, contaminate for their STRYKERS.???
- P159-4**
- P159-5** 4. What type of an example can you show to the people of Hawai'i and the rest of the world that you can not only clean up your mess, but, stop making messes and destroying such fertile lush vegetation and vital water sources and resources.
- P159-6** 5. When are you people going to become responsible and respectful to these islands, the Hawaiian people (born here) and those who love these islands and culture.
- P159-7** 6. where do you feel you have the right to take any (more) land to contaminate, poison,

Responses

P159-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process. However, Kaho'olawe was a Navy bombing range. For more information please contact the US Navy and the Kaho'olawe Island Reserve Commission.

P159-2

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process. However, Kaho'olawe was a Navy bombing range. For more information please contact the US Navy and the Kaho'olawe Island Reserve Commission.

P159-3

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process. However, Kaho'olawe was a Navy bombing range. For more information please contact the US Navy and the Kaho'olawe Island Reserve Commission.

P159-4

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process. However, Kaho'olawe was a Navy bombing range. For more information please contact the US Navy and the Kaho'olawe Island Reserve Commission.

P159-5

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required

Comments

- P159-7 cont'd** | pollute with hazardous and deadly toxic waste and then condemn?
- P159-8** | 7. Will the lands be safe from chemical waste and nuclear waste?
- P159-9** | 8. Is the land on Kaho'olawe clean of those wastes where the bombing took place? Is it safe for people to live on now?
- P159-10** | 9. And what about Makua Valley on O'ahu? The bombing has made the land barren, and is killing wildlife and your ignorance created a wildfire..
- P159-11** | 10. You the military is creating more destruction, contamination to our sacred islands..WHY????
- P159-12** | 11. And what about Wai'akane Valley you stole for 2.mil+\$\$\$ now YOU claim it's contaminated and unfit for anyone, yet you want to have more military practise with our men and boys playing your war games..
It is obvious that you lease buy and take land, ever return free and clear like it was when you first took it over. Then use it to test your toys of destruction-pollution. Poison and hazardous , deathly chemical bombs and sonar experiments in our oceans disorienting and creating mutations in our wildlife under the sea and above..

After a time, when you finish your testing, experimenting, it seems as though you leave that area of land, and ask for more/take more/land in a different area of an island, or on a different island. You are destroying vital indigenious and endemic plants, herbs vegetation not to mention homelands for all wildlife and human life. And sacred burial grounds used as religious ceremonies for thousands of years.
- P159-13** | DO YOU EVEN HAVE A CONSCIOUSNESS OR HEART TO CARE ABOUT LIFE? THIS MAY AFFECT YOURS AND YOUR CHILDREN AND FAMILY. GOD FORBID, BUT, YOUR CHOICES AND DECISIONS WILL BE THE SEED AND YOURS SHALL REAP WHAT YOU SOW..this is history.!!!!
12. When will this stop? When every square foot of every island has been destroyed,by, your unconsciousand mindless careless and thoughtless disrespect for all life.
- P159-14** | 13. What about the people, the `aina(land)? Will you clean up the land from all the debris and excess toxic byproducts, and how much of this toxic waste still remains in the grounds ?? and how many years will they remain as hazardous and

Responses

related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the FUDS program.

P159-6

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. The Department of Army has taken every step to minimize impacts of the proposed project as describe in the EIS while meeting the goals of training. Many mitigation measures have been incorporated into the project to reduce identified impacts where possible. Chapter 4 summarized the potential impacts and mitigation measures.

P159-7

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process. In accordance with NEPA regulations, the Army is conducting this EIS in order to identify the direct, indirect and cumulative environmental effects of the proposed action on the State of Hawai'i. If the Army decides to implement the proposed action, the Army will mitigate all significant impacts in order to minimize the overall environmental impacts of the proposed action.

P159-8

No nuclear waste has been used or is currently being used on the island. No nuclear waste is planned to be used in the future. Disposal and handling of chemical wastes are described in section 3.12.2.

P159-9

The bombing of Kaho'olawe is not included in the proposed action and is out of scope of this project. For more information please contact the US Navy and the Kaho'olawe Island Reserve Commission.

P159-10

A separate NEPA document is being prepared for the Makua project and a DEIS will be released soon for public comment. Makua is not part of the proposed Transformation project.

Comments

P159-14 cont'd	<p>life-threatening to all life in general??? because you won't be living here during this whole impact of environmental waste and contamination and pollution of air, waters, land and life that you leave behind.</p> <p>14. caused from such unnecessary heavy artillery and land equipment as your STRYKER BRIGADE(not designed for fragile islands and land and water systems like Hawai'i ? Will the land be suitable to live on again? If you say yes,</p>
P159-15	<p>15. In how many years will it take for all these chemicals to dissapate and be completely gone ?</p>
P159-16	<p>16. and how long after will vegetation and animal life come back?</p>
P159-17	<p>17. How what percetage now will survive?</p> <p>18. And what is the population now of all living vegetation growing in these areas you want to destroy? all types present? and wildlife, all types present?</p> <p>19. not to mention your bringing in more people to our already overpopulated fragile islands..do your bombings , practises and testings and experiments in your own back yard!!! on your own lands already void of life..in the deserts or maybe nearer Washington D.C.</p>
P159-18	<p>Would you have faith that it is safe enough and not harmful to one's health? Why are you taking more and more land, year after year to practice training if you know what will become of the land after all the practicing and bombing? How will the U.S. benefit from moving 291 tanks onto the hawaiian islands that will take up 24,000 acres of land?</p>
P159-19	<p>Approximately how much devastation has the military already incurred in land destruction and how will this affect the forseen & unforseen health,and welfare of all generations now and yet to come?</p> <p>Where do you see the culture of Hawai'i going? are you intentionally destroying it a little at a time while increasing your claim to over 1/4 of owning our land..we want it back! ALL of IT!! now.</p> <p>Do you care whether the Hawaiian culture is respected and perpetuated in righteousness???</p> <p>I even see the mindless choices and egotistical ideas, of this Stryker Project as destructive to our fragile environment, and unjust to our human rights</p>

Responses

P159-11

As discussed in section 1.6 of the FEIS, the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID (L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness, and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue carrying out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, and on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D.) The impacts related to Transformation in Hawai'i are described in Chapters 5-8 of the EIS.

P159-12

The US Marine Corps canceled proposed training actions in the Waikane Valley.

P159-13

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P159-14

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The

Comments

(under your constitution) where you are infringing upon our free will and rights as universal law.

Another event that will go down in history that is shameful, disgraceful and upsetting to even be called an American without rights now becoming a militaristic state.

The ever increasing upsurge of emotions you are creating within the PEOPLE OF AMERICA when the sovereignty rights, freedom of speech and to rally and gather are taken away by America-land of the free???? governments' decisions and choosing not to listen and understand the government by the people for the people and affecting the innocent minorities and their lands. What will the future hold by bringing so much WAR equipment to such a peaceful place? How are children supposed to grow and succeed in life if their land, culture and education is minimized, if not indirectly taken away completely? Children are our future and if it is \$59 million that will be extinguished from "current Hawaiian health, educational, homesteader programs," how are children supposed to survive in a place where the government values Stryker Tanks over education, plant and animal and all life forms and human life and health? If you say that the government does not feel that way, then why are you destroying millions worth of already existing programs that are for the well-being of the Hawaiian people? If people aren't healthy, and don't learn anything, how do you expect them to contribute to the military or U.S. army in the future? Do you agree that they will be unphysically fit to do so?

P159-20 Why were seven opponents of this project arrested when they attempted to testify at public hearings?

The people have a right to know what is happening to their land that they were raised on and grew to love, cherish and respect. Why are you taking away that right?

Those are all the questions I have right now. But, be sure, there are many more to come. I do expect explanations until I am satisfied that your reasoning for this project is valid and worth the land. Which I am most sure, nothing could ever be worth the land, and I know I am not the only one who feels that way.

Aloha, may you find the strength within your heart and/or soul, consciousness and knowledge to protect the 'aina and the people of the Hawaiian culture. Mahalo for your time, D.

Responses

Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) program.

P159-15

This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate the time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleanup existing sites as required and to prevent new sites to the maximum extent possible.

P159-16

Efforts to reduce harm to vegetation are included in ongoing Army stewardship programs like ITAM, LCTA, and the INRMP. New directives for revegetation are included in the 2003 Biological Opinions for O'ahu and Hawai'i and individual programs are outlined in chapters 5.10, 6.10, 7.10 and 8.10. Species recovery has been taken into account by USFWS in preparation of their biological opinions and measures to ensure stabilization of species potentially affected by Transformation projects are included in their recommendations. However, percentage of survival and recovery rate will depend on individual species and site conditions and cannot be predicted at this time.

P159-17

Specific location information regarding sensitive plant and wildlife species and populations are provided where these species will be impacted. Please see the biological resource sections of each chapter in figures and text 5.10, 6.10, 7.10, 8.10. Additional species information is located in Appendix I.

P159-18

As discussed in section 1.6 of the FEIS, the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID

Comments

-----Original Message-----

Letter
P160 **From:** Sara McCay [mailto:mc.noone@verizon.net]
Sent: Thursday, October 30, 2003 8:18 PM
To: SBCT_EIS@poh01.usace.army.mil
Subject: Stryker

Dear Ms Barger,

P160-1 I disapprove of the Stryker brigade project because it would be detrimental to environmental and social health. There is already way too much military pork in Hawaii. The US is becoming a big murder machine and the term "defense" is a euphemism for that.

Sincerely,
 Sara McCay

Responses

(L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness, and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue carrying out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, and on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D.)

P159-19

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P159-20

During the scoping meetings, the public facilities would not allow the meetings to extend beyond 10:00pm. This time restriction required that members of the public keep their oral comments short. After many public comments about the length of the meetings, and in an attempt to allow for full participation of all people present, the Army decided to hold the Draft EIS public meetings at private facilities where the facility was open as long as the Army needed. The majority of the Draft EIS public meetings did not conclude until after 12:00am.

At the first two meetings Honolulu Police Department arrested a total of seven people for trespass when they attempted to enter the facilities with signs. All individuals were advised that they were welcome to enter the facilities without the signs.

It was not the intent of the Army to restrict the public through the format and location of the public meetings. We corrected the situation by working with the other facility locations to allow signs in the meeting rooms and provide tables for members of the public to display signs and information. In addition, we worked with the facilities and the City and County of Honolulu's prosecutor and all charges were dropped against individuals involved in the situation. All of the individuals who were arrested had the opportunity to participate in subsequent meetings and most of them attended and provided public comment.

Comments

Letter
P161

> -----Original Message-----
 > From: McElheny Blake [mailto:blakemcelheny@yahoo.com]
 > Sent: Wednesday, October 01, 2003 10:26 AM
 > To: Barger, Cindy S
 > Cc: blakemcelheny2@yahoo.com
 > Subject: RE: DEIS for Drum Road project
 >
 >
 > Thank you Cindy - I will contact Mr. Smith.
 >
 > I noticed in the online DEIS that some of the
 > tables/maps/figures were not showing up on my computer.
 >
 > Where can I pick up a hard copy of the DEIS?
 >
 > Thank you for your help.
 > Take care,
 > Blake McElheny

P161-1

> P.S. In my preliminary reading of the DEIS I saw that
 > the
 > KTA is adjacent to the Pupukea Paumalu Homesteads. I
 > have
 > seen other maps that indicate that this is the case.
 > Therefore, I think an adjacent landowner that should be
 > mentioned in the DEIS is the Obayashi Corporation of
 > Japan.
 > The TMKs for their "parcel" are:
 > 5-9-6-24
 > 5-9-6-18
 > 5-9-6-1
 > 5-9-5-38
 > 5-9-5-82
 >
 > My reading of the maps indicate the KTA touches this
 > 1,100
 > parcel at its mauka boundary in between the Boy Scout
 > Camp
 > and the Girl Scout Camp.
 >
 > Do you think this is the case?

Responses

P160-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P161-1

The Surrounding Land Use text identifies Pupukea Paumalu Homesteads adjacent to the west of KTA. The Surrounding Land Ownership text has been revised to reflect Obayashi Corporation as an owner of land adjacent to KTA. The revised text reads, "The land surrounding KTA is owned by James Campbell Trust Estate, the State of Hawai'i, Property Reserve, Inc., Dole Food Co., Inc., City and County of Honolulu, Girl Scout Council, Antonio Narvaez, Comstat Corp., and Obayashi Corporation."

Comments

Responses

May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawai'i

P-539

Letter P162

-----Original Message-----

From: McElheny Blake [mailto:blakemcelheny@yahoo.com]

Sent: Wednesday, October 01, 2003 11:58 AM

To: Barger, Cindy S

Cc: blakemcelheny2@yahoo.com

Subject: If possible, could you send me a set of the DEIS documents?

Thanks Cindy.

If possible, could you send me a set of the DEIS documents?

I am at:

Blake McElheny
59-272 Pupukea Road
Haleiwa, HI 96712

Maybe I should pick it up somewhere to save the mailing cost (plus it might not fit in my mailbox).

Let me know what is best for you.

P162-1

One of the reasons I feel the Obayashi information is useful is because they currently have the property for sale (listed with CB Ellis). There have been various plans for intensive residential development on that property that the community has had concerns about.

Perhaps acquisition as a "buffer zone" to the Pupukea/Sunset community could be something to be examined. It could be a proactive way to prevent future potential noise complaints, etc...

Thank you.

P162-1

The Army is considering ACUBs as mitigation for other proposed actions and has met with the commenter. For this action ACUBs were also considered but more feasible mitigation measures were proposed. The mitigation measures proposed are listed in the Executive Summary.

Comments

Letter
P163

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P163-1

P163-2

I also have questions about:

you have already mined so much of the land when will it be enough?

Signature:

Print Name:

Address:

Edward Medeiros

Letter
P164

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P164-1

P164-2

I also have concerns about:

MAKUA to the environment

Signature:

Print Name:

Address:

Laurie Meech
1330 wilder ave
Hon HI 96822

Responses

P163-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P163-2

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P164-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P164-2

SBCT training requirements are not dependent on the use of the Mākua Military Reservation (MMR). While MMR is an integral part of USARHAW training capabilities and historically used by other services, SBCT units could perform dismounted CALFEX training at other ranges. This is discussed in Chapter 1. SBCT may use MMR if the range were available only after completion of the Makua EIS and ROD. The Makua EIS will analyze the potential environmental impacts associated with dismounted CALFEXs for both Current Force and SBCT; therefore, this SBCT EIS does not analyze training impacts of SBCT at MMR.

Comments

Letter
P165 Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P165-2 I also have concerns about: the environmental standards of training sites, leaving behind irreversible pollution

Signature: [Signature]
Print Name: SCHWARZ MICHAEL
Address: P.O. Box 132 1135 MAKAWAO AVE.
MAKAWAO HI 96768

Letter
P166 Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P166-2 I also have concerns about: How traditional Hawaiian cultural sites are going to be affected by the Stryker expansion on Oahu + neighbor islands?

Signature: [Signature]
Print Name: JACCE S. MIKULANEC
Address: 2040 Nuuanu Ave. #1505
Honolulu, HI 96817

Responses

P165-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P165-2

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

P166-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P166-2

Thank you for your comment and your participation in the public process. A discussion of impacts to cultural resources can be found in sections 4.11, 5.11, 5.11, 6.11, 7.11, and 8.11 of the EIS.

Comments

Responses

Letter P167 TESTIMONY OF MICHELLE MICHEW November 6, 2003
 RE: US ARMY PROPOSAL TO EXPAND UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVATION - HAWAII

To: U.S. Army

P167-1 1. I object to the proposed expansion of the US Army Reservation in Hawaii. The Army has stated that even if they do not choose to implement the Stryker Brigade, Interim Brigade, they will still gain control over an additional 65,000 acres. This insistence upon increasing the Army's Reservation acreage in Hawaii is unjustified. The Army has other options and they should exercise them. The additional acreage proposed would create a total of 240,000 acres in Hawaii used exclusively by the military.

The Hawaiian community needs those lands to survive upon. Since the U.S. occupation in 1893, the Hawaiian community has been continually denied our rights to our lands, our nationhood, and our right to determine our community's development and future. Expanded U.S. military use of Hawaiian lands limits the ability of the Hawaiian community to use those lands to survive upon.

The local community here need expanded schools, clinics, drug rehabilitation and local economy jobs. Furthering Hawaii's economy on U.S. military development will only decrease our longterm ability to be a productive and self-sufficient community.

P167-2 The proposed Stryker Brigade will damage much needed lands for agriculture and reserves for the people of Hawaii. The U.S. Army should train all of its troops on the continental U.S., which is more cost-effective in the long-run.

2. I also object to the ongoing use of 175,000 acres by the US Army in Hawaii because it has resulted in severe and longstanding negative impacts upon the Hawaiian people. The U.S. Dept. Of Interior held hearings here and determined that the Hawaiian people were illegally overthrown and invaded by the U.S., it's Minister, and military. This means the U.S. presence here in Hawaii is in effect, a military occupation of the Nation of Hawaii.

Your Presidents Cleveland and Clinton concurred that the sovereignty of the Hawaiian people has never been extinguished, or given to the United States. Our Queen Liliuokalani patiently withheld any deliberate transfer of sovereignty to the U.S., and we Hawaiians are still waiting patiently for the United States to end the military occupation of Hawaii.

The Army could revise its Reservation plans for Hawaii that would reflect the U.S. Dept. of Interior findings.

Some suggestions:

- P167-3**
- 1) The Army could start the building of a memorial for the injustice of U.S. military officials in the illegal invasion and overthrow of the Nation of Hawaii in 1893;
 - 2) On behalf of the United States, The Army could formally return historic national landmarks and buildings like the Mauna Ala, the State Justice Building/Old Territorial Building, Washington Place, and the Iolani Palace to a Hawaiian nationals assembly and diplomatic corp for use in deliberating nation-building efforts, diplomacy efforts, and agencies to support and service Hawaiian national citizenry;
 - 3) The Army could assist the Hawaiian national assembly in funding and building a Peacekeeping agency for United Nations personnel to be stationed in Hawaii to investigate and assist the Hawaiian nationals towards nation-building efforts. The United Nations

P167-1

As discussed in section 1.6 of the FEIS, the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID (L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness, and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue carrying out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, and on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D.)

P167-2

Thank you for your comment and your participation in the public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included in the administrative record for this process.

P167-3

We thank you for your comment and your comment has been considered and included into the administrative record for this process. Hawai'i was adopted as a territory of the U.S. Government in 1900 and was granted admission into the Union in 1959 via Pub L 86-3, 73 Stat 4 when the people of Hawai'i petitioned the U.S. Congress for statehood and adopted by vote in the election held on November 7, 1950 the Act of the Territorial Legislature of Hawai'i entitled "An Act to provide for a constitutional convention, the adoption of a State constitution, and the forwarding of the same to the Congress of the United States, and appropriating money therefore", approved May 20, 1949 (Act 334, Session Laws of Hawai'i, 1949). We understand that some individuals do not agree with or support the formal annexation of Hawai'i in 1898. However, issues of statehood and Hawaiian Sovereignty are outside of the scope of the NEPA process.

Responses

Comments

- Peacekeeping forces placed here would assure the protection of Hawaiian nationals from ongoing theft, corruption, injustice, and fraud from the U.S. military, politicians, and citizens;
- 4) The Army can support a United Nations sponsored Referendum, similar to the East Timor vote, which would allow Hawaiian Nationals to exercise their basic human right to determine a government of their own choice;
 - 5) The Army can uphold the International Rules of War, respect the provisions of the Genocide Treaty, and do more to protect Hawaiian nationals from ongoing human rights abuses and violations.

For the U.S. Army to promote Freedom of Speech, Justice for the Illegal overthrow of the Nation of Hawaii, is to promote Democracy around the World. American support of Hawaiian freedom, democracy, and human rights to self-determination and sovereignty is America's BEST National Security Option. As a community, we Hawaiians look to America as a bigger, more powerful "brother" who can develop the compassion and consciousness to do the right thing in relation to us, America's "little brother." No more bullying of the Hawaiian people, no more dictatorship of American citizens, their laws and rights. The time has come for the Hawaiian people to be respected for our rights, our laws, and our wishes to live as we want to.

Be All You Can Be, Free Hawaii.

Michelle Minchew

Comments

Letter
P168

SBCT Draft EIS Public Comment Card

NAME: DIANE MINCHEW or ANONYMOUS (please circle)ADDRESS: 81-6630 Ke Kaa Place
Kealahou H196750

SIGNATURE

Diane Minchew

COMMENTS:

I attended the public comment
session in Waikeala, Nov. 5, 2003 &
add my support for the placement training
of 4 of the Stryker Brigade Combat
Team in Hawaii. JH over 7

P168-1

I believe it is necessary to have
a Combat Team placed in the Pacific.
The citizens of the State of Hawaii
cannot fall back on "not in my
back yard." We all must do our share.
My husband & I are both Hawaii natives.

P168-2

I agree with the above comments.
So for it, but be sensitive and considerate
of the land and the people.

John R. Minchew Jr

Responses

P168-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P168-2

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter
P169

SBCT Draft EIS Public Comment Card

NAME: Lisa Mitchell or ANONYMOUS (please circle)ADDRESS: 1579 Kalaepaa Dr.
Honolulu, HI 96819SIGNATURE: Lisa Mitchell

COMMENTS: We thank you for the opportunity to have a chance
to speak out about the military expansion. Personally, I am
extremely grateful for the many educated, insightful, and extremely
intelligent people who are speaking out against the EIS & the
Stryker proposal. Every individual who spoke this evening
had so much "mana'o" (wisdom/knowledge) against expansion...
...The military, the Federal Government must LISTEN and make
necessary changes to its missions & goals: sword into
plowshares

P169-1

Letter
P170

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P170-1

P170-2

I also have concerns about: WHEN DO YOU PLAN ON
CLEANING UP ALL THE OTHER SITES WITH
UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE?

Signature: Irvin MillerPrint Name: IRVIN MILLERAddress: PO BOX 1273
MT. VIEW HI 96771

Responses

P169-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P170-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P170-2

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) program.

Comments

Dear Ms. Barger

**Letter
P171**

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P171-1

I also have concerns about: We want to emphasize working for peace. Our occupations ruined the lives and the G.I.s brought home now we are not popular in the world - money are not coming in. So why do you want to have the Brigade in Hawaii?

P171-2

Signature: Amy H. Mizuno
Print Name: Amy H. Mizuno
Address: 970 Kapiolani Ave. #102
Honolulu, HI.

**Letter
P172**

-----Original Message-----

From: Chace Moleta [mailto:painaboi@hotmail.com]
Sent: Thursday, November 06, 2003 10:46 PM
To: Barger, Cindy S
Subject: STYKERS in Hawaii

Dear Ms. Barger,

For the indigenous people of Hawaii, our land--or 'aina--has particular significance to us. In our cosmic story of creation we learn that the land, honua, of these islands is our mother, we know her as Papahaunamoku. In this creation story, the concept of "Malama Aina," or to care for the land, is established as part of the very essence of the entire belief system of Hawaii's native people. This very concept was, and continues to be for many, completely accepted as a part of life. It even goes further than this with the common view of land as a necessity for life, similar to air and water. With all of this made evident and there being no diffinative statement of the true environmental impact of these STRYKER tanks on our land, it should be acknowledged by the U.S. military that they will be greatly indebted to the Native Hawaiian people. The question I pose to you is what or how does the military plan to repay the Native Hawaiian community specifically for the possibly tremendous degradation to our cosmic mother? I know the superficial argument made by the military that proclaims that many new jobs will be created with the stationing of the STYKER units here; however, it can be effectively stated that much more jobs could be created if the government put the same amount of money into social programs for the state. But again, specifically, what will the military do to compensate to the Native Hawaiian people for this complete disregard for our indigenous religion and our very unique island landscape? Thank-you very much for your time and thoughtful considerations.

Aloha Oe,

Chace Moleta
Student of the University of Hawaii at Manoa

P172-1

P172-2

Responses

P171-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P171-2

As discussed in section 1.6 of the FEIS, the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID (L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness, and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue carrying out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, and on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D.)

P172-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P172-2

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Dear Ms. Barger

Letter

P173

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P173-1

P173-2

I also have concerns about: How will it effect our community, like with all the pollution that we will be breathing. Will it effect our lives in any way w/ inhaling all the chemicals.?

Signature: Natale Molina
 Print Name: Natale Molina
 Address: 185 Hololani St.
Pukalani, HI, 96768

Dear Ms. Barger

Letter

P174

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P174-1

P174-2

I also have concerns about: My deepest fear is always about the land our "aina." The affect it has because it seems that the state is always trying to take land.

Signature: Sandra Molina
 Print Name: Sandra Molina
 Address: 185 Hololani St.
Pukalani, HI, 96768

Responses

P173-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P173-2

Dispersion modeling and health risk analyses being conducted by the Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine (US Army CHPPM 2000 a,b,c; US Army CHPPM 2001 a,b,c,d,e,f) demonstrate that weapons firing points at USARHAW installations are too far from residential or other sensitive land uses to cause any significant health risk.

P174-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P174-2

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter U.S. Army Engineers, Honolulu District
P175 Environmental & Special Projects Branch
 Fort Shafter, Hawaii

November 10, 2003

- P175-1** Thank you for the opportunity to express my views to be considered in the proposed Pohakuloa Training Area, Expansion and Transformation. I have been reading and studying the Draft Environmental Impact Statement and am amazed at the information given. The overall impression is that this expansion and continued use of PTA is not good to do, particularly because of the destructive impacts on this environment and ecosystems. The DEIS says the soil erosion, dust emissions, the increased noise and light pollution, the loss of native species and spread of non-native species would increase the dangers of wildfires. Also the DEIS says these would have a significant impact on the communities of Kawaihae, Waikoloa, Waikii, The Girl Scout Camp and Mauna Kea State park. No mention is made on the impact on the Astronomers on Mauna Kea Summit.
- P175-2** The land for your proposed expansion around Waikii is zoned for agriculture and conservation, has never been used by heavy vehicles, training or munitions which would destroy the land, "compact the soil" causing more dust and air pollution and noise so that it would become another wasteland like PTA is now. The DEIS says there will be significant noise with ordinance, vehicle and construction.
- P175-4** The Proposed PTA Trail would have a major impact on all lands, air and lifestyle around it. The DEIS says it would cause flooding of public roadways and adjacent lands because of erosion and silt accumulations. The 1005 heavy duty vehicles going up this trail would have a drastic effect on the nearby communities with the noise and air pollution from emissions and dust, plus the shaking of the earth would also effect Pu'ukohola Heiau National Historic Site which is sacred and must be respected and protected. To quote the DEIS "fugitive air quality and potential health hazards from vehicles and wind erosion would increase 1602 tons per year with no known mitigation". In addition, dangers of construction of the PTA Trail "would be greater due to Unexploded Ordnances along it, and residents may have to be evacuated".
- P175-5** There is so much on this island that is found nowhere else in the world, including species in PTA and the expansion area. The rare plants, birds, the sacred sites, archaeological sites, the magnificent visual panoramas, the Pu'u, the Astronomers all must be protected. The Army has a program now to protect and preserve some of these features, as this booklet shows. The Army should take the next step and really transform PTA. Their goal and purpose should be a showcase of a living national park and a nature reserve. Remove all the munitions, explosives and heavy duty vehicles and restore that rare ecosystem there. The world would be astounded. You could start by immediately canceling the expansion plan and implement an environmental management system with members of the general public, Hawaiian communities, government officials and scientists all with a common goal to restore Pohakuloa to its former beauty. Leave a legacy for future generations.

Jan Moon
 121 Lokoaka Street
 Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Jan Moon
 Phone: 808-935-3475

Responses

P175-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P175-2

No impact is expected on astronomers Mauna Kea summit. Dust emissions from construction are localized and temporary and per air quality analysis presented in section 8.5 and Appendix G2, there is no expected change in ambient air quality in the general region. Given the elevation differences between PTA and the Mauna Kea observatories and the feasibility of controlling fugitive dust from vehicle travel on unpaved roads, no significant impact on observatory operations is expected. Predominant wind directions are downslope, away from the observatories. Strong winds from the southwest can occur, but these situations may create other atmospheric conditions that are not ideal for observatory operations.

P175-3

Section 8.9.2 discusses soil erosion and compaction issues as a result of SBCT training activities at PTA.

P175-4

As summarized in Section 4.6, the discuss of noise impacts has been expanded and mitigation measures have been identified. For PTA, these mitigation measures will reduce the impact to less than significant. For O'ahu and SBMR, the mitigation will reduce the severity of the impact but not to less than significant levels.

P175-5

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter Cindy S. Barger, SBCT EIS Project Manager January 2, 2004
P176 U.S. Army Engineers, Honolulu District
 Bldg. 230, Rm. 306 ATTN:CEPOH-PPE
 Fort Shafter, Hawaii 96858-5440

Re: Comments on the Transcripts of the DEIS of the Transformation of the 2nd. Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (L) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawaii.

The following are descriptions and quotes from the DEIS for the Expansion of PTA with my comments and questions which should be answered more completely:

Volume 2: Chapter 8:

P176-1

"Construction of a Military Vehicle Trail 30' wide, 30 miles long from Kawaihae to PTA. Partly paved through agriculture lands, stream and highway crossings." There is very little mitigation for the erosion, silt buildup causing highway flooding, the impact on the nearby residences and little mention of the National Historic and Sacred Site of Pu'ukohola Heiau. What mitigation measures will be taken to minimize the impact on our residents and our public roads? What detailed plan will you draw up regarding the Heiau?

P176-2

The DEIS also says "air quality and potential health hazards from vehicles and wind erosion would increase 1602 tons per year with no known mitigation. This would be used by the military "10 trucks and 24 Strykers in convoys every 15 to 30 minutes per trip with 96 vehicles per hour" (Pg. 8.7) will go up this trail. What mitigation will be taken to protect the air quality?

P176-3

This trail would be on designated Conservation Land, Urban Expansion, Residential and Industrial in the Hawaii County General Plan. It is included in the SMA and Shoreline Setback. Will Public Hearings be held to address these requirements?

P176-4

In addition, dangers in the construction of the Trail "would be greater due to Unexploded Ordnances along it and residents may have to be evacuated". What justification would be made for the destruction and danger to the people, land and culture?

P176-5

(Pg. 8-3) Bradshaw Army Airfield extension with full strength paved overruns 150' wide, over a mile long would require clearing, excavation, a mobile asphalt concrete plant, water supply to accommodate C-130 and C-17 aircraft under assault. (Pg. 8-45) "will extend the runway which would affect biological and cultural resources because of paving and clearing for construction of the runway... No mitigation" How can you justify this destruction of the endemic biological and cultural resources here?

P176-6

(Pg. 8-18) WPAA (Acquisition Area) is along the Mamalahoa Hwy., Saddle Rd. and their junction designated in County Zoning as Agriculture. Military maneuvers and use of troops and ammunition is not an accepted use under this zoning. Would you request Public Hearings to have this zoning changed?

Responses

P176-1

Construction of an all weather trail will reduce the amount of silt buildup, erosion and resulting flooding. The road will be constructed and designed utilizing standard design elements and construction techniques to minimize impacts during construction. The military trail will follow an existing right of way through the Pu'ukohola Heiau National Historic Site that is currently being used. There will be no significant impacts to the Historic Site. The Army will continue to coordinate with the National Park Service to avoid any impacts.

P176-2

The discussion of fugitive dust issues has been expanded in the Final EIS to include results of dispersion modeling to estimate PM10 concentrations from vehicle activity on unpaved roads and in off-road maneuver areas. As a mitigation measure, the Army has committed to mitigating dust from vehicle traffic on unpaved roads through a combination of dust control chemical applications and the use of washed gravel for surfacing military vehicle trails. In addition, the Army would implement a Dust and Soils Management and Monitoring Plan that would include ambient air quality monitoring of PM10 conditions. The monitoring of ambient PM10 concentrations would help guide the development and implementation of an adaptive management program to manage training area lands and modify training procedures as necessary to ensure compliance with federal air quality standards.

P176-3

Public hearings have taken place regarding Army Transformation, and are discussed in Appendix B. The Army attempts to comply with local zoning laws but is not required to do so. Conflicts with local land uses are discussed in Sections 4.2, 5.2, 6.2, 7.2, and 8.2.

P176-4

As discussed in section 1.6 of the FEIS, the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID (L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness, and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue carrying out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, and on consideration of all r

Comments

- P176-7** (Pg.8-4): "Construction of 28 miles of gravel training roads on acquired property... will consult with nearby property owners to address potential air quality and dust concerns"... "Live firing would be on 750 acres 180 to 245 days per year with less than significant impact except air quality". No one wants their health jeopardized by increased air pollution. How can this be called "less than significant?"
- Presently this land is scenic with beautiful rolling grassy hills often with flocks of wild turkeys, pheasant, owls, Nene and Palila. What justification do you have to destroy this?
- P176-8** 8.1 (pg.8.2): Construction of Tactical Wash Facility to support a 60' long x 12' wide vehicle, Waste water "would be treated". There is no mention of how this waste would be treated. How would this water be treated? Where would the waste and sludge go?
- 8.2 (pg.8-9): Field maneuvers will be on 56,661 acres. PTA is on State designated Conservation District. Would this designation have to be changed with public hearings?
- P176-9** (pg.31): Visual Resources: "landscape has panoramic views between Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa of high quality...with dramatic views..." "Views by the public is by driving by only, without stopping causing no significant visual impact". How can this be true? Photographers, artists and hikers treasure and appreciate these views, including myself and my hiking companions many times. Many photographs and paintings have been made of these scenes. They are astounding, found nowhere else in the world and must be protected.
- 8.3 (pg.8-36): "Antennas would be in sensitive viewsheds on 4 Pu'u hilltops with a high aesthetic value"... "will have a significant but mitigatable impact on visual quality"... The army will "conserve natural features...to the extent feasible". How will the army do this? "to the extent feasible" is vague. Antennas are a major blot on the views.
- P176-10** (pg.8-41): "New facilities will increase amount of outdoor light...PTA will adhere to County Code ...the use of flares, munitions and explosives are not considered detrimental and will try to conduct training at full moon to minimize impact. This would have a major impact on the Astronomy Institute, to "try" is not sufficient. Have you done enough research regarding this impact and consulted with the Institute?
- P176-11** Pg.8.5: There are no air quality monitoring stations close to PTA, only in Hilo and Kona. PTA monitors wind and rain with wind erosion 35% of time. "PTA has events of dust with adverse effects...high wind, fires enough to evacuate Waikii Ranch residents in 1999. Dust by vehicles on unpaved roads and off-road would be permanent. Dust is prevalent because the fine soil is airborne in very weak winds. "Soil loss would be significant" Are you going to install air quality monitoring stations and use the information to avoid adverse effects of dust?
- P176-12** 8.5 (pg.8-54): Emissions from Construction of ranges, vehicles wash, ammunition storage, airfield & trails etc. would be "less than significant".

Responses

relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D.)

P176-5

Mitigation measures likely to occur are outlined in the Executive Summary. These proposed mitigation measures were included for public comment. The Army reviewed the measures based on public comments and the benefits of each measure to reduce impacts. The Army has listed those mitigation measures that are high priority and those that are unlikely to occur because of limited resource, unfeasible or there are similar measures already in place. The ROD will indicate which mitigation measures will be implemented.

P176-6

As discussed in Section 4.2, the Army has considered conflicts with local zoning laws and policies as factors for significance. Although the local zoning laws do not apply to federal government lands, the Army incorporates these policies where practicable.

P176-7

As shown in Figures 2-10 and 2-11 of Chapter 2 and Figure 8-2 of Chapter 8 in the FEIS, the BAX and Anti-Armor ranges are well removed from the Waikii Ranch area. Artillery firing points at PTA are located at distances of 3 to 14 miles from the Waikii Ranch boundary, with most firing points more than 6 miles from the closest part of Waikii Ranch. Given the small quantities of pollutant emissions generated by munitions use, there is little potential for live fire training to produce detectable air quality impacts at off-post locations. As noted in the Final EIS, the Army has committed to mitigating dust from vehicle traffic on unpaved roads through a combination of dust control chemical applications and the use of washed gravel for surfacing military vehicle trails. In addition, the Army would implement a Dust and Soils Management and Monitoring Plan that would include ambient air quality monitoring of PM10 conditions. The monitoring of ambient PM10 concentrations would help guide the development and implementation of an adaptive management program to manage training area lands and modify training procedures as necessary to ensure compliance with federal air quality standards.

Comments

- P176-12 cont'd** Ordinance Emissions: would increase 70% with small arms, heavy weapons, demolitions, smoke devices, & pyrotechnic devices. "Little risk of creating adverse air quality...less than significant..." How can you say this is less than significant when there is an increase in emissions?
- Engine Emissions: from vehicles would increase 69% & 76% in operating hours. 400 vehicles in a single exercise would increase emissions 128%. "No known violations of State and Federal air quality standards." To say none of these increased emissions are "less than significant" does not make sense because, of course there would be significant difference in air quality because of the increased emissions. How will you mitigate these emissions?
- P176-13** 8.6 (pg.8-61): Noise: "Appropriate Mgt. Actions" will reduce annoying noise at Waikii, Mauna Kea St. Park and Girl Scout Camp from aircraft, helicopters, vehicles, ordinances and live firing exercises. Training will be 1000' away 40 to 60 times a year and the army may build a 500' noise buffer around Waikii and the GS Camp and minimize nighttime training within 1000' of these properties. How can increased munitions noise be acceptable to residents night or day when before they had none?
- P176-14** Pg. 8.66: Maneuvers would occur during day and night, noise would be high 55dBA to 70 dBA "disturbing at night". If kept back 1000' less than significant." Is not noise from maneuvers at night significant?
- P176-15** Pg.8.66 Unmanned Aerial Vehicles flight operations would produce peak noise levels above 85 dBA at less than 300', will mostly be higher to avoid conflict with other aircraft.
- P176-16** 8.6 Ordinance Noise. Mitigation may eliminate Zone II at Mauna Kea State Park, "notification of surrounding communities about night time training exercises would reduce complaints." Is not this a weak assumption?
- P176-17** 8.6 Noise: "No Action" would produce no additional noise impact. Is not this better? Is it fair to take a peaceful life away from the residents and endangered species on land that has never been used for the military before?
- P176-18** Pg. 8.8: Water Resources: 'The Army has rights to 3 freshwater springs owned by the State of Hawaii through an agreement. 6,000 to 100,000 gallons used daily, not used for potable water. All potable water at PTA is trucked in". Several years ago this was considered the finest water on the Island, now it is contaminated and cannot be used . The Army is using our precious resources, our water and land. What will the army do to mitigate this loss?
- P176-19** "Soil contamination at firing points"... "no significant impact from chemicals on ground water...No surface water, no streams, no ground water so no significant impacts from chemicals but may effect flora and fauna ...Any spills would be implemented by Best Mgt. Practice (BMP). Limited data on ground water at PTA, no monitoring wells...Soil
- P176-20** Samples: Semi-volatile Organics detected in soils from explosives, metals munitions.PAH chemicals, benzo, TNT, DNT, RDX, HMX, nitroglycerin, per chlorate are common, none exceeding the industrial soil PRG (Preliminary Remediation Goal). Highest lead from

Responses

P176-8

There is no wastewater associated with the Tactical Vehicle Washes. The water is recycled and separated within the vehicle wash. The separated particulates (such as dirt and oils) are removed on a regular basis and disposed of in accordance with appropriate material disposal laws and regulations. The treatment system is described generally in Section 3.12.

P176-9

Section 8.3.1 updated to reflect this. As discussed in Section 8.3.2, the Army has committed to implementing mitigation for visual impacts by screening construction, mimicking surrounding areas, and other means.

P176-10

Under the Proposed Action, non-training lighting, such as for the ammunition storage area and cantonment, would use low sodium vapor lighting and would mostly be used during the day. It would also be properly oriented and shielded to illuminate specified areas. The use of nighttime lighting devices, such as flares, during training would increase. The use of these devices is not expected to increase dramatically because training with night vision goggles would be conducted in training areas. The increased use of lighting devices for training would mostly be in the WPAA and not in Army areas closest to, for example, nearby observatories, which require dark surroundings during nighttime operations. The Army has not received complaints regarding nighttime light and glare from nearby observatories. Visual impacts would be less than significant with respect to altering nighttime light and glare.

P176-11

The 1999 dust storm event was not caused directly or indirectly by military activities. It resulted from a wildfire that started at an off-post location from non-military causes. The loss of vegetation cover on the WPAA as a result of that fire was the cause of the subsequent dust storm event. The potential for wind erosion and dust generation from the WPAA is recognized in the DEIS. As noted in the Final EIS, the Army would implement a Dust and Soils Management and Monitoring Plan that would include ambient air quality monitoring of PM10 conditions. The monitoring of ambient PM10 concentrations would help guide the development and implementation of an adaptive management program to manage training area lands and modify training procedures as necessary to ensure compliance with federal air quality standards. The Final EIS concludes that the potentially significant impacts from fugitive dust can be mitigated to a level that is less than significant.

Comments

Responses

May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawaii'i

P-552

**P176-20
cont'd**

Ranges 9,10 &11. "Cancer risk is acceptable under some circumstances". CANCER RISK IS NEVER ACCEPTABLE. What mitigation will the army carry out to lessen this impact?

P176-21

"Wildland fires reduces native plant species & encourages non-native species adapted to fire. Wildfires increase the chance of future fires & considered a significant impact. WFMP (Wildland Fire Mgt. Plan) can reduce the chances to less than significant". Non-native species are increasing now and must not increase to reduce danger of wildfires. What criteria can you give on how the non-native species will be controlled?

P176-22

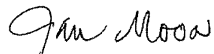
Pg. 8-108: "Significant soil compaction expected in WPAA (Acquired Land) and will remain so for a long time, leads to increased wind and water erosion... effects vegetation in Waikoloa & Waimea soils because the area has not been previously subjected to a high degree of vehicle use" (no mitigation identified).How will the army save this soil from compaction and erosion?

P176-23

"Soil contaminants are not a significant factor...low risk to personnel...are down range of impact area not accessible or entered by soldiers or public. In Training Area #12 exposure could occur through direct contact or inhalation of dust...not all exposures are unacceptable health risk." What exposures to contaminants are not health risks.

P176-24

Pg. 8-115) 38% of plants on PTA are indigenous or endemic threatened species. There is so much on this island that is found nowhere else in the world, including species in PTA and the expansion area. The rare plants, birds, the sacred and archaeological sites, the magnificent vista panoramas, the Pu'u, the Astronomers all must be protected. The Army should really transform PTA. Your goal and purpose should be a showcase of a living national park and nature reserve. Clean up the munitions, explosives and heavy duty vehicles and restore that rare ecosystem there. The people all honor and respect the Armed Forces and you would win much more public support worldwide. You could start by immediately canceling the expansion plan and implement an environmental management system with members of the general public, Hawaiian communities, government officials, scientists and elected officials all with a common goal to restore Pohakuloa to its former beauty. Leave a legacy for future generations.



Jan Moon
121 Lokoaka Street
Hilo, Hawaii 96720 Phone: 808-935-3475

P176-12

A relatively large change in emissions does not automatically translate into a significant air quality impact. The significance of changes in emissions has been judged in the context of the potential for violations of adopted state and federal air quality standards and the potential health effects of compounds for which there are no ambient standards. Fugitive dust emissions have the greatest potential for creating adverse air quality impacts. The Final EIS includes additional analyses of fugitive dust impacts. The Army has committed to mitigating dust from vehicle traffic on unpaved roads through a combination of dust control chemical applications and the use of washed gravel for surfacing military vehicle trails. In addition, the Army would implement a Dust and Soils Management and Monitoring Plan that would include ambient air quality monitoring of PM10 conditions. The Final EIS concludes that the potentially significant impacts from fugitive dust can be mitigated to a level that is less than significant.

P176-13

Noise impact discussions regarding training activities at WPAA have been expanded in the Final EIS to include current estimates of helicopter flight activity at WPAA as well as additional information on small arms firing noise. The discussions also include information on the typical extent of annoyance related to the corresponding noise levels. As noted in the DEIS and the revised discussion in the Final EIS, potentially significant noise impacts from training activities can be mitigated to a less than significant level. The Army acknowledges that local residents may not agree with the criteria the Army uses to determine acceptable noise levels.

P176-14

The Army believes that potentially significant noise impacts from training activities can be mitigated to a less than significant level. The Army recognizes that local residents may not agree with the criteria the Army uses to determine acceptable noise levels.

P176-15

Most UAV flight activity will be at too high an altitude to create any significant noise impacts.

P176-16

In section 8.6 the Army proposes to evaluate nighttime training activities to reduce noise impacts.

Comments**Responses****P176-17**

The No Action alternative may be less environmentally impacting than the Proposed Action but it may not meet the Army's purpose and need. The Army considers all alternatives including the No Action during its final decision process.

P176-18

As summarized in Section 4.8, the Army has determined that the Proposed Action with mitigation measures will have a significant but mitigable to less than significant on surface water quality. Potential contamination of water was included in this analysis.

P176-19

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P176-20

While it might seem that any risk of cancer is unacceptable, the reality is not so simple. Cancer risk is ubiquitous and unavoidable. Exposure to solar radiation (even when indoors), to medical x-rays, to background levels of chemicals and radiation from past and current industrial activities, atmospheric nuclear testing, and nuclear reactor accidents, along with hundreds of other sources of carcinogens, all contribute to low level risks of cancer. There is no way to avoid all risk of cancer. However, compared to many other daily risks that we are exposed to, such as driving a car, the risk of less than one excess cancer in a population of one million represents a relatively small portion of the overall risk that we all willingly accept as part of our daily lives. Practices and mitigations implemented take into consideration established regulatory standards.

P176-21

The outcome of section 7 consultation between the Army and USFWS has resulted in numerous management activities to mitigate any impact to sensitive biological species and habitat. These measures are identified in the individual chapters 5.10, 6.10, 7.10 and 8.10. The IWFMP has been completed and is available upon request. Individual projects to help avoid impacts from fire are outlined under the biological resources chapters (5.10, 6.10, 7.10, and 8.10) and the Hazards chapters (5.12, 6.12, 7.12, and 8.12)

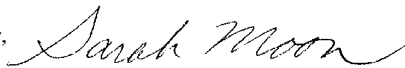
P176-22

Please refer to section 8.9 for discussion on this mitigation. Potential mitigation measures for this impact which would partially mitigate for soil

Comments

- Letter P177** Comments and Questions re: DEIS of the Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (L) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawaii
- Dear Sirs, **Vol. 3**
 In Appendix I – 1, Natural History Information for special species found in SBCT ROI pertaining to the Pohokuloa Training Area, I found a list of 25 endemic native Hawaiian Plants found in the PTA and its expansion area. This means they are found nowhere else in the world, some are found only in the Region of Inquiry. I checked the status of these plants with the Manual of the Flowering Plants of Hawaii Vol. 1 and 2, by Wagner, Herbst and Somer, c1990 Bishop Museum. This is the definitive manual on all plants of Hawaii, except ferns. I found that The Plants listed as Federally Listed as Endangered, and/or critically imperiled globally, were accurately reported, some plants are only found in the Pohukuloa Area and some are down to one plant in the area. The Manual of Plants added some new information re: Native plants *Lipochaeta venosa*, and *Isodendron hasake* can be found on cinder cones in the PTA area, Holoholuku, Heihei, and Pu'upa Nohonaohae, Puu Papapa, and a third (not named) to the ENE of Nohonaohae.
- P177-1** These cinder cone areas should be part of a conservation area, protected from mining of the cinder or any forces used in war games. Most of these rare plants have not been studied enough to see if they have any elements that could be substantially be of use to mankind.
- This area is like the Galapagos Islands, different than any other place in the world. Why deploy more ecology destroying armaments, war games and heavy equipment in such a sensitive area? On such a small remote island with the potential for major natural disasters: Earthquakes, eruptions, lava flows, tsunamis, and land subsidence of whole sections of this island?
- P177-2** This is such a rare place of wilderness, why transform it into a training ground for "urban" military training? It is a rare place for many of the sciences, ongoing studies in biology, geology, meteorology, archaeology, astronomy and more. Why close it to these and future scientists, by making dust, and noise, by making this place uglier, less desirable for any other activities, productive and recreational?
- P177-3** 7 out of 14 birds listed as frequenting the PTA and ROI, are Federally listed as endangered. In more than one place in the DEIS, the mention of increased noise and use of explosives, live or not, could critically impact the rare bird populations. More attention must be paid to the Critical Habitat areas, more should be designated.
- P177-4** The US Army Hawaii should definitely implement "an environmental management system to further improve the identification and reduction of environmental risks inherent in mission activities. This would include ecosystem level management for all rare species, pest management, land rehabilitation and maintenance, and fire prevention and suppression." p. 8 → 140 Vol. 2

Sincerely,



Sarah Moon 121 Lokoaka St. Hilo, HI 96720 phone 935 – 3475 November 6, 2003

Responses

compaction would include avoiding sensitive areas or by operating vehicles on roads to limit the amount of surface area subject to the impacts.

P176-23

As summarized in Section 4.8, 4.9 and 4.12, the Army has determined that the Proposed Action will not result in significant impacts to soil contamination.

P176-24

The primary mission of the Department of Army is to protect and defend the United States. A proposal to turn Army lands into a living park or nature reserve is well beyond the scope of this document.

P177-1

Cinder cones at the WPAA will be avoided per section 7 ESA consultation. Please see Section 8.10. Other protection measures for current force training at PTA is covered in the Biological Opinion and available upon request.

P177-2

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process Chapters 3-10 of the EIS address project impacts, both positive and negative, on the human environment. In accordance with NEPA regulations, the Army is conducting this EIS in order to identify the direct, indirect and cumulative environmental effects of the proposed action on the State of Hawaii. If the Army decides to implement the proposed action, the Army will mitigate all significant impacts in order to minimize the overall environmental impacts of the proposed action.

P177-3

As discussed in Section 8.10, the Army is committed to protecting endangered species in compliance with the ESA. Since the publication of the Draft EIS, USFWS issued a Biological Opinion of "no jeopardy" for the Proposed Action and current force activities. As part of this BO, the Army is committed to mitigation measures to reduce the impact on federally listed species. The BO is available upon request.

Comments

Letter P178 -----Original Message-----
 From: Dragonfly Ranch [mailto:dfly@dragonflyranch.com]
 Sent: Tuesday, October 28, 2003 8:33 PM
 To: SBCT_EIS@poh01.usace.army.mil
 Subject: extend time

P178-1 Please give us an extension of time to review this plan.
 Aloha,
 Barbara Moore

Letter P179



SBCT Draft EIS Public Comment Card



NAME: Bruce Moore or ANONYMOUS (please circle)

ADDRESS: PO Box 393007

WAIKOLOA, HI 96733

SIGNATURE: [Signature]

COMMENTS:

STRYKER BRIGADE ON BIG ISLAND

P179-1

I BELIEVE THE PROPOSED TANK TRAIL ROUTING IS UNACCEPTABLE.
ROUTING THE TANK TRAIL THROUGH THE POTABLE WATER WELL
FIELDS THAT SERVE WAIKOLOA VILLAGE & RESORT IS A TERRIBLE
IDEA. USING WAIKOLOA ROAD AT ANY LOCATION IS A MISTAKE
AS WELL. AN ACCEPTABLE ROUTE IS NEEDED, THIS IS NOT IT.

Responses

P177-4

Mitigation measures likely to occur are outlined in the Executive Summary. These proposed mitigation measures were included for public comment. The Army reviewed the measures based on public comments and the benefits of each measure to reduce impacts. The Army has listed those mitigation measures that are high priority and those that are unlikely to occur because of limited resource, unfeasible or there are similar measures already in place. The ROD will indicate which mitigation measures will be implemented.

P178-1

The public comment period was extended to 90 days and closed on January 3, 2004.

P179-1

Based on public comment, the Army confirmed the locations of existing wellheads and aquifers in relation to the proposed Kawaihae to PTA military vehicle trail. Based on site investigations, there is no need to relocate the proposed alignment for this trail. In order to mitigate for any potential damage to the wellheads by vehicles breaking down and inadvertently going off the trail, the Army will construct protection devices around the wellheads in consultation with the Water Company and landowners. In addition, the EIS analysis has shown that the potential for inadvertent spills from vehicles or vehicle accidents to impact the aquifers is less than significant. However, the Army has a Spill Prevention and Response Plan for all vehicles and vehicle travel. If the Army decides to acquire and construct these trails, this plan will be implemented for these areas as well. If the Army decides to implement the proposed action, the Army will coordinate with the property owners over the location of the proposed alignment. If the coordination results in a change in alignment which results in environmental impacts not analyzed in the EIS, the Army will conduct all appropriate NEPA, ESA and NHPA consultations prior to a final decision on a new alignment.

Comments

Dear Ms. Barger

Letter

P180

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P180-1

P180-2

I also have questions about: *how you plan to clean up the rest of kaho'olawe. What about giving money to the schools?*

Signature:

Print Name:

Address:

-----Original Message-----

From: Tetra Tech [mailto:ttsfo@idiom.com]
Sent: Wednesday, November 05, 2003 8:18 PM
To: mary.holkenbrink@tetratech.com
Subject: Comment entry for the 25th Infantry Division (Light) Transformation EIS

Norman
Nagamine

1303 Hoolaulea Street
Pearl City
HI
96782

Add me to the mailing list? Yes

Please send me the Draft EIS. No

Please send me an Executive Summary of the Draft EIS. Yes

Please send me a CD-ROM of the Draft EIS. Yes

The user wrote:
Dear Sirs,

I am Norman Nagamine, an engineer and a small business owner.

I would like to provide my support for the proposed Stryker Brigade being located in Hawaii.

P181-1

P181-2

I believe that Hawaii's economy and our way of life is dependent upon the large military presence in Hawaii. Bringing new units to Hawaii will further benefit Hawaii with all of the additional spending, both short term and long term. We residents who will benefit should not have restrictions placed on the Army, including environmental, historical and other red tape. This means allowing them to use whatever live fire practice they need, use of the roadways, and stationing their men and equipment here. In time of need when they called on to protect us, they will pay with their lives for poor preparation due to excessive restrictions.

If the military were to reduce its presence, we residents and businesses will suffer when the military spending disappears. But then it will be too late to change our minds. Please allow the military to locate their brigade here without restriction since it is us, the residents who will benefit.

Very truly yours,

Norman Nagamine
1303 Hoolaulea Street
Pearl City, Hawaii 96782

Responses

P180-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P180-2

Kaho'olawe is a Navy project, not Army. The Navy is responsible for its cleanup. For more information please contact the US Navy and the Kaho'olawe Island Reserve Commission.

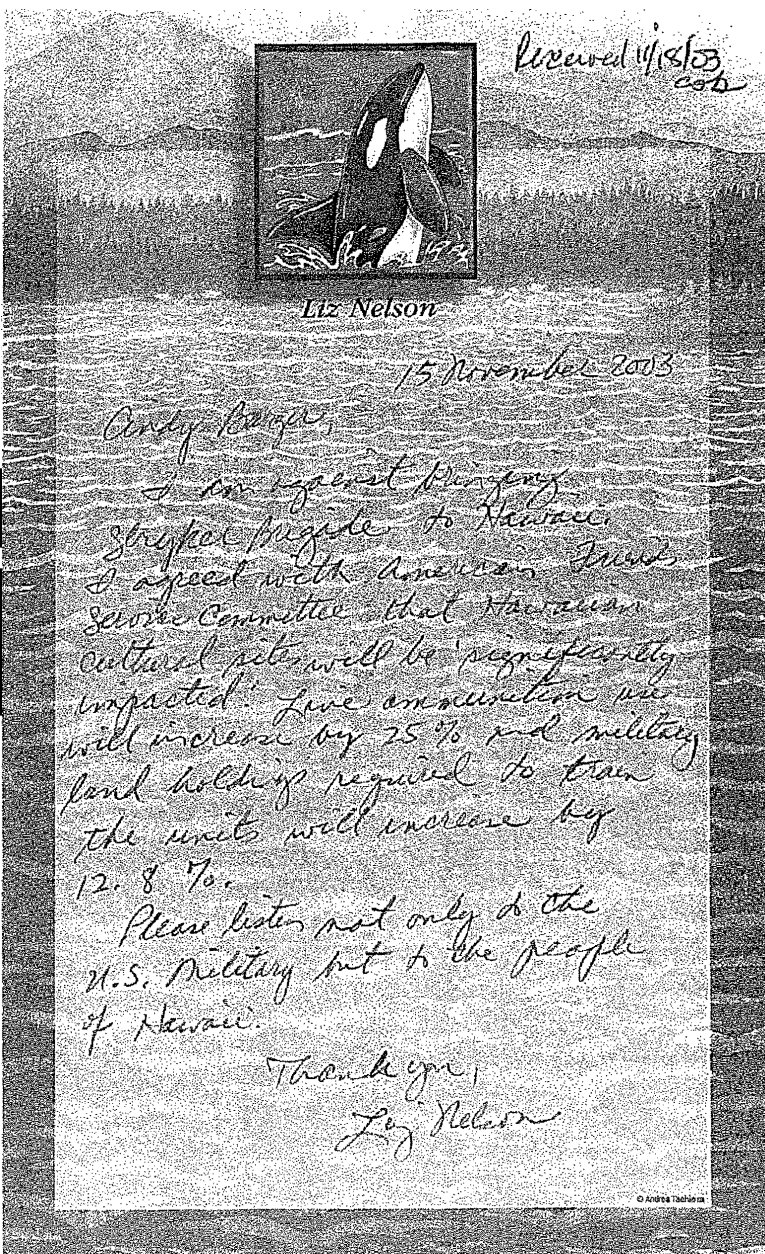
P181-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P181-2

The impacts of the project on socioeconomics are described in sections 4.13, 5.13, 6.13, 7.13, and 8.13 of the EIS.

Comments

Letter
P182

Responses

P182-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P182-2

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Dear Ms. Barger

Letter
P183

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P183-1

P183-2

I also have concerns about Hawaii State already has highest % of military use. Enough.
(2) Dust + noise: effect on residents + tourism
(3) Area is SACRED LAND. Should not be violated by military
(4) Permanent damage to environment

Signature:

Print Name:

Address:

Carole Nervig

Carole Nervig

POB 442

Paavilo, HI 96776

Letter
P184

SBCT Draft EIS Public Comment Card



NAME: Carole Nervig

or ANONYMOUS (please circle)

ADDRESS: POB 442

Paavilo, HI 96776

SIGNATURE:

Carole Nervig

COMMENTS:

P184-1

P184-2

P184-3

P184-4

P184-5

P184-6

P184-7

I am opposed to Stryker expansion in Hawaii. Because
(1) Hawaii State has already given the highest percentage of land
for military use. (2) Damaging effects of dust + noise on residents,
tourism industry and telescopes. (3) Endangered species and for
permanent environment damage. (4) Old ordnance on Big
Island not yet removed. (5) Area is on incredibly
sacred land. (6) Bush's leadership has created this
necessity... Strykers are not for terrorism or defense!!

Responses

P183-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P183-2

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P184-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P184-2

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P184-3

Environmental impacts of the project are discussed in Chapters 3-10 of the EIS.

P184-4

Environmental impacts of the project are discussed in Chapters 3-10 of the EIS.

P184-5

Ordnance removal on lands that are no longer under military ownership is not part of this proposed action but is handled through the Formerly Used Defense Program (FUDs). For information on FUDs projects and clean up status on the island of Hawai'i, you may contact Mr. Chuck Streck, the FUDs manager at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, (808) 438-6934.

P184-6

We understand the sacred connection the people of Hawai'i have to the land. We have revised discussions in Chapter 8.11 to better reflect the importance of the lands of the island of Hawai'i to native people.

P184-7

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter Dear Ms. Barger

P185

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P185-1

I also have concerns about: EXPANDED MILITARY
operations destroying HAWAIIAN
lands and dominating our
economy.

Signature:

Print Name:

Address:

Lela Nickel
Lela Nickel
PO Box 538
Makawao, HI 96768

Responses

P185-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Responses

Letter
P186

SBCT Draft EIS Public Comment Card



11/04/03

NAME: Cynthia Deluca or ANONYMOUS (please circle)

ADDRESS: 1576 Elua St.

Honolulu, HI, 96819

SIGNATURE:

COMMENTS:

Respect the land, respect the people - respect the planet! Be accountable for the damage caused! Use your resources to create true PEACE in the world, not by might but through true RESPECT for diversity throughout the world and our delicate earth. CARE and DO something about it!

P186-1

Letter
P187

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P187-1

I also have concerns about

What are the short- and long-term effects of the Stryker training maneuvers on the endemic and native flora & fauna in the proposed area? What assurances are there that the military will return the habitat to its original condition?

P187-2

P187-3

Signature: Mae Oda

Print Name: Mae Oda

Address: 1353 Wailuku Dr.

Hilo, HI 96720

P186-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P187-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P187-2

Impacts of the project on flora and fauna can be found in sections 4.10, 5.10, 6.10, 6.10, 7.10, and 8.10.

P187-3

Mitigation measures to reduce impacts to the flora and fauna can be found in sections 4.10, 5.10, 6.10, 6.10, 7.10, and 8.10.

Comments

Letter Dear Ms. Barger
P188

P188-1 I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards; harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

I also have questions about: _____

_____?

Signature: Kathleen Ono
Print Name: Kathleen Ono
Address: 1525 Pensacola St #104
Honolulu, HI 96822

Letter
P189

-----Original Message-----
From: Hugh ONO [mailto:hono@ssfm.com]
Sent: Sunday, November 09, 2003 6:53 AM
To: SBCT_EIS@poh01.usace.army.mil
Subject: Stryker Project

P189-1 I support the project.
Hugh Y. Ono, P.E. RETired State Highways Adminsitrator and County of Hawaii Dir of Public Works.

Responses

P188-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P189-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter
P190

-----Original Message-----

From: Crorendorf@aol.com [mailto:Crorendorf@aol.com]
Sent: Wednesday, October 29, 2003 5:04 PM
To: sbct_eis@aol.com; poh01.usace.army.mil@aol.com
Subject: Comments

Dear Ms. Barger:

Thank you for providing a copy of the Executive Summary to the DEIS re Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Inf Div (L) to a Stryker Brig Combat Team (SBCT) in Hawaii. I want to comment (1) as a citizen of Hawaii County and (2) as a professional technical writer/editor. As a citizen of Hawaii County, I ask the following:

- P190-1** 1. Under ES 8.4 pp ES-48, 2---Why wasn't Federal impact money considered? Considerable money funnels into DOE for each child brought to Hawaii County (or anyplace) because one or both parents work for the Federal government. This would NOT be adverse, rather an economic windfall.
- P190-2** 2. Under ES 9.2 pp ES-50 1---I have considerable experience writing and editing EIS, ES, & FONSI for the Federal government, as well as conducting required public meetings during all phases and I have never seen such blatant language as the sentence beginning, "While the Army will take....." In other words, we (the Army) are complying with NEPA but because this is national defense related, we are only going through the motions because this project is a done deal. Such arrogance! I intend to call this to the attention of Hawaii's Senators and my Representative Mr. Case. I'm as security conscious as anyone, but I don't appreciate having my (the collective my) intelligence insulted in this manner.

As a professional technical writer/editor of more than 20 years, more than 9 with DOD, 12 with Interior (retired as a GS12 and now a consultant), I submit the following comments:

- P190-3** 1. **ALL** writing generated within the Federal government (whether direct or via contractor, whether internal or external) **MUST** conform to the GPO Style Manual. This document does not.
2. I performed a "quick and dirty" copy edit, which I'll gladly share by returning a markup of the copy you provided. I was appalled at the errors and inconsistencies, plus the nonconformance to the GPO. These two quick comments are just the tip of the iceberg.
- P190-4** 3. The main purpose of an editor is to assure that a document reads as though it were written by one person. My trained eye can spot every place in this document that the author (contributor) changed because the document was not edited by a professional editor. I know how much time writing a document like this requires (to say nothing of the research done on each alternative) and time equals money---my tax money. A document with the ramifications of this one should be as close to perfect as possible. I don't think you did your homework when you selected your contractor.

Thank you for allowing me to comment. Please change my mailing address in your database to the one below.

Sincerely,
 Connie R. Orendorf
 Technical Writer/Editor/Consultant
 16-381 Old Volcano Rd
 Kea'au, HI 96749
 808.982.6157

Responses

P190-1

The Federal Impact money was included in the analysis but it was determined that it does not fully cover education cost or other costs. It helps to lessen the impact but does not provide a substantial beneficial impact.

P190-2

Section 9.2 is to describe the "Relationship Between Local Short-Term Uses of the Environment and Long-Term Productivity" of the proposed project. This is intended to examine this relationship for the proposed project. The full sentence, "While the Army will take whatever actions are reasonable and practicable, to preserve and protect the natural environment under it's stewardship, the necessity of national defense requires the Army to provide the nation with capabilities that meet current and evolving national defense requirements," is a commitment the Army is required to take and "will" take and is a true statement.

P190-3

We know of no such requirement.

P190-4

We thank you for your comments, both general and editorial. Throughout both the development of the draft EIS and the final EIS, the document is reviewed by the contractor's technical editors as well as by government staff. The contractor was selected out of a list of potential firms because of their experience with developing quality EIS documents.

Comments

Responses

Letter
P191

SBCT Draft EIS Public Comment Card

NAME: MARTIN DIGIOSEPO or ANONYMOUS (please circle)ADDRESS: 95-737 KUKUI PLACE
HAULANA HI 96759SIGNATURE: Martin Digiosepo

COMMENTS:

P191-1

more info and tech. data (photos of equipment)
on the FTI system to
be used at SBCT. Interest in
range + freq. system.

P191-1

A complete description of the antennas can be found in Appendix D on pages D-14. An Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) study for the SBCT-5 training sites on O'ahu and PTA was conducted. Over 65,500 frequency records were considered in this study from the civil sector and other federal government agencies. Result indicates no significant interference problems should be encountered on O'ahu and PTA during the operation of the Enhanced Position Locating and Ranging System (EPLRS), backbone of the training systems on the FTI Sites.

Comments

Responses

May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawaii

P-564

Letter P192

Cindy Barger, SBCT EIS Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu District
Building 230 Rm 306, ATTN: CEPOH-PP-E
Fort Shafter, HI 96858-4812

31 Dec 2003

Dear Ms. Barger,

Reference Draft EIS Transformation of the 2nd Brigade 25th Infantry Division (L) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawaii.

Attached please find my comments (and requests for mitigations) to your reference Draft EIS for Transformation of 2nd Brigade 25th Infantry Division (L).

P192-1

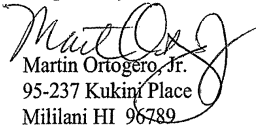
Also included are copies of my verbal comments (at initial Scoping Meeting, 23 Apr 2002), which were not addressed in reference Draft EIS. Additionally, as part of this initial Scoping efforts I FAXed written comments and they were also not included in the reference EIS.

P192-2

Lastly, I've included excerpts of the Mililani-Mauka Residential Community (Final Environmental Impact Statement/February 1987) which have direct bearing on the proposed Transformation. The most key point being that NO noise study was done of the East Range training noise spilling into the Launani Valley and Mililani-Mauka residential communities. It is my hope that a true noise study be done of the East Range/Wheeler AAF from the Launani Valley and Mililani-Mauka residential communities to establish a base line from which noise can be evaluated against State and Federal standards. Obviously, training at East Range has moved greatly from its early days of being a U.S. Army "...bivouac sites..." Also, the number of "...fly by ..." has increased and will increase more with introduction of more helicopters, C-17s, UAVs, C-130s, and possibly other fixed wing aircraft associated with military deployments (i.e., C-5 and C-141s).

Your action in answering my concerns and documented your response in the Final EIS is greatly appreciated.

Respectfully,


Martin Ortogero, Jr.
95-237 Kukini Place
Mililani HI 96789

Attachments

1. Scoping Comments
2. FAX'd Written Comments
3. Comments (29 Oct 2003) Public Mtg on EIS
4. Mililani-Mauka Final EIS Excerpts
5. Written Comments to Draft EIS
(Exec Summary, Acronyms, Chapt 1-5)

P192-1

A fax was received from Mr. Ortogero on May 30, 2002 and was included in the Scoping Comments as were five other faxes from the public. Mr. Ortogero's comments were taken into consideration in the preparation of the DEIS.

P192-2

No additional noise study is planned for the SBER training because both frequency and amounts of aviation noise are expected to remain the same between current and SBCT levels. As there are no changes expected, no noise studies will be performed.

Comments

Responses

PUBLIC SCOPING COMMENTS FOR IBCT EIS

Leave your comments at the registration table or send it to the address provided below.
Deadline for submittal is: May 30, 2002

Name: Martin Ortogero, Jr Address: 95-237 Kukini Place, Mililani, HI 9678
Organization: _____
E-Mail: raider001@earthlink.net

Respectfully request special emphasis be focused on my below interest item during
your Environmental Impact Study for Transformation in Hawaii

During the environmental study for the Mililani Mauka development NO environmental impact
study or emphasis was placed on Noise from the East Range Training area. Instead, the
portion on Noise(East Range Tng Area) from the Environmental Impact Study for the
Mililani Tech Park was used in its place. This study for Noise in East Range Tng Area
was conducted for 1hour during non-prime time training (I believe 1300-1400).

This is not truly reflective of the noise level in prime period activity at East Range.
Alot of tactics training; equipment; doctrine; resources changed the type of training
thats actually being conducted now. Prime training hours now are between 1900-0800 truly
during the evening and early morning hours. Not only does it involve manpower, vehicles,
chemical (Smoke); but it brings the element of combat support aircraft into play.

With this new training doctrine (changed since 1985 when the Mililani Tech Park study was
done) no real measurement of the impact of training/aircraft noise has been measured
on the Mililani Mauka development. During the hours of 1900-0800 there is minimal noise
from H2 or general community of Mililani Mauka. So the only major noise during those
hours come from the East Range Training Area. During the day, East Range Training area
noise gets overridden by normal community activities and H1.

So, respectfully request special emphasis be focused on the new training tactics (if any)
and new vehicles; and aircraft (i.e. C-130, C-17, and national guard, coast guard, all
services that use East Range) during the prime training periods (1900-0800) on Mililani-
Mauka (existing and approved development areas). Federal and state measurement standards
I assume will be the standard. If not please specify why not.

Thank you for this opportunity to provide an input to your Transformation initiative.



Earl Nagasawa
U.S. Army Engineer District, Honolulu
Programs & Project Management Division
Environmental & Special Projects Support Branch
Building 532, CEPOH-PP-E
Fort Shafter, Hawaii 96868-5440
Phone: (808) 438-0772 Fax: (808) 438-7801
E-Mail: Earl.Nagasawa@usace.army.mil

MAILING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Flip completed form over and fold on dotted lines
2. Seal bottom edge with tape
3. Provide return address
4. If sending multiple pages, please use an envelope
5. No staples or glue please

P192-3

The Proposed Action will not change the level of training activity undertaken by the Aviation Brigade at WAAF. Consequently, the only changes in training activity that would occur with transformation of the 2nd Brigade involve the mix of vehicle maneuver and dismounted maneuver training. Other aspects of training would remain essentially the same as at present. The Army does not consider changes in the mix of mounted and dismounted maneuver activity to represent a significant change in noise conditions at SBER. The Army currently has no plans to conduct ambient noise monitoring studies at SBMR or in communities bordering SBER.

Comments

Responses

Verbal Comments Made at Initial Scoping Meeting (23 Apr 2002) at Leilehua High School (also refer to Honolulu Advertiser, 24 Apr 2002, Page 35 where I am quoted)

P192-4

“...what I’d like your EIS to study is the impact of flight safety and noise of aircraft supporting the Army’s Transformation at Wheeler AAF. Particular emphasis on flight patterns (arrival/departure), the increased number of overflights, in-flight emergencies, and the impact on commercial overflight over Central Oahu....”

Note: My above stated concerns were not addressed specifically in the draft WIS. I was one of only four speakers during the community scoping meeting!

P192-4

Aviation safety is addressed in the EIS. Aircraft noise is addressed in the Noise sections.

Comments

Responses

Comments on Draft Transformation EIS (29 Oct 2003) at Haleomano Plantation

Thank you for the opportunity to make comments tonight on your Draft Transformation document. I will only make a few comments about the Draft EIS, but I will be submitting written comments that are more detail in nature to you NLT 19 Nov 2003.

I just need to confirm the mailing address please. And how will you respond and or address our concerns in the Final EIS? Will there be another public forum or what is your plan?

Before I begin, I'd like to say that I'm making these oral comments to express my concerns about this Draft Transformation EIS, and in written form, as a private citizen and resident of the Mililani-Mauka community.

The Draft EIS is a very detailed document and it appears to be complete, but for the unfamiliar (about Environmental Impact Statements) its very intimidating and challenging document to read. I mean over 1500 pages and figures.... a lot of technical data. Anyway, to me it looks like the U.S. Army has done its homework, as I'm sure it does to others; they identify problem areas; they have plans to fix problem areas; and for the most part there will be a roadmap to fix bigger problems. It's my hope that the State/County governments not only use their technical EIS people in evaluating and analyzing this EIS but also bring in all facets of community planning to reach a bottomline recommendation. Bottomline: We the community residents (Launani Valley, Mililani-Mauka, Wahiawa, Mililani Town, Wheeler AAF, and Schofield) will live with what comes out this project called Transformation...hopefully there will be more good pieces and than bad ones.

I'm almost finished reviewing the document but I do have comments focusing on 3 areas at this time: Airspace Management; Noise; and state/county infrastructure. But first a general comment:

General Comment:

In April 2003, I was one of 4 persons that made verbal comments to the first public scooping meeting at Leilihua High School. So when I reviewed the draft EIS my input was not documented. I only voiced concern focused on aircraft Flight of Safety.... and by the way I will include a copy of my April 2003 statement in my written report. Additionally, I also FAX's a written concern about the increased training noise from the Schofield Barracks East Range which would impact upon the Launani Valley and Mililani-Mauka residential area...and that FAX was not documented in the draft EIS. Now at the April 2003 meeting, COL Waggner assured us that our voiced/written concerns would be documented and answered in the draft/final EIS. And it wasn't. The Final EIS needs to include my voiced concerned and FAX'd written concerns in the appropriate section of the Final EIS Report.

Airspace Management

P192-5

The impacts of training noise on Mililani-Mauka/Launai and other communities surrounding SBMR, WAAF, and East Range were included in the DEIS and it was determined that no significant impacts from noise could be found outside of SBMR and WAAF. A fax was received from Mr. Ortogero on May 30, 2002 and was included in the Scoping Comments as were five other faxes from the public. The word fax has been included in the referenced paragraph in the FEIS.

Comments

- Reference page 4-16, paragraph 4.4 (Airspace): This section lacks a discussion on Physical Hazards. Specifically, there should be detailed discussions on:
- P192-6** Aircraft Operations: A brief description on the *Existing Conditions*. At a minimum, a map should be provided that clearly shows the Aircraft Flight Tracks for Local Helicopter departures; IFR 06 Departure and standard VFR Departures. ... all of which overfly the Launani Valley and Mililani-Mauka residential areas.
- P192-7** Probable Impact: A brief description of the *Wheeler AAF accident potential zone*. There should be some discussion on event of aircraft accident mishap and dump fuel and munitions, i.e., helicopter, C-130, C-17, UAR, etc.
- P192-8** Mitigating Measures: A description of how U.S. Army and other services can work closely with State/County officials to ensure there is safe and compatible air operations.
- P192-9** Recommend the Final EIS have discussion on physical hazards associated with possible aircraft mishap (crash into residential areas of Launani Valley, Mililani-Mauka, or Wahiawa). It is remotely possible that in an emergency situation would result in the release of ordnance or fuel into the residential community area during a training fly-by. Assumption must also be made that C-130 or C-17 could be "fully loaded" with equipment and personnel (to include munitions) during a biannual full training deployment or actual deployment when an aircraft mishap occurs. What is the impact and would state/county police, fire department, and medical personnel respond adequately to such an aircraft mishap. Would state/county and Wheeler AAF resources be sufficient to respond and take all necessary actions to save life and property in event of a major aircraft accident in the Launani Valley, Mililani-Mauka, or Wahiawa areas? The Final EIS must discuss this probability and any plans to adequately address a resolution.
- P192-10** Reference Page 4-16, Paragraph 4.4 (Airspace). EIS demonstrates that fixed-winged aircraft, increased numbers of helicopters, and overflight UAV flight activity will not increase at WAAF and SBMR...however its obvious this NEW activity will increase aircraft activity threefold. If Transformation will increase training than aircraft activity will increase correspondingly. So without a doubt, aircraft noise, movement, and flying will impact the adjacent residential areas to WAAF, Schofield Barracks East ranges and all other Hawaii training areas "touched" by Transformation.
- P192-11** Recommend that Final EIS (for Transformation) be coordinated with the FAA...not just provide them a copy of the EIS. Formal coordination on the Final EIS report is essential to flight safety in the Central O'ahu Airspace Region. The new introduction of large fixed-winged aircraft (C-130 and C-17) plus the UAV flying above and increased number of helicopters in the central O'ahu airspace demands major safety concerns for airspace management and control. It would be prudent to have the FAA review its existing regulations and directives governing airspace management and control of the Central O'ahu region to ensure accuracy, currency, and applicability so flight of safety is maintained. Outdated airspace management regulations, procedures can then be changed accordingly and new processes regulated. With an increased of military helicopters flying training missions over all Mililani/Wahiawa residential areas (helicopters have no flight restrictions except to stay a minimum of 100 feet away from any ground object); new UAV's flying training patterns high above these helicopters; and now large fixed-winged C-130 and C-17s aircraft flying training patterns in and around WAAF.... coupled with civilian helicopters.

Responses

P192-6

An arrival/departure graphics figure from the Pacific Chart Supplement has been added to Section 3.4.

P192-7

This document is an EIS prepared to satisfy NEPA compliance requirements, not an aeronautical study. An arrival/departure graphics figure from the Pacific Chart Supplement has been added to Section 3.4. NEPA does not require EISs to analyze remote and speculative impacts when assessing the risk that an action "might have" an environmental effect, especially when that effect would be caused by an accident. As stated in Section 3.4.2, the Army has an excellent aviation safety record. As stated in Section 3.4.2, in the Aviation Safety subsection, all military aircraft fly in accordance with Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR) Part 91, Subchapter F (Air Traffic and General Operating Rules) and Army Regulation 95-1 (Aviation Flight Regulations).

P192-8

As stated in Section 3.4.2, in the Aviation Safety subsection, all military aircraft fly in accordance with Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR) Part 91, Subchapter F (Air Traffic and General Operating Rules) which govern such things as operating near other aircraft, right-of-way rules, aircraft speed, and minimum safe altitudes when flying outside special use airspace. Army Regulation 95-1 (Aviation Flight Regulations) covers army aircraft operations, crew requirements, and flight rules. These regulations have precise requirements for the use of airports, heliports, and other landing areas, local flight rules, and special use airspace.

P192-9

This document is an EIS prepared to satisfy NEPA compliance requirements, not an aeronautical study. An arrival/departure graphics figure from the Pacific Chart Supplement has been added to Section 3.4. NEPA does not require EISs to analyze remote and speculative impacts when assessing the risk that an action "might have" an environmental effect, especially when that effect would be caused by an accident. As stated in Section 3.4.2, the Army has an excellent aviation safety record. As stated in Section 3.4.2, in the Aviation Safety subsection, all military aircraft fly in accordance with Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR) Part 91, Subchapter F (Air Traffic and General Operating Rules) and Army Regulation 95-1 (Aviation Flight Regulations).

Comments

P192-11 cont'd small aircraft, state military aircraft, and large civilian airliners.... Obviously the central O'ahu airspace has changed and will "fill up" quickly and dramatically. A "relook" of FAAs governing directives/regulations of airspace environment in the central O'ahu region *and the Proposed Action of Transformation* would ensure the safety and quality of life of all Hawaii citizens living in the Mililani Town, Wahiawa Town, Launani Valley, and Mililani-Mauka areas. _

P192-12 Another concern I had is the concept of use of these aircraft, which the draft EIS is still left unclear. The final EIS needs to clear this up. Will these large fixed winged aircraft be permanently based at WAAF? If not what's the plan in their use? Will they be flown in to pick up troops and equipment for bi-annual, monthly, quarterly deployments? Will they be parked on alert? How long? Will both C-130 and C-17s be flying out of WAAF? How many? Will only equipment be flown out? The final EIS needs to address all these concepts to get a better understanding of flying activities Transformation brings to WAAF and surrounding areas.

Noise

This item covers my concern in the written comments I FAX'd to you.

P192-13 One obvious shortcoming in the draft EIS was how poorly it addresses the interests of the Launani Valley and Mililani-Mauka communities.... and this is done in a very subtle way. Certainly, one would have to have lived on island and specifically in central O'ahu to know that these communities are the fastest growing on-island communities in Central O'ahu...and they border WAAF and SBER. In the Draft EIS when any residential communities around Schofield Barracks are mentioned only Mililani Town and Wahiawa are mentioned. There is very little recognition of the Launani Valley and Mililani-Mauka communities when discussing the impact or potential impact of Transformation from WAAF and SBER. So by omission, you have overlooked a significant sector of people that are right in the middle of Transformation project. For example:

P192-14 Figure 2-3 which describes the geographical lay of SBER is outdated. By that I mean, the Launani Valley and Mililani-Mauka residential areas are represented in its very early stages of development and not in its present day size or footprint. Both communities have grown in footprint/size and population and they now border past the main training areas in SBER. Also, there are three new public schools in the Mililani-Mauka areas...not represented on the map. By having these communities truly represented on your map the appropriate approval authorities of the Final EIS can readily see how noise and aircraft overflights does impact on these communities and schools.

P192-15 All references in the Draft EIS to noise from WAAF and SBER (as a result of Transformation) always describe its impact to Mililani Town (which is way south of the SBER and across H2). No mention is made of noise impact to Launani Valley or Mililani-Mauka. The final EIS needs to address the noise impacts on Launani Valley and Mililani-Mauka areas.

Responses

P192-10

This document is an EIS prepared to satisfy NEPA compliance requirements, not an aeronautical study. An arrival/departure graphics figure from the Pacific Chart Supplement has been added to Section 3.4. NEPA does not require EISs to analyze remote and speculative impacts when assessing the risk that an action "might have" an environmental effect, especially when that effect would be caused by an accident. As stated in Section 3.4.2, the Army has an excellent aviation safety record. As stated in Section 3.4.2, in the Aviation Safety subsection, all military aircraft fly in accordance with Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR) Part 91, Subchapter F (Air Traffic and General Operating Rules) and Army Regulation 95-1 (Aviation Flight Regulations).

P192-11

Both the FAA Honolulu Control Facility and the Hawai'i Department of Transportation, Airports Division have been consulted, and their review comments on the DEIS have been incorporated. The FAA has well-defined procedures for remotely operated aircraft such as UAVs. A certificate of authorization would be required at least 60 days prior to the proposed commencement of UAV operations. NEPA does not require EISs to analyze remote and speculative impacts when assessing the risk that an action "might have" an environmental effect, especially when that effect would be caused by an accident. As stated in Section 3.4.2, the Army has an excellent aviation safety record. The precise flight paths of the UAVs have not been determined at this time. They will be identified when the Army submits its plans to the FAA when it applies for the FAA Certificate of Authorization for UAV flights.

P192-12

The US Air Force C-17 and C-130s would be based at Hickam AFB or other Air Force bases. As stated in Section 2.3.4, for Deployment Training, SBCT units would be deployed at least twice a year to PTA from Hickam AFB or Wheeler AAF using one or two C-130 aircraft. Individual training scenarios would dictate the requirements. The actual number of aircraft would not affect the conclusions of the airspace use analysis. All aircraft would be subject to air traffic control clearances and instructions, and would follow Army flight regulations and FAR regulations.

P192-13

The reference to Mililani Town and Wahiawa were to give a scope of the area covered, not intended to name all residential areas/communities. Figure 2-3 is

Comments

Responses

May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawai'i

P-570

P192-15

So I agree with the Draft EIS wherever it states "...that the training noises from the East Range have negligible impact on Mililani Town...."

P192-17

Another subtle example of how Launani Valley and Mililani-Mauka areas are left out of the report is there is no Noise Abatement Program mention in the report for these communities. However, apparently there is one mentioned for the Wahiawa community. In Chapter 4, Page 4-34, Paragraph 1, Line 10-11: The EIS makes reference to establishment of a 1,000 foot (305 meter) noise buffer along those portions of SBER that border residential areas of Wahiawa. However, no such noise abatement program is mentioned for the Launani Valley or Mililani-Mauka communities. The final EIS needs to address this shortfall. Because of the growth and now close proximity of Launani Valley and Mililani-Mauka why isn't there a Noise Abatement Program for these communities?

P192-18

The draft EIS does not address whether a noise measurement was done in the Mililani Mauka and Launani Valley communities to determine what real impact Transformation will have. Especially since there will be an increase in training. To my knowledge no measurement was done of the training noise that come from East Range. This requirement needs to be addressed in the Final EIS so that a Federal/State "noise baseline" can be established for these residential areas. This noise baseline can be used to compare noise infractions to these residential communities.

P192-19

State/County Infrastructure
Transformation will bring an increase in student population to our schools. However, the draft EIS doesn't address how the U.S. Army will plan to help state/county with resources in this area. Our schools are crowded and we need help with resources to accommodate an increase in student population. Not only in buildings and space but in teachers and support staff, and resources to operate a quality school system. The Final EIS needs to address what the U.S. Army intends to bring in this area BEFORE/WHEN Transformation is implemented.

P192-20

The Draft EIS states there will be an increase in vehicles using our highways. However, the draft EIS doesn't address how the U.S. Army will plan to help maintain our highways or widen them to accommodate their vehicles. Our highways and country roads are inadequate for future population growth. Scarce resources make it difficult to maintain. The final EIS needs to address what the U.S. Army intends to bring in this area.

Conclusion

That's all I have now...again I'll have more in my written comments. I want to again thank you for the opportunity to address this forum on the Draft EIS for Transformation. I agree with the concept of Transformation. I believe it's needed for the defense of our country and it's a good concept. And I believe Transformation will be implemented in Hawaii once all environmental issues are adequately resolved.

intended a map to show the location of Schofield Barracks East Range on the Island of O'ahu and it's project feature, not to delineate each community. All impacts of the project, whether noise, air quality, traffic, etc. considered the impacts of all surrounding communities

P192-14

The base maps used in Figure 2-3 and many other maps in the DEIS come from available topographic maps. None of the impact analyses presented in the DEIS used these base maps as the major guide for determining land use conditions near the different installations. The noise impact analyses determined proximity of schools and residential areas around SBMR, SBER, DMR, and KTA from the 2003 edition of The O'ahu Mapbook. Schools in Mililani-Mauka are significantly further from the Zone II noise contour, facility construction site, and off-road vehicle maneuver areas than are on-post schools or schools in Wahiawa.

P192-15

The Final EIS includes references to Mililani-Mauka.

P192-16

The Final EIS includes references to Mililani-Mauka to distinguish that area from Mililani Town.

P192-17

There is a noise buffer zone along the north boundary of SBER because development in Wahiawa encroaches against the SBER boundary. Maneuver training areas in the western portion of SBER are confined to areas north of Wahiawa Reservoir. The area south of Wahiawa Reservoir provides an extensive buffer for the western half of Mililani-Mauka, so there is no need for a separate noise buffer policy in that portion of SBER.

P192-18

No state or federal agencies have any programs for routine ambient noise monitoring in Hawai'i. No special noise measurements were undertaken for the DEIS at SBMR or in surrounding communities. The Army currently has no plans to conduct ambient noise monitoring studies at SBMR or in communities bordering SBER. The DEIS relied on previous noise monitoring data and various noise modeling analyses to evaluate the noise impacts of transformation. In addition to annual average noise contours from large

Comments

Executive Summary - Draft EIS Transformation of the 2nd Brigade 25th Infantry Division (L) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawaii

P192-21 | Reference Page ES-4, Paragraph 4, 1st Sentence: No mention made of public comments submitted to U.S. Army via FAX simile. I submitted a FAX with written comments none of which were mentioned in the draft EIS (Transformation).

Reference Page ES-11, Northern O'ahu Project Overview Map: S7 Fixed Tactical Internet (antennae locations).

P192-22 | Q. No explanation given on the capabilities, range, and encroachment upon residential areas is given about these S7 Fixed Tactical Internet antennas. Assuming these antennas will broadcast past the Schofield Barracks East Range boundaries and "spill" into residential (Wahiawa Town, Launani Valley, and Mililani-Mauka) areas. What is the impact of the spillage of these tactical Internet frequencies on the quality of life of residents in surrounding areas?

P192-23 | Reference Page ES-17, Paragraph 3, Aviation Training: No reference is made to the training use of C-130 aircraft its frequency; type of training flights; "touch and go" landing exercises at Wheeler AAF; engine run up for maintenance; and all noise associated with large fixed wing aircraft. Bottomline: Fixed-wing aircraft activity from WAAF over the Mililani Town; Mililani-Mauka; Launani Valley; and Wahiawa will increase in frequency; duration; and day/night periods. No mention of a "noise abatement" policy for the Mililani Town; Mililani-Mauka; Launani Valley areas.

P192-24 | Reference Page ES-23, Paragraph 3, Line 21-22: EIS states, "...Only 6 C-17 are proposed to be stationed in Hawaii and will replace 4 C-130's currently stationed in Hawaii..."

P192-25 | Q. We can only assume the 6 C-17's will belong to the active Air Force to replace 4 C-130's. But this area is somewhat unclear. Please describe in detail the "...what, where, and how..." the fixed wing (i.e., aircraft like C-130 and C-17) details of Transformation on O'ahu. Discussion: In Transformation we understand there will be interface between the State Air National Guard and active Air Force unit at Hickam. If the State Air National Guard C-130 aircraft are replaced by C-17s how many (combined active duty Air Force and Air National Guard) will be in Hawaii? Assuming that State Air National Guard replaces their C-130's with C-17, how many C-17's will be stationed at WAAF at any given time? Explain the mix. Secondly, explain the concept of stationing aircraft at Wheeler AAF. Will they be placed on "alert" at Wheeler AAF? If so for how long a period? Who will fly/maintain these aircraft? Explain, what if any, the approximate amount of aircraft activity will take place at Wheeler AAF, i.e., flight hours (training and live), touch and go flights; engine runups; etc.

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caliber weapons firing and explosive materials use, the DEIS presents information on noise levels associated with individual aircraft flyover events, individual vehicle passby events, overall vehicle convoy traffic, and small arms firing with live and blank ammunition. Aside from occupational noise exposure regulations, there are no state or federal regulatory programs governing noise generated by Army training activities.

P192-19

As discussed in Section 5.13.2, burdens on local school districts will be mitigated by early Army coordination with school districts and additional funding provided to compensate for each military dependent attending local public schools.

P192-20

The Army is proposing to construct military vehicle trails to reduce the impacts to public roads. Funding for public roads will continue to be coordinated between federal, state and county governments. Hawai'i Department of Transportation is responsible for maintaining the highways and major roads. Minor streets are maintained by the counties. The Transportation for O'ahu Plan 2025 (TOP 2025) and Hawai'i Long Range Land Transportation Plan guide transportation planning to accommodate future growth. Potential traffic impacts are analyzed in Sections 5.7, 6.7, 7.7, and 8.7. Potential impacts resulting from the proposed action would not cause the need to widen highways and local roadways.

P192-21

A fax was received from Mr. Ortogero on May 30, 2002 and was included in the Scoping Comments as were five other faxes from the public. The word fax has been included in the referenced paragraph in the FEIS.

P192-22

Section 4.14, 5.14, 6.14, 7.14, and 8.14 have been revised to include the following information. Army staff have conducted an Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) study for the proposed action. Over 65,500 frequency records from the civil sector and other federal government agencies were considered in this study. The results indicate no significant interference problems should be encountered on O'ahu or the Island of Hawai'i during the operation of the Enhanced Position Locating and Ranging System (EPLRS), backbone of the training systems on the FTI Sites.

Comments

Reference page ES-48, 3rd paragraph, Lines 1-2: The EIS refers to the increase in student population to our elementary, middle, and high schools. There would be significant long-term impact.

- P192-26** Q. Our schools (elementary, middle, and high schools) are over capacity now and our student population continues to swell. When Transformation arrives, it will bring 810 more soldiers and their families. Some 1,070 children of school age. Obviously, the state/county will absorb much of this invasion of students by paying for more teachers and temporary facilities. How will the military (i.e., US Army, US Air Force, US Navy, and US Marines) help with this situation of putting more strain on a public school system that's already bursting at its seams?

Other: Some comments were made in the draft EIS of "...very little residential complaints received about the noise coming from the SBER..." However, there are concrete mitigating conditions that need to be addressed, and aren't, that explain why limited residential telephone complaints as described in this report:

- P192-27** a. **There is no institutionalized process for Launani Valley or Mililani-Mauka residents to telephone into US Army (SBER) complaints about training noise.** We have documented examples of the problems with this process. Mainly, because there is no institutionalized process (i.e., phone number to call; feedback from US Army on complaints; no documented process for residents to follow). More importantly, when a call does go thru to the SBER Control Range Officer the individuals receiving the noise complaint don't know what to do with the noise complaint report.
- P192-28** b. **Training has been very limited in the past 6 months prior to the drafting of the EIS because US Army (and other training units) have been deployed.** There has been a very limited use of the SBER training ranges by military units because of real world deployments. So training equated to no noise....and no noise complaints! Check the records on use of the range and compare to the number of noise complaints.
- P192-29** c. **Because there is no institutionalized complaint system residents don't get feedback on their complaints....nor is any adjustments done by the military to eliminate or limit the noise of very low over flights of Military aircraft (helicopter and fix wing).** About 3 years ago, the Mililani-Mauka and Launani Valley Neighborhood Board #35 instituted a community/military Adhoc Committee to address these kinds of issues (really any civilian/military issues in the central Oahu area) but nothing concrete resulted. Minutes were documented and published.

Responses

P192-23

The US Air Force C-17 and C-130s would be based at Hickam AFB or other Air Force bases. Training flights, touch and go landing exercises, engine run up for maintenance would be conducted at USAF installations. As stated in Section 3.4.2, Aviation Safety subsection, all aircraft would follow local flying rules issued by the installation commander. Noise abatement, fly-neighborly policies, or other safety considerations factor into these rules. No additional noise study is planned for the SBER training because both frequency and amounts of aviation noise are expected to remain the same between current and SBCT levels. As there are no changes expected, no noise studies will be performed. If someone in the community has a complaint (noise, dust, etc) they can call the Community Relations Department of the Division Public Affairs Office and file a formal complaint. Currently there is no means electronically (web page) for the public to file a complaint. The Army will consider designing a link or process for filing complaints on the Division website.

P192-24

The impacts of replacing the C-130s with C-17s were addressed in a separate NEPA document prepared by the Air Force. The SBCT can use either C-130s or C-17s for deployment. The cumulative impacts of this and other projects are discussed in Chapter 9 – Cumulative Impacts and is listed as cumulative project number 33. Aircraft activity and impacts associated with Wheeler and Bradshaw Army Airfields are described in Chapters 5 and 8

P192-25

The impacts of replacing the C-130s with C-17s were addressed in a separate NEPA document prepared by the Air Force. The SBCT can use either C-130s or C-17s for deployment. The cumulative impacts of this and other projects are discussed in Chapter 9 – Cumulative Impacts and is listed as cumulative project number 33. Aircraft activity and impacts associated with Wheeler and Bradshaw Army Airfields are described in Chapters 5 and 8.

P192-26

Federal aid will be made available to local schools to compensate for the increased burden through the Impact Aid program. Such aid may take the form of basic support payments, or grants for construction of new facilities to house new students associated with Soldiers located at SBMR. Additional teachers would need to be hired to maintain the current student to teacher ratios.

Comments

P192-30

Mitigation: The US Army needs to explain the current noise compliant process to provide a more equal description of what the public and State must do to address noise complaints from SBER...and what the US Army's feedback process is. Most important is how the US Army noise compliant process addresses complaints about "sister service" users of the SBER that draw noise complaints, i.e., (US Marines, Hawaii National Guard and Air Guards, US Air Force, and US Coast Guard). If the US Army can't address this issue they should state so.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

Page xix, Line 38: Please confirm whether this acronym really represents Hawaii Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism. The acronym doesn't appear right.

Page xxi, Line 9: Please confirm use of acronym "East Range" to represent "Schofield Barracks East Range"

Page xxii, Line 19: Please confirm use of acronym "HAZMART" to represent "Hazardous Materials Pharmacy"

P192-31

Page xxiii, Line 26: Please confirm use of acronym "JMC" to represent "Army/Air Force Joint Mobility Center"

Page xxiv, Line 8: Please confirm use of acronym "MACOM" to represent "Major Command"

Page xxvi, Line 6: Please confirm use of acronym "PACAF" to represent "Headquarters Pacific Air Forces"

Page xxvii, Line 14: Please confirm use of acronym "SBER" to represent "Schofield Barracks East Range"

Page xxviii, Line 40: Please confirm use of acronym "Web" to represent "World Wide Web"

Responses

P192-27

The 25th ID Public Affairs Office, Community Relations Department (808-655-4376) is responsible for handling public complaints about noise, dust, traffic, and other concerns. A spreadsheet program is used to log complaints and to track investigation and follow-up of complaints.

The 25th ID website (<http://www25idl.army.mil/>) posts notices about planned military convoy activity or training activities that may affect public roadways or access to hunting areas.

Section 3.6 of the EIS has been expanded to include a brief description of the existing noise complaint system.

P192-28

All of the noise impact analyses presented in the DEIS were based on full training scenarios assuming troops are not deployed away from Hawai'i. The Army's complaint tracking database was reviewed for complaints logged between November 1999 and July 2002 to determine the types of activities that generate noise complaints. Additional discussion of the Army's complaint tracking system has been added to the Final EIS.

P192-29

The 25th ID Public Affairs Office, Community Relations Department (808-655-4376) is responsible for handling public complaints about noise, dust, traffic, and other concerns. A spreadsheet program is used to log complaints and to track investigation and follow-up of complaints.

The 25th ID website (<http://www25idl.army.mil/>) posts notices about planned military convoy activity or training activities that may affect public roadways or access to hunting areas.

Section 3.6 of the EIS has been expanded to include a brief description of the existing noise complaint system. Additional information on noise complaint patterns has been added to Section 5.6

P192-30

The 25th ID Public Affairs Office, Community Relations Department (808-655-4376) is responsible for handling public complaints about noise, dust, traffic, and other concerns. A spreadsheet program is used to log complaints and to track investigation and follow-up of complaints.

When the Army identifies another agency as being responsible to activity that generates a noise complaint, the complaint information is forwarded to that agency.

Comments

Chapter 1 –Purpose, Need, and Scope (01.1 pdf)

Reference Paragraph 1.9 – Public Involvement (Para 6):

Nothing in the draft EIS addresses my voiced concerns (23 Apr 2003) about “flight safety” in the Launani Valley, Mililani-Mauka, and Mililani/Wahiawa, which occurs because of, increased flight activity brought on by the Proposed Action of Transformation at WAAF. This draft EIS doesn’t address my voiced concern about “flight safety.”

a. On 23 April 2003, at Public Scoping (Leilehua High School) I was one of only 4 persons/groups that voiced concerns for input into the proposed draft EIS for Transformation. My concerns were specifically targeted to “flight of safety” of the C-17 and C-130 aircraft, which would be introduced to WAAF in the Proposed Action of Project Transformation. There were a total of 2 individuals (out of 4) during this community meeting with U.S. Army representatives that voiced concerns about “flight of safety.” (Reference Honolulu Advertiser, dated 24 Apr 2002, Page B5). My specific voiced concern to the meeting was:

“...What I’d like your EIS to study is the impact of flight safety and noise of aircraft supporting the Army’s Transformation at Wheeler Army Airfield. Particular emphasis on flight patterns (arrival/departure); the increased of over-flights; in-flight emergencies; and impact on commercial over-flight over Central Oahu...”

Nothing in the draft EIS addresses my written concerns (30 May 2003) about the noise to the Mililani-Mauka and Launani Valley communities (particular to residents bordering the gulch) resulting from non-live fire exercises at the Schofield East Range Training area brought on by Proposed Action of Transformation. At the Public Scoping meeting (23 Apr 2003, Leilehua High School), COL Waggner stated “...all of our concerns....” would be addressed in the draft EIS. However, Chapter 2 of this draft EIS does not.. Why?

a. On 30 May 2003 as a result of invitation of U.S. Army Public Scoping meeting, officials soliciting community concerns (Public Scoping) about Proposed Action of Transformation, I FAXed written concerns to Mr. Ed Nagasawa (SEE ATTACHED). As a result I received a letter thanking me for my input. (SEE ATTACHED).

The draft EIS (Transformation) does not address what the U.S. Army is going to do about the increased noise to the Mililani-Mauka community. The draft EIS (Transformation) does not address whether any study was done to determine whether the non-live fire exercise training noises exceed those Federal/state noise standards.

Responses

P192-31

As used in this document these acronyms are correct

P192-32

Airspace issues for SBER are addressed in Sections 4.4 and 5.4. Noise issues for SBER are addressed in Sections 4.6 and 5.6. The scoping process helped determine the breadth of the study. The Draft EIS was developed, in part, through the comments received during scoping. The Final EIS will contain your comments on the Draft EIS and the responses to them.

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P192-33

To our knowledge, no such noise study was ever conducted in the Launani Valley and Mililani-Mauka community to measure the noise levels of the Schofield Barracks East Range Training area. The last time the noise issue at the Schofield Barracks East Range Training Area was addressed was in the Feb 1987 Final Environmental Impact Statement "Mililani-Mauka" where the study was deferred. When can the US Army conduct a noise study of SBER from the current Launani Valley and Mililani-Mauka residential areas to determine its detrimental impact on residents. At the minimum, why isn't a Noise Abatement Program instituted for the Launani Valley and Mililani-Mauka residential communities?

Reference Paragraph 1.7 – Cooperating Agencies:

P192-34

No coordination is made with the Federal Aviation Agency (FAA). The Proposed Action states that (Ref Page 2.41; Line 8) "...Deployment training would be similar to the Legacy Force, except SBCT units would be deployed at least twice a year to PTA from Hickam AFB or WAAF using one to two C-17 or C-130 aircraft..."

Since these large aircraft would be used for the first time on a routine basis at WAAF (Central Oahu) this draft EIS should be coordinated with the FAA to determine the impact of flying or stationing C-17 and or C-130 aircraft at WAAF. Because of the very limited control of air traffic (civilian and/or military) over the Central Oahu, the FAA should coordinate on this EIS to determine what this increased air traffic would have on "flight of safety" over the Launani Valley and Mililani-Mauka, and Mililani Town/Wahiawa communities.

P192-33

The Proposed Action will not change the level of training activity undertaken by the Aviation Brigade at WAAF. Consequently, the only changes in training activity that would occur with transformation of the 2nd Brigade involve the mix of vehicle maneuver and dismounted maneuver training. Other aspects of training would remain essentially the same as at present. The Army does not consider changes in the mix of mounted and dismounted maneuver activity to represent a significant change in noise conditions at SBER.

The Army currently has no plans to conduct ambient noise monitoring studies at SBMR or in communities bordering SBER.

There is no formal noise abatement program for Wahiawa. There is, however a noise buffer zone along the north boundary of SBER because development in Wahiawa encroaches against the SBER boundary. Maneuver training areas in the western portion of SBER are confined to areas north of Wahiawa Reservoir. Thus, the area south of Wahiawa Reservoir provides an extensive buffer for the western half of Mililani-Mauka, and there is no need for a separate noise buffer policy in that portion of SBER.

P192-34

Both the FAA Honolulu Control Facility and the Hawai'i Department of Transportation, Airports Division have been consulted, and their review comments on the DEIS have been incorporated. Potential aviation safety issues associated with the C-130s at Wheeler AAF are addressed in the EIS. No C-17 flights are anticipated in nor out of Wheeler AAF.

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CHAPTER 2 – Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives

- P192-35** | Reference Paragraph 2.2, Page 2-4, and Line 28: The statement about SBER that "...all exercises are limited to pyrotechnics and blank ammunition...." Is no correct. Other items are used, i.e. smoke. People, equipment and supplies for training are transported into SBER by helicopter. Aircraft pick up soldiers in pickup zones and ground troops and equipment in battle areas. Aviation assets are incorporated into appropriate training events. Combat effects, such as smoke and obscurants, noise, and simulated artillery, nuclear, biological and chemical conditions, are integrated into training to condition units for operations in a realistic and stressful battlefield environment. NOTE: Field artillery and mortar fires are simulated by pyrotechnics that provide both audio and visual effects. Typically, how many helicopters are required for training exercises in SBER? Table 2-6, Page 2-36 indicates training activities at SBER will include: Airborne (parachute drop), Rotary Wing, and UAV Operations (daylight)...no C-17/C-130 aircraft operations.
- P192-36** | Reference Paragraph 2.2, Page 2-4, Line 29: A statement is made about ".... The Army has established a 1,000 foot (305 meter) noise buffer zone between the boundaries of the range (SBER) and the adjacent Wahiawa residential area..." Why is no similar statement made about the adjacent Launani Valley and Mililani-Mauka residential area, which is on the opposite end of the range? If the U.S. Army intends to establish a noise buffer zone between the boundaries of the SBER and Launani Valley and Mililani-Mauka residential area when will this be accomplished. Please provide planned milestone dates when this project will be accomplished or state why is can't or won't.
- P192-37** | Reference Paragraph 2.2, Page 2-4, Line 30-31: A statement is made about "...blank ammo is not authorized in SBER training areas 1A, 1B, 2, 3A, and 3B...." No map of SBER area...cannot confirm. Does this statement also imply use of live ammo is authorized in other SBER areas?
- P192-38** | Reference Page 2-6, Schofield Barracks East Range Map: The map provided at Figure 2-3 is not current...it's a late 1987 geographic representation of the Launani Valley and Mililani-Mauka residential areas. It doesn't truly represent the current Launani Valley and Mililani-Mauka residential areas that has grown in size. There are also new Middle School and Elementary Schools that is not represented in this map.
- P192-39** | Q. The only significant residential area reflected on this map is that of Mililani Town which located South of the Schofield Barracks East Range Map. Quite a significant residential community now exists Mauka or mountain of Mililani Town. Specifically, Launani Valley and Mililani Mauka. By better representing these communities one can better visualize the impact of increased training (i.e., noise; aircraft; and people) would have on residents living in these areas.
- P192-40** | Reference Page 2-16, Paragraph 2.2.3, Paragraph on Deployment Training: Is it fair to state that "military convoys" will include movement of the Stryker vehicles? How will

P192-35

Smoke is considered a pyrotechnic. Typical training will not include C-130s or C-17s. Additional information on UAV use had been added to Section 2.3.4 under paragraph titled "Reconnaissance Training and additional information on aviation use has been added to Section 2.3.4 under the paragraph titled "Aviation Training" to address this question. No biological, chemical, or nuclear agents will be used in any training exercise. The helicopter training activities will not change at SBER from what occurs under current force training. For information on current force training please contact the 25ID PAO office at (808) 655-1079.

P192-36

There is a noise buffer zone along the north boundary of SBER because development in Wahiawa encroaches against the SBER boundary. Maneuver training areas in the western portion of SBER are confined to areas north of Wahiawa Reservoir. The area south of Wahiawa Reservoir provides an extensive buffer for the western half of Mililani-Mauka, so there is no need for a separate noise buffer policy in that portion of SBER.

P192-37

The same referenced paragraph states that "No live-fire exercises are conducted on SBER . . ." A map of SBER can be found as Figure 2.3.

P192-38

The reference to Mililani Town and Wahiawa were to give a scope of the area covered, not intended to name all residential areas/communities. Figure 2-3 is intended a map to show the location of Schofield Barracks East Range on the Island of O'ahu and it's project feature, not to delineate each community.

P192-39

The reference to Mililani Town and Wahiawa were to give a scope of the area covered, not intended to name all residential areas/communities. Figure 2-3 is intended a map to show the location of Schofield Barracks East Range on the Island of O'ahu and its project feature, not to delineate each community.

P192-40

The Stryker vehicles are designed to travel on public roadways at highway speeds. The highways used for convoy traffic are built to standards to handle heavy vehicles such as the Stryker.

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P192-40 | this vehicle be moved? Will it be transported on a flatbed type vehicle? Will State
cont'd | highways through towns and suburbs be large enough to accommodate this movement,
i.e. through Wahiawa moving to Kahuku?

P192-41 | Reference Page 2-20, Paragraph 2.2.4, Environmental Management: The Army
environmental strategy consists of four pillars, which represent the major areas of
activity: Pollution, prevention, compliance, restoration, and conservation. Why are *noise*
and *flight of safety* not included in these pillars? There is no explanation. It's most
important to note that unlike the other military training areas in the CONUS or Alaska,
the training areas on Oahu are located adjacent to very large (and growing) residential
areas where *noise abatement* and *flight of safety* should be of paramount concern. The
importance of these environmental issues must be at the same level of activity as the
military training activities located adjacent. The public requires a logical answer since
public health and safety are the prime issues.

P192-42 | Reference Page 2-23, Paragraph 2.3 Proposed Action (Preferred Alternative), and Line
10: Reference the statement "...the number of soldiers is expected to increase by 810
and the number of rounds to be fired by 25 percent..." Is it fair to say that
noise/activities at existing training areas will increase by 25 percent?

P192-43 | Reference Page 2-24, Table 2-3, Line 5 (Vehicles): Reference Table states there will be
an increase of "...1,005 emission producing vehicles..." Where in the draft EIS does the
impact of this many vehicles have on state highways and city streets? What impact do
the weight and the continuous use of state highways/city streets have on the safety
conditions and drivability of these roads?

P192-44 | Reference Page 2-37, Table 2-7, SBMR-KTA Columns (Company Level Exercise and
Brigade Level Exercise): No description or maps are provided to describe where vehicles
(Strykers or Trucks/HMMWVs) will travel on Roadways between Schofield and KTA.
Most important as to "where" and time of year traveling due to impact to public travels
on the state/county roadways. Particularly due to amount of military traffic that's
forecasted (i.e., 18 Strykers traveling using 10% Roadways for Company Level Exercises)
and 96 Strykers traveling using 10% Roadways for Brigade Level Exercises and 145
Trucks/HMMWVs using 40% of Roadways). That's a lot of military vehicles being
added to an already overflowing state/county roadway system. And due to the weight and
nature of the vehicles, the damage to state/county roadway system due to "wear and tear"
would be accelerated and costly for state taxpayers. No discussion made about the mode
of operation for movement of these very large and heavy vehicles (i.e., Strykers). Some
explanation is required to better understand the plan of operation so that some
determination can be made about the impact to the environment and properties.

P192-45 | Reference Page 2-43, Paragraph 2.3.5, Continue Environmental Management Programs:
On the island of O'ahu, the Army's Transformation Project is being implemented in
existing training areas that are adjacent to highly dense (and still growing) residential
areas. Central O'ahu is the fastest growing populated area on the island. The bulk of the
Army's Transformation projected action impacts on these training areas and the

P192-41

The Army's environmental strategy is intended to meet specific goals as described in Section 2.2.4. There are other programs addressing noise and flight safety issues. The Army takes flight safety and noise control very seriously. The impacts to these areas are addressed in Sections 4.4, 5.4, 6.4, 7.4, and 8.4 for Airspace and 4.6, 5.6, 6.6, 7.6, and 8.6 for Noise.

P192-42

The impacts on noise of the increased rounds fired are discussed in Sections 4.6, 5.6, 6.6, 7.6, and 8.6 of the EIS.

P192-43

The Army is proposing to construct military vehicle trails to reduce the impacts to public roads.

P192-44

As discussed in Chapter 7.7, a perpetual easement of 27 acres (11 hectares) would be acquired for Helemano Trail and an easement for Drum Road also known as Kahuku Trail) upgrade to KTA. Helemano Trail is shown Figure 2-7 in Chapter 2. The roads are proposed on private plantation roads. Helemano Trail would cross state highways at three locations: Wilikina Drive west of Kamananui Road, Kaukonahua Road west of Kamananui Road, and Kamehameha Highway north of Paala a Uka Pu kea Road. The public would not use the proposed military use road, except for emergencies. Hawai'i Department of Transportation is responsible for maintaining the highways and major roads. Minor streets are maintained by the counties. The Army is proposing to construct military vehicle trails to reduce the impacts to public roads. Funding for public roads will continue to be coordinated between federal, state and county governments.

P192-45

Please refer to Sections 4.6 and 5.6 of the EIS for a summary and discussion of noise impacts. Please refer to Sections 4.4 and 5.4 for airspace.

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- P192-45 cont'd** encroaching residential areas. During the public scoping meetings, there were concerns voiced/written about the noise and flight of safety concerns.... a very reasonable environmental issue considering the high residential growth of Central O'ahu.
- P192-46** Q. Why is the current Army environmental strategy limited to four major areas (pollution prevention, compliance, restoration, and conservation)? Why not include noise and flight of safety. Noise because of an influx of 1, 008 vehicles; more aircraft activity; 810 more personnel; and increase in training activities using a new 2000 pound attack vehicle? Flight safety because of introduction of very large fixed wing aircraft (C-130 and C-17) into the WAAF and flying over the Mililani Town, Luanani Valley, Mililani-Mauka, and Wahiawa towns.
- P192-47** Reference Page 2-46, Paragraph 2.6.2. Line 10: Reference made to statement on "...piecemeal funded projects..." where NEPA documentation would have to be prepared as each project is identified.
- Q. What examples of projects are being referred to here? Are they out-of-scope of the overall Transformation project? Please provide some examples by location. Assume these are budget driven.
- P192-48** Reference Page 2-50, Paragraph 2.6.3, Line 3: Reference to "...only six C-17s are proposed to be stationed in Hawaii and will replace four C-130s currently stationed there..."
- Q: Where in Hawaii will these six C-17s be stationed? Will the Hawaii Air National Guard be getting C-17s to replace their C-130s? How many? Will they be stationed permanently at WAAF? What is the concept of operations for a real deployment out of WAAF? If SBCT deployment is made from Hickam, how will forces from Schofield get to Hickam? What's the concept plan for aircraft flight training from WAAF (over Mililani, Mililani-Mauka, and Wahiawa areas) to support Transformation? Frequency of flight from WAAF? Table 2-6, Page 2-36 indicates Aviation Training (Airborne (parachute drops; rotary wing; UAV Operations (daylight); and C17/C130 operations) at SBMR and WAAF. Please explain what kind of operations this entails.
- P192-49** Reference Page 2-31, Table 2-5, Line 10 (Aircraft): At SBMR and WAAF, explain the concept plan for upgrading parking apron at Wheeler Army Airfield for C-130 operations?
- Q: What about C-17 operations? What kind of operations? Discuss how long these aircraft would be parked at WAAF? Would they be put on alert status? Or would they be flying in and immediately flying out? Explain why you need aircraft parking for these aircraft at Wheeler for C-130 or C-17 aircraft?
- P192-50** Reference Page 2-31, Table 2-5, and Line 16 (Antennas (fixed tactical Internet): Explain where these antennas will be installed at SBMR and SBMR. Explain environmental

P192-46

The Army's environmental compliance strategy is not limited to these four major areas. Army Regulation 200-1, Environmental Protection and Enhancement, is followed by all Army installations. Noise issues are discussed in Sections 4.6, 5.6, 6.6, 7.6, and 8.6. Aviation safety is addressed in Section 4.3. No C-17 flights are anticipated at Wheeler AAF as part of the Proposed Action.

P192-47

A discussion of these projects and examples are listed in Chapter 9 – Cumulative Impacts under project #31. These projects are not part of SBCT project but are normal upgrades or replacements of existing facilities to be used by current forces.

P192-48

The impacts of replacing the C-130s with C-17s were addressed in a separate NEPA document prepared by the Air Force. The C-17s will be stationed at Hickam as part of the Air Force/Air National Guard assets. The SBCT can use either C-130s or C-17s for deployment. The cumulative impacts of this and other projects are discussed in Chapter 9 – Cumulative Impacts and is listed as cumulative project number 33. Aircraft activity and impacts associated with Wheeler and Bradshaw Army Airfields are described in Chapters 5 and 8. Typical training will not include C-130s or C-17s. Additional information on UAV use had been added to Section 2.3.4 under paragraph titled "Reconnaissance Training and additional information on aviation use has been added to Section 2.3.4 under the paragraph titled "Aviation Training."

P192-49

The improvements to the parking apron at Wheeler AAF is designed to make it strong enough to park C-130s. No C-17s will operate at Wheeler AAF. The US Air Force C-17 and C-130s would be based at Hickam AFB or other Air Force bases. As stated in Section 2.3.4, for Deployment Training, SBCT units would be deployed at least twice a year to PTA from Hickam AFB or Wheeler AAF using one or two C-17 or C-130 aircraft. Individual training scenarios would dictate the requirements. The actual number of aircraft would not affect the conclusions of the airspace use analysis. All aircraft would be subject to air traffic control clearances and instructions, and would follow Army flight regulations and FAR regulations.

Comments

- P192-50 cont'd** impact to the Wahiawa and Mililani-Mauka residential areas (existing and future). New homes and schools will be built in the Mililani-Mauka areas.
- P192-51** Reference Page 2-31, Table 2-5, Line 20 (Personnel): What is impact to existing institutions (schools, housing, etc.) when "...502 spouses and 1,053 children..." are entered into the Mililani and Wahiawa communities? When will this occur and over what time span will it start and end to a "full-up" capacity. What coordination has been made with State/City governments about capacity limits and availability of state/public institutions (elementary schools; high schools; housing; social services; police; fire department; etc.)? If not, when will this occur? Page 2-35 (Paragraph 2.3.4. last sentence) states "...overall strength of the brigade would increase from a projected fiscal year 2004 (3,008) to 3,818 officers and enlisted..." Is this the timeframe we can expect the influx the military families and children to the Wahiawa and Mililani communities?
- P192-52** Reference Page 2-39, Paragraph 2.3.4. and Reconnaissance Training, Line 23-24: This paragraph talks to use of UAVs. Specifically, "...UAV total flying hours would amount to 2,400 hours of flight per year, or 600 takeoffs and landings per year..."
- P192-52** Q. Why has the FAA not coordinated on this draft EIS to determine the impact of flying UAVs in the Central Oahu airspace. Civilian and commercial air traffic traversing the Central Oahu airspace may constitute a "flight of safety" issue when UAV's are flying above training areas. How and Who would manage the UAV airspace over the training areas in late evenings and early morning hours when WAAF air traffic operations shuts down. Would Honolulu International Airport have space control? The draft EIS does not discuss "aircraft crash mishaps" in the Wahiawa or Mililani residential areas should a UAV unexpectedly crash into civilian residential habituated areas due to mechanical malfunction. Has state and local disaster relief agencies coordinated on this EIS to ensure proper plans/coordination are made before real operations commence (i.e., state/county Fire Department; Police; Civil Defense; etc.). No discussion is made about the orbital flight training times, patterns, or procedures of the UAV over O'ahu training areas...particularly over the SBER.
- P192-53** Reference Page 2-41, Paragraph 2.3.4, Deployment Training, Line 9-11: This paragraph states "...SBCT units would be deployed at least twice a year to PTA from Hickam Air Force Base or WAAF using one to two C-17 or C-130 aircraft..."
- P192-53** Q. Will C-17 and or C-130 aircraft be positioned at WAAF? If C-17 and C-130 aircraft will be used to support the Transformation Preferred Action to transport equipment and personnel from Central O'ahu then we can anticipate more aircraft activity (fixed wing) then we have now or ever have. Therefore, the Federal Aviation Agency should be a coordinating agency on this draft/final EIS to determine flight of safety for such activity in the still yet minimum controlled airspace of Central Oahu. Additionally, the state/county civil defense; police; fire department; and other such emergency services agencies should be coordinating on this draft EIS to determine what minimum services would be required in the event of an "in-flight emergency to WAAF" or "aircraft to

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Please see caption for Figure 2-8 in the EIS. Please refer to Figure 2-7 in the EIS for a depiction of antenna (fixed tactical internet) project sites. Please refer to Section 4.6 of the EIS for a summary and discussion of noise impacts. Please refer to Section 4.12 of the EIS for discussions regarding human health and safety hazards' issues. Please refer to Section 4.13 and 5.13 of the EIS for discussions regarding socioeconomic and environmental justice issues.

P192-51

Section 5.13, Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice, discusses impacts to schools, housing, and other institutions as a result of the additional personnel housed in and around SBMR.

P192-52

Both the FAA Honolulu Control Facility and the Hawai'i Department of Transportation, Airports Division have been consulted, and their review comments on the DEIS have been incorporated. The FAA has well-defined procedures for remotely operated aircraft such as UAVs. A certificate of authorization would be required at least 60 days prior to the proposed commencement of UAV operations. NEPA does not require EISs to analyze remote and speculative impacts when assessing the risk that an action "might have" an environmental effect, especially when that effect would be caused by an accident. As stated in Section 3.4.2, the Army has an excellent aviation safety record. The precise flight paths of the UAVs have not been determined at this time. They will be identified when the Army submits its plans to the FAA when it applies for the FAA Certificate of Authorization for UAV flights.

P192-53

The C-17 and C-130 aircraft are US Air Force planes stationed at Hickam AFB. Both the FAA Honolulu Control Facility and the Hawai'i Department of Transportation, Airports Division have been consulted, and their review comments on the DEIS have been incorporated. NEPA does not require EISs to analyze remote and speculative impacts when assessing the risk that an action "might have" an environmental effect, especially when that effect would be caused by an accident. As stated in Section 3.4.2, the Army has an excellent aviation safety record.

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aircraft mishap” and/or major disaster like crash of fully loaded (with personnel, ammunition; fuel; explosives; whatsoever deployed with a functionally ready SBCT) into the Mililani Town, Launani Valley, Wahiawa Town, or Mililani-Mauka residential and schools district. Is the current state/county emergency services capability able to handle such a disaster...a question that must be answered before Transformation becomes a reality. What’s the impact if larger military aircraft (i.e., C-5 or other similar sized aircraft (not C-17)) are drafted into exercise play and load up equipment and personnel at WAAF? Entry into the Mililani-Mauka residential area has a “single point of failure” for vehicular traffic in coming and existing. What’s impact of providing disaster response to Mauka should the aircraft crash take out this bridge? How would disaster relief response quickly to aid residents of Mauka? Does Mauka have enough fire fighting equipment to handle a C-17 or C-130 crash into the residential area? Does the local police and fire fighting departments have expertise, equipment, and personnel to handle exploding munitions in event of a C-17 and C-130 crash into residential areas, when they are carrying a fully equipped load of SBCT force deploying for real world or training exercise? If not, what alternatives are being considered to aid civil police and fire fighting departments? All these kinds of questions and scenarios require coordination with federal/state/county disaster relieve officials before implementing Transformation at Wheeler AAF.

P192-54

Reference page 2-42, Paragraph 2.3.4. Aviation Training, Line 22-23: “individual use and frequency has yet to be determined....” For use of UAVs. Because overflight in the SBER and KAT could endanger the densely populated residential areas (in event of UAV crash or mishap) of Wahiawa, Kahuku, Mililani Town, Launani Valley, and Mililani-Mauka areas coordination with the Federal Aviation Agency is imperative to ensure only orbital tracks and UAV training is conducted in a safe manner, not over highly populated, and during periods of low commercial overflight over Central O’ahu.

Q. Why isn’t the Federal Aviation Agency a coordinating agency on this aspect of the draft EIS for Transformation – Preferred Action? There is no discussion as to how UAV flights would be managed or controlled when used in training flights; particularly over highly populated residential areas. Coordination is necessary with Federal/State/Country disaster relief agencies to ensure they understand the nature of UAV over flight (for training) that will be introduced (by Transformation) into the Central O’ahu and northern shore areas of O’ahu. This so they can plan, budget, train, and prepare for possible disaster caused by a UAV crashing into a highly populated residential area or school (elementary, middle, or high school).

P192-54

The precise flight paths of the UAVs have not been determined at this time. They will be identified when the Army submits its plans to the FAA when it applies for the FAA Certificate of Authorization for UAV flights. Both the FAA Honolulu Control Facility and the Hawai'i Department of Transportation, Airports Division have been consulted, and their review comments on the DEIS have been incorporated. The FAA has well-defined procedures for remotely operated aircraft such as UAVs. As stated in Section 5.4.2 in the Aviation Safety subsection, a certificate of authorization would be required at least 60 days prior to the proposed commencement of UAV operations. NEPA does not require EISs to analyze remote and speculative impacts when assessing the risk that an action “might have” an environmental effect, especially when that effect would be caused by an accident. As stated in Section 3.4.2, the Army has an excellent aviation safety record.

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Chapter 3 – Affected Environment Overview

Reference Page 3-4, Paragraph 3.2.2. (Resources Overview), Line 17-30, Schofield Barracks East Range: This paragraph describes what borders the Schofield Barracks East Range. However, it does not describe the highly populated areas of Launani Valley, Mililani Technology Park, or Mililani-Mauka that all borders Schofield Barracks East Range...only mentions "...Mililani Town..." Mililani Town (proper) is on the very southern part of the SBER...bordering WAAF at some points. Only Launani Valley, Mililani Technology Park and Mililani-Mauka really border the SBER.

- P192-55** Q. Mililani-Mauka is a Castle & Cooke sub-division that never really had a "noise" assessment done for the Final EIS for the Launani Valley/Mililani-Mauka residential community (Feb 1987) (See attached applicable portion of this study). This is a highly planned community and one of the fastest growing communities on the island of O'ahu. Because of its high density, it recently was rezoned into separate areas. The states newest Middle School is located there. Already the Mauka Elementary School (boasted to be the most modern elementary school) is located in Mauka. And a new elementary school (Mauka I'ke) will soon be occupied. Why was Mililani-Mauka not included in this draft EIS? Complaints of noise and low flying helicopters/aircraft that "overfly" into the Mililani-Mauka residential area have historically been a concern to residents.

Reference Page 3-12, Paragraph 3.4.1, Introduction/Region of Influence, 3rd Paragraph: Reference here is made to FAA. However, why would this draft EIS not be coordinated through the FAA?

- P192-56** Q. Why wouldn't the final EIS for Transformation be coordinated with the FAA. The Transformation – Preferred Action (and other alternatives) are new requirements and implement new strategies which the FAA should coordinate on. During the Final Mililani-Mauka EIS, there was much concern expressed by coordinating agencies of overflight of fixed-winged aircraft (small OV-10) over the newly developing residential community of Mililani-Mauka/Launani Valley. That was in 1987 timeframe with much smaller aircraft. Now Transformation is bringing in much larger aircraft (C-130 and C-17) to fly over a much larger (and still growing) residential community. The FAA and other similar state/federal agencies should review and comment/coordinate on the proposed alternatives for Transformation to ensure Flight of Safety and compliance with updated FAA Regulations...for safety and benefit of the public.

- P192-57** Reference Figure 3-1, Page 3-14, O'ahu Airspace Region of Influence (ROI): No figure to compare against the supporting narrative in the text.

- P192-58** Reference Table 3-1, Page 3-15, Special Use Airspace in the O'ahu Airspace ROI: There is no Airspace ROI map to compare Table 3-1 against.

P192-55

The Final EIS includes references to Mililani-Mauka to distinguish that area from Mililani Town.

P192-56

Both the FAA Honolulu Control Facility and the Hawai'i Department of Transportation, Airports Division have been consulted, and their review comments on the DEIS have been incorporated.

P192-57

A reference to Figures 3-1 and 3-2 have been added to the discussion of the Region of Influence in section 3.4.1 –Introduction/Region of Influence.

P192-58

Airspace ROI map is provided in Figure 3-1.

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Chapter 4 – Environmental and Socioeconomic Consequences Overview

Reference Page 4-8, Paragraph 2 (Construction of FTI in a Conservation District): EIS states that under the Proposed Action 5 of 25 new antennas would be constructed within the Conservation District: "...three on SMBR...."

P192-59

Q. Two of these new FTI antennas will be installed in SBER, which borders Launani Valley, Mililani-Mauka, and Wahiawa. When these FTI antennas are transmitting there will be "spillage" FTI broadcast into the residential areas. What is the impact of this spillage on the quality of life of residents in adjacent residential communities (i.e., Launani Valley, Mililani-Mauka, and Wahiawa)? For example frequency complications and their impact on: critical life assisting equipment like heart pacers; fire alarm systems; burglar alarm systems; televisions; radios; animals (like dogs) who are able to hear high frequency noise; household appliances; and other equipment considered quality of life appliances. Because of the uniqueness of the geographical layout of SBER and bordering residential communities it would be inappropriate and inaccurate to assume end results of other already similar documented FTI tests (done elsewhere) and standard measurement formulae. A separate and documented test of FTI in the SBER is necessary to ascertain impact(s) on surrounding community's quality of life and documented in the Final EIS.

Reference Page 4-8, Paragraph 4 (Impacts on Land use During Construction Activities): EIS doesn't address spillage of environmental unsafe chemicals or fluids into the land, i.e., battery acids; vehicle fuels, oils, radiator coolants, hydraulic fluids, metallic shavings, diesel fuel, etc.

P192-60

Q. The Final EIS must address how the U.S. Army will prevent and clean-up environmentally damaging fluids that drain or are accidentally spilled (onto lands proposed for use by the Proposed Action of Transformation and other alternatives) by construction crews and military personnel during training.

P192-61

Reference Page 4-8, Paragraph 5 (Training Changes on Lands Currently Used For Legacy Force Training), and Last Sentence: The last sentence states "...maneuver areas would remain the same; therefore, introducing the Stryker is not considered a land use change..." This is a true statement...introducing the Stryker is not considered a land use change... However, the title of this paragraph focuses on *Training Changes* and this paragraph in the Draft EIS – Transformation provides and inadequate response. This paragraph should describe *how* the training differs between Legacy and Stryker training.

P192-59

Section 4.14, 5.14, 6.14, 7.14, and 8.14 have been revised to include the following information. Army staff have conducted an Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) study for the proposed action. Over 65,500 frequency records from the civil sector and other federal government agencies were considered in this study. The results indicate no significant interference problems should be encountered on O'ahu or the Island of Hawai'i during the operation of the Enhanced Position Locating and Ranging System (EPLRS), backbone of the training systems on the FTI Sites.

P192-60

Spill preventative measures are explained in section 3.12.2, 5.12, 6.12, 7.12, and 8.12.

P192-61

Chapter 2 and Appendix C discuss changes in training techniques as compared with current training practices.

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Q. The Final EIS must describe the "...*how the Stryker training will be done and explain how Legacy training differs...*" Agree with you that there is no change in the land. By describing how Stryker and Legacy training differs one can ascertain the impact to the land. I can only assume that training for Stryker deployment and combat tactics are *different* from Legacy's deployment/combat tactics.

Reference Page 4-8, Paragraph 6 (Beneficial Impacts. Impacts on Natural Resources Management and Recreational Land Use). The Draft EIS doesn't address *how the U.S. Army will actively manage the natural resources* other than animal population, which is implied by letting local hunters continue to use the lands.

P192-62

Q. How will the natural resources be monitored, maintained, protected, and managed? What kind of cleanup programs will the U.S. Army institute to fix damage to the natural resources as a result of Transformation? How will U.S. Army managers interface with Federal/State/County experts and environmentalist to ensure the natural resources are being maintained in as best quality method as possible. How will the U.S. Army management programs and results of these programs be evaluated to determine its adequacy and sufficiency of corrective actions? How often will this evaluation be completed and by whom and to whom will evaluation results go to? How will the State/County governments be informed on these results? Will they be permitted to evaluate the program and "fix" actions?

Q. The Final EIS needs to categorically address the above. Hawaii's natural resources are very limited and thus the most important asset of our country.

P192-63

Reference Page 4-9, Paragraph 4 (Less Than Significant Impacts), Conversion of Agricultural Land to Training Land: EIS states "...under the RLS Alternative, the entire 100 acres would be used for construction and use of a motor pool; none of the area would be available for continued agriculture, and conversion of the land would be permanent and irreversible land use change..." Further, EIS states, "... Therefore, the impact of this conversion to overall land use is less than significant...."

Q. Anytime you convert the land, thru permanent man-made changes, to permanent and irreversible land use change is a very dramatic event. The Final Draft EIS does not address how this land will be cleaned up when Transformation is terminated and/or when the U.S. Army departs these lands. Nor does the Final Draft EIS address what kind of environmental management control program will be instituted to maintain and control the integrated of the environment and lands. It's as if "the land will die because of the permanent change and there's nothing that can be done." If so, this is unacceptable to the State/County governments and peoples of Hawaii. Land resources are very scare. If the U.S. Army someday decides to return all these lands, these 100 acres would be "dead" and unusable to future generations.... this Final EIS states that is the case! How will the Final EIS address this unacceptable finality?

P192-62

Army natural resources management policies and protocols are set forth in the Integrated Natural Resources Management Plans and the Integrated Training Area Management protocols, discussed in Section 2.2.4. We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) program.

P192-63

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) program.

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Reference Page 4-9, Paragraph 6 (Construction of FTI in a Conservation District). I previously addressed this issue. My concern is the FTI transmission "spillage" into the surrounding/bordering residential communities (Launani Valley, Mililani-Mauka, Wahiawa, and Mililani Town)?

Q. What's impact, of the two FTI antennas and systems operating in the SBER, to the quality of life in the bordering residential communities? The Final EIS needs to address this issue clearly since it's a quality of life, health, and potentially life threatening issue.

Reference Page 4-9, Paragraph 7 (Land use During Construction Activities): I previously addressed this issue earlier. Please provide a clear response to my concerns.

Reference Page 4-10, Paragraph 1 (Beneficial Impacts), Impacts on Natural Resources Management and Recreational Land Use: I also previously addressed this issue earlier. I had major concerns in the lack of an outline U.S. Army plan to implement and manage a program to manage natural resources and recreational land use. Please provide a clear response to my concerns.

P192-65

Reference page 4-10, Paragraph 2 (No Action Alternative), Line 4: The EIS states "...However, the level of training would change occasionally in response to this requirement and, as a result, the land uses of these areas may change..."

Q. No explanation of why, how, or a description in the level of training change is provided in the Draft EIS. The Final EIS needs to explain this paragraph in a much clear manner. What type of training would be changed? Please provide a description and outline its impact to the environment as requirement by existing Federal/State/County environmental laws.

Reference Page 4-11 thru Page 4-12, Paragraph 4.3 (Visual Resources), Paragraph 4.3.1 (Impact Methodology), Lines 5-7: In this section the Draft EIS states "...Visual resource components typically are measured in terms of the amount of change in design elements, such as form, line, color, texture, and scale in the landscape...." This paragraph is very descriptive of how the U.S. Army will mitigate changes in the land portion described in the Preferred Alternative and other alternatives.

P192-66

Q. The Draft EIS does not specifically address potential mitigation measures to the changes that will take place as a result of *land erosion run-off into fresh water lakes, streams, and the ocean*. Using the stated visual impact assessment methodology, particular effort must be made to monitor, manage, and correct (fix) the massive earth run-off that will result when the land is turned up by heavy military vehicles, construction, and dramatic movement (as result of disruption by Transformation maneuvers) run down into fresh water streams and lakes and ultimately the ocean. The visual changes would go from its natural colors to earth red or brown. The massive earth run-off would kill valuable fish life and coral (in the ocean) and kill these valuable natural resources. The damage that will result will be permanent. The Draft EIS needs to address the potential mitigation

P192-64

Section 4.14, 5.14, 6.14, 7.14, and 8.14 have been revised to include the following information. Army staff have conducted an Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) study for the proposed action. Over 65,500 frequency records from the civil sector and other federal government agencies were considered in this study. The results indicate no significant interference problems should be encountered on O'ahu or the Island of Hawai'i during the operation of the Enhanced Position Locating and Ranging System (EPLRS), backbone of the training systems on the FTI Sites.

P192-65

After the publication of the Draft EIS, the Army announced plans for an enhancement package for SBCTs. The enhancements include an aviation task force, an increase from twelve to eighteen 155mm howitzers in the direct support artillery battalion, and improvements to command, control, communications, computer, and intelligence (C4I) assets. The announcements indicated that the aviation task force would include Comanche helicopters when the aircraft were ready for fielding. In February 2004, the Army determined that no further testing or fielding of Comanches would occur and canceled the Comanche program. The SBCT aviation task force will come from existing 25th ID(L) aviation brigade assets and will result in minor changes to training, primarily some increased aviation training over WPAA in support of units training in that area. The FEIS has analyzed the impacts of the increased aviation training over WPAA and those impacts are minimal. The Draft EIS analyzed the impacts of twelve 155mm howitzers, a change from the eighteen 105mm howitzers currently in the direct support artillery battalion for 2nd brigade. The addition of another six 155mm howitzers was analyzed in the FEIS and resulted in minimal changes to noise impacts and no change in the overall determination of effect. The C4I improvements are not expected to have any impacts on the environment. Overall, the Army has determined that the enhancements are within the original scope of the proposed action as described in the Draft EIS, are minor in nature, and do not require a supplemental Draft EIS.

P192-66

USARHAW will continue to implement land restoration measures identified in the INRMP. Mitigation measures to control erosion include, but are not limited to, implementation of the ITAM program to identify and inventory land condition using a GIS database; coordination between training planners

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measures for not only the Preferred Alternative for Transformation and all other alternatives for the island of O'ahu and Big Island of Hawaii. Massive disruption of earthen sites at very large civilian residential development sites in Hawaii has resulted in tremendous dirt run-off into fresh water lakes and the ocean. The Final EIS-Transformation must address this critical area and the detrimental impact potentially possible to O'ahu and Big Island Hawaii natural resources.

Reference Page 4-12, Paragraph 4.3.2 (Factors Considered for Impact Analysis), Line 3-6: The Draft EIS states, "...These procedures served to outline the visual impact assessment process as undertaken for this project. The evaluation of potential impacts was based on each project's potential to alter the visual character of the *project area*..."

P192-67

Q. The Final EIS must not limit the "...project area..." to the listed training areas on Oahu and Big Island of Hawaii when mitigating visual resources. The Final EIS for visual resources must extend the confines of the training ranges or post and base in its report to nearby fresh water lakes/springs/streams, fresh water table, and nearby oceans. As stated above, earth runoff resulting from rain or U.S. Army's washing of military equipment and vehicles will ultimately end up in local fresh water lakes and streams and the ocean. The rain and or water's natural drainage and man-made drainage systems force this to happen. The Final EIS-Transformation must extend the visual character of the Proposed Alternatives and other alternatives to include all fresh water lakes and streams and the oceans and reefs. The small surface areas of the island of Oahu and Big Island of Hawaii dictates that our fresh water lakes/streams/springs, and ocean waters/coral reefs be effectively managed by ensuring their visual natural appearance is not destroyed permanently for future generations use.

Reference Page 4-13 thru 4-15, Summary of Impacts, and Table 4-1. The Draft EIS-Transformation does not address visual impact to fresh watered lakes and streams or ocean reefs and waters. See above discussions.

P192-68

Q. The Final EIS-Transformation must address the detrimental impact to visual resources as result of disrupted and loosen earth (i.e., cited training areas as result of heavy military vehicles, live fire exercises, construction, etc resulting from Transformation) would **runoff into fresh water lakes/streams/springs, underground fresh water tables, and nearby oceans** because of rain and U.S. Army's washing of military equipment. This runoff would kill fresh water vegetation and fish and turn the spring and lakes into smelly mud holes. The runoff into the oceans would suffocate the coral reefs and kill it along with the fish that feed off it and provide food to larger fish. The mitigation actions to protect fresh water lakes/streams/springs, fishes, and ocean water/reefs, coral life, and maintaining the natural resources visual appearances of the locations of the Proposed Alternative and other alternatives of Transformation must be stated in the Final EIS.

Reference Pages 4-16 thru 4-18 (Airspace):

Airspace Management

Responses

and natural resource managers; implementation of land rehabilitation measures identified in the INRMP; monitoring of the effectiveness of the land rehabilitation measures; evaluation of erosion modeling data to identify areas in need of improved management; and implementation of education and outreach programs to increase user awareness of the value of good land stewardship. Implementation of these mitigations to reduce erosion and related impacts on soil and water resources would also alleviate related impacts on visual resources

P192-67

USARHAW will continue to implement land restoration measures identified in the INRMP. Mitigation measures to control erosion include, but are not limited to, implementation of the ITAM program to identify and inventory land condition using a GIS database; coordination between training planners and natural resource managers; implementation of land rehabilitation measures identified in the INRMP; monitoring of the effectiveness of the land rehabilitation measures; evaluation of erosion modeling data to identify areas in need of improved management; and implementation of education and outreach programs to increase user awareness of the value of good land stewardship. Implementation of these mitigations to reduce erosion and related impacts on soil and water resources would also alleviate related impacts on visual resources.

P192-68

USARHAW will continue to implement land restoration measures identified in the INRMP. Mitigation measures to control erosion include, but are not limited to, implementation of the ITAM program to identify and inventory land condition using a GIS database; coordination between training planners and natural resource managers; implementation of land rehabilitation measures identified in the INRMP; monitoring of the effectiveness of the land rehabilitation measures; evaluation of erosion modeling data to identify areas in need of improved management; and implementation of education and outreach programs to increase user awareness of the value of good land stewardship. Implementation of these mitigations to reduce erosion and related impacts on soil and water resources would also alleviate related impacts on visual resources.

Comments

P192-69

Reference page 4-16, Factors Considered for Impact Analysis: The Draft EIS does not address the significant impact of introducing newer aircraft (i.e., UAV, C-130, and C-17) into the Central Region of O'ahu airspace.

Q. The Final EIS needs to address and mitigate the introduction of newer aircraft (i.e., UAV, C-130, and C-17) into the Central Region of O'ahu. At a minimum, as part of this described mitigation is the mandatory coordination of the Final EIS with the Federal Aviation Agency (FAA).

Reference Page 4-16, Paragraph 44.2 (Factors Considered for Impact Analysis), and Second paragraph: The Draft EIS states, "...public concerns expressed during the scoping process were also considered in the impact analysis. These concerns included aircraft traffic impacts, the number and types of aircraft used, altitudes flown, preferred flight patterns, risks to the community from the use of helicopters, and air and aviation safety..."

Q. My voiced and written concerns that I voiced and FAX'd a copy of were never address in this Draft EIS. I discussed this in my cover letter, in the attached written comments, and provided another copy of my input to the April 2002 scoping meeting at Leilihua High School. Please provide a response in your Final EIS to my questions.

Reference page 4-16, paragraph 4.4 (Airspace): This section lacks a discussion on Physical Hazards of Airspace. Specifically, there should be detailed discussions on:

Aircraft Operations: A brief description on the *Existing Conditions*. At a minimum, a map should be provided that clearly shows the Aircraft Flight Tracks for Local Helicopter departures; IFR 06 Departure and standard VFR Departures....all of which over fly the Launani Valley and Mililani-Mauka residential areas.

P192-70

Probable Impact: A brief description of the *Wheeler AAF accident potential zone*. There should be some discussion on event of aircraft accident mishap and dump fuel and munitions, i.e., helicopter, C-130, C-1 UAR, etc.

Mitigating Measures: A description of how U.S. Army and other services can work closely with Federal/State/County officials to ensure there is safe and compatible air operations.

P192-71

Recommend the Final EIS have mitigation discussion on physical hazards associated with possible aircraft mishaps (i.e., offsite crash into residential areas of Launani Valley, Mililani-Mauka, or Wahiawa). It is remotely possible that an emergency situation would result in the release of ordnance or fuel into the residential community area during a training fly-by. Assumption must also be made that C-130 or C-17 could be "fully loaded" with equipment and personnel (to include munitions) during a biannual full training deployment or actual deployment when an aircraft mishap occurs. What is the impact and would state/county police, fire department, and medical personnel respond adequately to such an aircraft mishap? Would state/county and Wheeler AAF resources be sufficient to respond and take all necessary actions to save life and property in event of a major aircraft accident in the Launani Valley, Mililani-Mauka, or Wahiawa areas? The Final EIS must discuss this probability and any plans to adequately address a resolution.

Responses

P192-69

Potential aviation safety issues associated with the C-130s and C-17s at WAAF, and the proposed use of UAVs, are addressed in the FEIS. Both the FAA Honolulu Control Facility and the Hawai'i Department of Transportation, Airports Division have been consulted, and their review comments on the DEIS have been incorporated. The FAA has well-defined procedures for remotely operated aircraft such as UAVs. A certificate of authorization would be required at least 60 days prior to the proposed commencement of UAV operations. NEPA does not require EISs to analyze remote and speculative impacts when assessing the risk that an action "might have" an environmental effect, especially when that effect would be caused by an accident. As stated in Section 3.4.2, the Army has an excellent aviation safety record. The precise flight paths of the UAVs have not been determined at this time. They will be identified when the Army submits its plans to the FAA when it applies for the FAA Certificate of Authorization for UAV flights.

P192-70

This document is an EIS prepared to satisfy NEPA compliance requirements, not an aeronautical study. An arrival/departure graphics figure from the Pacific Chart Supplement has been added to Section 3.4. NEPA does not require EISs to analyze remote and speculative impacts when assessing the risk that an action "might have" an environmental effect, especially when that effect would be caused by an accident. As stated in Section 3.4.2, the Army has an excellent aviation safety record. As stated in Section 3.4.2, in the Aviation Safety subsection, all military aircraft fly in accordance with Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR) Part 91, Subchapter F (Air Traffic and General Operating Rules) and Army Regulation 95-1 (Aviation Flight Regulations).

P192-71

The Army has an excellent safety record, as described in Section 3.4. NEPA does not require EISs to analyze remote and speculative impacts when assessing the risk that an action "might have" an environmental effect, especially when that effect would be caused by an accident.

Comments

Responses

May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawai'i

P-587

P192-72

Reference Page 4-16, Paragraph 4.4 (Airspace). EIS demonstrates that fixed-winged aircraft, increased numbers of helicopters, and over flight UAV flight activity will not increase at WAAF and SBMR...however its obvious this NEW activity will increase aircraft activity threefold. If Transformation will increase training than aircraft activity will increase correspondingly. So without a doubt, aircraft noise, movement, and flying will impact the adjacent residential areas to WAAF, Schofield Barracks East ranges and all other Hawaii training areas "touched" by Transformation.

Recommend as part of the mitigation in the Final EIS (for Transformation) that it be formally coordinate with the FAA...not just provide them a copy of the EIS. Formal coordination on the Final EIS report is essential to flight safety in the Central O'ahu Airspace Region. The new introduction of large fixed-winged aircraft (C-130 and C-17) plus the UAV flying above and increased number of helicopters in the central O'ahu airspace demands major safety concerns for airspace management and control. It would be prudent to have the FAA review its existing regulations and directives governing airspace management and control of the Central O'ahu region to ensure accuracy, currency, and applicability so flight of safety is maintained. Outdated airspace management regulations, procedures can then be changed accordingly and new processes regulated. With an increased of military helicopters flying training missions over all Mililani/Wahiawa residential areas (helicopters have no flight restrictions except to stay a minimum of 100 feet away from any ground object); new UAV's flying training patterns high above these helicopters and now large fixed-winged C-130 and C-17s aircraft flying training patterns in and around WAAF.... coupled with civilian helicopters, small aircraft, state military aircraft, and large civilian airliners.... Obviously the central O'ahu airspace has changed and but will "fill up" quickly and dramatically. A "relook" of FAA's governing directives/regulations of airspace environment in the central O'ahu region **and the Proposed Action of Transformation** would ensure the safety and quality of life of all Hawai'i citizens living in the Mililani Town, Wahiawa Town, Launani Valley, and Mililani-Mauka areas.

P192-73

Another concern I had is the concept of use of these aircraft, which the draft EIS is still left unclear. The final EIS needs to clear this up. Will these large fixed winged aircraft be permanently based at WAAF? If not what's the plan in their use? Will they be flown in to pick up troops and equipment for bi-annual, monthly, quarterly deployments? Will they be parked on alert? How long? Will both C-130 and C-17s be flying out of WAAF? Will the Air Guard eventually transition to C-17s and all we will see in the future are C-17s? How many? Will only equipment be flown out? The final EIS needs to address all these concepts to get a better understanding of flying activities Transformation brings to WAAF and surrounding areas.

Reference Page 4-17, Paragraph 4.4.3 (Summary of Impacts), 3rd paragraph (Less Than Significant Impacts...Change in En Route Airways or IFR Procedures).

P192-72

Both the FAA Honolulu Control Facility and the Hawai'i Department of Transportation, Airports Division have been consulted, and their review comments on the DEIS have been incorporated. The FAA has well-defined procedures for remotely operated aircraft such as UAVs. A certificate of authorization would be required at least 60 days prior to the proposed commencement of UAV operations. NEPA does not require EISs to analyze remote and speculative impacts when assessing the risk that an action "might have" an environmental effect, especially when that effect would be caused by an accident. As stated in Section 3.4.2, the Army has an excellent aviation safety record. The precise flight paths of the UAVs have not been determined at this time. They will be identified when the Army submits its plans to the FAA when it applies for the FAA Certificate of Authorization for UAV flights.

P192-73

The US Air Force C-17 and C-130s would be based at Hickam AFB or other Air Force bases. As stated in Section 2.3.4, for Deployment Training, SBCT units would be deployed at least twice a year to PTA from Hickam AFB or Wheeler AAF using one or two C-17 or C-130 aircraft. Individual training scenarios would dictate the requirements. The actual number of aircraft, where they are stationed, or for how long, would not affect the conclusions of the airspace use analysis. During flight operations, all aircraft would be subject to air traffic control clearances and instructions, and would follow Army flight regulations and Federal Aviation Regulations. Whether or not the Air Guard will eventually transition to C-17s, and how many, is not known at this time.

Comments

Responses

Chapter 5 – Schofield Barracks Military Reservation/Wheeler Army Airfield

P192-74 Reference Page 5-1, Paragraph 5.1 (Introduction): This Chapter and throughout the Draft EIS all specific reference to the impact to the SBER (Schofield Barracks East Range) is done so in a very “fragmented” manner. If the author of the Draft Transformation EIS were to put all references about SBER in one section you would have enough for a separate chapter.

P192-75 Mitigation: Explain why the Draft EIS on Transformation, in describing the environmental impact to SBER, is spread out all through the draft report? There are “...bit and pieces of the environmental impact statement of SBER, described in almost every chapter of the Draft EIS – Transformation. However, SBER is not addressed wholly by itself. Why? There is enough activity in SBER (as a result of the Preferred Alternative to Transformation) that would justify it being a separate chapter. Also, why doesn’t this Chapter 5 also identify SBER in the title of the Chapter?

Reference Page 5-4, Paragraph 5.1.1. (Proposed Action – Construction), Construction of Tactical Vehicle Wash Facility, 1st Paragraph, Last Sentence. The Draft EIS states “...The Wash rack would be sited on previously disturbed lands on Higgins Road on SBER...”

P192-76 Mitigation: Although the wash rack would be sited on “...previously disturbed lands...” The Draft EIS – Transformation report doesn’t explain what is going to be done to capture harmful chemical and fluids that would be washed off the tactical vehicles and find its way into fresh underground water tables; fresh water lakes; fresh water springs; or into the land; and finally into the open ocean and sensitive coral beds through run-off. Secondly, the Draft EIS – Transformation does not explain what the U.S. Army actions are to clean up the environment (fresh water lakes, springs, underground water tables, land, and open ocean/coral reefs through run-off) once they have declared the SBER lands to be of no more use for military training purposes?

P192-77 Reference Page 5.4, Paragraph 5.1.1. (Proposed Action – Construction), Upgrade Wheeler Army Airfield for C-130 Aircraft. The Draft EIS – Transformation doesn’t address C-17 aircraft which will also be used for the Proposed Action. Secondly, The C-17 will ultimately replace the C-130 aircraft.

P192-78 Mitigation: This paragraph discusses the strengthening of taxiways and parking pad to “...accommodate C-130 staging operations off the proposed life cycle of WAAF...” Previously, the U.S. Army went on record that no fixed wing aircraft would be based at WAAF. Explain what is meant in this paragraph by “...staging operations...” Will the C-130 and C-17 aircraft be kept for unspecified periods of time on an “...alert status...” ready for loading or already pre-loaded and waiting in the aircraft parking area on alert/ready for immediate launch. Or will these fixed winged aircraft be flown in for deployment exercises and loaded with equipment/personnel then flown out? Or will these

P192-74

The DEIS was divided into 5 geographical areas making it easier for the general public to focus on impacts the project might have on their community. In addition there is a guide inside the front cover describing the organization of the document, an abstract of the DEIS, and a very detailed Table of Contents. In addition the Executive Summary highlights the important aspects of the proposed project including a project description, a summary of impacts, and proposed mitigation.

P192-75

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P192-76

As discussed in Sections 5.14.2 and 8.14.2, filtered water would be reused for the vehicle wash. Water is continually reused with no wastewater disposal. Solids from the water are separated in the vehicle wash, removed and treated with EPA approved bioremediation methods so that the solids may be used with existing soils on Army lands. A water/oil separator is included in the vehicle washes. The oil from the vehicle washes is disposed by a contractor in accordance with all appropriate laws and regulations. We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a BRAC, the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDs) program.

Comments

- P192-78 cont'd** fixed wing aircraft be permanently stationed at WAAF? Please explain the concept of operations for the use of fixed wing aircraft (C-130 later to be replaced by C-17) at WAAF. What will be the number of aircraft (helicopters, C-130, C-17s, C-141, C-5, and UAVs) fly by over the Launani Valley, Mililani-Mauka, Mililani Town, Wahiawa Town? This includes administrative, logistical, training, and transit flights.
- Reference Page 5-5, Paragraph 5.1.1. (Proposed Action – Construction), 1st Paragraph, Line 3-5. This paragraph discusses the installation of two TFI antennas in the SBER area.
- P192-79** Mitigation: The TFI antennas would be affixed to "...existing utility poles, towers, or buildings...total height would range from 25 feet to 102 feet..." If these antennas were to be affixed to an already existing structure the total height would be the combined length of the antenna and the height of the structure it is affixed to. So the total height of the antenna (once affixed) would be more than 25 feet...and in some instances higher than 102 feet if the existing structure was quite high. Secondly, what is the impact of TFI transmission "spillage" into the bordering residential communities (Mililani Tech Park; Launani Valley; Mililani-Mauka) on quality of life (life maintenance equipment; television; radios; cell phones; phones; burglary alarm systems; schools; etc.)
- Reference Page 5-8, Table 5-1 (SBCT Project Impacts Under the RLA Alternative at SLBR), 1391 Project #57416 – Tactical Vehicle Wash Facility – East Range: The Draft EIS – Transformation lists this proposed project as having "...Less than Significant..." environmental impact. Explain why?
- P192-80** Mitigation: Request clarification as to justification for listing each item as less than significant impact to the environment. Supporting questions are listed next to each topic:
- P192-81** a. Land Use: The proposed Tactical Vehicle Wash Facility – East Range will wash environmentally damaging chemicals/fluids from these tactical vehicles into the land and damage it indefinitely. Environmentally damaging chemicals/fluids such as: vehicle fuels (gas/diesel/JP Series); battery fluids; vehicle coolant fluids; hydraulic fluids associated with earth moving vehicles or larger towing vehicles; etc., will seep into the ground and environmentally contaminate fresh water table, fresh water lakes, fresh water springs, the ground, kill fish and birds (that drink this contaminated water), and open ocean areas and associated nearby coral reefs. There is no mention as to what the U.S. Army will do to prevent this environmentally damaging and animal life threatening fluids/chemicals from contaminating the land. Please mitigate how this would be prevented and address all "...clean-up actions..." of these environmentally dangerous fluids/chemical once the U.S. Army declare the SBER is no longer needed for training and they leave these training areas.
- P192-82** b. Visual Resources: Explain why there would be "less than significant" impact to visual resources when land runoff would contaminate nearby fresh water lakes

Responses

P192-77

The impacts of replacing the C-130s with C-17s were addressed in a separate NEPA document prepared by the Air Force. The C-17s will be stationed at Hickam as part of the Air Force/Air National Guard assets. The SBCT can use either C-130s or C-17s for deployment. The cumulative impacts of this and other projects are discussed in Chapter 9 – Cumulative Impacts and is listed as cumulative project number 33.

P192-78

C-130s or C-17s will be used for infrequent deployment training as described in Section 2.3.4 "Deployment Training" in the EIS. The aircraft will not be stationed at Wheeler or Bradshaw Army Airfields. They are part of the Air Force/Air National Guard assets and as such will be stationed at Hickam. The aircraft using WAAF will be the same as current aircraft except that up to two C-130 or C-17s would be deployed to PTA twice a year from WAAF. A maximum of 4 additional take offs and landings per year. The impacts of aviation use at WAAF is described in Chapter 5.

P192-79

The total height would range from 25 to 102 feet including whatever they are attached to. A more detailed description of the FFI antenna can be found in Appendix D pages D-15 and D-50. An Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) study for the SBCT-5 training sites on O'ahu and PTA was conducted. Over 65,500 frequency records were considered in this study from the civil sector and other federal government agencies. Result indicates no significant interference problems should be encountered on O'ahu and PTA during the operation of the Enhanced Position Locating and Ranging System (EPLRS), backbone of the training systems on the FFI Sites.

P192-80

A summary of the findings can be found in Chapter 4 and a more detailed analysis and background for impact determinations can be found in Chapters 5-8.

P192-81

As discussed in Sections 5.14.2 and 8.14.2, filtered water would be reused for the vehicle wash. Water is continually reused with no wastewater disposal. Solids from the water are separated in the vehicle wash, removed and treated with EPA approved bioremediation methods so that the solids may be used

Comments

- P192-82 cont'd** and springs; the vegetation (dust/fluids from vehicles); and runoff into nearby open ocean and coral reefs. Without some process to catch all the loose dirt and mud from these tactical vehicles, the dirt on these vehicles would be rinsed off into fresh water lakes and springs, vegetation, and Open Ocean and coral reefs and cause a discoloring of the visual resources of SBER and where ever the runoff would go. Mitigate how this situation would not happen and why there would be "less than significant" impact to the environment. Explain the U.S. Army clean-up program when the SBER training areas are declared no longer required for training or the U.S. Army decide to leave.
- P192-83** c. Air Quality: This proposed wash facility for tactical vehicles once in operation would create some dust and fumes to rise into the air. These fumes could possibly contaminate the air near the residential communities adjacent to the SBER (either Wahiawa, Launani Valley, Mililani Tech Park, and Mililani-Mauka). Residents who have respiratory health problems will be adversely impacted by the contaminated air caused by this proposed tactical vehicle wash facility. Mitigate how the U.S. Army will prevent adjacent residential communities from being impacted. Particularly those afflicted with chronic lung and breathing problems. Particular attention must be addressed to those elderly and very young residents who will be most impacted. Mitigate how this situation would not happen and why there would be "less than significant" impact to the environment particularly to those residential communities immediately bordering (Wahiawa, Launani Valley, Mililani Tech Part, Mililani Mauka, retirement community in Mililani Mauka) of SBER. Explain the U.S. Army clean-up program when the SBER training areas are declared no longer required for training and or when the U.S. Army decides to leave these areas.
- P192-84** d. Noise: The proposed Tactical Vehicle Wash Facility would create noise associated with personnel working, vehicles moving around in the facility, and high power water hoses or washing facilities in operation. The noise would not only disturb protected species birds and animals in the SBER adjacent areas but also it would disturb the adjacent residential communities (Wahiawa, Launani Valley, Mililani Mauka, retirement communities, etc.). Mitigate how the U.S. Army will prevent adjacent residential communities and endangered animals/birds from being adversely impacted by these noises. The noises from this vehicle wash facility combined with the normal training noises and aircraft flying overhead (helicopters, fixed wing aircraft, public aircraft, highway noise from H2 freeway) all combined to make it damaging to adjacent residential communities and schools. Mitigate how this situation would not happen and why there would be "less than significant" impact to the environment particularly to those residential communities immediately bordering SBER (i.e., Wahiawa, Launani Valley, Mililani Mauka, schools, retirement homes, etc.).
- P192-85** e. Traffic: The proposed tactical vehicle wash facility could create a traffic problem. Possibly traffic congestion caused by an unreasonable number of

Responses

with existing soils on Army lands. A water/oil separator is included in the vehicle washes. The oil from the vehicle washes is disposed by a contractor in accordance with all appropriate laws and regulations. Institutional programs discussed in Section 2.2.4 address hazardous waste management. Clean-up has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. The Army is committed to cleanup existing sites in accordance with applicable laws and regulations

P192-82

USARHAW will continue to implement land restoration measures identified in the INRMP. Mitigation measures to control erosion include, but are not limited to, implementation of the ITAM program to identify and inventory land condition using a GIS database; coordination between training planners and natural resource managers; implementation of land rehabilitation measures identified in the INRMP; monitoring of the effectiveness of the land rehabilitation measures; evaluation of erosion modeling data to identify areas in need of improved management; and implementation of education and outreach programs to increase user awareness of the value of good land stewardship. Implementation of these mitigations to reduce erosion and related impacts on soil and water resources would also alleviate related impacts on visual resources.

P192-83

The vehicle wash facility would be a minor source of vehicle engine emissions, but it would not be a source of significant fugitive dust emissions. The wash facility would remove dirt, mud, and dust from military vehicles, thus preventing those vehicles from tracking dirt and mud onto paved roads where it could be re-suspended as fugitive dust. Since the high concentrations of vehicle traffic in the Honolulu area have not caused federal or state air quality standards to be exceeded, there is no reason to expect the much more limited vehicle traffic at the vehicle wash facility to create any air quality problems from vehicle exhaust. The Army has no plans to leave existing installations in Hawai'i. Available clean-up technologies change over time, and there is no reason to expect that current technologies would not improve in the future. Consequently it would be premature and unproductive to develop closure and clean-up plans at this time.

Comments

P192-85
cont'd

vehicles waiting in line to be clean will impact the normal traffic patterns of Kamehameha Highway and H2 Freeway. Mitigate how the U.S. Army will not let this occur nor impact the residential communities bordering the SBER (i.e., Launani Valley, Mililani Tech Park, and Mililani Mauka).

P192-86

- f. Water Resources: The proposed Tactical Vehicle Wash Facility will wash environmentally damaging fluids and/or chemicals (i.e., fuels, battery acids or fluids, brake fluids, hydraulic fluids, oils, lubricating oils, radiator coolants, metal shavings from damaged vehicles, broken glass, etc.) in the fresh water aquifer; fresh water tables; fresh lakes and springs; and into nearby open ocean, bays, and close coral reefs. These dangerous fluids and chemicals will (over a long period of time and if unchecked or cleaned) will kill off the fresh water fish, plant life in the fresh water lakes and springs, ocean coral and fish life, and kill endangered animals and birds that live in the SBER. Mitigate how the U.S. Army will prevent this situation from happening. Explain why the damage to water resources would have "less than significant" impact to the environment or nearby adjacent residential communities (Launani Valley, Mililani Mauka, Mililani Tech Park, Wahiawa, schools, and retirement homes). Explain how the U.S. Army will clean up the water resources once they declare the SBER is no longer required...how will water resources be returned to its original state.

P192-87

- g. Geology and Soils: Explain why there would be "less than significant" impact to Geology and Soils when tactical vehicles wash their environmentally damaging fluids and chemicals (fuels; brake fluids; battery acids and fluids; hydraulic fluids; paint; oils; vehicle lubricating oils; radiator coolants; metal shavings from damaged vehicles caused by minor accidents, broken glass, etc.) off and they seep into the ground to contaminate the soil indefinitely. These very contaminants would also seep into the ground and into the fresh water aquifers and water tables irreparably damaging the fresh water sources. Also, these lands would be contaminated forever and would have to be removed from the SBER. Mitigate how this situation would not happen and why there would be "less than significant" impact to the environment. Explain what "clean up" measures the U.S. Army will take when they declare the SBER no longer required for training purposes.

P192-88

- h. Biological Resources: Explain how the proposed tactical vehicle wash facility will not adversely impact the biological resources of adjacent residential communities (Launani Valley, Mililani Mauka, Wahiawa, schools, and retirement communities, etc.) when this facility will release harmful fluids, chemicals, dust, harmful drinking water, congested traffic, noise, etc.) Especially those of child bearing females and young males. Contaminated water and air would be the chief cause of being harmful to humans. Mitigate why there would be "less than significant" impact to this resources if the U.S. Army will clean up this resources after they declare the SBER no longer required....or before they leave the area.

Responses

P192-84

Noise from operation of the tactical vehicle wash would clearly be less than noise from the construction activities required to build the facility. As discussed in the DEIS, even the noisiest stage of construction activity at the vehicle wash facility would not have a significant noise impact on the closest noise sensitive areas. Consequently, operational activities at the vehicle wash facility, which would have noise levels less than construction activities, would not have a significant noise impact on the nearest residential communities. The closest residential areas of Wahiawa, which includes Wahiawa Middle School, are almost one-half mile away. The closest residential areas of Mililani-Mauka are almost one mile away.

P192-85

No significant impact would occur from the vehicle wash facility. As stated in Section 5.7.2, this facility is relatively isolated and located in SBER. The capacity of the facility would be 10 vehicles per hour, which is below the threshold for impact.

P192-86

There is no wastewater associated with the Tactical Vehicle Washes. The water is recycled and separated within the vehicle wash. The separated particulates (such as dirt and oils) are removed on a regular basis and disposed of in accordance with appropriate material disposal laws and regulations. The treatment system is described generally in Section 8.14

P192-87

Thank you for your comment, it will be entered into our administrative record. For impact methodologies and impact analysis, for geology and soils, please refer to section 4.9. The wastewater would be treated, as described in the Public Services and Utilities sections for each installation (see for example, Section 5.14, for SBMR). For hazardous materials and hazardous wastes management, please refer to Section 12 of Chapters 4-8.

P192-88

Wastewater runoff or discharge issues will be dealt with as appropriate through federal and state clean water provisions. These regulations are detailed in Appendix N.

Comments

- P192-89** i. Cultural Resources: Mitigate how this item is impacted. What's the resolution?
- P192-90** j. Human Health & Safety Standards: If the proposed tactical vehicle wash facility contaminates those resources essential to animal and human life (i.e., water, air, land, noise, etc.) the U.S. Army must mitigate how this will be prevented. And how the U.S. Army will clean up the SBER after it decides the tactical vehicle wash facility is no longer needed. What processes or facilities will be incorporated with installing a tactical vehicle wash facility to prevent contamination (into land and water resources), runoff, or release into the air of the SBER and those areas residential communities bordering the training areas particularly the tactical vehicle wash facility.

Reference Page 5-9, Table 5-2 (SBCT Project Impacts Under the RLA Alternative at SBMR), 1391 Project # 57416 (Tactical Vehicle Wash Facility): Concerns listed exactly same as those reference above in Table 5-1 (SBCT Projects Impacts Under the Proposed Action at SBMR).

- P192-91** Mitigation: Mitigate those exact "line items" listed as concern in Table 5-1 above. The same issues listed for mitigate for this line item (Tactical Vehicle Wash Facility) must be carefully mitigated and explained. Additionally, the U.S. Army must explain (in each listed category) its proposed clean up program once they declare the SBER is no longer useful to their mission and/or they depart the area.

Reference Page 5-10, Paragraph 5.1.3. (Public Scoping Comments). I attended the April 2002 public scoping meeting, on SBCT project activities at SBMR and WAAF, at Leilihua High School and was one of 4 individuals/groups that orally made a presentation. My verbal presentation is attached to these written comments...and the Honolulu Advertiser also captured it the next day. Secondly, I FAX'd written comments about my concerns for the noise that will be generated at SBER from the increased training (Stryker generated). I have also attached a copy of this written comment.

Mitigation: Mitigate why my orally presented concerns were not listed in the Draft EIS – Transformation specifically in Paragraph 5.1.3. or anywhere else applicable to public scoping meeting comments. Also, mitigate why my written concerns (which I FAX'd) were not listed in the Draft EIS –Transformation specifically in Paragraph 5.1.3. or anywhere else applicable to public scoping meeting comments. I will attach a copy of these two items to this written report.

- P192-92** a. Oral Comments at Leilihua High School (April 2002): My comments were concerns about aircraft mishaps and the ability and adequacy of Federal/State/County emergency services (i.e., police, fire department, emergency medical services, communications, evacuation plans, etc.) to handle aircraft mishaps and accidents into the large residential communities of Mililani Technical Park; Launani Valley; Mililani Mauka, 2 elementary schools, a middle school, a retirement homes. I also addressed the need to "coordinate" the Draft and Final EIS with the Federal Aviation Agency (FAA) to ensure the proposed

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The Army, SHPO, and ACHP have completed the PA that addresses these issues. The Final PA as signed by the Army, SHPO, ACHP and concurring parties is included in Appendix J of the Final EIS.

P192-90

Each new facility will be under federal requirements for construction that take into consideration the human health and safety standards of the proposed project.

P192-91

The Army designs all of its projects, including those in this proposed action, in accordance with Executive Order 13123 "Greening the Government through Efficient Energy Management" (June 2001), Executive Order 13101 "Greening the Government through Waste Prevention, Recycling, and Federal Acquisition" (September 1998), and Department of the Army Engineering Technical Letter 1110-3-491 "Sustainable Design for Military Facilities" (May 2001) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Sustainable Project Rating Tool (SPiRiT). These documents and tools provide design guidelines and standards for sustainable development - addressing water resources, energy and atmospheric resources, indoor environmental quality, material and other resources.

P192-92

NEPA does not require EISs to analyze remote and speculative impacts when assessing the risk that an action "might have" an environmental effect, especially when that affect would be caused by an accident. As stated in Section 3.4.2, the Army has an excellent aviation safety record. Both the FAA Honolulu Control Facility and the Hawai'i Department of Transportation, Airports Division have been consulted, and their review comments on the DEIS have been incorporated. The FAA has well-defined procedures for remotely operated aircraft such as UAVs. As stated in Section 5.4.2 in the Aviation Safety subsection, a certificate of authorization would be required at least 60 days prior to the proposed commencement of UAV operations. The precise flight paths of the UAVs have not been determined at this time. They will be identified when the Army submits its plans to the FAA when it applies for the FAA Certificate of Authorization for UAV flights.

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- P192-92**
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- alternatives (particularly the introduction of C-130, C-17, and UAV into the Central O'ahu Regional airspace) would be safe. See attached comments.
- b. FAX'd Written Comments: My written comments addressed the concerns of the large bordering residential communities (Mililani Tech Park, Launani Valley, Mililani Mauka, retirement communities, and 3 schools) to noise generated by the stated increased training planned for the Stryker Brigade...including Legacy Training by all components of DoD and State national/air guards.
- P192-93**
- Explain why they were again not listed and why COL Wagnor (U.S. Army Facilitator) promises of including all presenters' comments and addressing them were not in the Draft EIS Transformation. The U.S. Army must explain how this or future presented oral or written comments to the Draft or Final EIS – Transformation will be included as public records.
- Reference Page 5-11, Paragraph 5.2. (Land Use), Paragraph 5.2.1. (Affected Environment/Recreation), (Land Use) – Schofield Barracks Military Reservation, Last Sentence. This last sentences reads "...SMBR consists of the Main Post and SBER (Schofield Barracks East Range)..."
- P192-94**
- Mitigate: Why is the SBER included as part of the SMBR for the Draft EIS - Transformation? The proposed alternative of the Draft EIS – Transformation states a lot of training and construction activity will occur at SBER. The Draft EIS – Transformation description of SBER activities rightfully must stand on its own and not be "buried" throughout the entire Draft EIS –Transformation. The stated level of training activity in the proposed alternative will rise in the SBER...significantly higher than it is now. As with most other training areas on the island of O'ahu they are listed by name in the Draft EIS – Transformation...very visible...except for SBER. Why is it so difficult to find anything impacting the SBER in one location?
- Problem: Although the level of construction activity and training in SBER is very very high the specifics about what activities; its training levels; helicopter operations/training activity levels, fixed wing (C-130, C-17, and UAV) airspace operation are spread out over the entire report. Bits and pieces can be found throughout the report as opposed to being in one section or chapter. Finding all of them throughout this entire report is very very difficult. This method of describing the SBER activity because of Stryker does not meet the intent of the EIS process. Explain the rational for this. Recommend a separate Chapter be dedicated to the proposed action and activities in SBER so as to make it more easily accessible to the public.
- P192-95**
- Reference Page 5-17, Table 5-5 (SBER Project Areas and Land Uses), SBCT Project Title, "FTI": The Draft EIS – Transformation report in this table does not list the FTI Antennas to be installed at SBER.
- Mitigation: Table 5-5 must be updated to reflect the FTI antennas (2) to be installed at SBER. The U.S. Army must developed clean-up programs or plans to

P192-93

A fax was received from May 30, 2002 and was included in the Scoping Comments as were five other faxes from the public. The word fax has been included in the referenced paragraph in the FEIS.

P192-94

Most of the construction activities are occurring at SBMR not SBER. The only major construction activity is a washrack to be built on a previously disturbed site on Higgins Road. Section 5.1.1 – Proposed Action in Chapter 5 – Schofield Barracks Military Reservation and Wheeler Army Airfield described all the construction activities for SBMR and SBER. In order to reduce the volume of the document the overall project description can be found in Chapter 2 – Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives. Those parts of the action and activities proposed for SBER can be found in Section 5.1.1 – Proposed Action in Chapter 5 – Schofield Barracks Military Reservation and Wheeler Army Airfield.

P192-95

Table 5-5 listed the FTI antennas to be installed at SBER in two locations as East Range 1 and East Range 2.

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remove these projects when the U.S. Army determine use of the SBER is no longer needed. All environmentally sensitive materials must be removed and the land restored to its original state before its management oversight responsibilities are returned to the State/Country. Explain the clean-up programs or plans in the Final EIS – Transformation.

P192-96

Reference Page 5-17, 3rd Paragraph (Schofield Barracks East Range), and Lines 3-6: These lines describe the type of training (Legacy) on going at SBER. The paragraph Doesn't specify that SBER be used for legacy training by all component services and State national and air guards for training. The Marines and Air Force also use the SBER training areas for their legacy training.

Mitigation: Rewrite this paragraph to clearly describe all users of the SBER training facilities. Also state that all services and state national and air guard units make much use of helicopters. Secondly, as stated in my written comments the prime hours of training appear to be between 1900 – 0830 hours...a period when there is no other competing noise (i.e., ambient noise from H2 Freeway or residential community residents in the Mililani-Mauka, Launani Valley, and Mililani Tech Park areas...the only noise thus come from the on-going training in the SBER training areas.

Reference Page 5-27, Paragraph 5-2 (Land Use), 3rd Paragraph (Schofield Barracks East Range) on the Page, 1st Sentence: The Draft EIS – Transformation states "...land uses surrounding SBER include urban, military, forest, and agriculture..."

P192-97

Mitigation: This paragraph is incomplete. Also adjoining (BOARDING is a more descriptive word) are: Mililani Technology Park; Launani Valley residential area; Mililani-Mauka residential areas; Mililani Mauka Middle School; Mililani Mauka Elementary School; and Mililani I'ke Elementary School; and lastly a retirement community. The Final EIS – Transformation must include this information to correctly reflect the extent of residential communities that border the SBER. Without this information would incorrectly describe how close the new Castle & Cooke community development project has grown.

P192-98

Reference Page 5-27, Paragraph 5-2 (Land Use), 3rd Paragraph (Schofield Barracks East Range) on the Page, Last Sentence: The Draft EIS – Transformation states "...Land south of SBER includes forest agricultural lands, and Mililani Town. This is also not an accurate description of the area adjacent to SBER.

Mitigation: This paragraph is incomplete. Also adjoining (BORDERING is a more descriptive word) are: Mililani Technology Park; Launani Valley residential area; Mililani-Mauka residential areas; Mililani Mauka Middle School; Mililani Mauka Elementary School, and Mililani I'ke Elementary School; and lastly a retirement community. The Final EIS – Transformation must include this information to more accurately describe what borders the SBER. The residential community that borders the eastern and mauka side of SBER is the Mililani Mauka,

P192-96

Section 2.2 acknowledges the use of SBER by other military groups for training, including the Marines and other Army units. Section 5.2.1 has been updated to bring this into accord.

P192-97

Section 5.2.1 discusses land uses adjacent to SBER, and has been revised to include a reference to residential and commercial uses.

P192-98

Section 5.2.1 discusses land uses adjacent to SBER, and has been revised to include a reference to residential and commercial uses.

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Launani Valley, Mililani Tech Park; and 2 Elementary Schools and a Middle School; and a retirement community.

Reference Page 5-30, Table 5-13 (Summary of Potential Land Used and Recreation Impacts at SBMR/WAAF), Impact Issue – “Construction of FTI in a Conservation District”: The Title of this Table doesn’t reflect the inclusion of SBER. Also, the Draft EIS – Transformation (specifically this reference Table) reflects that the Proposed Action will have “...Less than Significant...” environmental impact. The impact of using a FTI in the SBER so close to a major residential community area has not been thoroughly investigated or tested. The FTI transmission “spillage” into the Launani Valley, Mililani Mauka, its retirement community, 2 elementary schools, and the middle school can possibly have a detrimental impact on the quality of life of this large residential areas. As previously describe in other sections of this report.

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Mitigation: The FTI transmission “spillage” so close to the Launani Valley, Mililani Mauka, Mililani Tech Part, 2 elementary schools, 1 middle school, and its retirement community may have a life threatening impact on elderly residents who rely on life assistance machines that are essential to life sustainment, i.e., will FTI transmission spillage into the bordering residential communities turn-off life sustaining medical devices such as heart pacers; lung machines; etc. Any such device that is operated by computer device. Secondly, the impact of the FTI spillage could also impact detrimentally on the overall “quality of life” of this large residential community, i.e., will FTI transmission spillage “turn-off” TVs, electronic appliances, burglary alarm systems, electronic clocks, traffic signal lights, etc. A thorough study of the effects of continued FTI transmission “spillage” bombarding the Lanai Valley, Mililani Mauka, Mililani Tech Part, 2 elementary schools, 1 middle school, and its retirement community must be completed and included in the Final EIS – Transformation before any action is taken to install FTI antennas in the SBER. Finally, the Title of this table needs to specify “...SBER...” It is misleading not to include SBER in the Title of Table 5-13.

P192-100

Reference Page 5-30, Table 5-13 (Summary of Potential Land Use and Recreation Impacts at SBMR/WAAF), Impact Issue – Impacts on land use during construction activities... The Draft EIS – Transformation states impact “...less than significant...” for the Proposed Action. I’ve argued quite extensively about the impact to land use of the Proposed Action.

Mitigation: The Final EIS – Transformation must explicitly explain how it was determined that the land use by Transformation (Stryker Training) for training will have “...less than significant...” impact to the land use. How was this determination made? The constant use of the lands in SBER; its abuse and its contamination with indefinite impact, will result of Stryker type training in SBER.

P192-101

Reference Page 5-34, Paragraph 5.3 – Visual Resources, Paragraph 5.3.1. – Affected Environment, 2nd Paragraph (Landscape Character) – Schofield Barracks Military Reservation: This paragraph describes SMBR but does not include a description of

P192-99

For ease of reading, “SBMR” in the EIS includes the Main Post and SBER. Section 4.14, 5.14, 6.14, 7.14, and 8.14 have been revised to include the following information. Army staff have conducted an Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) study for the proposed action. Over 65,500 frequency records from the civil sector and other federal government agencies were considered in this study. The results indicate no significant interference problems should be encountered on O’ahu or the Island of Hawai’i during the operation of the Enhanced Position Locating and Ranging System (EPLRS), backbone of the training systems on the FTI Sites.

P192-100

Factors considered in determining significance for impacts on land use are discussed in Section 4.2. Because SBCT training activities will not differ substantially from current training activities at SBER, there would be no significant impact on land use as a result of training activities.

P192-101

SBMR is used in the EIS to refer to both the Schofield Barracks Main Post and Schofield Barracks East Range. The general description of the visual quality of SBMR includes SBER. The Army has not purposefully omitted any references to SBER. The DEIS was divided into five geographical areas with the intent of making it easier for the general public to focus specifically on impacts the project might have on their community. In addition there is a guide inside the front cover describing the organization of the document, an abstract of the DEIS, and a very detailed Table of Contents. In addition the Executive Summary highlights the important aspects of the proposed project including a project description, a summary of impacts, and proposed mitigation

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the SBER. This is a perfect example of how the Draft EIS – Transformation purposely omits any reference to SBER when it should...thereby scattering throughout the Draft EIS – Transformation information pertinent to the SBER. Why is SBER scattered over the entire report in this Draft EIS – Transformation? Clearly, a description of the landscape character of SBER should have been included in this paragraph.

Mitigation: Include a description of the SBER in this paragraph since throughout the Draft EIS – Transformation, SBER is clearly stated to be part of the SBMR. Ensure this discrepancy is corrected in the Final EIS – Transformation.

P192-102

Reference Page 5-37, Table 5-14 (Summary of Potential Visual Resources Impacts at SBMR/WAAF), and Title: The title of this Table in the Draft EIS – Transformation should include SBER. SBER is a part of the SBMR as clearly stated throughout the Draft EIS – Transformation.

Mitigation: Include SBER in the title of Table 5-37 since it is a part of SBMR.

P192-103

Reference Page 5-37, Table 5-14 (Summary of Potential Visual Resources Impacts at SBMR/WAAF), "Impact Issues." An Impact Issue not listed but should be is "Water runoff of land caused by rain or drainage of water." I provided a lot of discussion on the probable runoff of loose soil/land, by rain or washing facility, which is damaged by the tactical Stryker vehicles and other tactical vehicles then subsequently dumped into fresh water lakes and springs, and into nearby open ocean and associated coral reefs. This terrible impact will kill fresh and ocean water fish; choke fresh water rivers, lakes, springs, as well as oceans and associated coral reefs. A lot of this terrible runoff impact can be seen anywhere in the Hawaiian Islands where a lot of new residential developments have begun. A similar water runoff result probably will happen near the SBER where damaged lands will abound with loose dirt and soil. This loosen dirt and soil becomes very susceptible to water runoff.

Mitigation: Explain how the U.S. Army will make this impact "...less than significant..." Explain in the Final EIS- Transformation what processes and precautions will be taken to preclude a major runoff of hundreds of cubic tons of rich agricultural soil into fresh water lakes, rivers, and springs....and into our open oceans and coral reefs. Also explain what procedures and precautions will be taken to prevent unnecessary killing of animals and fish (fresh and ocean) resulting from runoff. Lastly, explain in the Final EIS – Transformation how the U.S. Army will clean up the runoff damage after they declared that training in the SBER is no longer required. Explain how the clean up will be conducted before the U.S. Army leaves the SBER.

P192-104

Reference Page 5-48, Paragraph 5.4, Sub-paragraph 5.4.1 (Military Training Routes), First Sentence: The Draft EIS – Transformation states "...Although there are no formal, published military training routes in the SBMR airspace ROI, the A-311 Alert Area is used for helicopter training exercises, with an average of 3,500 helicopter

P192-102

SBMR is used in the EIS to refer to both the Schofield Barracks Main Post and Schofield Barracks East Range.

P192-103

USARHAW will continue to implement land restoration measures identified in the INRMP. Mitigation measures to control erosion include, but are not limited to, implementation of the ITAM program to identify and inventory land condition using a GIS database; coordination between training planners and natural resource managers; implementation of land rehabilitation measures identified in the INRMP; monitoring of the effectiveness of the land rehabilitation measures; evaluation of erosion modeling data to identify areas in need of improved management; and implementation of education and outreach programs to increase user awareness of the value of good land stewardship. Implementation of these mitigations to reduce erosion and related impacts on soil and water resources would also alleviate related impacts on visual resources

P192-104

After the publication of the Draft EIS, the Army announced plans for an enhancement package for SBCTs. The enhancements include an aviation task force, an increase from twelve to eighteen 155mm howitzers in the direct support artillery battalion, and improvements to command, control, communications, computer, and intelligence (C4I) assets. The announcements indicated that the aviation task force would include Comanche helicopters when the aircraft were ready for fielding. In February 2004, the Army determined that no further testing or fielding of Comanches would occur and canceled the Comanche program. The SBCT aviation task force will come from existing 25th ID(L) aviation brigade assets and will result in minor changes to training, primarily some increased aviation training over WPAA in support of units training in that area. The FEIS has analyzed the impacts of the increased aviation training over WPAA and those impacts are minimal. The Draft EIS analyzed the impacts of twelve 155mm howitzers, a change from the eighteen 105mm howitzers currently in the direct support artillery battalion for 2nd brigade. The addition of another six 155mm howitzers was analyzed in the FEIS and resulted in minimal changes to noise impacts and no change in the overall determination of effect. The C4I improvements are not expected to have any impacts on the environment. Overall, the Army has determined that the enhancements are within the original scope of the proposed action as described in the Draft EIS, are minor in nature, and do not require a supplemental Draft EIS.

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movements per month..." However, there are at least flight departure and arrival routes published. If you refer to the Final EIS – Mililani Mauka Report (Feb 1987), which is filed with the State Environmental Quality Agency, you will find the arrival and departure flight routes from WAAF. They do give helicopter and fixed wing VFR and IFR routes and headings. Appears that these are formally documented routes and I believe the FAA is a coordination agency on that Final EIS – Mililani Mauka Report. This draft EIS doesn't address "visiting" military units that use SBER.

Mitigation: The U.S. Army should at a minimum include all aircraft (helicopter and fixed wing) routes from and into WAAF (by Hawaii based units and visiting military units that use SBER). More particularly, the training routes for Noise Abatement for the Wahiawa and Mililani Mauka, Luanani Valley, Mililani Tech Park, and the Mililani Town should be included in the Final EIS – Transformation so as to explain where these routes and abatement program exists.

P192-105

a. Noise Abatement Programs: As I noted in a previous chapter of this Draft EIS – Transformation, only a Wahiawa Noise Abatement program appear to exist. A noise abatement program for the Launani Valley, Mililani Mauka, Mililani Tech Park, and particularly for the 2 elementary and 1 middle school need to be developed.

P192-106

b. Helicopter – Minimum Flying Altitude: Particularly important that flight training routes be published and be made visible since helicopters have no minimum flight altitude to comply with except to being a minimum of 100 ft above the nearest ground object. This is my most important concern.... a military helicopter with a very low almost unrestricted flying altitude (virtually no restrictions)...flying air training maneuvers over the very large residential communities (Launani Valley, Mililani Tech Park, Mililani Mauka)...during the daylight hours AND VERY DANGEROUSLY AT NIGHT!!! I believe two helicopters crashed into each other, last year at the Kahuku Training Range, at night with pilots wearing night vision goggles.

- (1) The U.S. Army needs to mitigate how they will maintain control of these helicopters during training maneuvers; at night; carrying heavy loads external to helicopter (artillery pieces; conex; etc....what are the restrictions of carrying extremely heavy external loads during training maneuvers over residential and school areas?); and the process and procedures for WAAF air traffic control or the FAA to monitor and control helicopter flight compliance with altitude restrictions. Understandable, that helicopter flight altitude restrictions are not monitored. However, if Transformation will increase helicopter flight operations at SBER and over Launani Valley, Mililani Tech Park, Mililani Mauka, 2 elementary and 1 middle school; a retirement

P192-105

There is no formal noise abatement program for Wahiawa. There is, however a noise buffer zone along the north boundary of SBER because development in Wahiawa encroaches against the SBER boundary. Maneuver training areas in the western portion of SBER are confined to areas north of Wahiawa Reservoir. Thus, the area south of Wahiawa Reservoir provides an extensive buffer for the western half of Mililani-Mauka, and there is no need for a separate noise buffer policy in that portion of SBER. The schools in Mililani-Mauka are much further from the maneuver training areas in SBER than are most schools in Wahiawa.

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As states in Section 3.4.2 in the Aviation Safety subsection, helicopter traffic pattern altitudes over land are set at least 700 feet (not 100 feet) above ground level. The may fly lower over the ocean. Helicopters do not conduct air training maneuvers over residential communities. The two serious mishaps, including the cited collision, are acknowledged in the revised Section 3.4.2. Overall, however, the Army's aviation safety record over O'ahu has been excellent. As stated in Section 3.4.2, in the Aviation Safety subsection, all military aircraft fly in accordance with Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR) Part 91, Subchapter F (Air Traffic and General Operating Rules) which govern such things as operating near other aircraft, right-of-way rules, aircraft speed, and minimum safe altitudes when flying outside special use airspace. Army Regulation 95-1 (Aviation Flight Regulations) covers army aircraft operations, crew requirements, and flight rules. These regulations have precise requirements for the use of airports, heliports, and other landing areas, local flight rules, and special use airspace.

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community, and Wahiawa...then the U.S. Army needs to strictly control helicopter flight operations at SBER.

- (2) The U.S. Army needs to mitigate how it will control other services, State Army National Guard, State Air National Guard, and Coast Guard airspace users of SBER to comply with Transformation airspace SBER procedures. Currently, the U.S. Army is not designated the "Executive Agent" for the military airspace in the Central O'ahu Region....to best of my knowledge...this needs to be discussed thoroughly in the Final EIS-Transformation report. Therefore, as host service for SBER and central O'ahu (military), the U.S. Army must mitigate how it will control airspace to ensure FAA operations and procedures are current and complied with by all military and state users of the SBMR ranges (to include SBER). Currently, to my knowledge no such management process or activity exists with respect to managing other services or State Air/Army National Guard assets. Also, the Mililani Mauka, Launani Valley Neighborhood Board was briefed that the WAAF Air Traffic Control Operations Center (Tower) terminates operations at 2200 hours in the evening...and Honolulu International Airport (or FAA) does not assume airspace management responsibility for the airspace primarily used by the military over the Central O'ahu Region. Then who does? Again, Flight of Safety (especially over the large and expanding Launani Valley, Mililani Tech Park, Mililani Mauka, proposed Koa Ridge (etc), Mililani Town, Wahiawa, existing schools, and medical facilities) is a very important "quality of life" issue for all residents. Critical that all the above issues be mitigated in the Final EIS – Transformation Report.

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P192-108

- (3) As stated above, a Military Executive Agent (presumably the U.S. Army) must be formally designated (possibly by Commander, USPACOM) and be given the responsibility and authority to manage the military routes and training airspace (SBMR, SBER, etc.) over Central O'ahu for military aircraft (all services/agencies) to include State/Country air guard and army guard aircraft. The process and procedures in doing this must be in accordance with current and updated FAA procedures. FAA, military, and all state military users need to form a partnership for flight of safety as the Central O'ahu Region airspace quickly "fills up." Critical that all the just stated in this paragraph be mitigated in the Final EIS – Transformation Report.

P192-109

- (4) This Military Executive Agent (presumably the U.S. Army) must develop and institutionalize a process whereby nearby residents (Wahiawa, Launani Valley, Mililani Tech Park, Mililani Mauka, Mililani Town, schools, and retirement home) can report and get feedback on helicopter (s), fixed wing aircraft (i.e, C-130, C-141, C-5, C-17, Caribou, etc.), and now the UAVs violators of airspace rules and flight safety procedures over SBMR, SBER, and Central O'ahu Regional (specifically that

P192-107

As stated in Section 3.4.2, in the Aviation Safety subsection, all military aircraft fly in accordance with Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR) Part 91, Subchapter F (Air Traffic and General Operating Rules) which govern such things as operating near other aircraft, right-of-way rules, aircraft speed, and minimum safe altitudes when flying outside special use airspace. Army Regulation 95-1 (Aviation Flight Regulations) covers army aircraft operations, crew requirements, and flight rules. These regulations have precise requirements for the use of airports, heliports, and other landing areas, local flight rules, and special use airspace. In addition, Wheeler AAF is covered with Class D airspace, with a ceiling of 3,300 feet. Within this airspace all aircraft operations are subject to air traffic control clearances and instructions when the control tower is open (0600-2200 M-F). When Wheeler AAF tower is closed, the Class D airspace reverts to Class E or Class G airspace. Being "uncontrolled" does not mean that pilots have total freedom to operate as they please in or around these airports. The FAA visibility and cloud separation minimums still apply to VFR aircraft, as do radio communication responsibilities and the traffic pattern procedures.

P192-108

The Army will manage these areas with the FAA in accordance with established rules. There would not be a significant increase in the number of flights to warrant a Military Executive Agent.

P192-109

As stated in Section 3.4.2, in the Aviation Safety subsection, all military aircraft fly in accordance with Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR) Part 91, Subchapter F (Air Traffic and General Operating Rules) which govern such things as operating near other aircraft, right-of-way rules, aircraft speed, and minimum safe altitudes when flying outside special use airspace. Army Regulation 95-1 (Aviation Flight Regulations) covers army aircraft operations, crew requirements, and flight rules. The Public Affairs Office at SBMR can accept an initial complaint and is the point of contact throughout the process. Persons with reports of noise or aircraft flying too low should contact the Public Affairs Office at (808) 655-1079 as soon as possible. Receiving reports within 15 days after the incident is important to ensure FAA flight data is available to support the investigation. Reports received after that time will still be investigated, but identification of the specific activity involved may be difficult to determine.

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airspace the military currently are responsible for now (and in future as outlined in the preferred action of Transformation) and uses primarily in day-to-day and training movements. These are aircraft or helicopters that violate: unsafe flight practices; altitude restrictions; external carrying practices; etc. No such institutionalize process currently exists to my knowledge and feedback on corrective actions taken by the military is never provided. It is very critical that all that's just stated in this paragraph be mitigated in the Final EIS – Transformation Report.

P192-110

- (5) Air Traffic Control: The draft EIS states the SMBR ROI is managed by the Honolulu Air Traffic Control Center and the WAAF Tower. Who manages military airspace/traffic after the WAAF Tower is closed. With an increased in flight training to accommodate the Transformation this issue needs to be addressed for flight of safety concerns.

Mitigation: Answer who manages military airspace/traffic in Oahu Central Region after WAAF is closed (2200 hrs). What's the impact of increased WAAF Control Tower operations?

P192-111

Reference page 5-49, paragraph 5.4.2. (Environmental Consequences), Table 5-16, Impact Issues: "Change to a Military Training Route".

Mitigate: Clarify what change in military training route implies...no where in the draft EIS does it talk about this. What's the EIS impact. Why wasn't this discussed in detail?

P192-112

Reference page 5-49, Paragraph 5.4.2. (Environmental Consequences), Table 5-16, Impact Issues: "Aviation Safety." There is a lack of sufficient discussion on this item. I raised community concerns during the initial scoping meeting but your draft EIS didn't answer my concerns.

Mitigation: This issue really needs to be explained in detail especially with the introduction of UAV's and C-17s. The draft EIS doesn't address it sufficiently as I earlier stated in my written and verbal comments. The FAA needs to partner with the US Army to make the aircraft operations portion of the Transformation workable.

P192-113

Reference page 5-50, Proposed Action (Preferred Alternative), No Impacts (Reduction in Navigable Airspace). This paragraph discusses the lack of requirement for new or modified special use airspace associated with the Proposed Action.

Mitigation: With the introduction of UAVs, C-130s, C17s, and more helicopters and an increase of training...why not partner with the FAA to ensure the flying ops tempo is managed safely and correctly. A requirement to update old existing FAA regulations and procedures for the WAAF area of operations may result which is a good thing not only for the surrounding communities but for the US Army and all military

P192-110

When the Wheeler AAF control tower is closed, the Class D airspace above the airfield reverts to Class C or G airspace. However, being "uncontrolled" does not mean that pilots have total freedom to operate as they please in or around these airports. The FAA visibility and cloud separation minimums still apply to VFR aircraft, as do radio communication responsibilities and the traffic pattern procedures.

P192-111

Change to a MTR implies a change in either its course or altitude. As stated in Section 3.4.2 (Military Training Routes and Number of Aircraft), there are no formal, published MTRs on O'ahu.

P192-112

The Aviation Safety issue is adequately addressed in Section 5.4.2 given the elaborate airspace management procedures in place, and the Army's excellent safety record on O'ahu. Both the FAA Honolulu Control Facility and the Hawai'i Department of Transportation, Airports Division have been consulted, and their review comments on the DEIS have been incorporated. The FAA has well-defined procedures for remotely operated aircraft such as UAVs. As stated in Section 5.4.2 in the Aviation Safety subsection, a certificate of authorization would be required at least 60 days prior to the proposed commencement of UAV operations. NEPA does not require EISs to analyze remote and speculative impacts when assessing the risk that an action "might have" an environmental effect, especially when that effect would be caused by an accident. As stated in Section 3.4.2, the Army has an excellent aviation safety record. The precise flight paths of the UAVs have not been determined at this time. They will be identified when the Army submits its plans to the FAA when it applies for the FAA Certificate of Authorization for UAV flights.

P192-113

The FAA has well-defined procedures for remotely operated aircraft such as UAVs. As stated in Section 5.4.2 in the Aviation Safety subsection, a certificate of authorization would be required at least 60 days prior to the proposed commencement of UAV operations. Both the FAA Honolulu Control Facility and the Hawai'i Department of Transportation, Airports Division have been consulted, and their review comments on the DEIS have been incorporated. The FAA has well-defined procedures for remotely operated aircraft such as UAVs. As stated in Section 5.4.2 in the Aviation Safety subsection, a certificate

Comments

Responses

- P192-113 cont'd** | services impacted by Transformation. Please coordinate your proposed flying training/operations plans with the FAA.
- P192-114** | Reference page 5-50, Proposed Action (Preferred Alternative), Change to a Military Training Route. This doesn't address new introduction of UAVs or C-17s since they obviously weren't around then. What about larger aircraft, i.e. C-5 or C-141s?
Mitigation: Please mitigates training routes for UAV.s, C-17s, C-5s, and C-141 aircraft...they're new so I know you don't have training routes for them.
- P192-115** | Reference page 5-50, Proposed Action (Preferred Alternative), Restriction of Access to Airport/Airfields. This paragraph doesn't address C-17s operations or larger aircraft like the C-5.
Mitigation: Please mitigates C-17 or larger aircraft operations.
- P192-116** | Reference page 5-51, Proposed Action (Preferred Alternative), Aviation Safety. This paragraph doesn't identify the C-17 or larger aircraft just the C-130.
Mitigation: Clarify what has been done to coordinate existing and proposed flight operations of C-17s and UAVs at WAAF with the FAA. Confirm that flight of safety is not an issue with the FAA with regards to proposed concept of flight operations at WAAF. Address the increase of helicopter operations and numbers of helicopters. Clarify how local and State emergency services (fire, police, hospital agencies) can sufficiently respond to an "unlikely" major aircraft accident in the Launani Valley and Mililani-Mauka residential communities.
- P192-117** | Reference pages 5-52, Paragraph 5.5 (Air Quality), paragraph 5.5.1. Affected Environment: With the increase of training flying (introduction of C-17s and UAVs), hundreds of military vehicles, and firing (live and blanks), its inconceivable to think that air quality will not be impacted...it will.
Mitigation: What arrangements and plans are being taken to continually measure the impact of Transformation on air quality standards? What arrangements and plans are being taken to manage air quality?
- P192-118** | Reference page 5-52 and 5-53, paragraph 5.5.2 (Environmental Consequences) Summary of Impacts: This paragraph states "...PM emissions from military vehicle use at SBMR, the likelihood of exceeding the federal 24-hour standard, and the potential impacts to quality of life to surrounding communities combined may result in a significant air quality impact at SMBR under the Proposed Action..."
Mitigation: Mitigate PM emissions to Launani Valley, Mililani-Mauka, Mililani Tech Park, Mililani Town, and Wahiawa Town.

of authorization would be required at least 60 days prior to the proposed commencement of UAV operations. NEPA does not require EISs to analyze remote and speculative impacts when assessing the risk that an action "might have" an environmental effect, especially when that effect would be caused by an accident. As stated in Section 3.4.2, the Army has an excellent aviation safety record. The precise flight paths of the UAVs have not been determined at this time. They will be identified when the Army submits its plans to the FAA when it applies for the FAA Certificate of Authorization for UAV flights.

P192-114

UAVs are addressed in the Aviation Safety subsection. Since there are no existing or planned MTRs, it would not be appropriate to address UAVs or C-17s under this subheading.

P192-115

Text has been changed to include C-17s. The conclusion of the airspace use analysis does not change with this addition.

P192-116

The DEIS addresses the extent to which air quality would be impacted by the Proposed Action. Additional discussion of fugitive dust issues has been added to the Final EIS. The Final EIS conclude that air quality impacts can be mitigated to avoid any significant impacts. The Army has committed to mitigating dust from vehicle traffic on unpaved roads through a combination of dust control chemical applications and the use of washed gravel for surfacing military vehicle trails. In addition, the Army would implement a Dust and Soils Management and Monitoring Plan that would include ambient air quality monitoring of PM10 conditions. The monitoring of ambient PM10 concentrations would help guide the development and implementation of an adaptive management program to manage training area lands and modify training procedures as necessary to ensure compliance with federal air quality standards. As noted throughout the DEIS, there would be no meaningful increase in training flights under the Proposed Action.

P192-117

The DEIS addresses the extent to which air quality would be impacted by the Proposed Action. Additional discussion of fugitive dust issues has been added to the Final EIS. The Final EIS conclude that air quality impacts will be significant but will remain within the below the ambient PM10 standards. As

Comments

Responses

- P192-119** Reference page 5-53, Table 5-17, Impact Issues: Wind erosion from areas disturbed by military vehicle use (Proposed Action)...equates to "less than significant..."
- Mitigation: This not consistent with paragraph 5.5.2. Request mitigation. Reference page 5-54, 3rd paragraph, first sentence: "...resulting in a minor increase in dust from wind erosion..."
- Mitigation: This statement is based on what assumption. The SBER and SBMR are very windy locales. Please clarify.
- P192-120** Reference page 5-54, 3rd paragraph, last sentence: "...would result in a small increase in overall aircraft emissions associated with that facility..." Transformation is introducing more helicopters and C-17s...and maybe more larger aircraft.
- Mitigation: This statement is based on what? Whats the concept of operations for the fixed wing aircraft at WAAF? If we know what the concept of operations are we can determine what the impact of aircraft emissions will be to the residential communities and to the environment and its inhabitants.
- P192-121** Reference page 5-56, 3rd paragraph, last sentence: "...use of synthetic dust control chemicals might prove to be a more appropriate mitigation strategy..."
- Mitigation: Explain the impact to the environment and critical resources of the synthetic dust control chemicals, i.e., fresh water streams, lakes, underground water tables, and open oceans.
- P192-121** Reference page 5-58, 2nd paragraph, last sentence: "...consequently, air quality impacts from munitions use under the Proposed Action are considered less than significant.
- Mitigation: This is based on what? Please explain. What will happen to the resultant pollutants that is absorbed by fresh water streams, lakes, underwater tables, and open oceans. What about the animal life that will breath these toxic fumes...they have lower tolerance levels. Whats impact on human new borns and not yet born?
- P192-123** Reference page 5-58, last paragraph, 2nd sentence: "...off road activity in SBMR would increase 64%..." "...this increase in off road vehicle activity would reduce vegetation cover in the affected maneuver areas..." How will US Army "fix" the wind erosion once the US Army determines training at SBMR is not required? Whats the plan?
- Mitigation: What are US Army plans to "fix" environment back to its original state once US Army determines training at SBMR is not required.
- P192-124** Reference page 5-60, 1st paragraph (Emissions from increase aircraft operations). Lots of explanations required here. There would be a tremendous increase in helicopter operations. This paragraph doesn't identify C-17s, UAVs, or larger aircraft. It doesn't even discuss the "concept of operations" for the larger fixed winged aircraft. There will

mitigation the Army will develop and implement a Dust and Soils Management and Monitoring Plan (DuSMMoP) for the training area. The plan will address measures such as, but not limited to, restrictions on the timing or type of training during high risk conditions, vegetation monitoring, dust monitoring, soil monitoring, and buffer zones to minimize dust emissions in populated areas. The plan will determine how training will occur in order to keep fugitive dust emissions below CAA standards for PM10 and soil erosion and compaction to a minimum. The Army will monitor the impacts of training activities to ensure that emissions stay within the acceptable ranges as predicted and environmental problems do not result from excessive soil erosion or compaction. The plan will also define contingency measures to mitigate the impacts of training activities which exceed the acceptable ranges for dust emissions or soil compaction.

P192-118

The discussion of fugitive dust issues has been expanded in the Final EIS to include results of dispersion modeling to estimate PM10 concentrations from vehicle activity on unpaved roads and in off-road maneuver areas. As a mitigation measure, the Army has committed to mitigating dust from vehicle traffic on unpaved roads through a combination of dust control chemical applications and/or the use of washed gravel for surfacing military vehicle trails. In addition, the Army would implement a Dust and Soils Management and Monitoring Plan that would include ambient air quality monitoring of PM10 conditions. The monitoring of ambient PM10 concentrations would help guide the development and implementation of an adaptive management program to manage training area lands and modify training procedures as necessary to ensure compliance with federal air quality standards.

P192-119

SBMR and SBER have very low average wind speeds. Data from automated weather stations on both the main post and at SBER show that wind speeds rarely exceed the threshold velocity for wind erosion. The mean hourly wind speed at SBMR is 4.3 mph, with the most frequent wind speed being 2 mph. The mean hourly wind speed at SBER is 4.7 mph, with the most frequent wind speed being 3 mph. The highest wind speed recorded in 3 years of data at SBMR was 23 mph. Wind speeds at SBMR equaled or exceeded the threshold for wind erosion for only 55 hours over a 3 year period. The highest wind speed recorded in 2 years of data at SBER was 21 mph. Wind speeds at SBER equaled or exceeded the threshold for wind erosion for only 41 hours over a 2 year period. While direct dust generation from vehicle traffic is a concern at SBMR and SBER, wind erosion is not a significant issue.

Comments

Responses

- P192-124 cont'd** | be an increase in aircraft operations. Therefore, there will be a corresponding increase in aircraft emissions, i.e., air quality, noise, etc.
- Mitigation: How will you maintain the current quality of air and noise with the increase in aircraft operations. What are your plans and strategies to address this? How will it be continually managed and corrected? How will you coordinate with State and Federal agencies to ensure air quality is maintained? What's base line?
- P192-125** | Reference page 5-61, second paragraph with discussion on "controlled burns."
- Mitigation: Demonstrate how US Army intends to "control burn."
- P192-126** | Reference page 5-61, third paragraph with discussion on "...other emission from personnel increase..." This paragraph doesn't address the increase in family members and the private vehicles (estimated at 2 per family) they own.
- Mitigation: Address private vehicles for military sponsored families.

P192-120

Transformation would not introduce any more helicopters at WAAF. One or two C-17 or C-130 aircraft (from Hickam AFB) would typically be used when troops deploy from SBMR to PTA for training purposes. A few added fixed wing aircraft flights per year would not cause measurable air quality impacts to areas surrounding SBMR.

P192-121

Additional discussion of dust control chemicals has been added to Section 5.5.2 of the Final EIS. There are very few environmental hazards associated with the recommended dust control agents (calcium chloride and/or magnesium chloride solutions). These chemicals are considered virtually nontoxic in normal use; their toxicity is comparable to that of table salt. Dust control compounds would be applied directly to unpaved roadways and parking areas, and thus would have no effect on areas used by cattle or wildlife. Normal use of these compounds does not pose any risks to fresh water ecosystems, groundwater supplies, or the ocean.

P192-122

Evaluations of emission rates from munitions use, such as the Mitchell and Suggs (1998) report cited in the DEIS, show only small quantities of emissions from ordnance firing and detonation. The Army's annual reporting of hazardous pollutants released by training activities indicate low cumulative air emissions of hazardous compounds, mostly associated with particulate matter. The Army Environmental Center has on-going programs to determine emission rates from munitions use during military training coupled with dispersion modeling studies to evaluate the potential for air quality impacts at locations near military training facilities. Health risk assessments completed to date (US Army CHPPM 2000a,b,c and US Army CHPPM 2001a,b,c) show no significant health risks for either short term or long term exposure to emissions from weapons firing points for hypothetical residential locations within a few hundred meters (600 to 1,200 feet) of the firing points of major weapons. Firing points at USARHAW installations are much further from off-post residential locations than the distances assumed in the health risk assessment studies.

P192-123

The Army has no plans to leave existing installations in Hawai'i. It would be premature and unproductive to develop closure and restoration plans at this time.

Comments**Responses****P192-124**

As is clearly stated in Chapter 2 of the DEIS (page 2-41 and Table 2-5), there would be no change in helicopter numbers at WAAF and no change in the frequency or times of operation for helicopter flights as a result of the transformation process for the 2nd Brigade. C-17 aircraft would be based at Hickam AFB, not WAAF. And as stated on page 2-41 of the DEIS, the 2nd Brigade would deploy to PTA approximately twice a year, using one or two C-17 or C-130 aircraft for each deployment. Troops would board the aircraft either at Hickam AFB or at WAAF. A few added C-17 or C-130 flights each year could not create any meaningful air quality impact. As explained on page 2-41 of the DEIS, there would be approximately 600 sorties per year by UAVs, distributed among several USARHAW installations. Most UAV launches and recoveries would occur inside existing restricted airspace areas over USARHAW ranges, not at WAAF, BAAF, or other airfields. Given that the Shadow 200 UAV has a small (38 horsepower) gasoline engine, the added UAV flight operations would not have any significant air quality impact.

P192-125

The Army's Wildfire Management Plan is discussed on pages 3-90 through 3-92 of the DEIS. Additional discussion of wildfire management issues for SBMR is presented in Section 5.12 (pages 5-209 through 5-211).

P192-126

As noted in Table 3.13 of the DEIS (page 3-95), the Wahiawa and Ewa census districts had a combined population of about 310,698 in 2000. The addition of 810 new military households was estimated in the DEIS to create a net population increase of 1,312 adults and 1,053 children. Assuming that the net increase in total household vehicle travel would be proportional to the net increase in population for the Ewa and Wahiawa census districts, the added military households would generate a 0.76 percent increase in vehicle traffic and emissions compared to existing conditions (including the SBMR-related travel already noted in the DEIS). This is too small an increase to have any significant air quality impact. The actual impact would almost certainly be less than this, since vehicle ownership is strongly correlated with household income and type of housing. Vehicle ownership rates are lower among lower income households and among those living in rental housing or condominiums (US Department of Transportation, Bureau of Travel Statistics 2003); both of these conditions would be prevalent among the added military households.

Comments

Letter
P193

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P193-1

I also have concerns about: all the aina + people

+ world. its all interrelated

Signature: April PatfordPrint Name: April PatfordAddress: po. box 963

Haiku, HI, 96706

Responses

P193-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter
P194

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P194-1

P194-2

I also have questions about:

the amount of
money being spent & enviro.

Signature:


Print Name:

Address:

Colleen Parlee
Colleen Parlee
95-509 Kuamono Way
Mililani HI 96789

Letter
P195

Nov. 3, 2003

 Cindy Barger
Army Corps of Engineers

Aloha from Kauai —

P195-1

Please give us all several
months to even begin to
respond to the enormous document
re the Stryker Brigade.

Do everything possible to
show this down, PLEASE!

Sincerely —

Marti + Joe Paschal

(No need to W.A.N.D.)

Responses

P194-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P194-2

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P195-1

The comment period was extended by 45 days, ending on January 3, 2003.

Comments

Responses

**Letter
P196**

-----Original Message-----

From: Graham Parkes [<mailto:parkes@hawaii.edu>]

Sent: Thursday, October 30, 2003 4:53 PM

To: sbct_eis@poh01.usace.army.mil

Subject: Stryker Brigades Proposal

Dear Ms. Barger,

As someone who has followed the transformation of Hawaii's natural environment, and taught courses on that topic at UH Manoa, for almost twenty-five years, I believe that I can comment on the EIS connected with the proposed Stryker Brigades from a position of some authority.

P196-1

I have read the draft EIS carefully and, judging it in the light of the military's effect on the natural environment of this state over the past several decades, I reach the clear conclusion that the project would constitute a further unmitigated disaster for the natural environment and thereby for the cultural and physical health of a large segment of the state's population.

P196-2

I know I speak for many of my colleagues and student in expressing vehement opposition to this proposal.

Yours respectfully,

Graham Parkes

Graham Parkes, Professor

Department of Philosophy	and	Division of Ecology and Health
University of Hawaii		John A. Burns School of Medicine
2530 Dole Street		1960 East-West Road, C105A
Honolulu, HI 96822-2383		Honolulu, HI 96822-2319

Tel. (808) 956-6686

Fax: (808) 956-9228

P196-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process. The Department of Defense has taken every step to minimize impacts from the Proposed Action as described in the FEIS while meeting the stated Purpose and Need. Chapter 4 summarizes the potential impact and mitigation measures.

P196-2

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter
P197

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P197-1

I also have questions about: _____

Signature: _____

Print Name: _____

Address: _____

Jason Pell
 Jason Pell
 1835 Halekoa Dr.
 Honolulu HI 96821

Responses

P197-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter
P198 Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P198-1

I also have concerns about: the fact that there seems no end in sight, excluding updates will the army ever have enough, or is complete militarization the goal?

Signature: UNZAN HARRY Pfennig
Print Name: Unzan Harry Pfennig
Address: PO Box 2025

Letter
P199 Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P199-1

I also have concerns about: _____

_____?

Signature: Sesame Pikunas
Print Name: Sesame Pikunas
Address: 2315 KOKOMO RD.
Haiku, HI 96708

Responses

P198-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P199-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter P200

-----Original Message-----

From: Marisa Mia Plemer [mailto:PLEMERM001@hawaii.rr.com]

Sent: Wednesday, October 29, 2003 10:32 PM

To: sbct_eis@poh01.usace.army.mil

Subject: Request Extension to 90 days

Dear Cindy Barger,

P200-1

Please extend the public comment period to at least 90 days for the Army Transformation Expansion proposal public review. This information is too important for the short time that you have scheduled at the present.

Thank you very much,

Marisa M. Plemer, 59-008 Huelo St., Haleiwa, HI 96712

Responses

P200-1

The comment period has been extended another 45-days to January 3, 2003.

Comments

Letter
P201

SBCT Draft EIS Public Comment Card

NAME: Marisa M. Plemmer or ANONYMOUS (please circle)ADDRESS: 59-008 Huelo St.
Haleiwa HI 96713SIGNATURE: AM PlemmerCOMMENTS: Please ask to
period. in order for all residents to be able to read
the information contained in Fed. Hazardous Waste Sites in the
State of Hawaii: Compliance, Cleanup and Waste Management
and Fish & Wildlife Service Recovery Plan for the Dahu Plant (in the
Maui Mountain Cluster). Army has more than 130 Fed. Haz
ardous Sites here where are they what has been cleaned up?
like Egami says the 3 vol. EIS contains nothing about cleanup anywhere

P201-1

P201-2

P201-3



SBCT Draft EIS Public Comment Card

NAME: Marisa M. Plemmer or ANONYMOUS (please circle)ADDRESS: 59-008 Huelo St.
Haleiwa HI 96713SIGNATURE: Marisa M. PlemmerCOMMENTS: I say no to the "transformation."
I am most concerned about the harmful
chemicals and toxic pollutants that the Army
leaves behind where ever it goes. Personnel leave
the islands, there is no accountability, records are

P201-4

P201-5

P201-6

conveniently lost the years go by and no one knows... ..harmful has
been cleaned up. What has been cleaned up in the Wahiawa-Makua
lands? or anywhere in Hawai'i?

Cleaned up in the Wahiawa-Makua lands? or anywhere in Hawai'i?

Responses

P201-1

The comment period has been extended another 45-days to January 3, 2003.

P201-2

Please contact EPA for a list of hazardous waste sites in Hawai'i and the progress made on cleanup.

P201-3

This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. The Army is committed to cleanup existing sites in accordance with applicable laws and regulations when they are no longer needed. It is too speculative at this time to estimate when any one site would no longer be needed.

P201-4

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) program.

Comments

Letter

-----Original Message-----

P202 **From:** Marisa Mia Plemer [mailto:PLEMERM001@hawaii.rr.com]
Sent: Sunday, December 21, 2003 4:34 PM
To: cindy barger
Subject: Army Transformation Deadline still unfair

Aloha, allow me to convey this information to you and some of the Neighborhood Boards in reference to the January 3, 2004 deadline the Army has set for public testimony. I just spoke to Geri Meade of Sunset Beach on the phone about this and she referred me to Kathleen Pahinui, chair of the North Shore Neighborhood Board who has no e-mail address on Board's site. I feel the Neighborhood Boards should be addressing and taking a stand on this important issue. If they already have I don't know about it.

The Boards are all out for the holiday recess until after the Jan.3 deadline. How do I get this information to them and ask for response to meet the deadline? I made photocopies of the first publication listed at my own expense-2 copies left. How do I disseminate to all the Boards so it doesn't cost me a lot more money? I am trying my best to get out this information to as many people as possible when it should have been a priority of Sen. Akaka and Sen. Inouye since August, 1990, when the following hearing was held.

P202-1

How do we as mere citizens respond to the autocratic methods employed by Senator Inouye, Senator Abercrombie, Senator Akaka, Sec. Donald Rumsfeld, and our own state government, etc., approving the Army Transformation before the public response period is even over? Is this the democracy that American soldiers are dying for in the Middle East? When is the Army going to spend money decontaminating the toxic waste sites already in existence according to the following report dated August, 1990 which Senator Inouye didn't think it important enough to attend at the time? What does the motto of the State of Hawaii mean to Sen. Inouye and Army: UA MAU KE EA O KA AINA I KA PONO, The life of the land is perpetuated in righteousness?

At the hearing held at Turtle Bay Resort on Dec. 4, when I asked the three Army representatives seated at the table if we could go to their home communities and unload toxic wastes, Mark said he was from

Responses

P201-5

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P201-6

Please contact the US Army Corps of Engineers FUDS Program Manager for past clean up efforts.

P202-1

Although Department of Defense, Department of the Army, and Congressional representatives have issued statements that the 2d Brigade, 25th ID(L) will transform to a Stryker Brigade, these statements refer to programmatic level decisions necessary to continue the planning, funding and assessment processes for the proposed transformation efforts and set the conditions for implementing an action once a final decision has been made. The final decision on whether the 2d Brigade, 25th ID (L) will transform to an SBCT will be made by the appropriate local commander, subject to environmental assessment and other appropriate reviews and compliance with applicable federal law. The Department of the Army issued a Programmatic EIS for Army Transformation in 2001, and issued its Record of Decision to implement Army Transformation on April 11, 2002. In that ROD, Lieutenant General David McKiernan confirmed a series of previously announced conversions of 6 brigades to interim brigade combat teams, "subject to appropriate evaluation of potential environmental effects in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act" (ROD, page 11).The Department of the Army will make a decision whether or not to transform the 2d Brigade, 25th ID(L) in Hawai'i only after a full consideration of all the environmental impacts identified and analyzed under NEPA, weighed equally with considerations of strategic importance, military training and readiness, technical considerations, economic and fiscal considerations, and other considerations mandated by law or policy.

Comments

Responses

May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawai'i

P-612

P202-2

New Jersey and it was already polluted. Is Sen. Inouye and the Army striving to have this for Hawaii too? What is in our drinking water? What are the MTBE levels in our drinking water throughout the state? We need answers now before the three thousand ton Strykers begin to deposit thousands more gallons of this in our land and water along with all the other contaminants they will leave behind as silent killers. What are the contaminants and their quantities in our water now to use as a comparison to the worsening status the Strykers will bring into the new lands the Army wants to acquire?

P202-3

Concerning the hazardous waste sites in our islands, at least 138 currently uncleaned sites that belong to the Army, Army Transformation and Stryker Units in Hawaii and the recent public hearings conducted by Army personnel: When the Army has studied, incorporated and addressed the crucial information contained in the following documents, and also made these two publications published by federal government departments available to all of Hawaii's citizens, then the Army might be able to come up with a meaningful, legitimate Final EIS that does not insult our intelligence, our health, our islands, our water, our air, our children, and future generations of Hawaii's citizens:

1. FEDERAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES IN THE STATE OF HAWAII: COMPLIANCE, CLEANUP AND WASTE MANAGEMENT, HEARING BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS UNITED STATES SENATE ONE HUNDRED FIRST CONGRESS SECOND SESSION AUGUST 29, 1990 (U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON, 1992, ISBN 0-16-039033-8);
2. RECOVERY PLAN FOR KOOLAU MOUNTAIN PLANT CLUSTER, AUGUST, 1996 (PUBLISHED BY U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, PORTLAND, OREGON);
3. RECOVERY PLAN FOR WAIANAE MOUNTAIN PLANT CLUSTER, AUGUST, 1996 (PUBLISHED BY U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, PORTLAND, OREGON);
4. RECOVERY PLAN FOR THE BIG ISLAND PLANT CLUSTER, SEPTEMBER, 1996 (PUBLISHED BY U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, PORTLAND, OREGON).

Mahalo, Marisa M. Plemer, 59-008 Huelo Street, Haleiwa, HI 96712, ph. 638-7124(h), 841-8033 x2 (w).

P202-2

A great deal of information on the subject of water quality is available to the public in widely published reports by public agencies. The EIS provides some information about the existing groundwater conditions in the project region. For example, groundwater beneath SBMR has been impacted by TCE from past Army waste disposal practices. As described in the EIS, the Army is addressing this groundwater contamination through long-term pumping and treatment. MTBE is a constituent of gasoline formulations, and was introduced in gasoline to reduce air pollution. Stryker vehicles operate on diesel, rather than gasoline. Diesel fuel does not contain MTBE.

P202-3

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) program.

Comments

Dear Ms. Barger

Letter
P203

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P203-1

P203-2

P203-3

I also have concerns about (1) the cost of clean-up to be paid by future generations; and (2) the relatively short comment period.
 Make for considering my views?

Signature:

Print Name:

Address:

Vincent K. Pollard

Vincent K. Pollard

2440 Campus Rd, Box 375
Honolulu, HI 96822-2276

Responses

P203-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P203-2

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P203-3

The comment period has been extended another 45-days to January 3, 2003.

Comments

Letter
P204

Vincent K. Pollard
2440 Campus Road, #315
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96822-2216
Telephone: 808 944-6479 E-mail: pollard@hawaii.edu

18 November 2003

Ms. Cindy Barger
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Honolulu District
Bldg. 230, CEPOH-PP-E
Fort Shafter, HI 96858-5440

Re: Draft EIS (Stryker Brigade)

Dear Ms. Barger,

This comment is in response to Colonel David L. Anderson's postcard of 4 November 2003. In that communication, Col. Anderson acknowledged my concerns about long-term environmental damage by the proposed Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawai'i. And he invited additional comments on The Draft Environmental Impact Statement "Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (L) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawaii."

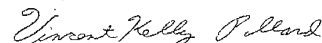
If the Department of Defense (DoD) proceeds with the proposed Army Stryker Brigade, does this decision respect the rights of unborn generations? DoD experiences with extended live-fire exercises on three islands in the Western and Central Pacific leave me skeptical. These three cases are as follows:

- 1) In Okinawa, Japan, many land parcels occupied by U.S. military facilities since the 1940s and 1950s still may not be returned to their individual lawful owners (even if the DoD wished to do so) because undiscovered unexploded ordnance renders these areas unsafe for agricultural, industrial or recreational use by Okinawan civilians.
- 2) Despite the Navy's clean-up efforts, Kaho'olawe Island will likely be recovering from a half-century's live-fire and bombing damage for decades to come.
- 3) Recently local journalists have reported that 105 mm and 75 mm artillery cannons, mortars, bazooka rockets, rifle grenades and other weapons fired in Waikane Valley in Windward O'ahu during a thirty-seven year period (1939-1976) have rendered Waikane Valley unsafe for U.S. Marine Corps personnel training missions. (See Gregg K. Kakesako, "Waikane Valley Plans Dropped; The Marines Cite Safety Concerns in Deciding Not to Use the Valley," *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*, 13 November 2003, online edition, <http://starbulletin.com/2003/11/13/news/story1.html>.)

Lack of foresight imbedded in the history of those experiences suggests that introducing a Stryker Brigade on O'ahu or on the Big Island is to limit the environmental prospects of future generations.

Mahalo for considering my views.

Sincerely,


Vincent Kelly Pollard

Responses

P204-1

If the Army were to vacate any lands in Hawai'i it would be addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. The Army is committed to cleaning existing sites in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Comments

Responses

May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawaii

P-615

Letter Stryker deployment Hawaii
P205 Cindy S. Barger, SBCT EIS Project Manager
U.S. Army Corp of Engineers
Honolulu Division
Bldg 230, Rm 306
Ft. Shafter, HI 96858-5440

"The views of nature held by any people determine all its institutions". Ralph Waldo Emerson

Through the years we have come to know the military institutions in Hawaii quite well through the bombing of Kaho'olawe, the fires at Makua, waste from nuclear powered submarines dumped in Pearl Harbor, oil spills, sonar effects on whales and seals and other environmental mishaps. The military has not always been a good citizen nor a good caretaker for this fragile eco-system we call home. You now come asking to acquire 23,000 acres on the Big Island and 1,400 more acres added to the 27,000 acres at Schofield Barracks to accommodate 310 new eight-wheeled Stryker combat vehicles. Is there **no** end to the appetite of you people? You tell us we need you because you will create jobs in a distressed economic time. You do not tell us about the disturbance you will bring us with an increase of military personnel, the destruction of habitat that will effect water, land, biological resources and the archeological cultural sites of great importance to our first people the Hawaiians.

P205-1

P205-2

P205-3

Who pays for this for the future? The \$693 million is just the beginning. We will be paying for this and more and when you are finished. Then you will be coming back to ask our children to pay.

I say no, no way. Go back to Pennsylvania and let the people there learn about your destructive ways. We in Hawaii have had enough.

Marilyn Pollock

Marilyn Pollock
2328 Sea View Ave.
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

P205-1

Chapter 4 – Environmental and Socioeconomic Consequences and Overview
describe all the impacts of the project on the resources mentioned.

P205-2

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process.
Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process

P205-3

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process.
Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process

Comments

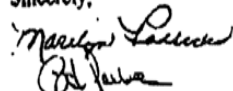
Letter November 11, 2003
P206
Senator Daniel Inouye
Prince Kuhio Federal Bldg.
Honolulu, Hawaii

EIS Stryker Brigade

Dear Senator,

- P206-1 | We are opposed to the Stryker Brigade coming to Hawaii. Over the years while you have been in office you have benefited Hawaii. At this time it is important to look at the overall picture of the Hawaiian Islands. Things are changing. We are being overrun with people from the Mainland and Worldwide and life is becoming more and more difficult as land prices soar for the Native People and long time residents who are priced out of the chance to have a home. The Brigade will bring more families and add additional burdens on land use. Every acre of land that is taken out for use by the military makes it harder on the local people.
- P206-2 |
- P206-3 | It seems to me that Camp Pendleton with its huge acreage of under used land could serve as a headquarters and help California with its budget difficulties. I would certainly help alleviate the burden on the taxpayers if the Brigade were kept on any one of the bases in California. Hawaii's finances are improving. Let's save the beauty of the Islands for the residents and the tourists.

Sincerely,



Marilyn & Ed Pollock
Box 312
Hanalei, HI 96714

Responses

P206-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P206-2

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process. Chapters 4.2, 5.2, 6.2, 7.2, and 8.2 - Land Use/Recreation discuss the impacts of the project on land use.

P206-3

As discussed in Section 1.6 of the Final EIS, the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th ID(L) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID(L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue carrying out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, an on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D).

Comments**Letter** -----Original Message-----

P207 From: jeni prince [mailto:jeni.art@verizon.net]
Sent: Wednesday, October 29, 2003 1:52 PM
To: SBCT_EIS@poh01.usace.army.mil
Subject: stryker brigade project for Hawaii

Cindy S. Barger, SBCT EIS Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Honolulu District
Building 230
Room 306
ATTN: CEPOH-PP-E
Ft. Shaffer
Hawaii, 96858-5440

Reference: Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT) And the Hawaii Public Response

Aloha,

- P207-1** | Please extend the duration of the public hearings on the above matter from 45 days to 120 days. I feel strongly that we as the residents of Hawaii need at least 120 days just to evaluate this issue.
- P207-2** | The residents of Hawaii are very tired of the military's record of environmental abuse and accountability. We are also increasingly concerned about unjustifiable restrictions to OUR beaches and outright confiscation of not only public beach access but also of residents actual land!
- P207-3** |

As a taxpayer I expect to be fully informed on exactly what the military is planning to do.

Thank you,

Mrs. Jenifer H. Prince
P.O. Box 223464
Princeville, HI 96722

Responses**P207-1**

The comment period was extended to 90 days and closed on January 3, 2004.

P207-2

The impacts to land use and recreation, including access, are discussed in sections 4.2, 5.2, 6.2, 7.2, and 8.2 in the EIS.

P207-3

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Dear Ms. Barger

Letter
P208

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P208-1

I also have concerns about: _____

Signature: _____

Print Name: Peter RabinAddress: 2315 Kaloana
Haleiwa HI 96708Letter
P209

SBCT Draft EIS Public Comment Card

NAME: Zagu or

ANONYMOUS (please circle)

ADDRESS: _____

SIGNATURE: _____

COMMENTS:

ideological + political issues to consider:① cultural finesse - keep your word - give an inch, take a foot.

P209-1

② environmental - public + PR issues such as unexploded ordnance + clean up of past actions

P209-2

③ cultural finesse - time learning the cultural of Hawai'i as part of training

P209-3

④ meeting w/ public is a training ground for the 1-3 issues above.⑤ also more of the training on mainland but have vehicles here for deployment.

Responses

P208-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P209-1

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDs) program.

P209-2

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process

P209-3

As discussed in Section 1.6 of the Final EIS, the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th ID(L) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID(L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue carrying out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, an on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D).

Comments

Letter
P210

SBCT Draft EIS Public Comment Card

NAME: WENDY RENAE or ANONYMOUS (please circle)ADDRESS: 2245 ALA WAI DRApia HI1000 1000SIGNATURE: Wendy Renae

COMMENTS: PLEASE REVIEW AND INCORPORATE
THE PRINCIPLES OF THE EARTH TREATY -
INITIATED BY THE UNITED NATIONS.
IN PARTICULAR: II ECOLOGICAL INTEGRITY #b, d, e
THANK YOU MAHALA - LET US HELP + TAKE CARE.

P210-1

Responses

P210-1

We thank you for your comment. We have considered your comment and it has been added to the public record. NEPA and other federal environmental regulations address issues of ecological integrity. The Army is abiding by all applicable laws and regulations. In accordance with the NEPA Process, the Army has taken every step to minimize impacts of the proposed project as describe in the EIS while meeting the goals of training. Many mitigation measures have been incorporated into the project to reduce identified impacts where possible. The Executive Summary and Chapter 4 summarize the potential impacts and mitigation measures.

Comments

Letter
P211

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P211-1

I also have concerns about: _____

 _____?

Signature: _____

Print Name: Eugene Richardson

Address: 3019 Hibiscus Dr.

Honolulu, HI 96815

Letter
P212

SBCT Draft EIS Public Comment Card



NAME: Lea Richardson

ANONYMOUS (please circle)

ADDRESS: _____

SIGNATURE: _____

COMMENTS:

Impact on gender violence & inequality should be explored (connection to foreign policy that promotes domination—abuse of power and control and intimate partner violence).

P212-1

Responses

P211-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P212-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter
P213 Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P213-1

P213-2

I also have concerns about: the use of sonar and the effect on whales. Dumping of waste in the ocean and the abuse to dolphins for radar and military use.

Signature:

Print Name:

Address:

Kelsey Riley
Kelsey L. Riley
59-530 Alapio Rd.
Hawaina, HI 96712

Letter
P214 -----Original Message-----

From: david roach [mailto:droach@calpoly.edu]

Sent: Monday, October 27, 2003 4:56 PM

To: SBCT_EIS@poh01.usace.army.mil

Subject: STRYKER BRIGADE EIR REPORT RESPONSE TIME

P214-1

Please note that 45 days is inadequate to allow a reasoned response to this hefty document. The public needs a minimum of 120 days to go through a serious reading and analysis. Your proposed 45 day window appears to be a strategy to minimize any resistance which may come from the public. Steamroller tactics to push through government projects must stop.

Sincerely,

David Roach

Kapaa, HI

Responses

P213-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P213-2

There is no proposed use of sonar, radar, or the use of dolphins as part of this project. There will be no disposal of waste in the ocean as part of this project.

P214-1

The public comment period was extended to 90 days and closed on January 3, 2004.

Comments

Letter
P215

SBCT Draft EIS Public Comment Card

NAME: JAMES RODRIGUES or ANONYMOUS (please circle)ADDRESS: 86-222 Puuhawai Rd
Waianae 96792SIGNATURE: [Signature]COMMENTS: Why isn't PERCHLORATE
INCLUDED IN BASE LINE CHART
INFO?

P215-1



SBCT Draft EIS Public Comment Card

NAME: JAMES RODRIGUES or ANONYMOUS (please circle)ADDRESS: 86-222 Puuhawai Rd
Waianae 96792SIGNATURE: [Signature]COMMENTS: WHAT PLAN for CLEAN up
for fugitive dust Contamination of
Down Wind Communities?

P215-2

P215-3

WHAT funds will be allocated to
Health SERVICES to AFFECTED Communities?

Responses

P215-1

Perchlorate was included in the analytical suite for the soil samples collected from the ranges at PTA and SBMR. Perchlorate was not detected. The results of the soil investigation are presented in Appendix M-1.

P215-2

Transformation of the 2nd Brigade would not result in significant dust generating activities in the Waianae area. Dust generated at SBMR would be controlled through a combination of dust control chemical applications and/or the potential use of washed gravel for surfacing military vehicle trails. In addition, the Army would implement a Dust and Soils Management and Monitoring Plan that would include ambient air quality monitoring of PM10 conditions. The monitoring of ambient PM10 concentrations would help guide the development and implementation of an adaptive management program to manage training area lands and modify training procedures as necessary to ensure compliance with federal air quality standards.

P215-3

As discussed in Section 4.12 and 4.14, the Army has determined that the Proposed Action will not have a significant impact on human health and safety hazards or on public utilities and services. In addition, it is not standard practice for the Army to allocate funds to health services outside of the military services programs.

Comments



SBCT Draft EIS Public Comment Card

NAME: JAMES RODRIGUES or ANONYMOUS (please circle)ADDRESS: 86-222 Puuhawaii Rd
WaianaeSIGNATURE: [Signature]

COMMENTS:

P215-4

WHAT HEALTH Study is scheduled
to establish a baseline for the Waianae
Community? TO DETERMINE ANY INCREASE
in Health Impacts AS Downwinders?



SBCT Draft EIS Public Comment Card

NAME: JAMES RODRIGUES or ANONYMOUS (please circle)ADDRESS: 86-222 Puuhawaii Rd
Waianae 96792SIGNATURE: [Signature]

COMMENTS:

P215-5

Will Air Quality Be tested before
during & after training?

P215-6

Ongoing air Quality testing for
contaminants entering the Waianae Community?

Responses

P215-4

No studies are scheduled for the Waianae community as they are outside the ROI for Public Safety and Health Hazards evaluation.

P215-5

The Army would implement a Dust and Soils Management and Monitoring Plan that would include ambient air quality monitoring of PM10 conditions. The monitoring of ambient PM10 concentrations would help guide the development and implementation of an adaptive management program to manage training area lands and modify training procedures as necessary to ensure compliance with federal air quality standards. The Army has no plans for any other air quality monitoring at training areas.

P215-6

The State of Hawai'i does not have any air quality monitoring stations in the immediate Waianae vicinity. The closest monitoring stations are in the Barber's Point area at West Beach, Makaiwa, and Kapolei. The Army has no plans to monitor in Waianae as part of this project.

Comments

Responses

Letter

P216

-----Original Message-----

From: Joseph Rodrigues [mailto:royalorder1782@msn.com]

Sent: Sunday, November 09, 2003 10:06 AM

To: SBCT_EIS@poh01.usace.army.mil

Subject: Military Occupation Not Authorized

This e-mail goes out to anyone with a normal brain, because it seems to me that most 'Americans' and there supporters that support occupation and illegal immigration into the Hawaiian Islands cant hear or don't have a brain.

This information is meant for our Hawaiians/ Kanaka Maoli, families, friends, all Countries/ Nations to see and to be aware of the documented deviance, fraud, conspiracies/TERRORISM on record which affected/affects Hawaii and the World today.

P216-1

Your millitary expansion is unauthorized and the people dont want it! The only people that have ever terrorized me, my lands and fellow Hawaiians and our supporters have been the U.S. Millitary, Honolulu and other Police agencies around hawaii, City & County of Honolulu and other so called county governments, State of Hawaii and others whom where formed after 1893 and the illegal overthrow!

Joseph Rodrigues
Kapahulu, Hawaii
Hawaiian Nation (Occupied Status)

P216-1

We thank you for your comment and your comment has been considered and included into the administrative record for this process. Hawai'i was adopted as a territory of the U.S. Government in 1900 and was granted admission into the Union in 1959 via Pub L 86-3, 73 Stat 4 when the people of Hawai'i petitioned the U.S. Congress for statehood and adopted by vote in the election held on November 7, 1950 the Act of the Territorial Legislature of Hawai'i entitled "An Act to provide for a constitutional convention, the adoption of a State constitution, and the forwarding of the same to the Congress of the United States, and appropriating money therefore", approved May 20, 1949 (Act 334, Session Laws of Hawai'i, 1949). We understand that some individuals do not agree with or support the formal annexation of Hawai'i in 1898. However, issues of statehood and Hawaiian Sovereignty are outside of the scope of the NEPA process.

Comments

Responses

Letter
P217Testimony of Noelle Rodriguez, Ph.D.
Sociology, Hilo CC.

There's an enormous temptation for Americans to view the expansion of the military as an increase in our collective security. The sacrifice of \$300,000,000 and 23,000 acres might be worth it if it were a genuine and needed contribution for our protection as a nation. The temptation is to trust the military experts and the judgment and intentions of the Bush administration. That those in charge are good and wise. That we can relax and trust them.

But the legitimacy of the military (and the Bush administration) is in shambles on this island—and in the world. This delegitimation is a result of years of abuse by the military. The outrage that the ^{many} military dump sites have not been cleaned up is enough to turn us against the idea that the military are responsible or concerned with our protection. But add to that the ^{secret} test sites of chemical and biological weapons that made us into guinea pigs in the 1950s, the 1960s, the 1970s and who knows what they've done that's still classified.

Responses

Comments

But add the deligitimacy of the actions of the Bush administration that in the last 3 years have meant great losses in America's wealth, moral integrity and global reputation.

The invasions and occupation of Afghanistan and Iraq have not only not furthered America's security — they have obviously fueled the fires of terrorist rage. That has put Americans in great danger — Then why did we do it? It deflected attention from the Saudi Arabian sources of 9-11 terrorism and the appalling connections between the Bin Laden family and the Bushes.

The Iraq invasion was the shameful opportunism using 9-11 to justify the imperialist intentions of the neo-conservative's New American Century statement. Pure imperialism. ~~A~~ Cynical players, only interested in the corporate plutocracy, these neo-conservatives who are running the nation are undermining Americans.

The Bush administration has not shown respect for the well-being of the American workers — they increasingly grow impoverished. And even the military has been mistreated by this administration.

Comments

Responses

- The Bush administration has cut back medical treatment for reservists in Iraq.
- The Bush administration has cut back on hazardous duty pay for the military.
- The Bush administration has held back body armor for our troops in Iraq.
- And the Bush administration's tax plan does not give tax child allowances which impacts on the very low paid soldiers.

No - we do not trust the military
No - we do not trust the Bush administration
No - we do not want the strykers on our island.

Thank you!

P217-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter P218

Aloha,

My name is Nani Rogers and I live on Kauai where our lives are being impacted by U.S. military presence, i.e., the Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF) and Koke'e Satellite Tracking Station, making us a potential target island in any aggressive act against the United States and its military forces.

I have been made aware of your Draft EIS on proposal to bring a Stryker Brigade to Oahu and Hawaii island. I also have been made aware that you will not be holding any hearings on any of the rest of the islands that will definitely be impacted, and not just Oahu and Hawaii island! Your process is flawed because of that.

P218-1

After reviewing the EIS and its 3 volumes, I feel that it is unfair that we are given more time than 40 days to make comments or ask questions. I hope that you will understand this concern and agree with us. All we are asking is for the comment period to be extended to 90 days. We understand that this request has already been made by the Sierra Club. We support their request.

P218-2

Also, for the record, I am against more land grabs of acres and acres of our lands, my objections are based on all the present damage and desecration already done that we all still need to deal with. You should clean up your mess first, before expanding your damage to our lands any further.

P218-3

I object to your EIS proposal for Hawaii to undertake the impacts of bringing your Stryker brigade here. There is not enough studies done in your

P218-4

EIS to address our cultural concerns and responsibilities to the health of our lands and our people. Please take your training and bombing exercises some place else....please

P218-5

Can you or would you support these request? I will be anxiously awaiting a response to my questions and concerns from you.

Sincerely,

Nani Rogers
P. O. Box 88
Kapaa, HI 96746
Ph: (808) 652-1249

Responses

P218-1

The comment period was extended to a total of 90 days ending January 3, 2004.

P218-2

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process

P218-3

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) program.

P218-4

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process

P218-5

The Army is receptive to receipt of any additional information as part of their ongoing management efforts. We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process

Comments

-----Original Message-----

Letter P219 From: Nani Rogers [<mailto:rogersn001@hawaii.rr.com>]
 Sent: Tuesday, November 04, 2003 12:47 AM
 To: Barger, Cindy S POH
 Subject: Re: Request for a copy of the Draft EIS on Stryker Brigade propos al

Mahalo Cindy,
 Will be watching for the DEIS coming in the mail.
P219-1 Mahalo also for allowing our people to walk in to the hearing rooms with their signs. It was a very wise move. I hope things got better after that. It hurt me to see my dear friend and kupuna Dr. Kekuni Blaisdell getting arrested, handcuffed and taken away in a police car. Right or wrong, we must respect our na kupuna (the elders), it is a strict cultural law.
 Nani

-----Original Message-----

Letter P220 From: Wai`anae Steve [<mailto:crider@hawaii.rr.com>]
 Sent: Thursday, November 06, 2003 4:09 PM
 To: sbct_eis@poh01.usace.army.mil
 Subject: Stryker Brigade

P220-1 As an exNavy man I know the importance of a strong military to defend our freedoms and I want to let you know that I support the Stryker Brigade coming to O`ahu.
 Besides bringing needed strength to our military, it will also strengthen our economy.
 Steve Rohmayr

Responses

P219-1

During the scoping meetings, the public facilities would not allow the meetings to extend beyond 10:00pm. This time restriction required that members of the public keep their oral comments short. After many public comments about the length of the meetings, and in an attempt to allow for full participation of all people present, the Army decided to hold the Draft EIS public meetings at private facilities where the facility was open as long as the Army needed. The majority of the Draft EIS public meetings did not conclude until after 12:00am. At the first two meetings Honolulu Police Department arrested a total of seven people for trespass when they attempted to enter the facilities with signs. All individuals were advised that they were welcome to enter the facilities without the signs. It was not the intent of the Army to restrict the public through the format and location of the public meetings. We corrected the situation by working with the other facility locations to allow signs in the meeting rooms and provide tables for members of the public to display signs and information. In addition, we worked with the facilities and the City and County of Honolulu's prosecutor and all charges were dropped against individuals involved in the situation. All of the individuals who were arrested had the opportunity to participate in subsequent meetings and most of them attended and provided public comment.

P220-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter
P221 Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P221-1

I also have concerns about: _____

P221-2

Open up Kaho'olawe Park
Make a move _____?

Signature: _____

Print Name: _____

Address: _____

1262 POK
Lahaina HI

Letter
P222 -----Original Message-----
From: Amanda Safer [mailto:safer1703@yahoo.com]
Sent: Saturday, November 08, 2003 8:42 PM
To: Barger, Cindy S
Subject: Makua Valley

P222-1

Hi Cindy,
Good day! I'm Amanda, a freshmen at the University of Hawaii at Manoa. I just had one question. Exactly what justifications does the military use for riding their vehicles all over the Makua Valley? Thank you so much for your time.
-Amanda, UHM

Responses

P221-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P221-2

Kaho'olawe is a Navy project and clean up is underway. Please contact the Navy for additional information

P222-1

The proposed project will not use Makua Valley for off road maneuver training in their vehicles. Please see Chapter 2, Project Description, in the EIS for a full description of training locations.

Comments

Letter
P223

SBCT Draft EIS Public Comment Card

NAME: Cora D. Sanchez or ANONYMOUS (please circle)ADDRESS: PO 301
Haleiwa, HI 96712SIGNATURE: [Signature]

COMMENTS: Prevailing trade winds blow toward populated
areas of Sunset/Pupukea area. This area has a current a
population in excess of 5,000 and rapid development is
in underway. NO mitigation is available for
fugitive dust in this area. This proposed use is not feasible
and can cause health problems.

P223-1

Letter
P224

-----Original Message-----

From: leilea satori [mailto:alohalalasun@yahoo.com]

Sent: Monday, November 03, 2003 7:09 PM

To: SBCT_EIS@poh01.usace.army.mil

Subject: STRYKER BRIGADE

P224-1

My name is Leilea Satori a resident on Maui Hawaii. I'm writing to ask that you please extend the comment period of the ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS (DEIS) FOR THE STRYKER BRIGADE COMBAT TEAM (SBCT) from the minimum 45-days to at least 90 days so that the community has adequate time to review this 1,000 page, 3- volume document and thoughtfully respond. The deadline for comments is Nov. 19th
Thank you. Leilea Satori

Responses

P223-1

These concerns have been noted. However, available data and analyses indicate that PM10 is the only air pollutant with the potential for creating violations of state or federal ambient air quality standards at PTA. The potential for air quality problems associated with fugitive dust at PTA can be mitigated in a manner that avoids violations of air quality standards. The Army would implement an Off-Road Maneuver Dust and Soil Management and Monitoring Plan that would include ambient air quality monitoring of PM10 conditions. The monitoring of ambient PM10 concentrations would help guide the development and implementation of an adaptive management program to manage training area lands and modify training procedures as necessary to ensure compliance with federal air quality standards.

P224-1

The comment period was extended to 90 days and ended on January 3, 2003.

Comments

Letter
P225 Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P225-1

I also have concerns about: pollution

Signature: Rosalie Schreiber

Print Name: Rosalie Schreiber

Address: 7 Puahua Pl
Makawao HI 96768

Letter
P226

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P226-1

I also have concerns about: _____

Signature: Anne L.A. Schneider

Print Name: Anne L.A. Schneider

Address: 1002 S. Kihel Rd
Kihel, HI 96757

Responses

P225-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P225-2

Chapter 4 – Environmental and Socioeconomic Consequences and Overview describe all the impacts of the project on the resources mentioned including possible pollution.

P226-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Dear Ms. Barger

Letter
P227

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P227-1

I also have concerns about:

P227-2

I am absolutely against the continuing buildup of the military. I want a peaceful world for my children. People are capable of obtaining peace through communication. Also take care of already existing messes to clean up first! - Alice Kaohalawe

Signature:

Print Name:

Address:

Carol B. Schwarz

P.M.B. 132

1135 Makawao Ave.

Makawao, HI 96768

Letter
P228

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P228-1

I also have questions about:

P228-2

The danger of making Hawaii even more vulnerable to terrorist attack by the deperate victims of U.S. foreign policies. Or are we considered responsible, like the Trade Towers were?

Signature:

Print Name:

Address:

Katherine Scott

KATHERINE SCOTT

2839 Oahu Ave.

Honolulu, HI 96822

Responses

P227-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P227-2

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) program.

P228-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P228-2

There is a relatively large complement of Army, Navy, Marines, and Air Force assets in Hawai'i that are more than capable of protecting U.S. interests from attack. Reorganizing one Army brigade will make relatively few changes to the overall Department of Defense presence in Hawai'i.

Comments

Letter
P229

SBCT Draft EIS Public Comment Card

NAME: Daili Seales or ANONYMOUS (please circle)ADDRESS: HC-01-921Maunakakai HI, 96748SIGNATURE: Daili Seales

COMMENTS:

P229-1

I strongly disagree for this Stryker
staffLetter
P230

SBCT Draft EIS Public Comment Card

NAME: Kaipa Seales or ANONYMOUS (please circle)ADDRESS: MaunakakaiHC-01 Kamehameha HwyMaunakakai HI 96748SIGNATURE: Kaipa Seales

COMMENTS:

P230-1

They come and used up the land and
leave and then use other areas and
destroy other areas. It will no longer
be the same and it was before a ole
struckers Keep them out

Responses

P229-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P230-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter Dear Ms. Barger

P231

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P231-1

P231-2

I also have questions about: ① WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF STRYKER BRIGADE IN HAWAII - WHAT IS THE THREAT? ② WHAT CAN STRYKER BRIGADE CONTRIBUTE THAT THE ALREADY MASSIVE MILITARY PRESENCE IN HAWAII CANNOT?

Signature:

Print Name:

Address:

John N. Sentell
JOHN N. SENTELL
205 S. VINEYARD ST #401
HONOLULU, HI 96813

Responses

P231-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P231-2

As discussed in section 1.6 of the FEIS, the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID (L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness, and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue carrying out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, and on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D.)

Comments

Cindy Barger,

**Letter
P232**

A quick question....yesterday I received from you a draft EIS in conjunction with proposed 'Stryker' training on several locations in Hawai'i. How and why have I been sent a copy of this report?

P232-1

Aside from not knowing (or remembering whatever the case may be) how I ended up with this (well written and researched) report, I do have some very serious reservations on what the US Army (hence the Federal gov) is planning on doing in any event. I am a Kanaka Maoli from Hilo, Hawai'i, and a Kamehameha School graduate. I am most concerned about the present condition of Pohakuloa, and any future plans which continues to destroy our lands, some of which are very sacred to our Hawaiian heritage.

I will comment formally over the next week or so. Your intro indicated a deadline for comments of 19 November 2003.

I am now resident in London, England where I work for an international organisation. I do return home each year to the Big Island where a group of us do hike (huaka'i) the trails of Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa. Last year we were escorted through a portion of Pohakuloa by the base commander on our way to Kiholo after climbing to the summit of Mauna Kea from a starting point on the Hamakua coastline.

We all love the land, we are part of it. Without our land and ocean we are basically nothing! This is something which you and others are unable to comprehend. Everytime a bomb is dropped or howitzers fire live projectiles, it is destroying our land. The very frustrating thing is the military is consistently BAD at cleaning up their mess.

The recent fiasco in Makua Valley is just another event which clearly indicates to the local people, the ones who care that is, that the military has no concern for domestic issues in conjunction with any of their operations throughout Hawai'i. The US Army's strategic plans mandate creating the infra-structure within Hawai'i to facilitate personnel and training of the Stryker machines. Regardless of what public sentiment may be against these plans, the project will be implemented nevertheless.

Sincerely,

Kawaipuna

Responses**P232-1**

Thank you for your comment. The impacts of this project on cultural resources at Pōhakaloa are included in Section 8.11.

Comments

- Letter** Cindy,
P233 Very glad this extension has been provided to all concerned parties.
- P233-1** You must now realize that people are against the army's plans of SB intro into the Hawaiian environment. Where are you from? What if this very same exercise was happening in your own back yard. How would you feel? There is much more land on the continent which would be far better for training exercises.
- P233-2** I continue to be very upset and frustrated over WHY the military continues to use our lands for war games. Hawai'i has such a limited supply of land, and much of it has very special and significant meaning/value for us as Hawaiians. You're destroying everything you touch. SB practice on the Pohakoloa station will increase the damage to the aina which has already been going on for years. That whole area up on the slopes of Mauna Kea is a disaster! And if you left tomorrow the land would not be much good in its current state. It is dangerous and polluted from military munitions training.
- P233-3** One other point. You and your group are holding these so-called community gatherings to obtain input, but just last week the SB financial package was approved and passed in Washington! Don't know why you're even bothering with any further community meetings...the decisions have already been made. You must think we are ignorant when it comes to the tactics being deployed, and the political implications.
- P233-4** Look at the land, understand our relationship with it and you'll then understand why we DON'T WANT THIS PROJECT TO GO AHEAD! It is our land. But then as a people we are not high on the military's list of priorities, our concerns do not form part of your strategic intent, and you will continue to do exactly what you want to, when you want to and how you want to. We (Hawaiians) are a disturbance to your plans, and I'm sure that if it was politically acceptable you'd rather have us all one island behind a string of barbed wire looking out at the world while you and your military machine continues to destroy and pollute our 'home'.

Damn it I'm upset!!

Kawaipuna

p.s. let me make a few more points so you don't think I'm just some Hawaiian who was born yesterday. I spent my military with the USMC. First Forest Recon to be exact....I served 2.10 years in VNam, trained on Okinawa for additional 'skills development', got all the awards including a Purple Heart with 2 clusters, etc., etc. So I know the military, and not much has changed except for my position on its presence in my home arena. I have been and continue to be heavily involved in strategic marketing, and I have several degrees all at master level. I am a graduate of the Kamehameha Schools, and I was born and raised in Hilo, Hawai'i (a short step from Pohakoloa!). I would like nothing more than to see your backs as you leave Hawai'i. And more and more people are beginning to feel the same way.

If Dr. Kekuni Blaisdale has the intestinal fortitude to stand up to your plans, then you must surely realize that for a man of his professional standing in the community making the sacrifice he did on your first meeting has got to bring home a very serious and unavoidable message to you and your superiors: we don't want the SB in Hawai'i; take it elsewhere.

Please understand, you are polluting/destroying our land. And don't give me the excuse of how the SB project falls into a greater picture which is more important than a few people. I'm not sure that sacrifice is one I am willing, along with many, many others, to make at this point in my life. Certainly not when it hits at the very heart of Hawaiians, the land and the sea, our maunas and the destruction which is an ongoing and consistent program with the military.

Responses

P233-1

As discussed in section 1.6 of the FEIS, the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID (L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness, and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue carrying out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, and on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D.)

P233-2

As discussed in section 1.6 of the FEIS, the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID (L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness, and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue carrying out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, and on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D.) We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is

Comments

Responses

not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDs) program.

P233-3

Although the Department of Defense, Department of the Army, and Congressional representatives have issued statements that the 2nd Brigade, 25th ID(L) will transform to a Stryker Brigade, these statements refer to programmatic level decisions necessary to continue the planning, funding and assessment processes for the proposed transformation efforts and set the conditions for implementing an action once a final decision has been made. The final decision on whether the 2nd Brigade, 25th ID(L) will transform to an SBCT will be made by the appropriate local commander, subject to environmental assessment and other appropriate reviews and compliance with applicable federal law.

P233-4

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Cindy,

Letter
P234

Mahalo for the advisement.

On a related subject I have recently heard of a commercial put out by the military (USMC I believe) which illustrates a group of [marines] charging Mauna Kea with one individual clearly holding some explosives in his hand. Many people are very upset with this...the implications are clear: the perception from the local end is no respect for us nor our land...you are willing to destroy 'at will' what is a permanent part of all Hawaiians' lives: our maunas, especially Mauna Kea. Long-term when you eventually pull-up stakes and leave, the land will be so riddled with dangerous munitions, so damaged with years of extreme mis-treatment so as to render it useless for us for many years. I'm not sure you understand, or maybe you do, the long-term implications of your actions in the here and now. And if indeed you do, then this increases the severity of your actions to the full extent of a played out human tragedy, Hawaiians losing out yet again in their attempts to voice and act on issues which severely influence their way of life. The military's EIS does not cover adequately, accurately, nor include the necessary scope which would then provide the true picture of what is going on on most of our lands currently under military 'occupation'.

P234-1

Also recently I have received word that people are hearing construction type explosions up near the base of Mauna Kea. What is going on in this case? If the military is in the process of constructing some type of underground gasoline bunker, or armory, then this should also be included in the EIS document? [We should have full visibility on whatever you're doing on our lands] I do and many of my peers feel the same way as well. Matter of fact now that we have the 'scent' of yet a further EIS issue, I am assured that the proper questions will be asked/tailed during future SB public meetings. Expect this information to be exploited on our end.

P234-2

P234-3

I continue to become more and more concerned over the lack of understanding of the military in what 'you' are proposing and the environmental impact of these machines upon OUR LANDS. The spiritual

P234-4

side is even more profound and I wouldn't expect you to understand the ramifications in this area, however I would expect you to at least, in the minimum, to respect our heritage and culture which apparently you don't.

Kawaipuna

Responses

P234-1

We thank you for your comment and your comment has been considered and included into the administrative record for this process. Hawai'i was adopted as a territory of the U.S. Government in 1900 and was granted admission into the Union in 1959 via Pub L 86-3, 73 Stat 4 when the people of Hawai'i petitioned the U.S. Congress for statehood and adopted by vote in the election held on November 7, 1950 the Act of the Territorial Legislature of Hawai'i entitled "An Act to provide for a constitutional convention, the adoption of a State constitution, and the forwarding of the same to the Congress of the United States, and appropriating money therefore, approved May 20, 1949 (Act 334, Session Laws of Hawai'i, 1949). We understand that some individuals do not agree with or support the formal annexation of Hawai'i in 1898. However, issues of statehood and Hawaiian Sovereignty are outside of the scope of the NEPA process.

P234-2

All projects associated with the proposed transformation are included in Table 2-4.

P234-3

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process. Chapter 4 of the EIS discusses the environmental impacts associated with the proposed action.

P234-4

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process

Comments

Letter Dear Ms. Barger
P235

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P235-1

P235-2

I also have concerns about: All the ordnance that is already all over the place on the Big Island. When do they plan to remove that hazard, or will it be like the U.S.S. Liberty, just covered up.

Signature: Joseph P. Shaver

Print Name: Joseph P. Shaver

Address: 133618 N. Lee St
Pahoa Hawaii 96778

Letter Dear Ms. Barger
P236

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P236-1

I also have concerns about:

Signature: Nako Shibusawa

Print Name: ~~Scott~~ Nako Shibusawa

Address: 3529 Lowrey Ave 1117
Honolulu, HI 96822

Responses

P235-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P235-2

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) program.

P236-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

June T. Shimokawa
3557A Kaimuki Avenue, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96816
(808) 732-6791

Letter P237

October 21, 2003

Cindy Barger
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Honolulu
Bldg 230, Room 306
Fort Shafter, HI 96858-5440

ATTN: CEPOH-PP-E

Dear Ms. Barger:

Thank you for this opportunity to offer comments on the Army Draft EIS for the Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. Actually, I find it impossible to address the particulars of the EIS because I totally

P237-1

- reject the plan of Stryker Brigades and
- reject, therefore, stationing a Brigade in Hawai'i.

I have read that the Bush Administration is carrying out a fundamental shift in national defense from a "threat-based strategy" to a "capabilities-based approach." Rather than organizing the Armed Forces to counter specific military threats against identifiable enemies, the United States now seeks to defeat any conceivable type of attack by any adversary at any point in time from now into the far-distant future. President Bush has stated that "America is following a new strategy. We are not waiting for further attacks. We are striking our enemies before they can strike us again." (Honolulu Star Bulletin, 10/17/03) Pre-emptive strikes can only be interpreted to become perpetual war, and the Bush Administration is operating in pursuit of permanent military supremacy.

These Hawaiian islands are strategic, yes, but let it be said over and over again that this is the homeland of the Kanaka Maoli, whose independence as a sovereign nation was stolen by the United States. It is unconscionable that the U.S. has not only occupied and used vast quantities of another nation's lands for its own military purpose and now plans long term use to pursue permanent military supremacy. The President says, "We will not be permanent peacekeepers. This is not our strength or our calling." No, U.S. military forces must be "agile and lethal." How can he or any other American who hears this say, "God bless America."

It is insult and injury of the highest order upon the Hawaiian people whose spirit is of Aloha. If you can resonate with anything that has been said, don't you feel a gut-wrenching hurt?

I say to us all, "Resist." Refuse to support the strategy of military "transformation" designed to destroy all life, except those who have wealth. The growing disparity between the rich and the poor in the world calls us to transform the world in ways that preserve life and liberty for all people. That is the American ideal by which we were raised. Let us not destroy it.

Respectfully,


June Shimokawa

Responses

P237-1

As discussed in section 1.6 of the FEIS, the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID (L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness, and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue carrying out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, and on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D.)

Hawai'i was adopted as a territory of the U.S. Government in 1900 and was granted admission into the Union in 1959 via Pub L 86-3, 73 Stat 4 when the people of Hawai'i petitioned the U.S. Congress for statehood and adopted by vote in the election held on November 7, 1950 the Act of the Territorial Legislature of Hawai'i entitled "An Act to provide for a constitutional convention, the adoption of a State constitution, and the forwarding of the same to the Congress of the United States, and appropriating money therefore", approved May 20, 1949 (Act 334, Session Laws of Hawai'i, 1949). We understand that some individuals do not agree with or support the formal annexation of Hawai'i in 1898. However, issues of statehood and Hawaiian Sovereignty are outside of the scope of the NEPA process.

Comments

Responses

May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawai'i

P-642

E-mail message

Letter
P238

From: Peahi@webtv.net (Thomas Shirai)
Date: Wed, Oct 29, 2003, 5:02pm
To: SBCT_EIS@usace.army.mil, Peahi@webtv.net
Subject: Comments Regarding Stryker Brigade & Military Expansion

ATTN: Miss Cindy Barger

Aloha,

I'm grateful for the opportunity to provide comments regarding this highly impacting proposal. This has a double sword effect on me because I served in the U. S. Coast Guard and I'm very proud and tuned in to my ancestors, heritage and culture.

I served about 10 years active duty in the Coast Guard and in my tenure I earned the highest and most prestigious medal that you can obtain. It's also the mission statement of this branch of service and I proud to say that I am (1) of only about 150 Coast Guard's Men to receive this honor. It is the COAST GUARD MEDAL earned for extreme heroism during a Search & Rescue (SAR) mission and is in same standing as a Bronze or Silver Star, Navy Cross, Legion of Merit and many other known decorations.

I understand readiness and necessity to train however, given the proposal to expanding land acquisition leaves me with great reservations due to the already enormous land assets that the military already has.

Having said this I now address my heritage side. Despite my feelings of both good and anger, the problem starts within my Ohana and I can't totally channel it to the military however, that doesn't mean that I totally forget the military.

I am here to provide comments on a specific project named DMR but will always be called by it's rightful God Given and family name called KAWAIHAPAI.

This is the beginning of my beloved Grandfather (David Peahi Keao Jr)'s family. In 1850 during the time of the Mahele my Great-Great-Great-Great Grandfather Isoba Keahilele formed a hui (group) and brought land from King Kamehameha III and was awarded as an original patent. Thru generations my ancestors practiced Malama Aina and it flourished richly up until the time during the time and tenure of my Great-Great Grandfather (Kaaemoku Kakulu) who was the KONOHIKI of Kawaihapai. As previously mentioned, both the KAI & AINA produced

Responses

Comments

bountiful food substance. My Great Grandmother (Clara Napuakekau Kakulu) was a very special keiki (child) of which she was a great beneficiary and owner of several pieces of land within Waialua Moku. Much GREED & JELOUSY evolved within her Ohana to conspire to take away and erase her and her father Kaaemoku Kakulu. The outcome was devastating to both. My Great-Grandmother became an out-patient at Kalihi Hospital while years later her father Kaaemoku Kakulu had the aina he loved greatly taken from him which was prior to WWII. He was never allow to even visit his land again.

My Grandfather was raised at Kawaihapai and gained much from his Grandfather. These included Fishing and Kalo cultivation.

He was awarded the Silver Life-Saving Medal from the Commanding Officer of Schofield Barracks in 1940 for rescuing an infantryman from drowning at Kawaihapai Beach. Also he helped build the airfield and was well known in the community for his carpentry.

Prior to land acquisition of Kawaihapai, the Bishop Museum in 1933 (Archaeology of Oahu/McAllister) and 1940 (The Hawaiian Inter/Gandy) interview my Grandfather's Father (David Keao), Grandfather (Kaaemoku Kakulu) and Grandmother (Annie Keahipaka) and was later consulted by Bishop Museum in the early 1990's for information about Waialua and Kawaihapai.

This tells me that the military was well aware of the Hawaiian Historical , Cultural, Spiritual and Geographical features of Kawaihapai prior to western habitation and military occupation.

Furthermore, I believe that the mana'o shared by MY KUPUNA were ignored which resulted with desecration and included burials of some are my ohana.

I'd like to note the Bishop Museum is supported by the Lovell Dillingham Trust,

It wasn't enough to acquire and desecrate sacred aina but to replace it's geographical identity similar to adoptions when Hawaii was a Territory.

This showed me the Political, Social and Racial Prejudice of an entity that I have served proudly.

I promised my Grandfather to make things PONO and that is why I waited and is now law to activate the airport's Rightful & God Given name KAWAIHAPAI AIRFIELD in honor of not only my Kupuna but all that lived at Kawaihapai. This is an excellent opportunity for the Army to make things

May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawai'i

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Comments

PONO.

I continue to strive to make things PONO with the Army and do hold it accountable for their actions.

...ere are also psychological impacts regarding past actions and methods executed for land aquisition. The Kawaihapai Military Reservation (ORIGINAL NAME) was done in a similar fashion thru easements which taspired to a considerable amout of acres.

As stated, training is essental and understand what readiness implies however if this trail must be done then my comments are simple: "STAY ON THE ROAD OR NO ROAD AT ALL"

The existing cane haul roads were originally designed to accomidate the unique Cane Haulers (Turn -A- Tow) which are similar to large earth movers used in minning which is much larger and heavier (approximately 100 tons fuly loaded and 30-40 tons empty) .

The love for my Grandfather and his ancestors great and much signs and messages have been sent from ancestors thru Ke Akua that the connection is there and getting closer to making things Pono is near and THEN AND ONLY THEN will the Aina and Na Kupuna be happy and return to a well served sleep.

Much accidents and incidents have been encumbered for approximately 65 years which resulted in some fatal fatalities. Some others including myself know why.

P238-1 PUT THE NAME (KAWAIHAPAI) BACK ON THE AIRFIELD. RESPECT IS THE KEY. Remeber Sacred Land to Some; Cursed Land to Others.

Lastly I Sincerily and Humbly request from the Army that I be permitted

P238-2 (1) ONCE A MONTH be able to get (1) DOZEN RED GINGERS from Schofield Barracks and or Fort Shafter to take as HOOKUPU for my Kupuna at the Cemetery. This would continue the Pono Process.

Thank you for your time. Malama Pono

Thomas T. Shirai Jr.
P.O. Box 601
Waialua, HI 96791

Responses

P238-1

We thank you for your comment. Changing the name of federal lands requires congressional approval and is outside the scope of this NEPA process.

P238-2

The Army is committed to and will continue to work with Native Hawaiians on access to military lands for traditional practices. For information on how to coordinate access on public lands, please contact the 25th ID(L) Public Affairs Office.

Comments

Responses

May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawai'i

P-645

Letter -----Original Message-----
P239 **From:** G7Silva@aol.com [mailto:G7Silva@aol.com]
Sent: Friday, November 07, 2003 7:04 AM
To: sbct_eis@poh01.usace.army.mil
Subject: Stricker units

P239-1 Great idea. Bring them to Hawaii. We want the Country Western Dancers.

Letter -----Original Message-----
P240 **From:** patricia sims [mailto:patsha@earthlink.net]
Sent: Thursday, November 06, 2003 3:11 PM
To: SBCT_EIS@poh01.usace.army.mil
Subject:

P240-1 Dear Reader. I'm asking you to extend the time period for review and comment on the EIS of the Stryker Brigade Proposal. Thank you. Yours truly, Patricia Sims

--- patricia sims
 --- patsha@earthlink.net
 --- EarthLink: The #1 provider of the Real Internet.

Letter Dear Ms. Barger
P241

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P241-1

I also have concerns about police, or the world - expanding our military like this only feeds paranoia & fear. We are not the

Signature: Cecile Smith
 Print Name: Cecile Smith
 Address: 1027 Lowell Pl
Honolulu, HI 96817

P239-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P240-1

The comment period was extended to 90 days ending January 3, 2004.

P241-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Responses

Letter
P242

Oct 26/03

Cindy S. Berger, SBCT EIS Project Mgr.
US Army Corps of Engineers
Honolulu Dist.
Bldg 230, Rm 306, Attn: CEP04 - PP-E
Ft Shafter, HI 96858-5440
1

P242-1

Please! Extend the
comment period from 45 to at least
90 days, and more, if possible, so that
we, the public can adequately &
fairly review the document.

Referring, of course, to the
Stryker Brigade plan.

This is too important to push through
without community input!

Sincerely,

Sarah Smith
3935 Pinakale
Punahoa, HI 96722

P242-1

The comment period was extended to 90 days, ending January 3, 2004.

Comments

Letter Dear Ms. Barger

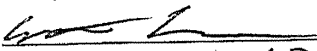
P243

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P243-1

P243-2

I also have questions about: Since the U.S. military budget already equals that of the rest of the world combined, why should we believe that the Stryker Brigade is to be used to protect Americans from outside forces rather than to be used against us to repress dissent? and enforce the current assault against civil liberties?

Signature: Print Name: SCOTT SNARRAddress: 1022 KEKAULIKE #411HONOLULU, HI 96817

Responses

P243-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P243-2

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Responses

May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawai'i

P-648

-----Original Message-----
Letter From: PalikaP@aol.com [mailto:PalikaP@aol.com]
P244 Sent: Friday, January 02, 2004 8:47 AM
To: sbct_eis@poh01.usace.army.mil
Subject: Army Intruding on Hawaiian Lands

Dear Sir,

And I use the above term loosely! I was in the U.S. Army for five and a half years, three and half in Korea. I am extremely patriotic to the goals of this country to help other countries, but also extremely opposed to the desecration and denigration of my homeland. After seeing the devastation and denigration of the Native Americans during the expansion of the "White Man's" country, I feel the same outrage of the white power brokers who think that they have the right to do anything to a peoples who cannot defend themselves--Is this what I went to Korea for? With all the places that are suitable for maneuvers, why is Hawaii the only place to expand their programs. I even remember the degrading and prejudice statement of our president, Bush (senior), who said there was no such thing as Native Hawaiians, that Hawaiians were just a group that someone made up. This is the statement of a leader in these United States, and now they want to expand their destruction of lands dear to us Native Hawaiians. Just imagine if the shoe was on the other foot, and the haoles had to be in the same position of losing their land--there would be picketers, banners, newspaper reporters, congressional hearings, etc. But because we are a dying race, the Army does not give a rat's a__ about all the protesting. Read our History and know why there is resentment from the Native American community. You haoles feel "we are more powerful than anyone" so let's do what we want to do!! If it comes down to choosing, even though I have fought for this country, I will side with my people, the Hawaiians and the Native Americans every time. Even now as the Native Americans are reaping the benefits in the casinos on their lands, there are powerful "white men" who are extremely jealous and want to take it away from them.

As my children grow up in this perverse society, I hope I am teaching them the difference between right and wrong, and the difference between patriotism and greediness, the difference between the white man's aggressiveness and allowing people to grow unopposed. We all know that the powers in Washington ignore the will of the people and do only for the rich and powerful. Even our so-called Secretary of Defense is siding with the white power structure.

P244-1 As a last statement, with many of my comrades from previous wars in my family, DON'T EXPAND YOUR WAR MACHINES INTO NEIGHBORHOODS OF MY NATIVE HAWAII! If you take a poll right now in Hawaii, you will be shocked to see that even non-Hawaiians will vote against YOU! Why don't you use the vast open lands in California or even TEXAS, or NEW Mexico to expand your project. You need to read the outlandish reasons Hawaii was annexed to the U.S., but the real TRUTH, the real reason, IS MONEY GRUBBING HAOLE(S) (not to protect the Islands). Now, you want to aggrandize the disenfranchised Hawaiians away from their "aina" (land) just as you did to the poor Native Americans. Most Hawaiians have no love for the power grubbing haoles and this will only aggravate the situation. The U.S. Army has never, ever kept their treaties with any disenfranchised groups throughout history, DON'T DO IT AGAIN!!

As it is written on our crest, "Ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono" The life of the LAND is perpetuated in righteousness, not expediency. Stop destroying the LAND (aina)!!

May God show you the right path to choose for the people and not for the ARMY!!

A part Hawaiian,

Palika Soares for:

Napua Soares
 Waiola Soares
 Nahunoni Soares
 Kapualahaoleokeaonei Soares
 Kealamailekahalaomapuana Cottell
 Napua Morris
 Mahealani Morris
 and the rest of the clan which are all part Hawaiians or pure Hawaiians!!

P244-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P244-2

As discussed in section 1.6 of the FEIS the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID (L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness, and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue to carry out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, and on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S.

Comments

Letter -----Original Message-----
From: Robert Soares [mailto:fu_dog_5@yahoo.com]
P245 Sent: Friday, October 24, 2003 7:48 PM
To: SBCT_EIS@poh01.usace.army.mil
Subject: Comments

I'm not sure if this is where comments are made? If not I would appreciate my comments be forwarded to the right entity.

P245-1 My name is Robert Soares. I have lived on O'ahu my entire life, or 33 years. Basically I'm opposed to any military expansion in Hawai'i. Since the illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Monarchy executed with the backing of United States Marines, the U.S. military has done whatever it's wanted here. Hawai'i is so tiny yet bears such an incredible load in relation to it's size, in terms of land given/taken for military uses. Our islands have already lost so many of it's indigenous peoples and endemic animal and plant species to foreign invaders of all types. How much must be lost, how much land must be taken, when will enough be enough? We have finite not infinite resources in Hawai'i. It is not a matter of "not in my backyard," our backyards are full of trash and social consequences caused by the huge military presence in Hawai'i. Kaho'olawe, Makua Valley, and Pearl Harbor are easy examples of places people couldn't or still can't go to. Pollution, extinction, and no access for local residents are easy to appreciate consequences of this huge presence. I personally have not been able to hike Kolekole pass, sunbathe on Kaneohe Marine Corp base, or paddle canoe in Pearl Harbor.

I'm pau (finished).

Letter
P246 Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i."**

P246-1 I also have questions about: the administrative

P246-2 drive for global occupation.
Cetant of the first?

Signature: [Signature]
 Print Name: Joe Soechter Soechter
 Address: 3524 Kahi Ave
Honolulu, HI 96815

Responses

P245-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P246-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P246-2

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Responses

Letter
P247

To the military, legislators, and editors:

P247-1

Hawaii Island has over 50 former military sites. Most contain unexploded ordnance or other hazards. The US Army Corps of Engineers says it will take "centuries" to clean them up at current funding levels. Army actions at Pohakuloa threaten the environment and Native Hawaiian culture. But the Army is pushing ahead with plans to take 23,000 more acres around Waiki'i Ranch.

I live in the Keaau area and have personally adopted the Haena area site. This area is a spectacular piece of coastline complete with a pristine bay and native flora and fauna--including an endangered Nene Area Reserve. All of these old military sites should be cleaned up before any thought of expanding into other pristine and endangered areas.

Please, we need military clean up, not build up!

Letter
P248

Dear Ms. Barger

P248-1

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P248-2

I also have concerns about: Unfettered military spending for the sake of padding a few pockets, while much of the world lives in poverty. Even half of what we spend on the military is an obscene amount.?

Signature: Greg J Stock

Print Name: GREG STOCK

Address: 2395 HALEKOA DR.
HONOLULU, HI 96821

P247-1

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) program.

P248-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P248-2

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

-----Original Message-----

Letter From: keith sullivan [mailto:keithsullivan@yahoo.com]
P249 Sent: Thursday, November 06, 2003 9:47 AM
 To: sbct_eis@poh01.usace.army.mil
 Subject: stryker brigade

It is very insensitive to bring these Urban Warfare specialists to Hawaii.
 They will churn up the land and add to erosion killing reef in the process.

They will get little experience in urban warfare up on a hawaii mountain side.

I know these hard driving, hard living troops want to live in Hawaii but they are not wanted here. Please stop the land grab.

P249-1 This is the land of aloha not the land of war.

Letter Dear Ms. Barger
P250

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P250-1

P250-2

P250-3

P250-4

I also have concerns about: Are the islands of Hawaii the best location to do this expansion? Aren't 75% of endangered species from Hawaii? How long will it take to clean up toxic chemicals in 24,400 acres and how much will it cost?

Signature: _____

Print Name: _____

Address: _____

Garyn Surabe

Garyn Surabe

1526 Palolo Ave.

Honolulu, HI 96816

Responses

P249-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P250-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P250-2

As discussed in section 1.6 of the FEIS the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID (L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness, and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue to carry out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, and on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D.)

P250-3

Hawai'i contains "over 30% of the 1,104 species federally listed as threatened or endangered." (Atlas of Hawai'i, 1998)

P250-4

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of

Comments

Letter
P251

-----Original Message-----

From: Mark Suiso [mailto:suiso@aloha.net]**Sent:** Sunday, November 02, 2003 10:00 PM**To:** sbct_eis@poh01.usace.army.mil; Barger, Cindy S**Subject:** sbct draft EIS comments

P251-1

I attended the public meeting in Makaha on Oct 30. While there I had a chance to talk with some of the staff (one on one), but had a difficult time getting a definitive reassurance. They directed me to the EIS web site. I just finished scanning and reading selected sections. I am writing you for further clarification. First of all I do not question the justification for the Stryker training in Hawaii. I am not even sure why you have to go through the lengthy justification. It does not seem to me that these strategic/political arguments belong in an EIS let alone made part of public debate. This seems to be a matter for the Army alone to decide.

This being said I do have questions on the the Army's use of land for training purposes.

P251-2

1) Very little is said about the replanting and rehabilitation of land after being exposed to explosives/fires. I expected much more to be mentioned or referenced in how you will rehabilitate the land.

What is even more troubling is the statement on page 4-55.

"No threat to general public from munitions constituents relate to range use because there would be no public access."

P251-3

It seems to me this is a major part of the army's role. In Bosnia, Afghanistan, and Iraq that is exactly what is being done. Area's that have been exposed to explosives are being rehabilitated. Europe and the Pacific Islands were seriously damaged by explosives during WW2. These areas too were made habitable again. Why then are places like Kahoolawe, Waikane, Makua and Stryker training area not? I expect the army to be able to make these lands habitable. It seems to me that this should also be part of army training.

I expected the following:

-Vegetation should be reasonably restored on a continuing basis.

-Ordinance and explosive residue should be removed on a continuing basis to an exceptable standard.

P251-4

-Public access should continue.

I get no sense of any this from the EIS or from my discussion with staff at the Makaha meeting.

P251-5

2) I saw no mention of Makua in the EIS. Did I miss something?

Please reply or direct me to sources that will address these points in detail.

Responses

Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) program.

P251-1

The Transformation of the 2nd Brigade 25th Infantry Division (L) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team will require substation construction projects with the potential for significant impacts which require the preparation of an EIS under the National Environmental Policy Act.

P251-2

The mitigation table in the Executive Summary and Chapter 4 outline specific actions the Army could take to address these concerns. Additional information can be found in Section 5.10, 6.10, 7.10. And 8.10.

P251-3

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable

Comments

Letter P252

-----Original Message-----
From: aileen_suzara@yahoo [mailto:aileen_suzara@yahoo]
Sent: Tuesday, November 11, 2003 3:26 PM
To: mary.holkenbrink@tetrattech.com
Subject: Comment entry for the 25th Infantry Division (Light)
Transformation EIS

Aileen
Suzara
student
3537 Blanchard Student Center
south hadley
MA
01075

Add me to the mailing list? No

Please send me the Draft EIS. No

Please send me an Executive Summary of the Draft EIS. No

Please send me a CD-ROM of the Draft EIS. No

The user wrote:

As a Big Island college student studying in Massachusetts, I both deeply saddened and alarmed to hear news of the immense changes taking place on our island, which has rapidly transformed within the past few years. I have returned home after 4 months away, only to find that the landscape has completely shifted from the one I remembered. More and more tracts of land were recently bought by developers for luxury resorts, turning once public land into a privatized sector which excludes locals from access, and caters to those of higher socio-economic class; chain stores have been constructed in place of our local businesses. The Army advertises that it's intention is to serve both local communities and the nation, yet increasing the size of the already-vast Pohakuloa training area cannot possibly result in anything positive for the island's residents, and will only further exclude and divide the island's residents and lands. Excluding protesters and holding so-called "public!

- P252-1** " hearings already indicates that this decision does not place any priority on the residents. Like the other changes to the island, the expansion of the army's presence in Pohakuloa is unwanted.
- P252-2** Both ecologically and culturally, the training camp will impact an already fragile environment and marginalized culture. While volunteering on Kaho'olawe this past summer, the army's negligence to restore training areas to their previous state was readily apparent. In the EIS draft, it was stated that "reasonable notice is provided to...Native Hawaiian organizations when proposed actions...may restrict future access to ceremonial use of, or adversely affect the physical integrity of sacred sites." This "physical integrity," while perhaps not a priority to the US Army, is a priority to residents who have lived and must continue to live with the environmental and social side effects, and those who place any value on the irreplaceable cultural and aesthetic resources that will be irreversibly impacted by the Army expansion.

Thank you, Aileen

Responses

laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) program.

P251-4

As summarized in Section 4.2, the Army proposes to continue to work with the public on public access as safety and mission allows. As summarized in Section 4.10, the Army continues to implement measures to stabilize sensitive species habitat and will incorporate requirements from the Biological Opinions issued by USFWS. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army will clear UXO prior to construction activities and will manage training lands in compliance with regulatory requirements, clearing UXO after training events as appropriate.

P251-5

SBCT training requirements are not dependent on the use of the Makua Military Reservation (MMR). While MMR is an integral part of USARHAW training capabilities and historically used by other services, SBCT units could perform dismounted CALFEX training at other ranges. This is discussed in Chapter 1. SBCT may use MMR if the range were available only after completion of the Makua EIS and ROD. The Makua EIS will analyze the potential environmental impacts associated with dismounted CALFEXs for both Current Force and SBCT; therefore, this SBCT EIS does not analyze training impacts of SBCT at MMR.

P252-1

During the scoping meetings, the public facilities would not allow the meetings to extend beyond 10:00pm. This time restriction required that members of the public keep their oral comments short. After many public comments about the length of the meetings, and in an attempt to allow for full participation of all people present, the Army decided to hold the Draft EIS public meetings at private facilities where the facility was open as long as the Army needed. The majority of the Draft EIS public meetings did not conclude until after 12:00am.

At the first two meetings Honolulu Police Department arrested a total of seven people for trespass when they attempted to enter the facilities with signs.

Comments

Responses

All individuals were advised that they were welcome to enter the facilities without the signs.

It was not the intent of the Army to restrict the public through the format and location of the public meetings. We corrected the situation by working with the other facility locations to allow signs in the meeting rooms and provide tables for members of the public to display signs and information. In addition, we worked with the facilities and the City and County of Honolulu’s prosecutor and all charges were dropped against individuals involved in the situation. All of the individuals who were arrested had the opportunity to participate in subsequent meetings and most of them attended and provided public comment.

P252-2

Chapter 4.8 summarizes the impact of the Proposed Action at PTA and surrounding areas.

P252-3

Please see Section 8.11 for a discussion of the impacts of the Proposed action on cultural resources at PTA. Kaho‘olawe is a Navy project. For more information please contact the US Navy and the Kaho‘olawe Island Reserve Commission.

Comments

-----Original Message-----

Letter **From:** Melvin Tanaka [mailto:meltan131@hotmail.com]
P253 **Sent:** Saturday, January 03, 2004 6:50 PM
To: sbct_eis@poh01.usace.army.mil
Subject:

Please include attachment as my comments to the SBCT DEIS. Thank you.

COMMENTS ON SBCT DRAFT EISJanuary 2, 2004

- P253-1** 1. Page 8-1: Runway Upgrade/Extension, Bradshaw Army Airfield. Runway will be extended from approx. 3700 ft to 5600 ft. Page D-48: Figure D-24 indicates a primary surface width of 1000'x4200' with clear zones of 1000'x2500' at both the east and west end of the primary surface. Page 8-45: Change in Enroute...The proposed new runway will require clear zones. People intensive uses are to be discouraged. This should not preclude public game bird hunting.
- P253-2** 2. Page 8-4: Training: SBCT training is scheduled for 180 to 242 days annually. This does not account for additional units of the 25th Div (L), Marine Corps, National Guard, Army Reserve, and the SBCT unit in Alaska. How many days are really available for public hunting? Table 8-1 also does not address the above. There should be a practical minimum of public hunting days, which also addresses the main purpose of the military training.
- P253-3** 3. Page 9-17: Saddle Road Realignment: The areas in close proximity to PTA are recognized as major public hunting areas. Page 8-8: Public Scoping Comments: DEIS does not adequately address stated concerns brought up at the Scoping Meetings in the area of public hunting, animals in relationship to loss of habitat, and the effect of flight patterns on game animals.
- P253-4** 4. Page 8-10: Figure 8-1: The DEIS does not address the simultaneous use of the Pu'u Pa Maneuver Area with WPAA and PTA. If this is a possibility, then it should definitely be addressed in the cumulative impact section of the DEIS.
- P253-5** 5. Page 8-16: It appears public hunting access to the training area is limited to the year 2006. Yet in the scoping meetings and informal meetings, every indication was that public hunting would be allowed with no time limit. The DEIS should clarify this.
- P253-6** 6. Page 8-16: When specifically is access to the military training area allowed for dog training?
- P253-7** 7. Page 8-17: Table 8-5: Archery is generally not used for bird hunting.
- P253-8** 8. Pages 8-27 and 9-21: Conversion of Agricultural Land to Training Land: It is not appropriate to negotiate the continued use of grazing WPAA with a single private entity. If anything, grazing rights should be bid competitively, should the Army be successful in the purchase of the WPAA parcel.

Responses

P253-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process

P253-2

Hunting access is based on mission activities at PTA.

P253-3

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process

P253-4

Pu'u Papapa will not be used for maneuver training. It is off limits to off road maneuver use. After it has acquired WPAA, the Army plans to construct about 28 miles of gravel training roads, the location of which are as yet undetermined. The Army would comply with all applicable environmental statutes, including but not limited to NEPA, the ESA, and the NHPA, in determining the location and potential impacts of these roads before construction, The Army would also consult with adjacent property owners and other interested parties on the location of the proposed training roads in order to address and resolve potential air quality and dust concerns.

P253-5

Public access policies and procedures are developed as part of a five-year review and evaluation period to determine continuity of policy. The EIS has been revised to note this.

P253-6

Any public access to Army installation lands would be mission dependent. Please contact the PTA PAO for information on public access to that installation.

P253-7

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process

Comments

- P253-9** 9. Pare 8-29: Impacts on...Land use. There should be additional public hunter check in stations for the expanded WPAA/PTA area. At present, there is only one check in station from public highways, at mile marker 36. The hunting areas would start at mile marker 30 on Saddle Road and would continue to the western end of Saddle Road (mile marker 54), then continue from mile marker 6 on Mamalahoa Highway westerly to mile marker 14. This is a total of 32 miles with only one check in station.
- P253-10** 10. Page 8-43: Military Training Routes: There are no formal published aircraft training routes in the PTA air space ROI. There should be some established criteria, such as those established Wakii Ranch, to mitigate aircraft noise in the adjacent State Game Management Areas.
- P253-11** 11. Page 8-45: Change in Enroute....: During the public scoping process, it was stated a number of times, that VFR was to be used by aircraft using BAAF. There has been no justification in the DEIS to using IFR, and it should be addressed.
- P253-12** 12. Pages 8-53 and 8-111: Additional Mitigation 2: Reseeding of WPAA is proposed as a mitigation option. Yet in Page 8-105 and 8-106, revegetation at adjacent PTA has been determined unsuccessful. There should be consistency in the mitigative alternatives.
- P253-13** 13. Page 9-22: Cumulative Impacts on...Recreational Land Use: The impact of the Saddle Road Realignment and the BAAF expansion should be included in the EIS.
- P253-14** 14. Page 9-31: Water Supply: The DEIS does not quantify what the total demand will be at PTA, including potable water needs for the troops in the cantonment area. It also assumes water to be continued to be trucked to PTA, and all water comes from areas that have abundant freshwater. This is not true if the source of water is from Waimea or Waikoloa. Page 8-87: Groundwater: The section does not adequately address ground water resources. There is basal water. A comparative cost analysis should be made to determine the economics of ground water pumping versus hauling water at a minimum of \$30 per thousand gallons. Adequate quantities of water is a prerequisite of the successful use of PTA and WPAA.
- P253-15** 15. Pages 8-67 and 8-72: Noise from Vehicles and Aircraft: The section should address the impact of noise on game mammals and birds thoroughly.
- P253-16** 16. Page 9-41: Impact on Terrestrial Wildlife: The DEIS states noise levels are not expected to increase to such a degree that it would be harmful to terrestrial life. Activities limited to this area would most likely affect nonnative species adapted to stressed or nonnative environments. There is no scientific work that can justify these statements in a military training environment.

Responses

P253-8

The WPAA is used primarily for grazing, and the Army may continue to make it available for such purposes pending training schedules and negotiations with local ranchers.

P253-9

The Army and the Department of Land and Natural Resources will work together to develop better hunting access if the proposed action is implemented.

P253-10

As stated in Section 3.4.2, Aviation Safety subsection, all aircraft would follow local flying rules issued by the installation commander. Noise abatement, fly-neighborly policies, or other safety considerations factor into these rules.

P253-11

This section addresses instrument approach procedures for those situations where IFR would apply.

P253-12

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process. Mitigation measures that have been proposed can be found in the Executive Summary, Chapter 4, and the various sections of Chapters 5, 6, 7, and 8.

P253-13

The Saddle Road Realignment project is discussed in Chapter 9 - Cumulative Impacts. The Bradshaw Army Airfield expansion is part of the Proposed Action and is included in Chapter 8 - Pōhakuloa Training Area.

P253-14

The increased demand on the PTA water supply would be approximately 8,500 gallons per day, which is well within the range of water currently supplied by trucking in from Waimea. The Army has in the past considered drilling a well to supply water for activities at PTA, however the cost of such a well was found to be prohibitive.

Comments

Letter -----Original Message-----

P254 From: Gabriela Taylor [<mailto:keapana@aloha.net>]

Sent: Wednesday, October 29, 2003 5:09 PM

To: SBCT_EIS@poh01.usace.army.mil

Subject: Stryker public hearing

Cindy Barger,

P254-1

Please extend the comment period from the minimum of 45 days to 90 days so that the public has time to review the large Draft EIS regarding the Stryker Brigade in Hawaii.

Sincerely, Gabriela Taylor

5620 Keapana Rd. Kapaa, Hi. 96746

Responses

P253-15

As discussed in Appendix H1, noise by itself rarely has much effect on terrestrial wildlife. Terrestrial wildlife are much more sensitive to visible activity than to noise. Unless specific noises become associated with direct harassment or harm, most terrestrial wildlife ignore common noise sources.

P253-16

The Army has conducted several studies to determine how training activity noise affects endangered species. One of those studies involved the endangered O'ahu 'Elapaio at Schofield Barracks. The study (VanderWerf et. al. 2001), conducted with review by the US Fish and Wildlife Service, found no impact on the behavior or breeding success of birds which nested in close proximity to artillery firing points at SBMR.

P254-1

The comment period was extended to 90 days ending January 3, 2004.

Comments

Responses

Letter
P255

My name is Stephen L. Thomson. From 1967 to 1969, I was serving in the U.S. Army as an Officer with the Third Armored Cavalry Regiment. I was responsible, among other duties, for the maintenance of our armored equipment which included 9 M-60 tanks, and 9 M-114 Personnel carriers. I have extensive experience with the damage that track equipment can do to the natural landscape and terrain. I have seen the damage to the environment that the military inflicts on any environment that involves the testing of heavy equipment and munitions.

I am all too aware of the attitude of non-concern that is present in the military mindset in regard to the consequences of the field testing of heavy munitions, maneuvers, equipment testing, troop training. The military has a dismal record in this matter. Promises are made that are insincere in the full awareness that these promises for environmental protection and responsibility will not and cannot be met. The consequences of extending the available terrain by 23,000 acres is a matter of the greatest concern to me. This area is a World Heritage Site. That should be enough reason, in itself, to deny any expansion in this matter. These are the two largest volcanoes on Earth, and considered to have the highest meaning and significance to the Hawaiian culture. This is seen by them as an act of unimaginable barbarism and non-concern for what is sacred to them. The fact that this issue is seriously being debated and considered, is a matter of shame, insensitivity, and irresponsibility to all those who are involved. The consequences are monumental. The issue is simple. The decision that must be made in this matter is to deny the military permission to further expand its testing of equipment, and to consider how all testing of munitions and equipment may be brought to a halt on a "World Heritage Site." This means that it is a sanctuary that is the responsibility of humanity for stewardship. This is the meaning of the designation, "World Heritage Site." How then, can such a matter even be seriously considered and debated? This is the real question that I would ask you to ask yourselves in this moment.

These words are being read by a member of Global Hope due to my inability to attend this evening's assembled forum.

Thank you for your time and consideration.



Stephen L. Thomson
Assistant Instructor, Hawai'i Community College
email: thomson@hawaii.edu

P255-1

The proposed lands to be acquired are not part of a World Heritage Site. The Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park is listed as a World Heritage Site. The EIS evaluated the impacts of this land acquisition.

Comments

Letter
P256 Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P256-1

P256-2

I also have concerns about: all of the unexploded bombs and what will you get out of the valley because you guys have done so much damage to our area, you've caused "volcano" fires that are controlled and your killing all our native plants... please stop!

Signature: Natashia Tong
 Print Name: Natashia Tong
 Address: 87-101 Hono'uliuli St.
Wai'anae, HI
96792

Letter
P257 Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P257-1

P257-2

I also have concerns about: How THE U.S. GOVERNMENT WOULD PLAN ON REPLACING AND/OR FOSTERING ENDANGERED SPECIES THREATENED BY A 2,000 ACRE PROPOSED EXPANSION INTO HONOULULI PRESERVE?

_____?

Signature: [Signature]
 Print Name: BRIAN TRAINER
 Address: P.O. Box 61252
Honolulu, HI 96839

Responses

P256-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P256-2

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) program.

P257-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P257-2

The outcome of section 7 consultation between the Army and USFWS has resulted in numerous management activities to mitigate any impact to sensitive biological species and habitat. These measures are identified in the individual chapters 5.10, 6.10, 7.10 and 8.10. Meetings between TNC-HI and the Army have resolved outstanding issues in Honouliuli preserve.

Comments

Letter
P258

SBCT Draft EIS Public Comment Card

NAME: Rosemarie Tucker or ANONYMOUS (please circle)ADDRESS: 1450 HALEA ST. 2ND
HONOLULU HI 96817SIGNATURE: [Signature]

P258-1

COMMENTS: Prior to 9/11 we, the taxpayers, financed
our military to the yearly sum of 399 Billion.
Soc. Sec. gets 2 billion, housing around 50
in infrastructure is close Third World, no viable
train system, we have homeless people who like a fascist
state all for guns

Responses

P258-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Responses

Letter
P259

1450 Aala St. #2204
Honolulu, HI 96817

October 30, 2003

Lt. Col. Anderson
25th Infantry (Light)
Schofield, HI 96857-5000

Dear Col. Anderson:

It seems that our military has become an empirical force separate from the people; an entity that makes its own rules, lives by its own will and stands outside the law of the people who pay the taxes for its existence. It commands its own land, housing, stores, transportation. It can destroy life, botanic or otherwise, both abroad and at home with only the minutest input from the people.

It appears as an empire growing in size and strength and threat to the entire planet. You confiscate land for maneuvers, to practice war games and leave the land ravaged, polluted and dangerous.

It all reminds me of another time when people had to humble themselves in obedience or be arrested. A German General was shot by his own military of WWII - for disagreeing with the man in charge whose name I need not repeat. I was there shortly after that war while my father worked with the Occupation in the winter of 1946/47 when the Rhine was frozen near Eltville. The General's house stood on an island in the middle of the Rhine - like a large gravemarker.

And a friend, a German Methodist was sent to a camp to be exterminated because he wrote a satire about the regime. By a miracle he was helped to be free and came to the US where he then helped our own intelligence service. It was a different time. We were part of a liberation force.

Being arrested for writing a satire is not so much different from being arrested for holding up a pathetic little sign in front of a force that has munitions beyond anything imaginable during WWII.

What is our ever increasing need for power? Power hunger starts small but is never stilled. It's already intensified so that dominion over plants and animals on this planet is not enough. It seems that dominion over the universe will be a not-so-distant goal. Conquer space, heaven and hell and the stars?

Destroy life on this planet as we know it?? No matter how greedy we are for power and successful in our quest to destroy, we still remain tiny hapless mortals who will soon be consumed by flames or eaten by worms.

P259-1

So why not help to preserve life and land on this overpopulated planet? Additional forces? A "Stryker" force? On this fragile, tiny, traffic choked island? God help us!!

Thank you for letting me "speak". Aloha,


Rosemarie Tucker

P259-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter
P260

SBCT Draft EIS Public Comment Card

NAME: IAI Tui or ANONYMOUS (please circle)ADDRESS: Box 27355
Hon HI
96827

SIGNATURE: _____

COMMENTS:

I don't know much about this project
But the people of HI need to study more and be
more accountable what the best for us
But one we have to salute and thank you
to the military for protecting our ass
they putting up there life's for us
and there have family & love ones -

P260-1

Maybe I disagree in some other
ways but I'm here to support
the military our lives in there
hands do not jump to the conclusion
see what is our objectives what's
the best for our people & future
OR how can we comprise
But we have to respect to military
they die for us, for example
If your son / daughter get kill from
military how would you feel ???

Responses

P260-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process.
Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the
administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter
P261

Dear Ms. Barger

P261-1

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

I also have questions about: _____

 _____?

Signature: _____

Print Name: _____

Address: _____

Hazel Twelken
 HAZEL TWELKEN
 2369 GARDENIA ST.
 Honolulu, HI 96816

Letter
P262

Dear Ms. Barger

P262-1

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

I also have questions about: _____

 _____?

Signature: _____

Print Name: _____

Address: _____

Alan R. Tyler
 ALAN R TYLER
 1025 KALO PL. #701
 HONOLULU, HI 96826

Responses

P261-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P262-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Dear Ms. Barger

Letter
P263

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P263-1

I also have concerns about: _____

 _____?

Signature: Cpt VanottiPrint Name: Stephany VanottiAddress: P.O. Box 884
Hawaii, HI 96717Letter
P264

SBCT Draft EIS Public Comment Card

NAME: Bette Van Overbeke ANONYMOUS (please circle)ADDRESS: 12-423 Ole'OLE
Pahoa, HI 96778SIGNATURE: Bette Van Overbeke

COMMENTS:

P264-1

I am opposed to PTA expansion. The army has a history of littering Hawaii with ordnance. This would expand 25,000 acres of grassland into more contaminated land. Soil compaction & wildfires will be ongoing issues.

P264-2

Dust is already terrible will be worse with more vehicles. This is not in the interests of the Big Island as it will take rather than give anything positive.

P264-3

The mitigation suggests watering the roads. Watering down areas involves another issue, the source of the irrigation water.

P264-4

What is UXO? not explained next to the mitigation

P264-5

Question

Responses

P263-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P264-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P264-2

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) program.

P264-3

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P264-4

The DEIS does not recommend the sole use of simple water sprays for dust control on unpaved roads. Use of synthetic dust control compounds such as calcium chloride solutions are recommended because they are more effective and because they greatly reduce the use of available water supplies.

Comments

Letter
P265

SBCT Draft EIS Public Comment Card

NAME: Bette Van Overbeke or ANONYMOUS (please circle)ADDRESS: 12-423 OLE'OLEPahoa, HI 96778SIGNATURE: Bette Van Overbeke

COMMENTS:

P265-1

I am opposed to PTA expansion. Agricultural pastureland should not become another site littered with ordnance. The army has a poor history of clearing ordnance. I personally found military ordnance while diving near Richardson's

P265-2

Park in 1987.

P265-3

Soil compaction and wildfire as well as dust are already a problem at PTA. This expansion will compound the problem. Watering down the area is suggested as mitigation but this will probably take a lot of water which will have to be trucked into the area.

This expansion is not in the interests of Hawaii as it will take from the land and the people rather than give anything positive.

Responses

P264-5

UXO is explained in section 3.12.3. The mitigation to human health and safety are described in sections 4.12, 5.12, and 8.12. As a mitigation measure for safety, prior to initiation of any construction activities, USARHAW will employ qualified professionals to perform UXO clearance of the proposed construction area, remove all UXO encountered to ensure the safety of the site, and document UXO surveys and removal actions in full accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and guidance. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) program.

P265-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P265-2

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) program.

Comments

Letter P266

-----Original Message-----
 From: ewerf@hawaii.rr.com [mailto:ewerf@hawaii.rr.com]
 Sent: Tuesday, December 02, 2003 9:47 AM
 To: mary.holkenbrink@tetrattech.com
 Subject: Comment entry for the 25th Infantry Division (Light)
 Transformation EIS

Eric
 VanderWerf

320 Kupaua Place
 Honolulu
 HI
 96821

Add me to the mailing list? No

Please send me the Draft EIS. No

Please send me an Executive Summary of the Draft EIS. No

Please send me a CD-ROM of the Draft EIS. No

The user wrote:
 GENERAL COMMENTS

P266-1

Review Process
 The information contained in the DEIS is inaccurate in several important aspects, particularly the population of Oahu Elepaio that occur within the action area and the amount of critical habitat reported for the palila and the Oahu elepaio. Because this information was not portrayed accurately, the public has not had, and will not have, the opportunity to comment on the potential impact of the proposed action on these important biological resources. These errors presumably will be corrected in the Final EIS, but the public will not be able to comment on the correct information. This represents a serious flaw in the environmental review process.

P266-2

Antennas and the Threat to Migratory Birds
 In several sections the DEIS states that "the construction and subsequent presence of FTI antennas would not significantly affect migratory birds..." but there is insufficient information provided to determine whether this statement is accurate. In North America the species affected by antennas, towers, and other tall structures are primarily land birds that migrate at night, but in Hawaii the primary species impacted by these structures are seabirds that make daily movements between the sea and upland nesting areas, such as the Wedge-tailed Shearwater (*Puffinus pacificus*), the dark-rumped petrel (*Pterodroma sandwichensis*), and the Newell's shearwater (*Puffinus auricularis newelli*). Lighting is known to attract and disorient these seabirds, and they are known to become injured during collisions with antennas, towers, utility lines, and other structures. The DEIS states that 25 new antennas are proposed under the proposed action, five of which would be located in the Cons!ervation District, but no information is provided about the specific locations of these antennas, their height, position relative to surrounding vegetation, and whether they will

Responses

P265-3

Please see sections 8.8, 8.9, and 8.10 for a discussion of the impacts of the project on water and soils, and for a discussion of wildfires.

P266-1

The locations of 'elepaio habitat was provided by and reviewed by the US Army biologists working on the installations and biologists for the US Fish and Wildlife Service. In October 2003, the US Fish and Wildlife Service issued a biological opinion of "no jeopardy" for the proposed action on the islands of O'ahu. The results of this biological opinion have been included in the Final EIS by reference. The biological opinion is available upon request.

P266-2

Full descriptions of the antennas are given in Appendix D. Impacts to migratory birds are discussed fully in chapter 5.10, 6.10, 7.10, 8.10.

Comments

Responses

P266-2 cont'd	be guyed or lighted. This information must be made available in order to adequately assess the potential impact of proposed towers on migratory birds.
P266-3	<p>Effects of Fire</p> <p>ultae DEIS assumes that the impact of fires at SBMR will be reduced to less than significant, and relies on Section 7 consultation with the USFWS and the actions prescribed in the Wildland Fire Management Plan as evidence that this will occur. However, the terms of the consultation were not made available, and the Wildland Fire Management Plan is not yet complete, was poorly described, and has not been effectively implemented, making it impossible to judge whether the threat from will in fact be effectively reduced. There have been numerous fires caused by military training at SBMR for many years, and these fires already have destroyed habitat needed by the Oahu Elepaio. If fires continue to destroy forest habitat at SBMR, it can be expected that the Elepaio population there will decline and eventually disappear, possibly jeopardizing the continued existence of the species. The threat from fires caused by military training must be more thoroughly addressed, the actions designed to reduce the threat of fire must be more fully described, and more effort must be made to prevent fires from escaping the impact area at SBMR.</p> <p>SPECIFIC COMMENTS</p> <p>Pg. 3-63, par. 2; Resource Overview. The DEIS inappropriately characterizes the ROI as being "largely made up of disturbed areas, with minimal natural communities." It also is untrue that "the vast majority of species inhabiting these areas are non-native." Portions of the ROI are very disturbed and support mostly nonnative species, but other portions of the ROI contain among the least disturbed natural communities left in Hawaii, and are home to a large number of unique and imperiled native species. The nature and value of the biological resources present in portions of the ROI should be portrayed more accurately so the potential impacts to these resources can be more accurately assessed.</p> <p>Pg. 3-65, par. 2; Critical Habitat. The acreage given for the amount of Oahu elepaio critical habitat in the ROI (1,147 acres) is incorrect and much too small. There actually are 1,913 acres of critical habitat at SBMR, 2,266 acres at SBER, and 4,349 acres at KLOA. In Figure 3-13, which shows critical habitat in the ROI on Oahu, the area indicated as critical habitat for the Oahu elepaio actually is the current range of the Oahu elepaio, not the critical habitat. The Army and Tetratech were informed previously that they were using incorrect information for Oahu elepaio critical habitat, and Tetratech was provided with the correct information, but this known error was not corrected. The potential impact of the proposed action on elepaio critical habitat has not been adequately analyzed. This error must be corrected, and the potential impact of the proposed action on elepaio critical habitat must be reassessed.</p> <p>Pg. 3-65, par. 2; Critical Habitat, Fig. 3-15. The area indicated in Figure 3-15 as critical habitat for the palila is incorrect. The palila critical habitat area is much larger than shown in Figure 3-15. It is not clear if the acreage of palila critical habitat within the ROI on Hawaii is correct, but the correct palila critical habitat should be overlaid on the ROI, and the potential impacts to palila critical habitat must be reassessed.</p> <p>Pg. 4-7; Conversion of Agricultural land to Training Land. The DEIS states that "the estimated 535 acres of pineapple land (which will be lost) is approximately 0.005 percent of the USDA designated agricultural land on Oahu..." This statement cannot be correct because it would mean that there are 10,700,000 acres of USDA designated agricultural land on Oahu, an island that is only 388,00 acres in size. This statement is misleading and must be corrected.</p> <p>Pg. 4-62, 63; The DEIS states that "WFMP (Wildland Fire Management Plans) are being developed to minimize the probability of fire," and that "WFMP's and their mitigation value are described in section 4.12.3," but the treatment of WFMP's in section 4.12.3 is confusing and provides only a brief, superficial description of fire management actions. Section 4.12.3 (pg. 4-81) states that "The WFMP, Pohakuloa and Oahu training areas, was undeveloped," but later states "no FMA's (Fire Management Areas) or wildland fire SOP's (Standard Operating Procedures) have been established." It is impossible to assess whether the WFMP will effectively minimize the impact of fires without more information about the WFMP and the actions it prescribes. The WFMP should be completed as soon as</p>

P266-3

The Integrated Wildland Fire Management Plan for O'ahu and Pōhakuloa Training Areas was updated on October 2003 incorporating lessons learned in the Makua fire. As discussed in the Executive Summary as proposed mitigation, the Army will fully implement this plan for all existing and new training areas to reduce the impacts associated with wildland fires. The plan is available upon request.

P266-4

The text was changed to incorporate this request.

P266-5

Text was changed to incorporate this request. Mr. Vander Werf was notified on 7/14/03 that the correct information was not received in time to incorporate into the DEIS.

P266-6

This figure shows an overview of critical habitat. Acreage that overlaps the ROI is noted in the lower left corner. Effects on Palila critical habitat are discussed in section 8.10.

P266-7

Text revised to read, "The estimated 535 acres (219 hectares) of cultivated pineapple land is approximately 0.67 percent of the total USDA designated agricultural land on O'ahu and 2.8 percent of the total area in pineapple production in the state (Statistics of Hawai'i Agriculture 2004). Similar text on page 5-31 (last paragraph) also revised. Similar text on page 5-33, under the Reduced Land Acquisition Alternative revised to read, "The estimated 98 acres of cultivated pineapple land is 0.1 percent of the total USDA designated agricultural land on O'ahu and is 0.5 percent of the total area in pineapple production in the State (Statistics of Hawai'i Agriculture 2004). Similar text on page 4-9 (last paragraph) also revised.

P266-8

The Wildland Fire Management Plan is finalized for the Islands of O'ahu and Hawai'i and are available upon request. The information in these plans has been incorporated into the EIS where appropriate.

Comments

Responses

May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawaii

P-668

P266-8 cont'd	possible, and relevant aspects of the WFMP should be discussed in the EIS so the potential impact of fire can be adequately assessed.
P266-9	Pg. 4-63; Regulatory and Administrative Mitigation 2. The DEIS states that "The Army is in Section 7 Consultations with the USFWS to ensure that the proposed action would not jeopardize the continued existence of federally listed species or adversely modify critical habitat." However, on pg. 4-63 (par. 1) the DEIS states that "it is not within the Army's ability to prevent and contain all fires." These two statements from the DEIS are not consistent. If fires are not controlled at SBMR, then it is unlikely that Elepaio will persist in the area. The Army should make more effort to minimize the effects of fire. If it proves impossible to completely contain fires within the impact area, then the Army must mitigate this impact on critical habitat by restoring native forest suitable for elepaio.
P266-10	Pg. 4-64; Additional Mitigation 3. The section on spread of nonnative species fails to mention the brown treesnake (<i>Boiga irregularis</i>), which is a serious threat to birds and the environment throughout Hawaii and the Pacific. Specific measures should be added for preventing the introduction of the brown tree snake to Hawaii by military aircraft from the Mariana Islands.
P266-11	Pg. 4-65; Threat to Migratory Birds. The DEIS states that "the construction and subsequent presence of FTI antennas would not significantly affect migratory birds species known to occur in the SBMR ROI," but no information is provided about the location, height, structural features and position of such antennas. Without this information the potential impact on migratory birds cannot be assessed.
P266-12	Pg. 5-31; Impact 1; Impacts on natural resource management and recreational use. The DEIS states that the proposed project would result in a significant impact to the management of natural resources on 100 acres within the SRRA that are intensively managed by the Nature Conservancy of Hawaii. The DEIS further states that as mitigation for this impact, the Army is considering allowing continued access to these. Consideration of continued access does not amount to mitigation; the Army should firmly commit to provide continued access for the Nature Conservancy to manage the valuable natural and educational resources on these lands.
P266-13	Pg. 5-148; Sensitive Habitats; Critical Habitat. As described above, the acreage given in the DEIS as critical habitat for the Oahu elepaio is incorrect. In Figure 5-37 the area marked as elepaio critical habitat is actually the current range of the elepaio. The critical habitat area is larger.
P266-14	Pg. 5-158; Environmental Consequences. The DEIS states that "the Army and the USFWS have not yet agreed on a final SBCT ROI for biological resources," and that "changes to the present ROI ...could alter the qualitative and quantitative analyses." In order to accurately assess the potential environmental impacts of the proposed action, the area that potentially will be impacted must be identified. Moreover, boundaries of the present ROI appear in some cases to be too small. In particular, the boundaries of the ROI at SBMR sometimes fall inside the installation boundary. It is not clear how resources inside the installation could not be influenced by the proposed action.
P266-15	Pg. 5-161; par. 1. The DEIS states that "firing and mortar points are located to ensure the maximum range of the weapon would not overshoot the impact area." This statement is false and misleading; the maximum range of many weapons used at SBMR does allow for overshoot of the impact area, and numerous rounds land outside the impact area. These rounds regularly ignite fires outside the impact area, and the percussion from high explosive rounds may kill listed species and negatively affect other biological resources. Natural resource management activities outside the impact area require an EOD escort because of the presence of unexploded ordnance. It must be made clear that the firing points and maximum range of weapons used at SBMR do not preclude rounds landing outside the impact area, and that this occurs regularly. This is a significant impact (contrary to the information presented in table 5-25), but it has not been adequately addressed, and no mitigation measures are proposed to minimize this impact.
P266-16	Pg. 5-161, par. 3. The DEIS states that "there is no assurance that fires or other threats associated with the proposed action would not reach or otherwise threaten

P266-9

The text has been changed to incorporate this response

P266-10

The text has been changed to incorporate this response

P266-11

Full descriptions of the antennas are given in Appendix D. Impacts to migratory birds are discussed fully in chapter 5.10, 6.10, 7.10, 8.10

P266-12

In response to comments received early in the EIS process, USARHAW reoriented QTR2 such that the SDZ would no longer impact any lands with the Honouliuli Preserve. Army will grant TNC personnel and TNC-sponsored personnel daily, controlled access to the TNC-managed lands along a route to be determined by the Army in consultation with TNC for as long as they have legal right to use of the affected property for conservation/stewardship purposes. Access controls will be developed and implemented to ensure the safety of all personnel and will consist of notification by TNC to the Army prior to entering Army lands and notification by the Army to TNC of any unusual activities that may present, or appear to present a danger to TNC personnel in the area. The boundary will be signed to prevent unauthorized use/trespass.

P266-13

This figure has been corrected.

P266-14

The final Biological Opinion has been issued and the ROI was jointly set by the Army and the USFWS and have been included in the FEIS. The impacts of the proposed project in relation to the ROI at SBMR are discussed in Section 510.

P266-15

While the maximum range of the weapons may indeed exceed the impact area reduced loads are used to insure the rounds stay within the range. In addition the surface danger zones for ranges is determined such that the chance of anyone round traveling out of the range is one in one million. The Army has evaluated the risks and has determined that the impacts from stray rounds is less than significant.

Comments

Responses

May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawai'i

P-669

- P266-16**
cont'd
- populations of listed species within the SBMR ROI." This statement contradicts later statements (p. 5-162, bullet 5) that indicate "section 7 consultation and regulatory and administrative mitigations...would help reduce the impact to a less than significant level." The preceding statement above suggests that it may not be possible to reduce the impact to the less than significant level. As described above, it is not possible to assess whether the WFMP or other mitigation actions will be effective or sufficient without more information about the nature of those actions. If fires continue to affect Oahu elepaio at SBMR, the long-term persistence of the elepaio population is in jeopardy.
- P266-17**
- Pg. 5-163; par. 1. The DEIS states that "twenty `elepaio (sic) have been identified within the SBMR ROI." This number is in error. The actual number of elepaio estimated to occur within the SBMR ROI is 340 (VanderWerf et al. 2001), indicating that the potential impact to elepaio is much greater than portrayed in the DEIS.
- P266-18**
- Pg. 7-82; Sensitive Wildlife Species, par. 1. The DEIS states that "the latest USFWS and survey information on sensitive species and habitat in the SBCT ROI has been incorporated into this evaluation of biological resources." This statement is false. There are numerous errors about the current status of sensitive species and habitat in the DEIS. The DEIS clearly does not contain "the latest" information from the USFWS. For example, the DEIS seriously under-represents the population size of Oahu elepaio and the amount of elepaio critical habitat within the SBCT ROI. This previous statement is misleading, and particularly egregious considering that the correct information has been provided to both the Army and TetraTech, but this information was not used.
- P266-19**
- Pg. 7-88; Critical Habitat. The DEIS states that "there is no federally designated or proposed critical habitat for wildlife within the KTA ROI," which is true, but the DEIS fails to mention that 4,449 acres within the KLOA ROI are designated as critical habitat for the Oahu elepaio. In chapter 7 of the DEIS numerous sections discuss resources and impacts in the KTA ROI, but the KLOA ROI is neglected.
- P266-20**
- Pg. 8-118; Terrestrial Mammals. The DEIS states that "the Hawaiian hoary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus semotus*) could occur on PTA." Surveys have shown that the Hawaiian hoary bat is known to occur on PTA (Jacobs 1994). The status of the bat must be corrected.
- P266-21**
- Pg. 8-118; Birds. This section of the DEIS fails to mention the federally endangered dark-rumped petrel (*Pterodroma phaeopygia sandwichensis*), which is known to occur at PTA. The petrel is included in other portion of Chapter 8 of the DEIS.
- P266-22**
- Pg. 8-136; Critical Habitat. As described above, the area presented in the DEIS as palila critical habitat is incomplete, the designated critical habitat (109,000 acres) is much larger than depicted. This error must be corrected and the potential affect of the proposed action on palila critical habitat must be reassessed.
- P266-23**
- Pg. 8-147; Threat to Migratory Birds. The DEIS states that "the construction and subsequent presence of FTI antennas would not significantly affect migratory birds species known to occur in the SBMR ROI," but the DEIS does not mention the potential effect of antennas on the endangered dark-rumped petrel at PTA. The potential impact to the petrel from antennas and towers that will be constructed at PTA, and any other installations should be added and adequately assessed.
- P266-24**
- Appendix I-1, pg. I-1-23; *Chasiempis sandwichensis* ibidis. The information about the status of this species at SBMR is severely incomplete, and the information it does contain is in error. Approximately 340 elepaio are known from SBMR (VanderWerf et al. 2001), or 15% of the total population, which is not mentioned in the DEIS. Contrary to statements in the DEIS, SBMR is not in the southern Waianae area, Puu Hapapa is not in SBMR, and elepaio are not currently known from the Schofield-Waikane Trail.

References

Jacobs, D. S. 1994. Distribution and abundance of the endangered Hawaiian hoary bat *Lasiurus cinereus semotus*, on the island of Hawai'i. *Pacific Science* 48:193-200.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 1983. Hawaiian Dark-rumped Petrel and Newell's Manx Shearwater Recovery Plan. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Portland, OR. 57 pp.

P266-16

Text was changed to incorporate this request.

P266-17

The text has been changed to incorporate this request.

P266-18

The FEIS has been updated to reflect the Biological Opinions issued by USFWS.

P266-19

The text was changed to incorporate this request.

P266-20

The text was changed to incorporate this request.

P266-21

The text was changed to incorporate this request.

P266-22

The figure shows only the critical habitat that overlaps the ROI.

P266-23

The text was changed to incorporate this request. A full description of the antennas is located in Appendix D, however, in general they are no taller than 10 feet and will be mounted on already existing structures where available.

P266-24

Appendix I-1 has been updated.

Comments

Letter
P267 Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P267-1

I also have concerns about: _____

_____?

Signature: *Dr. Judith Verdon*
Print Name: DR JUDITH VERDON
Address: 45-081 B LILIPUNA RD
KANELOHE HI 96822

Letter
P268

-----Original Message-----

From: Nancyinhawaii@aol.com [mailto:Nancyinhawaii@aol.com]

Sent: Wednesday, October 29, 2003 10:53 PM

To: SBCT_EIS@poh01.usace.army.mil

Subject: GIVE US MORE TIME TO STUDY CONSEQUENCES OF BIG ISLAND HARM BY STRYKER

P268-1

I. as a jr high teacher on mavi. want a presentation here so we can also judge the kind of ramifications this program would have on us-we fight vog-tourist trama and many things in common & if you think we dont count because it isnt our island -it is our state -so dont forget who votes-all of us. Nancy Wasserman-808 298 9610-please email me when you be ready to present the facts to me or send me a ticket to fly to the closest one.

Responses

P267-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P268-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process. We understand that the proposed impact will have an effect on the entire State of Hawai'i. These impacts have been addressed in the document, specifically in the socio-economic sections. However, the individual SBCT actions are proposed on the islands of O'ahu and Hawai'i. Because the direct effects of the actions would occur only on these islands, the Army determined that public meetings at these locations would be the most appropriate. Any impacts to the island of Maui would be indirect and less than significant. In addition, the residents of Maui would be able to submit written comments on the document. Written comments carry equal weight to verbal comments submitted during the public comment period.

Comments

Letter Dear Ms. Barger
P269

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P269-1

P269-2

I also have concerns about: if the land really
will be restored and returned to civilian
use. The precedents are not
encouraging.

Signature: Rob & Helena Weltman
Print Name: Rob & Helena Weltman
Address: 1884 Waiua Place
Kihei, HI

Responses

P269-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P269-2

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) program.

Comments

Responses

Letter P270

-----Original Message-----
From: meleoli@yahoo.com [mailto:meleoli@yahoo.com]
Sent: Saturday, November 01, 2003 7:34 AM
To: mary.holkenbrink@tetrattech.com
Subject: Comment entry for the 25th Infantry Division (Light)
Transformation EIS

Carol
Wilcox

P.O. Box 10558

Honolulu
HI
96816

Add me to the mailing list? Yes

Please send me the Draft EIS. No

Please send me an Executive Summary of the Draft EIS. No

Please send me a CD-ROM of the Draft EIS. No

The user wrote:
Army Transformation
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Comments by Carol Wilcox
November 1, 2003

Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

P270-1

It seems that this proposal to base a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i is part of a much larger proposal, one that is already in motion. And one that will result in the militarization of Hawai'i on a scale that has not been seen here before, even in the years prior to and during World War II.

What supports this conclusion is that this DEIS is not discussing the "If" of the Stryker Brigade, but the "How." It is no coincidence that recently there have been two 50 year contracts proffered for military housing development and repair, one for seven billion dollars and one for one billion dollars. (One would think that might require an EIS.) The Navy is poised to station an Aircraft Carrier at Pearl Harbor, bringing with it 5000 personnel, plus support ships, dependents and so forth, and most likely necessitating the revitalization of Barbers Point for the air wing. (Will we see an EIS?) Wheeler Air Force Base is being readied for the arrival of a fleet of C-17s, needed to move the Stryker force around. In addition, there is untold amount of increased investment in the Missile Defense System at Barking Sands, on Kauai.

What does this mean for Hawai'i? It is reasonable to expect that this militarization will impact every aspect of our lives in Hawai'i, from our civil liberties to our housing cost, our economics, our social justice, our culture, our environment. And, if we proceed as in the past, these promise to be predominately of negative impact to Hawai'i environment, citizens and future generations.

P270-1

As discussed in section 1.6 of the FEIS, the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID (L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness, and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue carrying out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, and on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D.)

Comments

P270-2

This Army Transformation/Stryker Brigade DEIS is segmenting a larger project, which is the massive militarization of Hawai'i. This DEIS does not deal with the impact of either the segmented or the larger project on the basic infrastructure of Hawai'i, such as water and watershed resources, solid and waste water disposal, toxic material disposal, alien species, and so forth. Rather than address how Army Transformation will deal with these issues in isolation, it makes more sense for the Department of Defense to articulate some overarching principals, mandatory guidelines, that would establish ethical and practical guidelines for all military branches and endeavors on these lands.

For example, one of these principals might be: The military is committed to proactively protect, preserve and restore Hawai'i's environment.

There is no reason that this cannot happen concurrently with uses proposed by the DOD, and it would be excellent practice for those occasions when our troops occupy foreign soil. Now we're talking transformation!

P270-3

For instance, on the subject of Water. Hawai'i water demand even now exceeds it's supply. The growth of the military coupled with existing water use practices will only make this worse. New decisions and goals are needed.

The goal could be that: "The military will not increase it's demand on the water resources of Hawai'i, and in fact will set benchmarks to reduce it's use by 10 percent per year over the next five years, regardless of the size of military buildup. To achieve this, the military, in all of its operations, will implement the accepted measures of conservation and alternatives, and consider innovate new ways to conserve, restore and protect the water resources of Hawai'i."

For example:

- *Require water saving devices in all military housing and buildings.
- *Require all irrigation to be with "gray" water
- *Require dual gray water and potable water systems on all bases
- *Require gray water to be used in all dust control projects
- *Restrict use of pesticides, chemicals and fertilizers over known aquifers
- *Require vegetated corridors around all streams
- *Prohibit toxic or nuclear activity around all streams
- *Prohibit point source pollution in all streams
- *Protect watershed recharge areas
- *Develop rain catchment systems
- *Build a treatment plant for Honolulu wastewater in the mauka lands, producing water for military requirements while helping O'ahu deal with it's wastewater treatment problems and contributing to recharge of the aquifer.

With solutions like this, the military would give back; Hawai'i's land and people would reap some benefit.

P270-4

Similar goals and benchmarks should be developed relative to the use of electricity (get off the grid), gas and diesel (how about H-power), air conditioning (use those trade winds), solar heating, pedestrian-friendly communities, green space requirements, protection from alien species, policy on chemical, toxic and nuclear materials, and solid waste management.

P270-5

In conclusions, I would like to suggest that this Draft Environmental Impact Statement is deficient in that it segments a larger action, and does not admit or address the reality of the planned and imminent increased military presence in Hawai'i. This Draft EIS should be revised to include overarching principals, goals and practical applications for the environmental protection of Hawai'i. Malama 'aina, malama pono.

Responses

P270-2

This EIS is addressing the specific action of Transforming the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (L) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team. The impacts of all past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects, not just the Army's, in the ROI is discussed in Chapter 9 - Cumulative Impacts.

P270-3

We thank you for your suggestions. Many of these measures are currently considered as best management practices for all Army projects and some were considered as mitigation measures for this project. The more region wide suggestions are outside the scope of this project.

P270-4

Mitigation measures likely to occur are outlined in the Executive Summary. These proposed mitigation measures were included for public comment. The Army reviewed the measures based on public comments and the benefits of each measure to reduce impacts. The Army has listed those mitigation measures that are high priority and those that are unlikely to occur because of limited resource, unfeasible or there are similar measures already in place. The ROD will indicate which mitigation measures will be implemented.

P270-5

An evaluation of the scope proposed by the commenter is outside the scope of this project.

Comments

Letter P271 -----Original Message-----
From: DWnews@aol.com [mailto:DWnews@aol.com]
Sent: Thursday, November 06, 2003 9:17 AM
To: Barger, Cindy S
Subject: Re: Stryker EIS Public Testimony

Re: Stryker EIS Public Testimony
"Stop Pohakuloa's Occupation"

I haven't bothered to read the Stryker/Pohakuloa draft environmental impact study. I'd rather not sully my precious time. Other than the latest corporate whitewash, it has no news to offer. However, I plan to testify at the Pohakuloa EIS public hearings in November.

P271-1 Big Islanders have known for years what's up there — a sacred place. We've witnessed depleted uranium and other weapons of mass destruction our weekend warriors toss around with reckless abandon. Should some choose to refute my claim, then give us Geiger counters and free access to the firing range.

Living on Mauna Kea, I heard the bombs' reports and saw red-cindered smoke blot out Hualalai. I felt my 'aina rattled by volcanic battle.

P271-2 The short-term economic benefits to the Big Island from the War Machine will forever, for all practical purposes, pollute tourism, fishing and agriculture — the mainstays of our local economy.

The STRYKER is a NIMBY issue - Not In My Back Yard! An urban assault vehicle, it's designed to ride roughshod through the Third World's narrow slums. It will kill more civilians than terrorists, guaranteed.

Were a global survey taken today, the U.S. would win, starving hands-down, as the most morally bankrupt country on earth. Morality aside, the fact remains - a preponderance of mankind lives, & dies, in fear of us. We export more WMD than anyone.

The unheralded, grassroots Antiwar Movement must run rampant war out of here — and only hope its next victims of aggression can stop it, over there.

Only peace and preservation can save us. Only we can wreck our 'aina. Peace begins at home.

P271-3 Get U.S. ordnance off my island.

by David Williams
PO Box 2334
Kealahou, Hawaii 96750
(808) 328-2663
DWnews@aol.com

Responses

P271-1

No depleted uranium has been used or is currently being used on the island.
 No depleted uranium is planned to be used in the future.

P271-2

If the Army approves this project, the Army will mitigate the adverse environmental impacts of the proposed action to the extent practicable.

P271-3

Ordnance removal on lands that are no longer under military ownership is not part of this proposed action but is handled through the Formerly Used Defense Program (FUDs). For information on FUDs projects and clean up status on the island of Hawai'i, you may contact Mr. Chuck Streck, the FUDs manager at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, (808) 438-6934.

Comments

Letter Dear Ms. Barger
P272

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P272-1

I also have questions about: _____

_____?

Signature: _____

Print Name: _____

Address: _____

Abby Williamson
ABBY WILLIAMSON
P.O. Box 61532
Hon. 96839

Letter
P273 **Stout, Brian (Inouye)**

From: Abby Williamson [abigail@lava.net]

Sent: Friday, November 21, 2003 4:42 PM

To: Akaka, senator (Akaka); Inouye, Senator (Inouye); neil.abercrombie@mail.house.gov; ed.case@mail.house.gov

Subject: Shock and Dismay

Aloha Congressmen,

- P273-1 I am horrified that a Stryker Unit is slated to be based on these tiny islands whose land is so fragile and so limited. Why is it necessary to train with huge urban assault vehicles on the not-very-remote and eroding hills of Hawai'i?
- P273-2 nel? How can you justify allowing the military to take any more of our precious resources for destructive purposes that lead to destruction of the entire resource? What about our ground water? Kaho'olawe, Waikane Valley, Makua Valley, and Pohaku Loa can never again be used freely for peaceful pursuits. Even the military won't go into Waikane Valley, so polluted with military debris is that once most lovely of valleys. Please - NO
- P273-3 MORE EXPANSION OF MILITARY ACTIVITIES IN HAWAII!

Thank you and aloha,
Abby Williamson
Ka'a'awa, HI 96730

Responses

P272-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P273-1

As discussed in section 1.6 of the FEIS, the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID (L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness, and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue carrying out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, and on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D.) The EIS evaluates all the impacts of the Proposed Action on the resources of Hawai'i.

P273-2

Groundwater is discussed in Sections 4.8, 5.8, 6.8, 7.8 and 8.8 of the EIS.

P273-3

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter
P274

Abigail
Williamson
Retirement
P.O.Box 641
Ka'a'awa
HI
96730

Add me to the mailing list? No

Please send me the Draft EIS. No

Please send me an Executive Summary of the Draft EIS. No

Please send me a CD-ROM of the Draft EIS. No

The user wrote:
Aloha,

P274-1

I am deeply concerned about Pehalulua on the Big Island; I have four times the concern for the Stryker Brigade coming to Kahuku. We have a fragile aquifer and an ever expanding need for fresh water. If we add a new brigade of even heavier vehicles than those that already despoil the land, they will kill even more vegetation, erode even more top-soil, and create even more dust, thereby continuing to seriously compromise the integrity of our forest watersheds and our living reefs.

P274-2

I think the EIS I reviewed at Turtle Bay is not an adequate study of the long-term impacts vis-a-vis O'ahu's water supply.

O'ahu's water table is already approaching saline pollution and potential depletion. How does the advent of further deforestation protect the water we need to provide for our tourist industry, let alone agriculture and household use? O'ahu continues to experience urban development but the aquifers do not expand. We who live here are not served by short-sighted destruction of resources and we too are part of the nation that the military says it is protecting.

P274-3

The military destroys beyond redemption every area they use for live-fire training and damages ecological balances with its maneuvers. The training ground above Kahuku is already causing flooding from the erosion of the land by heavy vehicles. The military has not attended to solving the problem they have caused in Kahuku any more than they have been able to clean up the explosive detritus in Waikane Valley, Makua Valley and Koho'olawe, to mention only the most well known areas of military travesties.

There are many remote areas of the continental United States (the Nebraska "bad lands" come to mind) the use of which would not endanger vital resources or people's lives as does the devastation of the shrinking natural resources of small islands in the middle of the Pacific. What good is it to increase our "national security" if we destroy the land on which the nation and it's residents depend?

P274-4

Why are we training troops in urban assault vehicles on remote Pacific islands? Why not erect mock villages and cities in the continental deserts and destroy those?

Terrorism is as old as mankind and will not be "defeated" in a "war on terrorism." This "war on terrorism" strawman simply fuels the excitement and determination of an international underground force of anarchists.

Please rethink these issues.

Mahalo and Aloha,
Abby Williamson
P.O.Box 641
Ka'a'awa, Hawai'i 96730

Responses

P274-1

The impact of training including maneuver training with the Stryker vehicle for Kahuku is evaluated in Chapter 7.

P274-2

While the issue of finite water resources and the need to protect the existing resources is a central issue for citizens of Hawai'i, the Transformation project is not expected to significantly increase demand for water on O'ahu, and will reduce some existing impacts through construction of modern facilities with lower potential for pollution, and more efficient use of water resources.

P274-3

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) program.

P274-4

As discussed in section 1.6 of the FEIS, the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID (L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness, and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue carrying out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This

Comments

Letter
P275 Kats Yamada
P.O. Box 5658
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Gentlemen;

Re: Stryker Brigade transformation

P275-1 After reviewing the draft EIS for the transformation of the stryker brigade, what appears obvious is that the preparer of the draft disregarded the Hawaii environmental laws pertaining to the protection and preservation of endangered and rare species and their associated ecosystem.

P275-2 The DEIS also disregards the laws pertaining to the preparation of environmental impact statement in accordance with Hawaii's laws. The foregoing consideration is especially important considering that almost all of the land north of Lava road on PTA is in a conservation district and the greater portion is state lands leased to the military. Much of the increased activity will also require a CDDA according to the lease and state laws.

P275-3 I am also disappointed in the total avoidance of the military's preparation of the DEIS and their avoidance of the endangered species management plan (later renamed to endangered species management report) and the areas that have been designated as biological significant areas. Also the finding of endangered species within the impact and training areas and the avoidance of the species and their associated ecosystem is not addressed in the DEIS. The military has been aware for some time that significant amounts of endangered species exists in the impact area despite the fact that a complete survey of the impact area for endangered species has not been completed.

P275-4 The opening line of the executive summary states that the secretary of the army articulated in October 1999, the need for the transformation of the second brigade to a stryker force. It appears obvious that all of the activities on going at PTA and the surrounding area is to meet the requirements of that articulated purpose. Yet the DEIS only covers the activities on the military base rather than totality of the impacts. The realignment of the Saddle Road, extension of the runways at PTA, the Puainako extension in Hilo, the construction of new quarters and headquarter's building, the bypass road in Waimea and Waikalua, the construction of a gravel road from Kawaihae to PTA, and the transformation of the harbor at Kawaihae appear to be part and parcel of the transformation process. Therefore, the public is entitled to know the totality of the impacts under the environmental impact laws of the state of Hawaii and NEPA.

In the DEIS, you chose to cover only the impact that the transformation process will impact on PTA rather than the totality of the impact on the Island of Hawaii. This attempt to subvert the laws of the State of Hawaii by the bifurcation of the various projects and the impact

Responses

decision will be based on the results of this EIS, and on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D.)

P275-1

Thank you for your comment. As discussed in Section 4.10, the Army considered impacts to state sensitive species and local, regional and state plans, policies and regulations in the evaluation of potential impacts to biological resources. As shown in Table ES- 21, the Army would implement several mitigation measures to assist in the protection of sensitive species such as those listed under state law as well as those species listed under the federal ESA.

P275-2

Army Transformation is a federal project, not a state project, and is therefore not required to comply with state law regarding environmental impact studies. However the Army attempts to comply with local zoning laws whenever feasible. Conflicts with local land uses are discussed in Sections 4.2, 5.2, 6.2, 7.2, and 8.2.

P275-3

The Endangered Species Management Plan Report was used in the writing of the biological resources sections as noted in chapters 5.10, 6.10, 7.10, and 8.10. Additionally, USFWS has released directives to the Army in the form of Biological Opinions for Army Installations on O'ahu and Hawai'i that describe efforts that must be taken to ensure stewardship of the sensitive species on Army controlled land. These measures include additional research and surveys though few surveys are conducted in Impact Areas because of the danger to the researchers of unexploded ordinance.

P275-4

The realignment and improvement of Bradshaw Army Airfield and the construction of the military trail from PTA to Kawaihae are part of this project

Comments

**P275-4
cont'd**

the bifurcated projects will have on our community is not acceptable since the community will be given only smaller doses of the totality of the impact rather than the impact of the entire project on the community. That totality of the impacts is necessary for the community to recognize the affect of the project and that will enable them to choose whether that is the type of community we want here on the Island of Hawaii. The DEIS should therefore, be redone to truly inform the public of the true nature of your project and the impact it will have on our community.

P275-5

The DEIS suggests that 23,000 acres will be acquired for training areas for roadway and training purposes. Yet there are no plans indicating where the roadways and training areas will be located. There is also a conspicuous absence of any survey to find the location of any endangered species or rare plants found in Pohakuloa for any of the support facilities. Since almost all of the proposed construction in appendix D for PTA is proposed for lands owned by the State of Hawaii and leased to the military, and since those lands are in areas designated as "conservation" the military must meet the requirement of the Hawaii Endangered Species Act and Hawaii's requirement for environmental impact statement including the requirement for conserving and protecting Hawaii's endangered species and their associated ecosystem. There is also a need to obtain a Conservation District Use Authorization (CDUA) from the Board of Land and Natural Resources.

P275-6

It also appears that you are asking for a carte blanche authority to do whatever you propose to do in order to transform the second brigade to a stryker force without completing a survey of the cultural and environmental surveys necessary to indicate the total impact of your project. Based on your DEIS, those who give their approval and support do so without obtaining sufficient information and only express their bias.

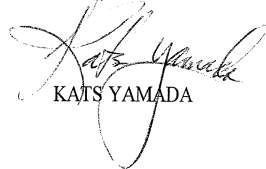
P275-7

A few years ago, the military spent some time to prepare the endangered species management plan and the ecosystem management plan. Those plans also designates biological significant areas for preservation and protection. Now, only a few years later those plans are being totally disregarded. The degradation of the biologically significant areas started with the designation of PTA-1, Saddle Road realignment through several biologically significant areas.

P275-8

Incidentally, your maps are wrong. They fail to include the palila critical habitats in training areas 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, and 11. These are all in the protective subzone of the conservation district. In closing, I would just like you to know, although you might be able to subvert NEPA through the various waivers, no such mechanism exists for the laws of the state of Hawaii and when you apply for a CDUA, I will be there.

Aloha,



KATS YAMADA

Responses

and will be constructed whether or not the SBCT project goes forward. These projects are discussed in Chapter 9 – Cumulative Impacts as appropriate.

P275-5

The 23,000 acres will be divided up into training areas for scheduling purposes only. The training to be done on any one training area will not be substantially different than any other. The internal training roads cannot be determined until training commences. A separate NEPA document will be completed at that time. Section 8.10 describes the endangered species along with maps showing their location for WPAA and PTA. Thank you for your comment. As discussed in Section 4.10, the Army considered impacts to state sensitive species and local, regional and state plans, policies and regulations in the evaluation of potential impacts to biological resources. As shown in Table ES-21 the Army would implement several mitigation measures to assist in the protection of sensitive species such as those listed under state law as well as those species listed under the federal ESA.

P275-6

Many surveys were conducted as part of the cultural investigation. The results are described in Sections 5.11, 6.11, 7.11, and 8.11 for each of the installations. Further surveys will be conducted as required by the PA if the project goes forward. The Final PA as signed by the Army, SHPO, ACHP and concurring parties is included in Appendix J of the Final EIS.

P275-7

The Endangered Species Management Plan Report was used in the writing of the biological resources sections as noted in chapters 5.10, 6.10, 7.10, and 8.10. Additionally, USFWS has released directives to the Army in the form of Biological Opinions for Army Installations on O'ahu and Hawai'i that describe efforts that must be taken to ensure stewardship of the sensitive species on Army controlled land. These measures include additional research and surveys though few surveys are conducted in Impact Areas because of the danger to the researchers of unexploded ordinance. The Saddle Road Realignment project is not an Army project but a State Project.

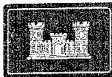
P275-8

Figures that include Palila critical habitat have been updated with information from USFWS.

Comments

Letter
P276

SBCT Draft EIS Public Comment Card

NAME: Tyun Yamamoto or ANONYMOUS (please circle)ADDRESS: 2296 Rose St
Wahiawa, HI 96786SIGNATURE: Tyun K. Yamamoto

COMMENTS:

P276-1

Has there been any consideration
to lease the required additional lands vs.
the out right purchase. If the land
had to be returned at some future time, some in
the community feel that the Army would be a better custodian

Letter
P277

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P277-1

I also have concerns about:

Signature:

Print Name:

Address:



Ms. Pamela Parker Young
423 Kaniakapolei Sr
Honolulu HI 96815-3053

Responses

P276-1

The Army has not made the decision whether to purchase or lease lands at this time. If the Army decides to go forward with this project the decision will depend on negotiations with individual land owners.

P277-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Responses

Letter

Stout, Brian (Inouye)

P278

From: Virtual World Developers, Inc. [virtual@ihawaii.net]
Sent: Friday, December 26, 2003 2:13 PM
To: Inouye, Senator (Inouye)
Subject: No Strykers on Hawaii Island please

Honorable Senator,

P278-1

The Big Island is not that "BIG". The strykers practising "live arms training" on Hawaii Island is not a POSITIVE for us here. There are still live ordnance left in Waimea at my children's school from WW2. Tourists (an important part of our local economy) come here for peace of mind. One of the largest resort areas in Hawaii is within 15 miles of

P278-2

the proposed expansion of the training area. Closing off of our local pier at Kawaihae for "security" reasons after the army expands their presence is not a plus. Having "fast

P278-3

strike" vehicles flying over the fragile desert environment, creating dust-storms, and that contains near extinct species, as well as Archaeologically sensitive areas is not to anyones' benefit. Please allow this big fish to fry somewhere else. I for one do not want a larger military presence where I call home, in the name of economic or anti-terroristic security. There are better economic programs for us to follow here. Please stay away from D.C. long enough to re-acquaint yourself with the local concept of respect for the "aina". You have done many wonderful things as our representative. Send the Strykers to areas in the mainland desert already reserved (and destroyed), and far from population centers, where they can train. I for one (as a 20 year simulation developer) do not believe in Live Ammunition Training "because". This is a huge waste of money and a danger to all. Non-live munitions can be used in the electronic battlefield to everyone's agreement, other than weapons manufacturers.

P278-4

Please keep up your good work

Jim Zampathas

P.S. web-site in transition

--

Creating Another World for Virtual Reality

Virtual World Developers, Inc.
P.O. Box 6703, Kamuela Hawaii, 96743
808-885-2074: email address: virtual@ihawaii.net <http://www.virtualworlddevelopers.com>

SDB, SBA certified, Hubzone certified, WOB

P278-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P278-2

Closing the pier at Kawaihae is not part of the proposed action.

P278-3

The impacts of mounted maneuver training and all other activities on air quality, endangered species and cultural resources are summarized in Sections 4.5, 4.10, and 4.11 of the EIS.

P278-4

As discussed in section 1.6 of the FEIS, the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID (L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness, and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue carrying out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, and on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D.) It is widely acknowledged that live fire training is critical to the readiness of soldiers. However, some electronic training can take place. The proposed action includes a Virtual Training Facility for just such training

Comments

Dear Ms. Barger

Letter
P279

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P279-1

P279-2

I also have concerns about: the beautiful land that will become dusty with alarming noise levels

P279-3

What will this do to the tourism industry?

Signature: Nateasha ArapoffPrint Name: HCR 1 Box 5702Address: Keaau HI 96749Letter
P280

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P280-1

P280-2

I also have concerns about: over 25 of the endemic species that will be wiped out!

Signature: Andrey ArapoffPrint Name: Andrey ArapoffAddress: HCR 1 Box 5702Keaau, Hawaii 96749

Responses

P279-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P279-2

Impacts as a result of Dust and Noise are summarized in Chapters 4.5 - Air Quality and 4.6 - Noise in the Final EIS.

P279-3

The effects of impacts to tourism on the economy and recreation are included in the impact evaluations for socioeconomics and recreation in Chapters 4.2, 5.2, 6.2, 7.2, and 8.2 - Land Use/Recreation, Chapters 4.13, 5.13, 6.13, 7.13, and 8.13 - Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice, and in Chapter 9 - Cumulative Impacts.

P280-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P280-2

The impacts to tourism are in Chapters 4.10, 5.10, 6.10, 7.10, and 8.10 - Biological Resources in the Final EIS.

Responses

WR

P281-1

1001 I also have questions about:

P281-2

✓ You say it's for the U.S. benefits... how does chemicals

Letter
P282

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

I also have ^{a comment} ~~concerns~~ about

I also have ^{a comment} ~~concerns~~ about: It's been agreed that it is "our history, our way", but now we ~~must~~ fight for... "Our future, our way." ~~It's a total joke and a total lie.~~ !!!

Signature: [Signature]
Print Name: Kamuela ~~Kani~~ Liwaimu Bannister
Address: 437 Namahana St. apt #8
Honolulu, HI 96815

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

The impacts of hazardous materials are summarized in Chapters 4.8 - Water Quality, 4.9 - Geology, Soils, and Seismicity, and Chapter 4.12 - Human Health and Safety Hazards in the Final EIS.

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter
P283 Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P283-1

I also have concerns about: what are the long term effects of toxics further polluting the soil and water? What damage is it doing now? How do you plan on regulating it?

P283-2

Signature:

Print Name:

Address:

Amanda Biletti
AMANDA BILETTI
3036A Hiehie St.
Honolulu, HI 96822

Letter
P284 Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P284-1

I also have concerns about:

Bringing the troops home. Concerned about benefits for them?

Signature:

Print Name:

Address:

Brian Bogard
PO 957
Kula, HI 96790

Responses

P283-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P283-2

The impacts of hazardous wastes are summarized in Chapters 4.8 - Water Quality, 4.9 - Geology, Soils, and Seismicity, and Chapter 4.12 - Human Health and Safety Hazards in the Final EIS.

P284-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter
P285

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P285-1

P285-2

I also have concerns about: the water on the island
as well as in the ocean.

Signature: _____

Print Name: JoAnn BrightAddress: 81-155 Kakaia St #B
Waianae, HI 96792Letter
P286

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P286-1

I also have questions about: how do I get more involved?
I strongly disagree with the military's proposal for the
Stryker Brigade. I want to do all I can to help save
Hawaii and it's the perfect time to start!!

Signature: Mahealani BumataiPrint Name: Mahealani BumataiAddress: 2555 Dole St. Rm. 292-B
Honolulu HI 96822

Responses

P285-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P285-2

The impacts to water quality are summarized in Chapter 4.8 - Water Resources. The impacts to the marine environment are summarized in Chapter 4.10 - Biological Resources in the Final EIS.

P286-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter
P287

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P287-1

I also have questions about: _____

_____?

Signature: _____

Print Name: _____

Address: _____

Fred Brooks
92-423 Kapaolu ST
Kapaolu HI 96707

Letter
P288

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P288-1

P288-2

I also have questions about: why the military is exempt from international treaties & environmental laws?

_____?

Signature: _____

Print Name: _____

Address: _____

Katherine S. Burr
Katherine S. Burr
1633 Bertram St. Honolulu, HI 96816

Responses

P287-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P288-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P288-2

We thank you for your comment and your comment has been considered and included into the administrative record for this process. Hawaii was adopted as a territory of the U.S. Government in 1900 and was granted admission into the Union in 1959 via Pub L 86-3, 73 Stat 4 when the people of Hawaii petitioned the U.S. Congress for statehood and adopted by vote in the election held on November 7, 1950 the Act of the Territorial Legislature of Hawaii entitled "An Act to provide for a constitutional convention, the adoption of a State constitution, and the forwarding of the same to the Congress of the United States, and appropriating money therefore", approved May 20, 1949 (Act 334, Session Laws of Hawaii, 1949). We understand that some individuals do not agree with or support the formal annexation of Hawaii in 1898. However, issues of statehood and Hawaiian Sovereignty are outside of the scope of the NEPA process.

Comments

Letter Dear Ms. Barger
P289

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P289-1

P289-2

I also have questions about: the dust pollution,
the 40+ endangered species in the valley,
the additional 19 million rounds of
ammo a year, the 300% increase in tank
these loud vehicles will drive through?

Signature: Kathleen Cameron

Print Name: Kathleen Cameron

Address: 2585 Dale St.

Honolulu, HI 96822

Letter Dear Ms. Barger
P290

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P290-1

I also have questions about: _____

Signature: Charles M. Carletta

Print Name: CHARLES M. CARLETTA

Address: P.O. Box 880231

POKALANI, HI 96788

Responses

P289-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P289-2

A summary of impacts of the project including impacts on air quality, endangered species, the increased use of ammunition, and the acquisition of lands can be found in Chapter 4 - Environmental and Socioeconomic Consequences Overview of the Final EIS.

P290-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter Dear Ms. Barger
P291

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P291-1

I also have questions about: O'ahu. If somehow the military turns O'ahu into Kaho'olawe, (uninhabitable land) what will the military do for the residents' losses and do you actually think about all the possibilities?

P291-2

Signature: Roger S. Casison Jr.
Print Name: Roger S. Casison Jr.
Address: 94-1099 Lumi St. Waipahu Hi.
96797

Dear Ms. Barger

Letter
P292

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P292-1

I also have questions about: Chemical Agents & Army Type Weapons They should not have any additional military exercises in Hawai'i. Also I've served two tours in Vietnam. You remember Agent Kenneth S. Chun ORANGE
Signature: Kenneth S. Chun
Print Name: Kenneth S. Chun
Address: Kenneth S. Chun
2101 E No Sch L St. Hui. Hi.
96819

P292-2

Responses

P291-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P291-2

A summary of impacts of the project including impacts on air quality, endangered species, the increased use of ammunition, and the acquisition of lands can be found in Chapter 4 - Environmental and Socioeconomic Consequences Overview of the Final EIS.

P292-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P292-2

A summary of impacts of the project including impacts on air, endangered species, the increased use of ammunition, and the acquisition of lands can be found in Chapter 4 - Environmental and Socioeconomic Consequences Overview of the Final EIS.

Comments

Letter
P293

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P293-1

I also have concerns about:

The poor quality of the clean up of Mokoluae.

P293-2

I want the Army to protect US citizens from toxics to clean up the environment not destroy it. When will you reverse this danger and protect us?

Signature:

Print Name:

Address:

George Cruz

3800 Lepo St

Hailu, HI 96779

Letter
P294

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P294-1

I also have concerns about:

All military involvement in Hawai'i. (esp. in Makuu Wai'anae)

Signature:

Print Name:

Address:

Liana M. Cortez - Kekawa

Liana Malia Cortez - Kekawa

89-206 Kaulaahi Avenue

Wai'anae, HI 96792-4019.

Responses

P293-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P293-2

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

P294-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter
P295

Patrick Conant
P.O. Box 1172
Volcano, HI 96785

November 7, 2003

Ms. Cindy Barger
SBCT EIS Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Honolulu District
Bldg. 230 R., 306 ATTN:CEPOH-PP-E
Ft. Shafter, HI 96858-5440

Dear Ms. Barger,

P295-1

I have prepared comments to the draft EIS (DEIS) for the Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (L) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawaii, that I would like you to include in the formal review of this document. Unfortunately I had considerable difficulty finding the mailing address to send my comments to (I ended up calling on the phone), as it was not clearly listed on the CD I received nor your website. There are several addresses to receive more information from, but not where to send comments to. A simple phrase such as "send comments to" at the beginning of all documents would help.

P295-2

My main concern about the Transformation is for the native Hawaiian plant communities of the Pohakuloa area. These dry, relatively intact native shrubland communities are not found in such large self sustaining tracts on any other island in our State. Feral ungulates and the US Army have taken their toll on what is left of these plant communities at Pohakuloa. I realize some fencing has been done, primarily to protect some rare plants (described as "emergency exclosures" on page 8-117 of the DEIS), but it seems that federally protected individual species are the only concern. My concern is for the native plant communities that include the Threatened and Endangered (T&E) species as well as many other rare "sensitive" species. There has been inadequate protection of these plant communities by the US Army to date. Many fenced areas have been too small to adequately protect self sustaining native plant communities within. I fear the "Transformation" will only abuse newly acquired Keamuku lands that contain native plant communities, as well lands already controlled by the army. On page 4-65 of the DEIS under "Additional Mitigation 4", using "ITAM and LCTA" (neither acronym is listed in your glossary nor index) would "determine the optimum training rotation to maximize vegetative regrowth". It is possible that waiting for native plant communities to recover in this very arid environment could mean a rotation schedule that is much longer than the average age of the people training there. Also, alien plant invasion will be a huge problem in native plant communities that are damaged by vehicles.

I am not opposed to the army using former Parker Ranch Lands that have already been converted to alien grasslands. However, the DEIS on page 8-115 refers to the Keamuku parcel as containing a "unique vegetation community in the lower southern end of the parcel, specifically *Styphelia-Osteomeles-Dubautia* shrubland, a lowland mesic shrubland community".

Responses

P295-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P295-2

Chapter 8.10 - Biological Resources discusses the impacts of not only Federally listed species but other "sensitive species". In response to public comments a reanalysis was done of impacts to biological resources and the Army has determined that the project would have a significant impact on sensitive species and sensitive habitat at PTA. The acronyms ITAM and LCTA are included in the acronym list. The impacts of the potential for the introduction of alien species is also included in this chapter and the impacts are considered significant but mitigable to less than significant. The rotation of training was dropped as a potential mitigation measure.

Comments

Responses

May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawai'i

P-690

P295-3

I am opposed to any native plant communities in that area being used for training and they should be fenced off to keep out all ungulates. Assuming the PTA Trail must run through this area, I will expect local Big Island botanists to be consulted to choose the route that will have the least impact.

P295-4

I have learned that the PTA Trail may be re-routed onto the pahoe-hoe substrate on the SW portion of the Keamuku parcel. The map provided on your website does show what plant communities the trail will pass through, therefore the public cannot assess the trail's impact. Based on what I have heard, I am opposed to the apparent proposed route since there are many remnant patches of native plant communities that even contain T&E species. The PTA Trail must be kept on the Mauna Kea Ash substrate in already degraded pasture lands. Page 8-113 of the DEIS states "Degradation of habitat due to physical activities around PTA Trail would have the greatest potential impact on the area due to the nature of activities proposed and allowed in their vicinity". I do not see additional cost of maintaining the road as an excuse to put the Trail on the pahoe-hoe instead of the ash substrate. If the Federal government can spend 87 billion dollars in a foreign country improving infrastructure (in part), it can spend a few million right here in Hawaii to maintain a road and protect Hawaii's irreplaceable natural heritage.

P295-5

With respect to alien species exclusion and control, a statement on page 4-64 under "Additional Mitigation 3" is not reassuring. Regarding a vehicle washing facility at Kawaihae Harbor, it is imperative that such a facility be built. Without it, no Transformation should take place. I expect that before the final EIS is done, a site at Kawaihae harbor must be secured. I believe the ecological damage that could be done to our state by moving alien species off Hawaii island far out weighs any benefits the US Army gains via this proposed Transformation. I am surprised there is no discussion regarding decontamination of military vehicles coming to the island of Hawaii. When, where and how is this done? Accidental movement of alien species is always a "two way street".

P295-6

I am pleased to see that the Army has consulted some Invasive Species Council (page 4-63) regarding mitigating alien species problems that will surely get worse. Can I assume this is the Hawaii Invasive Species Council? If so, please state it. Only local Hawaii alien species experts are qualified to properly address most of your ongoing and potential problems.

Thank you for soliciting input to the proposed Transformation. I hope you find my comments useful. I have seen a lot of good work done by the DPW Environmental Division at Schofield Barracks so I hope Pohakuloa Training Area will get the same level of protection of native Hawaiian habitat.

Sincerely,



Patrick Conant

c. University of Hawaii Environmental Center

P295-3

As mitigation at all installations the Army proposes to fence or flag where practicable any sensitive plant community from activities that may take place in the ROI. The Biological Opinion outlines fencing for the majority of the sensitive species. USARHAW will evaluate if additional fencing may be necessary.

P295-4

The Army will implement all the terms and conditions defined in the Biological Opinion issued by the USFWS for current force and SBCT proposed actions at PTA including the construction of the PTA military trail. These measures will help avoid effects and compensate for impacts on listed species that would result directly and indirectly from implementation of the proposed action. Since the areas included under the BO includes significant populations of sensitive species and sensitive habitat they will benefit from it's implementation.

P295-5

All vehicles will be washed prior to deployment to the island of Hawaii from Oahu. In addition all vehicles will be washed prior to leaving PTA. The construction of an additional vehicle wash at Kawaihae Harbor is not feasible because no land is available, there is no water source and it was determined that washing prior to leaving PTA represent very little threat to transporting alien species since the vehicles will be traveling to Kawaihae Harbor by road and all weather trail.

P295-6

Yes this is the Hawaii Invasive Species Council. This is included in the mitigation measures for all installations.

Comments

Letter
P296

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P296-1

I also have questions about: _____

_____?

Signature:

Christopher D. Cuyin

Print Name:

Christopher D. Cuyin

Address:

98-380 Koaue Ip #337

Aiea HI 96701

Letter
P297

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P297-1

P297-2

I also have concerns about:

How are these tanks going to affect the air, land, and my family?

Signature:

Sharilyn D. Dang

Print Name:

Sharilyn Dang

Address:

99-145C Inea Place

Aiea, HI 96701

Responses

P296-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P297-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P297-2

A summary of impacts of the project including the impacts of the Stryker vehicles can be found in Chapter 4 - Environmental and Socioeconomic Consequences Overview of the Final EIS.

Comments

Letter
P298 Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P298-1

I also have concerns about: the slow death that will
cause the people of Hawai'i

Signature:

Print Name:

Address:

Marey L. Doran
MAREY L. DORAN
3800 claudine st
Honolulu 96816

Letter
P299 Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P299-1

P299-2

I also have questions about: when the military
will fully clean-up the sites they
have already degraded?

Signature:

Print Name:

Address:

Malia Evans-Mason
Malia Evans-Mason
PO Box 367
Haleiwa Hawai'i 96712

Responses

P298-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P299-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P299-2

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Comments

Letter
P300

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P300-1

I also have questions about:

P300-2

*Why can't the military clean up after themselves?
Why doesn't the military follow the same rules as private industry?*

Signature:

Pete Ehrhorn

Print Name:

Pete Ehrhorn

Address:

*254 Kaha St
Kailua, HI 91234*

ohlohna@aol.com

Letter
P301

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P301-1

I also have concerns about:

Signature:

Sherry Joseph Fisher

Print Name:

SHERRY JOSEPH FISHER

Address:

*7 HOKULAI ST
MAKAWAO HI 96768*

Responses

P300-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P300-2

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

P301-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter
P302 Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P302-1

P302-2

I also have concerns about: How breathing air will be affected in Kona and Puna where my family is from and lives.

Signature:

Print Name:

Address:

Drew Foster
Drew Foster
2440 Dole St. Apt. 1006
Honolulu, HI 96826

Letter
P303 Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P303-1

I also have questions about: The Stryker Brigade
I feel it should be scrapped and use the money for more clean-ups, schools, hospitals. It costs 2 1/2 million for a Stryker.
I feel the money can be used on positive stuff instead of negative stuff.

Signature:

Print Name:

Address:

Chablis N. Gaspar
CHABLIS N. GASPAR
84-866 B Hanalei St.
Waianae HI, 96792

On the way to the military DEPT. IT!

Responses

P302-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P302-2

The impacts to air quality are summarized in Chapter 4.5 - Air Quality in the Final EIS.

P303-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter
P304

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P304-1

I also have concerns about: _____

_____?

Signature:



Print Name:

Elvie V. Gladson

Address:

91-919 North Rd. Apt. D-1

Ewa Beach HI 96706

Responses

P304-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Responses

May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawai'i

P-696

**Letter
P305**

Mr. Ronald Borne
Director Transformation
U.S. Army Garrison, Hawaii

Dear Sir:

I have reviewed the three volumes of this Draft EIS from the standpoint of karstic and pseudokarstic geology and hydrology, topics in which I have special qualifications. I am the author of "Caves of Washington" and "Caves of California". Like Hawaii, these two states are noted for containing both karsts and pseudokarsts. I also have published many articles on these subjects. Recent Hawaii articles include "History and status of the Moiiili Karst, Hawaii" (Journal of Cave and Karst Science, 1998, vol. 63 no. 3) and "Raw sewage and solid waste dumps in lava tube caves of Hawaii Island" (same, 2003, vol. 65 no. 1).

In reviewing the list of preparers of this DEIS, I recognized no name of anyone who has published papers on either of these subjects or who participates in scientific activities on either topic. Both topics are almost completely overlooked in this DEIS and these omissions must be corrected in the eventual EIS. I am submitting separate statements for relevant karstic and pseudokarstic topics.

Currently I am chairman of the on-going Oahu Karsts Project of the Hawaii Speleological Survey. The following relates to potential impact on one karst of Oahu from this proposed project: the Kahuku-Laie Karst which contains Punamano National Wildlife Refuge, specifically the Punamano karstic springs (Figure 7-1).

P305-1

To the best of my knowledge, no other Hawaiian karst would be impacted by this project. But vehicular spills at the north end of Drum Road are likely to drain directly and quickly to this group of protected springs.

P305-2

I am especially dismayed about two factors in the DEIS in this context. One is that there is virtually no detailed information about the upgrading of Drum Road in this critical area. The other is that there is repeated mention of another DEIS covering this topic which has not been disseminated to persons with special knowledge and concern for this subject. Please rush me a copy of this additional DEIS if it has been published. If appropriate, I will then submit a supplemental statement.

P305-3

The area in question is in the vicinity of the intersection of "Charlie Road" and Kamehameha Highway. This is shown in Figure 7-2. The flat plain shown in this photograph is part of a wide marine terrace formed partly on carbonates and partly on Koolau basalt. The carbonate portion is part of the Kahuku-Laie Karst. To the north and west it curves around the north end of Oahu as far as Kawela Bay. To the south, it extends far past the Kahuku Bluffs (also shown in Figure 7-2) and Waiapuka, with upland extensions formed of aeolianite and calcarenite ridges. The portion around this intersection and Punamano Springs (as in the case of Waiapuka) is mantled by alluvium so that it is not shown as carbonate on surficial geological maps. This is much like the

P305-1

Impacts resulting from spills because of use of Drum Road are discussed on page 7-51 of the EIS.

P305-2

As acknowledged in the comment, the impacts of the upgrade of Drum Road are discussed in a separate document. This EIS only evaluates the impacts of the future use and maintenance of the completed road.

P305-3

This discussion is regarding Drum Road. The upgrade of Drum Road is a single and complete project and independent from SBCT in Hawai'i. A separate NEPA document is being developed for the upgrade of Drum Road. These comments have been forwarded for consideration in the development of the Drum Road upgrade NEPA document.

Comments

Responses

May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawai'i

P-697

**P305-3
cont'd**

Moilili Karst before urbanization. Similar (though probably smaller) karstic conduits almost certainly provide rapid underground flow of surface waters here. Contrary statements by at least one of your preparers about impermeable "caprock" demonstrate a lack of understanding of karsts in general, and specifically about karsts on Oahu.

Because this is a mantled karst, the exact junctions of alluvium, calcarenite and underlying basalt cannot be determined without considerable drilling or excavation, either or both of which also may harm Punamano Spring and its karstic invertebrate life forms. In my opinion, it would be much simpler and much cheaper to reroute the north end of Drum Road to meet Kamehameha Highway somewhere around Kawela Bay where there are no important karstic features. It is true that a threat to these springs and their fauna already exists from spills on Kamehameha Highway and small side roads here, but your proposed upgrading of Drum Road at the "Charlie Road" intersection would add significantly to this.

It is my impression that there have been no studies of the karstic invertebrate life forms of the Kahuku-Laie Karst in general or the Punamano Springs specifically. If I am incorrect about this, you can easily obtain this information from the Honolulu office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Such invertebrate aquatic life, however, is characteristic of karstic waters including at least one other Oahu karst.

If you see fit to continue Drum Road to the intersection cited above, rather than rerouting it as suggested, I must insist that you somehow obtain an inventory of this karstic biota and conduct an environmental assessment of the effect of vehicular spills on each species present. Dr. Francis Howarth at the Bishop Museum is a specialist in such fauna and would be the logical person to conduct such studies.

A large and growing geological literature on this type of karst on tropical and subtropical islands is readily available for your easy reference. If you need a further consultant on the geology and hydrogeology of this site, I suggest Dr. John Mylroie at Mississippi State University or Dr. Chris Groves at Western Kentucky University. Both are very knowledgeable about this form of karst and have actually observed it with me in the vicinity of this intersection. Dr. Mylroie has published many papers on this specific subject; Dr. Groves is head of the Hoffman Environmental Laboratory at WKU and also would be an especially valuable consultant.

If I can be of further service, please do not hesitate to call on me. Please send me a complete copy of your final EIS relating to this project.

Dr. William R. Halliday
6530 Cornwall Court
Nashville, TN 37205

Winter field address (7 January - 4 March 2004) 101 Aupuni St. #911
Hilo, HI 96720
808-961-3244 (no e-mail)

cc: USF&W Honolulu
Bishop Museum (Howarth)

Comments

Letter
P306

Mr. Ronald Borne
Director Transformation
U.S. Army Garrison, Hawaii

Dear Sir:

I have reviewed the three volumes of this Draft EIS from the standpoint of karstic and pseudokarstic geology and hydrology, topics in which I have special qualifications. I am the author of "Caves of Washington" and "Caves of California". Like Hawaii, these two states are noted for containing both karsts and pseudokarsts. I also have published many articles on these subjects. Recent Hawaii articles include "History and status of the Moiliili Karst, Hawaii (Journal of Cave and Karst Science, 1998, vol. 63, no. 3) and "Raw sewage and solid waste dumps in lava tube caves of Hawaii Island" (same, 2003, vol.65, no. 1).

In reviewing the list of preparers of this DEIS, I recognized no name of anyone who has published papers on either of these subjects or who participates in scientific activities on either topic. Both topics are almost completely overlooked in this DEIS and these omissions must be corrected in the eventual EIS. I am submitting separate statements for relevant karstic and pseudokarstic topics. This one concerns the latter.

Currently I am chairman of the on-going Koolau Range Lava Tube Project of the Hawaii Speleological Survey. The following relate to one pseudokarstic area in the Kawaihoa Training Area on Oahu and one or more pseudokarstic areas in the Pohakuloa Training Area on the island of Hawaii. To the best of my knowledge, no other Hawaiian pseudokarst would be impacted by this project.

P306-1

In general terms, this DEIS is broadly lacking in relevant data and analysis of impacts of the proposed transformation on geological resources of lava tube caves and related features, and of their contents. Some consideration is given their cultural values, and their biological resources are mentioned briefly albeit incorrectly. But their volcanological, hydrological, mineralogical, paleontological, educational, recreational and economic resources and values are omitted almost completely. This is unacceptable in federal environmental assessments; all these are well known and should not have been omitted by your preparers. They are essential parts of all environmental assessments of this type.

P306-2

Further, some misleading misstatements are present. These include (p. 4-65) the false idea that the only interstitial organisms meriting protection are "root-dependent arthropods". Another section (p. 3-52) incorrectly states that only at the water table do

P306-3

lava tubes transmit ground water. See my 2003 "Raw sewage and solid waste dumps in lava tube caves of Hawaii Island" (Journal of Cave and Karst Studies, vol. 65, no. 1).

These general factors have specific application to the two pseudokarstic areas cited above:

P306-4

1) tube-bearing pseudokarstic areas in Pohakuloa Training Area containing the numerous

Responses

P306-1

The EIS identifies the lava tube resources described in this and following comments. The EIS is not intended to be a thorough technical review of all resources. Differences of opinion may exist concerning the value of the specific lava tubes or "pseudokarsts" in the context of the resource areas indicated in the comment.

P306-2

The text referenced in the comment is one of several "additional" measures to mitigate the impact of "Loss and degradation of sensitive species and habitat." In addition, the primary mitigation for this impact is identified as Section 7 consultation with USFWS. Native root-dependent arthropods were specifically called out based on site-specific initial surveys conducted by an entomologist in lava tubes in October 2002, which resulted in an initial determination of which native or sensitive species are likely to occur. Neither the comment nor the literature cited in the comment indicate which other species should be specified. It should be noted that the focus of the EIS is on federally listed species and species of concern that are likely to be impacted by the project. Not all species present are likely to be impacted by the project.

P306-3

This was not the intention of the referenced text. It is meant to describe regional groundwater flow in a very general way, and is not specifically focused on lava tubes. In the geology, soils and seismicity section of the final EIS (page 3-43), lava tubes are described as a conduit for surface water and groundwater, without reference to the water table.

Comments

Responses

May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawai'i

P-699

- P306-4 cont'd** lava tubes cited as archaeological sites and any others which may be present.
A present administrator of Pohakuloa Training Area -- Mr. Jon Giffin --has extraordinary expertise in recognition and evaluation of resources and values of lava tube caves. He has immediate access to skills of numerous volunteers with experience in these fields. This expertise can and should be made available for these environmental assessments at little or no cost to the United States Government, and included in the final EIS.
- P306-5** 2) a currently unidentified section of Kawaihoa Training Area containing the lava tube cave identified (p. 7-114) as site 50-80-04-5635. Caves in this general area are potentially of special importance biologically and paleontologically. Dr.s Storrs Olson and Helen James (U.S. National Museum Department of Ornithology) have specifically asked me to investigate such caves for evidence that they may have been used by raptors. Such bird remains potentially are very important in completing scientific knowledge of fossil and subfossil avians of Oahu and the Hawaiian Islands as a whole.
- P306-6** The lava tube caves of the Koolau Range also are of special geological interest because of their unusual age: about two million years.
- P306-7** Because of my current study of lava tube caves of this range, I am willing to perform the necessary studies of this and other caves of this training area at no expense to the federal government -- provided (1) that at least one representative of the training area accompanies me at all times, and provided (2) that the study takes place on one or two days in January or February 2004.
If I can be of further service, please do not hesitate to call on me.
William R. Halliday
6530 Cornwall Court
Nashville, TN 37205
615-352-9204
Winter field address:
(7 January through 4 March 2004)
101 Aupuni St. #911
Hilo, HI 96720
808 961-3244 (no e-mail)
cc: Dr. Storrs Olson

P306-4

The EIS identifies known pseudokarst features ["pseudokarst" in this environment generally is synonymous with "lava tube." Pseudokarst is a geologic feature that resembles karst but is not the result of solution processes.] Both are discussed in terms of protection of biological and cultural values. These features are not geologically unique, and are randomly distributed throughout the islands. Due to restricted public access to PTA, these features do not have recreational value. Their principal scientific value is in the biological and cultural resources that may be associated with them. As described in the EIS, these features are surveyed and receive protection through avoidance. The project is not expected to have significant impacts on lava tubes that are identified as having significant biological or cultural resource value. In general, the project would not impact lava tubes. Many lava tubes probably exist in PTA and at locations on Oahu that have not yet been identified, and may never be identified, since they may be overlain by subsequent lava flows or other deposits. The Army will continue to make use of personnel resources with expertise in identifying and recognizing the resource values of lava tubes

P306-5

Requests for access to these sites for purposes of scientific study should be directed to the Army. In general, the Army supports granting access for scientific study provided that safety consideration can be addressed. The EIS already identifies the site as having potential cultural value. If it is found to have paleontological value, then additional protection of these resources would be provided.

P306-6

Project impacts in the Kawaihoa Training Area would be limited to those associated with use of Drum Road. Therefore, no discussion of impacts in the larger area of Kawaihoa Training Area is presented in the EIS.

P306-7

Comment noted. The commenter should make arrangements with the Army to obtain access to perform scientific studies, and to request logistical support.

Comments

Responses

Letter

-----Original Message-----

P307

From: Isaac D. Harp [mailto:imua.hawaii@verizon.net]

Sent: Monday, December 15, 2003 11:03 PM

To: Barger, Cindy S

Subject: Re: SBCT EIS - decision on public meetings at islands other than Hawaii and Oahu

Dear Ms. Barger,

Thank you for your corrected version of the denial of my request to conduct meetings on islands other than Oahu and Hawaii to receive oral testimony on the Draft EIS for Army Transformation in Hawaii. Although I am disappointed by the refusal of the United States Army to provide this opportunity to all Hawaii residents, I have come to expect such responses from United States representatives when they expect public opposition to their plans.

P307-1

It appears that the stryker vehicles aren't doing very well, which is very unfortunate for the young men injured or killed. It is very discomforting to hear that there is now a need to now build "cages" on the vehicles that were sent to the Iraq region. The U.S. stryker vehicle design is flawed and dangerous to the young men assigned to man the vehicles. A redesign is warranted prior to any further training in these vehicles being conducted anywhere, which should not include Hawaii.

P307-2

Hawaii as you may know, is a sovereign nation under unlawful U.S. military occupation. Although our government has been destroyed by unlawful U.S. military supported activities dating back to the U.S.S. Boston landing U.S. military troops at Honolulu Harbor on January 17, 1893, this does not negate fact.

Under international law of occupation, the laws of the occupied nation shall be applied by the occupying nation. In Hawaii, those laws are known as Kanawai. The U.S. has continuously and unlawfully applied U.S. laws in Hawaii in violation of international law, which most people and governments of the world now understand the current U.S. administration disregards as a joke making statements such as "*Oh, I better call my attorney then.*"

This is simply a response to your e-mail for the record of my descendants and descendants of loyal Hawaii Nationals. I want these descendants to know that loyalists spoke up for our nation, and I hope that they will as well. The opposition to the unlawful U.S. military presence on our sovereign soil shall never cease for we continue to honor the words of our legitimate Head of State, the late honorable Queen Liliu'okalani. We shall forever abide by her wishes to Imua and Ku'e (Stand Firm and Resist) the theft of our nation.

Ms. Barger, you do not necessarily need to feel obligated to respond to this e-mail because the proper authority to respond on behalf of the United States is the United States Department of State. For your own information, you might want to learn more about Hawaii/U.S. history by reading United States Public Law 103-150 of 1993, which is the United States' admission to unlawful United States activity in Hawaii.

Thank you, Isaac D. Harp
PMB 791, 843 Wainee Street, F-5
Lahaina, HI 96761

P307-1

The Army continues to make changes to the Stryker vehicle to make it more reliable, effective, and safe. The Stryker will continue to evolve to make it as safe and reliable as possible as part of the Army Transformation process.

P307-2

We thank you for your comment and your comment has been considered and included into the administrative record for this process. Hawaii was adopted as a territory of the U.S. Government in 1900 and was granted admission into the Union in 1959 via Pub L 86-3, 73 Stat 4 when the people of Hawaii petitioned the U.S. Congress for statehood and adopted by vote in the election held on November 7, 1950 the Act of the Territorial Legislature of Hawaii entitled "An Act to provide for a constitutional convention, the adoption of a State constitution, and the forwarding of the same to the Congress of the United States, and appropriating money therefore", approved May 20, 1949 (Act 334, Session Laws of Hawaii, 1949). We understand that some individuals do not agree with or support the formal annexation of Hawaii in 1898. However, issues of statehood and Hawaiian Sovereignty are outside of the scope of the NEPA process.

Comments

Letter
P308 Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P308-1

I also have questions about: _____

_____?

Signature: Lainey Havertape
Print Name: Lainey Havertape
Address: 1720 Pōki St. Apt. 206
Honolulu, HI 96822

Letter
P309 Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P309-1

I also have concerns about: _____

_____?

Signature: Kanisa L. Ramdette Hayashi
Print Name: Kanisa L. Ramdette Hayashi
Address: 1017 - G Alena Dr.
Honolulu, HI 96817

Responses

P308-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P309-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter
P310

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P310-1

P310-2

P310-3

P310-4

P310-5

P310-6

I also have questions about: Studying water samples, people, plants see how testing is affecting us who live here, also, the homes in Hawai'i and your plan for the people whose land you take away. How this benefits us at all? How you plan to protect endangered species and the aina which is more important for our future than training grounds? How are you selling this as a positive to the people, and why do you think it would be better for us - and why aren't you testing how weapons testing are affecting those in communities around testing bases. How are you taking continued responsibility to the land you have already destroyed?

Signature: Jenna Holland

Print Name: Jenna Holland

Address: 2554 Olopuia Street Apt C
Honolulu, HI 96822

Responses

P310-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P310-2

A summary of all the project impacts including those on water, plants, and people can be found in Chapters 4.8 - Water Quality, 4.10 - Biological Resources and 4.11 - Human Health and Safety Hazards in the Final EIS.

P310-3

We thank you for your comment and your comment has been considered and included into the administrative record for this process. Hawaii was adopted as a territory of the U.S. Government in 1900 and was granted admission into the Union in 1959 via Pub L 86-3, 73 Stat 4 when the people of Hawaii petitioned the U.S. Congress for statehood and adopted by vote in the election held on November 7, 1950 the Act of the Territorial Legislature of Hawaii entitled "An Act to provide for a constitutional convention, the adoption of a State constitution, and the forwarding of the same to the Congress of the United States, and appropriating money therefore", approved May 20, 1949 (Act 334, Session Laws of Hawaii, 1949). We understand that some individuals do not agree with or support the formal annexation of Hawaii in 1898. However, issues of statehood and Hawaiian Sovereignty are outside of the scope of the NEPA process.

P310-4

A summary of all the project impacts on endangered plants can be found in Chapter 4.10 - Biological Resources in the Final EIS.

P310-5

A summary of all the project impacts can be found in Chapter 4 - Environmental and Socioeconomic Consequences Overview of the Final EIS

Comments

Responses

May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawai'i

P-703

Letter
P311

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P311-1

P311-2

I also have concerns about: How am I supposed to accept an 24,400 acre expansion when you can't even fully clean up an island that the army totally destroyed when it occupied it? you shouldn't be able to get new fresh land when you can't renew what you have already destroyed
Signature: Jonathan Huebner
Print Name: Jonathan Huebner
Address: 2618 Pololei Pl Hailu HI 96708

P310-6

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

P311-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P311-2

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Comments

Letter Dear Ms. Barger

P312

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P312-1

I also have questions about:

P312-2

Why is it that you need more land? You've got 109,000 acres on Maui, over 200,000 on Oahu. Is it because you've gotten it too dirty to be "Safe"? You should clean the land then, clean your stolen property, rather than spread it to the dirtiness. Clean it better than you did with Kahaloa, hm?

Signature: Yhsia Jones

Print Name: Yhsia Jones

Address: 91-1137 Kama'aha Lp #D
Kapolei, HI, 96707.

Letter Dear Ms. Barger

P313

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P313-1

I also have concerns about: _____

_____?

Signature: Laureen Jose

Print Name: Laureen Jose

Address: gabonjose@yahoo.com

Responses

P312-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P312-2

Waikane Valley was used by US Marine Corps. Please contact the US Marine Corps for information.

P313-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter
P314 Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P314-1

I also have questions about: _____

_____?

Signature: [Signature]
Print Name: Frank Jumanan
Address: 723 Ihi Ihi Ave
Wahiawa, HI 96786

Letter
P315 Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P315-1

I also have questions about: _____

P315-2

Completion of
clean-ups of Kahoolawe and
Waikane Valley. I also oppose
continued destruction of
Makua Valley?

Signature: [Signature]
Print Name: Dexter Kaiana
Address: 735 Bishop St #419
Honolulu, HI 96813

Responses

P314-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P315-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P315-2

Kaho'olawe is a Navy project. Please contact the US Navy for information on that clean up effort. Waikane Valley was used by US Marine Corps. Please contact the US Marine Corps for information. The resumption of live-fire training at Makua Military Reservation is being analyzed under a separate NEPA action. Please contact the Army Public Affairs Office at (808) 655-1079 for information.

Comments

Letter Dear Ms. Barger
P316

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P316-1

I also have questions about: Your Marine Corps did an assessment in Waikane and determined it isn't safe for training. Now you're asking for new land? Why don't you clean up Waikane and all the other lands you desecrated?

P316-1

Signature: [Signature]
Print Name: Raphael K. Kaliko
Address: P.O. Box 12031
Honolulu, HI 96828-1031

Letter Dear Ms. Barger
P317

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P317-1

P317-2 I also have concerns about the environment

Signature: Alice Kim
Print Name: Alice Kim
Address: University of Hawaii
Dole St. 96822

Responses

P316-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P316-2

Waikane Valley was used by US Marine Corps. Please contact the US Marine Corps for information. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army for its lands and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

P317-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P317-2

A summary of all the project impacts can be found in Chapter 4 - Environmental and Socioeconomic Consequences Overview of the Final EIS.

Comments

Letter
P318

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P318-1

P318-2

P318-3

I also have questions about: How come communities were not told of those meetings Honolulu Country Club, Helemano Plantation ect. There is no way that we have room on our island and in our community for Stryker's. Please put a stop to this.

Signature: Corinne Knutson

Print Name: Corinne Knutson

Address: 2015 Lime St #305

Honolulu, HI 96826.

Letter
P319

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P319-1

I also have concerns about: _____

Signature: Travis Kochi

Print Name: TRAVIS KOCHI

Address: 94-368 PUNONO ST.

MILILANI, HI 96789

Responses

P318-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P318-2

Notification of publication of the draft EIS and the opening of the public comment period was announced as both legal and display advertisements in the Hawaii Tribune-Herald, West Hawaii Today, The Honolulu Advertiser, Honolulu Star-Bulletin, Midweek, and OEQC's The Environmental Notice. Publication dates were October 3, 5, and 8, 2003 as well as on the SBCT EIS website.

P318-3

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P319-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter Dear Ms. Barger

P320

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P320-1

I also have questions about: You are already saying you're unable to clean up other areas that were used as live fire ranges & now you want to take more land why, so you can pollute and damage more land, you folks? crazy?

P320-2

Signature: [Signature]Print Name: KRISTIN KOLDEAddress: _____

Letter Dear Ms. Barger

P321

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P321-1

I also have questions about _____

_____?Signature: Rebecca LeClairPrint Name: [Signature]Address: 459 Keeniani St. Apt A
Kailua, HI 96734

Responses

P320-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P320-2

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

P321-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter
P322 Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P322-1

I also have questions about: _____

Signature: _____

Print Name: _____

Address: _____

Letter
P323 Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P323-1

I also have concerns about: _____

P323-2

Signature: _____

Print Name: _____

Address: _____

Responses

P322-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P323-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P323-2

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Comments

Letter
P324

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P324-1

P324-2

I also have concerns about: what will happen to the coral reefs when the dirt runoff goes into the ocean. How many more acres of coral will die because of the military?

Signature:

Print Name:

Address:

Robert Lindner94-920 Lunalau F201Waipahu, HI 96797Letter
P325

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P325-1

I also have concerns about: _____

Signature:

Print Name:

Address:

Michelle Lindsay40 Kapa St.Makawao, HI 96768

Responses

P324-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P324-2

The impacts to the marine environment are summarized in Chapter 4.10 - Biological Resources in the Final EIS.

P325-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter Dear Ms. Barger
P326

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P326-1

I also have questions about: _____

_____?

Signature: Janice L. Lucas
Print Name: Janice L. Lucas
Address: 1825 East-West Rd. #205A
Honolulu, HI 96707

Letter Dear Ms. Barger
P327

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P327-1

I also have concerns about: _____

_____?

Signature: Kelly L. Luscomb
Print Name: Kelly L. Luscomb
Address: P.O. Box 341 Keaau, Hawai'i
96749

Responses

P326-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P327-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter Dear Ms. Barger
P328

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

I also have concerns about: All of the above.

Signature: _____

Print Name: _____

Address: _____

Carole Masi
Carole Masi
HCR 1 - Box 4068
Kaun, HI 96749

Letter Dear Ms. Barger
P329

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P329-1

P329-2

P329-3

I also have concerns about: The increase in military activity on this island, because our economy may become dependent on the military. Also, I do not want this island or state to become a larger military target than it already is.

Signature: _____

Print Name: _____

Address: _____

Hope McKeen
Hope McKeen
499 Ocean View Dr.
Hilo, HI 96720

Responses

P328-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P329-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P329-2

Chapter 4.13 - Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice summarizes the economic impacts of the project.

P329-3

There is a relatively large complement of Army, Navy, Marines, and Air Force assets in Hawaii that are more than capable of protecting U.S. interests from attack. Reorganizing one Army brigade will make relatively few changes to the overall Department of Defense presence in Hawaii.

Comments


Letter
P330 Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P330-1

I also have questions about: having speakers available
to speak to our youths in the
Leeward area schools such as Waianae
High/Intermediate & Nanakuli High/Junior?

P330-2

Signature: 
Print Name: Jeanette C. Medeiros
Address: 97-695 Manu'uwa St.
Waianae, HI 96792

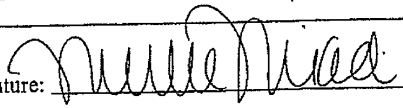
Letter
P331 Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P331-1

I also have concerns about: _____

_____?

Signature: 
Print Name: _____
Address: _____

Responses

P330-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P330-2

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P331-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter
P332 Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P332-1

I also have concerns about: _____

Signature: _____

Print Name: _____

Address: _____

Gretchen Miller
900 Hualani St. Apt. 373
Hilo, HI 96720

Letter
P333 Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P333-1

I also have concerns about: _____

Signature: _____

Print Name: _____

Address: _____

Jacob Nagasawa
41-604 Mahailua St
Waimanalo, HI 96793

Responses

P332-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P333-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter
P334 Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P334-1

I also have questions about: _____

_____?

Signature: Aimee O'Donnell
Print Name: Aimee O'Donnell
Address: 3848 Sacramento St. #2
San Francisco, CA 94118

Letter
P335 Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P335-1

I also have questions about: _____

_____?

Signature: Jennifer Park
Print Name: Jennifer Park
Address: 3484 Kupa Drive
Hon. HI 96816

Responses

P334-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P335-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter
P336

Dear Ms. Barger

25

P336-1

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

I also have concerns about: _____

_____?

Signature: Hilary ParkerPrint Name: Hilary ParkerAddress: 104 Kawalea Pl.
Kula, HI 96790Letter
P337

Dear Ms. Barger

P337-1

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

I also have questions about: _____

_____?

Signature: Jonny PuchertPrint Name: Jonny PuchertAddress: 94-1055 Meahale Pl
Waipahu HI 96797

Responses

P336-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P337-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter Dear Ms. Barger
P338

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P338-1

P338-2

I also have questions about: How can you continue to destroy the environment and the land without any concern for the well being of the people of Hawai'i. Also you have about 1/4 of the land on Oahu, why do you need more.?

Signature: Sean Rabes
Print Name: Sean Rabes
Address: 3053 Kahalo Pl.

Responses

P338-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P338-2

For more information on the Range Development Plan please contact US Army Hawaii, Range Control Office. Section 2.3, under the paragraph heading Mounted Maneuver Training, discusses the need for the additional 23,000 acre WPAA parcel as necessary for mounted maneuver training. As discussed in section 1.6 of the FEIS, the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID(L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness, and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue carrying out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, and on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D.)

Comments

Letter Dear Ms. Barger
P339

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P339-1

P339-2

I also have concerns about the increase of land grabbing and land clearing. Also the health of my children

P339-3

and me from more bombing and live ammunition.

P339-4

Why do we need the Stryker anyway? go to the mainland where there is more land.

Signature:

Print Name:

Address:

Danielle E. Sagun-apilado
95-107 Lakei Pl.
Mililani, HI 96789

Responses

P339-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P339-2

For more information on the Range Development Plan please contact US Army Hawaii, Range Control Office. Section 2.3, under the paragraph heading Mounted Maneuver Training, discusses the need for the additional 23,000 acre WPAA parcel as necessary for mounted maneuver training.

P339-3

A summary of impacts of the project including impacts to air, endangered species, the increased use of ammunition, human health and safety, and the acquisition of lands can be found in Chapter 4 - Environmental and Socioeconomic Consequences Overview of the Final EIS.

P339-4

As discussed in section 1.6 of the FEIS, the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID (L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness, and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue carrying out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, and on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D.)

Comments

Letter
P340

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P340-1

* Why are there NO answers?!

P340-2

I also have questions about: What do you intend to do about

P340-3

the possible pollution (toxins, dust, etc.) effects on the

P340-4

island, people, & animals near the areas of desired"take-overs". Does the Military care? Is the Strykereven effective for so-called war-usage (deserts, etc.)?I heard that Strykers would be used for "policing" around Hawaii?How horrible! Are the guns pointed at the people of Hawaii?Signature: Kelli L. SatoPrint Name: Kelli L. Sato

P340-5

Address: 98-703 Papalealii St.Aiea, HI 96701

Why wasn't the people aware of this

Shouldn't other

Before
you start
to pollute
again,

Responses

P340-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P340-2

A summary of impacts of the project can be found in Chapter 4 - Environmental and Socioeconomic Consequences Overview of the Final EIS. In accordance with NEPA regulations, the Army is conducting this EIS in order to identify the direct, indirect and cumulative environmental effects of the proposed action on the ROI. If the Army decides to implement the proposed action, the Army will mitigate all significant impacts in order to minimize the overall environmental impacts of the proposed action.

P340-3

The Army continues to make changes to the Stryker vehicle to make it more reliable, effective, and safe. The Stryker will continue to evolve to make it as safe and reliable as possible as part of the Army Transformation process.

P340-4

The Stryker vehicle is not intended for policing around Hawaii. The local police departments will continue to handle all domestic policing requirements.

P340-5

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Comments

Letter
P341 Dear Ms. Barger

P341-1 I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

I also have concerns about: When will these expansions stop

Signature: [Signature]

Print Name: Michelle Shofner

Address: 403 Egger Kings Rd.
Kapa'a HI 96746

Letter
P342 Dear Ms. Barger

P342-1 I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

I also have concerns about: _____

Signature: [Signature]

Print Name: Hacklady Shrenk

Address: 36A Kukua Street
Hilo, HI 96720

Responses

P341-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P342-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter Dear Ms. Barger
P343

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P343-1

I also have questions about:

_____?

Signature: Jamie L. Shimabuku

Print Name: Jamie L. Shimabuku

Address: _____

Letter Dear Ms. Barger
P344

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P344-1

I also have concerns about:

Expansion is unnecessary
for continued training

_____?

Signature: Wes Smythe

Print Name: Wes Smythe

Address: 54 Kupukuu RD. Hilo, HI
96720

Responses

P343-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P344-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter

Dear Ms. Barger

P345

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P345-1

P345-2

P345-3

P345-4

I also have concerns about: Can you ensure this will not affect surrounding lands NOT in the expansion i.e.: agricultural lands, drinking water, childrens play lands? Also, what about the flora and fauna, will this be affected? killed, their homes invaded as well? Are your concerns only for your selves or have you considered ALL PARTIES involved and affected?

Signature: Megan S. Snelling
 Print Name: MEGAN SNEELLING
 Address: 2118 Pololei Pl.
Haiku HI 96708 6016

Letter

Dear Ms. Barger

P346

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P346-1

I also have questions about: _____

_____?

Signature: Christopher Sprout
 Print Name: Christopher Sprout
 Address: 5135 Ariza St
San Francisco, CA 94121

Responses

P345-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P345-2

A summary of impacts of the project including impacts on land use, water quality, and human health and safety can be found in Chapter 4 - Environmental and Socioeconomic Consequences Overview of the Final EIS

P345-3

Chapter 4.10 - Biological Resources summarizes the impacts of the project on the flora and fauna.

P345-4

A summary of all the impacts of the project including those communities and groups can in Chapter 4.13 - Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice. in the Final EIS.

P346-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter Dear Ms. Barger
P347

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P347-1

P347-2

I also have questions about: Waikane and

P347-3

MAKUA. WHY WON'T THE U.S. GOV't
Clean up the areas they have already
MADE DANGEROUS AND UNINHABITABLE?

Signature: Arthur F. StockwellPrint Name: Arthur F. StockwellAddress: 61-673 KAM HWY
HALEIWA HI 96712

Responses

P347-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P347-2

Waikane Valley was used by US Marine Corps. Please contact the US Marine Corps for information. The resumption of live-fire training at Makua Military Reservation is being analyzed under a separate NEPA action. Please contact the Army Public Affairs Office at (808) 655-1079 for information.

P347-3

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Comments

Letter
P348 Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P348-1

P348-2

I also have concerns about:

Send The STRYKER
TO NEVADA!!! WE DON'T WANT EM...
Best Time U.S. GOVT. STARTED
"LISTENING" TO THE PEOPLE OF
HAWAII...

Signature:

Print Name:

Address:

Philip R. Stroud

Philip R. STRoud

P.O. BOX 1700

Hilo, HI 96721-1700

Letter
P349 Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P349-1

I also have questions about:

Signature:

Print Name:

Address:

Shauna Suzuki

Shauna Suzuki

2591 Dole St. Hon HI 96817

Responses

P348-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P348-2

As discussed in section 1.6 of the FEIS, the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID (L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness, and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue carrying out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, and on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D.)

P349-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter
P350

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P350-1

P350-2

I also have questions about: the 'ging and actions being taken currently to clean-up and prevent more contamination.

Signature: Jan SwensonPrint Name: LARS SWENSONAddress: 871 S. Queen St.
Honolulu, HI 96813Letter
P351

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P351-1

P351-2

I also have concerns about: the harm that this will do to our land, our people and families. It is not a maybe issue - this is a straight FACT that this will do only harm to Hawaii and the people who live here. It is proven in the history of Hawaii that the military only does us

Signature: Linda TAVARES
Print Name: LINDA TAVARES
Address: 87-158 LUALAE PLACE
WAIANAE, HI. 96792

-wrong. They need to clean up the present messes they have done - not start new issues & problems.

Responses

P350-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P350-2

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

P351-1

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P351-2

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Comments

Letter Dear Ms. Barger

P352

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P352-1

P352-2

I also have concerns about: The amount of rubbish and destruction at Pohakuloa. I feel that there is enough land being destroyed and being used! Go and blow up a desert in the continental US!

P352-3

Signature:

Print Name:

Address:

Rachelle Haunani Wehrsich
Rachelle Haunani Wehrsich
73-4332 Hua Pl.
Kailua-Kona, HI 96740

Responses

P352-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P352-2

Chapter 8 in the final EIS describes the impacts of the project and Pohakuloa Training Area.

P352-3

As discussed in section 1.6 of the FEIS, the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID (L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness, and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue carrying out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, and on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D.)

Comments

Letter
P353 Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P353-1

P353-2

I also have concerns about: That Hawai'i is not part of the United States or America by its own laws and Constitutional standards?

Signature:

Print Name:

Address:

David F. Wilson authored Why Surv Cuba
Box 223125
Princeville, HI 96722

Letter
P354 Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P354-1

P354-2

I also have concerns about: Run off into the ocean - harm to additional species & the effect this will have on tourism?

Signature:

Print Name:

Address:

Emely Wilson
Emely Wilson
15-130 Alu Lepe St.
Pohoa, HI 96778

Responses

P353-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P353-2

We thank you for your comment and your comment has been considered and included into the administrative record for this process. Hawaii was adopted as a territory of the U.S. Government in 1900 and was granted admission into the Union in 1959 via Pub L 86-3, 73 Stat 4 when the people of Hawaii petitioned the U.S. Congress for statehood and adopted by vote in the election held on November 7, 1950 the Act of the Territorial Legislature of Hawaii entitled "An Act to provide for a constitutional convention, the adoption of a State constitution, and the forwarding of the same to the Congress of the United States, and appropriating money therefore", approved May 20, 1949 (Act 334, Session Laws of Hawaii, 1949). We understand that some individuals do not agree with or support the formal annexation of Hawaii in 1898. However, issues of statehood and Hawaiian Sovereignty are outside of the scope of the NEPA process.

P354-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P354-2

Chapter 4.10 - Biological Resources summarizes the impacts of the project on the flora and fauna including marine resources. Chapter 4.13 - Socioeconomic and Environmental Justice describes the impacts to the economy including the effects on tourism.

Comments

Letter Dear Ms. Barger
P355

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P355-1

I also have concerns about: the effect on
tourism & the economic consequences.
I think Bush is the worst president
ever. Toxic chemical run-off could
destroy the ocean.

P355-2

Signature: Randy Wilson
Print Name: Randy Wilson
Address: 15-130 Hialeah St
Rahoa HI 96778

Responses

P355-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P355-2

Chapter 4.13 - Socioeconomic and Environmental Justice describes the impacts to the economy including the effects on tourism.

P355-3

Chapter 4.10 - Biological Resources summarizes the impacts of the project on the flora and fauna including marine resources.

Comments

Letter Diana Wolking
P356 P.O. Box 906
Honaunau, Hawaii 96726
November 23, 2003

AP 7

Cindy Barger, SBCT EIS Project Manager
US Army Corps of Engineers
Honolulu District
Bldg 230, Room 306---attention: CEPOH-PP-E
Fort Shafter, Hawaii 96858-5440

Hello—

I am writing to you regarding the proposed expansion of the Army at Pohakuloa by the Stryker Invasion.

P356-1 I am very troubled that if the Army is allowed to commence the
P356-2 Stryker expansion, there would be a very negative impact on the
P356-3 tourism industry*, the accuracy of the telescopes*, the safety of
our people*, and the healing capacities of this island*.

*Any of these would result in a huge loss in income for the people of this island.

We are sincerely hoping that those responsible for making the decisions are actually paying attention to the people who call the Big Island 'HOME' and spiritual sanctuary.

Thank you—



Diana Wolking (331-3688 voice mail)

△ recycled paper

Responses

P356-1

Chapter 4.13 - Socioeconomic and Environmental Justice describes the impacts to the economy including the effects on tourism.

P356-2

Chapter 8.3 - Visual Resources discuss the effects of the dust on the telescopes on Mauna Kea.

P356-3

Chapters 4.12, 5.12, 6.12, 7.12, 8.12, and 9.12 - Human Health and Safety Hazards discuss the impacts on human safety.

Comments

Letter Dear Ms. Barger
P357

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P357-1

I also have questions about: _____

_____?

Signature: Karie Wong
Print Name: Karie Wong
Address: 91-890 Puhi Kani Street
Ewa Beach, HI 96706

Letter Dear Ms. Barger
P358

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P358-1

I also have concerns about: _____

_____?

Signature: Min Woo
Print Name: Min Woo
Address: 2024 Kapiolani Blvd. #21
Honolulu, HI 96826

Responses

P357-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P358-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter
P359

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P359-1

P359-2

I also have concerns about:

What damages will occur to the environment?

Signature:

Maika Woods

Print Name:

Maika Woods

Address:

5180 Likini St. #309

Honolulu HI 96818

Letter
P360

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P360-1

P360-2

P360-3

I also have concerns about:

How many and what kinds of plants, animals, and natural resources will be endangered?
Are there any other ways for chemicals (toxins) not to be used?

Signature:

Kristen Mahi Yoshida

Print Name:

Kristen Mahi Yoshida

Address:

2222 St. Louis Dr.

Honolulu, HI 96816

Responses

P359-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P359-2

A summary of all the project impacts can be found in Chapter 4 - Environmental and Socioeconomic Consequences Overview of the Final EIS

P360-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P360-2

Chapter 4.10 - Biological Resources summarizes the impacts of the project on the natural resources.

P360-3

Chapters 4.5 - Air Quality, 4.8 - Water Resources, 4.9 - Geology, Soils and Seismicity, and 4.12 - Human Health and Safety Hazards describe the impacts of hazardous materials and mitigation measures to minimize these impacts.

Comments

Responses

Letter
P361

Colada Mrs. Barger. 12/13/03

P361-1

I am Rev. Dave Zeissler
please take this message
to Bush, n' Military
Heads, We, THE people of
Hawaii, Animals included,
Do not want or need
the action here that is purposeful,
TO Expand military here
is totally out of order.
This being a fragile area on earth.
Away should be held in
light of ending military
force with spiritual insight
Truths of nature, can
be understood. Peace to
you thru the Holidays and
forever.

Rev. D. Zeissler
808 - 965 7276 17-3586 (military)
Peikani Est HI 96778.

"Let us use our Abilities of
Arbitration / TO END all
Conflicts without physical force
and Violence."

P361-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter Dear Ms. Barger
P362

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P362-1

P362-2 I also have concerns about: the air quality and climactic impacts of bombing this fragile island I live on. I think this is not a good plan for improving the Big Island nor Hawai'i.
What are the cons for military expansion in Hawai'i?

Signature:

Print Name:

Address:

Carlyn Bottilla

371 Hall Street

Hilo, HI 96720

Letter Dear Ms. Barger
P363

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P363-1

P363-2 I also have questions about: What endangered species will/could potentially be harmed? What about
P363-3 cultural sites? What will be the effect on traffic?
P363-4 What toxic chemical hazards will exist that have
P363-5 not existed prior to this project?

Signature:

Print Name:

Address:

Katie Watanabe

635 12th Ave

Honolulu, HI 96816

Responses

P362-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P362-2

A summary of all the project impacts can be found in Chapter 4 - Environmental and Socioeconomic Consequences Overview of the Final EIS.

P363-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P363-2

Chapter 4.10 - Biological Resources summarizes the impacts of the project on the natural resources including endangered species.

P363-3

Chapter 4.11 - Cultural Resources summarizes the impacts on cultural sites.

P363-4

Chapter 4.7 - Traffic summarizes the impacts on traffic.

P363-5

Chapters 4.5 - Air Quality, 4.8 - Water Resources, 4.9 - Geology, Soils and Seismicity, and 4.12 - Human Health and Safety Hazards describe the impacts of hazardous materials and mitigation measures to minimize these impacts.

Comments

Letter
P364 Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P364-1

I also have concerns about: _____

 _____?

Signature: [Signature]
 Print Name: Steve Bein
 Address: 728 B Mahiai St.
Honolulu HI 96826

Letter
P365 Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P365-1

I also have concerns about: _____

 _____?

Signature: [Signature]
 Print Name: MICHELE HEIDEL
 Address: 728 MAHIAI ST. APT. B
HONOLULU HI 96826

Responses

P364-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P365-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter Dear Ms. Barger

P366

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P366-1

I also have concerns about: _____

_____?

Signature: _____

Print Name: _____

Address: _____

Maryann Granatoni
 MARYANN GRANATONI
 PO BOX 61824
 HONOLULU HI 96839

Letter Dear Ms. Barger

P367

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P367-1

I also have questions about: _____

_____?

P367-2

Signature: _____

Print Name: _____

Address: _____

Cleaning the
 rest of Oahu that you
 have ravaged.
 Ross A. Welpin
 Ross A. Welpin
 41700 Lanihale Pl.

Responses

P366-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P367-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P367-2

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Comments

Letter
P368

Dear Ms. Barger

Received 2/3/03
CAB

P368-1

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P368-2

I also have concerns about: ^{new} what this ~~buildup~~ ^{implies}. I feel there is a bigger picture that the military has no intention of informing the citizens (it was created to protect) of the US about and that ultimately this could put the state of Hawaii at greater risk.
Signature: Sabrina Grossman
Print Name: SABRINA GROSSMAN
Address: P.O. BOX 790460
PAIA HI 96779

Responses

P368-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P368-2

There is a relatively large complement of Army, Navy, Marines, and Air Force assets in Hawaii that are more than capable of protecting U.S. interests from attack. Reorganizing one Army brigade will make relatively few changes to the overall Department of Defense presence in Hawaii.

Comments

Responses

Letter
P369

12-9-03

To Cindy Baquer

Last night presentation at Hahaione
by Col McBride was a plus and
something that should have been
a part of the presentation at
Waleman's Plantation. The

latter was a disappointment because
you left the audience to wonder
about examining the charts which
had little meaning. ^{Format of meeting poor.} The 3 VOL

P369-1

of material is enough to turn a
person off. The public want a digest
to be presented and Col McBride, this
in a very personable manner.

P369-2

Enclosed in my support of
Stryker Brigade. *At a ...*

P369-1

The scope of the proposed action, involving twenty-eight projects, acquisition of over 24,000 acres of land on two Hawaiian islands, and the comprehensive and complex evaluation of a multitude of resource impacts on the affected environment on O'ahu and Hawai'i necessitates an impact statement of this magnitude. The FEIS is divided into 5 geographical areas with the intent of making it easier for the general public to focus specifically on impacts the project might have on their community. In addition there is a guide inside the front cover describing the organization of the document, an abstract of the FEIS, and a very detailed Table of Contents. For reviewers not electing to read the entire main text, the Executive Summary provides a comprehensive impact evaluation overview, including a mitigation matrix.

Responses

Comments

We are fortunate to have the opportunity to speak out, and indicate our opinion, bias, and complaints.

P369-2
cont'd

We have the privilege to disagree. The presence of a Stryker Brigade invokes many concerns. As responsible citizens we must weigh all recognizable threats and problems objectively.

No doubt our environment and our life style may undergo a change. There will be increase traffic and noise, and air pollution during training. Also other negative issues are soil erosion and our flora and fauna in the training areas may be destroyed, even human life

P369-3

P369-2

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P369-3

A summary of all the project impacts can be found in Chapter 4 - Environmental and Socioeconomic Consequences Overview of the Final EIS

Comments

maybe at risk.

An important contention by many is land condemnation and acquisition by the military - some feel - enough is enough.

There are those persons who feel that the town of Mahanui is pro military but primarily for economic reasons. There is some truth to this.

P369-4

We need ~~to~~ point out that the military has supported and has a genuine interest in the welfare of the islands. The army family has been an active participant and a doer. No doubt with the presence of Stryker Brigade Combat Team, the military - army - will play an even more important role.

The military is a member of our Island Family Group.

In order to minimize future problems we must work in conjoint with the military command from the very beginning. We wish to establish safe guards to our islands from dangerous fall outs or negative impact of the training sites.

P369-5

I support the Brigade and its purpose: Our soldiers need the best military weapon and training. And we need to recognize the realities of our nation's global mission. We must not forget: Paul Horton.

Responses

P369-4

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P369-5

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

March 18.

Bush inks bill to fund Stryker unit in isles

The 25th Division's 2nd Brigade is in line to be upgraded into one of the Army's premier Stryker mobile combat teams by 2005.

President Bush signed a \$401 billion Pentagon budget yesterday that sets up funding for the Schofield Barracks and Pennsylvania Stryker units.

The National Defense Authorization Act provides \$93.3 billion for Army operations for fiscal year that began Oct. 1.

The Army's share includes \$35 million for the fifth and sixth Stryker Combat Teams.

*Star-Bulletin staff
and the Associated Press*

Comments

Letter
P370

Robert Aitken
R.R. 2 Box 4873
Pahoa, Hawai'i 96778
808-965-0677
<aitken@flex.com>

October 31, 2003

Cindy S. Barger
SBCT EIS Project Manager
US Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu District
Bldg 230, Room 306 ATTN: CEPOH-PP-E
Fort Shafter, HI 96858-5440

Dear Ms. Barger:

P370-1

I raise my voice with those of many others in opposition to the deployment of the Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i and particularly at Pohakuloa here on the Big Island. The inordinate enlargement of the Pohakuloa military area to accommodate training with the Stryker vehicles, the inevitable destruction of the land by the giant vehicles, and the very principle of destroying significant portions of our Island as training for destroying lands and their people and their animals and plants across the world, is a violation of all that is humane and decent.

Respectfully submitted,

Letter
P371

TO: Cindy Barger
RE: 45 day commit period

P371-1

As a resident of Hawaii, I am requesting ample time to explore the 1000 pages of proposed military expansion with in these islands.

The decisions made now will affect us for many years to come.

Please give us a 90 day commit period so that we can work together for the betterment of all.

Thanking you in advance,

Faye Kurk
Princeville, HI

Responses

P370-1

A summary of all the project impacts can be found in Chapter 4 - Environmental and Socioeconomic Consequences Overview of the Final EIS. Chapter 8 discusses the impacts of the proposed project on the resources at Pohakuloa Training Area specifically.

P371-1

In response to public comment the comment period was extended to 90 days and ended on January 3, 2004.

Comments

Letter Aloha Cindy,
P372

Thank you for taking my call the other day. I'm sorry to take so long to get back to you (swamped -- and my e-mail server has had a lot of problems).

P372-1

To briefly reiterate one of my major concerns is the impacts of sound. You mentioned that you would try to find out more specifically, some measure of actual difference between what we now have versus what you are proposing. The Pu'u may be of some help in blocking some sound from PTA itself, but additional (or rerouted) air flights would be another matter. In all cases it is important for me to know more in order to be able to respond to you more intelligently.

As I mentioned to you on the phone, we purchased this property (32 acres, and 2.75 acres with TMK's as follows: 32 Ac. TMK = 3-7-1-01-2 and 2.75 Ac. TMK = -3) for its unusual quiet (evening ambient noise level below 20) and in the daytime birds and nature.

P372-2

A few weeks ago, you may have heard, there was some very strong winds which blew a lot of dust from the PTA direction to our side, which made us more aware of potential dust problems from your proposed activities. More detailed information on that also would be very helpful.

Please do not hesitate to call me at (808) 325-2540. Thank you for your attention to this.

Jerry King

Responses

P372-1

Noise impact discussions regarding training activities at WPAA have been expanded in the Final EIS. As noted in the DEIS and the revised discussion in the Final EIS, potentially significant noise impacts from such training activities can be mitigated to a less than significant level. The Army acknowledges that local residents may not agree with the criteria the Army uses to determine acceptable noise levels.

P372-2

The discussion of fugitive dust issues has been expanded in the Final EIS to include results of dispersion modeling to estimate PM10 concentrations from vehicle activity on unpaved roads and in off-road maneuver areas. The Army has committed to mitigating dust from vehicle traffic on unpaved roads through a combination of dust control chemical applications and the use of washed gravel for surfacing military vehicle trails. In addition, the Army would implement a Dust and Soils Management and Monitoring Plan that would include ambient air quality monitoring of PM10 conditions. The monitoring of ambient PM10 concentrations would help guide the development and implementation of an adaptive management program to manage training area lands and modify training procedures as necessary to ensure compliance with federal air quality standards. The Final EIS concludes that the potentially significant impacts from fugitive dust can be mitigated to a level that is less than significant. As discussed in Section 8.12 of the DEIS.

Comments

Responses

May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawai'i

P-743

**Letter
P373**

Aloha Cindy,

Happy new year to you all although it seems to be starting off negatively. I have been a participant in many of you scoping meeting regarding the expansion of Pohakuloa training area.

We have been told repeatedly that there were no bones found with the exception of few (under 10). This past Saturday I had met with Ms. Hannah Reeves. As you may recall in her public testimony in Hilo, she started by specifying each site on your list. She repeatedly told you that you were killing her.. cutting off her feet, legs, head, etc. She also told you that she was aware of site containing "IWI" or ancestor bones that you folks claimed did not exist.

The Hawaiian Community is absolutely outraged as Ms. Reeves revealed to us that after the hearings, that certain military personnel of high rank pulled her on to the side to confirm that indeed there was a particular site in which hundreds of our Kupuna IWI were unearthed and stored in a place unknown to us a present.

P373-1

As a religious and cultural practitioner, I have given testimony regarding the sacredness of the entire area of PTA and the proposed expansion. This area is known as the PA'E or otherwise known as KU AHU IWI.... the sacred alters of ancestor bones..!!!! From the description of the finding described to Ms. Reeves I have to believe that you have tampered with one of the 5 sites containing the IWI of most Royal and protected. Those 5 sites are the boarder markers of the PA'E. Those site are absolute KAPU. Know that the word PA'E... means to be slapped for breaking the most sacred of all KAPU's.

I am aware that you folks have asked for our knowledge of graves, but it revealing them is also KAPU. That information is not for the uninitiated..... however you have been told that the entire area is extremely sacred and serves as a gateway to the upper heavenly sphere known as the PO.

We demand an immediate investigation on these matters, consultation under NAGPRA as well as the Hawaii Island Burial Counsel. Also be aware that under the 1st amendment there is the establishment clause which you are in violation of.

Dated this day 01-07-04

Hanalei Fengerstrom
Na Kupuna Moku O Keawe
Na Koa Lohe O Ke Akua
Na Koa O Pu'u Kohola Heiau
Haumana - Temple of Lono

P373-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process. To follow-up with your concerns please contact the Army's Cultural Resource Manager Dr. Laurie Lucking at 656-2878.

Comments

Letter
P374

-----Original Message-----

From: Awada, Wendell S POH**Sent:** Tuesday, December 23, 2003 1:07 PM**To:** Barger, Cindy S POH**Subject:** Fonecall Received from Ms. Peggy Lewis

Cindy,

P374-1

Ms. Lewis called and wished to provide her comments telephonically. She did not want to submit a letter or e-mail.

P374-2

She is not in favor (of the SBCT) because of the horrible things it will do to the land. It will make it like Pearl Harbor revisited. More inviting for attacks.

Peggy Lewis, 269 Ilikaa Pl., Kailua 96734.

Responses

P374-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P374-2

There is a relatively large complement of Army, Navy, Marines, and Air Force assets in Hawaii that are more than capable of protecting U.S. interests from attack. Reorganizing one Army brigade will make relatively few changes to the overall Department of Defense presence in Hawaii.

Comments

Responses

Letter P375

-----Original Message-----

From: sarah moon [mailto:sarahbmoon@yahoo.com]

Sent: Friday, January 02, 2004 1:50 PM

To: SBCT_EIS@poh01.usace.army.mil

Subject: Sarah Moon's comments on DEIS for PTA

January 2, 2004

From: Sarah Moon

121Lokoaka St.

Hilo, Hawaii 96720

808-935-3475

sarahbmoon@yahoo.com

Cindy S. Barger, SBCT EIS Project Manager

U.S. Army Engineers, Honolulu District

Bldg. 230, Rm. 306 ATTN:CEPOH-PPE

Fort Shafter, Hawaii 96858-5440

Comments and Questions re: DEIS of the Transformation of the 2cd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (L) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawaii

I am very impressed with the great job done by the EIS Team for this Draft EIS for Pohakuloa Expansion, known as the Transformation of the 2cd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (L) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawaii.

I am impressed by this EIS Team in showing how this area is extremely rare and valuable and unique. As a resident of 45 years, my avocation now is studying the biology of this island. In Appendix I - 1 Natural History Information for special species found in SBCT ROI pertaining to the Pohokuloa Training Area, I found a list of 25 endemic native Hawaiian Plants found in the PTA and it's expansion area. This means they are found nowhere else in the world, some are found only in the Region of

May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawai'i

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P375-1 Inquiry. I checked the status of these plants with the Manual of the Flowering Plants of Hawaii Vol. 1 and 2, by Wagner, Herbst and Somer. c1990 Bishop Museum. This is the definitive manual on all plants of Hawaii, except ferns. I found that the Plants listed as Federally Listed as Endangered, and/or critically imperiled globally, were accurately reported, in the whole world some plants are only found in the Pohukuloa Area and some are down to one plant in the area. The Manual of Plants added some new information re: Native plants *Lipochaeta venosa*, and *Isodendron hasake* can be found on cinder cones in the PTA area, Holoholuku, Heihei, and Pu'upa Nohonaohae, Puu Papapa, and a third (not named) to the ENE of Nohonaohae.

P375-2 These cinder cone areas should be part of a conservation area, protected from mining of the cinder or any forces used in war games. Most of these rare plants have not been studied enough to see if they have any elements that could be substantially be of use to mankind.

P375-3 7 out of 14 birds listed as frequenting the PTA and ROI, are Federally listed as endangered. In more than one place in the DEIS, the mention of increased noise and use of explosives, live or not, could critically impact the rare bird populations. More attention must be paid to the Critical Habitat areas, more should be designated. We must tell the State Dept of Land and Natural Resources that attention must be paid to the Critical Habitat areas, and more should be designated.

P375-4 The US Army Hawaii should definitely implement "an environmental management system to further improve the identification and reduction of environmental risks inherent in mission activities. This would include ecosystem level management for all rare species, pest management, land rehabilitation and maintenance, and fire prevention and suppression ." p. 8 - 140 Vol. 2

This area is like the Galapagos Islands, different than any other place in the world. Why deploy more ecology destroying armaments, war games and heavy equipment in such a sensitive area? On such a small remote island with the potential for major natural disasters: Earthquakes, eruptions, lava flows, tsunamis, and land subsidence of whole sections of this island?

This is such a rare place of wilderness, Please don't transform it into a training ground for "urban" military training. It is a rare place for ongoing studies in biology, geology, meteorology, archaeology, astronomy and more. Please don't close it to these and future scientists, by making dust and noise. By making this place uglier, it is undesirable for any other activities, productive and recreational.

Sincerely,

Sarah Moon 121

Lokoaka St. Hilo, HI 96720

phone 808- 935 - 3475

sarahbmoon@yahoo.com

P375-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P375-2

Cinder cones at the WPAA will be avoided per section 7 ESA consultation. Please see Section 8.10. Other protection measures for current force training at PTA is covered in the Biological Opinion and is available upon request.

P375-3

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P375-4

Mitigation measures likely to occur are outlined in the Executive Summary. These proposed mitigation measure were included for public comment and based on public comments and a cost benefit analysis those likely to be implemented are described in the FEIS. Costs include not just monetary costs, but cost in manpower and training. The ROD will indicate which mitigation measures will actually be implemented.

Comments

Responses

**Letter
P376**

-----Original Message-----

From: Milogic@aol.com

To: Barger, Cindy S

Sent: 1/1/2004 2:09 PM

Subject: Iraq: A Gnat on the Elephant of History

Iraq: A Gnat on the Elephant of History
 Commentary by Milo G. Clark, 1st January 2004

The United States of America, in its short history, has a long history of inviting or precipitating wars. In retrospect, given perspective, these wars have served the purposes of whatever leadership was in place at the time. History being the prerogative of victors, resultant mytho-histories tell quite another story.

Perspective is important, perhaps critical, to understanding events of the moment.

P376-1

Assume planet Earth from space dust to now is about 15 billion earth/sun cycles or years old. Assume humankind has evolved within the most recent million. Assume civilization as defined by western mytho-history is maybe 5 to 10 thousand years old. Assume history is about half that.

What is now the United States of America began in the late 1700s of Common Era. It was a response, resistance, dissent to British imperial rule. A mere 200plus earth/sun cycles. A spark of hope emergent from Europe's Age of Enlightenment.

Iraq, once Mesopotamia and before that Assyria, Acadia, Babylon, et al, is no more than the latest geo-national configuration at the confluence of Tigris and Euphrates Rivers, east of the Mediterranean Sea. Western mytho-history is defined as times since known written languages emerged in this area, said to be a bare 3,500 to 4,000 years back. Here successions of rulers conjoined with successions of religions from animisms to Zoroaster to Islam raised civilizations and in blinks of time razed them. The Old Testament records some of those catastrophic events.

P376-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Responses

Comments

Iraq is a creation of WW I's (1914-1918 C.E.) victors, Great Britain, France and USA. Paying little, if any, attention to local peoples, they carved up this part of the decadent and defeated Ottoman Empire. In doing so, they obeyed the imperial dictum of Divide and Conquer.

The mixes of Kurds, Arabs, Persians, sects and splinters of Islam both Sunni and Shi'ia, proto and heretical Christians spiced with vestigial Hebrews guaranteed strife. Iraq's short history has been one of wars within, wars without and wars against imperial occupiers (Britain in the 1920s and now U.S.A.). The British imposed outsiders as kings who were overthrown to be replaced by Sunni-dominated one-party dictatorships, the latest recently blown out.

The United States of America took form first as a loose confederation of geo-political entities straggling along the eastern coast of North America from today's Maine to Florida. After the 1776 Declaration of Independence and during the Revolutionary War, in 1781, Articles of Confederation were agreed upon by 13 areas now called "States." The Articles gave way to a federal republic under a Constitution (1787) still nominally operative.

Nowhere in that Constitution, as amended to date, does the word, much less concept of democracy appear. The now-sainted founders feared mass rule. Initially, only propertied classes could vote. The founders included a cumbersome Electoral College as a final barrier within which those privileged to judge could hold off even the expressed will of relatively few propertied voters.

It was only in the 1920s that right to vote was finally extended to women offering a near universal suffrage . The Electoral College remains an essential barrier to popular will as was demonstrated in 2000.

An early and parallel principle dear to the founding saints was nullification. The American Revolution was about the right of colonies to nullify imperial fiat. "Taxation without Representation" and so on. Early leaders agreed that states must be able to reject central government actions. Under the Articles of Confederation, nullification was a recurrent contention. The 1787 Constitution established a clearer balance between federal and state powers. A shadow of nullification lurks within assertions of states' rights. Until the Republican Party was seized by those presently in control, states' rights was among its cardinal shibboleths.

When a group of southeastern states attempted nullification and succession in 1860, a viciously barbaric civil war ensued. Their economies depended upon plantation-organized no wage commodity growing for export markets.

President Lincoln believed in centralized Federal control of American government. He wanted an industrialized future defined by northern perspectives. In his view, folks were either for his ideas or against

Comments

them which meant against him.

Relatively late in that war undertaken to maintain and to assert federal authority, i.e. nullify nullification, the cover story of slavery was pushed forward. Mytho-history has since put slavery first and lost sight of the other great irritants motivating the Confederate States of America such as dominance by central government powers especially those related to economic processes.

Central government authority was firmly established by force of arms. The flattened and defeated Confederate States were occupied and taken over by victorious army, administered by imported bureaucrats and plagued by local outlaws and outlanders come to loot, pillage and garner reconstruction contracts. Sound familiar?

Within a few years, white southern authority was reasserted. Wage slavery plus tenant farming established then remain in place. Plantations are now called "agribusiness." Corporations supplant Simon Legree.

History shows that wars for peace utterly fail. The fact of continuing wars establishes that generalization. Throughout world history, empires have come and gone, gone and come. As in Mesopotamia, their enduring legacies are death and destruction, death and destruction punctuated only by intervals of tyranny and despotism. Despots are often "popular", though.

Historian John Lukacs prophesied that the decadence of the United States of America and a return to barbarity would characterize late 20th and early 21st centuries C. E. The spark of hope from Age of Enlightenment was to dim and die.

After the American Civil War ended in 1865, events driven by "economic progress" took center stages. As land was consumed, resources and peoples exploited, northern-focused industrialization and cash- then debt-driven actualities pushed waves of expansions west, north and south. Then across the oceans.

Genocides drove off and decimated indigenous peoples, borders moved north and south through wars and diplomacies of force, spatial vacuums filled.

"Manifest Destiny" was invented to give name to mytho-historical justifications. Yet, firming borders and Pacific Ocean barrier did little to quell drives for progress. Nothing less than control and more, ever more, would do.

The emergent baronies of capitalism given legal form as "persons" evolved in partnership with ambitions of "Manifest Destiny," America's "White Man's Burden." Markets beckoned. Corporations soon supplanted republic as actuality of governance. Great and small conflagrations were

Responses

Comments

entered with compelling slogans to enlist masses and to feed graves. Destructions engendered reconstructions. Reconstructions are stuff of history and good for business. Wars, illusions of empire and good business times are popular. 1930s Germany serves as illustration. There seems no downside until it falls.

The empires of mytho-history come and go, go and come. Their most enduring legacies are death and destruction, tyranny and despotism. Relative timing is about the only variable. It took Rome between 400 and 600 years to collapse. The Soviet Empire fell in a few years. Hope for better times is now about gone. There were no peace dividends, only more military demands.

In parallel with imperial manifestations from assertion of federal dominance through "Manifest Destiny," Great White Fleet, regional wars of conquest, world wars, police actions, Cold War, regime changes, security state—all becoming too numerous to count; the once republic of the United States of America has evolved more toward imperial power than beacon of hope.

The latest confections of imperial form and security state garner force from and through reactions to pinpricks. Masses are captured and mesmerized by "wars" against chimeras whether drugs or terror. Those "enemies" now command more response, more treasure, than the Soviet Union at its peak. Central authority seeks expansion and uncontested control. Politicians need enemies like junkies need their fixes. The difficulties occasioned by drugs and/or terror are little reduced while imperium grows apace. Resources are diverted and squandered recklessly. Domestic responsibilities are shunned and pushed aside.

An authoritarian-minded clique seized U.S. government in 2000 through one vote of those privileged to judge and resulting machinations of Electoral College to deny popular will. They early staggered in search of enemy against whom to organize their programs, impose their will. Given an enemy in September 2001, the wraps came off. Looting treasury, favoring friends, burgeoning bureaucracies, smashing rights, gutting restraints, privatizing public assets, forcing a state religion, arrogating authority, denying compassion. . . the list grows weekly. Patterns of imperial arrogances spread and merge, merge and spread.

Wars for peace, failed occupations, plethora of deaths and destructions mark and define mytho-histories of recent millennia and these times.

Momentary flickers of hope die again and again. Russia, for one, in its thousand years of time goes through recurrent orgies of horrors. Vlad, the Impaler; Ivan, the Terrible; Peter, the Great; Lenin, the Emancipator; Stalin, the Merciless. And, now, a new Tsar, a new Caesar, emerges. George Bush's great friend and compatriot, perhaps role model, Vladimir Putin, takes imperial control. The more it changes, the more it is the same.

Responses

Comments

The Tree of Life said to grow near the confluence of Tigris and Euphrates died.

Is America's flicker of hope, now dimming, to die in the emergent imperium?

Lukacs and others prophesy new eras of barbarities, a decadent American empire.

In perspective then—Iraq: A Gnat on the Elephant of History

Milo G. Clark
P. O. Box 454
Pahoa HI 96778-0454
+808 965-7182
milogic@aol.com

Letter -----Original Message-----

P377 From: Tane808@cs.com
To: Barger, Cindy S
Cc: livingnation@yahoogroups.com; demilnet_Hawaii@yahoogroups.com
Sent: 1/4/2004 11:52 PM
Subject: Who has clear title of the lands the military wants?

P377-1 Many are asking this question. Who has the clear title of these lands that the military is bent on destroying. Habitually, the military has been derelict in their responsibility to clean up the mess they make.

We do protest against this intrusion and trespass.

Tane

Responses

P377-1

We thank you for your comment and your comment has been considered and included into the administrative record for this process. Hawaii was adopted as a territory of the U.S. Government in 1900 and was granted admission into the Union in 1959 via Pub L 86-3, 73 Stat 4 when the people of Hawaii petitioned the U.S. Congress for statehood and adopted by vote in the election held on November 7, 1950 the Act of the Territorial Legislature of Hawaii entitled "An Act to provide for a constitutional convention, the adoption of a State constitution, and the forwarding of the same to the Congress of the United States, and appropriating money therefore", approved May 20, 1949 (Act 334, Session Laws of Hawaii, 1949). We understand that some individuals do not agree with or support the formal annexation of Hawaii in 1898. However, issues of statehood and Hawaiian Sovereignty are outside of the scope of the NEPA process.

Comments

412 100

Letter
P378

George Redpath

From: Cindy.S.Barger@poh01.usace.army.mil
Sent: Monday, November 10, 2003 4:29 PM
To: Pat.E.Billington@poh01.usace.army.mil; MallonAL@schofield.army.mil;
 KatkowM@SHAFTER.ARMY.MIL; Dawn.Lleces@ttsfo.com; GRedpath@ttsfo.com;
 jsaufler@ttsfo.com; mike.egami@schofield.army.mil
Subject: DEIS public comment (web) - Marisa Plemmer

-----Original Message-----

From: PLEMER001@hawaii.rr.com [mailto:PLEMER001@hawaii.rr.com]
 Sent: Sunday, November 09, 2003 1:03 PM
 To: mary.hoikenbrink@tetratech.com
 Subject: Comment entry for the 25th Infantry Division (Light)
 Transformation EIS

Marisa
 Plemmer
 Protect Our Native Ohana
 59-008 Huelo Street
 Haleiwa
 HI
 96712

Add me to the mailing list? Yes

Please send me the Draft EIS. No

Please send me an Executive Summary of the Draft EIS. No

Please send me a CD-ROM of the Draft EIS. No

The user wrote:

When the Army has studied, incorporated and addressed the crucial information contained in the following documents, and also made these two publications published by federal government departments available to all of Hawaii's citizens, then the Army might be able to come up with a meaningful, legitimate Final EIS that does not insult our intelligence, our health, our islands, our water, our air, our children, and future generations of Hawaii's citizens:

1. FEDERAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES IN THE STATE OF HAWAII: COMPLIANCE, CLEANUP AND WASTE MANAGEMENT, HEARING BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS UNITED STATES SENATE ONE HUNDRED FIRST CONGRESS SECOND SESSION AUGUST 29, 1990 (U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON, 1992, ISBN 0-16-039033-8);

2. RECOVERY PLAN FOR KOOLAU MOUNTAIN PLANT CLUSTER, AUGUST, 1996 (PUBLISHED BY U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, PORTLAND, OREGON);

FW: Comment entry for the 25th Infantry Division (Light) Transformation EIS

Page 2 of 2

3. RECOVERY PLAN FOR WAIANAE MOUNTAIN PLANT CLUSTER, AUGUST, 1996 (PUBLISHED BY U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, PORTLAND, OREGON);

4. RECOVERY PLAN FOR THE BIG ISLAND PLANT CLUSTER, SEPTEMBER, 1996 (PUBLISHED BY U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, PORTLAND, OREGON).

P378-1

Responses

P378-1

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closer (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDs) program. All of the referenced documents are public documents which can be obtained online or from the publishing agency.

Comments

Letter
P379

Ms. Cindy Barger
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu District
Bldg. 230, CEPOH-PP-E
Ft. Shafter, HI 96858-5440

December 30, 2003

Dear Ms. Barger,

I am writing in opposition to the draft environmental impact statement of the Hawaii Stryker Brigade Combat Team. As an environmental professional, I am awed by the failure of so many pages to address the environmental concerns of Hawaii residents.

While I am opposed to the Stryker Brigade being based here at all, I realize that the decision to select Hawaii as one of six states has already been made by the Pentagon. However, until the U.S. Army prepares a legitimate environmental impact analysis, this project should not move forward.


Unfortunately for you and anyone working on this project, the military has yet to prove to island residents that they can be a good neighbor. While the timely "return" of Kahoolawe to the State after years of destruction and environmental and cultural damage was scheduled to sway public opinion about the history of U.S. military operations on this island, it did not fool me, nor anyone.

Here are the facts. You have left hazardous waste all over the Big Island, and you have no funding or plans in place to clean it up. You have no funding or plans in place to clean up the messes underway at Pohakuloa. You are crossing your fingers that the current federal administrations' efforts at exempting the military from environmental regulations and review will absolve you of cleaning up your past training areas.

Your EIS was poorly written, full of errors, purposely confusing, and did nothing to address the valid concerns of island residents. What was the point? Throw it out and start over. Listen to what people are worried about – soil compaction, dust, hazardous artillery, endangered species, cultural sites, noise, fire, and on and on and on. This document should be for the people, not something to fill the coffers of government contractors, a bothersome thing to check off your list.

You say you want to be a good neighbor. Then start over and be one.

Sincerely,


Linda Scheffler

Responses

P379-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P379-2

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

P379-3

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

**Letter
P380**

Cindy Berger:

Thank you for shipping copies of the Stryker EIS.

Questions:

P380-1

1) How much does a basic Stryker vehicle cost? (Which may be a factor more of the contract amount. divided by number ordered.)

2) I understand from Ron that a Stryker tire is approximately 4 feet high. How wide is one? How much does one weigh? What would be the approximate cost of such a tire?

3) I understand that the weight of a basic Stryker vehicle is approximately 38,000 lbs. Is this approximation accurate?

4) Are there evaluations or reports comparing the Stryker with the Bradley? As, I assume, this data is not sensitive or classified, can they be accessed?

P380-2

5) Will Stryker vehicles be transported to projected duty areas by air, carrier vehicles (trucks), trains or by sea?

Milo G. Clark
Pacific Bamboo Council
P. O. Box 454
Pahoa HI 96778-0454
+808 965-7182
milologic@aol.com

**Letter
P381**

Cindy,

I mailed my cursory editorial markup to you today from the Big Island.

P381-1

I believe that the way the Army has handled the public in recent public meetings on Oahu is just an extension of my comment about the arrogance of the language in the last page of the Executive Summary, which I highlighted in the copy I returned to you. Setting up the public meetings on private property to give more leverage for ousting protestors is very worrying to me. What's up with that? The tactic isn't even subtle. I was and am in favor of the Stryker and all that it entails, but the way these meetings are being handled is pretty heavy handed. Since I've spearheaded these kinds of meetings, I know the heavy handedness isn't necessary. The meetings I was involved in were about water in the arid west and, believe me, that's just as politically charged as the Stryker project. People have the right to be heard and their placards and banners seen. Last time I looked, freedom of speech hadn't been revoked.

A hui hou,
Connie

Responses

P380-1

For additional information on the Stryker Vehicle please see the following web sites, <http://www.army-technology.com/projects/stryker/> and http://www.global-defence.com/2003/stryker_03.htm. The Stryker vehicle is undergoing modification as a result of ongoing training and action overseas. However, these sites provide a good overview of the vehicle.

P380-2

Deployment to the Island of Hawaii will be by barge, deployment to areas out of the State of Hawaii will be by aircraft.

P381-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Responses

Letter
P382

-----Original Message-----

From: Willie & Melissa Graffigna [mailto:angiffarg@wwdb.org]

Sent: Monday, November 03, 2003 8:49 PM

To: Barger, Cindy S

Cc: David Ellis; Alonzo Sandoval; Dean Hazama; Lance Yoshimura; Martin Ortogero Jr; Pam Young; Teresa K. Lau; Tim Dittrick

Subject: 45 day extension for written comment to the Final EIS-Transformation

Importance: High

Dear Sir/Madam,

The Mililani Mauka/Launani Valley Neighborhood Board No. 35 would like to respectfully request a 45 day extension to properly comment on the Final EIS-Transformation.

This extension will allow us to be briefed on the Transformation EIS by Mike Egami at our upcoming Neighborhood Board

meeting on November 18, 2003.

Please confirm in writing the approval of the extension via email at angiffarg@wwdb.org or by mail at P.O. Box 894204, Mililani HI 96789.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Melissa E. Graffigna, Chair

Mililani Mauka/Launani Valley Neighborhood Board

808-387-0534

P382-1

P382-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter

P383 Dear Ms. Barger

AP 105 a

P383-1

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P383-2

I also have questions about: the dust pollution,
the 40+ endangered species in the valley,
the additional 19 million rounds of
ammo a year, the 300% increase in land
these land vehicles will drive through?

Signature:

Kathleen Cameron

Print Name:

Kathleen Cameron

Address:

2585 Dole St.Honolulu, HI 96822

Letter

P384

From:

staceyarnold@yahoo.com

Sent:

Friday, December 12, 2003 4:57 AM

To:

sbct_eis@poh01.usace.army.mil

Subject:

Stryker

P384-1

I would like to go on record as strongly opposed to establishing a Stryker brigade in Hawaii.
Jane Arnold

Responses

P383-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P383-2

Chapter 4 - Environmental and Socioeconomic Consequences Overview in the EIS summarizes the impacts of the proposed project including the impacts of dust, impacts to endangered species, the impacts of the increased ammunitions use, and the impacts of Stryker maneuver training.

P384-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter
P385

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P385-1

I also have concerns about: _____

_____?

Signature: _____

Print Name: _____

Address: _____

Laura Clint
Laura Clint
PO Box 11375
Hilo, HI 96721

Dear Ms. Barger

4/10

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P386-1

I also have concerns about: *the many endangered plants that are found in the expansion area.*

Will anything be done to protect these endangered Hawaiian plants?

Signature: _____

Print Name: _____

Address: _____

Daniel Tsutakayama
371 Haili St
Hilo, HI 96720

Responses

P385-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P386-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P386-2

The Army minimizes impacts to watersheds through institutional programs such as ITAM as well as abiding by all applicable laws and regulations. As summarized in Section 4.10, the Army has determined that some impacts to sensitive species will be significant. The Army proposed mitigation measures to substantially reduce the severity of the impacts. These mitigation measures are listed in detail in the Biological Opinions issued by USFWS for the current force and Proposed Action on the islands of O'ahu and Hawai'i. These BOs are available upon request.

Comments

Dear Ms. Barger

Letter

P387

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P387-1

P387-2

P387-3

I also have questions about: A) poor record of Army clean-up of past (abandoned) bases' polluted facilities, B) lack of respect for local & native people's cultural & historic commitment to Peace & not war prep.?

Signature: [Signature]Print Name: Daniel H.C. LiAddress: 1129 Rycroft St. #201
Honolulu, HI. 96814

Letter

P388

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. **I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.**

P388-1

I also have concerns about: The War in IraqSignature: KGLPrint Name: KGLAddress: P.O. 485
Hilo, HI 96721

Responses

P387-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P387-2

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

P387-3

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

P388-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Letter
P389

Dear Ms. Barger

I am writing to comment on the Army Draft EIS for a Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i. This would mean an expansion of 24,400 acres, increased unexploded ordnance and toxic chemical hazards, harm to endangered species and cultural sites, and the unacceptable degradation of our quality of life. I oppose the Stryker Brigade expansion in Hawai'i.

P389-1

I also have concerns about: expanding military
land ~~it~~ does not sustain or promote
peace, health, or respect for life. It
instead represents and encourages
fear & disrespect. We can do better in this
"land of Aloha"

Signature: Kari Shozuya

Print Name: Kari Shozuya

Address: 371 Haili St.

Hilo HI 96720

Responses

P389-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments**Responses****Speaker Donna Ashizawa****M1 11/6/2003 Public Meeting****M1-1** Will an expansion and importation of 19-ton vehicles enhance its beauty and serenity?**M1-1**

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Speaker Jon Evans**M2 11/6/2003 Public Meeting****M2-1** Volume 1, page 3-15: Talks about general aviation traffic at Ford Island. A statement should be added to say that Ford Island is closed to civil aircraft.**M2-1**

A note has been added to Table 3-2 that states that Ford Island NAF is closed to civil operations.

Speaker Jon Olson**M3 11/6/2003 Public Meeting****M3-1** Because of the extent of the grading at the proposed CACTF site, I'm only comfortable saying we have no concerns if there is a NPDES permit for the work. I am sending an attachment with general BMPs that we routinely recommend. Please also incorporate them into the record for the proposed CACTF site.**M3-1**

Information given on the NPDES Permit outlined in chapter 7.10 Environmental Consequences (Impact 4).

Comments

Responses

Speaker Cory Harden - Sierra Club, Moku Loa Group

M4 11/6/2003 Public Meeting

M4-1

A third flaw is there are pieces of the EIS that aren't even there; and, so, there's no way the public can comment on them. For example, a big part of the 23,000 acres is considered agricultural land of importance; therefore, they need a farmland determination. That's not completed, so we can't comment on it.

M4-2

The EIS refers the reader to four sections that talk about air space and noise impacts; and I looked; I can't find any of these sections.

M4-3

Several times in the EIS it refers to a programmatic agreement with the State Historical Preservation Office, and this has to do with cultural sites and archaeological sites and historical sites. The EIS says this agreement may have been revised. It doesn't say whether it actually was revised and what version is being used. And, again, the public cannot comment.

Speaker Dr. David Heaukulani

M4 11/6/2003 Public Meeting

M5-1

I want to talk about the issue of compatibility with ancient Hawaiian warrior traditions, that is not cited or included in the cultural section of the EIS. It is recommended that some mention of this ancient use of the Hawaiian Island lands be included, at least as a footnote. It needs to be pointed out that warriors of ancient Hawai'i trained and battled on the very grounds that is being used by the modern warriors today on this aina, on this island. The culture experts on the environmental staff of U.S. Army Hawai'i recovered several iwi, ancient Hawaiian warrior spears, and approximately 20 feet long in caves in the Pōhakuloa area. This is confirmation that relative to Hawaiian culture and tradition, the training of the areas is a compatible use of the lands at Pōhakuloa. To ignore this fact is to ignore a heritage as descendants of Hawaiian warriors.

M4-1

The farmland conversion rating forms are included in Appendix E of the Final EIS.

M4-2

For analysis of Airspace please see sections 3.4, 4.4, 5.4, 6.4, 7.4, 8.4, and Chapter 9. For analysis of Noise please see section 3.6, 4.6, 5.6, 6.6, 7.6, 8.6, and Chapter 9.

M4-3

The PA was submitted for public comment in April 2003 via a notice of availability published in the newspapers (same ones as the DEIS) and in OEQC. In addition, the PA was made available during the DEIS review and comments solicited through the DEIS comment period. The Final PA as signed by the Army, SHPO, ACHP and concurring parties is included in Appendix J of the Final EIS.

M5-1

Text was added to section 5.11, Cultural Resources, regarding stories of Hawaiian warriors training in the ancient art of Lua on lands in SBMR. In addition, the cultural resources sections have been expanded to include a more detailed discussion of Areas of Traditional Importance.

Comments

Responses

Speaker **Jan Moon**

M6 11/6/2003 Public Meeting

- M6-1** | No mention is made on the impact on the astronomers on Mauna Kea.
- M6-2** | The land for your proposed expansion around Waiki'i is zoned for agriculture and conservation. It has never been used by heavy vehicles, training, or munitions, which would destroy the land, compact the soil -- quote in the EIS -- causing more dust and air pollution and noise so that it would become another waste land like the PTA is now.
- M6-3** | The 1,005 heavy-duty vehicles going up this trail would have a drastic effect on the nearby communities with the noise and air pollution from emissions and dust. Plus, the shaking of the earth would affect Pu'ukohola heiau, a national historic site which is sacred and must be respected and protected.

M6-1

While this was previously assessed and it was determined that there would be no impact on the observatories on Mauna Kea, a discussion has been added to Chapter 8.3 – PTA Visual Resources regarding this issue.

M6-2

There was and currently are maneuver training exercises taking place on WPAA by the Army and Marines by short term lease. No live-fire training or munitions are currently used on WPAA nor is any planned to be used as part of the proposed Transformation project. However, there will be a considerable amount of dust generated from maneuver training as described in the EIS. This has been determined to be significant but mitigable to less than significant. Noise, while increasing at WPAA, has been determined to be less than significant. These determinations for PTA and WPAA can be found in Sections 8.5 – Air Quality and 8.6 – Noise.

M6-3

The size of vehicle convoys on the PTA Trail would depend on the size of units deployed to PTA for training, but would never include the entire complement of vehicles assigned to the 2nd Brigade. Moreover, about half of the vehicles used by the 2nd Brigade would be Humvees and light trucks, not heavy vehicles. As noted in the traffic discussion (Section 8.7), convoys between Kawaihae Harbor and PTA would be limited to no more than 96 vehicles per hour. Convoys would travel as groups of no more than 24 vehicles spaced 15 to 30 minutes apart. Total traffic on the PTA Trail is unlikely to exceed 500 vehicles per day. The discussion of dust from vehicle traffic on the PTA trail has been expanded in the Final EIS. The Army has committed to mitigating dust from vehicle traffic on unpaved roads through a combination of dust control chemical applications and/ or the use of washed gravel for surfacing military vehicle trails. Section 8.9 notes that the Island of Hawai'i has experienced earthquakes as large as a magnitude 7.2 quake in 1975 and a magnitude 6.9 quake in 1951. The 1951 earthquake damaged buildings along the Kona coast and caused a 12-foot tidal wave. Given that the Pu'ukohola heiau has withstood the ground shaking from these earthquakes, there is no risk to the heiau from ground vibrations generated by traffic on the PTA Trail.

Comments

Responses

Speaker Sarah Moon

M7 11/6/2003 Public Meeting

M7-1

Quoting the DEIS, Page 8-140, Volume 2, seven out of the fourteen native birds listed as frequenting the PTA and the regions of inquiry are federally listed as endangered. In more than one place in the DEIS, the mention of increased noise, use -- and use of explosives, live or not, could critically impact the rare bird populations. More attention must be paid to the critical habitat areas and more should be designated. And we must tell the State Department of Land and Natural Resources, that because they allowed that to be, they gave permission to the Army to ignore the critical habitats.

M7-2

Quoting the DEIS, I feel the U.S. Army -- they said they should consider an environmental management system which includes ecosystem level management for all rare species and pest management, fire prevention, and land rehabilitation. This area is like the Galapagos Islands, different from any other place in the world. Why deploy more ecology-destroying war games and heavy equipment in such a sensitive area, on such a remote island, with the potential for major natural disasters, earthquakes, eruptions, lava flows, tsunamis, and land subsidence of the whole section of an island?

M7-1

As summarized in Section 4.10, the Army considered the potential impact on sensitive species including birds. The biological resources section has been expanded and in some cases the determination of effect has been changed.

M7-2

The Army funds and implements a number of environmental management programs as discussed in chapter 2. The decision to transform in Hawai'i was analyzed in the Final Programmatic EIS completed on March 8, 2002. The Record of Decision for this EIS was signed on April 11, 2002. All the factors considered for transforming in Hawai'i are included in that Final Programmatic EIS. The discussion regarding why transformation is to take place in Hawai'i can be found in Chapter 1 – Purpose, Need, and Scope of this EIS. However, options of transforming in Hawai'i and training elsewhere are discussed in the EIS. Please see Section 2.6 in the EIS. Impacts of the proposed project described in Chapters 5-8.

Comments

Responses

Speaker **Mikahala Roy**

M8 11/6/2003 Public Meeting

- M8-1** | In the land acquisition planned -- Number 1, in the land acquisition planned by this Draft EIS, how will the Army compensate for the loss of education of Hawaiian history and lore of the heritage that comes from Hawaiians being upon the land?
- M8-2** | Number 2, what will the Army give toward the perpetuation of heritage and identity of the indigenous Hawaiian people that these lands will no longer be available for in the event this takes place?
- M8-3** | How will the Army educate Hawaiian families as to their genealogies associated with the lands the Army seeks to occupy and destroy?
- M8-4** | Four, how do existing conditions of danger and more dangerous conditions generated by expansion of the Stryker Brigade meet, for example, Linda Lingle's plan for the promotion of a safe Hawai'i for visitors?
- M8-5** | Five, how does the Army address its destruction of religious sites and religious landscapes it seeks to occupy? How will it make restitution?
- M8-6** | Six, how will the Army compensate for the destruction of the living spirituality of the Hawaiian people and those who travel to Hawai'i for such purpose?
- M8-7** | Seven, what will the military do to assure the keeping of the original trails and paths, those protected by Queen Liliuokalani?

M8-1

As discussed in Section 4.11, the Army proposes to continue work with Native Hawaiian communities on access to areas of traditional importance. In addition, an installation wide access protocol is being developed for all Army training lands in Hawai'i.

M8-2

As discussed in Section 4.11, the Army proposes to continue work with Native Hawaiian communities on access to areas of traditional importance. In addition, an installation wide access protocol is being developed for all Army training lands in Hawai'i.

M8-3

There is no program in place to educate Hawaiian families.

M8-4

The proposed project will follow all federal regulations and will make a good faith effort to participate in the State of Hawai'i's plan.

M8-5

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process. The cultural resources sections of the document have been expanded. Sections 4.11, 5.11, 6.11, 7.11 and 8.11 address cultural resources impacts from the proposed action.

M8-6

We have expanded the cultural resources sections of the document. Sections 4.11, 5.11, 6.11, 7.11, and 8.11 address impacts to cultural resources.

M8-7

When original trails are identified through survey or consultation efforts, they are avoided or mitigated according to the PA.

Comments

Responses

Speaker Keonipa'a

M9 11/6/2003 Public Meeting

M9-1

You dig up a 20-year-old water study for Pōhakuloa. That's 20 years ago. You know, you guys, you not putting nothing, no effort into this.

M9-2

I'm very disappointed on the protection of the cultural.

M9-3

Even the environmental, you guys have no solution. You talk about the lead contamination in there and how the workers might have to wear masks and stuff, and you worried about further contamination by that stuff spreading. You need to control that and take it someplace to mill out or whatever, refine your lead and get that contamination out of there. You guys need to clean up your mess before you can get anything else. So I think -- I think -- I just need to tell you guys that you guys better be careful, that this is all under international laws. You need to respect international laws, laws of nations, laws of occupation, laws of war, the law of the sea. All of these are being broken by the United States.

M9-1

The EIS compiles information from multiple sources, it relies on available information, and the references included in the EIS may provide additional information of interest to readers who want to do further research on their own. The basic hydrology at PTA is not likely to have changed in 20 years. There is no reason to believe that a 20-year old study is not relevant.

M9-2

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

M9-3

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. Section 4.12 summarizes the potential impacts to human health and safety and discusses ongoing measures that will be done for UXO clearance. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. The Army is committed to cleanup existing sites in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Comments**Speaker Lynn Nakkim****M10 11/6/2003 Public Meeting****M10-1**

But I mention it to show you how far noise carries now from their operations and the suggestion that a thousand feet is a good buffer zone. That's what it says in the Environmental Impact Statement. And I'm kind of astonished. It's a good buffer zone if you're deaf already. But -- no kidding. And the Army admits that this is a huge problem. And in the entire six-pound EIS, they have no suggestions for mitigating the noise of the training sessions that will sometimes be, according to the officer who I heard speak six months ago, will be twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. Not all the time, but when they're doing exercises. And you can check on Table 4-5, on Page 431, where it mentions that the noise from ordnance used is labeled as significant and -- anyway.

M10-2

Our preference would be for the buffer zone to be at least ten miles. And, as a matter of fact, I'd like to see it be three thousand miles. I'm absolutely serious.

M10-3

Environmental Impact Statement, check out ES-37, Table ES-11, Lines 5 and 6, fugitive dust from military vehicle use and wind erosion from areas (inaudible) where military vehicle use will be significant.

Responses**M10-1**

As summarized in Section 4.6, the noise discussions have been expanded with additional mitigation measures proposed. Impacts at PTA are anticipated to be mitigable to less than significant. Impacts at SBMR will remain significant but mitigation will reduce the severity of the impact.

M10-2

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

M10-3

The DEIS conclusions regarding the significance of air quality impacts were based on the magnitude of emission estimates. The discussion of fugitive dust issues has been expanded in the Final EIS to include results of dispersion modeling to estimate PM10 concentrations from vehicle activity on unpaved roads and in off-road maneuver areas. The Army has committed to mitigating dust from vehicle traffic on unpaved roads through a combination of dust control chemical applications and or the use of washed gravel for surfacing military vehicle trails. In addition, the Army would implement a Dust and Soils Management and Monitoring Plan that would include ambient air quality monitoring of PM10 conditions. The monitoring of ambient PM10 concentrations would help guide the development and implementation of an adaptive management program to manage training area lands and modify training procedures as necessary to ensure compliance with federal air quality standards. The Final EIS concludes that the potentially significant impacts from fugitive dust can be mitigated to a level that is less than significant.

Comments

- M10-4** | The Armed Services determined in about 1998, I think, that they had enough property; and, in fact, they were shutting down bases right and left, and they established a policy of not purchasing more land. This goes directly against the Army's own policy. Let's help them stick to their policy.
- M10-5** | According to our local zoning laws, military use is not allowed in agricultural zones.

Responses

- M10-4**
The Range Development Plan prepared in 2002 identified the acreage required for individual maneuvers necessary to meet the training requirements. On the Islands of Hawai'i there is an overall shortfall of training lands in excess of 51,000 acres.
- M10-5**
As discussed in Section 4.2, the Army has considered conflicts with local zoning laws and policies as factors for significance. Although the local zoning laws do not apply to federal government lands, the Army incorporates these policies where practicable.

Comments

Responses

Speaker **Mililani Trask - Gibson Foundation**

M11 11/6/2003 Public Meeting

M11-1 | Please extend comment period.

M11-2 | I am opposed to locating the SBCT in our state. The military has extensive holdings in HI. This has created significant problems, which the military has not addressed, including toxicity, environmental degradation, threats due to UXO and the ongoing issue of compensation for land use. 57 known sites have or are being used for bombing, artillery, and live fire exercises. At present the US has no strategic plan to address the threat posed by unexploded ordnance.

M11-3 | Number 1: What is the current plan of the United States to address and clean up the live ordnance we have on Hawai'i Island? And how much money will have to be appropriated for this purpose?

M11-1

The public comment period was extended to 90 days and closed on January 3, 2004.

M11-2

As a mitigation measure for safety, prior to initiation of any construction activities, USARHAW will employ qualified professionals to perform UXO clearance of the proposed construction area, remove all UXO encountered to ensure the safety of the site, and document UXO surveys and removal actions in full accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and guidance. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closer (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDs) program.

M11-3

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closer (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDs) program.

Comments

Responses

M11-4 | Number 2: What is the current plan to identify and clean up additional live ordnance that would be the result of the deployment of the Stryker Brigade on Hawai'i Island? And, secondly, how much funding has been appropriated for this purpose? And where is the funding now?

M11-4

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closer (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDs) program.

Speaker Bunny Smith

M12 11/6/2003 Public Meeting

M12-1 | What will be the real cost here for our land being taken and used for this purpose and furthermore?

M12-2 | It seems to me that the Stryker is very definitely, as some others have said, an offensive weapon. It is aiming at other populations. It is a flattening, leveling instrument, if you will. What is it going to flatten?

M12-1

The impacts on economics are described in sections 4.13, 5.13, 6.13, 7.13, and 8.13 – Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice.

M12-2

The Stryker may be used in a variety of ways described in Chapter 1 – Purpose and Need, Section 1.1.

Comments**Speaker Dwight Vicente****M13 11/6/2003 Public Meeting**

M13-1 | Constitutional violations. The Article in Section VIII, Clause XVII, the military bases should be in the United States.

Responses**M13-1**

We thank you for your comment and your comment has been considered and included into the administrative record for this process. Hawai'i was adopted as a territory of the U.S. Government in 1900 and was granted admission into the Union in 1959 via Pub L 86-3, 73 Stat 4 when the people of Hawai'i petitioned the U.S. Congress for statehood and adopted by vote in the election held on November 7, 1950 the Act of the Territorial Legislature of Hawai'i entitled "An Act to provide for a constitutional convention, the adoption of a State constitution, and the forwarding of the same to the Congress of the United States, and appropriating money therefore", approved May 20, 1949 (Act 334, Session Laws of Hawai'i, 1949). We understand that some individuals do not agree with or support the formal annexation of Hawai'i in 1898. However, issues of statehood and Hawaiian Sovereignty are outside of the scope of the NEPA process.

Comments

Speaker **David Bigelow - Waikiki Ranch Home Owners Association**

M14 11/5/2003 Public Meeting

M14-1 land is presently owned by Parker Ranch and is designated as agricultural by the State Land Use Board. The draft EIS, Section 827 states and this is a quote, The proposed training land, uses of agricultural grazing land, yet the WPAA is not consistent with the land use set forth in the County of Hawai'i general plan. I'd like to add to that in light of Judge Ronald Ibarra's recent decision regarding non-conforming use of agricultural land, we believe that the proposed action under the subject of inversion of agricultural land to training land should be changed to significant.

M14-2 Going to geology and soils, the discussion in Chapter 8.9 is a thorough treatment of the soils and geology of the PAA, and we agree with the conclusion under the subject soil loss that the impact is significant, so we take no issue with that.

M14-3 The WPAA, area surrounding our borders presently has almost no human travel. The risk of fire is very low. However, the addition of heavy vehicles and warfare stimulation with explosive devices raises the risk of fire exponentially. The potential for severe damage to our community is very high, and for these reasons, we believe under the subject of soil erosion and loss and wild/land fires, the impact should be changed to significant.

M14-4 Air quality. The use of the WPAA land for off-road exercises and the high increased risk of wildfires and resulting dust storms will cause a significant degradation of air quality. Flying dust will be a hazard to the health of our Waik'i Ranch residents and will also cause property damage. We agree with the conclusion that the proposed action under the subjects, future dust from the military vehicle use and wind erosion from areas disturbed by military vehicle use is significant.

Responses

M14-1

During the EIS review process, the Army has coordinated with Natural Resource Conservation Service and is compiling with all requirements of the Farmland Policy and Protection Act (FPPA). Farmland conversion forms are included in Appendix E of the FEIS. If the Army decides to implement the proposed action, the management and use of the West PTA acquisition area would be conducted per federal regulations and guidelines. State regulations and guidelines do not apply to federal actions. However, the Army has considered State policies in its overall assessment of impacts in the EIS. In following FPPA requirements, CEQ guidance and Army policy, the Army has determined that the proposed conversion of West PTA acquisition area is consistent with these regulations and guidance and the impact would be less than significant

M14-2

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

M14-3

In the Final EIS the discussion of impacts from wildland fires has been expanded. Please see sections 8.9, 8.10, and 8.12. For some of the resource areas the Army has changed the impact determination to significant.

M14-4

The discussion of fugitive dust issues has been expanded in the Final EIS to include results of dispersion modeling to estimate PM10 concentrations from vehicle activity on unpaved roads and in off-road maneuver areas. The Army has committed to mitigating dust from vehicle traffic on unpaved roads through a combination of dust control chemical applications and the use of washed gravel for surfacing military vehicle trails. In addition, the Army would implement a Dust and Soils Management and Monitoring Plan that would include ambient air quality monitoring of PM10 conditions. The monitoring of ambient PM10 concentrations would help guide the development and implementation of an adaptive management program to manage training area lands and modify training procedures as necessary to ensure compliance with federal air quality standards. The Final EIS concludes that the potentially significant impacts from fugitive dust can be mitigated to a level that is less than significant.

Comments

- M14-5** In addition, we believe another impact issue should be added, and that being wind erosion from areas burned by wildfires. The impact of this would also be significant.
- M14-6** The next subject. I'm running out of time here, I'm sorry. I'll go fast. The human health and safety hazards. We believe there are real human health and safety hazards to the residents of Waiki'i Ranch if the WPAA plan is implemented. The chapters on air quality that are in the EIS agree with this, and they state that the dust generated by vehicles and the subsequent wind erosion has the potential to create significant health effects. The same chapters conclude that dust generation has a significant impact and is not mitigable. This should be included in the human health and safety chapters, and it's not. It's lacking. So what I'm saying is in one chapter it says it's a health hazard, and in the health hazard section it doesn't mention it. The increased threat of wildfires is a direct threat to human health and safety. The fire itself and length of a dust storm after the fire is addressed in the EIS as amicable to less than significant. We believe that an impact issue titled dust particle inhalation should be added and that the impact should be significant. In addition, too, the wildfires impact should be upgraded to significant. Okay
- M14-7** The next one would be noise. And the increase of noise levels due to small arms fire and heavy weapon simulators is discussed in Chapters 4.6 and 8.6 in the Draft EIS. One of those chapters draws the conclusion that it's a significant problem and the other draws a conclusion that it's not significant, so there is a conflict there and the final -- in the table it says it's not significant, so there is a problem with this as far as being inconsistent. As far as these Waiki'i Ranch specifically, those discussions maintain that the noise levels from small arms fire and weapon simulators can be mitigated to a reasonable level by maintaining a distance of 500 feet to be 1,000 feet at night from the borders of Waiki'i Ranch. We do not agree with this conclusion. We believe that the amount of noise that will be generated by training exercises will be significant and the impact on Waiki'i Ranch will be negative. For this reason we believe that the subject of noise from ordnance use should be changed to significant in all tables.

Responses

M14-5

The FEIS recognizes the wind erosion hazard associated with soils at WPAA. Any significant reduction in vegetation cover on this area would increase the amount of dust generated by wind erosion. The FEIS also recognizes that wildfire risks are inherent in military training activities. Please see the discussion in section 8.5 for additional detailed information.

M14-6

The discussion of fugitive dust issues has been expanded in the Final EIS to include results of dispersion modeling to estimate PM10 concentrations from vehicle activity on unpaved roads and in off-road maneuver areas. The Army has committed to mitigating dust from vehicle traffic on unpaved roads through a combination of dust control chemical applications and the use of washed gravel for surfacing military vehicle trails. In addition, the Army would implement a Dust and Soils Management and Monitoring Plan that would include ambient air quality monitoring of PM10 conditions. The monitoring of ambient PM10 concentrations would help guide the development and implementation of an adaptive management program to manage training area lands and modify training procedures as necessary to ensure compliance with federal air quality standards. The Final EIS concludes that the potentially significant impacts from fugitive dust can be mitigated to a level that is less than significant. As discussed in Section 8.12 of the DEIS, most of the wildfire damage at PTA has been caused by fires that started in off-post areas from non-military causes and spread into PTA. The 1999 wildfire that burned the WPAA and significantly impacted Waiki'i Ranch was one such fire. While wildfires are a recognized hazard associated with military training activities, the most damaging wildfires in recent years have not been started by military training activities.

M14-7

The Final EIS has been revised to make Section 4.6 consistent with Section 8.6. Noise impact discussions regarding training activities at WPAA have been expanded in the Final EIS. The Army proposes to mitigate the impacts from noise at WPAA by implementing a 1,000 foot daytime noise buffer zone and a 2,000 foot nighttime noise buffer zone for training activities. The implementation of these buffer zones would reduce the impact to the Mauna Kea State Park, Waiki'i Ranch, and the Kilohana Girl Scout Camp to less than significant levels.

Responses**M14-8**

The Final EIS has been revised to make Section 4.6 consistent with Section 8.6. Noise impact discussions regarding training activities at WPAA have been expanded in the Final EIS. The Army proposes to mitigate the impacts from noise at WPAA by implementing a 1,000 foot daytime noise buffer zone and a 2,000 foot nighttime noise buffer zone for training activities. The implementation of these buffer zones would reduce the impact to the Mauna Kea State Park, Waiki'i Ranch, and the Kilohana Girl Scout Camp to less than significant levels.

Comments**M14-8**

The next one would be noise. And the increase of noise levels due to small arms fire and heavy weapon simulators is discussed in Chapters 4.6 and 8.6 in the Draft EIS. One of those chapters draws the conclusion that it's a significant problem and the other draws a conclusion that it's not significant, so there is a conflict there and the final -- in the table it says it's not significant, so there is a problem with this as far as being inconsistent. As far as these Waiki'i Ranch specifically, those discussions maintain that the noise levels from small arms fire and weapon simulators can be mitigated to a reasonable level by maintaining a distance of 500 feet to be 1,000 feet at night from the borders of Waiki'i Ranch. We do not agree with this conclusion. We believe that the amount of noise that will be generated by training exercises will be significant and the impact on Waiki'i Ranch will be negative. For this reason we believe that the subject of noise from ordnance use should be changed to significant in all tables.

Comments

Speaker **Constance Fay**

M15 11/5/2003 Public Meeting

M15-1

I have some questions about the EIS. I'm concerned about the health impacts of the activities on the expanded base. When the wind blows from Kona, which it has for the last three weeks, what will be in the particulate matter from the fires and dust that will blow around to our side of the mountain? Will there be chemicals? Will there be nuclear contaminants? Who will test the air? How often? How quickly will we be notified that there are contaminants in the air? This expansion should not take place until all these questions are satisfactorily answered.

M15-2

I have asthma, as do many people in my area. I can tell when it's boggy, even before I open my eyes in the morning because I wake up wheezing. Will there be an independent EPA control unit monitoring contaminants with the authority to control environmental substance abuse?

Responses

M15-1

The air quality implications of activities at PTA would be generally the same regardless of wind direction. Section 8.12 of the DEIS discusses wildfires at PTA. Most wildfires caused by military training activities are relatively small, and generate correspondingly small quantities of smoke with little potential for health impacts to off-post locations. Most large wildfires in the PTA area originate off-post, and are caused by activities other than military training. As noted in Section 3.12.3 of the DEIS, no depleted uranium munitions are or have ever been used at any USARHAW installation. Ambient air quality monitoring responsibilities rest primarily with the Hawai'i Department of Health. However, the Final EIS notes that the Army would implement a Dust and Soils Management and Monitoring Plan that would include ambient air quality monitoring of PM10 conditions. The monitoring of ambient PM10 concentrations would help guide the development and implementation of an adaptive management program to manage training area lands and modify training procedures as necessary to ensure compliance with federal air quality standards.

M15-2

Ambient air quality monitoring responsibilities rest primarily with the Hawai'i Department of Health. EPA has oversight responsibility to approve the state ambient monitoring program, but does not directly operate ambient monitoring systems. The discussion of fugitive dust issues has been expanded in the Final EIS to include results of dispersion modeling to estimate PM10 concentrations from vehicle activity on unpaved roads and in off-road maneuver areas. The Army has committed to mitigating dust from vehicle traffic on unpaved roads through a combination of dust control chemical applications and the use of washed gravel for surfacing military vehicle trails. In addition, the Army would implement a Dust and Soils Management and Monitoring Plan that would include ambient air quality monitoring of PM10 conditions. The monitoring of ambient PM10 concentrations would help guide the development and implementation of an adaptive management program to manage training area lands and modify training procedures as necessary to ensure compliance with federal air quality standards.

Comments**M15-3**

I have a similar concern about our food. Many people in my community eat local. We get produce from our friends and neighbors and from our local farmers markets. We talk about how we grow our food. How will we know that it's getting into our food from airborne contaminants from the base?

M15-4

The report states that there will be increase in the amount of ammunition fired. Will there be depleted uranium in the shell casings? What about larger artillery? Isn't the Stryker basically a small-like tank? What ammunition will it be firing?

M15-5

It would be good if there were some day-to-day language, because I feel like the language that the report is written in, because it's so formal and because it's addressing really specific, very detailed and technical issues, it seems to me it's very easy to hide the kind of day-to-day impacts that the base will have in this really technical presentation and language. So I'd like to have the report or parts of the report that impact people translated into real English and also into Hawaiian. I think that's respectful for those of us who don't have the kind of specialized knowledge that seems to be required when you're talking about these things, but I'm talking about how this impacts me on a day-to-day basis; my health, my children, my grandchildren.

Responses**M15-3**

Most of the compounds released by munitions use on military training ranges would be present as metal fragments, metal particles, or solid residues of various energetic materials. Small quantities of these materials would be released into the air during munitions firing and detonations. Some of the airborne releases would be carried by the wind beyond military installation boundaries, but the concentrations of these compounds would be too low to have any significant health effects. Weathering, corrosion, and leaching of munitions residues present on military training ranges would result in the slow migration of small quantities of various compounds from surface layers of soil into deeper soil layers, with soluble compounds slowly leaching into groundwater bodies. However, there are no indications that the weathering and leaching process is causing any significant contamination of groundwater resources. Please see the expanded resource discussions in sections 4.5 and 4.12.

M15-4

There will be no depleted uranium munitions used as part of SBCT training. Table 2-9 lists the types and rounds of ammunition to be used. The Stryker will carry various weapons depending on the type of Stryker. There are 10 variations of the Stryker and a description of each can be found in Appendix C, Section B.

M15-5

Thank you for your comment. To the extent possible, the Army has edited the document to make it more readable to the general public. If there were specific areas that the commenter needs clarification on the Army would be happy to discuss the findings with the commenter and provide a response.

Comments

Speaker **C. Kapono****M16 11/5/2003 Public Meeting****M16-1**

The woman who came up and said that she wanted the EIS translated in more simple language, I would encourage you that you need to exhaust every detail that's inadequate and to make sure, to make certain, without question, that everything is understood. And to short change yourself in some simple type of language would be an opportunity to bury and to hide the most important conditions.

M16-2

I'd like to address two issues of the EIS if I might. First is a socioeconomic and environmental issue. DOD currently spends \$1.3 billion in the State of Hawai'i. \$4 million -- \$4 million are spent here on the Big Island. 4 million. Of that 4 million, the United States Army contributes about 95 percent of that. So it's only the Army that's making an economic contribution to the Big Island. The Army is part of the executive division of the United States. It's not an institution to itself. I'm not here to defend the Army. They can do that for themselves, but as a citizen, I'm aware that every federal agency that supports the contents of this EIS is available to us as citizens, which includes the EPA, the CDC, to answer any questions that we might have to the integrity of our natural resources.

M16-3

Secondly, I'd like to address the mitigation schedule of those conditions that are set forth in the executive summary and ask the management team to consider including a native Hawai'ian group to help resolve some of the conditions that are being addressed in the mitigation schedule. Oftentimes the state and county has been asked to address certain issues that the United States Army and Hawai'i will not, and, you know, that's a toss up whether the County of Hawai'i is the best partner to be actively engaged in some of these issues, but I think that those of us who are concerned, who are stewards of the land, would like to make a proactive contribution to that possible outcome.

Responses

M16-1

Thank you for your comment. To the extent possible, the Army has edited the document to make it more readable to the general public. If there were specific areas that the commenter needs clarification on the Army would be happy to discuss the findings with the commenter and provide a response.

M16-2

There will be no depleted uranium munitions used as part of SBCT training. Table 2-9 lists the types and rounds of ammunition to be used. The Stryker will carry various weapons depending on the type of Stryker. There are 10 variations of the Stryker and a description of each can be found in Appendix C, Section B.

M16-3

Mitigation measures likely to occur are outlined in the Executive Summary. These proposed mitigation measures were included for public comment. The Army reviewed the measures based on public comments and the benefits of each measure to reduce the impacts. The Army has listed those mitigation measures that are high priority and those that are unlikely to occur because of limited resources, unfeasible, or there are similar measures already in place. The ROD will indicate which mitigation measures will be implemented. At this time, the Army has determined that a separate citizen's advisory board would not be feasible due to limited resources. However, the Army has several existing programs to coordinate with the Native Hawaiian community on the protect of cultural resources. For more information, please contact the US Army Hawai'i, Department of Public Works, Environmental Program.

Comments**Speaker Rollin Frost****M17 11/5/2003 Public Meeting****M17-1**

What's the Stryker like? 40,000 pounds on eight wheels. Maybe it's got bigger wheels. Maybe eight square foot of rubber on the ground. What are we talking about? 5,000 pounds per square foot. Roughly. Good enough for government work. Five times more weight crushing the soil. It just crushes, folks, down to sand and nothing ever grows there. That's what happens when you crush that nice little sponge that used to give life. It don't give life no more. You know what I got to say, I use to run EISs at the University. They all came in, and we'd send them out to professors. I know EISs. I see one that big and that thick, it's a little laughable, but that's the way they do it. I don't see much in there about the loss of that spongy ground, that life-giving ground, the permanent loss of it.

Responses**M17-1**

The Stryker is an eight-wheeled, 23-foot (7 meter) long, 9-foot (3 meter wide), 20 -ton (18-metric ton) combat vehicle. Once compacted, the soils may remain compacted for a long time. Partial mitigation for soil compaction would include avoiding sensitive areas or by operating vehicles on roads to limit the amount of surface area subject to the impacts. Mitigation measures are discussed in Section 8.9.

Comments**Responses****Speaker Hiko Hanapi****M18 11/5/2003 Public Meeting****M18-1**

I noticed that in the summary of impacts on cultural resources, the cultural resource area and all of your information categorized here is the most hard hit, and personally, as a cultural practitioner and an artist, I find that insane. Mainly because you destroy an archeological site, you destroy Hawaiian history forever, and it's just unconscionable. I can't accept that. It's not tolerated in any culture. Many of you before me have said some great things. Mr. Bigelow, I learned one way to empower you tonight and that is to say I would like this to change to significant, and these categories here that you have, cultural resources, change that to significant because it is significant.

M18-2

The other issue is biological. You have -- the next area that's impacted is the biological resources. These are the living resources. These are animals. These are plants. You destroy that ecosystem up there, it begins a precedent, and you can checker your way through this island as our lands are divided up between ceded lands and private lands. That land up there is ceded lands. It's Hawaiian lands. It belongs to us. We come from there, and we don't want to see it destroyed.

M18-1

Cultural resources have been updated in the Final EIS. The overall impact to cultural resources on a project wide basis is significant. The Programmatic Agreement and other measures will reduce the severity of the impact but not always to the less than significant level.

M18-2

Your comments have been considered and have been included in the administrative record for this process. Biological resource issues are detailed in chapters 5.10, 6.10, 7.10 and 8.10. Cultural resource issues are detailed in chapters 5.11, 6.11, 7.11 and 8.11.

Comments

Speaker Hannah Reeves

M19 11/5/2003 Public Meeting

My desire is to let the military know that there are the thousands of heiaus there and iwi in old trail in the pu'u, the caves, and also the -- and old trails, the caves of the trail that goes around islands, and there were the Pōhakuloa is practicing, and my main goal is to save the heiaus, and I have the numbers. I going to go look for the numbers and the map, but I have the map. And I -- this is five, I say, thousand, and my concern is I have to protect old Hawai'i and I want to make sure that they're not running over or destroy all the bones. And if there is anything that's in the way of the highway, they move the highway. They cannot run over. So what I wanted to let them know that, don't do that because I really want to stop, and I want to stop these. There's something that -- you know what I mean -- right on the road. They going to be along the way of Kawaihae and Ho'olulu, Kaumana, and also Pōhakuloa and also Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa.

M19-1

Speaker Josephine Keliipo

M20 11/5/2003 Public Meeting

shameful that the military goes around bombing different pieces of the islands and doesn't clean up their mess. Mr. Albertini has provided all of us in the back of the room with a list of all of these military sites, and what it looks like is -- I'm not sure if you guys have listed these sites in your EIS, but if these were sites that you used for your exercises, perhaps you guys need to go back to these sites and make sure they're safe for us, clean it up before you even attempt to desecrate another piece of our island.

M20-1

M20-2

Another thing is I wanted to know if you guys would be willing to show the public a live demonstration of what you guys are going to do with these large vehicles?

Responses

M19-1

Surveys are ongoing. The Army is working with the Native Hawaiian groups or individuals to identify any burials. If there are burials identified, they will be protected, and NAGPRA procedures will be followed.

M20-1

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closer (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDs) program.

M20-2

Currently there are no planned public demonstrations of the Stryker vehicle in Hawai'i. However, over time the Army would be more than willing to provide the community with a capability demonstration.

Comments

Speaker **Jim Medeiros**

M21 11/5/2003 Public Meeting

M21-1

I got questions that I like ask. How much led is there on the ground right now in Pōhakuloa? How many tons and tons of bullets went into the aina? One led at a time. Truckloads after truckloads after truckloads. What is the figure? Do you folks have that figure of how many tons and tons of bullets and armor is in the aina? How can you be a steward of anything with all of that in the aina?

M21-2

To this hotel right now, picketing, sign waving, chanting, or any other public display of protest is not allowed on any part of this premises of the hotel. Answer me this, military, you guys in management of the hotel, are you telling me that I cannot pray on these grounds, which chanting is religious? I need an answer to that, okay? Because I want to know if -- I feel like my religious rights are violated by this paper right here.

Responses

M21-1

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closer (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDs) program.

M21-2

During the scoping meetings, the public facilities would not allow the meetings to extend beyond 10:00pm. This time restriction required that members of the public keep their oral comments short. After many public comments about the length of the meetings, and in an attempt to allow for full participation of all people present, the Army decided to hold the Draft EIS public meetings at private facilities where the facility was open as long as the Army needed. The majority of the Draft EIS public meetings did not conclude until after 12:00am.

At the first two meetings Honolulu Police Department arrested a total of seven people for trespass when they attempted to enter the facilities with signs. All individuals were advised that they were welcome to enter the facilities without the signs.

It was not the intent of the Army to restrict the public through the format and location of the public meetings. We corrected the situation by working with the other facility locations to allow signs in the meeting rooms and provide tables for members of the public to display signs and information. In addition, we worked with the facilities and the City and County of Honolulu's

Comments

M21-3

This project is -- read the EIS -- put in your EIS how much money you're going to put down now in bonding for cleanup, what you plan to do. How many billions and trillions of dollars going in the bank right now to clean up the mess that you going to do because you're going to fill up the aina with bullets, you're going to shoot led into the ground, and who knows what kind of chemical reaction that all of this is going to have on us.

Speaker Mokihana

M22 11/5/2003 Public Meeting

M22-1

I have been told, I have heard, I have seen things, building of an air strip that's probably going on now up there at Pōhakuloa for 747s, okay?

20 Bigger planes to come in.

Responses

prosecutor and all charges were dropped against individuals involved in the situation. All of the individuals who were arrested had the opportunity to participate in subsequent meetings and most of them attended and provided public comment.

M21-3

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closer (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDs) program.

M22-1

There is no construction or rebuilding of an air strip currently going on at Pōhakuloa. The upgrade of Bradshaw Army Airfield as part of this project will allow for C-130s or C-17s. The impacts of this are discussed throughout the EIS.

Comments

Speaker **Kahili Norman**

M23 11/5/2003 Public Meeting

M23-1

I would like to know why they're not taking the Stryker Brigade into their own backyard, where they come from; for instance, the Chief of the Defense -- Secretary of Defense, where is home land is. Where's his state? Why not taking the Stryker Brigade and put it in their backyard? Or President Bush's backyard? Or their coalition people that's backing their posture there in Iraq? For instance, the Philippines. They have a bigger place for them to go play army with. They have terrains that are similar to Iraq, to go take the Stryker Brigade and go and train their Army personnel there on the Philippines. Why are they doing it here? Or in Australia, another alliance of the United States. Why not go there?

Responses

M23-1

As discussed in section 1.6 of the FEIS, the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID (L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness, and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue carrying out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, and on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D.)

Comments**Speaker Samone Michaels****M24 11/5/2003 Public Meeting****M24-1**

most of my career was spent helping the military, as an analyst, and I worked on highly classified programs; and, so, one of the things I was privy to was all of the base closures, especially in California, Nevada, and some other states on the West Coast, that -- there's also some active bases that have bombing ranges, and some of the similar things that they're offering in this program could be done at these bases. One of the serious problems with creating a new space for this kind of activity is the damage to the environment. One of the things that we discovered in trying to have a re-use program for the closed bases, particularly in California, was that the contamination to the land was such that no, you know, public school system could be put there, no buildings would be approved by the Food and Health Department. So one of the things that I think that should be done is not to create a new space but, rather, to take advantage of some of the spaces that we have, particularly with the Army.

M24-2

The other problem that I see here is that I also worked on what was called the Chem Demil project, which is Chemical Demilitarization Project. It's a 20 billion-dollar program, where we're cleaning up old Army installations from the contaminants; and it includes Johnston Atoll, which is part of the Northwest Hawaiian Island chain. So at the same time we're having this cleanup, 20 billion dollars' worth, we're just going and dumping someplace else, literally. So I have some real issues with that.

Responses**M24-1**

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closer (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDs) program.

M24-2

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Speaker John Ray - Waimea Community Association
M25 11/5/2003 Public Meeting

M25-1 | The major area of concern I've heard is impacts to the proposed lands for purchase in the Keamuku area and mostly concerns over dust and fire and that those be mitigated. So I just wanted to pass along those comments tonight.

Speaker Ron Fujiyoshi
M26 11/5/2003 Public Meeting

M26-1 | I feel that the criteria that they are using is so narrow that it doesn't include the criteria of justice; and I think the criteria of justice should be fundamental in making the decisions about what happens here.

Responses**M25-1**

The discussion of fugitive dust issues has been expanded in the Final EIS to include results of dispersion modeling to estimate PM10 concentrations from vehicle activity on unpaved roads and in off-road maneuver areas. The Army would implement a Dust and Soils Management and Monitoring Plan that would include ambient air quality monitoring of PM10 conditions. The monitoring of ambient PM10 concentrations would help guide the development and implementation of an adaptive management program to manage training area lands and modify training procedures as necessary to ensure compliance with federal air quality standards. The Final EIS concludes that the potentially significant impacts from fugitive dust can be mitigated to a level that is less than significant.

M26-1

Chapter 10 – Environmental Justice and Other Required NEPA Analysis evaluates the potential for this project to cause disproportionate impacts on minority or low-income populations. These impacts are described in Section 10.2.2.

Comments

Speaker **Cindy Lance**

M27 11/5/2003 Public Meeting

M27-1

And let me preface my remarks and questions by saying that I want written answers to my questions provided directly to me by the Army and to be included in the final draft of the EIS. At the scoping session, I raised dozens of questions. Most of them were not addressed at all in the -- in this Draft EIS.

M27-2

Dan Inouye has said he's been assured of the Stryker Brigade. He's already pushed through Congress over 80 billion dollars in support of the Hawai'i Stryker, when the Draft Environmental Impact Statement hasn't even been completed. To me, that's the cart before the horse.

M27-3

So here's my question: Why is it that the military gets all the money and land at once and Hawaiians die on a waiting list to get what is rightfully their own homeland, much of which -- much of that land which is being occupied and bombed by the U.S. military?

Responses

M27-1

Responses to all public comments are included in Appendix P of the Final EIS.

M27-2

Although Department of Defense, Department of the Army, and Congressional representatives have issued statements that the 2d Brigade, 25th ID(L) will transform to a Stryker Brigade, these statements refer to programmatic level decisions necessary to continue the planning, funding and assessment processes for the proposed transformation efforts and set the conditions for implementing an action once a final decision has been made. The final decision on whether the 2d Brigade, 25th ID (L) will transform to an SBCT will be made by the appropriate local commander, subject to environmental assessment and other appropriate reviews and compliance with applicable federal law.

M27-3

We thank you for your comment and your comment has been considered and included into the administrative record for this process. Hawai'i was adopted as a territory of the U.S. Government in 1900 and was granted admission into the Union in 1959 via Pub L 86-3, 73 Stat 4 when the people of Hawai'i petitioned the U.S. Congress for statehood and adopted by vote in the election held on November 7, 1950 the Act of the Territorial Legislature of Hawai'i entitled "An Act to provide for a constitutional convention, the adoption of a State constitution, and the forwarding of the same to the Congress of the United States, and appropriating money therefore", approved May 20, 1949 (Act 334, Session Laws of Hawai'i, 1949). We understand that some individuals do not agree with or support the formal annexation of Hawai'i in 1898. However, issues of statehood and Hawaiian Sovereignty are outside of the scope of the NEPA process.

Comments

Speaker Chris Gaughen

M28 11/5/2003 Public Meeting

M28-1 | I would like the military, too, to consider how to mitigate, in using Waikoloa as an example.

M28-2 | And I'm wondering what's going to happen in 50 years when another new need comes up, Stryker's old, they have a new weapon, they have new needs. Will they just leave PTA area, abandon it, and leave it unusable?

M28-3 | The other thing that I would like to bring into focus as far as mitigating is the tank trail that's going to be from Kawaihae to PTA. I read over what I could of the plans; and from I understand, it's going to go around the border of Waikoloa -- and correct me if I'm wrong on that -- in one area. And from what I can read, there's going to be -- when that tank trail is used, there's going to be approximately 100 vehicles per hour using that tank rail. And I'm wondering about the dust problem. Waikoloa is very windy

Responses

M28-1

We thank you for your comment and your comment has been considered and included into the administrative record for this process. Hawai'i was adopted as a territory of the U.S. Government in 1900 and was granted admission into the Union in 1959 via Pub L 86-3, 73 Stat 4 when the people of Hawai'i petitioned the U.S. Congress for statehood and adopted by vote in the election held on November 7, 1950 the Act of the Territorial Legislature of Hawai'i entitled "An Act to provide for a constitutional convention, the adoption of a State constitution, and the forwarding of the same to the Congress of the United States, and appropriating money therefore", approved May 20, 1949 (Act 334, Session Laws of Hawai'i, 1949). We understand that some individuals do not agree with or support the formal annexation of Hawai'i in 1898. However, issues of statehood and Hawaiian Sovereignty are outside of the scope of the NEPA process.

M28-2

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process. If the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closer (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDs) program.

M28-3

The discussion of fugitive dust issues has been expanded in the Final EIS to include results of dispersion modeling to estimate PM10 concentrations from vehicle activity on unpaved roads and in off-road maneuver areas. The Army has committed to mitigating dust from vehicle traffic on unpaved roads through a combination of dust control chemical applications and/ or the use of washed gravel for surfacing military vehicle trails. In addition, the Army would implement a Dust and Soils Management and Monitoring Plan that would include ambient air quality monitoring of PM10 conditions. The monitoring of ambient PM10 concentrations would help guide the development and implementation of an adaptive management program to manage training area lands and modify training procedures as necessary to ensure compliance with federal air quality standards. The Final EIS concludes that the potentially significant impacts from fugitive dust can be mitigated to a level that is less than significant.

Comments

- M28-4** | As you know, there are dusty days. So I would like you to consider a path to mitigate that.
- M28-5** | The third thing that I would like you to consider, and I couldn't find in the plans, although it might be there, is the aircraft noise. Currently when they're training up at PTA, I'm assuming that they shouldn't be doing it, but we often have low-flying aircraft over our homes in Waikoloa, and sometimes the planes will fly directly over

Responses**M28-4**

As noted in the Final EIS, the Army has committed to mitigating dust from vehicle traffic on unpaved roads through a combination of dust control chemical applications and/or the use of washed gravel for surfacing military vehicle trails. In addition, the Army would implement a Dust and Soils Management and Monitoring Plan that would include ambient air quality monitoring of PM10 conditions. The monitoring of ambient PM10 concentrations would help guide the development and implementation of an adaptive management program to manage training area lands and modify training procedures as necessary to ensure compliance with federal air quality standards.

M28-5

Noise levels from aircraft and helicopter overflights was summarized in Figure 5-23 in the SBMR chapter of the DEIS. The final EIS has included a comparable figure in Section 8.6.

Comments**Speaker Jon Evans****M29 11/5/2003 Public Meeting****M29-1**

But just for reference purposes, Chapter 8 in the EIS has an awful lot about soil destruction regarding to what the other biologist guy said, engineer. Okay. There's a lot of soil destruction, and the mitigation that they propose in the EIS is reseed; although, if you look in the Executive Summary of the EIS, they admit that so far none of that has worked. But because that doesn't work, they have another strategy, and that is to mitigate the problems of destroying the soil by concentrating in one area only for a short while until it's completely destroyed, and then they'll move on to the next place, and then they'll reseed; but reseed doesn't work yet. But, then, they're going to destroy the next place before they move on to the next place. So it seems like you need a little work on mitigation there for soil destruction. Nothing personal.

Responses**M29-1**

The EIS identifies impacts on soils as a significant impact that may not be mitigated by the measures available. Similarly, impacts on biological resources, water resources, and air resources are expected to be significant. However, the mitigation measures available to land managers under the ITAM program include more than just reseed. They include, but are not limited to: engineering controls to redirect or control runoff and run-on, standard sediment and soil erosion control measures used at construction sites, avoidance of particularly sensitive areas, and use of chemical treatments that have low impact to environmental receptors to control dust.

Comments

Speaker **Bobby Camara**

M30 11/5/2003 Public Meeting

M30-1

think one of the best things you could do at this point is hire an editor. Seriously. This is not meant to be facetious. It's really bothersome to read a document and to continually find contradictions; and there are many, many, many of them.

M30-2

One of the huge problems that I see as a natural and cultural resources manager, and it puzzles me -- and I admit I don't understand endangered species law very well -- but in my reading of the document and looking at the tables, the mitigation tables, it appears as though it doesn't matter that there are at least ten endangered plant species, federally listed endangered plant species, growing on the property. All impacts of those species seem to be mitigable to less than significant. And that part I don't understand, and I'm hoping that will get addressed in the Final EIS. I understand the practice of growing plants in nurseries and then out-planting. I also realize that Pōhakuloa is extremely dry, conditions are very, very harsh up there, and trying to replant, especially endangered species, would present pretty large problems. Anyway, that was -- that's one example.

M30-3

I would fully expect that an inventory of cave arthropods, which should be conducted according to the information in the biology section, will undoubtedly reveal new species of cave invertebrates. They are there; they just haven't been found yet. The problem is going to be, those cave invertebrates also need to be described so they can also become legal species. And even if they are legal, because they're not listed on the endangered species list, they have no formal protection other than the good will of people.

M30-4

I noted that the mitigation for cultural and biological remains all note that we will try to avoid. Trying to avoid is not quite enough. There needs to be a mechanism where things that are rare and endangered can be protected forever.

Responses

M30-1

Thank you for your comment, we will take this comment into consideration.

M30-2

The results of Section 7 consultation include development of an Pōhakuloa Implementation Plan funded by the Army which addresses some of your concerns about the endangered species at PTA. The individual measures determined in Section 7 to mitigate from Army actions are outlined in the biological resource section of chapter 8.10.

M30-3

As discussed in Section 8.10, the Army has conducted initial surveys of lava tubes for the presence of habitat suitable to support unique arthropods. If the Army decides to implement the proposed action, the Army would conduct more detailed surveys of these lava tubes to determine if the arthropods are present. If so, the Army would orient the construction to avoid impacting these lava tubes to the full extent practicable.

M30-4

There is specific guidance included in the Biological Opinion prepared as part of the Section 7 ESA by the Fish and Wildlife Service regarding protection of rare and endangered species and the Programmatic Agreement prepared as part of the NHPA regarding protection of cultural resources. These are available upon request.

Comments

- M30-5** | I think that our island would be better off with a larger road coming from the east to the west. It certainly would be safer. I think if we can participate in some trade-offs, that we will all be able to get something out of this that really helps us individually, collectively, and as part of the family
- M30-6** | And I would encourage that we have some more one-on-one in consults to be able to take the dust issue -- I mean, we all know it exists now. We all know it's going to exist in a bigger fashion.
- M30-7** | I think we need to discuss the noise factor, not only from the aircraft but also from the ordnance.
- M30-8** | And I think we have a tremendous opportunity to say, you know, if you guys are going to be here and you have the manpower, then maybe you need to step up the process of cleaning up the stuff that was left by the last round of military people that came through.

Responses**M30-5**

Comment noted. Potential traffic impacts are analyzed in Sections 5.7, 6.7, 7.7 and 8.7. Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives is detailed in Chapter 2.

M30-6

The discussion of fugitive dust issues has been expanded in the Final EIS to include results of dispersion modeling to estimate PM10 concentrations from vehicle activity on unpaved roads and in off-road maneuver areas. The Army has committed to mitigating dust from vehicle traffic on unpaved roads through a combination of dust control chemical applications and the use of washed gravel for surfacing military vehicle trails. In addition, the Army would implement a Dust and Soils Management and Monitoring Plan that would include ambient air quality monitoring of PM10 conditions. The monitoring of ambient PM10 concentrations would help guide the development and implementation of an adaptive management program to manage training area lands and modify training procedures as necessary to ensure compliance with federal air quality standards. The Final EIS concludes that the potentially significant impacts from fugitive dust can be mitigated to a level that is less than significant.

M30-7

Noise from large caliber weapons firing and from use of explosive materials was discussed in the DEIS for SBMR (Section 5.6) and PTA (Section 8.6). Noise from small arms firing (live and/or blank ammunition) was discussed in the DEIS for SBMR, DMR, KTA, and PTA. The discussion of noise from small arms firing has been expanded in the Final EIS.

M30-8

The Defense Reutilization And Marketing Offices has established procedures for disposal of items no longer needed by the Army. It is not the policy of the Army to abandon any items.

Responses**M30-9**

We thank you for your comment and your comment has been considered and included into the administrative record for this process. Hawai'i was adopted as a territory of the U.S. Government in 1900 and was granted admission into the Union in 1959 via Pub L 86-3, 73 Stat 4 when the people of Hawai'i petitioned the U.S. Congress for statehood and adopted by vote in the election held on November 7, 1950 the Act of the Territorial Legislature of Hawai'i entitled "An Act to provide for a constitutional convention, the adoption of a State constitution, and the forwarding of the same to the Congress of the United States, and appropriating money therefore", approved May 20, 1949 (Act 334, Session Laws of Hawai'i, 1949). We understand that some individuals do not agree with or support the formal annexation of Hawai'i in 1898. However, issues of statehood and Hawaiian Sovereignty are outside of the scope of the NEPA process.

Comments**M30-9**

And I also think that if we want to go to a broader scale, we have an opportunity right now to recognize the Hawaiian Nation; and I think that that's the federal government level. Why not take that opportunity and see if there's some way to be able to mitigate that at the same time. I think if you're going to be here, you also have to realize that there is an issue that needs to be settled.

Comments

Speaker Marisa Plemmer - Protect Our Native Ohana
M31 10/28/2003 Public Meeting

M31-1

I say no to the transformation. I'm most concerned about the harmful chemicals that the Army leaves behind wherever it goes. Army personnel leave the islands. There's no accountability, records are lost, the years go by and no one knows what was left behind in the land and the water as we have seen in Makua Valley for 70 years. No more land, no more expansion until everything harmful has been cleaned up.

Speaker Lawrence Ebel
M32 10/28/2003 Public Meeting

M32-1

But anyway, let's get back to the change in the military. This apparently is required. They think it is, and I support their thinking. I don't know if it is, but if the infantry needs something between heavy armor and his face, then the Stryker Brigade is it. It's going to save lives. It's going to help us win. This requires some training facilities. Hawai'i is part of those -- this program. The whole country is. I just want you to know I support it.

Responses

M31-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process. We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closer (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDs) program.

M32-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Speaker **Dan Sailer - The Nature Conservancy**
M33 10/28/2003 Public Meeting

M33-1

We're pleased that the Army did listen to our concerns regarding the proposed acquisition of the northern portion of our Honouliuli Preserve for use as a small arms qualifications range. The original plan faced the range directly into one of our highest priority management areas, effectively blocking us out from doing our own work. The Army did realign the firing range so that it would no longer face our main work area, and because the acquisition area borders our reserve and includes the access roads, in our negotiations with the Army, it was agreed that we should be allowed continuous and unlimited access into the reserve. In our opinion, realigning the range is of no benefit to our conservation efforts if we cannot get in. We do believe that the Army intends to follow through on this agreement, however, we are disappointed that the draft Environmental Impact Statement states that our access would only be allowed when the range is not in use. With the estimated 180 to 240 days per year and 8 to 12 hours of range use per day, that could mean that we would only be allowed access on weekends, holidays, and a few days in between. That clearly does not coincide with our work schedule and as a result, one of our main work areas would effectively be left unmanaged. The draft EIS recognizes that this mitigation would not reduce the environmental impact to less than significant. In other words, by effectively blocking us out from our management areas, that impact would be significant. An additional mitigation that the Army considers in the draft EIS is obtaining a permit to allow The Nature Conservancy access. We propose that this statement be rewritten to give us perpetual access that is necessary to carry out our work. Conservation is a long term and continuous process which requires a multi-decade commitment.

M33-2

Another concern is for the prevention and suppression of wildfires. According to the draft EIS, ammunition, weapon systems, and pyrotechnics will be used during training at Schofield's main post, and as we have witnessed, even with a good fire plan and the system of fire break roads, fires can and do escape and burn unfortunately for many, many days. We are concerned that the forest habitat and

Responses

M33-1

As discussed in detail in Section 5.2 - Land Use, the Army has realigned the ranges proposed for the SRAA so that they will no longer affect any lands within the Honouliuli Preserve. Additionally, the Army will grant TNC and TNC-sponsored personnel daily, controlled access to the TNC-managed lands.

M33-2

In response to comments received early in the EIS process, USARHAW reoriented QTR2 such that the SDZ would no longer impact any lands within the Honouliuli Preserve. Army will grant TNC personnel and TNC-sponsored personnel daily, controlled access to the TNC-managed lands along a route to be determined by the Army in consultation with TNC for as long as they have legal right to use of the affected property for conservation/stewardship purposes. Access controls will be developed and implemented to ensure the safety of all personnel and will consist of notification by TNC to the Army prior to entering Army lands and notification by the Army to TNC of any unusual activities that may present, or appear to present a danger to TNC personnel in the area. The boundary will be signed to prevent unauthorized use/trespass. Sections 5.11.2 and 8.11.2 discuss access for cultural practitioners.

Comments

**M33-2
cont'd**

species that are damaged by these fires above Schofield would also threaten Honouliuli Preserve. So, we strongly urge the Army to include a series of fire break roads and other presuppression measures in its wildfire plan, and the Army should also train all applicable personnel to implement the wildfire plan and to communicate efficiently with each other so that valuable hours, if not minutes, are not wasted just because of a lack of coordination.

M33-3

Lastly, over the past four years, The Nature Conservancy has been engaged in ongoing discussions with the Army regarding the use of lands in Honouliuli Preserves as part of the Makua Implementation Plan. Sections of the preserve, including the areas that we have specifically mentioned above, are planned to be used for stabilization for more than a dozen plant and animal species mention in the Makua Implementation Plan. The Army must understand that their mitigation and conservation goals can only be achieved if we have daily access and that these areas are protected from wildfire and endangered species. We are confident that the Army will continue to listen to our concerns and make the changes that we find are necessary. These changes are not major. It's not a lot of land, and these kind of access agreements are not -- not impossible to overcome. The Nature Conservancy recognizes the Army as an important value and conservation partner in Hawai'i, and we will continue to seek ways to work together to accommodate the Army's own training needs without damaging the irreplaceable resources of Honouliuli.

Responses

M33-3

In response to comments received early in the EIS process, USARHAW reoriented QTR2 such that the SDZ would no longer impact any lands with the Honouliuli Preserve. Army will grant TNC personnel and TNC-sponsored personnel daily, controlled access to the TNC-managed lands along a route to be determined by the Army in consultation with TNC for as long as they have legal right to use of the affected property for conservation/stewardship purposes. Access controls will be developed and implemented to ensure the safety of all personnel and will consist of notification by TNC to the Army prior to entering Army lands and notification by the Army to TNC of any unusual activities that may present, or appear to present a danger to TNC personnel in the area. The boundary will be signed to prevent unauthorized use/trespass. Sections 5.11.2 and 8.11.2 discuss access for cultural practitioners.

Comments

Responses

Speaker Wally Inglis - Mala Aina Center for Non-Violent Education and
Act
M34 10/28/2003 Public Meeting

M34-1 The intent of my statement is to oppose this project and to signify that the Stryker threat is not island specific. It is neither a Big Island nor an O'ahu issue. The implications are statewide and nationwide. If truth be told, we are global. To quote our Center's director from an article published recently in the Hawai'i Island Journal, "A Stryker Brigade will deepen Hawai'i's involvement in raging wars of aggression and occupation of other nations around the world. There is nothing defensive about a Stryker. A Stryker is meant to strike."

M34-2 And what are the other impacts, the economic, the cultural, and the spiritual impacts? Who's working on those impact statements?

Speaker Maunakea Trask
M35 10/28/2003 Public Meeting

M35-1 Agricultural land and conservation land is the biggest one, and the Army would be taking conservation and agricultural land, and my concern is that after -- we're going to win the war on terrorism. I trust you guys. You know, no one can beat us. Solid. But when the war is over, we're going to be stuck with like two more Kaho'olawes and we'll be forced to clean it up.

M34-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process

M34-2

The impacts to socioeconomics and cultural resources, including impacts on spiritually important sites, are discussed in the EIS in chapters 5.11, 6.11, 7.11 and 8.11 for cultural resources and 5.13, 6.13, 7.13, and 8.13 for socioeconomics.

M35-1

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closer (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDs) program.

Comments

Responses

Speaker Maunakea Trask
M36 10/28/2003 Public Meeting

M36-1 | As I was going through the EIS on various military training sites that we have here in the islands, you come to a realization that it's only native Hawaiians that are affected. It's any basic human who has to live off the land, and a lot of the wording in the EIS has a lot to do with -- environmental pollution is not like toxins entering our freshwater aquifers. What I'd like to have in the EIS is what the plan is if something like that happens because every single person, whether you are a native or not to Hawai'i, will be affected by that.

Speaker Wendy Renne
M37 10/28/2003 Public Meeting

M37-1 | and I brought the Earth Charter here, and I gave it to one of your representatives to please review and perhaps incorporate the Earth Charter principles into your plans on using Hawai'i or any part of our world for practicing. In particular, I wanted to share from this Earth Charter, prevent harm as the best method of environmental protection, and when knowledge is limited, apply a precautionary approach. There's two parts of this I wanted to share. One is, "Prevent pollution on any part of the environment and allow no build-up of radioactive toxic or other hazardous substances." And also, "Avoid military activities damaging to the environment."

Speaker Marion Kelly
M38 10/28/2003 Public Meeting

M38-1 | my position is that the United States military must not settle their Strykers in Hawai'i.

M36-1

The EIS evaluates impacts on not only the natural resources but the effects of any changes on the human population as well. In particular see Sections 3.12, 4.12, 5.12, 6.12, 7.12, and 8.12 - Human Health and Safety Hazards, and Sections 3.13, 4.13, 5.13, 6.13, 7.13, and 8.13 - Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice.

M37-1

We thank you for your comment. We have considered your comment and it has been added to the public record. NEPA and other federal environmental regulations address issues of ecological integrity. The Army is abiding by all applicable laws and regulations. In accordance with the NEPA Process, the Army has taken every step to minimize impacts of the proposed project as describe in the EIS while meeting the goals of training. Many mitigation measures have been incorporated into the project to reduce identified impacts where possible. The Executive Summary and Chapter 4 summarize the potential impacts and mitigation measures.

M38-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Speaker Suzanne Marinele

M39 10/28/2003 Public Meeting

M39-1 | And so I would like to ask for a baseline discussion of the realities of the development and refinements of the systems that you are proposing to enhance our lives with here. That would be really important to me.

M39-2 | you say you want to transport soldiers more quickly to areas of conflict, I would like to point out that Hawai'i is the most remote land mass on the planet. And it seems to me that using that as a resource to get to other places quickly is very peculiar.

M39-3 | And to put a project that might be manini, small, in California or Texas -- Texas would be my choice, (Laughter), but to put a project like that in a place this small it is not tiny. It is absolutely gargantuan. It is behemoth. And I have some concerns about that.

Responses

M39-1

Thank you for your comment. Chapter 2 – Project Description describes in some detail the elements of the proposed project. If you have particular questions about the project we would be happy to answer them. An additional source of project information is the SBCT website located at <http://sbcteis.com/>.

M39-2

Hawai'i's central location in the Pacific gives it locational importance to America's national defense policy, particularly in Asia. As discussed in section 1.6 of the FEIS the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID(L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness, and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue to carry out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, and on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D.)

M39-3

As discussed in section 1.6 of the FEIS, the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID (L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness, and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue carrying out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, and on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D.)

Comments**M39-4**

And, of course, the final EIS has responses to people's questions and people's comments as they have generated them in the production of that document. So, of course, we all turn to our own comments first, whether we admit it or not. But I turned to find the comments that had been generated by the input that I made. And I found, not to my great surprise but to my disappointment, that my comments were outside the scope of the document and therefore would not be answered.

Responses**M39-4**

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process. The Army considered all public comments submitted during scoping and when related to the proposed action, the Draft EIS addressed those comments to the extent feasible. A summary of the comments received during the scoping process is included in Appendix B of the draft EIS, organized by location, meeting date, and subject. In addition, comments submitted during the public comment period on the Draft EIS that were related to the proposed action have been addressed within the Final EIS and are included as an Appendix to the Final EIS. If comments were submitted regarding current force activities and unrelated to the proposed action, we recommend that the commenter contact the US Army Hawai'i 25th ID Public Affairs Office for further assistance.

Comments

Responses

Speaker Danny Li

M40 10/28/2003 Public Meeting

M40-1 | First of all, I do want to say that this process is flawed.

M40-2 | I will guarantee you that all these training brigades and Stryker, they will not be used to defend the United States. They're going to be there in third world countries subjugating them just like we've done ever since World War II.

Speaker June Shimokawa

M41 10/28/2003 Public Meeting

M41-1 | Actually I find it impossible to address the particulars of the EIS because I totally reject the plan of Stryker Brigades and reject, therefore, stationing a brigade here in Hawai'i.

Speaker Rags Scanlan

M42 10/28/2003 Public Meeting

M42-1 | I would speak in support of the Stryker Brigade, or the military. I'm a strong believer in military. It's what allows us to have our freedom, and anything we can do to enhance their ability to protect us is there.

M42-2 | I know there's questions about environment and everything else, but the areas that they're going into are, basically, unused areas. So, just briefly, I think for the environmentalists there's not that much concern.

M42-3 | Plus, economically, it's a great economic thing for the state of Hawai'i.

M40-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

M40-2

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

M41-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

M42-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

M42-2

The Department of Army has taken every step to minimize impacts of the proposed project as describe in the EIS while meeting the goals of training. Many mitigation measures have been incorporated into the project to reduce identified impacts where possible. Chapter 4 summarized the potential impacts and mitigation measures.

M42-3

Section 4.13 summarizes the potential socioeconomic impacts of the Proposed Action including both negative and beneficial impacts.

Comments

Speaker John Stewart
M43 10/28/2003 Public Meeting

M43-1

there's one little section in there where they talk about actually doing mitigation that benefits, which is, they said, buffer zone acquisition, working with non-profits to actually acquire lands for the non-profits, and it's the only mitigation in the entire EIS that doesn't just make things less worse; it makes -- it's actually something that gives the people something. It's a net plus as opposed to just a bad thing made a little less bad. So I wanted to just give my support for the one thing in there that seems like it's actually giving us something as opposed to giving us less of a bad thing. It's Number 35.

Responses

M43-1

Mitigation measures likely to occur are outlined in the Executive Summary. These proposed mitigation measures were included for public comment. The Army reviewed the measures based on public comments and the benefits of each measure to reduce impacts. The Army has listed those mitigation measures that are high priority and those that are unlikely to occur because of limited resource, unfeasible or there are similar measures already in place. The ROD will indicate which mitigation measures will be implemented.

Comments

Speaker Evelyn Lane

M44 10/29/2003 Public Meeting

M44-1 My first concern is the air traffic that is air traffic going over those areas. First of all, since the EIS that was done at the time of the Kahuku Training Area since the condemnation was done back in -- I think '98, when the military took over the actual -- you know what I'm talking about -- there's been a gradual but persistent increase of military air traffic over that area, even more than just when there's major training activities; and I know that for a fact since I've been there for ten years. And I don't understand why there hasn't been any more additional EISs that have happened since then, because it's really become bothersome. And, so, I'm concerned about significant more air traffic that's going to be going on as a result of this EIS. And I didn't really pick that up in the overall EIS at this time.

M44-2 And I also -- whenever -- there seems to be, also, a lot of blatant disregard for elevation of air traffic. And that corridor, since there's -- the military seems to want to take the air space for exclusive use for the military now, so that -- I believe -- that's what I read in the EIS -- that would be no more private use over that corridor, if I was reading that correctly in the EIS. Could you -- maybe you could answer that question for me. I'm not -- is that part of the EIS? There's a reservation put on the air space there by the military?

M44-3 And I also think that we should have a longer comment period, because 45 days for -- the EIS is a pretty big document to get through for a lot of people. I think that's a little bit too cumbersome.

M44-4 I'm concerned about the safety record of the Army, especially after the controlled burn that was out at Makua, the live fire -- the controlled burn that happened recently and that it went out of control.

Responses

M44-1

During aviation training, the number and types of aircraft used are expected to stay the same as under the Legacy Force training, with the exception of UAVs. The use of UAVs is addressed under Aviation Safety in Chapters 4-8.

M44-2

Its unclear what section of the DEIS this comment is referring to. There is no proposal for additional or modified restricted areas that would limit civilian and general aviation aircraft flights. A controlled firing area (CFR) would be established over QTR2, but the nature of CFRs means that there would be no affect on aircraft approaching a CFR since all hazardous activities would be halted.

M44-3

The public comment period was extended to 90 days and ended on January 3, 2004.

M44-4

Thank you for your comment. The Army has updated and improved the Integrated Wildland Fire Management Plan to consider the circumstances surrounding the wildland fire in July 2003 at Makua. This plan was updated in October 2003 and is being fully implemented at all Army installations. In addition, it will be implemented to any new lands that the Army may acquire. The plan is available upon request.

Comments

- M44-5** | And I am really concerned because the helicopters fly directly over my house, and my neighbors and I have become, you know -- it's really scary, you know, to hear this type of activity, day-in, day-out, and more persistently.
- M44-6** | make sure that you're not going to have helicopters crash on top of my house.
- M44-7** | make sure that next month, if you have what you say you want, a road up across Waimea Valley, that you're not going to destroy endangered species or any other species that are endangered in any other protected areas.

Responses**M44-5**

As discussed in Section 4.4 and Section 4.6, there is no increase in aviation from the Proposed Action. There will be an increase of aircraft activity over WPAA with a redistribution from the current activity at PTA. The Army has determined that the impacts associated with noise aircraft will be less than significant. The Army acknowledges that individuals may be annoyed by the noise levels although the level is within acceptable zoning noise standards.

M44-6

Complaints regarding current force activity may be submitted to the US Army Hawai'i 25th ID Public Affairs Office - Community Relations Program.

M44-7

Complaints regarding current force activity may be submitted to the US Army Hawai'i 25th ID Public Affairs Office - Community Relations Program.

Comments

Responses

Speaker **Blake McElheny**
M45 10/29/2003 Public Meeting

M45-1 It's a potential mitigation measure called, Investigating a new regulatory authority to work with non-profit organizations to purchase what's called "buffer lands" as potential mitigation purposes. As I understand it, this mitigation, as conceived in the current draft, was meant to talk about how to mitigate effects on natural resources; but I think that there's other mitigation that could be considered under this purview, particularly ones related to dust, air quality, noise, potential fire hazards, as well as runoff and effects on water resources. So I think it's pretty interesting. I was hoping that this process could be utilized to examine the opportunity to see if there's some interest, potentially in exploring acquisition of a parcel that's called the Pupukea Paumalu Homestead. So I was thinking that maybe this could be used to protect the training capability and also protect the natural and other resources in the area, if possible. And I think that this particular opportunity meets the criteria for selecting ACUBs, including potential severe encroachment impacts of (inaudible), effects on endangered species, air space, noise, air quality, water resources, and it's possible to reverse this encroachment by taking the step of the ACUB. There's available land; the land is currently for sale. It seems to be a time-sensitive issue. There's a lot of different growth and activities happening out here. And so far there's been a high degree of support, both from the community and other interested local governmental officials that we've talked to about this opportunity.

M45-1

The Army is considering ACUB as mitigation for other proposed actions and has met with the commenter. For this action ACUBs were also considered but more feasible mitigation measures were proposed.

Comments

Speaker Jackie Carlisle
M46 10/29/2003 Public Meeting

M46-1

The three factors stated in Executive Statement 3, Need for the Proposed Action, states, one, its location within the Pacific Rim is a critical area of interest for the United States; two, Hawai'i provides the terrain and conditions most likely to be encountered in the Pacific Rim; and three, the ease of deploying the Stryker Combat Team because of the proximity, to multiply the air bases are suitable. You know, to me, this is absurd, and I'm pretty sure you can come up with better reasons. With more military expansion in the Hawaiian Islands, the islands will be a perfect target for today's new terrorists that still have not been caught.

M46-2

According to Section 3.2.1, Introduction to Regional Influences, the definition of ceded lands, I would have to object to this definition. There is no such thing as ceded lands. I recommend you change the "ceded lands" to "stolen lands".

Responses

M46-1

As discussed in section 1.6 of the FEIS the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID (L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness, and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue to carry out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, and on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D.) There is a relatively large complement of Army, Navy, Marines, and Air Force assets in Hawai'i that are more than capable of protecting U.S. interests from attack. Reorganizing one Army brigade will make relatively few changes to the overall Department of Defense presence in Hawai'i.

M46-2

We thank you for your comment and your comment has been included into the administrative record for this process. For the purposes of this document, "ceded lands" refers to lands that were "ceded" to the federal government by the State of Hawai'i. Hawai'i was adopted as a territory of the U.S. Government in 1900 and was granted admission into the Union in 1959 via Pub L 86-3, 73 Stat 4 when the people of Hawai'i petitioned the U.S. Congress for statehood and adopted by vote in the election held on November 7, 1950 the Act of the Territorial Legislature of Hawai'i entitled "An Act to provide for a constitutional convention, the adoption of a State constitution, and the forwarding of the same to the Congress of the United States, and appropriating money therefore", approved May 20, 1949 (Act 334, Session Laws of Hawai'i, 1949). We understand that some individuals do not agree with or support the formal annexation of Hawai'i in 1898. However, issues of statehood and Hawaiian Sovereignty are outside of the scope of the NEPA process.

Responses

M46-3

As discussed in section 1.6 of the FEIS the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID (L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness, and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue to carry out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, and on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D.)

Comments

M46-3

I recommend the Brigade does not transform in Hawai'i and suggest that they transform in Guam or America Samoa or another place in the Pacific Rim. I do agree to the five other locations for the Stryker Combat Team because it will help the United States of America.

Comments

Responses

Speaker **Jake Ng**

M47 10/29/2003 Public Meeting

M47-1

That's why we, the residents of North Shore, are sincerely concerned about the Wildfire Management Plan or lack thereof. What I'm saying, Colonel, is that we need to be more specific as to the kinds of fire protection that your people will be doing for the North Shore. There are 12,000 acres of vacant land on the North Shore, and you will be traversing on land that -- you know, a field that's readily combustible, as evidenced by the fire last month.

M47-2

If you have a plan to procure, for example, a water pumper, a sophisticated water pumper that can hold like 100,000 gallons or 50,000 gallons of water -- Colonel, out in the wild you don't have fire hydrants; so if a fire were to occur, where's the water going to come from?

M47-3

The area that your equipment will be traveling will be when you cross Kaukonahua Road, right below Hukilau Loop, the major highway that goes to Haleiwa. Can you imagine 100 vehicles crossing this highway? I believe you have discussed this with the Dole Plantation folks, and they have made recommendations to you. So my suggestion is to heed their suggestion and to alter that portion of the Helemano Trail that bisects Kaukonahua Road and deals an outlet site, because the residents of Hukilau Loop, for the last, maybe, 25 years, have experienced either rumbling, the noise, the dust from the cane haul road for a long, long time.

M47-1

The Integrated Wildland Fire Management Plan has been completed for the Army facilities on O'ahu. It will be revised to include the Military Trails and land acquisitions proposed as part of this project. Specific measures will be included, as appropriate, to minimize the chanced of wildfire and to quickly extinguish any fire that does break out.

M47-2

The Integrated Wildland Fire Management Plan will be revised to include the WPAA and Military Trail. Specific measures will be included, as appropriate, to minimize the chanced of wildfire and to quickly extinguish any fire that does break out. The WFMP includes information on proposed equipment and water sources.

M47-3

As discussed in Section 4.7, standard operating procedures for convoys is to have the vehicles grouped in numbers of 24 or less and spaced apart so as to minimize impact with other traffic. The Army has designed the trails to limit interference with local traffic. Based on trail designs and standing operating procedures for convoy travel, the Army has determined that the impact on traffic would not be significant.

Comments

Responses

Speaker **Oliver Lunasco**

M48 10/29/2003 Public Meeting

M48-1

So it's very critical that you have a fire prevention system up there. The landowners are not maintaining the land, so it's all overgrown. The Bishop Estate has cut fire breaks; but if you already know how fire travels during a windy day, it will travel through that fire breaks.

M48-2

while the Army always want to be partners, once they implement a project and it's completed, unfortunately the general public gets shut off. As an avid outdoor person, I utilize the Drum Road, which cuts from Helemano Military Reservation all the way to the Kahuku Training Area. In that area we have two public recreational areas. Presently, one is closed by Dole; we have no access. We trying to get access through the military reservation, to use Mumuhua Trail. The second one is at Pupukea. It's a public recreational area. So I want you or any ASA in the Environmental Impact Statement to include when the road is not in use that public can use it. And I hope with this Stryker Division -- because you're going to cut a road from Schofield all the way to Dillingham and improve the road from -- from Helemano radio station all the way to Kahuku. So you -- you know, you talking a sizeable area that you're going to have control over. If you deny access, you know, a lot of us won't be able to enjoy the outdoors.

M48-1

The Integrated Wildland Management Plan will be revised to include the WPAA and Military Trail. Specific measures will be included, as appropriate, to minimize the chanced of wildfire and to quickly extinguish any fire that does break out.

M48-2

For security and public health and safety reasons, and in order to protect the property of adjacent homeowners, the public will not be allowed access to the PTA Trail or Dillingham Trail after construction is completed, except in instances of public emergency.

Comments**Responses**

Speaker Keli'iwai (Chris) Camarillo
M49 10/29/2003 Public Meeting

M49-1 | There's a huge difference. Not to mention you guys are going to bring soldiers here to man those vehicles. They're going to live in communities that you guys are going to build for them. You say you guys are going to bring money to the state. Well, you don't pay taxes when you guys buy gas on base. You don't pay taxes when you guys buy cigarettes, alcohol, food on base. So how's that money going to get back into our community?

M49-2 | You use our roads. You guys might have paid for the federal ones. What about the county ones? What about the increased traffic from the members of your brigade? They're coming here.

Speaker Lawrence Ebel
M50 10/29/2003 Public Meeting

M50-1 | Extra effort must be placed on fire prevention and fire suppression and the word I'm trying to find is putting out the fires. Try prevent them. Be prepared if something goes wrong, does happen. Have very adequate facilities, please. That's terribly important to me and I think everybody.

M49-1

The impact analysis does not assume a huge influx of cash into the local economy as a result of the project, but the analysis does include the federal impact funds made available to communities in this situation, to make up for the lost income from taxes not paid by military staff.

M49-2

Funding issues for roadways are discussed in Section 3.7.3. Potential traffic impacts are analyzed in Sections 5.7, 6.7, 7.7 and 8.7.

M50-1

Wildfire Management Plans have been completed for the Army facilities on O'ahu and Hawai'i. They will be revised to include the Military Trails and land acquisitions proposed as part of this project. Specific measures will be included, as appropriate, to minimize the chances of wildfire and to quickly extinguish any fire that does break out.

Comments

Responses

Speaker **Ohana Foley**

M51 10/29/2003 Public Meeting

M51-1

They were required to do traffic impact. That's not in there, you know. And I live in Wahiawa. It's already, like, you have to wait forever to get into the city area around 4:30, 5. You want more cars, more families, more people in this area.

M51-2

And you're saying: "It's okay. This critical habitat. We need to sacrifice it for national security." You know, when is enough, enough?

Speaker **Julia Estrella**

M52 10/29/2003 Public Meeting

M52-1

All I can say is there are already 5 3,000, according to your study -- that already 3,438 soldiers stationed at Schofield Barracks and another 7 810 new soldiers and their families will be coming to Schofield Barracks under the Stryker plan. More street violence, more domestic violence, more dust, more armored vehicles, more accidents. And, unfortunately, I would -- because of all of this I want to say we need to stop. We need to stop this madness, stop this worship of war machines. Stop the violence that will come with more soldiers in our communities. This land of ours is very sacred. We don't want heavy armored vehicles to come and trample all over us and all over our sacred land.

M51-1

Potential traffic impacts are analyzed in Sections 5.7, 6.7, 7.7 and 8.7. As noted in Section 4.7.1 and 4.7.2, the number of peak hour trips that each project will generate is estimated using standard trip generation procedures as per guidelines described in the Trip Generation Handbook (ITE 1998). If generation analysis determined an insignificant increase, then a traffic impact analysis is not required. There is also no local criterion for determining whether a traffic impact study is needed; this determination is performed on a case-by-case basis.

M51-2

As discussed in Section 8.10, the Army is committed to protecting endangered species in compliance with the ESA. Since the publication of the Draft EIS, USFWS issued a Biological Opinion of "no jeopardy" for the Proposed Action and current force activities. As part of this BO, the Army is committed to mitigation measures to reduce the impact on federally listed species. The BO is available upon request.

M52-1

For any increase in personnel, the Army considers the impacts on Military Police and staffing. The Army is committed to working with the community, including educating and disciplining Army personnel in the event of inappropriate behavior. The Army offers many services to Army personnel and their dependents including drug and alcohol abuse counseling and family counseling services to assist with problems in domestic abuse.

Comments

Speaker Keli'I

M53 10/29/2003 Public Meeting

M53-1

In particular with reference to O'ahu you call it the South Range Acquisition Area. SRAA, which I stand in opposition to in becoming another part of the Schofield Barracks Military Reservation, SBMR. Quoting the Army's Environmental Impact Statement, "Under the proposed action that acquisition area would consist of approximately 1400 acres. The SRAA is currently used for pineapple agriculture." But more vital to this land theft is the reality that quote "the proposed action configuration also encompasses forest land, part of the Honouliuli Preserve."

M53-2

Now, how does live fire training in conjunction with an estimated 138,240 to 278,784 heavy polluting vehicles per training year, Strykers, uphold the previously stated objectives that pertain to the Conservation District Resource Sub zones? Let me answer that question for you. They do not uphold. "Training and operation of the proposed QTR2 Multi-purpose Qualifying Training Range on SRA could affect land use with a portion of the Honouliuli Preserve. "I would suggest change the word "could" to "will". "Furthermore," quote, "during training and operation of QTR2 natural resources management and recreational activities would be restricted within certain portions of the SRAA. This would result in a significant impact on natural resources management and recreation within SRAA," end quote. Again, change "would" to "will". What is inferred in this section of the EIS is the compound destruction of the few places left on O'ahu that is vacant from adverse human interaction. Due to your proposed training schedule, massive moving steel and bombs compiled with less environmental restoration and preservation work, leads to the creation of a quote, unquote "biological ghetto." Let me remind you of a specific conservation sub zone objective. "To limit uses where natural conditions suggest constraints on human activities."

Responses

M53-1

In response to comments received early in the EIS process, USARHAW reoriented QTR2 such that the SDZ would no longer impact any lands with the Honouliuli Preserve. Army will grant TNC personnel and TNC-sponsored personnel daily, controlled access to the TNC-managed lands along a route to be determined by the Army in consultation with TNC for as long as they have legal right to use of the affected property for conservation/stewardship purposes. Access controls will be developed and implemented to ensure the safety of all personnel and will consist of notification by TNC to the Army prior to entering Army lands and notification by the Army to TNC of any unusual activities that may present, or appear to present a danger to TNC personnel in the area. The boundary will be signed to prevent unauthorized use/trespass. Sections 5.11.2 and 8.11.2 discuss access for cultural practitioners.

M53-2

In response to comments received early in the EIS process, USARHAW reoriented QTR2 such that the SDZ would no longer impact any lands with the Honouliuli Preserve. Army will grant TNC personnel and TNC-sponsored personnel daily, controlled access to the TNC-managed lands along a route to be determined by the Army in consultation with TNC for as long as they have legal right to use of the affected property for conservation/stewardship purposes. Access controls will be developed and implemented to ensure the safety of all personnel and will consist of notification by TNC to the Army prior to entering Army lands and notification by the Army to TNC of any unusual activities that may present, or appear to present a danger to TNC personnel in the area. The boundary will be signed to prevent unauthorized use/trespass. Sections 5.11.2 and 8.11.2 discuss access for cultural practitioners.

Comments

Speaker **Kelly N**
M54 10/29/2003 Public Meeting

M54-1

Now, with the threat of the United States importing their Strykers Brigade of 300, about 300? 400? Closer to 500 -- vehicles into our Hawaiian Islands, many of us feel that the United States is using this means to intimidate, to continue to intimidate the Hawaiian people. These are small islands. These are small islands. And they're going to bring these monster things here? Outrageous?

Responses

M54-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Speaker William Aila
M55 10/29/2003 Public Meeting

M55-1

This Draft EIS is too long, and it's too complicated, and it's too spread out all over the place. I tried to do it. You got to read this page and then you got to get this acronym and then you got to go back to this page and then that volume. It's insane. I mean, there must be an easier way to put this information in it, in a form that we can understand.

M55-2

The Draft EIS does not represent my testimony at the various scoping sessions that were held a year and a half, almost two years ago. It didn't include the very first thing I asked -- and Ralna said this over and over and over again -- what about taking the 2nd Brigade and moving them to Fort Lewis.

M55-3

The EIS does not -- did not include an investigation of -- and I asked this many times -- constructing a CCAAC range within one of the multipurpose use ranges for the replacement of Makua. I asked this. I also asked this purposely several times to make sure that the two EISs cross-matched, that one said if we move to a multi-use range at Schofield, maybe we can get rid of Makua, and vice versa when we deal with the Makua EIS.

Responses

M55-1

The DEIS was divided into 5 geographical areas with the intent of making it easier for the general public to focus specifically on impacts the project might have on their community. In addition there is a guide inside the front cover describing the organization of the document, an abstract of the DEIS, and a very detailed Table of Contents. In addition the Executive Summary highlights the important aspects of the proposed project including a project description, a summary of impacts, and proposed mitigation

M55-2

As discussed in section 1.6 of the FEIS, the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID (L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness, and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue carrying out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, and on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D.)

M55-3

SBCT training requirements are not dependent on the use of the Makua Military Reservation (MMR). While MMR is an integral part of USARHAW training capabilities and historically used by other services, SBCT units could perform dismounted CALFEX training at other ranges. This is discussed in Chapter 1. SBCT may use MMR if the range were available only after completion of the Makua EIS and ROD. The Makua EIS will analyze the potential environmental impacts associated with dismounted CALFEXs for both Current Force and SBCT; therefore, this SBCT EIS does not analyze training impacts of SBCT at MMR.

Comments

Responses

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M55-4

It also didn't include to quantify the economic loss. Because I hear Senator Inouye talking about economic loss. I hear -- or economic gain. And I hear -- and surely there's somebody in this crowd tonight from the Chamber of Commerce, okay. What a wonderful economic benefit this is going to bring. But what happens when these guys get deployed? And certainly they will be, because they're the front-running battalions of this new world order of how we fight wars -- how you fight wars. I have to be careful. They're going to be gone. They're going to be gone a long time. So what happens to all of you merchants in Wahiawa? In Mililani?

M55-5

The Draft EIS does not do a good job of discussing pollution and social justice issues. I live right across Kokole Pass, downwind. Every time you train, I see the smoke. I breathe the smoke; my grandkids breathe the smoke.

M55-6

Every time Dole and Del Monte burns their fields, we breathe the smoke. The past week, we had five days of southwest winds. Everybody in Waianae breathed the smoke of the Kahe Power plant. The Campbell Industrial Park, industrial giants that are there, the two refineries, the coal fire. I don't see anything in this plan that talks about cumulative impacts, including those things in a cumulative fashion, on what it's causing my grandkids. I don't see it. I don't see anything. I see these guys saying, Oh, this is our part. You know what? But when you talk about cumulative impacts, when we talk about cumulative impacts, the community is talking about everything: Campbell Industrial park, Kahe Park, what you put into the air at Schofield, what Del Monte and Dole puts into the air. You know why? Because we breathe it every day. I have to watch my grandkids breathe it every day. And you know what, you guys in uniform? You don't have to do that. You guys that are visiting from Tetra Tech, you guys don't have to do that. You guys can go home. You guys move out in two years. But us guys on that side of the mountain, we breathe it every day. Is it any wonder that we have the highest asthma rates?

M55-4

These deployments, while lengthy in some cases, are temporary and are part of Army activities at all bases. The Army is engaged in a wide range of missions around the world requiring all types of forces. There is no information to suggest that Stryker forces would be deployed more often or for longer durations than current forces.

M55-5

Social justice is specifically discussed in sections 4.13, 5.13, 6.13, 7.13, 8.13, and Chapter 10. Military training activities at SBMR do not produce large quantities of smoke. Brief puffs of smoke are generated at artillery firing points or at locations where smoke devices are used. While such smoke may be visible from Kolekole Pass, it is very unlikely that this smoke would remain visible as it is dispersed during transport toward Kolekole Pass. The most likely sources of visible smoke reaching Kolekole Pass are smoke from wildfires, controlled burns, or agricultural burning in areas north and south of SBMR.

M55-6

As noted in the air quality discussion of Section 9.2 of the Draft EIS, available air quality monitoring data show few indications that air quality is declining despite continuing development. Peak air pollution levels measured on O'ahu and Hawai'i Island are presented in Table 2 of Appendix G1. The only episodes of peak air pollution levels approaching the federal air quality standards have been the high 24-hour average PM₁₀ levels measured during the New Year period at Pearl City and Kapolei. These events have been attributed to fireworks use, not industrial or agricultural emission sources. Ambient air quality monitoring responsibilities rest primarily with the Hawai'i Department of Health. The Hawai'i Department of Health has concluded that the major sources of air pollutant emissions are concentrated in urbanized areas, and consequently has located air monitoring stations in urban areas and near major industrial facilities. The State of Hawai'i does not have any air quality monitoring stations in the immediate Waianae vicinity. The closest monitoring stations are in the Barber's Point area at West Beach, Makaiwa, and Kapolei. USEPA has oversight responsibility, and has approved the state ambient monitoring program as meeting the requirements of the Clean Air Act.

Comments

- M55-7** | Cultural impacts, the Draft EIS fails to understand and recognize that it's not just a pile of rocks. And I look to Laurie over there because she knows it's not just a pile of rocks. But in your analysis -- and I'll read it to you, first sentence -- Some impacts on cultural resources, significant but mitigable. Mitigable according whose standards?
- M55-8** | I don't see anything in the EIS talking about the cultural significance of springs or how to mitigate the damage to those springs. The cultural impact portion of this EIS fails to address those things.
- M55-9** | It also fails to address how we fix things when you burn them, as you certainly will. Because I have to tell you, I quite frankly don't believe you when you say you're going to have a controlled burn.
- M55-10** | Mitigating effects on those sites that are important, but the EIS doesn't describe how to restore. How do you restore mana after you burn it? How do you restore the sanctity of a site after you inadvertently or intentionally run it over and destroy it?
- M55-11** | Please do not include the Programmatic Agreement as part of the EIS. It has no place in this EIS. It satisfies another law. So please remove -- and for the Makua EIS -- where's Peter? -- please do not include the Programmatic Agreement in the Makua EIS. I'm telling you right now, it has no place in there. That is a different law than NEPA.

Responses

- M55-7**
Cultural resources have been updated in the Final EIS. The overall impact to cultural resources on a project wide basis is significant. The Programmatic Agreement and other measures will reduce the severity of the impact but not always to the less than significant level.
- M55-8**
Our surveys have not identified any springs. If springs are identified in the future, the Army will engage in consultation with Native Hawaiian groups or individuals to determine if they are significant.
- M55-9**
Thank you for your comment. As discussed in Table ES-21 and in Section 4.10 - biological resources, the Army will evaluate areas damaged by wildfires and determine the feasibility of restoring them. Restoration will be dependent on safety, practicality and funding. As a measure to reduce the risk of wildland fires, the Army has updated and improved the Integrated Wildland Fire Management Plan. This plan was updated in October 2003 and is being fully implemented at all Army installations. The plan will be implemented to any new lands that the Army may acquire. The plan is available upon request.
- M55-10**
The Army makes every attempt to avoid known sites and known areas of sensitivity. Cultural resource sections have been revised to reflect concerns raised during the public comment period including expanded discussions of the potential impacts to Areas of Traditional Importance. Additionally the Programmatic Agreement has been finalized and is included in Appendix J.
- M55-11**
While the Programmatic Agreement is in response to another law, the National Historic Preservation Act, it does address protection of archeological, historical, and cultural site that are eligible for listing on the National list of Historic sites. As such it documents the protection measures for sites found in the project area and is considered in the evaluation of project impacts. For that reason it is included in the EIS.

Responses**M55-12**

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closer (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) program.

Comments**M55-12**

And, finally, the biggest failure of all of this Draft EIS: It not only fails to consider, but it fails to address a clean-up plan. What are we going to do with these areas when they're pau?

Comments

Responses

Speaker **Martin Ortogero**

M56 10/29/2003 Public Meeting

M56-1 | Will there be another public forum? Or what is your plan? Because I made comments at the scoping meeting and my comments were not in this final draft. I made verbal and written comments.

M56-2 | I voiced concern focused on aircraft flight safety -- and by the way I will include a copy of that statement in my written report.

M56-3 | Additionally, I faxed written concerns about the increased training noise from East Range which will impact upon the Launani Valley and Mililani Mauka residential area. That fax was not documented in the Draft EIS.

M56-4 | Air space management. Reference Page 4-16, 15 Paragraph 4.4 Airspace. This section lacks a discussion on physical hazards. Specifically there should be detailed discussions on aircraft operations, a brief description on the existing conditions. Operative word "existing conditions". At a minimum a map should be provided that clearly shows the aircraft flight tracks for local helicopter departures, IFR 06 departures and standard VFR departures, all of which overfly the Launani Valley and Mililani Mauka residential areas.

M56-1

Seven EIS scoping meetings were held in the project areas for the purpose of determining the major concerns and issues to be addressed in the Draft EIS. The Army considered all public comments submitted during scoping and when related to the proposed action, the Draft EIS addressed those comments to the extent feasible. A summary of the comments received during the scoping process is included in Appendix B of the draft EIS, organized by location, meeting date, and subject. In addition, six community meetings and a 90-day comment period were provided to receive public comments on the draft EIS. These comments, and responses to them, are contained in the final EIS.

M56-2

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

M56-3

All comments from the public scoping process were reviewed during preparation of the Draft EIS. The DEIS does not, however, include copies of written comments received during the scoping process or transcripts of the public meetings held during the scoping process. Appendix B of the DEIS includes a synopsis of issues raised at the various scoping meetings.

M56-4

NEPA does not require EISs to analyze remote and speculative impacts when assessing the risk that an action "might have" an environmental effect, especially when that affect would be caused by an accident. As stated in Section 3.4.2, the Army has an excellent aviation safety record. As stated in Section 3.4.2, in the Aviation Safety subsection, all military aircraft fly in accordance with Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR) Part 91, Subchapter F (Air Traffic and General Operating Rules) and Army Regulation 95-1 (Aviation Flight Regulations).

Comments

- M56-5** Probable impact. A brief description of the Wheeler Army Airfield Accident Potential Zone. Operative word "Accident Potential Zone". There should be some discussion on event of aircraft accident mishap and dump fuel and munitions from helicopters, C-130, C-17, 5 UAVs, etc.
- M56-6** Mitigating measures. A description of how U.S. Army and other services can work closely with state, county officials to ensure there is safe and compatible air operations.
- M56-7** Recommend Final EIS have discussion on physical hazards associated with possible aircraft mishap such as crashes into residential areas of Launani Valley, Mililani Mauka or Wahiawa.
- M56-8** It is remotely possible that an emergency situation would result in a release of ordnance or fuel into the residential community area during a training fly-by.
- M56-9** Assumption must also be made that a C-130 or C-17 could be fully loaded, quotes, "fully loaded" with equipment and personnel to include munitions during a biannual full training deployment or actual deployment when an aircraft mishap occurs.

Responses

M56-5

NEPA does not require EISs to analyze remote and speculative impacts when assessing the risk that an action "might have" an environmental effect, especially when that affect would be caused by an accident. As stated in Section 3.4.2, the Army has an excellent aviation safety record. As stated in Section 3.4.2, in the Aviation Safety subsection, all military aircraft fly in accordance with Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR) Part 91, Subchapter F (Air Traffic and General Operating Rules) and Army Regulation 95-1 (Aviation Flight Regulations).

M56-6

As stated in Section 3.4.2, in the Aviation Safety subsection, all military aircraft fly in accordance with Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR) Part 91, Subchapter F (Air Traffic and General Operating Rules) which govern such things as operating near other aircraft, right-of-way rules, aircraft speed, and minimum safe altitudes when flying outside special use airspace. Army Regulation 95-1 (Aviation Flight Regulations) covers army aircraft operations, crew requirements, and flight rules. These regulations have precise requirements for the use of airports, heliports, and other landing areas, local flight rules, and special use airspace.

M56-7

Army has an excellent safety record, as described in Section 3.4. NEPA does not require EISs to analyze remote and speculative impacts when assessing the risk that an action "might have" an environmental effect, especially when that affect would be caused by an accident.

M56-8

NEPA does not require EISs to analyze remote and speculative impacts when assessing the risk that an action "might have" an environmental effect, especially when that affect would be caused by an accident.

M56-9

Neither the C-130 or C-17 will carry munitions needed during training. All ammunition will continue to be transported by current approved carriers. For actual missions deployment would take place from Hickam AFB and the aircraft may or may not carry munitions.

Comments

- M56-10** | Would state, county and Wheeler Army Airfield resources be sufficient to respond and take necessary actions to save life and property in the event of a major aircraft accident in the Launani Valley, Mililani Mauka or Wahiawa areas? The Final EIS must discuss this probability and any plans to adequately address the resolution.
- M56-11** | Reference Page 4-16 Paragraph 4.4 Air Space. The EIS demonstrates that fixed-wing aircraft, increased number of helicopters and overflight UAV flight activity will not increase at Wheeler Army Airfield and Schofield Barracks Military Ranges. However, it's obvious this new activity, transformation, will increase aircraft activity threefold. If transformation will increase training, then correspondingly aircraft activity will increase. So without a doubt aircraft noise, movement and flying will impact the adjacent residential areas to Wheeler Army Airfield, Schofield Barracks East Ranges and all other Hawai'i training areas touched by transformation.
- M56-12** | Recommend that the Final EIS for transformation be coordinated, operative word "coordinated" with the FAA, not just to provide them a copy of the EIS. Formal coordination on the Final EIS report is essential to flight safety in the Central O'ahu Airspace Region. The new introduction of large fixed-wing aircraft, i.e. C-130, and C-17 plus the UAVs flying above and increased number of helicopters in the Central O'ahu airspace demands major safety concerns for airspace management and control.
- M56-13** | It would be prudent to have the FAA review its existing regulations and directives governing air space management and control of the Central O'ahu region to ensure accuracy, currency, and applicability so flight of safety is maintained. Outdated airspace management regulations, procedures can then be changed accordingly or new processes regulated. With an increase of military helicopters flying training missions over all Mililani, Wahiawa residential areas, you know, helicopters have no flight restrictions except to stay a minimum of 100 feet away from any ground object.

Responses

M56-10

NEPA does not require EISs to analyze remote and speculative impacts when assessing the risk that an action "might have" an environmental effect, especially when that affect would be caused by an accident. As stated in Section 3.4.2, the Army has an excellent aviation safety record.

M56-11

Section 2.3.4 of the EIS states that during the deployment training SBCT units would be deployed at least twice a year to PTA from Hickam AFB or Wheeler AAF using one or two C-17 or C-130 aircraft. During aviation training, the number and types of aircraft used are expected to stay the same as under the Legacy Force training, with the exception of UAVs. The use of UAVs is addressed under Aviation Safety in Chapters 4-8.

M56-12

Both the FAA Honolulu Control Facility and the Hawai'i Department of Transportation, Airports Division have been consulted, and their review comments on the DEIS have been incorporated. The FAA has well-defined procedures for remotely operated aircraft such as UAVs. As stated in Section 5.4.2 in the Aviation Safety subsection, a certificate of authorization would be required at least 60 days prior to the proposed commencement of UAV operations. NEPA does not require EISs to analyze remote and speculative impacts when assessing the risk that an action "might have" an environmental effect, especially when that effect would be caused by an accident. As stated in Section 3.4.2, the Army has an excellent aviation safety record. The precise flight paths of the UAVs have not been determined at this time. They will be identified when the Army submits its plans to the FAA when it applies for the FAA Certificate of Authorization for UAV flights.

M56-13

Both the FAA Honolulu Control Facility and the Hawai'i Department of Transportation, Airports Division have been consulted, and their review comments on the DEIS have been incorporated.

Comments

- M56-14** | New UAVs flying training patterns high above these helicopters; and now large fixed-winged C-130 and C-17s aircraft flying training patterns in and around Wheeler Army Airfield, coupled with civilian helicopters, small aircraft, state/military aircraft and large civilian airliners, obviously the Central O'ahu airspace has changed and will fill up quickly and dramatically.
- M56-15** | A relook, operative word, "relook" of FAA's governing directives, regulations of airspace environment in the Central O'ahu region and the proposed action of transformation would ensure the safety and quality of life of all Hawai'i citizens living in the Mililani Town, Wahiawa Town, Launani Valley and Mililani Mauka areas.
- M56-16** | Another concern about airspace I had is the concept of use of these aircraft, which the Draft EIS has still left unclear.
- M56-17** | Will these fixed-wing aircraft be permanently based at Wheeler Army Airfield? If not, what's the plan in their use?
- M56-18** | Will they (fixed winged aircraft) be flown in to pick up troops and equipment for biannual, monthly, quarterly deployments?

Responses

M56-14

Both the FAA Honolulu Control Facility and the Hawai'i Department of Transportation, Airports Division have been consulted, and their review comments on the DEIS have been incorporated. The FAA has well-defined procedures for remotely operated aircraft such as UAVs. As stated in Section 5.4.2 in the Aviation Safety subsection, a certificate of authorization would be required at least 60 days prior to the proposed commencement of UAV operations. NEPA does not require EISs to analyze remote and speculative impacts when assessing the risk that an action "might have" an environmental effect, especially when that effect would be caused by an accident. As stated in Section 3.4.2, the Army has an excellent aviation safety record. The precise flight paths of the UAVs have not been determined at this time. They will be identified when the Army submits its plans to the FAA when it applies for the FAA Certificate of Authorization for UAV flights.

M56-15

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

M56-16

If this comment refers to UAVs, the FAA has well-defined procedures for remotely operated aircraft such as UAVs. As stated in Section 5.4.2 in the Aviation Safety subsection, a certificate of authorization would be required at least 60 days prior to the proposed commencement of UAV operations.

M56-17

The US Air Force C-17 and C-130s would be based at Hickam AFB or other Air Force bases.

M56-18

As stated in Section 2.3.4, for Deployment Training, SBCT units would be deployed at least twice a year to PTA from Hickam AFB or Wheeler AAF using one or two C-130 aircraft. Individual training scenarios would dictate the requirements. The actual number of aircraft would not affect the conclusions of the airspace use analysis. All aircraft would be subject to air traffic control clearances and instructions, and would follow Army flight regulations and FAR regulations.

Comments

- M56-19** | Will they (fix winged aircraft) be parked on alert?
- M56-20** | Will how long they (fixed-winged aircraft) be parked on alert?
- M56-21** | Will both C-130 and C-17s be flying out of Wheeler Army Airfield?
- M56-22** | How many C-130 and C-17s be flying out of Wheeler Army Airfield?
- M56-23** | Will only equipment be flown out?
- M56-24** | Second concern: Noise. This item covers my concern in the written comments I faxed to you at the scoping meeting. One obvious shortcoming in the Draft EIS was how poorly it addresses the interests of the Launani Valley and Mililani Mauka communities. And this is done in a very subtle way.

Responses

M56-19

No, there will be no fixed wing aircraft on alert at either Wheeler AAF or BAAF.

M56-20

There will be no fixed wing aircraft on alert at either Wheeler AAF or BAAF. However, when parked at either location for training purposes they could be parked for as long as 8 hours.

M56-21

As discussed in Section 2.3.4, C130s and C-17 will be flying out of WAAF.

M56-22

As stated in Section 2.3.4, for Deployment Training, SBCT units would be deployed at least twice a year to PTA from Hickam AFB or Wheeler AAF using one or two C-17 or C-130 aircraft. Individual training scenarios would dictate the requirements. The actual number of aircraft would not affect the conclusions of the airspace use analysis. All aircraft would be subject to air traffic control clearances and instructions, and would follow Army flight regulations and FAR regulations.

M56-23

The aircraft would also be used to fly troops such as for training at PTA.

M56-24

The base maps used in many of the maps in the DEIS come from available topographic maps. None of the impact analyses presented in the DEIS used these base maps as the major guide for determining land use conditions near the different installations. The noise impact analyses determined proximity of schools and residential areas around SBMR, SBER, DMR, and KTA from the 2003 edition of The O'ahu Map book. Schools in Mililani-Mauka are significantly further from the Zone II noise contour, facility construction sites, and off-road vehicle maneuver areas than are on-post schools or schools in Wahiawa.

Comments

M56-25

In the Draft EIS when any residential communities around Schofield Barracks are mentioned only Mililani Town and Wahiawa are mentioned. There is very little recognition of the Launani Valley and Mililani Mauka communities when discussing the impact or potential impact of transformation from Wheeler Army Airfield and East Range. So by omission, it has overlooked a significant sector of people that are right in the middle of the transformation project. Examples: Figures 2-3 which describes the geographical lay of the East Range is outdated. By that I mean, the Launani Valley and Mililani Mauka residential areas are represented in its very early stages of development and not in its present day size or footprint. Both communities have grown in footprint size and population and they now border past the main training areas in East Range.

M56-26

Also there are three new public schools in the Mililani Mauka areas not represented on the map. By having these communities truly represented on your map, the appropriate approval authorities of the Final EIS can readily see how noise and aircraft over flights does impact on these communities and schools.

M56-27

Another reference. All references in the Draft EIS to noise from Wheeler Army Airfield and East Range as a result of transformation always describes its impact to Mililani Town, which is way south of the East Range and across H2 Highway. No mention is made of noise impact to Launani Valley or Mililani Mauka. The Final EIS needs to address the noise impacts on Launani Valley and Mililani Mauka areas. So I agree with the Draft EIS wherever it states, "the training noises from the East Range have negligible impact on Mililani Town."

Responses

M56-25

The reference to Mililani Town and Wahiawa were to give a scope of the area covered, not intended to name all residential areas/communities. Figure 2-3 is intended a map to show the location of Schofield Barracks East Range on the Island of O'ahu and it's project feature, not to delineate each community. All impacts of the project, whether noise, air quality, traffic, etc. considered the impacts of all surrounding communities

M56-26

Noise contours for live fire training at SBMR which might affect Mililani Mauka/Lunani are shown on Figure 5-15 in the EIS. While likely noticeable at Mililani. Mauka/Luanai these communities are well outside the areas that exceed Hawai'i's community noise standard. There will be no change to the number of flights and numbers or type of aircraft operating out of Wheeler Army Airfield over current conditions. Therefore this project would not increase noise from aircraft in this area.

M56-27

Transformation of the 2nd Brigade would have little impact on the overall level of flight activity conducted by the Aviation Brigade. Consequently, the Army does not anticipate any significant changes in flight activity at Wheeler Army Airfield or at East Range. The EIS notes that about half of the noise complaints received by the Army are related to helicopter and aircraft flight activity.

Comments

- 20 Another subtle example of how Launani
- 21 Valley and Mililani areas are left out of the report is
- 22 there is no noise abatement program mentioned in the
- 23 report for these communities. However, apparently there is one mentioned for the Wahiawa community. In Chapter 4, Page 4-34, paragraph 1, line 10-11, the EIS makes reference to establishment of a 1,000 foot, 305 meter, noise buffer along those portions of East Range that border residential areas of Wahiawa. However, no such noise abatement program is mentioned for the Launani Valley or Mililani Mauka communities. The Final EIS needs to address this shortfall. Because of the growth and now close proximity of Launani Valley and Mililani Mauka, why isn't there a noise abatement program for these communities?
- M56-28
- Lastly, the Draft EIS does not addresses whether a noise measurement study was done in the Mililani Mauka and Launani Valley communities to determine what real impact transformation will have, especially since there will be an increase in training.
- M56-29
- To my knowledge no measurement was ever done of the training noise that comes from East Range. This requirement needs to be addressed in the Final EIS so that a federal, state noise baseline can be established for these residential areas. This noise baseline can be used to compare noise infractions from the East Range to these residential communities.
- M56-30

Responses

M56-28

There is no formal noise abatement program for Wahiawa. There is, however a noise buffer zone along the north boundary of SBER because development in Wahiawa encroaches against the SBER boundary. Maneuver training areas in the western portion of SBER are confined to areas north of Wahiawa Reservoir. Thus, the area south of Wahiawa Reservoir provides an extensive buffer for the western half of Mililani-Mauka, and there is no need for a separate noise buffer policy in that portion of SBER.

M56-29

No state or federal agencies have any programs for routine ambient noise monitoring in Hawai'i. No special noise measurements were undertaken for the DEIS at SBMR or in surrounding communities. The Army currently has no plans to conduct ambient noise monitoring studies at SBMR or in communities bordering SBER. The DEIS relied on previous noise monitoring data and various noise modeling analyses to evaluate the noise impacts of transformation. In addition to annual average noise contours from large caliber weapons firing and explosive materials use, the DEIS presents information on noise levels associated with aircraft flyover events, vehicle pass by events, vehicle convoy traffic, and small arms firing with live and blank ammunition.

M56-30

No special noise measurements were undertaken for the DEIS at SBMR or in surrounding communities. The Army currently has no plans to conduct ambient noise monitoring studies at SBMR or in communities bordering SBER. Aside from occupational noise exposure regulations, there are no state or federal regulatory programs governing noise generated by Army training activities.

May 2004

Stryker Brigade Combat Team Final EIS, Hawai'i

P-823

Comments

Responses

M56-31

The last item, state, county infrastructure. Transformation will bring an increase in student population to our schools. However, the Draft EIS doesn't address how the U.S. Army will plan to help state/county with resources in this area. Our schools are crowded and we need help with resources to accommodate an increase in student population. Not only in buildings and space but in teachers and support staff, and resources to operate a quality school system. The Final EIS needs to address what the U.S. Army intends to bring, operative word "bring" in this area before and when transformation is implemented.

M56-31

As discussed in Section 5.13.2, burdens on local school districts will be mitigated by early Army coordination with school districts. Additional funding is provided through the Federal Impact Money program, but it was determined that it does not fully cover education or other costs. It helps to lessen the impacts on the schooled but does not provide a substantial beneficial impact.

M56-32

Secondly, the Draft EIS states that there will be an increase in vehicles using our highways. However, the Draft EIS does not address how the U.S. Army plans to help maintain our highways or widen them to accommodate their vehicles. Our highways and country roads are inadequate for future population growth. Scarce resources make it difficult to maintain. The Final EIS in transformation needs to address what the Army intends to bring to resolve in this area or help in this area. Conclusion. That's all I have now. Again, I have more in my written comments. I want to again thank you for the opportunity to address this forum on the Draft EIS for transformation.

M56-32

Hawai'i Department of Transportation is responsible for maintaining the highways and major roads. Minor streets are maintained by the counties. The Transportation for O'ahu Plan 2025 (TOP 2025) and Hawai'i Long Range Land Transportation Plan guide transportation planning to accommodate future growth. Potential traffic impacts are analyzed in Sections 5.7, 6.7, 7.7, and 8.7. Potential impacts resulting from the proposed action would not cause the need to widen highways and local roadways.

Comments

Responses

Speaker **Ikaika Hussey**

M57 11/4/2003 Public Meeting

M57-1 | But what is the recovery rate for land that has been traversed by vehicles such as the Stryker, a 20-ton, 21-ton vehicle once it's finished and it's completed as a vehicle? What is the recovery rate of land, you know?

M57-2 | How are we going to -- and I want this to be addressed, also, in the final version of the EIS. What is going to be the cost in very human terms of bringing in 2,000 more people, and whatever other people have to come, to an island which can barely sustain its current population?

M57-3 | However, as -- one point that Hawai'i Aloha Aina feels very strongly about is looking beyond those boundaries and trying to assess what is the environmental impact on surrounding communities.
The water that accrues at the water lens under Wahiawa, the water, any -- any of the mutagens or cancer-causing agents which are released into the environment, they float down to Waipahu, which is a working-class community.

M57-4 | And I'd like the final version of the EIS to make a sustained and serious effort to address the environmental impact on the surrounding communities. 15 around Wahiawa.

M57-1

All land recovers at different rates, depending on the environmental conditions and stresses it faces. The Army programs that deal with land recovery are the LCTA program and ITAM both of which use the latest modeling and technology to safely utilize training lands.

M57-2

A summary of all the impacts of the project can be found in Chapter 4 – Environmental and Socioeconomic Consequences and Overview.

M57-3

We strongly agree that the impacts of the project on down gradient and downstream water users is both relevant and critical to assess in the EIS. The types of impacts described in the comment have been addressed in several places in the EIS. In addition to the water resources section, they are addressed in the environmental justice section, and in the cumulative impacts section. The project is not expected to result in significant offsite impacts on water quality.

M57-4

Chapter 5- Schofield Barracks Military Reservation and Wheeler Army Airfield in the EIS analyzes all the potential environmental impacts of the project on Wahiawa and surrounding communities such as Mililani Town, Mililani/ Luanani, and Kunia Village among others.

Comments

Responses

Speaker **DaVianna McGregor**
M58 11/4/2003 Public Meeting

M58-1

Moreover, the element which I'm most interested in and which is my area of expertise, the Cultural Impact Report, is not in the report; it hasn't been completed. And I request a copy of the Cultural Impact Study when it is completed, because my concern is the living practice of our culture, not the archaeological sites as much as the ongoing living practice of our culture. And the Environmental Impact Study, in the Cultural Section, only looks at archaeological sites and impacts to archaeological sites. And it promises that there will be a survey -- a summary of survey of cultural practitioners and, also, a report on informant interviews, and I'm interested in reading that.

M58-2

24 Page 3-73 cites a report that I worked on, called "Kanu o Ka 'Aina", as a source for identifying categories of culturally significant natural resources; and it includes areas of naturally occurring or cultivated resources used for food, shelter, or medicine; areas that contain resources used for expression and perpetuation of Hawaiian culture, religion, and language; places where known historical and contemporary religious beliefs or customs are practiced; areas where natural and cultivated endangered terrestrial marine flora and fauna used in Hawaiians' native ceremonies are located or materials for ceremonial arts and crafts are found; and areas that provide natural and cultural community resources for the perpetuation of language and culture, including place names, and natural, cultural, and community resources for arts, crafts, music, and dance. While those -- those categories are listed there on Page 3-73, the Cultural Impact Statement does not address -- or the Environmental Impact Study does not address those cultural resources. There's no evidence that subsistence hunters and gatherers or cultural practitioners have been consulted regarding the uses of cultural and natural resources. And, as I said, the Cultural Impact Study is promised to be produced; and hopefully it can be produced before the deadline, whereby we can comment, so that we'll have adequate time to review it and comment by January 3rd, 2004.

M58-1

The cultural resource sections have been expanded to better address the importance of and potential impacts to Areas of Traditional Importance. Based on this expanded discussion, the Army has changed the determination to significant. The Army has identified mitigation to reduce the severity of the impact but not to less than significant levels. A list of all the reports used for this analysis is listed in Chapter 11 and Appendix J. These reports are available upon request.

M58-2

Traditional Religious and Culturally Important places or areas can include areas such as natural resources as described in Section 3-73. The Army will identify through consultation with Native Hawaiian Groups and Individuals. We do not believe there was a promise to do a Cultural Resource Impact study, and as stated above, there is no federal requirement.

Comments

Responses

M58-3

The living cultural practices of Native Hawaiians are important to assess and to protect. And in other studies, Cultural Impact and Environmental Impact Studies, such as with the Geothermal Study and the Proposed Space Board Study, where these cultural impacts were vital, we assessed impacts to not just resources but to ohana and impacts to the ability of ohana to gather, and also to continue the relationship to ancestral lands, the ability of the community to gather and to -- and what would be the overall impact on social relations in the community. Will the new forces, for example, stationed here change the delicate ethnic balance in the community? Those issues are also factors to assess.

M58-4

And in regard to the natural cultural resources, the report needs to address what will be the impact in terms of changing conditions; that is, changes in quality and quantity of resources, size of resources, the usability of the resources, the boundaries that define these resource areas, the integrity of the resources, and the quality of the cultural experience.

M58-5

Moreover, there needs to be a cumulative impact study, not in the matter that you have. I know you have a little section on cumulative impacts, and it's looking at related development, like a new bridge on the old road going from Wahiawa to Waialua or improvements that will be made to this hotel as part of the process of cumulative impact. But what it doesn't address is the real cumulative impact that we are concerned with, which is, that overall, once these lands begin to be used as training ground, access will be cut off to them for Native Hawaiian rights and Native Hawaiian practitioners; and the long-term impact is, that once these lands are allowed to be impacted by ordinance, we're never going to have these lands returned to us again.

M58-3

In the event that isolation of a property or restricted access occurred, the impacts were discussed in the cultural resources section. Please refer to section 11 in Chapters 5-8.

M58-4

The definition of ATI has been broadened to specifically include these resources.

M58-5

Cumulative impacts to cultural resources are discussed in Section 9, and this section has been revised to address more clearly issues regarding impacts to areas of traditional importance and access for practitioners. Chapters 8 and 10 have also been revised.

Comments

Responses

Speaker Mohala Aiu

M59 11/4/2003 Public Meeting

M59-1

In consulting with Native Hawaiian groups, I don't believe that only consultation with Native Hawaiian groups gets the whole picture. They should also consult with ohana and individuals. I want them to look at the current cultural uses of land as well as the historical uses; and I want them to see that how can current use continue if they keep on blocking access to lands.

M59-2

I also am concerned about the use of land and the continued use of new lands and what this will do to the culture, landmarks, things that Hawaiians are -- hold dear and are used to seeing through historical eyes. And if they change, what does that do to our culture? What does it do to our livelihood? And what does it do to us as people who live in a strong relation to the land?

M59-3

I want to see what they're doing to safeguard the land for our future generations and how military use could stand side by side with Hawaiian values and say that -- in one sentence say that they -- they want to use the land and use it well and still maintain Hawaiian values. I can't see that -- those two points coming together.

M59-5

Hawai'i -- the Hawaiian Islands have already suffered heavily under military use. O'ahu and Hawai'i Island have had a huge impact. And I don't want to see any more buildup. I don't want to see the Stryker Brigade here.

M59-5

I think the U.S. military sees us, Hawai'i and Hawaiians, as expendable and as a strategic location and nothing more. How does this stand in relation, in solidarity to Hawaiian values?

M59-1

As summarized in Section 4.11, the Army has been consulting with Native Hawaiian Organizations and interested parties and will continue to consult with them through the implementation of this project. A list of the individuals included in this consultation is provided in Appendix J. If you would like to be included as an interested party, please contact the U.S. Army Hawai'i Department of Public Works, Cultural Resource Manager.

M59-2

Plans and construction of projects are designed to avoid identified traditional places. In the event that avoidance is not possible, consultation will take place with the SHPO and the Native Hawaiian community. The Army would follow notification and consultation procedures in accordance with NAGPRA.

M59-3

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations and surrounding communities. The Department of Army has taken every step to minimize impacts of the proposed project as describe in the EIS while meeting the goals of training. Many mitigation measures have been incorporated into the project to reduce identified impacts where possible. Chapter 4 summarized the potential impacts and mitigation measures.

M59-4

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

M59-5

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. The Department of Army has taken every step to minimize impacts of the proposed project as describe in the EIS while meeting the goals of training. Many mitigation measures have been incorporated into the project to reduce identified impacts where possible. Chapter 4 summarized the potential impacts and mitigation measures.

Comments

Speaker Henry Curtis and Kat Brady - Life of the Land
M60 11/4/2003 Public Meeting

M60-1

So the EIS acknowledges this past contamination but then does almost nothing on describing possible new contamination. They give a few sections, and it's buried in three different sections of the report, which makes it hard to put together; but they say, for example, they analyzed 39 composite samples. Now, "composite" means you take a little dirt from here, a little dirt from here, a little dirt from here, and you mix them together, and you hope that if any one of those samples is contaminated that the blend will pass your approval rating. And then they go on to say that these sites, very limited in number, are representative of the contamination sites and, in fact, are probably higher contaminated than the sites they didn't test; and, therefore, the sites they didn't test are absolutely safe.

M60-2

The military has found that there's high levels of valium, arsenic, iron, aluminum, magnesium, nitroglycerin, and RDX. RDX has multiple names, like C4, T4; it's a plastic explosive. These granules exist above levels that are safe for residential use. They know that it can get down into the groundwater; and, therefore, the EIS does not evaluate it at all. We find this shocking.

M60-3

So I will say in the next one minute that the groundwater contamination, which is pitiful, is better than their section, a lot of their other sections, which are even smaller in size.

Responses

M60-1

These results and their potential affect on surface soil and water pollution are further discussed in Sections 4.8 (Water Resources) and 4.9 (Geology, Soils, and Seismology). The investigation report is included in Appendix M1. The sampling protocols were adopted from methods tested at other installations and are well-documented in scientific literature available to the public. Some of this literature is cited in the EIS. The geological resources section of the EIS summarizes the results of the soil sampling. Appendix M1 of the EIS includes a table with the full set of results, and maps showing sampling locations at PTA and SBMR. The sampling locations were selected to test areas expected to have higher than average concentrations of contaminants.. Composite sampling is a standard procedure to determine average concentrations over a select area. This minimizes the chance that the analysis will show too low OR too high concentrations. Composite samples were made up of sub samples from within a relatively small area in which field evidence suggested that higher than average concentrations would likely be present. Under these circumstances, composite sampling is a superior method for identifying soil concentrations that might be significant to human health or the environment.

M60-2

The EIS explains that several metals are naturally present at high concentrations in Hawaiian soils. By valium, the commenter may be referring to vanadium. Of the metals and metalloids, only arsenic was found to exceed a relevant EPA standard (the cancer-based industrial soil PRG). RDX is a constituent in many high explosives used on ranges, including C4. However, these explosives are designed to burn very quickly and efficiently, releasing the energy in an explosive reaction, which is what causes them to be effective explosives. Studies have shown that only minute quantities of RDX remain after detonation of high explosives. These concentrations are not likely to significantly impact groundwater or surface water, and to date we are not aware of any sampling data that suggest that groundwater or surface water have been impacted. Although additional studies may be required in order to further confirm this hypothesis, the low concentrations detected in soils strongly support the hypothesis.

M60-3

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Responses

Speaker Kat Brady - Life of the land

M61 11/4/2003 Public Meeting

M61-1

you want to build a fake village in Kahuku. We are concerned about our coastal waters; we are concerned about topsoil eroding and getting into the streams and blocking them up.

Speaker Marisa Plemer - Protect Our Native Ohana

M62 11/4/2003 Public Meeting

M62-1

Recovery Plan for the Koolau Mountain Plant Cluster. And I borrowed this book, and I ended up doing my botany project on this book. Because even though I'm born and raised here, I've gone to school here, I had no idea about these endemic, endangered, Native Hawaiian plants and animals. Beautiful things, many of them already gone, disappeared from the earth forever, forever, for many reasons, not just because of the military. But you're asking us to allow you to kill and destroy more of these rare plants and animals found nowhere else in the world. Do you realize that? Here is a list of some of these names. Long lists; long names. Have you seen this publication? Is it in your EIS? Your EIS is so incomplete.

Speaker Danny Li

M63 11/4/2003 Public Meeting

M63-1

Today all we have to do is look as far as possible environmental impact and the stewardship of the land, look at what's happening. I have two words for that depleted uranium. Okay. (Applause).

Speaker Keli'iwai (Chris) Camarillo

M64 11/4/2003 Public Meeting

M64-1

Air traffic was not addressed in your EIS because you guys are not specifically dealing with air stuff. However, I know your colonels and generals like to fly in on helicopters and that you guys will be doing joint training with other agencies within the military.

M61-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process. Please see Sections 7.10 for a discussion of impacts on marine resources and Section 7.9 for a discussion of impacts due to erosion.

M62-1

This document was used in the writing of the EIS. It is listed in Appendix I in association with species having Recovery Plans.

M63-1

No depleted uranium has been used or is currently being used on the island. No depleted uranium is planned to be used in the future.

M64-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process. Impacts to Airspace are discussed in Sections 4.4.

Comments

Responses

Speaker **Patrick O'Brien**

M65 11/4/2003 Public Meeting

M65-1

need to look closely at the number of vehicles that you're saying the Strykers operate in East Range and Kahuku. 200 Stryker vehicles. I first got here and we still had quarter tons using. Now, that was a quarter ton vehicle Jeep. Then we went to the Humvees, about 1 ton. Now we're going to the Stryker 20-tons. You can see the progression. We had 200 Jeeps up in the Kahukus. I think 200 Strykers may be severely straining the terrain in the area of the Kahukus and around the island.

M65-2

Certainly, in any intelligent preparation of battlefield you would have a lot of no-go areas to maneuver a vehicle of such size. So, again, you need to consider that.

M65-3

You need to look at a worst case. It rains. It rains a lot. We've had several severe storms, flash flooding in this area, to include the vehicle deaths, been here long enough to know Humvee deaths in the Kahuku areas with soldiers involved. Those with Humvees, I'm not sure what a 20-ton vehicles would do when you look at the stream crossings and such with that.

M65-4

If it rains hard enough in the Kahuku area you're going to increase the erosion significantly. You can go up to the motor cross area and look at the moonscape that's been created by motorcycles driving over that terrain. Imagine the impact of a 20-ton vehicle going over that same terrain in the rain month after month, year after year.

M65-1

The impacts of operating the Strykers in East Range and Kahuku are described in Chapter 5 for East Range and Chapter 7 for Kahuku.

M65-2

All no go areas are defined and are shown on figures 2-2, 2-3, 2-4, 2-5, and 2-6 and were considered in all analysis.

M65-3

The EIS identifies the impacts on water quality as potentially significant. Flooding is likely to occur under No Action, but the project will include improvements to stream crossings that will likely reduce some of the potential impacts from flooding of roads within the installation that occur under existing conditions. The project is not likely to increase flooding potential downstream of the installation.

M65-4

The motocross area is outside the Army's control. For lands in the Kahuku area under Army ownership or management, the Army implements the ITAM program to provide a long-term management process for soil erosion. The ITAM program assesses the areas damaged, implements actions to repair damage, and monitors the effectiveness of those actions. The impacts from the motocross are considered in Chapter 9 in terms of cumulative impacts from past, present and reasonably foreseeable future actions in relation to the Proposed Action and impacts on soil erosion.

Comments

- M65-5** On your chart "road improvements" I think you need to look at the impact of violent traffic on that. My experience, is the staging area. Where would be your assembly area for the DRF-1, the quick reaction forces, 20-ton vehicles, how that's going to convoy to Hickam, fly out? That would be the plan why we would want to be here. I didn't see that talked about in the plan. If it is in the EIS I didn't see that addressed.
- M65-6** Along those lines, the road from Schofield Barracks to East Range, how are the vehicles going to get to East Range from Schofield?
- M65-7** Again, 20-ton vehicles, they come out of Foot Avenue of Lyman Gate, are they going to cross Kunia Road, cross Wheeler, cross Kam Highway East Range? I don't know how that's going to be done. I don't see a tank trail designed for that. That's going to be an impact.
- M65-8** Similarly, the tank trails, the construction of those, the chart says it's going to be gravel. I think you may want to consider biting the bullet and actually hardening those roads. Otherwise you're going to be in constant state of repair on the gravel roads with the rain, especially the roads such as Drum Road. So I think you need to go back and look at changing from making it a gravel road to actually making it a hard road. I didn't see a specific map of where you're going to plan to put the road to go from Schofield to Dillingham, but I know that terrain if you're not on the Snake Road itself it's fairly steep drop-off.
- M65-9** I think that would be a fairly significant impact on the environment. That needs to be addressed. In all those cases, I haven't had a vehicle yet that doesn't break down. And I don't know what that haul capability is on a 20-ton vehicle. If you're going to pick it up, move it it's got to be something larger than 20 tons to carry that thing back, haul it back.

Responses

M65-5

Highways H-1 and H-2 were designed to carry heavy military vehicles between SBMR and HAFB. This discussion has been added to Section 5.7 - Traffic.

M65-6

The Army will use public roads to access East Range. The Stryker Vehicle is designed to travel on public roads and the roads to East Range are designed to carry a vehicle of the Stryker's weight.

M65-7

As discussed in Section 5.7.2, the Lyman Gate of SBMR would be used and traffic between SBMR and the Multiple Deployment Facility would cross Kunia Road. The SBMR DPW implemented a project during the summer of 2003 to reroute the road to WAAF Kunia Gate so it is directly across from Lyman Gate.

M65-8

The improvements to Drum Road consist of realignment, a hardened surface, and shoulders. As stated in Section 6.7, Dillingham Trail is proposed to be a one-lane gravel road, 15 feet (5 meters) wide and approximately 11 miles (18 kilometers) long. The proposed Dillingham Trail would not be open to the public. The Stryker can maneuver across a slope that is less than 30 percent, up a slope that is less than 60 percent. For all trails the decision to pave segments of the trails will depend on steepness, erodibility, and traffic. It is expected that some portions will be paved. In the case of Drum Road an economic analysis my show that paving the entire road would be best. However, Drum Road is not being constructed as part of the Proposed Action.

M65-9

The Stryker vehicle can be towed by another Stryker to a location where it can be loaded onto a heavy equipment truck and returned to SBMR for repair. If the Stryker cannot be towed or easily be loaded onto a equipment truck it can be airlifted to a location for pickup.

Comments

- M65-10** | civilians roads, Snake Road, Kam Highway, knowing when the sugar cane haul vehicles or if Dole uses it they go back and clean it. I know myself, my own experience, I clean the road after ourselves. That needs to be addressed how that's going to be cleaned up when these 20-ton vehicles bring mud across the civilian highways.
- M65-11** | Also the vehicle wash area. You may want to consider one for readiness through Hickam. I know trying to get the vehicles on the aircraft they need to be spotless.
- M65-12** | Also I saw one (Wash Rack) in Kahuku. The location wasn't specified. But there's going to be a lot of runoff in that area. The soil appears clay, doesn't percolate very well. So where that's going to run off to?
- M65-13** | My concern about the unmanned aerial vehicles what proximity are going to be the homes. And if one of those -- we had a helicopter crash not too long ago in X strip. Once those go out of control, if there's an emergency, has a crash, there's no pilot to steer it to somewhere safe, that's going to go, perhaps, into a home. It's not that area where they're actually flying just looked at the impact

Responses

- M65-10**
The roads will be cleaned as necessary after convoy traffic crosses all public highways.
- M65-11**
Vehicles leaving Schofield Barracks will be washed prior to leaving for Hickam. They will be traveling by public highways and will arrive clean enough for deployment. Any vehicle not clean enough will undergo further cleaning at the rigger facility at Hickam as they are now.
- M65-12**
There is no wastewater associated with the Tactical Vehicle Washes. The water is recycled and separated within the vehicle wash. The separated particulates (such as dirt and oils) are removed on a regular basis and disposed of in accordance with appropriate material disposal laws and regulations. The treatment system is described generally in Section 8.14
- M65-13**
The potential impacts to aviation safety from the use of UAVs is addressed in Chapter 4.

Comments

Responses

Speaker **Jess Snow**

M66 11/4/2003 Public Meeting

- M66-1** | My question is what kind of impact it will have on the existing Waiale'e Motorcycle Park. Will there be any changes?
- M66-2** | Will they continue to -- as it is now, there's certain weekends where they will come in and train, and the motorcycle riders won't be able to -- they'll close the park for the weekend. And my concern is: Are they going to centralize it in their new area that they're building or will it impact us differently at the motorcycle park?
- M66-3** | Are they going to have military police, like they did in the old days, guarding it (Waiale'e Motorcycle Park)?
- M66-4** | And what about hikers? I live in the area. So when I come up and hike in the area with my family, kids, and dogs, are we going to be trespassing?
- M66-5** | Is somebody asking about the water sources, all the natural Artesian springs that are up there? I'm concerned about the water sources that would be impacted, Artesian springs that come down into the coastal areas, of course.

M66-1

There are no planned changes to access or use of the Waiale'e Motorcycle Park.

M66-2

There are no planned changes to access or use of the Waiale'e Motorcycle Park.

M66-3

The Army is not proposing any Military Police at the Waiale'e Motorcycle Park.

M66-4

As discussed in Section 7.2.1, authorized recreation uses of KTA would not change. Unauthorized recreation access would be subject to additional limitations as a result of fencing and the introduction of live-fire training. SDZs would be clearly identified and no public access would be permitted during live-fire activities.

M66-5

We agree that the types of impacts identified in the comment should be assessed in the EIS, and we think that they have been. The project is not expected to significantly impact water supply (especially not the amount of water flowing in springs high in the watershed), and it is not expected to impact water quality high in the watershed.

Comments

Responses

Speaker **Diane Anderson**

M67 11/4/2003 Public Meeting

M67-1

I wanted to know about the antennas in the Kahuku area and the Dillingham area, how tall they were going to be and whether or not that they would be significantly producing electromagnetic radiation.

M67-2

I was concerned about the road, how these vehicles were going to go from Schofield Barracks to Helemano, how many times would they have to cross the highways, and were they going to be using the same existing roads that we're all using now.

M67-1

The total height would range from 25 to 102 feet including whatever they are attached to. A more detailed description of the FTI antenna can be found in Appendix D pages D-15 and D-50. An Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) study for the SBCT-5 training sites on O'ahu and PTA was conducted. Over 65,500 frequency records were considered in this study from the civil sector and other federal government agencies. Result indicates no significant interference problems should be encountered on O'ahu and PTA during the operation of the Enhanced Position Locating and Ranging System (EPLRS), backbone of the training systems on the FTI Sites. There would be no significant electromagnetic radiation produced by these small whip antennas.

M67-2

Helemano trail crosses three public roadways. All military traffic will yield to civilian traffic at these crossings. Potential traffic impacts are analyzed in Sections 5.7, 6.7, 7.7, and 8.7 - Traffic.. The Army would acquire approximately 17 acres of land in a perpetual easement and construct a 15-foot-wide gravel road with 3-foot-wide gravel shoulders on both sides that would provide military vehicle access between SBMR and HMR. In conjunction with Drum Road, this project would provide a road network from SBMR to KTA. The road would run approximately 7 miles from SBMR to HMR. It would be north of Wahiawa and would use as much of the agriculture roadways as possible. Work includes grading, paving, and drainage improvements. Road grades steeper than 10 percent will be paved with asphalt or concrete. As discussed in Section 5.7, the maximum number of vehicles per convoy would be 24. Convoys would be sequenced at 15- to 30-minute intervals, so the maximum hourly volume would be 96 vehicles per hour. Convoys would be scheduled during non-peak traffic hours, thus reducing potential impacts on peak-hour traffic conditions. The identified impact would be less than significant, and no mitigation would be necessary.

Comments

- M67-3** | There is a road being proposed to be built from Schofield Barracks to Dillingham. I wanted to know if the road was visible from Kaukonahua Road, whether they were going to be fencing the area.
- M67-4** | And the proposed telecommunication lines, I wanted to know if they were above ground, would they be visible.
- M67-5** | I want to make sure that the Department of Defense understands that Hawai'i already has a problem with financing the educational facilities that are -- already exist.
- M67-6** | But if this is an Interim Force and the goal is towards an Objective Force, how much more in the way of cumulative impacts and in the acquisition of land or expansion of training areas can Hawai'i expect in the future?

Responses

M67-3

Section 6.3 discusses impacts to visual resources at DMR. The Dillingham trail is not visible from Kaukonahua road but when the Stryker and other vehicles are traveling along the trail, the vehicles can be seen from Kaukonahua Road along a few points for short distances. In addition, the trail crossed under Kaukonahua Rod, the vehicles may be seen as they cross under the road. The Army will design the trails to mimic or conserve the natural features to the extent practicable. With this mitigation, the impacts to visual resources from Dillingham Trail will be reduced to less than significant.

M67-4

As described in Appendix D, the telecommunications lines to be added to PTA will be underground inside the cantonment area, and strung on poles from the cantonment area to the ranges.

M67-5

As discussed in Section 5.13.2, burdens on local school districts will be mitigated by early Army coordination with school districts and additional funding provided to compensate for each military dependent attending local public schools.

M67-6

The scope of this EIS as discussed in Chapter 1 is to evaluate the proposal of transforming the 2nd Brigade, 25th ID(L) to an SBCT. The next Army evolution to a future force is not proposed until 2011 or later. At this time, there is no proposed project description or timeline developed in adequate detail to conduct a NEPA analysis. The cumulative impact section does include a trends analysis of all reasonably foreseeable, current and future projects in the ROI, tracking land use in Hawai'i but there is currently no specific Army plan or program for additional land acquisition.

Comments

- M67-7** | The air quality issues of dust being a significant impact, the Executive Summary states that already the -- it will exceed the federal level of -- 24-hour federal level. So in -- My question is: Are we trading off our health for safety?
- M67-8** | And I'm not really sure how to understand 365 tons of fugitive dust and what that actually means visibly and respiratory-wise.
- M67-9** | I don't really know what "sediment loading" is. But one of the concerns that I had was about the wildfires and how they would mitigate the fugitive dust. What kind of chemicals would they use to spray to mitigate fugitive dust?

Responses**M67-7**

The discussion of fugitive dust issues has been expanded in the Final EIS to include results of dispersion modeling to estimate PM10 concentrations from vehicle activity on unpaved roads and in off-road maneuver areas. The Army has committed to mitigating dust from vehicle traffic on unpaved roads through a combination of dust control chemical applications and the use of washed gravel for surfacing military vehicle trails. In addition, the Army would implement a Dust and Soils Management and Monitoring Plan that would include ambient air quality monitoring of PM10 conditions. The monitoring of ambient PM10 concentrations would help guide the development and implementation of an adaptive management program to manage training area lands and modify training procedures as necessary to ensure compliance with federal air quality standards. The Final EIS concludes that the potentially significant impacts from fugitive dust can be mitigated to a level that is less than significant.

M67-8

The discussion of fugitive dust issues has been expanded in the Final EIS to include results of dispersion modeling to estimate PM10 concentrations from vehicle activity on unpaved roads and in off-road maneuver areas. The Army has committed to mitigating dust from vehicle traffic on unpaved roads through a combination of dust control chemical applications and/or the use of washed gravel for surfacing military vehicle trails. In addition, the Army would implement a Dust and Soils Management and Monitoring Plan that would include ambient air quality monitoring of PM10 conditions. The monitoring of ambient PM10 concentrations would help guide the development and implementation of an adaptive management program to manage training area lands and modify training procedures as necessary to ensure compliance with federal air quality standards. The Final EIS concludes that the potentially significant impacts from fugitive dust can be mitigated to a level that is less than significant. A separate analysis was added to Chapters 4.3, 5.3, 6.3, 7.3, and 8.3 - Visual, concerning the impacts of dust on the visual resources.

M67-9

As part of the mitigation effort the Army will prepare a Dust and Soil Management Plan to identify appropriate measures to minimize soil loss and fugitive dust and mitigation measures to control losses.

Comments**M67-10**

The Army is -- says it is also considering -- in the -- one of the tables, it said they're considering putting and implementing an environmental management system. I would hope that that would be a mandatory management system, not "considering".

M67-11

I'd also like to be able to say that the first paragraph of the Executive Summary stated that the reasons for this Stryker Brigade is to have an Army that's ready for intense combat, for peacekeeping, and for humanitarian issues; however, I don't see any discussion about humanitarian issues or peacekeeping issues being raised; and that's really sad, because I think that's where we really need to go.

Responses**M67-10**

Mitigation measures likely to occur are outlined in the Executive Summary. These proposed mitigation measures were included for public comment. The Army reviewed the measures based on public comments and the benefits of each measure to reduce impacts. The Army has listed those mitigation measures that are high priority and those that are unlikely to occur because of limited resource, unfeasible or there are similar measures already in place. The ROD will indicate which mitigation measures will be implemented.

M67-11

Often times peacekeeping duties require that a strong presence be made to deter hostile activities by others. Many humanitarian efforts require protection of those undertaking those efforts. In both cases the presence of a highly mobile and potentially lethal forces are beneficial. While the Army trains it's soldiers in the art of restraint they must also be trained in the art of combat in case it is needed even in peacekeeping and humanitarian situations.

Comments

Speaker **Karla Kral**

M68 11/4/2003 Public Meeting

M68-1 | Also there was reference made to the Honouliuli preserve and the various encroachments that would be taking place there. Basically there would be a citizens advisory board, which I think many of us know in regard to those situations are too little too late when they once come together.

M68-2 | There is a reference to the loss of agricultural land. At this time when Hawai'i is trying to develop itself to regain its sustainability, to removing land from agriculture use, it's bad enough it's gone into all sorts of housing developments we have seen everywhere, but to have it go into military use from agriculture use is like a knife to the heart of people who love the land no matter what persuasion they might be, haole, Hawaiian or whatever.

M68-3 | Why not locate and train in a larger uninhabited area such as Utah, New Mexico, Nevada where the climate and the terrain and conditions are more comparable to potential locations to where this Stryker Brigade is to be deployed?

Responses

M68-1

In response to comments received early in the EIS process, USARHAW reoriented QTR2 such that the SDZ would no longer impact any lands with the Honouliuli Preserve. Army will grant TNC personnel and TNC-sponsored personnel daily, controlled access to the TNC-managed lands along a route to be determined by the Army in consultation with TNC for as long as they have legal right to use of the affected property for conservation/stewardship purposes. Access controls will be developed and implemented to ensure the safety of all personnel and will consist of notification by TNC to the Army prior to entering Army lands and notification by the Army to TNC of any unusual activities that may present, or appear to present a danger to TNC personnel in the area. The boundary will be signed to prevent unauthorized use/trespass. Sections 5.11.2 and 8.11.2 discuss access for cultural practitioners.

M68-2

Chapter 9 has been expanded to better discuss the cumulative impacts on land use from the conversion of agricultural land. Although the Proposed Action would result in a less than significant project wide impact on land use from the conversion of agricultural land, the cumulative impact is significant in light of past, present and reasonably foreseeable future actions.

M68-3

As discussed in section 1.6 of the FEIS, the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID (L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness, and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue carrying out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, and on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D.)

Comments

Responses

Speaker Kyle Kajihiro - American Friends Service Committee
M69 11/4/2003 Public Meeting

Senator Inouye's press release June 26, 2003 quote, "Senator Inouye has been assured that one of the six Stryker Brigades will be based in Hawai'i and Schofield Barracks will be building new facilities, adding personnel and increasing its land area to accommodate this unit."

That sounds like a done deal to me. I don't know how you can justify this process with this kind of thing on the record. So put that in your comments to take it back. This process is invalid. So you got to go, for a rational person why are they pushing this thing? You got to follow the money to figure that out. What happens here the Senate Defense Appropriation Subcommittee, the two ranking members, Senator Inouye representing Hawai'i and Senator Stevens representing Alaska are the ones that appropriate the money. Then Senator Inouye's buddy, General Shinseki from Kauai, another local boy, is head of the Army at the time. He's the one who creates this plan and pushes it forward despite a lot of criticism from his own troops, his own officers. His subordinate, General Hibner, retires from the Army after setting up the deal with General Dynamics and then takes a lucrative job with General Dynamics who is the manufacturer of the Stryker. Then you have the Strykers being assigned nicely to Alaska and Hawai'i, among the other six. So the question, you know, arises is what is the relationship between General Hibner and General Shinseki and how did that relationship affect the decision to station the Stryker Brigade here. Because if the military guys don't want it, if the people here don't want it, then why is it being pushed to vehemently and imposed upon us? And I also want to know if it's not true that the commander of one of the Stryker battle games that took place -- I heard this story that he quit in frustration because the exercise was rigged in favor of the Stryker team winning. So can you address that, please. I don't see any analysis about these criticisms of the system itself in your EIS.

M69-1

M69-1

Although the Department of Defense, Department of the Army, and Congressional representatives have issued statements that the 2nd Brigade, 25th ID(L) will transform to a Stryker Brigade, these statements refer to programmatic level decisions necessary to continue the planning, funding and assessment processes for the proposed transformation efforts and set the conditions for implementing an action once a final decision has been made. The final decision on whether the 2nd Brigade, 25th ID(L) will transform to an SBCT will be made by the appropriate local commander, subject to environmental assessment and other appropriate reviews and compliance with applicable federal law.

Comments

M69-2

Like somebody come into your house with one gun and ordering you around. How would that feel? Can you right the cumulative impacts of a hundred years of that kind of violence? Please put that in your EIS. That's what we're dealing with here. We're dealing with cumulative violence.

M69-3

Lualualei, Nohile. I read in the e-mail that there's going to be another taking of land over there, 6,000 acres. That should be in the cumulative impacts.

M69-4

That should be in there, Kalama Island, nuclear dump site. Plutonium, one of the most dangerous chemicals in the world is buried in an unlined landfill that's going to wash away in about 50 years into moananui, Pacific Ocean. These are all cumulative impacts that you ignore in these 1400 pages. I don't know that you can even have the language to describe what's going on. But if you want to do a really correct EIS, Environmental Impact, you need to look at all of that.

M69-5

These Strykers are meant to attack. They're not defensive things. They're about invasion. They're going to be used as -- they should mention that impact in the EIS. (Applause)

Responses

M69-2

We thank you for your comment and your comment has been considered and included into the administrative record. Chapter 9 of the Final EIS discussed the cumulative impacts on socioeconomic and environmental justice issues of the proposed action in light of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions.

M69-3

At this time there are no plans by the Army to acquire additional lands in these areas. We are also unaware of any plans to acquire lands in these areas by other parties.

M69-4

There are no activities proposed as part of this action at Kalama Island. Also, NEPA requires that a region of influence be established to determine the potential extent of impacts. Kalama Island, being thousands of miles from Hawai'i was not considered in the project's region of influence. Normally, for hazardous materials, those projects that somehow relate to each other in regard to health impacts on a certain population are considered in Chapter 9, the cumulative impacts section. Kalama's distance puts it out of range of impacts to residents of Hawai'i.

M69-5

Chapter 1 – Purpose and Need and Scope describes how the Stryker vehicles will be used.

Comments

M69-6

Aloha 'aina. That should be the driving concern in your EIS. That should be the principle that you put forward. The question is, "How safe can we make it? Now clean can we get it? How much life can we put into this place?" That a questions you ought to be asking.

Speaker Carol Philips
M70 11/4/2003 Public Meeting

M70-1

One is that you set new standards of environmental sensitivity and responsibility. And I'm not talking about the standards that exist already, but higher standards. That's been done. Because Hawai'i is the most precious place in the world.

Responses

M69-6

Mitigation measures likely to occur are outlined in the Executive Summary. These proposed mitigation measures were included for public comment. The Army reviewed the measures based on public comments and the benefits of each measure to reduce impacts. The Army has listed those mitigation measures that are high priority and those that are unlikely to occur because of limited resource, unfeasible or there are similar measures already in place. The ROD will indicate which mitigation measures will be implemented.

M70-1

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. The Department of Army has taken every step to minimize impacts of the proposed project as describe in the EIS while meeting the goals of training. Many mitigation measures have been incorporated into the project to reduce identified impacts where possible. Chapter 4 summarized the potential impacts and mitigation measures.

Comments

Speaker Cathleen Mattoon - Ko'oloalua Hawaiian Civic Club

M71 11/4/2003 Public Meeting

M71-1 | Throughout the EIS document it becomes apparent that without exception every statement of mitigation is prefaced by such words as "wherever, within feasible, reasonable, practical or prudent," which tells me that the U.S. Army will decide without input from state or federal laws what constitutes feasible, reasonable, practically and prudent.

M71-2 | I have some questions I hope will be answered later. And one of them is: What percent of the lands in Hawai'i is currently used by military, Army, Navy, Marine, Air Force? And I think someone already said 35 percent. What percent if you add more lands, and how does this compare with the rest of the nation?

M71-3 | Given that Hawai'i has the most endangered species in the nation, why would the U.S. Army demand the use of special lands that they historically destroyed?

M71-4 | Is the cost of training somewhere else too great a price to save our natural wonders? Will America be in greater danger if the Stryker Brigade is not trained here?

M71-5 | Also, how can you plan to integrate your personnel and families without impacting the many services provided by the state?

Responses

M71-1

Mitigation measures likely to occur are outlined in the Executive Summary. These proposed mitigation measures were included for public comment. The Army reviewed the measures based on public comments and the benefits of each measure to reduce impacts. The Army has listed those mitigation measures that are high priority and those that are unlikely to occur because of limited resource, unfeasible or there are similar measures already in place. The ROD will indicate which mitigation measures will be implemented.

M71-2

As discussed in Section 9.5.2, the current percentage of land owned or leased by the military in the state is 10.8 percent. Implementation of the proposed action would bring that total to 11.4 percent.

M71-3

As discussed in Section 8.10, the Army is committed to protecting endangered species in compliance with the ESA. Since the publication of the Draft EIS, USFWS issued a Biological Opinion of "no jeopardy" for the Proposed Action and current force activities. As part of this BO, the Army is committed to mitigation measures to reduce the impact on federally listed species. The BO is available upon request.

M71-4

The decision to transform in Hawai'i was analyzed in the Final Programmatic EIS completed on March 8, 2002. The Record of Decision for this EIS was signed on April 11, 2002. All the factors considered for transforming in Hawai'i are included in that Final Programmatic EIS. The discussion regarding why transformation is to take place in Hawai'i can be found in Chapter 1 – Purpose, Need, and Scope of this EIS. However, options of transforming in Hawai'i and training elsewhere are discussed in the EIS. Please see Section 2.6 in the EIS.

M71-5

Impacts on state-supplied public services such as police and fire protection, as well as other public utilities such as water, wastewater, solid waste management, telephone, electricity, and natural gas, as a result of project operations and population growth resulting from the project, are discussed in Sections 4.14, 5.14, 6.14, 7.14, and 8.14.

Comments

- M71-6** | I'd like you to comment on the effect on water and electrical power because you barely touched it in your EIS. I'd like to have it expanded.
- M71-7** | I'd like to know how you're going to handle the impact of these families on schools, trash, parks, environment, social services, health, courts, fire, hospitals. Every additional person has an effect on our limited lands.
- M71-8** | Also, will you ever release Hawai'i from military occupancy? Are we to accept imposition of military influence forever? Whenever you discover a better way to make the war better, will we always be your choice of training and experimentation?

Responses**M71-6**

Based on our analysis, impacts on water and electrical power are expected to be less than significant and therefore no more detailed discussion was required.

M71-7

Impacts on public services and utilities from the increase in population (as a result of personnel increases at SBMR) are described in Sections 5.13, Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice, and 5.14, Public Services and Utilities.

M71-8

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Responses

Speaker Creighton Mattoon - Ko'olauloa Neighborhood Board

M72 11/4/2003 Public Meeting

M72-1 | However I believe my comments will be applicable to other sections of the EIS. I'm concerned that, once again, the military is seeking to acquire more of our limited land area with its limited but precious resources to conduct training for war.

M72-2 | In the Kahuku Training Area the EIS states that when using short-range training ammunition there's a high risk of wild fires.

M72-3 | Another section mentions that certain activities will create a high probability of soil erosion. Yet another section it is reported that there can be no assurances on the safety of biological species. (Kahuku)

M72-4 | In each case the mitigating measures are less than convincing. Although surface water impacts are mentioned, it would seem that groundwater impacts are not addressed at all. At least I couldn't find one.

M72-5 | Finally, the EIS does address cultural impacts in the Kahuku area. It does mention 23 sites in the upgrade area of Drum Road alone. It does propose mitigation measures in dealing with recorded sites and how to deal with inadvertent discoveries.

M72-1

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

M72-2

Chapter 7.12 identifies a high risk of wildfire at KTA. However the high risk is associated the rugged topography of the area which constrains fire suppression efforts. Because SRTA uses plastic bullets the potential for causing wildfires, while increased, is not considered a high risk. The implementation of the Integrated Wildland Fire Management Plan would reduce the overall risk to less than significant.

M72-3

Without the specific citations it is hard to respond to this comment. However, the EIS has identified significant impacts due to potential soil erosion from training activities and significant threats to biological resources from wildfires. A summary of the impacts of the project on these resources can be found in Chapter 4 – Environmental and Socioeconomic Consequences and Overview.

M72-4

Groundwater impacts are specifically called out in each Water Resources section of the EIS.

M72-5

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

Speaker **Sparky Rodrigues - Malama Makua**

M73 10/30/2003 Public Meeting

M73-1

The cumulative impacts of militarism here on the Waianae Coast is huge. One of the words that's in this 3-book document on the EIS is fugitive dust. This is the dust created by the wheels going through the training area.

I'm a down-winder so I get to breathe all this stuff that gets to come over the Waianae Range. It comes right into my bedroom because that's the direction my room, my bedroom is facing, Schofield. There's no indication that they're going to do any air quality sampling, testing on an ongoing basis.

M73-2

The burn plan, the fire plan was inadequate as it is with the Stryker plan.

M73-3

My question is how does the benefits of this Stryker Brigade benefit our youth, our health, our education, our environment, our people?

Responses

M73-1

The discussion of fugitive dust issues has been expanded in the Final EIS to include results of dispersion modeling to estimate PM10 concentrations from vehicle activity on unpaved roads and in off-road maneuver areas. The Army has committed to mitigating dust from vehicle traffic on unpaved roads through a combination of dust control chemical applications and/or the potential use of washed gravel for surfacing military vehicle trails. In addition, the Army would implement a Dust and Soils Management and Monitoring Plan that would include ambient air quality monitoring of PM10 conditions. The monitoring of ambient PM10 concentrations would help guide the development and implementation of an adaptive management program to manage training area lands and modify training procedures as necessary to ensure compliance with federal air quality standards.

M73-2

Thank you for your comment. As a measure to reduce the risk of wildland fires, the Army has updated and improved the Integrated Wildland Fire Management Plan. This plan was updated in October 2003 and is being fully implemented at all Army installations. The plan will be implemented to any new lands that the Army may acquire. The plan is available upon request.

M73-3

In addition to being able to better protect all citizens of the US including those from the State of Hawai'i the Transformation project also has some direct beneficial effects in Hawai'i on socioeconomics, traffic, water resources, and land use. Chapter 4 – Environmental and Socioeconomic Consequences Overview summarizes these beneficial impacts.

Comments

Responses

Speaker **Patricia Patterson**

M74 10/30/2003 Public Meeting

M74-1 | I see there's going to be 120 millimeter mortars versus the 80 millimeter they used at Makua. Are these mortars new? Just we have never used them here before? Where else do they use them? Do you know? Lots of places? Are they as bad and as loud as The Bangalore?

M74-2 | Page 5, 180 describes some ATIs as including a rock or two. That is insulting. You may remember, quoting William Aila, Jr., "It's not just a rock." It can be a very sacred place.

M74-3 | On page ES5 "Makua Valley will not be included in these volumes." But Makua Valley should be a part of this EIS since you admit that you, quote "may use" Makua for the Stryker Brigade combat team training.

M74-4 | In this current EIS you quote many authors' versions of ancient Hawaiian uses of Waianae Uka and the Central O'ahu plateau. It's been very good to see all this information brought from here, there, everywhere and put down in one place. I thank you for that. I ask you, again, to publish the cultural information in a hardback copy for general distribution.

M74-5 | Table ES17 on page ES43 anticipates, quote, "Less than significant impacts on undiscovered sites," end quote. How can you make that declaration when those 19-ton Stryker vehicles filled with 14 soldiers plus their equipment and some of them with the gun on top will go roaring over the land? I don't think that would probably be

M74-1

The 120 mm mortar is a new weapon and will be used at SBMR and PTA. The impacts of noise in terms of overall munitions used, of which the 120 mm mortar was included, can be found in Section 5.6 for SBMR and 8.6 for PTA.

M74-2

The cultural resource sections have been expanded to better address the importance of and potential impacts to Areas of Traditional Importance. Based on this expanded discussion, the Army has changed the determination to significant, and has identified mitigation to reduce the severity of the impact but not to less than significant levels.

M74-3

As stated in Chapter 1, SBCT training requirements are not dependent on the use of the Makua Military Reservation (MMR). While MMR is an integral part of USARHAW training capabilities and historically used by other services, SBCT units could perform dismounted CALFEX training at other ranges. SBCT may use MMR if the range were available only after completion of the Makua EIS and ROD. The Makua EIS will analyze the potential environmental impacts associated with dismounted CALFEXs for both Current Force and SBCT; therefore, this SBCT EIS does not analyze training impacts of SBCT at MMR. These issues will be discussed in the forthcoming Makua EIS.

M74-4

The Army is considering the publication of this document. If the Army publishes this document, an announcement will be made to the public.

M74-5

The cultural resource sections have been expanded to better address the impacts to cultural resources from the Proposed Action. Based on this expanded discussion, the Army has changed some of the determinations of effect to significant. The Army has identified mitigation measures for these impacts to reduce the severity of the impact but not to less than significant levels.

Comments

- M74-6** | You bring in at least how many more people, the 350 with their families to this already overdeveloped island? These people won't shop in our mom and pop stores, but in, of course, the base PXs and commissaries, especially that beautiful gigantic complex at Pearl Harbor where we're not allowed to buy.
- M74-7** | Our already crowded roads will have to accommodate more cars. You're building new roads in Kahuku and on the Big Island. But you never built us a secondary road, even though your trucks, your troop carriers have, for a long time, and continue to use our one in and out highway to Makua and Kolekole Pass which we can't use either. It would be nice if you would help us with our need for a second access road into our community (West Side).
- M74-8** | You have proved yourselves that Pōhakuloa is not an appropriate place to train soldiers to fight in the Pacific Rim if you have to bulldoze lava, rocks and hard soil to soften the substrate on which to train soldiers to fight. Where? Where is similar terrain found in this Pacific Rim that you're going to need to go to?
- M74-9** | Quoting, "Wild fire is the single largest impact made by military activities in the Hawaiian ecosystem." And yet your detailed voluminous Wild Land Fire Management Plan doesn't work.

Responses**M74-6**

The impact analysis does not assume a huge influx of cash into the local economy as a result of the increased personnel and families, but the analysis includes the federal impact funds made available to communities in this situation, to make up for the lost income from taxes not paid by military staff.

M74-7

The Army will coordinate the need for future roadway improvements with agencies such as the Hawai'i Department of Transportation and counties' public works departments.

M74-8

As discussed in Chapter 2, ground softening occurs only at the site of range projects. This is a standard range construction practice. Mounted and dismounted maneuvers do not require ground softening.

M74-9

Thank you for your comment. As a measure to reduce the risk of wildland fires, the Army has updated and improved the Integrated Wildland Fire Management Plan. This plan was updated in October 2003 and is being fully implemented at all Army installations. The plan will be implemented to any new lands that the Army may acquire. The plan is available upon request.

Comments

Speaker Kyle Kajihiro - American Friends Service Committee
M75 10/30/2003 Public Meeting

M75-1

Right now the military controls around 56 percent of your land, is what you call ceded lands. They're actually occupied national lands of the Hawaiian nation. You're not paying anything for those lands. I'd like your EIS to reflect that analysis because I think that section that covered that history was very inadequate. So tell us how you have jurisdiction over these lands? And exactly how much of those occupied national lands will be impacted by the Stryker expansion, and what will be the fair market value for the use of those lands if you had added it up from the time it was illegally taken over?

M75-2

So you got to go, for a rational person why are they pushing this thing? You got to follow the money to figure that out. What happens here the Senate Defense Appropriation Subcommittee, the two ranking members, Senator Inouye representing Hawai'i and Senator Stevens representing Alaska are the ones that appropriate the money. Then Senator Inouye's buddy, General Shinseki from Kauai, another local boy, is head of the Army at the time. He's the one who creates this plan and pushes it forward despite a lot of criticism from his own troops, his own officers. His subordinate, General Hibner, retires from the Army after setting up the deal with General Dynamics and then takes a lucrative job with General Dynamics who is the manufacturer of the Stryker. Then you have the Strykers being assigned nicely to Alaska and Hawai'i, among the other six. So the question, you know, arises is what is the relationship between General Hibner and General Shinseki and how did that relationship affect the decision to station the Stryker Brigade here. Because if the military guys don't want it, if the people here don't want it, then why is it being pushed to vehemently and imposed upon us? And I also want to know if it's not true that the commander of one of the Stryker battle games that took place -- I heard this story that he quit in frustration because the exercise was rigged in favor of the Stryker team winning. So can you address that, please. I don't see any analysis about these criticisms of the system itself in your EIS.

Responses

M75-1

We thank you for your comment and your comment has been considered and included into the administrative record for this process. Hawai'i was adopted as a territory of the U.S. Government in 1900 and was granted admission into the Union in 1959 via Pub L 86-3, 73 Stat 4 when the people of Hawai'i petitioned the U.S. Congress for statehood and adopted by vote in the election held on November 7, 1950 the Act of the Territorial Legislature of Hawai'i entitled "An Act to provide for a constitutional convention, the adoption of a State constitution, and the forwarding of the same to the Congress of the United States, and appropriating money therefore", approved May 20, 1949 (Act 334, Session Laws of Hawai'i, 1949). We understand that some individuals do not agree with or support the formal annexation of Hawai'i in 1898. However, issues of statehood and Hawaiian Sovereignty are outside of the scope of the NEPA process.

M75-2

Although the Department of Defense, Department of the Army, and Congressional representatives have issued statements that the 2nd Brigade, 25th ID(L) will transform to a Stryker Brigade, these statements refer to programmatic level decisions necessary to continue the planning, funding and assessment processes for the proposed transformation efforts and set the conditions for implementing an action once a final decision has been made. The final decision on whether the 2nd Brigade, 25th ID(L) will transform to an SBCT will be made by the appropriate local commander, subject to environmental assessment and other appropriate reviews and compliance with applicable federal law.

Comments

- M75-3** | Also one criteria for the Stryker Brigade is that it's transportable in the C-130 aircraft. Other reports have come out says it's not, it doesn't fit, it's not doable. The GAO says it's not deployable within 96 hours.
- M75-4** | How does that raise the level of threat for Hawai'i in your strategic analysis? How does the enormous military presence increase the level of what they call target rich environment for Hawai'i? Give us some analysis about that.
- M75-5** | Another contradiction I want to point out. In 1990 there was a Department of Defense memorandum that set a moratorium on new land acquisitions for training. So no new land for training were supposed to be acquired by the military. Yet the Army is expanding here. I don't understand this. This is a big contradiction to me.
- M75-6** | The other thing that's a contradiction is that the land use requirement study that was done by the Army in 1997 states that there is a shortfall of 70,000 acres of land for training. So does that mean that this 25,000 acres is an installment of 70,000 acres that's going to be acquired in the future?
- M75-7** | You folks finally did a study of the soil and groundwater contamination. A little limited part of it but it was very revealing. Because four toxics components of explosives were discovered: DNT, RDX, HMX, nitroglycerine, plus high levels of arsenic, high levels of lead. So I don't understand how you can just do that spot sample and then say that these are acceptable risks when you haven't sampled over a period of time to understand the behavior of these substances in the environment as these weather conditions fluctuate, as our environmental conditions fluctuate.

Responses

M75-3

As a result of the GAO report and ongoing Army operations, the Stryker vehicles are being modified to fit in C-130 aircraft. Additionally, deployment practices continue to evolve. The Transformation process allows for adaptations to equipment and operations to ultimately meet the goals of current, SBCT, and future forces.

M75-4

There is a relatively large complement of Army, Navy, Marines, and Air Force assets in Hawai'i that are more than capable of protecting U.S. interests from attack. Reorganizing one Army brigade will make relatively few changes to the overall Department of Defense presence in Hawai'i.

M75-5

The Army requested a waiver to the Department of Defense moratorium from Headquarters US Army and the waiver was granted.

M75-6

The analysis for the Proposed Action is based on a 2002 land use requirement study (Nakata 2002). For more information on the plan please contact US Army Hawai'i, Range Control Office. Section 2.3, under the paragraph heading Mounted Maneuver Training, discusses the need for the additional 23,000 acre WPAA parcel as necessary for mounted maneuver training.

M75-7

The EIS relies on the data available. The behavior in the environment of the chemicals in question is fairly well understood because there is a vast literature based on chemical properties of these compounds that can be used to predict behavior under a wide range of conditions. For example, the solubilities and affinities for binding to soil particles of many chemicals has been determined and can be used to predict their mobility. If high concentrations of contaminants had been observed, further detailed studies would be warranted. However, under the circumstances, the investigation results support the conclusion that there is no immediate threat to public health or the environment. Certainly, additional studies may help to refine these conclusions, but the results suggest that future efforts should be selective and targeted at providing assurance to the public that the conclusions of the EIS are accurate over the long term.

Comments

- M75-8** | Since 1978 this Stryker Brigade expansion will increase the rate of loss of agricultural land. So from 1978 to today the rate of loss of agricultural lands was 1 percent. This Stryker Brigade will bring that up to 2.7 percent, roughly, loss of lands. Therefore, how much productive capacity will be lost? What is the value of that loss? How much revenue will be lost? How much of this land will be lost forever?
- M75-9** | What are the rates of environmentally-induced diseases in these affected areas? If there are contaminants, let's go the next step and figure out how it's affecting people. Have there any toxicology studies been done in the community? Are there any plans to treat folks if there are illnesses?
- M75-10** | There's no sampling off-range. And there's no sampling of the Pōhakuloa impact range.
- M75-11** | As Dr. Dodge mentioned there's a lot of diabetes and thyroid-related diseases. Perchlorate affects the thyroid. So why haven't there been studies of perchlorate ?

Responses

M75-8

In Chapter 9 cumulative impacts, the Army determined the cumulative effect on the loss and conversion of agricultural land from past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions is significant. As discussed in Section 4.2, 5.2, and 8.2 the SRAA includes 535 acres of pineapple land which would be converted to military training uses. While the purchase of the WPAA would convert 23,000 acres of agricultural land to military training uses, that land is not consistently used for grazing currently and is currently leased by the military on an occasional basis for training uses. Additionally, the Army may continue to make it available for such purposes pending training schedules and negotiations with local ranchers.

M75-9

The Army found no studies that indicated that there are any environmentally induced diseases in the ROI that are tied to Army activities.

M75-10

The soil investigation was a selective survey of areas expected to contain the highest concentrations, including impact and firing areas at PTA. The investigation was not intended to determine background concentrations in off-range areas. The investigation was a survey and was not designed to be comprehensive. However, it was intended to provide a representative sample of the types of conditions that occur throughout the PTA range areas.

M75-11

Perchlorate was included in the analytical suite for all of the soil samples collected in the soil investigations at PTA and SBMR. Perchlorate was not detected. The full results of the investigation (including non-detections) are included in Appendix M1.

Comments

- M75-12** | So, you know, please explain what the rate of the release of this material in the environment is and the quantity of lead that's already released. How many tons are in the environment?
- M75-13** | But what is the estimated cost of cleaning up the mess that the Army has made over the years? This is also getting into the cumulative impacts.

Responses

M75-12

The Army's Toxic Release Inventory reports for 2001 and 2002 indicate that airborne emissions of lead compounds were 710 pounds in 2001 and 465 pounds in 2002 for the three USARHAW installations where live firing occurs. For 2001, airborne lead compound emissions were estimated to be 236.6 pounds at SBMR, 466.2 pounds at PTA, and 7.6 pounds at Makua Military Reservation. For 2002, the estimated quantities were 286.4 pounds at SBMR, 157.7 pounds at PTA, and 21.2 pounds at Makua Military Reservation. In contrast, non-air releases of lead and lead compounds were approximately 29 tons per year at SBMR, 2 to 3 tons per year at PTA, and 336 to 873 pounds per year at Makua Military Reservation. The lavas from Hawaiian volcanoes have a natural lead content that averages about lead content averages 2 to 6 ppm by weight (2,000 to 6,000 micrograms per kilogram). Thus, soils derived from lavas or volcanic ash should be expected to have a modest lead content of natural origin. The lead added to soils by military training activities would be mostly in the form of relatively large metal fragments. This lead would not be a significant contributor to lead concentrations found in soils at off-post locations.

M75-13

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closer (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDs) program.

Comments

- M75-14** | But no analyses have been done of what the actual costs are of these developments and what actually leaks out of the economy. So I think those need to be part of this analysis. If you're going to argue that the economy is better off because of the money coming in, then we need to show real costs.
- M75-15** | Pōhakuloa is three times the size of Kaho'olawe. You're proposing to add almost the equivalent area of another Kaho'olawe to your land holdings. Therefore, what is it going to cost to clean this up after 60 years or more of drain?
- M75-16** | And then the issue of the dust. I think it was like 3500-tons of dust more per year will be kicked up? So, like, where does that go? How is this affecting people with respiratory ailments? How is it affecting our reef settlement downstream? I didn't see a very good analysis of that.

Responses

M75-14

Project-specific costs relating to Army expenses on construction, mitigation, and O&M are not generally discussed in NEPA documents except where such financial issues relate to feasibility. Additionally, at this point specific project costs are rather speculative, depending on funding levels and contract estimates.

M75-15

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closer (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDs) program.

M75-16

The discussion of fugitive dust issues has been expanded in the Final EIS to include results of dispersion modeling to estimate PM10 concentrations from vehicle activity on unpaved roads and in off-road maneuver areas. The Army has committed to mitigating dust from vehicle traffic on unpaved roads through a combination of dust control chemical applications and / or the use of washed gravel for surfacing military vehicle trails. In addition, the Army would implement a Dust and Soils Management and Monitoring Plan that would include ambient air quality monitoring of PM10 conditions. The monitoring of ambient PM10 concentrations would help guide the development and implementation of an adaptive management program to manage training area lands and modify training procedures as necessary to ensure compliance with federal air quality standards. The Final EIS concludes that the potentially significant impacts from fugitive dust can be mitigated to a level that is less than significant.

Comments**M75-17**

You guys are supposed to study alternatives but I didn't see any of that in there. You just said Hawai'i -- the requirement was that a brigade was stationed in Hawai'i, and, therefore, you did your study around that. I don't see somewhere in the programmatic environmental statement where they analyze different alternatives and compares cost, anything in there. So something fell through the cracks there. If you're talking about Hawai'i, what else has being considered? Why was the decision made that Hawai'i had to be it? That will also bring us back to follow the money and where the political purposes override the actual need.

Phyllis Coochie Cayan
10/30/2003 Public Meeting

M76-1

Is the Stryker Brigade amphibious in the middle of the Pacific Ocean?

Responses**M75-17**

As discussed in section 1.6 of the FEIS, the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID (L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness, and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue carrying out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, and on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D.)

M76-1

The Stryker will be transported by C-130 or C-17s during deployment as described in Section 2.3.4 under the paragraph titled "Deployment Training."

Comments

Speaker **Heidi Guth**

M77 10/30/2003 Public Meeting

M77-1

It requires much more extensive research into alternative proposals, mitigating measures, and cumulative cultural and environmental impacts on O'ahu and Hawai'i. The fact that there's an inadequate range of alternatives presented.

M77-2

With all of the Army's proposed transformation activities maintained and moved to the Big Island is not an adequate representation of the possible range of alternatives according to the U.S. Supreme Court and various other federal courts. The Army must not prefer that its preferred alternative will be the chosen alternative. It cannot commit funds to that alternative until the requisite decision has been approved.

M77-3

The Army should know by now what it will be able to do. Under regulations it states that the EIS should include planned mitigation measures, not possible ones, otherwise the public will not be a true part of the decision-making process as mandated by Congress because the public may not be commenting upon actual plans. The current wording implies that the Army effects and portrays whatever mitigation measures, if any, it wishes in its record of decision. Therefore, because of the inadequacy of the draft EIS, the length and density of the draft EIS, the extent of impact of the proposed Army transformation process, the level of controversy and concern arising from this proposal, the Congressional intent of the NEPA process itself, OHA requests that the public comment period be extended to at least 120 days.

Responses

M77-1

The discussion regarding why transformation is to take place in Hawai'i can be found in Chapter 1 – Purpose, Need, and Scope of this EIS. However, options of transforming in Hawai'i and training elsewhere are discussed in the EIS. Please see Section 2.6 in the EIS.

M77-2

The decision to transform in Hawai'i was analyzed in the Final Programmatic EIS completed on March 8, 2002. The Record of Decision for this EIS was signed on April 11, 2002. All the factors considered for transforming in Hawai'i are included in that Final Programmatic EIS. The discussion regarding why transformation is to take place in Hawai'i can be found in Chapter 1 – Purpose, Need, and Scope of this EIS. However, options of transforming in Hawai'i and training elsewhere are discussed in the EIS. Please see Section 2.6 in the EIS.

M77-3

There were 58 proposed mitigation measures outlined in Table ES-21 of the Executive Summary. These proposed mitigation measure were included for public comment and based on public comments and a cost benefit analysis those likely to be implemented are described in the FEIS. Costs include not just monetary costs, but cost in manpower and training. The ROD will indicate which mitigation measures will actually be implemented. The use of the mitigation measures described by the commenter will be evaluated using the cost benefit analysis described above.

Comments**Speaker Ikaika Hussey****M78 10/30/2003 Public Meeting****M78-1**

The EIS that we have in front of us, thousands of pages of the Environmental Impact Statement, it's a big document. I want to focus on the name, it's an Environmental Impact Statement, a draft EIS, but it's not a human impact statement. It takes into consideration the water, the land, but from a Hawaiian perspective, you can't separate land from people, people from land.

M78-2

They were taken away from themselves because so much of what it means to be Hawaiian is the connection with this place, and so one question that I do have which pertains directly to the EIS is what is the quantity of money -- what is the value of all of the drug rehab that's going to have to take place? What's the value in dollars, the opportunity costs, the cost to the people of the alcoholism that will increase, more than what we already have now, because of the additional 25,000 acres that will be taken away from Hawaiian people, from people in Hawai'i, okay?

Responses**M78-1**

The EIS describes the impacts to the human environment as required by NEPA. As such the EIS describes impact to the natural resources as well as impacts to cultural resources, socioeconomics, human health and safety.

M78-2

The lands proposed for acquisition are currently under private ownership. If the Army acquires these lands, we will continue to work with Native Hawaiians on access to ATIs as discussed in the cultural resources sections.

Comments

Speaker Alana G. Haught

M79 10/30/2003 Public Meeting

M79-1

Also, the EIS -- the draft EIS is so complex and it's too long and it's too complicated to be reviewed in that short period of time, so I would recommend 90 -- I'm glad OHA was here and they requested 120.

M79-2

the 25th Infantry has it's 1st Brigade up at Fort Lewis, Washington, undergoing transformation right now, so poor little me with my common sense, trying to think about ways of saving money, because that's what government should do, my first request was why not do a survey or a study of what it would cost to move the 2nd Brigade there?

M79-3

The EIS does not include -- and I asked for this many times -- an investigation of either constructing a pack range over at Schofield or the ability to have within your new multi -- your proposed new multipurpose ranges, the ability to do an infantry pack, thus relieving the need for the Army to have Makua.

M79-4

The draft EIS also fails in its painting a rosy economic picture of how much money it's going to bring to Hawai'i. It fails to address the true cost. The cost of the poisons that's going to be added to the land.

Responses

M79-1

The public comment period was extended to 90 days and ended on January 3, 2004.

M79-2

As discussed in section 1.6 of the FEIS, the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID (L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness, and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue carrying out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, and on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D.)

M79-3

As stated in Chapter 1, SBCT training requirements are not dependent on the use of the Makua Military Reservation (MMR). While MMR is an integral part of USARHAW training capabilities and historically used by other services, SBCT units could perform dismounted CALFEX training at other ranges. SBCT may use MMR if the range were available only after completion of the Makua EIS and ROD. The Makua EIS will analyze the potential environmental impacts associated with dismounted CALFEXs for both Current Force and SBCT; therefore, this SBCT EIS does not analyze training impacts of SBCT at MMR. These issues will be discussed in the forthcoming Makua EIS.

M79-4

As summarized in Section 4.8, 4.9 and 4.12, the Army has determined that the Proposed Action will not result in significant impacts due to contamination of soil or water resources.

Comments

- M79-5** | The cost of the health problems that are going to occur from us down-winders, us guys who live in Lualualei who see the smoke come over, not only from the military, but from Del Monte, from Dole, from the Kahi Power Plant when the winds blow southwest, like they did for the last six days, and behind the smoke from the Kahi Power Plant is the smoke from Campbell Industrial Park, and the EIS doesn't include a cumulative impact of all of these things,
- M79-6** | The very first question that I asked at each one of the scoping sessions was show me the treaty of annexation that exists between the United States and the Kingdom of Hawai'i which allows you to claim the land.
- M79-7** | The draft EIS does not include that cumulative impact that I talked about from all the pollution that comes over the mountain that's not solely yours. That comes from Dole and Del Monte and Kahi and the Campbell Industrial Park, and the industrial landfill that we have in Nanakuli and the other industrial landfill that's being proposed for Maile. It doesn't take into account all of that stuff that is airborne that we get to breathe, all for the economic benefit of everybody that lives on the other side of that mountain. It's a very important point.

Responses

M79-5

As noted in the air quality discussion of Section 9.2 of the Draft EIS, available air quality monitoring data show few indications that air quality is declining despite continuing development. Peak air pollution levels measured on O'ahu and Hawai'i Island are presented in Table 2 of Appendix G1. The only episodes of peak air pollution levels approaching the federal air quality standards have been the high 24-hour average PM10 levels measured during the New Year period at Pearl City and Kapolei. These events have been attributed to fireworks use, not from military, industrial, or agricultural emission sources.

M79-6

We thank you for your comment and your comment has been considered and included into the administrative record for this process. Hawai'i was adopted as a territory of the U.S. Government in 1900 and was granted admission into the Union in 1959 via Pub L 86-3, 73 Stat 4 when the people of Hawai'i petitioned the U.S. Congress for statehood and adopted by vote in the election held on November 7, 1950 the Act of the Territorial Legislature of Hawai'i entitled "An Act to provide for a constitutional convention, the adoption of a State constitution, and the forwarding of the same to the Congress of the United States, and appropriating money therefore", approved May 20, 1949 (Act 334, Session Laws of Hawai'i, 1949). We understand that some individuals do not agree with or support the formal annexation of Hawai'i in 1898. However, issues of statehood and Hawaiian Sovereignty are outside of the scope of the NEPA process.

M79-7

As noted in the air quality discussion of Section 9.2 of the Draft EIS, available air quality monitoring data show few indications that air quality is declining despite continuing development. Peak air pollution levels measured on O'ahu and Hawai'i Island are presented in Table 2 of Appendix G1. The only episodes of peak air pollution levels approaching the federal air quality standards have been the high 24-hour average PM10 levels measured during the New Year period at Pearl City and Kapolei. These events have been attributed to fireworks use, not industrial or agricultural emission sources.

Comments**Responses****M79-8**

The DEIS fails to address adequately pollution in the social justice issues. We talk real dryly about 25 percent more ammunitions being exploded in the additional training that's going to occur. What does that mean? What does it really mean? It doesn't tell us how much is going into the soil to add to whatever is already there, to interact with what's already there. It doesn't say anything about that. It doesn't say -- in the analysis, it doesn't say that Hawaiians spend more time in the dirt, more time planting, more time eating fish, and that those levels of exposure for somebody maybe in Kansas are not the appropriate levels of exposure to be basing your projections on because we do things differently in Hawai'i.

M79-9

The draft EIS tries in a very dry and a very scientific way of looking at the cultural impacts by looking at the impacts on cultural sites, but fails to recognize the cultural sites are not just piles of rocks. The cultural sites are the springs and the wells because all wells started off as springs

M79-10

I see nothing in the draft EIS that talks about protecting the soil, the springs, and the wells from the contamination of those constituents, of those explosions that is sure to enter those water tables

M79-11

There's nothing in here that talks about the potential destruction of mana by a Stryker vehicle inadvertently or advertently running over a cultural site.

M79-8

Please refer to Section 2.2 of the EIS regarding the determination of the project location. Please refer to Section 4.9 of the EIS for discussions regarding soil pollution. Please refer to Section 4.12 of the EIS for a summary and discussions regarding hazardous wastes, and human health and safety hazards' issues. Also, text has been added to Chapter 10 addressing the issue of disproportionate air impacts.

M79-9

We have changed text in the ATI description to better describe that sites do not have to be complex to have meaning. Our surveys have not identified any springs. If springs are identified in the future, the Army will engage in consultation with Native groups or individuals to determine if they are significant.

M79-10

Impacts to soil, springs, and wells and mitigation measures identified to reduce impacts are discussed in Sections 4.8 (Water Resources) and 4.9 (Geology, Soils, and Seismology

M79-11

Chapter 4.11 provides a summary of the impacts to cultural resources from the proposed actions. Sections 5.111, 6.11, 7.11, and 8.11 discuss the impacts at each installation in detail.

Comments

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M79-12

And finally, the most glaring thing that's missing from this draft EIS is it does not discuss how you're going to clean up the existing stuff or how you're going to clean up the additional 25 percent that you plan to add to the various ranges, to the various pieces of property that you currently control, and you notice how I use the word "control," not own.

M79-13

The fire plan, I thought I found parts of a fire plan in there, but I went back to look and I'm not sure if it's in there or not, but I guarantee you that it's inadequate, given the fact you couldn't control a controlled burn at Makua

M79-14

the draft EIS does not -- nowhere in the draft EIS is there a discussion on the impact on Hawaiian Electric, the Board of Water Supply, the refineries. What is the additional impact of the demands that are going to be created by the additional people? And it's not just the Stryker Brigade, because now if we get that carrier group, that's going to bring a whole lot more people into the State of Hawai'i with all of their additional demands. So you can see already the draft EIS, when it talks about cumulative impacts, really isn't talking about cumulative impacts because we haven't considered all of those other things.

M79-12

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. As summarized in Section 4.12, the Army proposes mitigation measures to include UXO clearance activities prior to construction and during training activities to reduce the overall UXO accumulation and potential risk to human health and safety through the life of the project. This issue has the highest level of attention at the Department of Army and it is addressed by a centrally managed program that involves the identification, investigation, evaluation, and, if needed, remediation of potential sites. This program, called the Installation Restoration Program, is coordinated with the state and the US EPA to insure compliance with all laws and regulations. It is not, however, possible to estimate cost or time required related to a specific site until the evaluation phase has been completed. The Army is committed to cleaning up existing sites in accordance with applicable laws regulations. In addition, if the Army chooses to relinquish ownership of the land as a result of a Base Realignment and Closer (BRAC), the Army will clean up unexploded ordnance left on the lands in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the implementation of the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDs) program.

M79-13

Thank you for your comment. As a measure to reduce the risk of wildland fires, the Army has updated and improved the Integrated Wildland Fire Management Plan. This plan was updated in October 2003 and is being fully implemented at all Army installations. The plan will be implemented to any new lands that the Army may acquire. The plan is available upon request.

M79-14

Sections 4.14, 5.14, 6.14, 7.14, and 8.14 discuss specific impacts on public utilities as a result of the project, including increased demands from SBCT training operations and population increases. Section 9, Cumulative impacts, discusses the cumulative effect of growth on socioeconomic, public services, and utilities.

Comments**Speaker Leandra****M80 10/30/2003 Public Meeting****M80-1**

So I think if you put in your cultural -- in your EIS that you should have cultural values briefing before they enter society I think it will work. Thank you. (Applause)

Speaker Maile K. Hallums**M81 10/30/2003 Public Meeting****M81-1**

Right now I would ask you to relay to your committee to sit down, start all over again. Except this time take out the Apology Bill, Public Law 103-150. Read it. Eat it. Follow it up with a St. Thomas Law Review. Then do that EIS over again.

Responses**M80-1**

As summarized in Section 4.11, the Army proposes to include information in the soldier education cards and brief soldiers prior to training activities on the Native Hawaiian sacred sites, the importance of cultural resources, and measures soldiers need to be aware of to avoid impacts to cultural resources as part of the mitigation for cultural resources.

M81-1

We thank you for your comment and your comment has been considered and included into the administrative record for this process. Hawai'i was adopted as a territory of the U.S. Government in 1900 and was granted admission into the Union in 1959 via Pub L 86-3, 73 Stat 4 when the people of Hawai'i petitioned the U.S. Congress for statehood and adopted by vote in the election held on November 7, 1950 the Act of the Territorial Legislature of Hawai'i entitled "An Act to provide for a constitutional convention, the adoption of a State constitution, and the forwarding of the same to the Congress of the United States, and appropriating money therefore", approved May 20, 1949 (Act 334, Session Laws of Hawai'i, 1949). We understand that some individuals do not agree with or support the formal annexation of Hawai'i in 1898. However, issues of statehood and Hawaiian Sovereignty are outside of the scope of the NEPA process.

Comments

Speaker **David Henkin - Earthjustice**

M82 10/30/2003 Public Meeting

M82-1

I picked a random page of acronyms just to give a flavor of what going through this volume is like. I'll just read one of the pages: "I3A, IAF, IA RII, IAV, IBCT, ICM, ICRMP, IDG, IDP, IFR, Initial BCT, INRAMP, IOC, anyway, you get the idea. It's extremely dense reading. I'd like to refer to appendix E to part 150 - or 651 of the Army's NEPA Regulations. And it says that the "likely environmental impacts need to be written in simple, non-technical language for the lay reader." This document fails miserably on that account, which is why we would support the requests that have been made for additional time for people to go through this document.

M82-2

I do think it has to be more than 300 pages that the regulations provide for complex projects because never before in this state have we seen a proposal, such a large proposal for an increased military presence presented to the public for consideration. So I don't think it can be made any shorter. In fact, in many respects, I think in order to respond to the concerns and some of the issues raised it needs to be longer.

M82-3

Being five times longer than what a complex EIS is supposed to be, written in military acronym speak it's absolutely impossible to expect anyone to provide rational commentary on this in the time provided. I think the 120 days that OHA has requested is generous to the military. A much longer period of time would be appropriate.

The most telling problem with the document is the complete lack of adequate alternatives analysis.

Responses

M82-1

Thank you for your comment. Every effort was made to make this report readable to the general public. If there are specific areas that the commenter needs clarification on we would be happy to provide a response. The comment period has been extended to a total of 90 days ending January 3, 2004.

M82-2

The DEIS was divided into 5 geographical areas making it easier for the general public to focus on impacts the project might have on their community. In addition there is a guide inside the front cover describing the organization of the document, an abstract of the DEIS, and a very detailed Table of Contents. In addition the Executive Summary highlights the important aspects of the proposed project including a project description, a summary of impacts, and proposed mitigation.

The public comment period was extended to 90 days and ended on January 3, 2004. According to NEPA regulations, the main text of a Final EIS should normally be no longer than 300 pages for proposals of unusual scope or complexity (40 CFR 1502.7). In practice, this recommended page limit is typically exceeded. The main text of this SBCT document is well over the suggested 300 pages in length, but the scope of the proposal, involving twenty-eight projects, acquisition of over 24,000 acres of land on two Hawaiian islands, and the comprehensive and complex evaluation of a multitude of resource impacts on the affected environment on O'ahu and Hawai'i necessitates an impact statement of this magnitude. For reviewers not electing to read the entire main text, an Executive Summary provides a comprehensive impact evaluation overview, including a mitigation matrix. Regarding time for EIS review, this is a large, comprehensive document requiring considerable time to thoroughly review. In view of this, the 45-day minimum comment period for draft environmental impact statements required by NEPA was extended to 90 days. Three months was considered an adequate period of time to review the document and provide written comments.

Comments

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**M82-3
cont'd**

The testimony that was offered at the scoping session last April was, if you want to move troops safely to the battlefield, do you want to fly them in an airplane over open ocean until they hit Asia? Or do you want them to fly from Washington State over our allies in Canada, to Alaska, over to our Asian allies in Northwestern Asia -- Northeastern Asia, excuse me. It's that type of analysis that's completely lacking from this document. If you take a look at the executive summary -- and many people, frankly, aren't going to make it out of the executive summary -- it talks about alternatives analyzed and it gives a statement that's fairly accurate. It says, "The alternatives analyzed must reasonably meet the purpose of the need for the action.

Alternatives must also be practical and feasible. That is they must be capable of being implemented by the Army or another agency, be technically feasible and not require a commitment of resources they cannot practically be obtained." All of that is accurate and fair. This is a fatally flawed document because it does not -- it does not analyze a reasonable range of alternatives.

It says "EISs will serve as a means to assess environmental impacts of proposed military actions rather than justifying decisions." What you need to do is look at all reasonable alternatives for accomplishing your goal. And if you've determined that transformation through Stryker Brigades is the goal and what you want to do, you actually do need to do the hard work of considering your alternatives. Different brigades in different locations and what the relative advantages and disadvantages are. If it's not in your programmatic EIS and if it's not in this EIS, the question, quite simply, is where is it? NEPA requires nothing less than that analysis so that you can make a decision based on all the information rather than merely ratify a preordained conclusion. You owe us nothing less than a full alternatives analysis. You owe us nothing less than an adequate opportunity to provide feedback on the draft EIS.

M82-3

As discussed in section 1.6 of the FEIS the ROD for the Programmatic EIS directed the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) at Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i to transform to an SBCT. The Commanding General of the 25th ID (L) is charged with deciding how best to achieve that directive and provide for military training, readiness, and facility requirements to meet SBCT transformation needs, while enabling the current forces to continue to carry out their missions and giving due consideration to environmental factors. This decision will be based on the results of this EIS, and on consideration of all relevant factors including mission, cost, technical factors, and environmental considerations. This EIS considers a reasonable range of alternatives including several alternatives that involve transforming and/or training on the U.S. mainland. As discussed in Section 2.6, the mainland alternatives were not analyzed in detail because they did not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action. (Complete details on the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 and Appendix D.)

Comments

Responses

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M82-4

Now, given the total lack of alternatives analysis in this document, it would do a disservice to the process and it would undermine the basic values of the National Environmental Policy Act to go from this document to a final. But fortunately, we have right here in this community examples of situations where the Army, I think quite appropriately, has recognized the deficiency of its NEPA documents and has gone back, taken another crack at it. That's with the Makua documents which ended up in court. What you really need to do is take public comment on this and use this as an expanded scoping period. Because, again, if you'll go back to the critique that I offered back in April 2002, during the scoping process, we didn't have adequate information to provide feedback on what you were proposing because it was one huge black box. At the time we held those meetings we had no idea precisely what you were preparing to do at all. You failed completely to fulfill the minimum requirements or your regulations Section 651.50 where you had to tell us really what you were thinking about doing. Well, finally, in this document, I feel that we have a better sense of what you'd like to do. This now provides a springboard for people to be able to provide informed comments on what those concerns they have about what you really propose to do.

M82-5

But I would respectfully submit the Army need not go completely back to the drawing board. But to truly look back at the scoping comments that were given to you a year and a half ago, analyze those alternatives, use this time as an opportunity for people to point out some of the gaps in analysis in this draft and come back with something that really tells us what the alternatives are, really tells us what the impacts are so that, hopefully, you can make an informed decision based on public input, and feedback rather than simply ratifying a decision that you've made and expect us to just sort of play along with the game.

M82-4

By letter dated May 28, 2002, the Garrison Commander sent each person who attended a scoping meeting a letter thanking them for their participation in the scoping process, and enclosing a 16-page information paper describing the proposed transformation and mission related projects. Also enclosed with the letter was a copy of the briefing presented at the scoping meetings, for the attendees' reference. These documents were also posted on the SBCT website and placed at various public and university libraries on O'ahu and the Big Island. The scoping period was extended for an additional 30 days to allow for review and comment on the additional information.

M82-5

We thank you for your comments regarding the need for a new draft EIS. We have considered your comments. We do not believe the changes we have made to the document reach the level of significance that requires preparation of a supplemental draft EIS under NEPA or its implementing regulations.

Comments

Speaker **Vincent Dodge**

M83 10/30/2003 Public Meeting

M83-1

It's only fair to expect and demand of our Army that they be the good neighbor, that they take the responsibility of providing us information that is not 1500 pages and not full of language that a regular person can't understand.

Speaker **Frenchie DeSoto**

M84 10/30/2003 Public Meeting

M84-1

Because in this environmental statement you've got to be a rocket scientist to understand all 50 pounds of it. It's insulting to say the least.

M84-2

It will have impacts on your ground water, but that's not jurisdictional, so it's okay. It's okay that you going to contaminate the water or do whatever you can because somebody said -- I think it was the Corps of Engineers said it was non-jurisdictional, whatever the -- whatever that means.

M84-3

And on top of that, we're talking about two pages of corrections. I mean, it's -- you don't even know what they're talking about.

Responses

M83-1

The DEIS was divided into 5 geographical areas making it easier for the general public to focus on impacts the project might have on their community. In addition there is a guide inside the front cover describing the organization of the document, an abstract of the DEIS, and a very detailed Table of Contents. In addition the Executive Summary highlights the important aspects of the proposed project including a project description, a summary of impacts, and proposed mitigation.

M84-1

The DEIS was divided into 5 geographical areas making it easier for the general public to focus on impacts the project might have on their community. In addition there is a guide inside the front cover describing the organization of the document, an abstract of the DEIS, and a very detailed Table of Contents. In addition the Executive Summary highlights the important aspects of the proposed project including a project description, a summary of impacts, and proposed mitigation.

M84-2

The comment is probably referring to jurisdiction wetlands, which are wetlands under the jurisdiction of the US Army Corps of Engineers, under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. The Corps of Engineers is responsible for classifying wetlands, permitting projects that impact wetlands, and determining whether mitigation measures are needed to compensate for loss of wetland resources. In order to be classified as a jurisdictional wetland, a wetland must meet three criteria: it must have water near or above the land surface, contain hydric soils, and have hydrophytic vegetation.

M84-3

The corrections were, for the most part, to describe changes that occurred during printing of the DEIS so as to insure that the public had the most up to date information on which to base their comments.

Comments**Responses****Speaker James Manaku****M85 10/30/2003 Public Meeting****M85-1**

Just looking at the route they're going through, just looking at the route, you can tell that it's not right. This is critical habitat. They going through critical habitat. They say they have no choice. the proposed routes, even when I'm looking at that, it would take away critical habitat for endangered species. You know, it was the Federal Government that says we need to protect this thing, and they did. Now they're saying we don't need that habitat no more. Gentlemen, we do need it. It's very important. It's very, very important. If we don't protect what we have now as an island, what will happen to us?

M85-2

If you folks want to use present roads that we have, I still get concerns, but, you know, not to make another route. You folks are going to take away critical habitat. If that's the case, then why don't we just eliminate all of this BS, and say, there's no such thing as critical habitat, there's no need to provide critical habitat, and then I can be more understanding. Then I can wake up in the morning, and go, okay. They going to blow up over here. We cannot do nothing. You know, I can understand that.

M85-1

Please refer to section 8.10 for a discussion and maps of critical and sensitive habitat relative to the project area. Measures designed to protect sensitive species and habitat have been agreed to and are discussed in full in the USFWS Biological Opinion.

M85-2

Sections 5.10, 6.10, 7.10, and 8.10 identify potential impacts and mitigation measures of the proposed action on biological resources.

Comments

Responses

Speaker Dean Toyama

M86 10/30/2003 Public Meeting

M86-1

I'm here to address about the Stryker Brigade, that I'm against it because of our environment. Why I'm saying that is because right now water is our most important thing, and today, as you notice, we're on restriction. By having more people come here, it's going to limit our water.

M86-2

Also, traffic that we having here. More people come, the more traffic going to come worse. And today, we're trying to eliminate all this traffic that it's creating. Now, you bring in these young people, these young military people, and you see the way they drive on our roads, the accidents that happen, is to do with the military. Can they have the same respect as we have to do when we enter the military base when they come off the base?

Speaker R. Kawehi Kanui

M87 10/30/2003 Public Meeting

M87-1

If you're bringing in 800, approximately, military personnel plus 3,000 dependents, we're in a state on an island that is already severely overcrowded. We have our H-1, H-2 freeways which are a joke. They should be named the Hawai'i state parking lot instead.

M87-2

we're going to be having more military -- how should I say -- traffic going in and out of Hawai'i. Hawai'i has an epidemic drug problem. There's a possibility that could cause an increase in drug trafficking in and out of Hawai'i.

M86-1

Your comment has been considered. Sections 4.14, 5.14, 6.14, 7.14, and 8.14 address water use and water demands relating to the project.

M86-2

As per Hawai'i Police Department and Hawai'i Department of Transportation policy, accident statistics or data citing liability concerns are not available, nor is there any data related to speed accidents available, as stated in Section 5.7.1. As noted in Section 2.2.3, to ensure maximum safety, all convoys must comply with local policies, as specified in standard operating procedures, which direct such matters as vehicle safety inspections and convoy safety briefings, and vehicle operators must be properly trained and licensed to operate assigned military vehicles.

M87-1

Your comment has been considered. Potential traffic impacts are addressed in Sections 5.7, 6.7, 7.7 and 8.7.

M87-2

Army personnel have been shown to have a lower incidence of drug abuse than the general population. Army Transformation would not be directly or indirectly responsible for drug abuse or associated illegal activities in the general population.

Comments

Speaker Vincent Dodge

M88 10/30/2003 Public Meeting

M88-1

And then the third alternative, which apparently the NEPA law says you have to do is no action. And, although this is mentioned several times in this volume, it's really not given very much credence, and I say that since it causes less pollution, less problems, since we're going to need what they call a legacy force, people -- everybody understand what a legacy force is? It's what the present military is doing. They're going to need what they're doing now.

M88-2

I want to end with some health effects. When they shoot their munitions, their artillery and mortars, they use propellants. They call them cover bags, and then any left over, they destroy on site or at least they're supposed to. They're not supposed to take it back. And according to this book, the -- once they burn these, the residues, what they call the burn-pan residues, include, among other things, led, DNT. It's an explosive, benzene and cyanide. The latter are -- certainly cyanide is a poison. Benzene is a known cancer causer. So, my question is when they use these bags to send these munitions out and they blow them up, aren't the same residues in that mixture that goes out with the munitions? I mean, you know, the propellants, they burn up there in the guns, in order to propel those munitions out, don't they have the same residues? And these are dangerous residues and they're going to be using a lot of them.

M88-3

Another one that's not mentioned, another toxin that's not mentioned that's found in propellants is perchlorate. You guys must be tired of me saying this because I said it all over. Poor Ron is smiling. You know, there's a lot of information out about propellants. It's relatively new. This perchlorate causes thyroid disease. I probably shouldn't do this, but how many people in the room either have or know of family members or friends that have some sort of thyroid disease? A goodly number of hands. We have a lot of it here in Hawai'i. This really needs to be included in your EIS. You need to do that. I keep pounding that issue and I hope it's done.

Responses

M88-1

A complete analysis was done for the No Action alternative and the discussion of this alternative is found throughout the EIS. No decision has been made as to the selected alternative at this time.

M88-2

Text added to read "After propellant burning is completed, a hazardous waste technician collects the residue. Disposal of burn pan residue is not required, but is a BMP that is instituted to minimize waste quantity and the potential for release to the environment. The technician takes all hazardous waste precautions by wearing a protective Tyvek suit, gloves, and a respirator during collection. Propellants are burned separately according to artillery type." As noted in Section 3.12.3 of the DEIS, unused artillery propellants are burned in designated burn pans, and the residues are collected and processed for disposal as hazardous materials. Emissions from open burning of propellants generally are similar to those from the detonation process that occurs during artillery firing, but there are some important differences. Open burning is a combustion process that can create various complex organic compounds as part of the emissions. Detonation processes are a shock wave induced decomposition process that decomposes initial compounds into simpler components. The fireball that accompanies detonation allows only a very brief period for high temperature oxidation reactions. Dispersion modeling and health risk analyses being conducted by the Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine (US Army CHPPM 2000 a,b,c; US Army CHPPM 2001 a,b,c,d,e,f) demonstrate that weapons firing points at USARHAW installations are too far from residential or other sensitive land uses to cause any significant health risk.

M88-3

Perchlorate was included in the analytical suite for all of the soil samples collected in the soil investigations at PTA and SBMR. Perchlorate was not detected. The full results of the investigation (including non-detections) are included in Appendix M1.

Comments

M88-4

One other thing is that there was on Page 3-82, I shouldn't get that specific, but they refer to specific details being found in Appendix N2. I'm sorry to do this to you guys, but I have to, and then you go to Appendix N2 and it says refer to AR, which I guess is Army Regulations, AR 210-21. Where is that? I mean, it's like they refer you to one part, and that part refers you to something else that's not in this book. And I would very much appreciate if you would send me a copy of AR 210-21, please, so we can check that out.

M88-5

In summary, you know these three volumes, they weigh a lot, they're very long. I'd like to see anybody who's actually read all three; however, as to their conclusions, it's really not convincing, you know, because of significant health effects. As a physician, I'm really concerned about that, but also all the other things that people have mentioned, the contamination, the dust, the noise, the cultural effects, a whole list of things. I would feel that they should have come to the conclusion that no action is the best action.

Lawrence Ebel
10/30/2003 Public Meeting

M89-1

What I'm asking you for is a redoubled effort to have machinery, water supplies, helicopters, whatever's necessary, but whatever you think is adequate now for fire prevention -- for fire handling, putting out fires, maybe that's about half of what you need, and maybe that's something the city and county is going to have -- and the State is going to have to think about. We have a wonderful fire protection service.

Responses

M88-4

A summary of AR 210-21 is given in the appendix in the interest of brevity. The citation for this document can be found in Chapter 11 – References as are all references used in the EIS so the reader can do further research on their own if they'd like.

M88-5

The Department of the Army will make a decision whether or not to transform the 2d Brigade, 25th ID(L) in Hawai'i only after a full consideration of all the environmental impacts identified and analyzed under NEPA, weighed equally with considerations of strategic importance, military training and readiness, technical considerations, economic and fiscal considerations, and other considerations mandated by law or policy.

M89-1

Thank you for your comment. As a measure to reduce the risk of wildland fires, the Army has updated and improved the Integrated Wildland Fire Management Plan. This plan was updated in October 2003 and is being fully implemented at all Army installations. The plan will be implemented to any new lands that the Army may acquire. The plan is available upon request.

Comments

Responses

Speaker Shelly Zamborelli
M90 10/30/2003 Public Meeting

M90-1

And do I need to go look at pictures and read three of these to come to the conclusion that we're going to be taking sensitive areas, making them into a place where these tanks can go around.
 All the tanks I see are in the desert, so is the idea to make Hawai'i into a desert?

M90-1

We share and understand your concern on this issue. Our soldiers and their families live and work on our installations. The Department of Army has taken every step to minimize impacts of the proposed project as describe in the EIS while meeting the goals of training. Many mitigation measures have been incorporated into the project to reduce identified impacts where possible. Chapter 4 summarized the potential impacts and mitigation measures.

Speaker Walter Kamana
M91 10/30/2003 Public Meeting

M91-1

Second, if the machines come here, then you thinking about aqua, the water. Call a professional to check them. Call a professional check if the water is good or no good.

21 This things, bombing and stuff treating the
 22 water because we only get what people think our say, but
 23 we no experience from the main guy. This is water works.

M91-1

As summarized in Section 4.4, the Army has evaluated the potential impacts to water resources from the Proposed Action including construction and training activities.

M91-2

The military got to rent one private firm to take the water test. But we don't have expert how deep the water stay. How deep before you can hit these thing come in the water, destroy the water? It's like oil well. You got to go deep.

M91-2

The analysis presented in the EIS is based on existing available data. It is possible that additional information may be obtained in the future that would shed more light on this analysis. The EIS is a way of communicating to the public what we think would be the impacts of the project on the environment.

Comments

Responses

Speaker Summer Nemeth
M92 10/30/2003 Public Meeting

M92-1

I'm here because I'm concerned that all soldiers training in the areas designated for the Stryker Brigade will not be aware of the specifics documented in the Environmental Impact Statement that covers the culture, geological, biological significance of the Hawaiian island chain. I'm concerned that those soldiers will be left unaware of the damage and destruction of their training and that majority of soldiers stationed in Hawai'i remain uninformed of the practice of proper stewardship which native Hawaiians demonstrate through the concepts of aloha 'aina and malama 'aina. (Applause)

M92-2

Such an addition (of Army personnel) would have an overall significant impact not mitigable to the less than significant level on the number of possible alcohol-related traffic fatalities, spousal abuse cases and fights in local schools.

M92-3

Such an addition would have a significant but mitigable impact on the possible employment for a large number of the unemployed local population.

M92-4

The Stryker Brigade Hawai'i will have a severe non-mitigable impact on many of our unique ecosystems that are homes to many endangered species.

M92-5

I fear that the addition of a Stryker Brigade will pose a further threat in a possible attack against the U.S. military in Hawai'i in the future.

M92-1

The Army has worked with US Fish and Wildlife to determine measures that would ensure stabilization of the sensitive species and habitats. These measures are discussed in detail in the Biological Opinions for O'ahu and Hawai'i which were released in October and December of 2003. Similarly, the Army has worked with the SHPO to develop mitigation measures for cultural resources as discussed in the Final PA included in Appendix J. These biological and cultural resource measures are discussed in Sections 4.10 and 4.11. Soldiers visiting each area are given pocket information cards and a briefing prior to training to inform them of important resources in the area and the importance of avoiding these resources as well as safety information.

M92-2

Army personnel have been shown to have a lower incidence of drug abuse than the general population. Army Transformation would not be directly or indirectly responsible for drug abuse or associated illegal activities in the general population.

M92-3

Sections 4.13, 5.13, 6.13, 7.13, and 8.13 discuss the socioeconomic impacts of the proposed action on employment in Hawai'i. No significant adverse impacts on employment are expected as a result of the project.

M92-4

Biological resource issues are detailed in chapters 5.10, 6.10, 7.10 and 8.10.

M92-5

There is a relatively large complement of Army, Navy, Marines, and Air Force assets in Hawai'i that are more than capable of protecting U.S. interests from attack. Reorganizing one Army brigade will make relatively few changes to the overall Department of Defense presence in Hawai'i.

Comments

Speaker **Ralph Makaiau**
M93 10/30/2003 Public Meeting

M93-1

No, in the first Stryker presentation at the Kahuku High School cafeteria inside of this year, I asked you how would you help me dry up Kahuku. I read the EIS concerning Kahuku. Nothing has stated how you going to help Kahuku dry up. Because you are the source. Mauka is the source. The ahupua`a comes mauka to makai.

M93-2

You being the water source of the watershed, I'd like to see answers. Kahuku hasn't seen answers. And we're dealing with today's problems. They can't survive. The descendants won't survive if they got to go and build flood systems just to capture the runoff that somebody else should be responsible for.

Responses

M93-1

The project is not expected to increase flooding potential downstream. It would not significantly increase impervious areas and runoff and drainage at new facilities would be controlled through engineering design.

M93-2

As summarized in Section 4.4, the Army has evaluated the potential impacts to water resources from the Proposed Action. The Army has identified mitigation measures to reduce the impact to water resources to less than significant levels. One of these measures is the expansion of the existing ITAM program discussed in Chapter 2. The Army implements the ITAM program for the management of soil erosion from all current force activities. The ITAM program assesses the areas damaged, implements actions to repair damage, and monitors the effectiveness of those actions.

Comments

Speaker Joy Anamizu

M94 10/30/2003 Public Meeting

M94-1

First I would like to request that the public comment period be extended to 120 days and to include more public meetings. NEPA grants the public a minimum of 45 days to provide comment. This length of time is not enough for the public to thoroughly read, digest and comment on what you proposed.

M94-2

Second, the common concern that has been voiced at the other public meetings is that the Draft EIS is rather complex or beyond an average person's comprehension.

I too believe this is true. I also believe there are folks out there who are unable to comprehend this document either because they don't understand or read English very well.

They may be illiterate or have a learning disability or may become frustrated with the technical details.

What I recommend is that the Army hold public education sessions and community meetings to properly inform and educate the public of the training, mitigation and consequences that are involved.

M94-3

Third, it is my opinion that after briefly reviewing Chapter 7 of the KTN Kawaioloa section of the Draft EIS, I believe it to be severely inadequate and insufficient in its analyses and conclusions. It cites significances. It determines statistically by numbers. To get these numbers one needs to collect data which is usually done by conducting research and experiments. To conclude that an impact is significant or significant but mitigable to less than significant or less than significant without conducting a thorough investigation it is scientifically unsound, dangerous and unethical.

M94-4

Historically in this area -- I'm talking about the Kahuku -- this area, Turtle Bay all the way to Kahuku -- back in the second world war the military used this area as an airfield. We farmed this area back in the early nineties and was amazed to find a lot of trash, metal bottles near the airfield area that was uncovered when they plowed the land for planting. Basically these areas were used as dump sites.

Responses

M94-1

The public comment period was extended to 90 days, ending January 3, 2004.

M94-2

The DEIS was divided into 5 geographical areas making it easier for the general public to focus on impacts the project might have on their community. In addition there is a guide inside the front cover describing the organization of the document, an abstract of the DEIS, and a very detailed Table of Contents. In addition the Executive Summary highlights the important aspects of the proposed project including a project description, a summary of impacts, and proposed mitigation. Thank you for your comment. The Army is continuing to work to improve the community relations program for this and other actions proposed. Once a final decision has been made on the proposed action, the Army plans on working with the community to inform them of the final decision, any final mitigation measures that will be implemented and how this will effect the community.

M94-3

Thank you for your comments. Each of our impact analysis are based on specific factors for determining the level of impacts for each resource area as described in Chapter 4. We believe our approach to evaluation and analysis is based on the appropriate level of data collection.

M94-4

We thank you for your comment and participation in this public process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process.

Comments

M94-5

Recently in the past year on my farm, which is located both mauka and makai up Kam Highway and is adjacent to the Charlie Gate which leads up to the Kahuku Training Area, my farm has been used as a public bathroom by soldiers waiting for the range control officer to open the gate. In addition to trespassing and depositing their waste and filth on my farm, rubbish, canned rations and other waste from KTA has also been found on my property. This not only is a hazard to my mom and the workers that work on our farm, but it's just very bad. It's not good.

Speaker Keli'iwai (Chris) Camarillo
M95 10/30/2003 Public Meeting

M95-1

One of the things I saw lacking from the EIS was any mention of light pollution on the land and on the skies. Makahiki is observed by the rising of the pliates but I can get more into that. But I won't. You guys are looking into going into areas that do not have any light. You guys are planning on building several facilities that will probably be lit 24 hours a day.

M95-2

Because currently you do not have anything in place to remove the obsolete equipment that's already here and that you guys will be making obsolete by bringing in the Stryker Brigade. Nowhere in the EIS has there been talks about taking up the old desks, taking out the old tanks, the no longer used -- what is that called -- 2 and a half tons, 2 and a half ton vehicles, the HUMVEE you guys will be decommissioning and stuff like that. There's no mention of that. So that's another thing.

Responses

M94-5

This comment relates to current force training activities conducted by the Army and is not specific to the proposed action discussed in this document. However, in order to address this concern the Army will remind soldiers before each training session of the location of private property adjacent to Army owned or managed lands and that soldiers need to respect the private property owners, making sure not to trespass or litter. As part of this measure, the Army will update the existing "soldier check cards" with this information and include it in the training briefings.

M95-1

Light pollution is addressed in Section 8.3.2.

M95-2

The EIS has determined that there is no significant impact to public services by the implementation of the proposed action. The Army designs all of its projects, including those in this proposed action, in accordance with Executive Order 13123 "Greening the Government through Efficient Energy Management" (June 2001), Executive Order 13101 "Greening the Government through Waste Prevention, Recycling, and Federal Acquisition" (September 1998), and Department of the Army Engineering Technical Letter 1110-3-491 "Sustainable Design for Military Facilities" (May 2001) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Sustainable Project Rating Tool (SPiRiT). These documents and tools provide design guidelines and standards for sustainable development - addressing water resources, energy and atmospheric resources, indoor environmental quality, material and other resources. The Defense Reutilization And Marketing Offices has established procedures for disposal of items no longer needed by the Army. It is not the policy of the Army to abandon any items.

Final Environmental Impact Statement

Transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (L) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in Hawai'i

Volume 5 Public Comments and Responses

Prepared for

Department of the Army
Office of the Secretary of the Army
Washington, DC



and

US Army Corps of Engineers
Honolulu Engineer District
Fort Shafter, Hawai'i



Prepared by

Tetra Tech, Inc.
Honolulu, Hawai'i

May 2004



APPENDIX P-2

PUBLIC MEETING TRANSCRIPTS

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_____)
IN RE: STRYKER BRIGADE)
COMBAT TEAM DRAFT EIS)
PUBLIC MEETING)
_____)

DRAFT EIS PUBLIC MEETING

Taken on behalf of the 25th Infantry Division and U.S. Army
Hawaii held at the Honolulu Country Club, 1690 Ala Pu'umalu
Street, Honolulu, Hawaii, 96819, commencing at 7:00 p.m. on
Tuesday, October 28, 2003, pursuant to Public Notice.

REPORTED BY: TINA M. STUHR, RPR, CSR #360
HOLLY HACKETT, RPR, CSR #130
LESLIE LEINANI TAKEDA, RPR, CSR #423

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Suite 1470, Makai Tower
733 Bishop Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
(808) 524-PRSU

1 U.S. ARMY DRAFT EIS PUBLIC MEETING STAFF LIST

2

3 PANEL

4 Colonel David Anderson

5 Ron Borne

6 Mark Katkow

7

8 FACILITATORS

9 Annelle Amaral

10 Kenneth Fukunaga

11 Miki Lee

12

13 HAWAIIAN-ENGLISH TRANSLATORS

14 Puakea Nogelmeier

15

16

17

18

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1 PROCEEDINGS

2 MS. AMARAL: Let's bring spiritual guidance into the
3 deliberations before us. It helps to center us as we
4 gather together. It helps to get us focused on the work
5 that we have ahead of us.

6 Normally, I would call upon the Kapuna to come and to
7 lead us in prayer, and I would like to do that now and ask
8 if any of the Kapuna in the audience would like to come up
9 and lead us in an opening pule?

10 Then I ask you, with your indulgence, if I may, would
11 you allow me, please, then to do an opening pule. And kala
12 mai, it probably is much better if it comes from an older
13 person, but I'll start it. Thank you.

14 E ho mai ka 'ike mai luna mai e, 'O na mea huna
15 no'eau o na mele e, E ho mai, E ho mai, E ho mai. E ho mai
16 ka 'ike mai luna mai e, 'O na mea huna no'eau o na mele e,
17 E ho mai, E ho mai, E ho mai. Malo e.

18 To begin this gathering I would like to call upon our
19 host this evening and that is Colonel David Anderson. He
20 is the Garrison Commander of the U.S. Army, so, Colonel
21 Anderson. There you are. He's right where he should be.

22 COLONEL ANDERSON: Aloha, and good evening. As
23 Annelle said, I'm Colonel Dave Anderson, Garrison Commander
24 for the U.S. Army here in Hawaii. Thank you, Annelle, for
25 that opening pule. That's exactly the right way to start

1 this meeting.

2 On behalf of Major General Eric Olson Commanding
3 General of the 25th Infantry Division and U.S. Army Hawaii
4 I'd like to welcome you to tonight's meeting on the draft
5 Environmental Impact Statement for the transformation of
6 the 2nd Brigade for the 25th Infantry to a Stryker
7 Brigade Combat Team.

8 Before we begin, I'd like to tell you a little bit
9 about myself. I've been here about 14 months in the
10 Garrison. I've been involved with operations in the
11 Pacific for 8 or 10 years, and I've got 23 years in the
12 Army. My wife is here with me in Hawaii, and we've truly
13 enjoyed our time here in Hawaii.

14 Tonight we are here to listen to your concerns and
15 gather your comments on a draft Environmental Impact
16 Statement. We did this once before in a scoping meeting as
17 we began the Environmental Impact Statement process. I
18 think as you look, those that are very knowledgeable of the
19 process, and what we started out with, where our
20 Environmental Impact Statement is today in the draft form,
21 there are significant improvements and significant changes
22 in where we started from, and that's based on the public
23 input that we got during the scoping meetings. So, what
24 I'm here to tell you is that the input that you are here
25 tonight to provide to us as we go from a draft to a final

1 Environmental Impact Statement is very, very important to
2 us and has a significant impact on the final outcome of
3 this process.

4 Your role is to provide additional input on
5 environmental, cultural, and any other concerns you believe
6 should be addressed and analyzed in a final Environmental
7 Impact Statement. Environmental Impact Statement is the
8 most comprehensive document that could be prepared under
9 the National Environmental Policy Act.

10 I know now that everyone is anxious to get started,
11 and I do appreciate everybody's attendance here tonight,
12 and you don't want to listen to me anymore. So, with that,
13 we'll go ahead and get started. And again, the purpose
14 here tonight is to garner input into this process and to
15 include that in our final Environmental Impact Statement.
16 Your input, your concerns, and your thoughts are very, very
17 important to us as we go through this process.

18 Thank you.

19 (Applause)

20 MS. AMARAL: Thank you, Colonel Anderson. Also
21 joining us today at this table in the front farthest away
22 from me, but closest to you is Mr. Ron Borne. Mr. Borne is
23 the Army transformation manager and has been involved in
24 all of the scoping meetings and this entire process since
25 its inception here in Hawaii, and with us also is Mr. Mark

1 Katkow. Mark is with the office of the Judge Advocate
2 General and is here to provide legal advice to Colonel
3 Anderson and the others gathered here.
4 You met some of the resource people, most of whom are
5 seated on this side of the room during the open house
6 period, and things were set up quite intentionally this
7 way. What we heard during the scoping meetings was we want
8 less time of people talking at us, more time to allow us to
9 make public comment, so the Army redid its program to allow
10 a chance for people to deal directly with the resource
11 experts in each of the different pieces of the
12 Environmental Impact Statement and answer questions one on
13 one in order to allow during this public comment period
14 time to hear exclusively from you.

15 So some thoughts we'd like to leave with you before
16 we begin taking your comments. There are a number of ways
17 for us to comment. We're here this evening, and the public
18 comment period this evening is from seven o'clock to
19 ten o'clock, if it needs to go that long. Tomorrow night
20 will be at Helemanô Plantation, Thursday night at Makaha
21 Valley Resort, and next week Tuesday at the Turtle Bay
22 Hilton, and then we will go on to the Island of Hawaii
23 where we'll be at the Hilo Hawaiian and then the Waikoloa
24 Resort.

25 During the public comment period, we have standing by

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1 court reporters who are essentially taking your spoken
2 comment down verbatim for the transcript that will be
3 included in the documentation of these meetings. By
4 necessity, we have to have some time period for your
5 comments, so we would say to you that you could give
6 yourselves five minutes to be able to present your comments
7 to us. People sometimes get a little miffed at that
8 because, of course, I have 20 minutes of comments I really
9 need you to hear, we would suggest to you that, in fact,
10 your comment need not remain just here at the microphone,
11 exclusive to the microphone, but actually, you could write
12 it down and you can mail it in or fax it in.

13 So, when you came in, there was a registration table,
14 and at that table is a card from Cindy Barger, and Cindy's
15 address, phone number, fax number, and e-mail are all on
16 this card, so you can mail in your written comments after
17 tonight's meeting, you can fax it in or you can e-mail it
18 in, and the public comment period remains open until
19 November 19th, so you need not express everything here.
20 You hear something you want to talk about a little more,
21 write it out and then send it in to us.

22 You also should have received, at least, a public
23 comment card, so if your comments are this short, you can
24 attach it to this card. If they're longer, by all means
25 use extra paper.

1 This evening, and for all of the public hearings,
2 there are facilitators that will assist in this public
3 comment. We provide a number of functions. One is we
4 stand by you in case you get a little nervous and we
5 support you and encourage you. We also kind of watch the
6 time and remind you if you're running out of time.

7 We also are here to assure that decorum takes place
8 among us all, and that's probably one of the easiest tasks
9 we have because I believe that people in Hawaii know how to
10 act. I believe that we treat one another with respect. I
11 believe that that is something that is deep in us. It is
12 cultural. It is the way we were raised. And although we
13 may disagree with what the person is saying, we allow them
14 to speak their truth, and then we will later stand and we
15 will speak our truth, and each of us abides in that truth.
16 Although we may differ with one another, we are not
17 disagreeable with one another. That is our way. And so
18 the job of the facilitator is just to make sure that the
19 decorum remains and that we handle one another with
20 respect.

21 The other thing that I would point out to you is that
22 we have a Hawaiian language translator here. He is Puakea
23 Nogelmeier. He's a wonderfully gifted man and very patient
24 with us all, and he brought two students with him. What
25 happens now with the public -- what the Army discovered was

1 in the past in the scoping hearings, Hawaiians would come
2 up and they would speak, they would give their testimony in
3 Hawaiian, and then the court reporters would simply write
4 down inaudible, unintelligible, when, in fact, if you
5 listen to the record, it was wonderful, perfect Hawaiian.
6 Quite understandable. Quite audible.

7 MR. NOGELMEIER: Maybe I could explain.

8 MS. AMARAL: Please come. This is Puakea.

9 MR. NOGELMEIER: Aloha, ma'ane'i makou i keia ahiahi,
10 kokua no ka po'e 'olelo Hawai'i, ina makemake 'oe i kumai i
11 ka 'olelo Hawai'i, pa'a no kau 'olelo ma'ane'i hiki ia 'oe
12 ke 'olelo a unuhi nau iho, hiki ke 'olelo ma ka 'olelo
13 Hawai'i, waiho 'ia, unuhi 'ia ma ka pepa wale no, a hiki ke
14 noinoino i kokua na'u kekahi o makou e unuhi mai ma ka 'ao
15 'ao i ka 'olelo Hawai'i a kokua makou i ka wehewehe 'ana ma
16 ka 'olelo haole, nolaila, ina hoihoi kekahi e hele mai
17 ia'u, hiki ke ho'olala mamua.

18 Just to explain to any Hawaiian speakers in the house
19 that you can speak for yourself and translate for yourself,
20 you can speak in Hawaiian and have that recorded in the
21 testimony and it will be translated for the record, or you
22 can speak and ask myself or one of the others to translate
23 at your side to make that available to both the audience
24 and the record. A hui ho. Thank you very much.

25 (Applause)

1 MS. AMARAL: Thank you, Puakea.

2 All right. At this point now, what we would like to
3 do is to begin to call up the people who are registered to
4 speak. If you want to speak and you have not registered,
5 we would invite you to do so. There are a group of people
6 seated at the table outside and they're the ones handing us
7 the cards of the speakers.

8 I'm going to call up the first three speakers so you
9 know who's coming up. The first speaker is Marisa Plemer,
10 the second is Corrine Goldstick, and the third is Vicky
11 Takamine. Marisa.

12 MS. MARISA PLEMER: Aloha. I say no to the
13 transformation. I'm most concerned about the harmful
14 chemicals that the Army leaves behind wherever it goes.
15 Army personnel leave the islands. There's no
16 accountability, records are lost, the years go by and no
17 one knows what was left behind in the land and the water as
18 we have seen in Makua Valley for 70 years. No more land,
19 no more expansion until everything harmful has been cleaned
20 up. Mahalo.

21 (Applause)

22 MS. AMARAL: Mahalo. Our next speaker is Corrine
23 Goldstick. Corrine.

24 (No response.)

25 MS. AMARAL: We'll call her again later. Victoria

1 Holt Takamine.

2 (No response.)

3 MS. AMARAL: We'll call her later. Piilani Smith.

4 (No response.)

5 MS. AMARAL: We'll call her later. Bud Ebel.

6 MR. BUD EBEL: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. I

7 appreciate the opportunity to come here. The environmental

8 issues are a concern to all of us. Everybody knows that,

9 but yet we have people here wanting to hook up to a sewer

10 plant. But anyway, let's get back to the change in the

11 military. This apparently is required. They think it is,

12 and I support their thinking. I don't know if it is, but

13 if the infantry needs something between heavy armor and his

14 face, then the Stryker Brigade is it. It's going to save

15 lives. It's going to help us win.

16 This requires some training facilities. Hawaii is

17 part of those -- this program. The whole country is. I

18 just want you to know I support it, but I have to go back

19 50 years. A bunch of us guys went up to the artic and we

20 put in a thing called a DEW line, and we didn't know what

21 the hell it was, but we were working hard. We did it. We

22 got that thing in there. It was a short-term radar

23 advantage from the Russians. A lot of money went in the

24 pot and everybody said, you know, it wasn't worth it. I

25 think it was worth it. It certainly sealed our border. I

1 was proud to be a part of the engineers at the time. We
2 built the harbors. We built the storage, on and on, but
3 the thing that really impressed me now that I'm getting a
4 little older is I stumbled across an article in the
5 National Geographic. Those facilities we built are still
6 there. We got the NOAA, National Ocean Atmospheric
7 Administration, they're doing deep space probe studies.
8 They're using those facilities. These are weather proof
9 facilities take my word for it. They're using those
10 facilities for weathermen, radar warning systems, space,
11 satellite tracking, and deep space probes.

12 What I'm saying here is you would be amazed at some
13 of the benefits that the Army brings to this country. I
14 don't want to talk to you about Walter Reed and all that,
15 and Malaria and on and on. I want to talk to you about the
16 facilities you need. I support your efforts. I ask you to
17 pay particular attention to the environment because we all
18 do worry, but I can tell you that there may be some side
19 benefits that you couldn't possibly imagine in the year
20 2050 because of what's happening in 2003.

21 I thank you for your time, and I do offer you support
22 and I'm proud to have served in the Army. Thank you.

23 (Applause)

24 MS. LEE: Thank you, sir. Good evening. I'm Miki
25 Lee. I'm taking over for Annelle for a few minutes. Our

1 next speaker is Daniel Sailer or Lynette Williams.

2 MR. DANIEL SAILER: Hello there. For the record, my
3 name is Dan Sailer, and I'm the local programs natural
4 resource manager for The Nature Conservancy, and for those
5 folks who don't know, The Nature Conservancy is a private,
6 non-profit conservation organization.

7 The Nature Conservancy has been in many discussions
8 with the Army regarding their plans for the transformation
9 since we made our comments at the public scoping meetings
10 last year. We're pleased that the Army did listen to our
11 concerns regarding the proposed acquisition of the northern
12 portion of our Honouliuli Preserve for use as a small arms
13 qualifications range.

14 The original plan faced the range directly into one
15 of our highest priority management areas, effectively
16 blocking us out from doing our own work. The Army did
17 realign the firing range so that it would no longer face
18 our main work area, and because the acquisition area
19 borders our reserve and includes the access roads, in our
20 negotiations with the Army, it was agreed that we should be
21 allowed continuous and unlimited access into the reserve.

22 In our opinion, realigning the range is of no benefit
23 to our conservation efforts if we cannot get in. We do
24 believe that the Army intends to follow through on this
25 agreement, however, we are disappointed that the draft

1 Environmental Impact Statement states that our access would
2 only be allowed when the range is not in use. With the
3 estimated 180 to 240 days per year and 8 to 12 hours of
4 range use per day, that could mean that we would only be
5 allowed access on weekends, holidays, and a few days in
6 between. That clearly does not coincide with our work
7 schedule and as a result, one of our main work areas would
8 effectively be left unmanaged.

9 The draft EIS recognizes that this mitigation would
10 not reduce the environmental impact to less than significant.
11 In other words, by effectively blocking us out from our
12 management areas, that impact would be significant.

13 An additional mitigation that the Army considers in
14 the draft EIS is obtaining a permit to allow The Nature
15 Conservancy access. We propose that this statement be
16 rewritten to give us perpetual access that is necessary to
17 carry out our work. Conservation is a long term and
18 continuous process which requires a multi-decade
19 commitment.

20 Some of you folks may be wondering just why are we so
21 concerned about ongoing management. This particular area
22 contains the largest reintroduced populations of several
23 endangered plant species totaling over 700 individuals,
24 and in this next coming three months, we plan to nearly
25 double that number and to introduce potentially over 1200

1 additional plant individuals. It also contains many rare
2 and endangered naturally occurring plant and animal
3 populations and represents the best intact native forested
4 area in the southern Waianae mountains. The entire
5 preserve is also considered a critical habitat for the
6 endangered Oahu Island 'elepaio bird.

7 And just to give you an idea of what we do on a daily
8 basis, our activities in any given week consist of
9 restoration activities, high school classes participating
10 in project stewardship, which is a conservation training
11 program, and control of rats eating endangered snails as
12 well as young 'elepaio, and we also lead interpretive hikes
13 for the public which you folks are more than welcome to
14 join us on. So, as you can see, our management work and
15 education work does require us to have access just about
16 every day of the week.

17 Another concern is for the prevention and suppression
18 of wildfires. According to the draft EIS, ammunition,
19 weapon systems, and pyrotechnics will be used during
20 training at Schofield's main post, and as we have
21 witnessed, even with a good fire plan and the system of
22 fire break roads, fires can and do escape and burn
23 unfortunately for many, many days. We are concerned that
24 the forest habitat and species that are damaged by these
25 fires above Schofield would also threaten Honouliuli

1 Preserve.

2 So, we strongly urge the Army to include a series of
3 fire break roads and other presuppression measures in its
4 wildfire plan, and the Army should also train all
5 applicable personnel to implement the wildfire plan and to
6 communicate efficiently with each other so that valuable
7 hours, if not minutes, are not wasted just because of a
8 lack of coordination.

9 Lastly, over the past four years, The Nature
10 Conservancy has been engaged in ongoing discussions with
11 the Army regarding the use of lands in Honouliuli Preserves
12 as part of the Makua Implementation Plan. Sections of the
13 preserve, including the areas that we have specifically
14 mentioned above, are planned to be used for stabilization
15 for more than a dozen plant and animal species mention in
16 the Makua Implementation Plan.

17 The Army must understand that their mitigation and
18 conservation goals can only be achieved if we have daily
19 access and that these areas are protected from wildfire and
20 endangered species. We are confident that the Army will
21 continue to listen to our concerns and make the changes
22 that we find are necessary. These changes are not major.
23 It's not a lot of land, and these kind of access agreements
24 are not -- not impossible to overcome.

25 The Nature Conservancy recognizes the Army as an

1 important value and conservation partner in Hawaii, and we
2 will continue to seek ways to work together to accommodate
3 the Army's own training needs without damaging the
4 irreplaceable resources of Honouliuli.

5 For those interested in learning a little bit more
6 about our preserves, we do have a booklet here that one of
7 my co-workers has made available, so you can see us after
8 the hearing to learn more about our own efforts in
9 Honouliuli. And thank you for your time.

10 (Applause)

11 MS. LEE: Our next speaker is Wally Inglis. Is Wally
12 here?

13 MR. WALLY INGLIS: Good evening. Aloha. My name is
14 Wally Inglis, and I'm a retired state worker, and I live on
15 the Island of Oahu. I offer testimony tonight on behalf of
16 the Center for Non-Violent Education and Action, a
17 statewide network which is based at Mala Aina Farm on the
18 Big Island's Puna District. I served on the board of
19 directors of the center since its founding more than 20
20 years ago.

21 The Center's detailed testimony will be presented
22 next week in public meetings scheduled for the Island of
23 Hawaii, so what you're getting tonight is a short form,
24 abbreviated to save time and avoid repetition.

25 The intent of my statement is to oppose this project

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1 and to signify that the Stryker threat is not island
2 specific. It is neither a Big Island nor an Oahu issue.
3 The implications are statewide and nationwide. If truth be
4 told, we are global. To quote our Center's director from
5 an article published recently in the Hawaii Island Journal,
6 "A Stryker Brigade will deepen Hawaii's involvement in
7 raging wars of aggression and occupation of other nations
8 around the world. There is nothing defensive about a
9 Stryker. A Stryker is meant to strike."

10 We've been called here tonight to talk about, quote,
11 the environment, to respond to a thousand page, three
12 volume opus. It looks for more loopholes to continue the
13 military's century long exploitation of our island. It
14 doesn't take a -- with all due respect, it doesn't take a
15 rocket scientist to realize that the impacts on a fragile
16 ecosystem will be monumental, they'll be devastating.

17 And what are the other impacts, the economic, the
18 cultural, and the spiritual impacts? Who's working on
19 those impact statements? We can save countless reams of
20 paper and precious hours of our time by curbing this
21 monster before it is unleashed on a land that is already
22 been ravaged and militarized over too long a time.

23 Our message to the military is this: Clean up, not
24 build up. Rather than expand your operations, take on the
25 Herculean task of cleaning up the wreckage of past

1 operations.

2 Let me close with an anecdote. Earlier this month my
3 son, a UH student at the college of education, was working
4 on an assignment that had him looking into how education in
5 our state is funded. In browsing through the DOE's budget,
6 he noticed that something in the neighborhood of 1.5
7 billion has been appropriated to run all of our schools
8 over a two-year period.

9 As we were discussing this and he mentioned this
10 figure, I saw a light go on in his eyes. He left the room,
11 returning in a moment with the morning paper. "I knew that
12 figure looked familiar," he said, "that's how much it would
13 cost for one Stryker Brigade." That's a partial answer to
14 my question that I pose about the important impact
15 statements are not coming from the generals and the
16 politicians. They're coming from ordinary people like my
17 son, and this is where a measure of hope lies for all of
18 us. Thank you.

19 (Applause)

20 MS. LEE: Our next speaker is Maunakea Trask.

21 MR. MAUNAKEA TRASK: Good evening. My name is
22 Maunakea Trask, and it is that Trask for those of you guys
23 who were wondering. Well, I leave that up to my aunties to
24 do that stuff.

25 I'm a law student right now at the University of

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1 Hawaii, and I'm in environmental class, and I'm in all
2 these different things and we learn about public hearings
3 and stuff like that, and I also majored in anthropology and
4 archeology for undergrad, so my concerns are, you know --
5 they are focused on that, cultural resources, as well as
6 land use in Hawaii and legal implications of this whole
7 thing.

8 My concern is that I understand -- I'm not going to
9 bad mouth the military. You know, you guys have your
10 agenda and we have ours. I respect that. That's fine. My
11 concern is, though, that this gentleman stated before the
12 arctic outpost weather proof facility is used for great
13 things, but my understanding -- I printed out the executive
14 summary of the Environmental Impact Statement, and it seems
15 to me that these are going to be largely training
16 facilities, and I don't think that personally much more can
17 be used after a training facility is used at all. You
18 know, they're bombing targets. I mean, you still can't go
19 on Kaho'olawe now. It has bullet ridden buildings, fake
20 cities, sham cities to engage in urban warfare in the
21 Middle East. Maybe they can be used for public housing
22 later, but maybe not.

23 Also, I was watching television the other day. I
24 watch TV all the time, and there's a new Army-of-one spot,
25 if anyone's seen it, regarding Pohakuloa, and it's about a

1 Private First Class, young kid from the Mainland, you know,
2 and he has 25 tons of dynamite and he needs to build a
3 road, except the road's on a volcano, so what do you do?
4 You shove all the dynamite in the ground and you fire in
5 the hole, bang, Army of One. That's what that is.

6 But the thing about Hawaii is that Hawaii is a state
7 planning state. They plan all their land use as they
8 classify it and our islands are divided into four uses;
9 there's urban, rural, agricultural, and conservation.

10 Now, urban is largely on Oahu, right, that's all the
11 urban life. Agricultural land and conservation land is the
12 biggest one, and the Army would be taking conservation and
13 agricultural land, and my concern is that after -- we're
14 going to win the war on terrorism. I trust you guys. You
15 know, no one can beat us. Solid. But when the war is
16 over, we're going to be stuck with like two more
17 Kaho'olawes and we'll be forced to clean it up. And we'll
18 have to -- on Kaho'olawe there's, you know, unexploded
19 ordnances, there's trash, there's military desks, file
20 cabinets, goats, the land is trashed, and it may be a
21 casualty of war -- another casualty of war, but as a
22 Hawaiian, my concern is the aina, and when it's gone, it's
23 gone.

24 And so -- and if agricultural land and conservation
25 land is appropriate, I guess, under eminent domain, which

1 is legal, it's totally legal, there's -- there won't be any
2 uses after, and in the Environmental Impact Statement and
3 some of the reports, in the report itself, it seems that
4 the Army understands this and they accept it.

5 Okay. But just, please, there's too much -- there's
6 enough pilikia between us already. People are yelling.
7 People are screaming. There's people outside holding
8 signs, and I understand part of the reason why you were --
9 it's beneficial to hold meetings on private properties so
10 you can expedite, make it go fast, so there's not all the
11 crazies, you can avoid all that, because you can regulate
12 people on private property, not public property. That's
13 why it's not in a school, it's not in a neighborhood
14 center.

15 It would be -- trust me. It would be in the Army's
16 best interest to realize that even though you are
17 autonomous and you can operate within your own laws, and
18 you even have your own legal system, the Judge Advocate
19 Generals, it's still good to be a part of the community,
20 and to realize that Hawaiians will stick by you. They'll
21 stick by you, like on the west side on Kauai, they love you
22 guys, but really when doing this, you have a lot of good
23 ideas about your mitigation measures and -- just try to
24 give us something. Just some consolation, which would be
25 in your best interest, you know. And that's just about it.

1 Thank you very much.

2 (Applause)

3 MS. LEE: Josh Stanbro, and following Josh is Mandy

4 Baptist. Is Josh in the audience?

5 (No response.)

6 MS. LEE: Mandy.

7 MS. MANDY BAPTIST: Aloha. My name is Manda. I'm a

8 student at UH Manoa, and I'm studying history with a focus

9 on indigenous people. As I was going through the EIS on

10 various military training sites that we have here in the

11 islands, you come to a realization that it's only native

12 Hawaiians that are affected. It's any basic human who has

13 to live off the land, and a lot of the wording in the EIS

14 has a lot to do with -- environmental pollution is not like

15 toxins entering our freshwater aquifers. What I'd like to

16 have in the EIS is what the plan is if something like that

17 happens because every single person, whether you are a

18 native or not to Hawaii, will be affected by that.

19 And it's unfortunate for, like, the people who are

20 extremely passionate, and, you know, very upset are unable

21 to come here because they want to bring signs in and

22 whatnot, because those are people that actually have to

23 live off of the land that has already been, you know,

24 polluted by military training.

25 And in September I was able to go to Makua Valley

1 Military Reservation, and we were trying to dig out and
2 clean out a freshwater well that was supposed to have had
3 the freshest water in all of Hawaii, but it's all covered
4 up, and we couldn't even use shovels to dig out the dirt
5 because of the danger of the unexploded ordnance, so
6 pathetically, we're using literally tree branches to dig up
7 all this dirt and we're basically not getting anywhere, and
8 this is obviously what's going to happen if this continues.
9 And just -- I think it's unfortunate that not more people
10 are here to explain their concern to you folks, and I
11 appreciate you folks having us, but we really need to be
12 more aware that it's a human thing. That the military, you
13 know -- you're affecting humans, just in general. I'm
14 sorry. Thank you.

15 (Applause)

16 MS. LEE: So that was the end of my list of people
17 who had signed up when they checked in at the front. I'm
18 going to cycle back through. We called several names that
19 weren't here at the time.

20 Corrine Goldstick, Vicky Takamine, Piilani Smith, and
21 Josh Stanbro. Is there anyone here who wishes to come up
22 and speak who didn't sign up on one of these? You would
23 like to come on up, and if you wouldn't mind, just stating
24 your name for the record since I don't have it.

25 MS. WENDY RENEE: Aloha. My name is Wendy Renee. I

1 wasn't sure if I was going to say anything tonight, but

2 obviously, I really did want to say something. I am in

3 opposition of the sky -- Stryker Brigade.

4 I've been working for peace. I served in the Air

5 Force for five years in '82 to '87, and within those five

6 years, it became very, very clear on how I wanted to work

7 for peace, and I brought the Earth Charter here, and I gave

8 it to one of your representatives to please review and

9 perhaps incorporate the Earth Charter principles into your

10 plans on using Hawaii or any part of our world for

11 practicing.

12 In particular, I wanted to share from this Earth

13 Charter, prevent harm as the best method of environmental

14 protection, and when knowledge is limited, apply a

15 precautionary approach. There's two parts of this I wanted

16 to share. One is, "Prevent pollution on any part of the

17 environment and allow no build-up of radioactive toxic or

18 other hazardous substances." And also, "Avoid military

19 activities damaging to the environment."

20 I'm born and raised in Hawaii. I consider myself a

21 world-class citizen, and we should protect the land. We're

22 interdependent to the land, people and the environment.

23 So, I wish that, you know, none of the practices should

24 be -- I can only speak about our land in Hawaii, but, you

25 know, looking at Kaho'olawe, what was done on Kaho'olawe is

1 going to be a repeat on this land, that's my understanding.

2 So, if I'm wrong, please clarify that.

3 (Applause)

4 MS. LEE: I've got two more speakers that signed up,

5 Dr. Marion Kelly and Pete Doktor. Marion.

6 MS. MARION KELLY: I have to get my speech out first.

7 MS. LEE: Okay. While she's getting her speech out,

8 let me just remind you folks that this is the first of six

9 meetings that are taking place, four of which are here on

10 Oahu, two on the Big Island. In addition to giving comment

11 here, you're invited to send comment after the fact. If

12 you leave this meeting and you find that you didn't get a

13 chance to say something, they're accepting comments in

14 writing by fax, and I believe they're taking it up through

15 the 19th of November. Do I have that right? Yes. Thank

16 you.

17 MS. MARION KELLY: Good evening. What a small group

18 of people for a very important topic. What happened?

19 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Controlled access.

20 MS. MARION KELLY: That's right. Don't let anybody

21 in who is against this. I've only been here for a few

22 minutes. I've been hunting for this place for two hours.

23 I finally followed the cops' cars here. There are about

24 eight of them out there, and I found it. That's an

25 interesting statement.

1 I'm extremely disappointed that not being allowed to
2 bring a very large piece of cardboard with a very brief
3 statement that summarizes my speech. Especially for those
4 who are deaf and don't hear what I have to say. But
5 privacy of this place -- this is a public hearing.
6 Outrageous.

7 I've been to public hearings all my life, here in
8 Hawaii. I was born here. I was raised here. I'm 84 years
9 old. I've been to a hell of a lot of public hearings, and
10 this is the first time the military has won. Outrageous.

11 I talk. United States continues to prevent the
12 nation of Hawaii, a peaceful nation, to exist. If I may, I
13 would like to speak briefly on a small portion of Hawaii's
14 history to present my position that the United States
15 military must not settle their Strykers in Hawaii.
16 Verboten.

17 In 1893, Americans landed troops in the islands to
18 support the greedy American sugar plantations. Do any of
19 you know that story? Maybe not. I'll be darn. They
20 support the troops, the American troops supported the sugar
21 plantation owners. They had already privatized the land
22 and had taken over much of it for a few cents per acre.

23 They were well on their way to becoming wealthy and
24 taking over political control of the islands and of the
25 Hawaiians. They were anxious to get more money for their

1 sugar that they sold to the United States. I know this

2 history so well. This is treating it very poorly.

3 So to get more money for their sugar, they took over

4 the peaceful Hawaii nation and put Queen Lili'uokalani in

5 jail and aimed to turn Hawaii over to the United States.

6 These are the sugar -- where's sugar today? Do you know if

7 there are any sugar plantations around? There are a couple

8 on Kauai and maybe on Maui, but that's about it. None

9 here.

10 In response, the women of the independent nation of

11 Hawaii gathered their people together on each of the

12 islands and held meetings. They organized -- the women.

13 They organized what has become known as the monster

14 petition. It was against the American takeover. They

15 gathered some 38,000 signatures and presented the petition

16 to the United States Senate in 1897.

17 The petitions stopped the United States Senate from

18 annexing Hawaii. In 1898, as Spain gained independence to

19 its colonies, the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Cuba, the

20 United States moved in to take over the former colonies.

21 In order to take over the Philippines, they needed Hawaii

22 and Samoa for refueling stopovers.

23 The United States struck a deal with Stanford B. Dole

24 and the American sugar plantation owners who controlled

25 Hawaii's economy. The United States took over the Hawaiian

1 Islands. The Hawaiian people were not consulted. They had
2 no say in the matter. The Hawaiian 38,000 signatures on
3 the petition were completely ignored. The American
4 military moved in to secure their controlling position, and
5 they have been here ever since. The United States has
6 controlled Hawaii for over a hundred years. Outrageous.

7 Now, with the threat of the United States importing
8 their Stryker Brigade of 300 -- is that correct? 300?

9 COLONEL ANDERSON: Approximately.

10 MS. MARION KELLY: Approximately. Maybe 400? Maybe
11 500? Eight-wheeled vehicles into our Hawaiian Islands.

12 Many of us feel that the United States is using this means
13 to continue to intimidate us. I am not intimidated, and
14 there are plenty of people around here who are not
15 intimidated.

16 Our islands are small. Our islands have only 6,424
17 square miles and few natural resources. The continental
18 United States has more than 3.6 million square miles within
19 its borders, and all the natural resources that are it. We
20 do not want nor do we need any more of the United States
21 military flexing its muscles in our peaceful land.

22 I'm very disappointed that more people were not here,
23 but I can certainly understand why they did not come, and I
24 just want to let you know that there are a lot of people,
25 as we passed by, who were at this demonstration last week,

1 people who I know, who I appreciate for their ideas, for
2 their concepts, and their sense of peace, and they are
3 those who are striking resistance to the Strykers, striking
4 resistance to the Strykers, and they should be listened to.

5 And another topic is Makua Valley. We've tried to
6 get you folks out of Makua Valley, and now you want to take
7 over more acres of Hawaii, and you should not have them.
8 And I want to say I'm against any further military
9 takeover, and I really wish you folks would just take off
10 and go home. Thank you very much.

11 (Applause)

12 MS. LEE: Our next few speakers are Peter Doktor,
13 Suzanne M. is the last name, and Danny Li. Is Peter here?

14 MR. PETER DOKTOR: Yeah.

15 MS. LEE: Thank you. Come on up.

16 MR. PETER DOKTOR: Aloha. Good evening, everyone.
17 My name is Pete Doktor, United States Army 1986 to 1989.
18 My ancestors are from Okinawa where we've been fighting for
19 generations against the same military occupation. It's
20 interesting how these military bases end up in places like
21 Guam, Puerto Rico, Okinawa and so forth, and not in the
22 backyards of Martha's Vineyard, but rather in Kaho'olawe.
23 It's no coincidence. And also my ancestors are -- I'm also
24 a product of the cold war. My father is a Marine, a
25 27-year Corps Vet, World War II, Korea, and Nam, so I come

1 out of war, and that's why I come here.

2 My experiences in the military, we used to -- the EPA
3 used to shut us down all the time we do our field games
4 because we would just tear up -- we would just tear up the
5 environment, beautiful land that was public land,
6 supposedly protected, you know, public land for future
7 generations, and we would just tear it up with our APCs,
8 but there was nothing they could do.

9 I mean, it's like telling, oh, we're going to have a
10 war, but there's going to be no casualties. You cannot
11 have one and not the other. And this is where I have
12 some -- I won't call it sympathy, but I remember when the
13 politicians making decisions to send military personnel
14 out, that they promised the public that it would be quick
15 and safe and stuff, and then in the meanwhile, they send
16 you guys out there, cut your benefits. I won't even go
17 with my post-military experiences. I won't even go to the
18 VA Hospital. I won't even go there.

19 I just -- I just find it sad that I -- we've been
20 used as puppets, been exploited by the politicians. The
21 Commander In Chief is a politician, okay? Let's don't kid
22 ourselves.

23 So my question -- I'll keep it quick. My question is
24 we cannot guarantee there's not going to be accidents. You
25 cannot guarantee there's not going to be any loss of life.

1 You cannot guarantee that there's going to be an impact on
2 the land, the air, the water. Again, you cannot have one
3 without the other. You prepare for war, there's a price to
4 pay.

5 Why not just be straight up and say, look. Yeah, we
6 want to train and this is the impact we're going to have.
7 Are you guys willing to accept that price? But no, we've
8 got to have these -- you know, skirt around the issues, and
9 you know why I think that is, why you guys cannot be
10 honest, military agencies and the government, is because
11 you guys are afraid of democracy. If people were truly
12 informed, they might just vote against it and then, you
13 know, you'd have democracy, people would get their way, and
14 the military wouldn't. I think it's tragic. That's why
15 we're here.

16 We're not -- I heard another speaker say we keep out
17 the radicals and the crazy people. That's ridiculous.
18 That's an insult to some of those aunties who have a lot of
19 experience. A lot of the grandmas are out there being
20 treated like criminals or something. Guns kill people.
21 Weapons of mass destruction kill people, not little signs,
22 okay?

23 Now, the one thing -- I also work in a public high
24 school, okay. And many of those that are most impacted by
25 these kind of things aren't able to speak here. I'm not

1 talking about those that weren't let in here because they
2 had a little sign or anything. I'm talking about future
3 generations, and I'm also talking about other species that
4 get eradicated and endangered by us that cannot speak for
5 themselves. I'm talking about future generations.

6 It breaks my heart when I go to the school and the
7 students are like, "Hey, mister, we gonna go war? We gonna
8 get drafted?" And you can see the fear in their eyes, and,
9 you know, I don't know what to say because the direction of
10 the way things are going, you cannot say, oh, no.
11 Everything's going to be fine. Everything's going to be
12 great, just the way the PR system wants to let you know
13 that everything's going to be okay.

14 Again, I talked with the youth, they would be against
15 this, okay? I'm not speaking for them in terms of like I
16 did a poll, but I can tell you this, when I talked to the
17 students in the high schools, clearly, 90 percent don't
18 want the military here either and they cannot speak for
19 themselves, and you know what, they're going to have to pay
20 the price. They're the ones that are going to have to deal
21 with the mess. They're the ones who are going to have
22 their money taken out of their paychecks to pay for the
23 cleanups, and they're not here being represented.

24 This whole movement is anti-democratic. You know,
25 again, what happened outside is just -- it's not just a

1 metaphor. It really is happening of how this whole thing
2 is fraud. The decision has already been made, so why are
3 we wasting our time here? Because they're going to do what
4 they want to do anyway, right? So let's just hold our
5 process to make us feel all good, well, okay. Well, we got
6 to go with things and things will work out, you know,
7 but -- you know, there's a connection between 1893 and
8 2003. If you guys cannot see the connection, I don't know.
9 I cannot make it for you.

10 So, I'll just leave with one last question, too.
11 It's just this: With such an extensive history of breaking
12 promises, whether it's Makua, whether it's taking people's
13 land, World War II, promising to give it back after the
14 war's over. Still waiting. I can go to Okinawa, too. A
15 lot of promises made. Oh, yeah, we're going to give back
16 this, we're going to give back that on the condition of
17 this and that. Still waiting.

18 Now, how are we supposed to believe, all this stuff
19 they're going to tell us, all those little signs over
20 there? How are we supposed to believe when we have this
21 extensive record of breaking promises? And to be fair,
22 some of those promises cannot be kept because, like I said,
23 as a former military personnel, things just happen, okay?
24 And we're not willing to pay the price. Thank you.

25 (Applause)

1 MS. LEE: Just an announcement, if there are people
 2 who did not sign up who wish to give testimony or comments,
 3 but don't want to come to the mike, we have a stenographer
 4 waiting back there who's willing to sit with you and take
 5 your comments there.

6 We are looking for input on the draft EIS, and we
 7 have three folks signed up here, Suzanne, Danny Li, and
 8 June Shimokawa. Is Suzanne here?

9 (More proceedings were had on the following page.)

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1 MS. LEE: Is Suzanne here?

2 MS. SUZANNE MARINELE: My name is
3 Suzanne Marinele. I'm here representing myself. I
4 want to apologize in advance. I'm unprepared for this.
5 I very recently found out about this. And I was
6 reading while I was driving in the car. We're not
7 going to tell anybody about that. (Laughter) And I
8 will submit written comments later that I hope will be
9 more coherent.

10 Hastily based upon a very cursory
11 reading of the executive summary of this project and of
12 my threading my way through a great surprise when I
13 came in the door, those are going to be the basis of
14 the limited comments I have at the moment.

15 The introduction to the executive
16 summary, as I read it, gives a big overview of this
17 project in terms of the context of how the military is
18 hoping to change over the next several decades it
19 sounded like.

20 Apparently we're considering the way the
21 forces are being structured now is considered the
22 legacy force. What you're proposing is a component of
23 an interim force that will last, apparently, quite
24 sometime until we get to, I believe, the objective
25 force which is where this is theoretically leading us.

1 Am I understanding that correctly?

2 The third paragraph of your summary says
3 that the objective force would come out of the
4 development and refinement of weapons, equipment, etc.

5 That raises a bit of an alarm for me
6 simply because of the last experience I had in dealing
7 with comments being given on a military proposal.

8 And at that last event I brought up the
9 fact that I read in Center Defense Information's
10 current newsletter that Secretary Rumsfeld was asking
11 for that particular program's testing stages simply to
12 be eliminated because there was simply no need for
13 further testing. It was simply implement the program
14 and never mind, we don't need to test this anymore.

15 And I found some alarm in that because
16 as much as I have had concerns historically over the
17 years with military testing and various of its
18 iterations, I found I had more concerns when programs
19 are not tested. I'm fond of my skin that way.

20 And so I would like to ask for a
21 baseline discussion of the realities of the development
22 and refinements of the systems that you are proposing
23 to enhance our lives with here. That would be really
24 important to me.

25 This may be me being picky. But when

1 you say you want to transport soldiers more quickly to
2 areas of conflict, I would like to point out that
3 Hawai'i is the most remote land mass on the planet.
4 And it seems to me that using that as a resource to get
5 to other places quickly is very peculiar.

6 I grant you that things may be going on
7 east of here and you may want to just hele on over
8 there really quickly. But I would point out if you
9 schlepped these big things an extra five hours like the
10 rest of us always shlep when we go to California, it
11 makes more sense to me logistically in terms of the
12 supply -- have you ever tried to get fruits and
13 vegetables here?

14 You know how hard it is for us to get
15 things in and out of Hawai'i? There is a lesson in
16 that for us in all levels of our lives.

17 Let's see, I've already bitched about
18 that. (Laughter) Hold on a minute here. The purpose
19 of the proposed action is to provide realistic training
20 in Hawai'i. That doesn't make me feel very comforted.
21 From what I see of what's going on militaristically and
22 the rest of the planet that doesn't feel very good to
23 me.

24 And resource degradation, cultural
25 annihilation, sociological devastations are all things

1 we live with in Hawai'i more fully than people do in
2 other parts of the world. Being the endangered species
3 capital of the world, being the most remote land mass
4 we are more vulnerable.

5 As an aside I feel is relevant, when the
6 human Hawaiian population was met with the advent of
7 people who looked like me, within a few generations the
8 human population was completely devastated. And many
9 people know that.

10 What a lot of people don't know is that
11 the exact same parallels go on in the plant kingdom in
12 Hawai'i that within a few generations, our plant life
13 here Hawai'i was overwhelmed.

14 We're extremely vulnerable on more
15 levels than a person can even articulate. So you may
16 find us a more spirited audience than you run into in
17 other places. We like to show you the best.

18 In my perfect world we would not have a
19 military, ours or theirs or anyone else's because we
20 would be a society at peace with ourselves. That's not
21 the reality we're dealing with here. And I recognize
22 that.

23 Our current world does not allow that.
24 I understand that the military wants to evolve into a
25 leaner, meaner fighting machine. And in theory at

1 least I can agree with that.

2 But once again, size being a relative
3 thing here, while you're trying to create a smaller,
4 leaner, tighter machine, you're doing it in a
5 exceptionally small place. Hawai'i is one of the
6 smallest states of the nation. O'ahu maybe encompasses
7 10 percent of the land mass of one of the smallest
8 states in the nation.

9 And to put a project that might be
10 manini, small, in California or Texas -- Texas would be
11 my choice, (Laughter), but to put a project like that
12 in a place this small it is not tiny. It is absolutely
13 gargantuan. It is behemoth. And I have some concerns
14 about that.

15 I've known a lot of people in the
16 military from both sides of a number of issues. And I
17 know that very many people that I've dealt with have
18 genuinely wanted to do the best they could for Hawai'i.

19 And all people on all sides of issues
20 come in the whole spectrum. I have a lot of regard for
21 some of the people in the military that I have become
22 close with.

23 That, however, is not adequate to soothe
24 my jangled nerves when in July I was at a conference on
25 the mainland and I went to the Army booth. They have

1 millions of booths. They give you free key chains and
2 you take home key chains. But one of the booths there
3 was for the U.S. Army. And they had some interesting
4 stuff. I've always been involved in environmental
5 work. So they had a big display on the Army and the
6 environment.

7 Now, whether it's commonly known or not
8 the military, ours, theirs, and all of them, is the
9 primary polluter on this earth. And hence, an entity
10 with a larger responsibility than the rest of us have,
11 I believe, because that does encompass half of the
12 pollution this planet generates and it's nasty stuff,
13 quite a lot of it.

14 While I was at this conference in San
15 Francisco looking in the Army booth I was picking up
16 some stuff, some CD's on environmental protection from
17 the Army and key chains and bookmarks.

18 One of the bookmarks was detailing the
19 conservation efforts that the Army has made in any
20 number of sensitive locations.

21 And unbeknownst to me that's while Makua
22 was burning. I did not know that at the time. Things
23 happen in this world. Our risk is infinitely greater
24 than we can ever convey to you.

25 At that last meeting that I went to

1 where I brought up Mr. Rumsfeld's comments about
2 eliminating the testing stage, I did insert that as a
3 comment on the project at the time.

4 And, of course, the final EIS has
5 responses to people's questions and people's comments
6 as they have generated them in the production of that
7 document. So, of course, we all turn to our own
8 comments first, whether we admit it or not.

9 But I turned to find the comments that
10 had been generated by the input that I made. And I
11 found, not to my great surprise but to my
12 disappointment, that my comments were outside the scope
13 of the document and therefore would not be answered.

14 That's a very common response because
15 -- and it's a common response because people commonly
16 bring up questions because our lives are the context of
17 these programs are occurring in.

18 And we need the larger context and not
19 just the minutia that the attorneys require of you in
20 production of a document that is meaningful to our
21 lives.

22 So I'm going to ask you please to give
23 me real comments in your final EIS, both in response to
24 my verbal comments here tonight and the ones that I
25 will prepare in writing because they are not -- these

1 questions and concerns are not outside the context.

2 They are the larger context. Thank you. (Applause)

3 MS. LEE: Danny Li. Is Danny here?

4 Following Danny will be June Shimokawa.

5 MR. DANNY LI: Good evening. My name is

6 Danny Li. First of all, I do want to say that this

7 process is flawed. There are four people that were

8 arrested just previously because they wanted to bring a

9 sign in here.

10 The Army can bring their signs in here.

11 They can make the presentation. Why can't the people

12 who want to make testimony bring a sign? (Applause)

13 Having said that, I want to say that I

14 used to believe -- I used to believe in a lot of things

15 that the U.S. Army and the United States Government

16 says that they are upholding.

17 I was in ROTC 35 years ago in college

18 and I wanted to become an officer. But the more I

19 read -- that was the time during the Vietnam war. The

20 more I read the more I see. I began to understand that

21 we're not fighting to defend this country. It never

22 has been. Not since World War II.

23 In fact the way they control our way of

24 thinking is using the language. Before in World War

25 II it was called the Department of War. Then they

1 changed it to the Department of Defense. But let's
2 look at the history. A more appropriate term is
3 Department of Offense. Look at the history.
4 In 1950 the Korean people did not want
5 to invade the United States. 1958 the people in
6 Lebanon did not invade the United States.
7 In the 1960s the Vietnamese people did
8 not invade the United States. In '65 the Dominican
9 Republic people did not invade the United States. In
10 Grenada, in Panama, even Afghanistan, today Iraq they
11 did not threaten the United States.
12 They did not invade the United States.
13 All of them what happened? We bombed them. We invaded
14 them. Is that not offense? That's the real history.
15 So the ultimate test of any kind of
16 project or thing is what is it going to be used for.
17 That's the most important environmental question.
18 That's what we had to look at.
19 Whatever they're saying about how
20 carefully the environment is going to be protected or
21 how beneficial the economic benefits are, it's not
22 important.
23 The most important thing to understand
24 is what is the ultimate purpose of that project? Just
25 looking at history, history is the best guide of what

1 people will do next.

2 Look at the history since World War II.

3 I will guarantee you that all these training brigades
4 and Stryker, they will not be used to defend the United
5 States. They're going to be there in third world
6 countries subjugating them just like we've done ever
7 since World War II. (Applause, whistles).

8 MS. LEE: June? June Shimokawa.

9 MS. JUNE SHIMOKAWA: Aloha. I'm June
10 Shimokawa and I'm one of those granny types who was
11 standing outside. But I wanted to say something here,
12 so I left my sign and came in. I want to thank you for
13 the opportunity to speak and to offer comments on the
14 Army draft EIS. If I may I'd like to read my comments.

15 Actually I find it impossible to address
16 the particulars of the EIS because I totally reject the
17 plan of Stryker Brigades and reject, therefore,
18 stationing a brigade here in Hawai'i.

19 I have read that the Bush administration
20 is carrying out a fundamental shift in national defense
21 from a threat-based strategy to a capabilities-based
22 approach.

23 Rather than organizing the armed forces
24 to counter specific military threats against
25 identifiable enemies, the United States now seeks to

1 defeat any conceivable type of attack by any adversary
2 at any point in time from now into the far distant
3 future.

4 President Bush has stated that, "America
5 is following a new strategy. We are not waiting for
6 further attacks. We're striking our enemies before
7 they can strike us again." And I take that from the
8 "Star Bulletin" of October 17th.

9 Preemptive strikes can only be
10 interpreted to become perpetual war. And the Bush
11 administration is operating in pursuit of permanent
12 military supremacy.

13 These Hawaiian islands are strategic,
14 yes. But let it be said over and over again that this
15 is the homeland of kanaka maoli whose independence as a
16 sovereign nation was stolen by the United States.

17 It is unconscionable that the United
18 States has not only occupied and used vast quantities
19 of another nation's lands for its own military purpose
20 and now plans long-term use to pursue permanent
21 military supremacy.

22 The president says, "We will not be
23 permanent peacekeepers. This is not our strength or
24 our calling." That's a quote.

25 No, U.S. military forces must be agile

1 and lethal. How can he or any other American who hears
2 this say, God bless America? It is an insult, an
3 injury of the highest order upon the Hawaiian people
4 whose spirit is of aloha. If you can resonate with
5 anything that has been said, don't you feel a gut
6 wrenching hurt?

7 I say to us all, resist. Refuse to
8 support the strategy of military transformation
9 designed to destroy life except for those who have
10 wealth.

11 The growing disparity between the rich
12 and the poor in the world calls us to transform the
13 world in ways that preserve life and liberty for all
14 people. That is the American ideal by which we were
15 raised. Let us not destroy it. (Applause)

16 MS. AMARAL: Thank you, June. We
17 actually have come to the end of those people that have
18 registered to speak. And, so, albeit a little sooner
19 than we had intended, we need to bring.

20 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Because you
21 arrested four people that's why.

22 MS. AMARAL: Thank you -- we need to
23 bring this time of public comment to a close. We're
24 going to be meeting tomorrow at Helemanô Plantation,
25 Thursday at Makaha Valley Resort and next week Tuesday

1 at the Turtle Bay Hilton.

2 Just to wind up, and reminder, I'll come
3 back to the first comments I had made when we opened.
4 I helped facilitate the scoping meetings last year with
5 the Army. And I recall many hearings in which we were
6 being yelled at by the audience because we had to bring
7 the testimonies to a close at 10:00.

8 The janitors were closing the windows
9 and they were closing up the benches and we literally
10 had to get out of there because that public facility
11 closed at 10:00.

12 And when the Army reevaluated that, the
13 Army decided to come to a site that was not controlled
14 by the schedule of the site but that could be open to
15 the needs of those testifying.

16 Every site has its own rules and its own
17 limitation that the Army does not control that is
18 controlled by the site.

19 And it is important for us to recognize
20 the rules of each establishment that we go into and to
21 abide by those rules.

22 I want to thank those of you that have
23 gathered this evening for being so attentive to one
24 another, so respectful for one another.

25 I thank you for your well thought out

1 comments to us. Of course we look forward to hearing
2 from others within the community. Colonel, did you
3 need to say any final comments? Then we will call upon
4 Colonel Anderson for final comments and I'll do the
5 closing pule.

6 COLONEL ANDERSON: I want to first thank
7 Annelle and Miki for helping us here this evening
8 through this whole process. I want to personally thank
9 every one of you here tonight.

10 For those that commented, every one of
11 you that participated are, as Wendy said, world class
12 citizens for your contribution to this process. That's
13 important, as I stated earlier.

14 I want to especially thank the veterans
15 of our services, the Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine,
16 Coast Guard that one, stood up and made contributions
17 this evening, but more importantly have contributed
18 part of their lives to the service of our nation.
19 That's important.

20 And I genuinely thank you in particular
21 for the service you rendered and for your comments this
22 evening. There are no comments that are against or for
23 what's going on here tonight. This is a process by
24 which we genuinely solicit the input into our
25 Environmental Impact Statement because it is important.

1 I think as many of you have seen from
2 our initial draft or initial Environmental Impact
3 Statement to where we are on this draft, there have
4 been significant improvements and changes. I'd
5 highlight what the Nature Conservancy folks talked
6 about the way we try and work in solutions to
7 everything we try to this.

8 This Environmental Impact Statement is
9 not a final decision by the Department of Defense.
10 This is a decision-making tool that will be used to
11 determine whether or not the Strykers' actually fielded
12 here in Hawai'i.

13 Finally, for those of you who were not
14 able to give oral testimony this evening, we will
15 continue to accept written comments throughout the
16 comment period.

17 Again, I want to thank everybody
18 personally for attending this evening and for providing
19 us with these very, very important comments. Thank you
20 and mahalo. (Applause)

21 MS. AMARAL: If you will join me in
22 closing prayer, please. I call upon the gods of our
23 ancestors; I call upon that superior force by whatever
24 name you hold in your hearts and in your minds, to be
25 present with us at this time and to stand in our

1 hearts. Mahalo iau ona lani nui amama for the
2 gathering we have this evening. Mahalo for the feast
3 that we carry in our hearts. Mahalo for the wisdom.
4 We pray that You guide us each day to act with respect
5 towards one another. Guide our path as we move
6 forward. Protect our families and take us home safely
7 to them this evening. Amene.

8 (Proceedings concluded at 8:40 p.m.)

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1 TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 2003, 6:29 P.M.

2 --o0o--

3 MR. RAGS SCANLAN: Well, I would speak in
4 support of the Stryker Brigade, or the military. I'm a
5 strong believer in military. It's what allows us to have
6 our freedom, and anything we can do to enhance their
7 ability to protect us is there. I know there's questions
8 about environment and everything else, but the areas that
9 they're going into are, basically, unused areas. So,
10 just briefly, I think for the environmentalists there's
11 not that much concern. If they're really concerned about
12 the environment, they should focus on tobacco companies
13 and developers; because once developers go into an area,
14 there's no turning back. There's more long-term damage
15 done on a day-to-day basis on the way society is today
16 than I feel in a military use of land. You can always
17 restore, although there's been bad stories. I think
18 Kaho'olawe is one example I think the military learned
19 from. The future is such that it will only be a plus for
20 us. Plus, economically, it's a great economic thing for
21 the state of Hawaii.

22 * * *

23 7:56 P.M.

24 --o0o--

25 MR. JOHN STEWART: When I looked over the EIS
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1 thing, there's one little section in there where they
2 talk about actually doing mitigation that benefits, which
3 is, they said, buffer zone acquisition, working with
4 non-profits to actually acquire lands for the
5 non-profits, and it's the only mitigation in the entire
6 EIS that doesn't just make things less worse; it makes --
7 it's actually something that gives the people something.

8 Like, all the other mitigation is, We'll wash
9 our gravel so there's no dust; but, I mean, you're still
10 making the road. And it struck me, that the only thing
11 in there -- and it's not something that they said they're
12 going to do, it's just something they said was a
13 possibility, that actually buying land that could be
14 converted for, you know, housing and taking away open
15 space in Hawaii and keeping it that way, along the edges
16 of the base, is something that is a benefit. It's -- I
17 don't know how to say it. It's a net plus as opposed to
18 just a bad thing made a little less bad. So I wanted to
19 just give my support for the one thing in there that
20 seems like it's actually giving us something as opposed
21 to giving us less of a bad thing. It's Number 35.

22 * * *

23 8:10 P.M.

24 --oOo--

25 MS. ROSEMARIE TUCKER: Well, you know, the Army

1 was invented to protect us; but who's going to protect us
2 from the Army? The land is the most precious thing we
3 have and the water and our natural resources. They
4 should be preserved for our children, not be threatened
5 by the Army.

6 Because I just had my first grandchild now, and
7 it makes me weep to think that we spend 399 billion, or
8 we did before 9/11, on supposedly defense, but no nation
9 on earth could possibly invade us because we're armed to
10 the teeth. We spend 8 billion on Social Security, and
11 that is threatened. Only 50 billion on housing; we have
12 so many homeless. It seems like military is like a
13 separate nation, doing what it wants to do without any
14 input from us, not real input. You know, we cannot fault
15 them anything. We cannot say we want to take some of
16 those billions and build houses for the homeless; we're
17 not allowed to do that.

18 (End of breakout session.)

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IN RE: STRYKER BRIGADE)
7 COMBAT TEAM DRAFT EIS)
PUBLIC MEETING)
8)

9

10 DRAFT EIS PUBLIC MEETING

11

12 Taken on behalf of the 25th Infantry Division and U.S.

13 Army Hawaii, held at Helemanô Plantation, Banquet Room,

14 64-1510 Kamehameha Highway, Wahiawa, Hawaii 96786,

15 commencing at 7:00 P.M. on Wednesday, October 29, 2003,

16 pursuant to Public Notice.

17

18 REPORTED BY: LESLIE LEINANI TAKEDA, RPR, CSR #423
HOLLY HACKETT, RPR, CSR #130

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Pacific Guardian Center
24 733 Bishop Street
Suite 1470, Makai Tower
25 Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
(808) 524-PRSU

1 U.S. ARMY DRAFT EIS PUBLIC MEETING STAFF LIST

2

3 PANEL

4 Colonel David Anderson

5 Ron Borne

6 Mark Katkow

7

8 FACILITATORS

9 ANNELLE AMARAL

10 MIKI LEE

11 KAREN AKA

12

13 HAWAII-ENGLISH TRANSLATOR

14 Noelani Arista

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1 PROCEEDINGS

2 MS. AMARAL: Aloha. My name is Annelle Amaral,
3 and I'm here as one of the facilitators this evening.
4 Also with us, the other two facilitators, are Miki Lee
5 here and Karen Aka. So the three of us will be
6 co-facilitating for the evening.

7 So we'll let everybody gather up and come get
8 seated.

9 Before we begin, we'd like to invite Colonel
10 Anderson, who is the Garrison Brigade Commander, to come
11 on up and to make some opening remarks.

12 Colonel Anderson, are you ready?

13 Sorry, I didn't mean to rush you, Colonel.

14 COLONEL ANDERSON: Aloha, and good evening.

15 As Annelle said, I'm Colonel Dave Anderson, the
16 Garrison Commander here for the U.S. Army in Hawaii.

17 Thank you, Annelle, for introducing and starting
18 this meeting this evening.

19 On behalf of General Olson, the Commanding
20 General of the 25th Infantry Division, U.S. Army Hawaii,
21 I'd like to welcome you to tonight's community meeting on
22 the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
23 transformation of the 2nd Brigade, the 25th Infantry
24 Division, to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team.

25 Before we begin, I'd like you to -- I'd like to

1 tell you a little bit about myself. I've been here in
2 Hawaii about 16 months as the Garrison Commander. Before
3 that, I spent time in Washington D.C. and in Alaska for
4 many years. I've been in the Army about 24 years. My
5 family is from Utah, and we have a very proud heritage,
6 and we're pioneers that came across the United States and
7 immigrated from Europe.

8 Tonight we are here to listen to your concerns
9 and gather your comments on our Draft Environmental
10 Impact Statement. The facilitators tonight will
11 coordinate tonight's meeting and provide an effective
12 system for gathering that input. But, again, the purpose
13 tonight is to gather your input, because your input is
14 what's important as we refine and develop and complete
15 our Environmental Impact Statement.

16 About a year ago, we started on this with a --
17 we call it a Preliminary Draft Environmental Impact
18 Statement. And based on the scoping meetings and the
19 input from the community, we have made significant
20 changes to what is now our Draft Environmental Impact
21 Statement; and all of that is because of the input and
22 the science and the analysis and the thought that went
23 into accounting and mitigating those concerns and those
24 factors that were in the Preliminary Draft and that were
25 brought forward during our scoping meetings. So input is

1 very important. And it's important to us that we hear
2 that tonight and that everybody has an opportunity to
3 discuss their concerns with the Environmental Impact
4 Statement and with the potential fielding of the Stryker
5 Brigade.

6 This Environmental Impact Statement and this
7 Draft Environmental Impact Statement does not indicate a
8 foregone conclusion about Strykers coming to Hawaii. The
9 Environmental Impact Statement is a decision-making tool
10 that senior leaders within the Army will use to determine
11 whether or not Strykers come to Hawaii. It also does not
12 pre-suppose any decision has been made by the Department
13 of Defense on further Stryker fielding. So I want to
14 make that very clear. Because this is not -- the
15 decisions have not been made. And, in fact, what you say
16 tonight has impact on those decisions that will be made
17 in the future.

18 Your role is, this evening, to provide this
19 additional impact, as I mentioned, on not only
20 environmental, but cultural and any other concerns that
21 you believe should be addressed and analyzed in our Final
22 Environmental Impact Statement. The Environmental Impact
23 Statement is the most comprehensive document that can be
24 prepared under the National Environmental Policy Act.

25 I know that everyone is anxious to get started

1 and to provide that input to us, and we're anxious to
2 hear that input. And, so, without further delay, I'll
3 turn the time back to Annelle.

4 MS. AMARAL: Thank you, Colonel Anderson.

5 Seated at the table with Colonel Anderson are
6 two people that I would like to identify for you.

7 The first, farthest away from me but closest to
8 you, is Mr. Ron Borne. He is the Army Transformation
9 Manager and has been with this project ever since its
10 inception.

11 Also seated at the table is Mr. Mark Katkow.
12 Mr. Katkow is with the Office of the Judge Advocate
13 General and here to assist in providing legal advice to
14 the Colonel.

15 Seated also right here is a group of people who
16 assisted in the preparation of pieces of the Draft
17 Environmental Impact Statement. I hope some of you had
18 an opportunity during the Open House period to ask them
19 any questions that you may have about specific parts of
20 the EIS.

21 So the way that these gatherings have taken
22 place is that we meet from 5:30 to 6:45 to conduct what
23 we call an Open House, a chance for you to meet
24 one-on-one and have a conversation with the people who
25 assisted in drafting pieces of the EIS, ask the specific

1 questions that you need to ask, clarify any
2 misunderstandings you may have to better prepare you for
3 this period now, this public comment period. During this
4 period now, what we will do is, we will receive your
5 thoughts, your comments on parts of the Draft EIS that
6 has already been circulated. This is by no means the end
7 of the comments, just standing here this evening to
8 speak. If you have additional thoughts and additional
9 comments, you can submit it in writing and present it
10 to --

11 Oh, I'm sorry. She wanted to take her
12 microphone away. I'm not going to take that personally,
13 not in any way.

14 So you have until November 19th to submit your
15 comments in writing. If you noticed at the table
16 outside, when you signed in, Cindy Barger has her cards
17 there, and on this card are the addresses, fax numbers,
18 e-mail addresses, that if you have further comments to
19 submit that you can mail, fax, or e-mail those comments
20 to.

21 You also found out at that registration table a
22 comment card, where this evening you can write your
23 comments out and submit it on this, and you can add as
24 many papers as you want to it, and give it to Cindy,
25 because she's just looking forward to all of these

1 comments.

2 But the way this is conducted this evening is
3 that your comments this evening are on the record. We
4 have present a number of court reporters standing by,
5 taking what it is you have to say verbatim, and that will
6 be entered -- the transcript will be entered into the
7 record. For those of you that do not want to speak
8 before this audience, arrangements have been made for
9 another court reporter to meet in a private area, and you
10 can give testimony to her if you don't want to give your
11 testimony here now.

12 Also on hand is a videographer, who is taping
13 the proceedings as they take place here this evening.

14 So there are a number of ways for you to get
15 onto the record.

16 I introduced the facilitators early on. This is
17 a facilitated process. And the purpose of having
18 facilitators is to assist in providing a neutral, safe
19 environment, where everyone can be heard, where everyone
20 is treated with respect. Often what happens when we feel
21 very strongly about issues is that emotions run high, and
22 sometimes people are intimidated to speak if they feel
23 like they're going to be booed down or harassed in any
24 way. The facilitators provide for neutrality of voice.
25 We want to hear all of your comments. We may disagree

1 with what you say, but we never treat one another with
2 disrespect. We are never disagreeable with one another.
3 So we are all fully present to hear everything that you
4 have to say with great courtesy and to hear all opinions.
5 And the purpose of the facilitators is to assure that
6 that neutral environment exists.

7 We also, by the way, will watch for time and
8 assure that none of us get too long-winded and that we
9 can move this process through.

10 As you know, when we are -- maybe you don't
11 know. When we first started the scoping hearings a year
12 ago, we used to meet at public facilities; we met at
13 schools. And, invariably, what happened was, at
14 10:00 o'clock, the janitor started closing the windows
15 and slamming the benches and sweeping, and we had 15
16 people still lined up to speak; but that was the rules.
17 It was a public facility, facility closed at
18 10:00 o'clock; he didn't care how many people were still
19 left to speak.

20 In this part, then, of the public hearing
21 process, the Army, instead, has moved to a private
22 facility, where we can stay as long as we need to stay,
23 until all testimony is heard. We understand that when we
24 move to any facility, whether a public or private
25 facility, we deal with the rules of that facility. And,

1 so, some of the controversy you may hear go to the rules
2 of the facility. We accept the rules in the place that
3 we are in, and we abide by those rules.

4 Okay. I ask you -- what I'm going to tell you
5 we're going to do actually is, we've got cards of people
6 who have signed up to speak. If you are interested in
7 speaking, I would ask you to please step back out in the
8 room, at that registration table, and sign up, and
9 they'll bring the cards up to us. We'll call you up in
10 the order that you signed up. And what we'll probably do
11 is, we'll just call out the first three names so you know
12 that you're about to come up, then you can be ready to
13 speak.

14 Without any further ado, the first three
15 speakers are Evelyn Lane, then followed by
16 Blake McElheny, and Jackie Carlisle.

17 So, Evelyn Lane, aloha.

18 MS. EVELYN LANE: Good evening, everybody. My
19 name's Evelyn Lane, and I live over by Kawaihoa in
20 Waimea. And I have -- I wasn't actually going to speak
21 this evening, but I did have a couple of things that I
22 really wanted to question, and so I wanted to address
23 them to you all.

24 My first concern is the air traffic that is
25 going over those areas. First of all, since the EIS that

1 was done at the time of the Kahuku Training Area since
2 the condemnation was done back in -- I think '98, when
3 the military took over the actual -- you know what I'm
4 talking about -- there's been a gradual but persistent
5 increase of military air traffic over that area, even
6 more than just when there's major training activities;
7 and I know that for a fact since I've been there for ten
8 years. And I don't understand why there hasn't been any
9 more additional EISs that have happened since then,
10 because it's really become bothersome. And, so, I'm
11 concerned about significant more air traffic that's going
12 to be going on as a result of this EIS. And I didn't
13 really pick that up in the overall EIS at this time.

14 And I also -- whenever -- there seems to be,
15 also, a lot of blatant disregard for elevation of air
16 traffic. And that corridor, since there's -- the
17 military seems to want to take the air space for
18 exclusive use for the military now, so that -- I
19 believe -- that's what I read in the EIS -- that would be
20 no more private use over that corridor, if I was reading
21 that correctly in the EIS.

22 Could you -- maybe you could answer that
23 question for me. I'm not -- is that part of the EIS?
24 There's a reservation put on the air space there by the
25 military?

1 MR. BORNE: The air space -- because the Stryker
2 Brigade is a part of Transformation, it doesn't have any
3 aircraft as a part of it. I believe we just say that the
4 air space will be used for -- as it is today. And the
5 central part of the Kawaihoa Training Area is not a part
6 of military-restricted or military-only-use air space. I
7 do not believe that's in the EIS.

8 MS. EVELYN LANE: Okay. But there is something
9 in there that says that the -- that there's a request for
10 a reservation or a hold to be placed on the air space
11 over the training area, someplace in the EIS? Maybe
12 somebody that specialized in that area -- I'll bring it
13 up at the next EIS meeting and I'll try to point it out,
14 because I did read somewhere --

15 MR. BORNE: We'll try to get you a better
16 answer. I do not believe it's in there for the Ko'olaus.
17 We talk about Schofield, but not the Ko'olaus. We'll get
18 you a better answer.

19 MS. EVELYN LANE: Okay. So my next question on
20 that was, procedurally speaking, just regarding this, I
21 was concerned about the locations of where we were having
22 the meetings, that they seem to be a little bit remote,
23 and some of the places are, like, in hotels and that sort
24 of thing; so I didn't think that was a very good idea for
25 having these meetings.

1 And I also think that we should have a longer
2 comment period, because 45 days for -- the EIS is a
3 pretty big document to get through for a lot of people.
4 I think that's a little bit too cumbersome.

5 And I'm concerned about the safety record of the
6 Army, especially after the controlled burn that was out
7 at Makua, the live fire -- the controlled burn that
8 happened recently and that it went out of control. I had
9 just hiked up into the -- I was there for one of the
10 hikes just before Easter, and we were allowed, with an
11 organization that I belong to, to go up and participate
12 in one of the hikes there, and then a few weeks later
13 that whole area was burned. And, so, it was pretty
14 devastating for us, after being allowed to go there and
15 see how beautiful Makua had become, and then to see it,
16 you know, devastated by a controlled burn that had gotten
17 out of control.

18 So, also, after Kahuku, the range had been
19 placed into the hands of the military, when the Black
20 Hawk crashed at Kahuku. There were -- it's very close to
21 a lot of homes of people that I'm very close to. And I
22 am really concerned because the helicopters fly directly
23 over my house, and my neighbors and I have become, you
24 know -- it's really scary, you know, to hear this type of
25 activity, day-in, day-out, and more persistently. And I

1 personally suffer from a stress-related disorder, and I
2 moved back home to Hawaii, where I was born, and I'm
3 grateful. Because I am an Air Force brat, and so I know
4 that, you know, I wouldn't be here if it wasn't for the
5 military. But this is a residential area now, and it's
6 not -- you know, it's not a military base any longer.
7 Sorry. But, you know, this is just a little bit too
8 close for people to have live fire training activities
9 and helicopters, you know, flying, zooming over your
10 house.

11 And, also, I think because of the reverberation
12 of all of these trucks and these helicopters and things
13 flying around that it's why Waimea rock slides are
14 happening and why our roads are being closed down.

15 Also, I'm concerned because -- I'd like you
16 to -- I'd really like to have a question answered that --
17 the military, you know, says that they really want to
18 take care of the endangered species here on the island
19 and that they're very good land stewards; but it was just
20 this month that the military or the Pentagon asked
21 Congress for an exemption to the Endangered Species Act.
22 So I would like you to explain to me how it is that I can
23 trust you to prevent wildfires that are supposed to be
24 controlled, make sure that you're not going to have
25 helicopters crash on top of my house, and make sure that

1 next month, if you have what you say you want, a road up
2 across Waimea Valley, that you're not going to destroy
3 endangered species or any other species that are
4 endangered in any other protected areas. Why should I
5 believe the Army, that they would do that, if they're now
6 seeking that they won't come back every single year and
7 ask for an exemption here on the Hawaiian Islands or on
8 Guam or on American Samoa, how can I trust the Army to do
9 that? Let alone, to not -- to take care of my
10 well-being? I know that you're from the Government and
11 that you're here to help, but I'm also a person that
12 you're supposed to be helping, as well as the endangered
13 species on this island and all the other Pacific Islands.
14 So I would like to have an answer as to how it is that
15 you can one day say you're going to take care of
16 endangered species and then the week before have asked
17 for an exemption. That I would like an answer on.

18 (Applause)

19 MS. AMARAL: Thank you.

20 What I want to clarify for people is, that as I
21 had said in my opening remarks, this is a time for us to
22 hear public comment on the Draft EIS; and the recorders
23 are all here to take your comment. We had an opportunity
24 to talk one-on-one to one another. And, so, as much as
25 possible, we'll make note of your comments; we'll put

1 them in our Draft EIS. If there are ways that they can
2 be answered, the next document, the Final Draft EIS, will
3 try to respond to the questions. If it is out of the
4 purview of this EIS, then it will not be responded to.
5 So I think -- we are not, however, going to be able to
6 answer all of your questions this evening, and we're not
7 going to go back and forth trying to. It's taken you a
8 while to come up with questions in your review of the
9 document; I think it will take some of the drafters of
10 this a while to come up with some answers to it.

11 Thank you very much.

12 I did neglect one very important thing; and
13 Noelani was standing at the back of the room, looking at
14 me. Noelani Arista is there, waving at you, in the red
15 shirt. She is a Hawaiian language scholar. She is able
16 this evening to provide translation services to anyone
17 who wishes to give their testimony in Hawaiian. What we
18 would ask you is, if this is your preference, if you
19 could sort of meet with her previously, because she needs
20 to know whether you want simultaneous translation or if
21 you speak first and say everything and then she speaks
22 afterwards; so that sort of has to be coordinated. But
23 Noelani is here to assist you if you want to.
24 Olelomakuahine.

25 Mahalo.

1 Blake McElheny, followed by Jackie Carlisle,
2 followed by Thomas Shirai.

3 MR. BLAKE MC ELHENY: Thank you.

4 Good evening, everybody. My name is
5 Blake McElheny. I'm a resident of Pupukea, out here on
6 the North Shore. Thanks again for the opportunity to
7 provide comments. My comments are specifically going to
8 focus on the effects of the SBCT on the area commonly
9 known as the North Shore.

10 I think at the outset that it's probably
11 important for us to recognize that there's both
12 beneficial and I guess you would say adverse impacts from
13 the preferred alternative. And I think, as a community
14 member, I'm interested in finding out some of the ways to
15 mitigate the adverse impacts while simultaneously
16 allowing the military mission to proceed, with some
17 respect for, I guess, the community and conservation
18 interests along the way.

19 In reading the DEIS, I was really pleased to see
20 what I think is Item Number 35 in Volume I, the Executive
21 Summary. It's a potential mitigation measure called,
22 Investigating a new regulatory authority to work with
23 non-profit organizations to purchase what's called
24 "buffer lands" as potential mitigation purposes. As I
25 understand it, this mitigation, as conceived in the

1 current draft, was meant to talk about how to mitigate
2 effects on natural resources; but I think that there's
3 other mitigation that could be considered under this
4 purview, particularly ones related to dust, air quality,
5 noise, potential fire hazards, as well as runoff and
6 effects on water resources. So I think it's pretty
7 interesting. I was hoping that this process could be
8 utilized to examine the opportunity to see if there's
9 some interest, potentially in exploring acquisition of a
10 parcel that's called the Pupukea Paumalu Homestead. It's
11 adjacent to the existing Pupukea area and touches upon
12 what I believe to be state lands that are leased to the
13 military for the Kahuku Training Area.

14 As I understand it, these types of buffer zones
15 shield military readiness activities and lands from
16 what's called "encroachment" related to incompatible
17 residential developments or other types of incompatible
18 uses; and I think it's called an Army compatible use
19 buffer, or ACUB. So I was thinking that maybe this could
20 be used to protect the training capability and also
21 protect the natural and other resources in the area, if
22 possible.

23 And just for people to know, as my understanding
24 goes, you would use Department of Defense funding or
25 other sources of funding, but that property would

1 actually be held by and managed by a private conservation
2 organization or some other type of arrangement. So it
3 seems like it's fairly interesting.

4 And I think that this particular opportunity
5 meets the criteria for selecting ACUBs, including
6 potential severe encroachment impacts of (inaudible),
7 effects on endangered species, air space, noise, air
8 quality, water resources, and it's possible to reverse
9 this encroachment by taking the step of the ACUB.
10 There's available land; the land is currently for sale.
11 It seems to be a time-sensitive issue. There's a lot of
12 different growth and activities happening out here. And
13 so far there's been a high degree of support, both from
14 the community and other interested local governmental
15 officials that we've talked to about this opportunity.

16 And just -- I guess highlight a little bit more
17 about why it might be a good opportunity. This
18 particular property is the only large continuous parcel
19 adjacent to the KTA that has such a high threat of
20 incompatible and -- incompatible uses or encroachment in
21 the near future. There are several private organizations
22 with conservation objectives that are seeking to preserve
23 some of the habitat and other resources on the property,
24 and it just seems like this might be a good win-win,
25 capturing both the community support, the government

1 support, and trying to find ways to both protect military
2 readiness and conservation of important environmental and
3 other resources.

4 So I guess tonight I just wanted to open up a
5 dialogue -- not right now, but in the future -- with some
6 of the relevant parties and see if we might be able to
7 either work it out here or in other areas that the ACUB
8 might be a potential. I think it would be a great way to
9 maybe give back -- I guess -- how would you say? -- in
10 return for some of the adverse impacts. I know that -- a
11 lot of ways that the military already gives back to the
12 community, but it might be an additional way for everyone
13 to feel comfortable with the uses and things like that.
14 And I just wanted to say that from a community
15 perspective, I'm willing to do whatever we can do to try
16 and see if it might be possible to try and work something
17 out. So thanks for the opportunity.

18 (Applause)

19 MS. AMARAL: Thank you.

20 I was just asking Mr. McElheny if he wanted to
21 leave testimony behind. He'll take care of that matter
22 later.

23 If you have testimony written and you want to
24 just hand it in, then we are more than happy to take your
25 written testimony and insert that into the record; so

1 that's fine.

2 The next speaker is Jackie Carlisle, followed by
3 Thomas Shirai.

4 Jackie?

5 MS. JACKIE CARLISLE: Hi, aloha. Hi, I'm
6 Jackie Carlisle, and greetings.

7 Thank you for this Draft Environmental Impact
8 Statement and for the opportunity to send in written
9 comments. After considering the 2nd Brigade that was
10 selected to transform to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team in
11 the program and Environmental Impact Statement, there are
12 two items I base my written comments on: First, in
13 Executive -- in ES 3, the Need for the Proposed Action,
14 and second, in 3.2.1, Introduction to Regional
15 Influences.

16 The three factors stated in Executive
17 Statement 3, Need for the Proposed Action, states, one,
18 its location within the Pacific Rim is a critical area of
19 interest for the United States; two, Hawaii provides the
20 terrain and conditions most likely to be encountered in
21 the Pacific Rim; and three, the ease of deploying the
22 Stryker Combat Team because of the proximity, to multiply
23 the air bases are suitable.

24 You know, to me, this is absurd, and I'm pretty
25 sure you can come up with better reasons. With more

1 military expansion in the Hawaiian Islands, the islands
2 will be a perfect target for today's new terrorists that
3 still have not been caught.

4 I'm sure it is an honor to have been selected
5 from a long list of locations to deploy, that are deeply
6 rooted on planet Earth; but how many of the United States
7 of America's U.S. Army acquired another 24,400 acres or
8 hectares to accommodate the Stryker should not be allowed
9 in the Hawaiian Islands (sic).

10 It is essential for North America and her
11 political bodies and societies of men who have united
12 together to combine their forces in order to procure
13 their welfare and their security for its people, as is
14 other foreign nations. But to strike or deploy from the
15 Hawaiian Islands to anywhere in the Pacific Rim within 96
16 hours, to place a division in the Pacific Rim within five
17 days or five divisions in 30 days, without compensation
18 to the Hawaiian people or their Hawaiian government, is
19 unjustifiable. Certain lands in the Hawaiian Islands
20 that the United States uses for certain military actions
21 result in one silver dollar for every 65 years. The 1849
22 treaty, the treaty with -- Friendship Treaty, Commerce
23 and Navigation (sic) between the United States and the
24 Hawaiian Islands is the supreme law of the land. The
25 proposed action for the Stryker Combat Team is contrary

1 to the advancement of the de jure Kingdom of Hawaii. The
2 use of the 24,000 acres of land in the Hawaiian Islands
3 will not help the Army to deploy the strategic maneuvers
4 any faster in 30 years, and I'm pretty sure they're going
5 to upgrade that Stryker. You know, I hope they put wings
6 so they can fly over there. How can the Stryker swim
7 across the ocean? I'm sorry. I feel that when the
8 de jure Kingdom of Hawaii reinstates itself as a free and
9 independent sovereign nation, I feel that the combat --
10 Stryker Combat Team will strike the Hawaiian people in 96
11 seconds.

12 According to Section 3.2.1, Introduction to
13 Regional Influences, the definition of ceded lands, I
14 would have to object to this definition. There is no
15 such thing as ceded lands. I recommend you change the
16 "ceded lands" to "stolen lands". You reveal the Republic
17 of Hawaii was annexed, and, yes, it was. But the title
18 holder for the Hawaiian Islands is the Kingdom of Hawaii.
19 And they were not annexed. The kui petition proves that.
20 Therefore, the ownership endures, that the Hawaiian
21 Islands belong to the Hawaiian people and their Hawaiian
22 government. I recommend the Brigade does not transform
23 in Hawaii and suggest that they transform in Guam or
24 America Samoa or another place in the Pacific Rim. I do
25 agree to the five other locations for the Stryker Combat

1 Team because it will help the United States of America.

2 Thank you for considering my written comments.

3 Mahalo.

4 (Applause)

5 MS. LEE: Thank you, Jackie.

6 Our next few speakers, just so you know who's

7 coming up, is Thomas Shirai, Jake Ng, and then

8 Oliver Lunasco.

9 And just to remind folks who are here to give

10 comment on the Draft EIS: If you have any particular

11 section that stood out for you, we'd love to hear from

12 you.

13 So Thomas Shirai, please.

14 MR. THOMAS SHIRAI: Good evening, everyone. I

15 was caught off guard because I seen the number 14 instead

16 of 4. So I was just trying to meditate and build up my

17 concentration to that point; so I was caught off guard.

18 Aloha. Thank you for coming to Waialua. When I

19 say Waialua, Waialua means kukaniloko, all the way to

20 Kaena Point, and to Waimea, the biggest moku on this

21 island.

22 We in Waialua, my ancestors are from Waialua, so

23 I going talk about Waialua. I don't go to other places

24 to talk about my home and my ancestors.

25 Before I start, I would like to take --

1 sincerely ask for five seconds to fifteen seconds of
2 silence to remember all those kupuna in Waialua. And
3 what I going talk about in what you folks call DMR, I no
4 call that. I call that Kawaihapai. So please bear with
5 me.

6 (Moment of silence.)

7 MR. THOMAS SHIRAI: Okay. Thank you, everybody.

8 Since you have a court reporter, I'm going to
9 read from this paper. I usually don't, but it's record,
10 and we need to be on record. I have extra copy, and I'm
11 going to give it to the lady.

12 Aloha. I'm grateful for the opportunity to
13 provide comments regarding this highly impacting
14 proposal. This has a double-sword effect on me, because
15 I served in the U.S. Coast Guard, and I'm very proud and
16 tuned in to my ancestors, heritage, and culture. I
17 served about ten years active duty in the Coast Guard,
18 and in my tenure I earned the most prestigious medal that
19 you can obtain; it's also the mission statement of this
20 branch of service. And I'm proud to say that I am one of
21 only about one hundred fifty Coast Guardsmen to receive
22 this honor. It is the Coast Guard medal earned for
23 extreme heroism during a search and rescue mission and is
24 in same standings as a Bronze or Silver Star, Navy Cross,
25 Legion of Merit, and many other known decorations. It's

1 right after -- it's Number 11, after the Legion of Merit
2 in standing order. I would say that's quite an
3 accomplishment.

4 I understand readiness and the necessity to
5 train. However, given the proposal to expanding land
6 acquisition leaves me with great reservations to the
7 already enormous land assets that the military has
8 already. Having said this, I now address my heritage
9 side.

10 Despite my feelings of both good and anger, the
11 problem starts within my own ohana. And I can't totally
12 channel it to the military; however, it doesn't mean that
13 I totally forget the military. I am here to provide
14 comments on a special project named DMR, but will always
15 be called by its rightful God-given and family name,
16 called Kawaihapai. This is the beginning of my beloved
17 grandfather's, David Peahi Keao, Jr., family. In 1850,
18 during the time of the mahele, my great, great, great,
19 great grandfather, Isoba Keahilele, formed the hui and
20 bought land from King Kamehameha III and was awarded as
21 an original patent to generation. My ancestors practiced
22 malama aina, and it flourished richly up to the time --
23 during the time and tenure of my great, great
24 grandfather, Kaaemoku Kakulu, who was the last, the last
25 konohiki of Kawaihapai.

1 As previously mentioned, both the kai and the
2 aina produced bountiful food subsistence. My great
3 grandmother, Clara Napuakekau Kakulu, was a very special
4 keiki, of which she was a great beneficiary and owner of
5 several pieces of land within Waialua moku. This is
6 where I talk about the problem is at home, before the
7 Army. Much greed and jealousy evolved within her own
8 ohana, to take away and erase her and her father,
9 Kaaemoku Kakulu. The outcome was both devastating.
10 My great grandmother become an outpatient at
11 Kalihi Hospital, while years later her father, Kaaemoku
12 Kakulu, had the aina he loved greatly taken away from
13 him, which was prior to World War II. He was never
14 allowed to visit his land again. The death certificate
15 says chronic depression. No, no, no, no, no, no. He
16 took his life. You killed him. My grandfather was
17 raised at Kawaihapai and came much from his grandpa, who
18 was Kaaemoku Kakulu. These included fishing and cow
19 cultivation. He was awarded the Silver Lifesaving Medal
20 from the Commanding Officer of Schofield Barracks in 1940
21 for rescuing an infantryman from drowning at Kawaihapai
22 Beach. I have that document.
23 Also, he helped build the airfield and was
24 well-known in the community for his carpentry skills.
25 His living testament is why Kotake Store is still

1 standing today. He built it and was the supervisor. So
2 that should tell you that one Hawaiian is pretty darn
3 smart. And that man, my grandpa, I would say never
4 passed the eighth grade. Everything was self-taught and
5 innovated.

6 Prior to land acquisition of Kawaihapai, the
7 Bishop Museum in 1933, Archaeology of Oahu, McAllister,
8 and in 1940, The Hawaiian Planter, Handy, interviewed my
9 grandfather's father, who is also named David Keao. They
10 misspelled it but -- I tried to get them to correct it,
11 but there is no plans. His grandfather, Kaaemoku Kakulu,
12 and his grandma, Annie Keahipaka, was later consulted by
13 Bishop Museum in the early 1990s for update information
14 about Waialua and Kawaihapai. I'll leave it at that for
15 that section, because he said, "Enough already."

16 This tells me that the military was well aware
17 of the Hawaiian historical, cultural, spiritual, and
18 geographical features of Kawaihapai prior to western
19 habitation and military occupation. Furthermore, I
20 believe that the mana'o shared by my kupuna were ignored,
21 which resulted with desecration and included burials of
22 some of my ohana.

23 I'd like to note that the Bishop Museum is
24 supported by the Lowell Dillingham Trust. That was my
25 (hawaiian word), because I'm the proponent of Act 276,

1 renaming the airfield to Kawaihapai. I asked them for a
2 small favor from an old friend and the (hawaiian word)
3 was when my membership expired. This project is funded
4 by the Lowell Dillingham Trust. I know the answer
5 already. I get that paper, and I get one framed up to
6 remind me.

7 This tells me it wasn't enough to acquire and
8 desecrate sacred aina but to replace its geographical
9 identity, similar to the adoptions when Hawaii was a
10 territory. You could create a brand new, unheard of
11 person in the territory in that days. This showed me the
12 political, social, and racial prejudice of an entity that
13 I have served very proudly. I promised my grandfather to
14 make things pono, and that is why I initiated it. And it
15 is now law, as previously mentioned.

16 Now the law is to airport's rightful and
17 God-given name, Kawaihapai Airfield, in honor of not only
18 my kupuna, but all the people that live at Kawaihapai.
19 It will be very selfish of me to say I want name this
20 airfield Kaemoku Airfield. That's arrogance to my own
21 heritage. We are not taught to be better than God.

22 This is an excellent opportunity for the Army to
23 make things pono. I continue to strive to make things
24 pono with the Army and to hold it accountable for their
25 actions.

1 There is also psychological impacts regarding
2 past actions and methods executed for land acquisition.
3 The Kawaihapai Military Reservation, that was the
4 original name, was done in a similar fashion through
5 easements, which transpired to a considerable amount of
6 land. As stated, training is essential and understand
7 what readiness implies. However, if this trail must be
8 done, then my comments are simple. And it goes like
9 this: Stay on the road or no road at all. Least wanted
10 scenario. The existing cane haul roads were originally
11 designed to accommodate the unique cane haulers'
12 Turn-A-Tows, which are similar to large earth movers used
13 in mining and is much larger and heavier, approximately a
14 hundred tons fully loaded and thirty to forty tons empty.

15 The love for my grandfather and his ancestors,
16 I've received much signs. We call that (Hawaiian word).
17 Every time I look the clock, I see the grant number.
18 Every time I look the clock, I see one type airplane.
19 Yeah? All those kind of things. I know what -- I know
20 what they talking about. It gives me hope. It's a
21 spiritual connection. They trying to say something.
22 That tells me that pono is only near and now. To make
23 things right, put the name back. I not gonna tell you
24 again: Put the name back. Much accidents and incidents
25 have been encumbered for approximately 65 years, which

1 resulted in some fatalities. Some others, including
2 myself, know why. Again, put the name Kawaihapai back on
3 the airfield. Respect is the key. Remember, sacred land
4 to some, cursed land to others.

5 Lastly, I sincerely and humbly request for the
6 Army -- and this is the kind of person -- you never hear
7 me talk about access or land or money or anything; this
8 is me talking and how I was taught. I sincerely and
9 humbly request that I be permitted once a month to gather
10 one dozen red gingers from Schofield Barracks or Fort
11 Shafter to take as ho'okupu for my kupuna to the
12 cemetery. That's the kind of person I am. That makes
13 things a lot better. This will continue the process.

14 The last comment I make, Dillingham name. We
15 have Dillingham Ranch. We got all these Dillingham name.
16 The fountain in Kapiolani Park is called Dillingham.
17 There is an airport in Alaska called Dillingham. Super
18 Fund. Give back something. As I said, I was in the
19 service. Give us back something. No take everything.
20 That's all I ask. Very simple. Very humble. And then
21 God be with you.

22 Mahalo.

23 (Applause)

24 MS. AMARAL: Mahalo.

25 MS. LEE: Thank you, Thomas.

1 I was reminded to make a few announcements. For
2 those people that might have come in in the last few
3 minutes, if you wish to give testimony and you'd like to
4 do it up here, there's a little sign-up sheet out in the
5 front. If you haven't done it, go ahead and do that, and
6 we'll add you to our roster. If you wish to give comment
7 or testimony and you don't want to stand up front, there
8 is a court reporter, like the one here, outside, who's
9 just waiting to sit with people and hear what you have to
10 say. And, of course, you can put it in writing for us if
11 something strikes you after the meeting. We welcome that
12 up through November 19th.

13 And I was also asked to tell you about how many
14 speakers we have left; and it's growing. I'd say about
15 ten at this point.

16 And one more reminder: If you have a cell phone
17 on, could you please turn it on "silent" for us. Our
18 recorders pick it up; our cameras pick it up. So,
19 please, we'd appreciate that.

20 Next we have Jake Ng, followed by Oliver.

21 Is Jake here?

22 MR. JAKE NG: Thank you very much.

23 Aloha, Colonel.

24 COLONEL ANDERSON: Aloha.

25 MR. JAKE NG: Thanks for the opportunity to

1 provide my comments.

2 This evening what I'd like to do is to comment
3 on two subjects. The first one will be on the Wildfire
4 Management Program. Second subject being the Helemanô
5 Trail.

6 As we all know, wildfire has been on our radar
7 screen for quite a bit, for the last few days, because of
8 the California wildfire. But here on the North Shore, it
9 was on our radar screen a month ago. One thousand acres
10 of land on the North Shore was ravaged by wildfire.
11 That's why we, the residents of North Shore, are
12 sincerely concerned about the Wildfire Management Plan or
13 lack thereof. What I'm saying, Colonel, is that we need
14 to be more specific as to the kinds of fire protection
15 that your people will be doing for the North Shore.
16 There are 12,000 acres of vacant land on the North Shore,
17 and you will be traversing on land that -- you know, a
18 field that's readily combustible, as evidenced by the
19 fire last month. The fire went through three of the
20 gulches, and they dropped from one gulch to the other
21 gulch, and they all converge in one little place they
22 call Hukilau Loop, about 60 houses. That's where the
23 fire came to. Colonel, it was real scary, let me tell
24 you.

25 The fire department did a tremendous job in

1 attempting to control the fire, but it was beyond their
2 control. So what did they do? They let it burn. They
3 let it burn, somewhat of a controlled burn. So that's
4 what I'm afraid of. If you have a plan to procure, for
5 example, a water pumper, a sophisticated water pumper
6 that can hold like 100,000 gallons or 50,000 gallons of
7 water -- Colonel, out in the wild you don't have fire
8 hydrants; so if a fire were to occur, where's the water
9 going to come from? Is it going to say that they're
10 not -- let the fire go -- get down to Hukilau Loop to
11 Haleiwa and Waialua? That's what we're afraid of. So we
12 need to look at the kinds of equipment you have and what
13 did you propose to do to contain and control the fire,
14 specific programs. And I don't see that in the -- in
15 your draft statement. Perhaps it's coming later. But be
16 that as it may, that's a major concern of the North Shore
17 residents.

18 Okay. The second subject concerns the Helemanô
19 Trail. This is a trail where perhaps a hundred of your
20 vehicles will be traveling from Schofield, down Helemanô
21 Trail, to Dillingham Air Force Base, Kawaihapai Air Force
22 Base. The area that your equipment will be traveling
23 will be when you cross Kaukonahua Road, right below
24 Hukilau Loop, the major highway that goes to Haleiwa.
25 Can you imagine 100 vehicles crossing this highway? I

1 believe you have discussed this with the Dole Plantation
2 folks, and they have made recommendations to you. So my
3 suggestion is to heed their suggestion and to alter that
4 portion of the Helemanô Trail that bisects Kaukonahua
5 Road and deals an outlet site, because the residents of
6 Hukilau Loop, for the last, maybe, 25 years, have
7 experienced either rumbling, the noise, the dust from the
8 cane haul road for a long, long time. So when the
9 plantation ceased to operate, everybody yelled, Hurray!
10 No more cane haul road! But now, Colonel, we have the
11 Strykers coming into us. So if you could take that into
12 consideration, we would appreciate it very much.

13 Aloha to you.

14 (Applause)

15 MS. LEE: Oliver?

16 MR. OLIVER LUNASCO: Good evening.

17 First of all, I want to thank you, Colonel, for
18 giving us the opportunity, you and your team, to comment
19 on some of the problems we're faced with.

20 I'm Ollie Lunasco, better known in the district
21 as Ollie Lunasco. I utilize the area very frequent.

22 And just to expand what Jacob Ng has mentioned
23 about wildfires: Are there any of you familiar with the
24 area? If you've traveled the areas that you're talking
25 about, it's all overgrown by guinea grass. At one time I

1 was employed by Waialua Sugar, and the Army inadvertently
2 caused a wildfire in the Kawaihoa Training Area. It took
3 us over a week to put it out. It covered more acres than
4 Jacob mentioned, this recent one.

5 As he also mentioned, there's no fire hydrants.
6 You cannot just plug in and get water up there. So it's
7 very critical that you have a fire prevention system up
8 there. The landowners are not maintaining the land, so
9 it's all overgrown. The Bishop Estate has cut fire
10 breaks; but if you already know how fire travels during a
11 windy day, it will travel through that fire breaks.

12 Also, my biggest concern, while the Army always
13 want to be partners, once they implement a project and
14 it's completed, unfortunately the general public gets
15 shut off. As an avid outdoor person, I utilize the Drum
16 Road, which cuts from Helemanô Military Reservation all
17 the way to the Kahuku Training Area. In that area we
18 have two public recreational areas. Presently, one is
19 closed by Dole; we have no access. We trying to get
20 access through the military reservation, to use Mumuhua
21 Trail. The second one is at Pupukea. It's a public
22 recreational area.

23 Why I say once the project is completed, we've
24 had cases -- or we had a case where a friend of mine who
25 was hunting in the area happened to be on the road; he

1 was walking his dogs down into the ravine when an MP
2 came. Now, after talking to some of your people, they
3 said maybe the MP had an attitude problem. But that
4 didn't prevent him hauling that individual, with his
5 dogs, over to Schofield Barracks to be booked. The only
6 thing that got him off the hook, when he was apprehended,
7 he mentioned to the MP, "What about that other guy who's
8 riding the motor bikes?"

9 The MP told him, "We're not here to arrest him.
10 We're here to arrest you." After he explained to the
11 commanding officer what happened, they released him.

12 Now, your range control has been really good.
13 They've told us to keep off the road. If we're going to
14 be in the area, park well off the road. Most people are
15 pretty reasonable. If they ask us to leave, I mean, we
16 won't fight; we just leave. So I want you or any ASA in
17 the Environmental Impact Statement to include when the
18 road is not in use that public can use it. And, you
19 know, I've used that road for over 50 years, with my
20 father, and now with my son. And inadvertently, as I
21 said, we've gotten kind of leery about traversing that
22 road because of the problems that have -- you know, a
23 person had faced with your military.

24 Now, ever since 9/11, you know, I understand
25 some of the problems you're faced with. But you gotta

1 understand, that we as a general public -- and, you know,
2 everybody will agree with you that North Shore is one of
3 the last remaining recreational areas, open space, and
4 the only reason it was open is because of the farming
5 that has been continued. Unfortunately, with the demise
6 of Waialua Sugar, all these lands are open. And, so, I
7 would hope you would take a look at that and assure that
8 people, you know, will have the use of the mountain
9 areas. I know right now we're fighting with various
10 powers to get recreational areas at the ocean. And I
11 hope with this Stryker Division -- because you're going
12 to cut a road from Schofield all the way to Dillingham
13 and improve the road from -- from Helemanô radio station
14 all the way to Kahuku. So you -- you know, you talking a
15 sizeable area that you're going to have control over. If
16 you deny access, you know, a lot of us won't be able to
17 enjoy the outdoors.

18 (Applause)

19 (More proceedings were had on the following page.)

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1

2 MS. LEE: Before our next speakers come
3 up, just a reminder that we're keeping our comments to
4 about five minutes, if possible. If you are submitting
5 written comments you don't need to read them verbatim
6 because they'll already go into the record verbatim.
7 You might want to pull out the highlights you think you
8 really want to be heard.

9 The next three folks coming up are
10 Keli'iwai, Bud and Ohana. Is Keli'iwai here?

11 MR. KELI'IWAI CAMARILLO: Aloha,
12 everyone. I'm Keli'iwai Camarillo. First off, I grew
13 up here. Stone's throw away from Bellows and a stone's
14 throw away from Mokapu. Or as we like to call it
15 Mo'okapu.

16 I also come from a family of engineers
17 so I can understand and review that. I've seen a lot
18 of these reports before. I can pick up and disagree
19 with or argue with any of these.

20 A couple of the big ones, though, is
21 cultural. You guys are talking about culture and you
22 guys have plans that say that you guys have analyzed it
23 or sensitive to it.

24 But right now you guys have this
25 commercial on where the Army -- that's talking about

1 "Pahakuloa", talking about them blowing up 25,000-tons
2 of dirt over there. Actually it's Pohakuloa. And if
3 you guys had spent a little bit more money on a
4 cultural expert instead of on your advertisement you
5 guys might have learned that.

6 Now, these places that you guys are
7 acknowledging as culturally important, the mitigation
8 for it is that if it's in the way of what you guys want
9 to do you will document it and then continue doing what
10 you guys are doing.

11 Now, we're here talking about the EIS.
12 In order to talk about it we have to talk about
13 precedence you have set already in your actions here
14 and your precedence have shown that you don't deserve
15 to be here.

16 You're not wanted. You don't deserve to
17 be here. You do not respect the land. You do not
18 respect the wishes of the people.

19 A key point Mo'okapu. You dug up 3,000
20 bones from that place. Ah, it must be a graveyard.
21 Instead of giving the bones back you guys held onto it,
22 entrusted it to Bishop Museum. That battle is still
23 going on.

24 The artifacts that were discovered with
25 the bones are in the office of the cultural expert on

1 her wall to be displayed as trophies of her conquest.

2 You play golf on our graves. Should we
3 play golf at Arlington or Punchbowl? So to say that
4 it's not that important 'cause that's what your graph
5 was saying -- nothing here says that, you know -- the
6 worst reading, you know, on a scale of 1 to 10 where 10
7 might be bad, 10 over here is like, oh, not that bad.

8 Everything here like practical and mitigable.

9 It was a long time ago that the U.S.
10 Government decided that Makua and Kaho'olawe were not
11 practical to clean up. You guys are giving up
12 Kaho'olawe on November 12. You guys are effectively
13 not doing much other than saying: We are now removed
14 from the process and responsibility of cleaning it up.

15 You plan on expanding into these new
16 areas. There's areas in San Diego, Texas and across
17 the U.S. that have not been cleaned up. And I don't
18 see -- see, what I keep on seeing is practical,
19 practical. The people that you decide -- who decide
20 what this practical is where are they from? They're
21 not from here.

22 The other thing, looking at your
23 controls, a simple thing you guys are talking about
24 increasing the vehicle from 27 to 400. You guys
25 talking about washing the vehicles. You're saying that

1 impact on the use of water is going to be negligible,
2 you know, hardly noticed.

3 I was part of a mobile tactical unit
4 here for communications. And I know the amount of
5 water it takes to wash one vehicle. I know the amount
6 of water it takes to wash 27 vehicles. I know the
7 amount of water it takes to wash 200 vehicles. There
8 is a big difference. There's a huge difference.

9 Not to mention you guys are going to
10 bring soldiers here to man those vehicles. They're
11 going to live in communities that you guys are going to
12 build for them. You say you guys are going to bring
13 money to the state.

14 Well, you don't pay taxes when you guys
15 buy gas on base. You don't pay taxes when you guys buy
16 cigarettes, alcohol, food on base. So how's that money
17 going to get back into our community?

18 You use our roads. You guys might have
19 paid for the federal ones. What about the county ones?
20 What about the increased traffic from the members of
21 your brigade? They're coming here.

22 I know what you guys are doing. I can't
23 disagree with this. It's like every year we play
24 Makahiki games for about four months out of the year.
25 We like to go camping. We enjoy being out in the

1 outdoors. We like to challenge each other in games of
2 strategy. Some of them are war games. We don't have
3 to hide behind weapons of mass destruction. To do that
4 we use our hands, use our strength and our minds. And
5 we enjoy doing that.

6 We invite you to come play our Makahiki
7 games. Because our Makahiki games fit in well with
8 what this community, what this place is. So I can
9 disagree with anything that's in here. I talked to
10 some of your people that have prepared this statement.

11 But you guys don't belong here. You
12 haven't earned that right. Your precedence has shown
13 you're not responsible for what you say you're going to
14 do. And that your views of what are negligible and
15 practical are not in line with ours. Thank you.

16 (Applause).

17 MS. LEE: Mr. Ebel.

18 MR. BUD EBEL: Thanks for the
19 opportunity to speak. I'm going to keep it brief. I
20 got a couple general things and a couple of specific
21 things.

22 Specific. This last year there were 599
23 fires on O'ahu. So far this year there's 898. Fire is
24 an issue. I can't stress that too much. You've heard
25 a lot of people say that. Just this record, we have

1 the dryness. But I also want to touch on another thing
2 right now and is it hasn't come forward yet but it will
3 in the very near future.

4 California is having a heck of a time.
5 They're talking about a couple of wackos that were
6 setting fires. This could very well be part of the
7 terrorism. Extra effort must be placed on fire
8 prevention and fire suppression and the word I'm trying
9 to find is putting out the fires.

10 Try prevent them. Be prepared if
11 something goes wrong, does happen. Have very adequate
12 facilities, please. That's terribly important to me
13 and I think everybody.

14 As far as whether you should have your
15 training, that's the most important thing in the world
16 as far as whether this weapon system is necessary.
17 It's necessary because it said so. It's protecting our
18 soldiers and it's making our soldiers better and that
19 must go through.

20 I really haven't got a lot else. But I
21 do want to thank you for your efforts. I've always
22 found the Army to be an excellent steward and I've had
23 experience in more than 12 states. I have no quarrel
24 with anything from New York to California. In Hawai'i
25 I think you've been excellent stewards also. I

1 appreciate your efforts. Thank you. (Applause).

2 MS. LEE: When we started our public
3 comment meeting we asked for everyone to respect all
4 the speakers that come up. We're going to hear a lot
5 of views tonight that we may not agree with. We ask
6 that you allow each speaker to say what he or she has
7 to say without any interruptions. So please join us in
8 that courtesy. Ohana.

9 MS. OHANA FOLEY: Aloha mai kakou.

10 AUDIENCE: Aloha.

11 MS. OHANA FOLEY: Yeah. My name's
12 Ohana Foley. I'm born and raised on the island of
13 Maui. Where do I start? Tell you a little bit about
14 myself. Not native Hawaiian, but I was born and raised
15 here. My boyfriend is in the Army. And although I
16 don't like his job and who his employer is really and
17 the stuff that happens as a result of the military
18 presence in Hawai'i, I do like him as a person.

19 My father fought in a war not unsimilar
20 to the war that is now going in Iraq: Vietnam. He
21 does have PTSD from that. My grandfather flew for the
22 Air Force in World War II. And on the other side my
23 grandparents died in the Holocaust.

24 So I have some experience personally
25 with my family and stuff with the military and with the

1 nature of war and violence and that sort of thing.

2 I'm absolutely against this Stryker
3 program. I guess my first question -- trying not to
4 read verbatim. My first question is do you ever talk
5 to your soldiers and ask them stuff?

6 Because I have, like, a lot of friends
7 that actually live on the base and are in the military.
8 It sounds to me even yourself in the press news media
9 you say you're, you know, you have so much to train for
10 and you need more land.

11 And you have so much already. And you
12 can't already do that job so now you're asking us for
13 another project and more land. It sounds to me like
14 all this is about it's not that it's a good idea. It's
15 like you want more land. You just want to play your
16 war games more and more.

17 It doesn't make sense to me because you
18 said you need Makua. You need to bomb, desecrate a
19 beautiful valley where children play, where people
20 spend their pastimes. It's a beautiful place if you
21 ever stopped to look at it.

22 And you say you need that for training
23 here. You need another project. You're asking us for
24 more land. It just doesn't make logical sense.

25 Someone was saying about stewardship.

1 The military presence here -- I mean, okay. Also I'm a
2 citizen of Wahiawa. You know, every day I deal going
3 in and out with the traffic there.

4 Now, I'm from Maui where we have a lot
5 of outrageous development plans and processes going on.
6 They were required to do traffic impact. That's not in
7 there, you know.

8 And I live in Wahiawa. It's already,
9 like, you have to wait forever to get into the city
10 area around 4:30, 5. You want more cars, more
11 families, more people in this area.

12 And we have -- I met this person -- man,
13 I forget his name now -- who was employed by you,
14 supposed to be the environmentalist. You guys don't
15 seem to really get like we're the extinction capital of
16 the world. We have lost, like, 70 percent of our
17 native birds. We have plants found nowhere else on
18 this planet.

19 And you're saying: "It's okay. This
20 critical habitat. We need to sacrifice it for national
21 security." You know, when is enough enough?

22 On that point, you know, it was one of
23 your Republican presidents who said that, "In the
24 process of self-defense mind you don't forget or lose
25 what's worth defending in the first place." That was

1 Eisenhower.

2 You're asking us to sacrifice our
3 environment, the health of our children, security.
4 This is going to make us more unsafe, more of a target
5 and not to mention this whole process. The people out
6 there. Are you afraid of signs? You're afraid of
7 signs. You call yourself Americans?

8 Let me remind you you swore an oath to
9 protect the constitution. You swore an oath to protect
10 the principles of democracy. These are not the
11 principles of democracy. You want an oligarchy? What
12 are you so afraid of? Freedom of speech? You work for
13 us. Or if I'm American, supposed to.

14 But oh, so you're afraid of signs. Your
15 signs are here. I don't know. Are you so afraid of
16 truth? Are you so afraid of descent?

17 What is the point of going across the
18 world, across the ocean to fight wars if you're afraid
19 of descent, if you're afraid of freedom of speech?
20 What's the point? Go fight for someone else if
21 that's -- you know, you're losing your whole moral
22 space in this whole process here.

23 You're only making matters worse for our
24 community and for your soldiers who have to interact
25 with us all the time. It's more of a resentment, you

1 know. On the base they can go and live and not
2 necessarily interact, or like someone said, shop in our
3 stores with us because you have stores there.

4 But when they come into our community
5 it's more and more they're not wanted. This whole -- I
6 don't even know why I'm testifying. I don't believe in
7 this process. It's so frustrating to see people who
8 are soldiers, BDUs and their outfits and stuff, so
9 afraid of signs, so afraid of free speech.

10 Final comment. I'd just like to say
11 ku'e na ka noho hewa o Hawai'i nei. I'm sorry for the
12 people who got arrested tonight. Those are our kupuna.
13 They're sacred to us. It's a shame. It's a shame that
14 you let this happen this way. (Applause)

15 MS. LEE: The next speakers coming up I
16 have Travis, Julia Estrella, and Oliver. Oliver, are
17 you coming up again?

18 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: How about Keli'i,
19 number 24?

20 MS. LEE: I'm not there yet. On 16.
21 Okay. Let's start with Travis and then Julia.

22 TRAVIS: (Making rap sounds on
23 microphone.) Nah, nah. Just trying to wake you fuckers
24 up, right? Working on a poem. Didn't have enough time
25 to finish it. But my friend here, she's going to help

1 me finish it. Jamie.

2 Anyway, I'll just tell you what I got

3 and I'll freestyle the rest. Culture and the arts.

4 Almost seven months since the invasion, Iraqi

5 resistance has not subsided. The occupation isn't

6 going so well. 225 years since discovery, 110 years

7 since the occupation began.

8 Now we sell our culture to old haole

9 retirees from Alabama who wear cheap polyester Hawaiian

10 print aloha shirts depicting beautiful tropical sunsets

11 in hues of yellow, orange and red.

12 The shirt was purchased in the

13 International Marketplace with the yellow, orange and

14 red shorts to match. You know the ones. The ones that

15 barely fit.

16 Right next to the shirt shop is the Maui

17 Divers pearl stand, a place where for a nominal fee you

18 can crack open an oyster and pluck its pearl for a

19 possible earring. If you can only rip open enough

20 oysters to find a perfect pearl to match.

21 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I do not agree

22 with your --

23 TRAVIS: You don't have to. That's

24 okay.

25 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You should not be

1 testifying. You should not be testifying. You're not
2 doing any justice.

3 MS. AMARAL: Kupuna, sit down, please
4 for a moment. Thank you. We appreciate your comments.
5 Please, everyone will be given some time to stand here
6 and to speak. What we ask you for is your patience,
7 your respect whether we agree or disagree with what is
8 being said.

9 Everyone has five minutes to speak and
10 to be heard and to be on the record. We ask you to
11 please try and maintain some self-control. The
12 registration is still open if you would like to sign up
13 to speak. Kala mai. Thank you, Kupuna. Please.

14 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Continue, Travis.

15 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Hana hou.

16 TRAVIS: Now I got to start all over
17 from the beginning, my flow. My five minutes starts
18 again. Here it goes, right?

19 MS. AMARAL: No, Travis. Your five
20 minutes does not start.

21 TRAVIS: All right, all right.

22 Anyway -- oyster, pluck its precious pearls for a
23 possible earring. If they can only rip open enough
24 oysters to find a perfect pearl to match.

25 Across the street you can get free

1 brochures that market an authentic Hawaiian style luau
2 out at the North Shore at the Polynesian Cultural
3 Center where real Polynesians, most likely of Mormon
4 faith, will entertain with song and dance consisting of
5 ancient hula and old religious chants concerning the
6 righteousness of the beauty of the land and its people.
7 The...land...and...its...people.

8 That's why we're here today. Because
9 you guys are making it hard for our brothers and
10 sisters to sing and dance concerning the beauty of the
11 land and its people.

12 You're ripping up the land. You're
13 messing with the people. Why? People were arrested
14 earlier this evening for trying to come in here with a
15 sign. We didn't try to bring up a tank. We didn't try
16 bring in no platoon. We're not trying to have live
17 fire practice.

18 We're just trying to hold signs to
19 testify. We're just trying to speak truth for one
20 second of one minute of one hour of one day. You know
21 what? It might not make a difference. Because who
22 knows? You might just build, I don't know, a big old
23 target on my house and use that as practice one day.
24 Lord knows I haven't been able to stop you from taking
25 Makua.

1 I haven't been able to stop you guys
2 from doing anything you want to do around here, have I?
3 Have any of us been able to? All we do is die. That's
4 all we do. That's all you do is kill us, other people,
5 mainly brown people, some of them might be Asian. It
6 just keeps going on and on. It's such a farce. It's
7 such a farce.

8 You talk about freedom. You talk about
9 liberation. Well, if occupation equals liberation, tell
10 me how the Hawaiians are living up to here? All right?
11 Dying on waiting lists waiting to get on lands that are
12 so impoverished because you guys sucked up all of the
13 resources to feed industry.

14 Which industry am I'm talking about?
15 I'm talking about pineapples, talking about sugarcane,
16 things we didn't grow before you guys came along.

17 Makaha is beautiful, was a hell of a lot
18 more beautiful before you guys showed up. Now, I hear
19 people talking about if you're going to return the
20 land, if you're going to return Kaho'olawe, if you're
21 going to do all those things, clean it up.

22 Well, you know what? I didn't want
23 that. Just leave. And we'll clean it up. Because if
24 we leave it up to you guys, you never going to do it
25 because you never have, never have. Clean up Diamond

1 Head, you know? The tourists, it's all, it's like
2 dirty, it's dusty. I live on the slopes of Diamond
3 Head. I see the forts you guys built up because you
4 were afraid the Japanese were going to come and, you
5 know, do a number. Speaking -- whatever. You know
6 what I mean?

7 All I'm saying we got the sign on.
8 We're got it in. You're so afraid of this. You're so
9 afraid of what we have to say with this piece of paper.
10 With a little bit of ink and a little bit of creativity
11 we could have, like, drawn stuff on it. Lord knows.

12 But we figured words mean something.
13 That's why I'm in front of this mike. That's why people
14 are outside just to get this moment to say something to
15 you, screaming in their deaf ears because you don't see
16 the desperation in our tears. You don't see. You
17 never have. You probably never will. If you do, I'll
18 take it all back. You know what I mean? But I don't
19 think I'm going to have to. (Applause).

20 MS. AMARAL: Thank you. Our next
21 speaker is Julia Estrella followed by Kealii followed
22 by Dr. Marion Kelly.

23 MS. JULIA ESTRELLA: Good evening. Can
24 you hear me?

25 MS. AMARAL: Yes.

1 MS. JULIA ESTRELLA: My name is Julia
2 Matsui Estrella. I speak as a representative of the
3 Pacific Island and Asian-American Ministries. And also
4 The Center for Theology Strategies, better known as
5 PACTS. We are an interfaith and ecumenical group
6 formerly based in the Bay Area but presently based in
7 Hawai'i.

8 I was born until 1940 in a very
9 militarized town, better known as Wahiawa. And the
10 soldiers from Schofield Barracks used to practice
11 marching up and down Kuaiwi Street, my street. I was
12 born and raised at 175 Kuaiwi Street in Wahiawa.

13 Military families used to rent houses
14 all around our little home and on Kuaiwi Street. As a
15 child I used to wonder why the military fathers and
16 parents had a tendency to treat their children -- to
17 beat their children with hoses until they came
18 screaming to our home for protection. And this was not
19 just one family. It was families all around us.

20 As children we couldn't understand that
21 because my parents would never touch us, would not
22 spank us. In fact we would lie on the bed and say,
23 "Please spank us because we don't know what it feels
24 like to spanked."

25 Everybody else in the neighborhood

1 because it was heavily -- the houses were rented to the
2 military families. So as a child I began to wonder why
3 so much violence within the families that surrounded
4 our home.

5 There was always plenty of dust with the
6 troops deployed in our neighborhood. And a lot of
7 waiting because of the convoys of military trucks going
8 up and down Kamehameha and California Streets.

9 I breathed and tasted the military all
10 around me as I grew up. Do you wonder why I feel very
11 claustrophobic? I feel very claustrophobic. Because
12 somehow growing up in Wahiawa in this highly
13 militarized area feeling surrounded by soldiers, by
14 military tanks, convoys, domestic violence, I grew up
15 with this sense of claustrophobia that I still carry
16 around with me.

17 Having experienced the U.S. military
18 directly in my everyday life for the first 21 years of
19 my life, I can tell you that the noise, the dust, the
20 domestic violence, the way women were treated, the
21 drunken brawls at the Top Hat that accompanied the
22 military presence, it was all a very negative impact
23 not only on the endangered plants and species of
24 Wahiawa but on the psyches of the children, including
25 myself.

1 And especially the children. And I
2 include the military children as well as the civilian
3 children. The military impact was an extremely
4 difficult one on all of us.

5 Somehow it seems the military training
6 and military values poison every aspect of our
7 environment, and not just the physical environment but
8 especially the spiritual one.

9 After escaping from Wahiawa and the
10 military for a while, I went to the continent for 30
11 years to further my education and to work.

12 I served as the director of this
13 organization for many, many years, the Pacific Islands
14 and Asian-American Center for Theology and Strategies
15 in the Bay Area for 30 years. I lived in the Bay Area
16 for 30 years.

17 I decided to come back to Hawai'i
18 because I missed the beauty of the land and of the
19 people, especially amazingly, the tradewinds which we
20 have been missing for the last couple of days. I
21 really miss the tradewinds.

22 Now I am very angry that there are plans
23 to bring the Stryker Brigade to my hometown. And I
24 know they're going to Kahuku, the Big Island and all
25 over. I'm concentrating on Wahiawa, Schofield

1 Barracks, because I went to school with a lot of
2 military children. And I feel like the military has
3 been a part of my life in Wahiawa.

4 All I can say is there are already
5 3,000, according to your study -- that already 3,438
6 soldiers stationed at Schofield Barracks and another
7 810 new soldiers and their families will be coming to
8 Schofield Barracks under the Stryker plan.

9 More street violence, more domestic
10 violence, more dust, more armored vehicles, more
11 accidents. And, unfortunately, I would -- because of
12 all of this I want to say we need to stop. We need to
13 stop this madness, stop this worship of war machines.
14 Stop the violence that will come with more soldiers in
15 our communities. This land of ours is very sacred.

16 We don't want heavy armored vehicles to
17 come and trample all over us and all over our sacred
18 land. I feel that for the first 21 years of my life I
19 was trampled on growing up in Wahiawa.

20 I have a vision for peace in our land,
21 in our 'aina and I will not let go of this vision. The
22 voices are growing stronger and will continue to grow
23 stronger in opposition to the Stryker plan, to the
24 discretion of our 'aina, to the military presence in
25 Hawai'i.

1 I will never forgot my 11th grade
2 teacher, Mrs. Hoshibata. Some of you may have had her
3 as a teacher as well at Leilehua High School, who
4 introduced to our class the story of the "Devil and
5 Daniel Webster." The moral of the story was do not
6 compromise with evil.

7 As residents of Hawai'i we cannot
8 compromise with evil, with the killing mentality and
9 the killing machines. Let us all join our hands
10 together to stop the Stryker Brigade from ever landing
11 on our shores. Thank you. (Applause)

12 MS. AMARAL: The next speaker is Keli'i
13 followed by Dr. Marion Kelly followed by Hanaloa.

14 KELI'I: I'm speaking to you tonight as
15 a kanaka ma'oli perspective. One of the first things I
16 want to do, I want to show you what war actually looks
17 like. (Showing photo) This is what war looks like.
18 Probably innocent guy trying to fire.

19 In 1893 Hawai'i was stolen by the sugar
20 oligarchy with the help of America's military. At a
21 time more so than the profits of the sugar industry
22 America's insatiable thirst and hunger for strategic
23 military domination of the world resounded loudly.

24 110 years later that sound still
25 reverberates throughout Hawai'i while its indigenous

1 population and fellow citizens still remain captive by
2 America's imperial forces.

3 After last night's and tonight's arrest
4 of Dr. Kekuni Blaisdell, Terry Keko'olani Raymond and
5 Pete Doktor, it is a complete blatant suppression of
6 our voices. An unbalanced approach to the process of
7 dialogue, severe violations of civil indigenous rights
8 and all reinforced with multiple stages of police
9 dominance revealed to me how bias corrupt, insidious
10 the Army is.

11 Your chattering and shivering in this
12 tropical heat, you construct inherent conflict to the
13 issue of public participation by holding a public
14 meeting at a privately owned establishment while hiding
15 behind your paid-in-full cronies.

16 And from viewing the list of future
17 meetings with the public you're continuing on the
18 premise of not allowing all perspectives to be shared
19 on this important issue that not only concerns the
20 present but more so how it is going to affect future
21 generations.

22 Quoting the draft declaration of the
23 rights of indigenous peoples, "Indigenous individuals
24 and peoples are free and equal to all individuals and
25 peoples in dignity and in rights and have the right to

1 be free from any kind of adverse discrimination,"
2 including signs, "in particular that based on their
3 indigenous origin or identity. Article 2.

4 Furthermore, to quote, "Indigenous
5 people shall not be forcibly removed from their lands
6 or their territories, Article 9." This is my land.
7 This is our land. You are the trespassers and you
8 should be arrested and taken to the Kalihi police
9 station and made to post bail.

10 Moreover, being that you, America and
11 your military are repeat offenders, I deny your
12 opportunity to post bail. Instead, you are now hereby
13 deported.

14 I spent my life sandwiched between Pearl
15 Harbor and Camp Smith. For 33 years I have never seen
16 the peak of Halawa Heights. For 33 years I've never
17 swam in the bay at Pu'uloa. Stuck in the middle of a
18 polarized military environment I try to raise my
19 daughter. She too may never experience her ahupua`a in
20 its true identity.

21 Yet, you, the Army's branch of America's
22 imperial forces, continue to want more land for
23 training. In general you call it the Army
24 Transformation. In particular with reference to O'ahu
25 you call it the South Range Acquisition Area. SRAA,

1 which I stand in opposition to in becoming another part
2 of the Schofield Barracks Military Reservation, SBMR.

3 Quoting the Army's Environmental Impact
4 Statement, "Under the proposed action that acquisition
5 area would consist of approximately 1400 acres. The
6 SRAA is currently used for pineapple agriculture."

7 But more vital to this land theft is the
8 reality that quote "the proposed action configuration
9 also encompasses forest land, part of the Honouliuli
10 Preserve."

11 Would it be okay with the American
12 populace, for example, if the Army in the name of
13 fighting terror, proposed taking an estimated 100 acres
14 of the John Muir Redwood Forest? Or perhaps setting
15 aside an approximate 40 hectares of Yellowstone
16 National Park for live fire exercises that will operate
17 for, quote, "an estimated 180 to 242 days per year at 8
18 to 12 hours per day, functioning as a company which
19 consists of 10 trucks and 23 Strykers while
20 simultaneously running convoys of 24 vehicles to
21 transport troops to the aforementioned forest reserve
22 area every 15 to 30 minutes, which equals out to 96
23 vehicles per hour"?

24 I highly doubt the United States
25 civilian community would support such a land grab of

1 their national preservation jewels.

2 Honouliuli is our jewel. The entire
3 archipelago is our jewel. Yet on Oahu every training
4 day at SBMR, according to the operation hours provided
5 by the EIS, anywhere from 768 to 1,152 Army vehicles
6 which include 20-ton Strykers outfitted with 180 mm
7 cannons will traverse preservation areas, increase live
8 fire ammunitions by 25 percent, dismantle sensitive
9 ecosystems that provide homes to native and endemic
10 plants and animals, destroy for generations land and
11 fresh drinking water in an area that is designated by
12 the state of Hawai'i as a Conservation District
13 Resource Subzone.

14 As stated in the Army's EIS, the
15 proposed configuration includes land within the
16 Conservation District Resource Subzone. According to
17 your table 5-5 entitled, "Conservation District
18 Resource Subzone that may pose," you state the subzone
19 objectives are, quote, "To protect valuable resources
20 in designated areas such as restrictive watersheds,
21 marine plant and wildlife sanctuaries, significant
22 historic archaeological, geological, vulcanological
23 features and sites and other designated unique areas."

24 It continues on to say "limit uses where
25 natural conditions suggest constraints on human

1 activities." Finally, "Develop with proper management
2 areas to ensure sustained use of the area's natural
3 resources."

4 Now, how does live fire training in
5 conjunction with an estimated 138,240 to 278,784 heavy
6 polluting vehicles per training year, Strykers, uphold
7 the previously stated objectives that pertain to the
8 Conservation District Resource Subzones?

9 Let me answer that question for you.
10 They do not uphold. "Training and operation of the
11 proposed QTR2 Multi-purpose Qualifying Training Range
12 on SRA could affect land use with a portion of the
13 Honouliuli Preserve. "

14 I would suggest change the word "could"
15 to "will".

16 "Furthermore," quote, "during training
17 and operation of QTR2 natural resources management and
18 recreational activities would be restricted within
19 certain portions of the SRAA. This would result in a
20 significant impact on natural resources management and
21 recreation within SRAA," end quote.

22 Again, change "would" to "will".

23 What is inferred in this section of the
24 EIS is the compound destruction of the few places left
25 on Oahu that is vacant from adverse human interaction.

1 Due to your proposed training schedule,
2 massive moving steel and bombs compiled with less
3 environmental restoration and preservation work, leads
4 to the creation of a quote, unquote "biological
5 ghetto."

6 Let me remind you of a specific
7 conservation subzone objective. "To limit uses where
8 natural conditions suggest constraints on human
9 activities."

10 In conclusion, who or what are you
11 really protecting? Your foreign assets? Your
12 international market? Your indigenous labor force?
13 Since the inception of your nation constructed on the
14 blood and soil of indigenous peoples, the slave
15 industry of importing Africans, and the deceitful
16 brokering of Asian labor in order to build your
17 railroad system, the United States of America has done
18 nothing but expand the base of its illegal occupying
19 regime to serve the purpose of exploiting other
20 indigenous people's natural resources and labor.

21 You do it here. Waikane Valley
22 condemned. Makua torched. Pearl Harbor and Lualualei
23 polluted for generations. Low federal wages and toxic
24 conditions. Contracting big money projects to your
25 friends on the continent like Napa, California-based

1 active lend lease, so on.

2 It is we the people of Hawai'i that have
3 suffered the most. It is we who are the first target
4 for preemptive strikes from nation states and not the
5 continent.

6 How do you justify the environmental and
7 cultural destruction of one place and its indigenous
8 population and fellow citizens in order to do the same
9 to another?

10 When America's imperial forces have no
11 further need for live fire training in our region, what
12 will become of our land? Our ocean. Our water? Our
13 air? Will it join the list of most devastated place in
14 the world with Iraq, Afghanistan, Rombula in the
15 Philippines? Will America tell us that it is too
16 expensive to clean up, therefore we have to condemn it?

17 I want answers that address the future
18 so that I can tell my children, grandchildren and great
19 grandchildren that their cancer and asthma was not
20 caused by the actions and ignorant behavior of
21 America's imperial forces.

22 But, regrettably, I don't think that
23 will be the situation. Instead, we as a family may be
24 in court arguing our case against you in between
25 chemotherapy, their frequent visits to the

1 pediatrician.

2 I'd like to close with Frantz Fanon, an
3 Algerian nationalist and prophet on the discourse of
4 decolonization. "When the native is tortured, when his
5 wife is killed or raped, he complains to no one. The
6 oppressive government can set up commissions of inquiry
7 and of information daily if it wants to. In the eyes
8 of the native these commissions do not exist. The fact
9 is that soon we shall have had seven years of crimes in
10 Algeria and there has not been a single Frenchman
11 indicted before a French court of justice for the
12 murder of an Algerian.

13 "Indochina, Madagascar, in Hawai'i or in
14 the colonies, the native has always known that he need
15 not expect nothing from the other side. The settlers'
16 work is to make even our dreams of liberty impossible.
17 However the native's work is to imagine all possible
18 methods for destroying the settler. For the native
19 life can only spring up again on the rotting corpse of
20 the settler." (Applause)

21 MS. AMARAL: What would be helpful for
22 those of you that have prepared written statements, if
23 you could provide us with a copy of it and then we
24 could give it to the transcriber. If you're reading it
25 very hurriedly it's very difficult to write it. So it

1 would be of help. Thank you.

2 The next speaker is Dr. Marion Kelly
3 followed by Hanaloa followed by William Aila. We ask
4 for your indulgence. What you may find happening here
5 is at nine o'clock the tape is going to stop. I may
6 have to stop you mid-testimony, Dr. Kelly, just so that
7 we can change the tape. That's all we're doing. I'll
8 keep on eye on the time. Thank you.

9 DR. MARION KELLY: Aloha.

10 AUDIENCE: Aloha.

11 DR. MARION KELLY: Three of our Hawaiian
12 people were arrested tonight. We were told it was
13 because they each had their message written out on a
14 piece of cardboard.

15 This is strictly not a public meeting if
16 that is the case. This is one of the required meetings
17 to allow the military to tell what their plans are so
18 they can go forward. And this is cut off by the people
19 who want to give you their message. I'd like to know
20 who in Washington, DC told you to do this. Was it the
21 vice president? Or the president?

22 The military has selected private
23 institutions, privately owned buildings so they can
24 hire a company to keep people out who have a piece of
25 cardboard with a few words written on it such as?

1 (Indicating). "Strykers not wanted in Hawai'i". You
2 ever heard that? It is intimidation. Is Bill Paty
3 still here watching the people being kept out -- hi
4 there, Bill -- because they had signs? Were you
5 counting us?

6 Independent Hawai'i has been occupied by
7 the American military for over a hundred years. If I
8 may I would like to speak briefly on a small portion of
9 Hawai'i's history to present my position that the
10 United States military must not send their Strykers to
11 Hawai'i.

12 I'm going to take you back -- maybe you
13 don't know this. Maybe you've just come here recently
14 in the last 5 years or so or 6 years or 7 years and you
15 really don't understand what this history really was.

16 Okay. Let's go back a little more than
17 that a hundred years 1893. 1893 American troops landed
18 in the islands to support the greedy American sugar
19 plantation owners. You know that, Bill? Sugar
20 plantation owners who already had privatized the land
21 and had taken over much of it for a few cents an acre,
22 they were well on their way to becoming wealthy and
23 taking over political control of the islands and of the
24 Hawaiians. They already had them in control.

25 They were anxious to get more money for

1 their sugar that they sold to the United States. So in
2 order to get that money for their sugar they took over
3 the peaceful nation of Hawai'i and put the queen, the
4 Hawaiian queen in jail. That's the truth. I'm not
5 telling you lies. I'm telling you the truth. I know
6 this history. I taught this history at the University
7 of Hawai'i for many years. It's the real history.

8 In response, the women of the
9 independent nation of Hawai'i gathered their people
10 together on each of the islands and they held meetings.
11 The Hawaiian women went from island to island. They
12 organized what has become known as the monster
13 petition. Did you ever hear of that, the monster
14 petition?

15 They organized that and it was against
16 the American takeover. They gathered some 38,000
17 signatures and presented the petitions to the United
18 States Senate in 1897. The Senate could not act. The
19 Senate was stalled. They could not get enough votes to
20 get the control of Hawai'i. That's the truth.

21 So what happened? In 1898 as Spain gave
22 independence to its colonies: The Philippines, Puerto
23 Rico, Cuba, the United States moved in and took over
24 the former Spanish colonies. In order to take the
25 Philippines, they needed Hawai'i and Samoa for

1 refueling stopovers. You know, the boats were not
2 that fancy in those days. They needed to refuel. This
3 is the true history.

4 The United States struck a deal with
5 Sanford B. Dole. Ever heard of Sanford B. Dole? He
6 was the head of the Americans who took over the
7 Hawaiian Islands illegally. He was also in with the
8 American sugar plantation owners who controlled
9 Hawai'i's economy.

10 The United States took over all the
11 Hawaiian Islands. The people were not consulted. They
12 had no say in the matter. The 38,000 Hawaiian
13 signatures on the petitions were completely ignored.
14 The American military moved in to secure their
15 controlling position and they have been here ever
16 since, over 100 years.

17 Now, with the threat of the United
18 States importing their Strykers Brigade of 300, about
19 300? 400? Closer to 500 -- vehicles into our Hawaiian
20 Islands, many of us feel that the United States is
21 using this means to intimidate, to continue to
22 intimidate the Hawaiian people. These are small
23 islands. These are small islands. And they're going
24 to bring these monster things here? Outrageous?

25 They have more land up there. Why don't

1 they run them back and forth up there? Why bring them
2 down here to these little islands?

3 Our islands are small. We only have
4 6,424 square miles and a very natural resources. The
5 continental United States has more than
6 3,600,000 square miles within its borders and all the
7 natural resources that it has.

8 Why do they bring them here?
9 Intimidation. Intimidation. How can you ever think of
10 bringing those monsters here? We do not want, nor do
11 we need any more of U.S. military flexing their muscles
12 in our peaceful land, our sacred land.

13 Only three states are smaller than
14 Hawai'i. Rhode Island, Delaware and Connecticut. And
15 these states were among the first 13 states to
16 challenge Great Britain.

17 Hawai'i was an independent nation. We
18 shall be independent again. The American military can
19 leave any time and don't bring your Strykers here. We
20 don't need them. We don't want them. Take them
21 someplace else. (Applause).

22 MS. AMARAL: Mahalo, Dr. Kelly. What
23 we'd like to do now is take a break for approximately
24 10 minutes. That gives us a chance to change the tape
25 and allow people to use the facilities which are right

1 outside. Let's take a break. (8:50 p.m.)

2 (Transcript continues on next page.)

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1 MS. AMARAL: Just a little bit of a reminder for
2 some of you who came in a little late. The ground rules
3 are that we ask each speaker to please limit themselves
4 to five minutes. Part of what we do as facilitators is
5 remind you when you've got one minute left. We try to be
6 courteous about it, that when we give you the one-minute
7 sign, that usually means can you kind of wind it up and
8 summarize it.

9 Another thing: We didn't bring it up earlier,
10 and that's probably my fault, but I didn't think that I
11 had to talk about it. When you speak this evening, would
12 you please not swear. People in the room find it
13 offensive. It's not necessary. Pick another word. But
14 it's not necessary to be vulgar and to swear. So we ask
15 for your self-control there.

16 And, finally, you know, as we're talking here in
17 the front of the room and some people are at least seated
18 here, trying to listen, the court reporter is trying to
19 make notes and take down everything you're saying, the
20 conversations in the back of the room tend to make it
21 difficult to hear in the front of the room. So what we
22 ask those of you that are having conversations in the
23 back of the room to do is just take it outside. Take it
24 outside, then you can go on and on, talking, and it won't
25 bother us here in the middle of the room when we're

1 trying to hear what people have to say.

2 Finally, please, those of you with cell phones,
3 please turn it off or put it on "vibrate" or silence it
4 because it's difficult for the court reporter, who keeps
5 getting interrupted, and it is heard, then, over all of
6 the tapes.

7 Okay. The last three speakers. The first is
8 Hanaloha; the second is William Aila; and third is
9 Suzanne Marinelli.

10 Hanaloha?

11 HANALOA: Aloha ka ko. So many feelings go
12 through me. I wasn't planning on coming out here today.
13 I just happened to be calling a friend for a totally
14 unrelated reason, and he let me know that there's a
15 possibility that a kupuna, a very precious kupuna of
16 ours, was going to be arrested, shackled, and accosted
17 and taken away in the back of a police car like a common
18 criminal; and I just was, "What?" I said, "Why?" I
19 heard about the hearings going on. I said, "It's public
20 hearings, yeah?" Public hearings.

21 And he told me, "No. I'm not sure what's going
22 to go on. But if you can come up, come up."

23 I just came from town. I work on the Windward
24 side. I mean, I've been all over the place today. All I
25 wanted to do was go home and eat, just get something to

1 drink, take a bath, and go to sleep. But something about
2 us kanaka maoli, you know, it's about family, ohana. And
3 I couldn't believe. A kupuna; an old man. I don't know
4 if you guys realize what we're talking about. I don't
5 know if you guys witnessed that.

6 You know, and I gotta say before I say anything
7 else, I gotta say thank you to those of you who spoke
8 before me that I heard. I'm so glad, because you helped
9 calm me down. I was so angry. Because right when I got
10 here -- I'm so glad I didn't get stopped for speeding. I
11 don't usually speed, but I just felt this urgency. And
12 right when I pulled into the parking lot, I see this line
13 of police cars heading out. And the first, I looked
14 inside, and there's kupuna, this old man, an old Hawaiian
15 man in the back of a police car. I know this man. He's
16 a very gentle man. He's very -- he would never hurt a
17 flea. He's the most law abiding, upstanding kupuna that
18 I've had the honor to know. He's just a very special
19 person. And I saw him being hauled off like a criminal.

20 So my first question is: Who's in charge here?
21 Is it you, Colonel?

22 COLONEL ANDERSON: Yes.

23 HANALOA: You're in charge?

24 COLONEL ANDERSON: Yes.

25 HANALOA: Okay. Did you order the arrest of

1 that individual, Kekuni Blaisdell?

2 COLONEL ANDERSON: No.

3 HANALOA: But I thought you were in charge.

4 Did you realize he was being arrested when he
5 was being arrested?

6 COLONEL ANDERSON: No.

7 HANALOA: Okay. Then I call upon you, as being
8 the Commander in charge, to intervene. And I think you
9 need to make a phone call. I don't know what police
10 station he went to. You need to intervene. My dad was
11 an O6 in the Army. He was with the Inspector General,
12 one of his last tours. He came over; he was a USACH
13 Commander.

14 I was in the Air Force. Very patriotic citizen
15 all my life. I'm still a patriot. But I've been
16 stripped bare of the fiction of America; and I tell you,
17 it hasn't come easy. It's been a very painful process.
18 I loved my country because it was all I knew. I was
19 proud to be Hawaiian, but Hawaiian was always part of
20 being American. I didn't know there was a difference. I
21 didn't know that the big, bad boogie man on this planet
22 was America. And I'm ashamed to say that I was part of
23 that war machine. It was a small part, but it was
24 enough. And it took the first Gulf War from Bush Sr. to
25 help wake me up. Totally changed my life. That's why I

1 stand before you now. Not because I'm some radical
2 protester, although I've done some radical protesting,
3 you know; not because I'm just some angry, you know,
4 young man who just wants to complain about something. I
5 don't want to be here right now. But my aina hanau
6 brought me here.

7 And I want to know, if you guys stand for
8 freedom, how can you allow something like this to happen?
9 Here's upstanding, credible citizens of the Hawaiian
10 community, the community you're supposed to persuade that
11 you're acting in the interest of humanity -- right? I
12 mean, American interests don't supersede those of
13 humanity, do they? Could I get a response on that? Do
14 they? Do they? Do national interests of America
15 supersede those of humanity in general? Are they above
16 and beyond international law?

17 I need to know that from you, the Commanding
18 Officer, the person in charge in this place. We need to
19 know that.

20 MS. AMARAL: Let me clarify something, Hanaloa.
21 The purpose of this is to take public comment, not to
22 engage in conversation. So your comments are going on
23 the record.

24 HANALOA: E pii ana o luna, E iho ana o lalo, E
25 hui ana hamoku, E ku ana ka paia; E pii ana o luna, E iho

1 ana o lalo, E hui ana hamoku, E ku ana ka paia; E pii ana
2 o luna, E iho ana o lalo, E hui ana hamoku, E ku ana ka
3 paia.

4 We're not dead yet.

5 (Applause)

6 MS. AMARAL: Our next speaker is William Aila,
7 followed by Suzanne Marinelli.

8 MR. WILLIAM AILA: Aloha ka ko. I come from the
9 other side of the mountain there, a district called
10 Waianae Ahupua'a of Lualualei. I come with me and I
11 bring with me my kupuna, who you can't see behind me but
12 are still there. I also bring with me the generations
13 that have yet to be born and my responsibility to leave
14 them a better place. Therefore, I have to come and say
15 that I oppose the Stryker Brigade proposal coming to
16 Hawaii.

17 I would also say that 45 days is too short a
18 time to read all those f'ing documents. I didn't swear.

19 MS. AMARAL: Thank you.

20 MR. WILLIAM AILA: But you got the meaning. 45
21 days is too short to read all those documents. So I
22 would recommend that the Army extend that to 90 days so
23 that we can have some real understanding of all the
24 tables and all the things that you folks on this side
25 from Tetra Tech put together, because sometimes -- when I

1 grew up, I was told that if you can't dazzle them with
2 your brilliance, you have to baffle them with your -- and
3 you fill in the rest.

4 This Draft EIS is too long, and it's too
5 complicated, and it's too spread out all over the place.
6 I tried to do it. You gotta read this page and then you
7 gotta get this acronym and then you gotta go back to this
8 page and then that volume. It's insane. I mean, there
9 must be an easier way to put this information in it, in a
10 form that we can understand. Because you're expecting us
11 to testify on something, first it has to be in a form
12 that we can understand. It was almost foreign to me.

13 The Draft EIS does not represent my testimony at
14 the various scoping sessions that were held a year and a
15 half, almost two years ago. It didn't include the very
16 first thing I asked -- and Ralna said this over and over
17 and over again -- what about taking the 2nd Brigade and
18 moving them to Fort Lewis. And I'm not talking about
19 taking them part-time to train them over there and then
20 bring them back. What about just taking them the hell
21 over there with the 1st Brigade, because it's a lot
22 cheaper, and we can spend all that money building ranges
23 over there to accompany everybody, and that would be in
24 the interest of efficiency and cost, much more efficient
25 for the other brigades that want to come up.

1 Is that too common sense? Is that too easy to
2 understand?

3 The reason I know -- I know the reason. The
4 reason is two words: Dan Inouye. Stryker Brigade in
5 Hawaii. You guys all can sit there and look at me, but
6 you all know it in your gut: The reason that you guys
7 are here, the reason that we're talking about this, is
8 because Dan Inouye, Senator Dan Inouye. It's an
9 opportunity to continue this military trough of money
10 that comes through Hawaii. Because I know, and I read it
11 in here, that the Air Force can't move all of your guys,
12 Strykers, proposed Strykers, in 96 hours; it just can't
13 be done. You said it in there. So if you can't move one
14 Stryker Brigade, what makes them think that they can move
15 six in 96 hours? So it's an unrealistic plan. Even just
16 if you look at the Hawaii component. It's unrealistic.
17 Not to mention that the RPG is probably going to take out
18 the Stryker, anyway. I mean, you military guys must
19 surely know that. An RPG is taking out tanks in Iraq
20 right now. Land mines are taking out tanks. You're
21 putting your people in a death trap. You bear the
22 responsibility for their children that are not going to
23 be born. So you take that home with you and you twist
24 that in your na'au tonight, because you're following
25 orders and you're knowingly sending off American men,

1 some of them Hawaiians, to die, because this was not a
2 well thought-out idea and because General Motors needed
3 to make a bunch of money.

4 The EIS does not -- did not include an
5 investigation of -- and I asked this many times --
6 constructing a CCAAC range within one of the multipurpose
7 use ranges for the replacement of Makua. I asked this.
8 I also asked this purposely several times to make sure
9 that the two EISs cross-matched, that one said if we
10 move to a multi-use range at Schofield, maybe we can get
11 rid of Makua, and vice versa when we deal with the Makua
12 EIS. Not that I want more people in Schofield to die
13 because of the additional napalm that's going to be put
14 in the ground and in the dirt.

15 And, Auntie, your grandchildren going be
16 breathing it, drinking it, smelling it. Puho, puho.

17 It also didn't include to quantify the economic
18 loss. Because I hear Senator Inouye talking about
19 economic loss. I hear -- or economic gain. And I
20 hear -- and surely there's somebody in this crowd tonight
21 from the Chamber of Commerce, okay. What a wonderful
22 economic benefit this is going to bring. But what
23 happens when these guys get deployed? And certainly they
24 will be, because they're the front-running battalions of
25 this new world order of how we fight wars -- how you

1 fight wars. I have to be careful. They're going to be
2 gone. They're going to be gone a long time. So what
3 happens to all of you merchants in Wahiawa? In Mililani?
4 So they give you a bunch of money up front, but you may
5 lose your businesses in the long run. Think about it.
6 That's not the best way to design your life, around a
7 military plan.

8 The Draft EIS does not do a good job of
9 discussing pollution and social justice issues. I live
10 right across Kokole Pass, downwind. Every time you
11 train, I see the smoke. I breathe the smoke; my
12 grandkids breathe the smoke. Every time Dole and Del
13 Monte burns their fields, we breathe the smoke. The past
14 week, we had five days of southwest winds. Everybody in
15 Waianae breathed the smoke of the Kahe Powerplant. The
16 Campbell Industrial Park, industrial giants that are
17 there, the two refineries, the coal fire. I don't see
18 anything in this plan that talks about cumulative
19 impacts, including those things in a cumulative fashion,
20 on what it's causing my grandkids. I don't see it. I
21 don't see anything. I see these guys saying, Oh, this is
22 our part. You know what? But when you talk about
23 cumulative impacts, when we talk about cumulative
24 impacts, the community is talking about everything:
25 Campbell Industrial park, Kahe Park, what you put into

1 the air at Schofield, what Del Monte and Dole puts into
2 the air. You know why? Because we breathe it every day.
3 I have to watch my grandkids breathe it every day. And
4 you know what, you guys in uniform? You don't have to do
5 that. You guys that are visiting from Tetra Tech, you
6 guys don't have to do that. You guys can go home. You
7 guys move out in two years. But us guys on that side of
8 the mountain, we breathe it every day. Is it any wonder
9 that we have the highest asthma rates?

10 I don't see this EIS talking about cumulative
11 impacts. I see you talking about, Well, if we had these
12 Strykers over here, we would have 25 percent more
13 unexploded ordnance used on the range, which translates
14 into X amount of cubic feet of stuff in the air. Explain
15 that to my grandkid when he has a hard time breathing at
16 night. Explain that to him when -- because these guys
17 gotta be ready, they gotta choke, and we gotta give them
18 antihistamines. If that's the cost of freedom, no thank
19 you. Absolutely, no thank you. I do a much better job
20 defending my grandkids than that.

21 Cultural impacts, the Draft EIS fails to
22 understand and recognize that it's not just a pile of
23 rocks. And I look to Laurie over there because she knows
24 it's not just a pile of rocks. But in your analysis --
25 and I'll read it to you, first sentence -- Some impacts

1 on cultural resources, significant but mitigable.
2 Mitigable according whose standards? Your standards or
3 my standards? Because my standards are going to be much
4 higher, because I have a kuleana. The folks that came
5 before me had a kuleana. The folks that will follow me
6 have a kuleana to make sure that those sites are
7 protected. And it's not just a pile of rocks. There are
8 districts in Hawaii, there are plots of land, pieces of
9 ahupua'a, that are sacred. Springs are sacred. There's
10 no pile of rocks on a spring; but it's sacred. I don't
11 see anything in the EIS talking about the cultural
12 significance of springs or how to mitigate the damage to
13 those springs. The cultural impact portion of this EIS
14 fails to address those things.

15 It also fails to address how we fix things when
16 you burn them, as you certainly will. Because I have to
17 tell you, I quite frankly don't believe you when you say
18 you're going to have a controlled burn.

19 And I know Auntie's getting antsy over here.
20 But you know what? I'll be happy to stop, and I'll stand
21 in line again, because you said you'd be here to whatever
22 time it takes.

23 MS. AMARAL: You finish, Bill.

24 MR. WILLIAM AILA: She said I could; she said I
25 could.

1 MS. AMARAL: It's not my intention to
2 intimidate, Dr. Kelly.

3 DR. MARION KELLY: Go sit down.

4 MS. AMARAL: I am the facilitator. I will stay
5 here. Mahalo.

6 MR. WILLIAM AILA: Mahalo, Auntie. But she
7 doesn't intimidate. She doesn't threaten me. Those guys
8 don't frighten me, either, as they shouldn't.

9 So you failed. You failed to address those
10 things. You failed to address the things in my scoping
11 questions. And poor Ron over there is looking at me, I
12 know, because he can't address it because his bosses told
13 him he only can address this. But if this is an open
14 process, if the Army genuinely wants to hear from us what
15 we think -- and the EIS process, along with scoping, says
16 we have to address every comment that comes in -- you
17 either failed to do that or you're lying to me. Those
18 are the only two options. So stop failing, and stop
19 lying. Because I'm going to ask you this question again
20 tomorrow and you're going to have the same answer for me.
21 Because what people have to understand is, he who
22 controls the question controls the answer. So how you
23 ask the question in a very limited scale, what is the
24 impacts of Stryker Brigade coming to Hawaii -- you notice
25 they only said they coming to Hawaii, yeah? They never

1 said anything about is it cheaper in the long run to move
2 them to Fort Lewis, Washington, like the 1st Brigade is
3 already there? Of course it's cheaper, of course it
4 would make sense, except for politics from Senator
5 Dan Inouye.

6 Almost pau, Auntie.

7 MS. AMARAL: Mahalo.

8 MR. WILLIAM AILA: Mitigating effects on those
9 sites that are important, but the EIS doesn't describe
10 how to restore. How do you restore mana after you burn
11 it? How do you restore the sanctity of a site after you
12 inadvertently or intentionally run it over and destroy
13 it? Or, as I just learned this past Sunday at Makua, in
14 a well that was very, very important to my family and all
15 of the people in Makua, how do you restore the mana of
16 that well when it's filled up with about two feet of
17 asphalt? How do you do that? How do I mitigate that?
18 That's a very sacred site, because it started as a
19 spring, which was turned into a well, which when we went
20 in to clean it out and restore the mana found that it was
21 capped with asphalt. We dug two and a half feet through
22 the asphalt now. You know what? There's still more
23 asphalt there. I hope we don't have to go fifteen feet
24 of asphalt to get to that spring. So how do you explain
25 to these guys how to mitigate those kinds of things and

1 the loss of mana when you do those kinds of things to
2 sacred sites? It's not just a pile of rocks, and you've
3 heard me say it over and over and over again.

4 And just when we get somebody like you, Colonel
5 Anderson, understanding, you know what they do to us?
6 They ship you off and they bring somebody else in, and we
7 gotta start all over and explain all over again. Because
8 we're stuck with the kuleana to restore the mana; and in
9 some cases we're honored to be the ones to be able to
10 restore that mana.

11 Please do not include the Programmatic Agreement
12 as part of the EIS. It has no place in this EIS. It
13 satisfies another law. So please remove -- and for the
14 Makua EIS -- where's Peter? -- please do not include the
15 Programmatic Agreement in the Makua EIS. I'm telling you
16 right now, it has no place in there. That is a different
17 law than NEPA.

18 And, finally, the biggest failure of all of this
19 Draft EIS: It not only fails to consider, but it fails
20 to address a clean-up plan. What are we going to do with
21 these areas when they're pau? What are we going to do
22 with Schofield and the impact areas when Senator
23 Dan Inouye is no longer there with the political clout --
24 you guys don't want to hear this, but I'll say it,
25 because you know it in your na'au, you guys that have

1 been in the Pentagon know it -- when he is no longer
2 there with the clout to keep the 25th here, because it's
3 much cheaper? I can tell you right now, if Rumsfeld had
4 his way, I think the 25th would be someplace else. It
5 might not be back in the United States. It might be
6 sitting in Korea or it might be sitting in someplace what
7 we call "forward deployed".

8 These guys know what I'm talking about. They
9 can't say it, yeah. But they know what I'm talking
10 about.

11 That's where the Stryker Brigades are going to
12 go. They're going to be forward deployed because the
13 airplanes can't take it in 96 hours to someplace. So I
14 speak the truth; it's tough. They know it; they can't
15 respond to it. But it's going to play out. Some of you
16 may see it in your lifetimes. I will see it in my
17 lifetime. They're not going to be here a couple years
18 after Inouye is gone. You know why? Because whoever's
19 junior in that committee, that sat at Appropriations
20 Committee, you guys don't vote for him or her, and that's
21 where it's going to go.

22 And then all you guys that have shops in Wahiawa
23 and on Mililani and on North Shore, then you're going to
24 truly learn about what is called an "artificial economy".
25 And it's tough. Your family members and my family

1 members are going to be out of work, but that is the
2 reality that we are going to face. And that is the
3 legacy, the legacy that the Stryker Brigade will leave
4 us.

5 So please try to address the things that you
6 failed to address. Because I stated very clearly many
7 times in scoping; I know I mentioned it to you one time,
8 Ron, at a Mililani neighborhood board meeting. If this
9 is a true and open process, you gotta answer those
10 questions. You gotta get past the "in Hawaii" part. You
11 know, the "in Hawaii" part is something that's
12 artificial; and the sooner we recognize it, the sooner we
13 can get the real work done to deal with it. And I'm
14 sorry, a lot of people are going to -- there's going to
15 be upheaval. But that's the reality of the situation.

16 Auntie, thank you for the time.

17 MS. AMARAL: Mahalo.

18 MR. WILLIAM AILA: See you guys in Waianae
19 tomorrow.

20 (Applause)

21 MS. AMARAL: Thank you.

22 The next speaker is Suzanne Marinelli.

23 MS. SUZANNE MARINELLI: It looks like a deja vu.

24 It seems like I was just doing this yesterday, except
25 this is further to read from tonight.

1 When I came here tonight to attend this meeting,
2 my timing was curious, I suppose, because I got here just
3 as somebody was being arrested and hauled away, which is
4 identical to what happened last night, and it troubled
5 me. And, so, I need to say that I'm not here tonight to
6 address the documents that we're here to consider. I
7 still haven't had time to read them since yesterday, when
8 I hadn't had time to read them. But I'm here to address
9 a process concern that has troubled me deeply for the
10 last 24 hours. And in order to do this, I gotta take you
11 all the way back to when I was 18 years old. So here we
12 go.

13 I left a coal mining community in Virginia when
14 I was 18 to go off to college, and I was privileged to be
15 invited to attend the College of William & Mary, which is
16 a very prestigious institution, and it was a great honor
17 to be asked to go there. So I left after a semester and
18 got married and had kids and had a divorce. And I've
19 lived 18 years in Williamsburg, Virginia. And if you've
20 never been there, you can't know what that means. Five
21 thousand miles away from here is a completely restored
22 Colonial town. The restored area is one mile long and
23 three blocks wide, and it is the Colonial town of
24 Williamsburg, Virginia, where the American Revolution
25 essentially began, when the gunpowder was stolen from the

1 powder magazine there. And the people that populated my
2 community were not only the people of the 20th Century
3 world that I lived in but also the people of the 18th
4 Century world, when my country was being formed. Thomas
5 Jefferson populated my town; Samuel Adams did; Patrick
6 Henry did; Abigail Adams did. These people were part of
7 my everyday life. And through living in that Colonial
8 town for 18 years, which at that point was half of my
9 life, I absorbed the foundations of my country
10 completely. Its origins are part of my bones because of
11 that incredible experience.

12 Two miles away from me was Jamestown, Virginia,
13 where one of the first colonies of the western intruders
14 started, nine miles the other direction, Yorktown,
15 Virginia, where the Revolution ended. So I had lived in
16 areas where the defining conflicts of my country were
17 part of my everyday life. And, so, my patriotism is
18 founded in the beginnings, the origins of what this
19 country came to be. So it's a long way of saying I'm a
20 Jeffersonian. Mr. Jefferson is a very important part of
21 my awareness.

22 The Bill of Rights is, too. It's a very
23 precious document to all of us. And I'm told that we are
24 fighting a war on the other side of the world to protect
25 freedoms and liberties, and I'm concerned about some

1 parts of that. I'm also concerned at what I perceive to
2 be a violation of the Bill of Rights, happening both last
3 night and tonight.

4 Mr. Jefferson and I are in complete agreement,
5 that informed dissent is vital for the continued health
6 of the country that we love. Without it, acting as the
7 wind, the sails of democracy will not billow. They will
8 not move the ship of state through these uncertain seas
9 in our cultural and sociological and environmental,
10 turbulent world that we are living in, without informed
11 dissent. Without the ability to dissent and disagree,
12 our country will die. And I don't want to see my country
13 die because I love it.

14 When I went off to college at William & Mary, I
15 went to a school that was born in 1693, so it's been
16 around 310 years. It was actually chartered before
17 Harvard, although they started classes first. William &
18 Mary was the first school to admit women. They had a
19 school for Indians. They were called then
20 Native-Americans. So they were very progressive. They
21 were creating this amazing thing that has endured
22 beautifully to this day. But things get stale. And I
23 wish to share that after the Civil Rights Act passed,
24 poor William & Mary had to go and start admitting Black
25 people to the college, and it was a very great task for

1 the people of Virginia for these things to happen. Well,
2 William & Mary had to admit three young Black women one
3 year. And there were 5,000 people in the campus. And by
4 some absolute miracle of planning, those three women
5 wound up in the same basement dormitory room together.
6 And I'm going to suggest to you, and I don't mean to be
7 unkind, but I'd like you to take the analogy to heart,
8 that when the people who are engaging in informed dissent
9 are not being allowed to be present here, then we are
10 putting those people in the college basement, hoping they
11 will go away, but they will never go away. This concerns
12 me.

13 I know that this is private property. I heard
14 this last night; I heard it again tonight. I know that
15 all of your meetings have been set on private property.
16 And I cannot in all consciousness accept that you are the
17 victims of the laws of private property. I cannot
18 believe that this is anything but by design that these
19 people can't come in here; and that grieves me. So I'm
20 not coming here to yell at you, but I'm coming here to
21 share my concerns. And I want to know if you will defend
22 the Bill of Rights with me or if it's something that you
23 fear.

24 This is a hearing, and I know that -- I teach
25 process, and so I know that a hearing is not just for you

1 to hear me, but for all of us to hear one another; and,
2 so, what I have heard, it's not democracy, and I'm very
3 concerned that the Bill of Rights is being devastated
4 here tonight.

5 I ask you to extend the hearing period for 90
6 days -- or the comment period for 90 days, and I ask that
7 you listen to the dissenters amongst you, that you allow
8 signs in your presence, that you do not fear the Bill of
9 Rights. It will not harm you.

10 (Applause)

11 MS. AMARAL: We have come to the end of our
12 registered speakers and are about to close the meeting
13 now. I would like to see if the Colonel wants to make
14 some concluding remarks.

15 So I'll call upon Colonel David Anderson to make
16 some final remarks.

17 Thank you.

18 COLONEL ANDERSON: First off, let me express my
19 appreciation to everybody that participated tonight. I
20 want to personally thank every one of you that came here
21 tonight, and particularly those that offered their
22 comments to us. All of your comments, written and oral,
23 will be taken into consideration as we go forward with
24 the preparation of the Final Environmental Impact
25 Statement.

1 For those of you who were not able to give oral
2 testimony this evening, we will continue to accept
3 written comments throughout the public comment period.

4 For those that commented tonight, again I want
5 to thank you personally for taking the time and the
6 energy and the great amount of thought and preparation
7 that went into your comments that you made tonight.
8 Those are important. That's why we do this public
9 process, so that we have the opportunity to hear from the
10 people who will be impacted by this proposed action. As
11 I mentioned when we started, this is a proposed action,
12 and your comments will be incorporated, and the Final
13 Environmental Impact Statement will be used as a
14 decision-making tool to determine -- to decide whether or
15 not the Stryker Brigade actually comes to Hawaii.

16 Again, I appreciate everybody's participation,
17 and we look forward to doing this again tomorrow evening
18 at Makaha.

19 Thank you very much.

20 (Proceedings concluded at 9:46 P.M.)

21

22

23

24

25

1 Wednesday October 29, 2003 7:30 p.m.

2 --o00o--

3 MR. MARTIN ORTOGERO, JR.: Comments on the
4 Draft Transformation 29 October, 2003. Thank you for the
5 opportunity to make comments tonight on your Draft
6 Transformation document. I'll only make a few comments
7 about the Draft EIS, but I will be submitting written
8 comments that are more detailed in nature to you no later
9 than 19 November 2003.

10 I just need to confirm the mailing address,
11 which I did, and I would like to know how you will respond
12 and/or address my concern in the Final EIS. Will there be
13 another public forum? Or what is your plan? Because I
14 made comments at the scoping meeting and my comments were
15 not in this final draft. I made verbal and written
16 comments.

17 Before I begin I'd like to say that I'm
18 making these oral comments to express my concerns about
19 the Draft Transformation EIS and in written form as a
20 private citizen and resident of the Mililani Mauka
21 community.

22 The Draft EIS is a very detailed document.
23 It appears to be complete. But for the unfamiliar with
24 the EIS it's a very intimidating and challenging document
25 to read. I mean over 1500 pages and figures, a lot of

1 technical data. Anyway, to me it looks like the Army has
2 done its homework. I'm sure it has done to others.

3 They identify problem areas. They have
4 plans to fix problem areas 'cause for the most part
5 there's a road map to fix the bigger problems.

6 It's my hope that the state, county
7 governments not only use their technical EIS people in
8 evaluating and analyzing this EIS but also bring in all
9 facets of community planning to reach the bottom-line
10 recommendation.

11 Bottom-line to me, we the community
12 residents of Launani Valley, Mililani Mauka, Wahiawa,
13 Mililani Town, Wheeler Air Force Base and Schofield will
14 have to live with what comes out of this project.
15 Hopefully, there will be more good pieces than bad ones.

16 I'm almost finished reading the document,
17 but I do have some comments focusing on three areas at
18 this time: Air space management, noise and state/county
19 infrastructure.

20 But first a general comment. In April 2003
21 I was one of four persons that made verbal comments to the
22 first public scoping meeting at Leilehua High School. So
23 when I reviewed the Draft EIS my input was not documented.

24 I voiced concern focused on aircraft flight
25 safety -- and by the way I will include a copy of that

1 statement in my written report.

2 Additionally, I faxed written concerns
3 about the increased training noise from East Range which
4 will impact upon the Launani Valley and Mililani Mauka
5 residential area. That fax was not documented in the
6 Draft EIS.

7 Now at the April 2003 meeting Colonel
8 Waggner, the facilitator, assured us that our voiced and
9 written concerns would be documented and answered in the
10 draft/final EIS. And it wasn't.

11 The Final EIS needs to include my voiced
12 concerns and faxed concerns in the appropriate section of
13 the final document.

14 Air space management. Reference Page 4-16,
15 Paragraph 4.4 Airspace. This section lacks a discussion
16 on physical hazards. Specifically there should be
17 detailed discussions on aircraft operations, a brief
18 description on the existing conditions. Operative word
19 "existing conditions".

20 At a minimum a map should be provided that
21 clearly shows the aircraft flight tracks for local
22 helicopter departures, IFR 06 departures and standard VFR
23 departures, all of which overfly the Launani Valley and
24 Mililani Mauka residential areas.

25 2. Probable impact. A brief description

1 of the Wheeler Army Airfield Accident Potential Zone.

2 Operative word "Accident Potential Zone". There should be
3 some discussion on event of aircraft accident mishap and
4 dump fuel and munitions from helicopters, C-130, C-17,
5 UAVs, etc.

6 Mitigating measures. A description of how
7 U.S. Army and other services can work closely with state,
8 county officials to ensure there is safe and compatible
9 air operations.

10 Recommend Final EIS have discussion on
11 physical hazards associated with possible aircraft mishap
12 such as crashes into residential areas of Launani Valley,
13 Mililani Mauka or Wahiawa.

14 It is remotely possible that an emergency
15 situation would result in a release of ordnance or fuel
16 into the residential community area during a training
17 fly-by.

18 Assumption must also be made that a C-130
19 or C-17 could be fully loaded, quotes, "fully loaded" with
20 equipment and personnel to include munitions during a
21 biannual full training deployment or actual deployment
22 when an aircraft mishap occurs.

23 What is the impact? And would state,
24 county, police, fire department and medical personnel
25 respond adequately, operative word "adequately" to such an

1 aircraft mishap?

2 Would state, county and Wheeler Army
3 Airfield resources be sufficient to respond and take
4 necessary actions to save life and property in the event
5 of a major aircraft accident in the Launani Valley,
6 Mililani Mauka or Wahiawa areas? The Final EIS must
7 discuss this probability and any plans to adequately
8 address the resolution.

9 Reference Page 4-16 Paragraph 4.4 Air
10 Space. The EIS demonstrates that fixed-wing aircraft,
11 increased number of helicopters and overflight UAV flight
12 activity will not increase at Wheeler Army Airfield and
13 Schofield Barracks Military Ranges.

14 However, it's obvious this new activity,
15 transformation, will increase aircraft activity threefold.
16 If transformation will increase training, then
17 correspondingly aircraft activity will increase.

18 So without a doubt aircraft noise, movement
19 and flying will impact the adjacent residential areas to
20 Wheeler Army Airfield, Schofield Barracks East Ranges and
21 all other Hawai'i training areas touched by
22 transformation.

23 Recommend that the Final EIS for
24 transformation be coordinated, operative word
25 "coordinated" with the FAA, not just to provide them a

1 copy of the EIS.

2 Formal coordination on the Final EIS report

3 is essential to flight safety in the Central O'ahu

4 Airspace Region. The new introduction of large fixed-wing

5 aircraft, i.e. C-130, and C-17 plus the UAVs flying above

6 and increased number of helicopters in the Central O'ahu

7 airspace demands major safety concerns for airspace

8 management and control.

9 It would be prudent to have the FAA review

10 its existing regulations and directives governing air

11 space management and control of the Central O'ahu region

12 to ensure accuracy, currency, and applicability so flight

13 of safety is maintained. Outdated airspace management

14 regulations, procedures can then be changed accordingly or

15 new processes regulated.

16 With an increase of military helicopters

17 flying training missions over all Mililani, Wahiawa

18 residential areas, you know, helicopters have no flight

19 restrictions except to stay a minimum of 100 feet away

20 from any ground object.

21 New UAVs flying training patterns high

22 above these helicopters; and now large fixed-winged C-130

23 and C-17s aircraft flying training patterns in and around

24 Wheeler Army Airfield, coupled with civilian helicopters,

25 small aircraft, state/military aircraft and large civilian

1 airliners, obviously the Central O'ahu airspace has

2 changed and will fill up quickly and dramatically.

3 A relook, operative word, "relook" of FAA's

4 governing directives, regulations of airspace environment

5 in the Central O'ahu region and the proposed action of

6 transformation would ensure the safety and quality of life

7 of all Hawai'i citizens living in the Mililani Town,

8 Wahiawa Town, Launani Valley and Mililani Mauka areas.

9 Another concern about airspace I had is the

10 concept of use of these aircraft, which the Draft EIS has

11 still left unclear.

12 The Final EIS needs to clear this up. Will

13 these fixed-wing aircraft be permanently based at Wheeler

14 Army Airfield? If not, what's the plan in their use?

15 Will they be flown in to pick up troops and

16 equipment for biannual, monthly, quarterly deployments?

17 Will they be parked on alert? How long? Will both C-130

18 and C-17s be flying out of Wheeler Army Airfield? How

19 many? Will only equipment be flown out?

20 The Final EIS needs to address all these

21 concepts to get a better understanding of flying

22 activities transformation brings to Wheeler Army Airfield

23 and surrounding residential areas.

24 Second concern: Noise. This item covers my

25 concern in the written comments I faxed to you at the

1 scoping meeting. One obvious shortcoming in the Draft EIS
2 was how poorly it addresses the interests of the Launani
3 Valley and Mililani Mauka communities. And this is done
4 in a very subtle way.

5 Certainly, one would have to have lived on
6 island and specifically in Central O'ahu to know that
7 these communities are the fastest growing on-island
8 communities in Central O'ahu. And they border Wheeler
9 Army Airfield and Schofield Barracks East Range.

10 In the Draft EIS when any residential
11 communities around Schofield Barracks are mentioned only
12 Mililani Town and Wahiawa are mentioned. There is very
13 little recognition of the Launani Valley and Mililani
14 Mauka communities when discussing the impact or potential
15 impact of transformation from Wheeler Army Airfield and
16 East Range.

17 So by omission, it has overlooked a
18 significant sector of people that are right in the middle
19 of the transformation project.

20 Examples: Figures 2-3 which describes the
21 geographical lay of the East Range is outdated. By that I
22 mean, the Launani Valley and Mililani Mauka residential
23 areas are represented in its very early stages of
24 development and not in its present day size or footprint.

25 Both communities have grown in footprint

1 size and population and they now border past the main
2 training areas in East Range.

3 Also there are three new public schools in
4 the Mililani Mauka areas not represented on the map. By
5 having these communities truly represented on your map,
6 the appropriate approval authorities of the Final EIS can
7 readily see how noise and aircraft overflights does impact
8 on these communities and schools.

9 Another reference. All references in the
10 Draft EIS to noise from Wheeler Army Airfield and East
11 Range as a result of transformation always describes its
12 impact to Mililani Town, which is way south of the East
13 Range and across H2 Highway. No mention is made of noise
14 impact to Launani Valley or Mililani Mauka.

15 The Final EIS needs to address the noise
16 impacts on Launani Valley and Mililani Mauka areas.

17 So I agree with the Draft EIS wherever it
18 states, "the training noises from the East Range have
19 negligible impact on Mililani Town."

20 Another subtle example of how Launani
21 Valley and Mililani areas are left out of the report is
22 there is no noise abatement program mentioned in the
23 report for these communities.

24 However, apparently there is one mentioned
25 for the Wahiawa community. In Chapter 4, Page 4-34,

1 paragraph 1, line 10-11, the EIS makes reference to
2 establishment of a 1,000 foot, 305 meter, noise buffer
3 along those portions of East Range that border residential
4 areas of Wahiawa.

5 However, no such noise abatement program is
6 mentioned for the Launani Valley or Mililani Mauka
7 communities. The Final EIS needs to address this
8 shortfall. Because of the growth and now close proximity
9 of Launani Valley and Mililani Mauka, why isn't there a
10 noise abatement program for these communities?

11 Lastly, the Draft EIS does not addresses
12 whether a noise measurement study was done in the Mililani
13 Mauka and Launani Valley communities to determine what
14 real impact transformation will have, especially since
15 there will be an increase in training.

16 To my knowledge no measurement was ever
17 done of the training noise that comes from East Range.
18 This requirement needs to be addressed in the Final EIS so
19 that a federal, state noise baseline can be established
20 for these residential areas.

21 This noise baseline can be used to compare
22 noise infractions from the East Range to these residential
23 communities.

24 The last item, state, county
25 infrastructure. Transformation will bring an increase in

1 student population to our schools. However, the Draft EIS
2 doesn't address how the U.S. Army will plan to help
3 state/county with resources in this area. Our schools are
4 crowded and we need help with resources to accommodate an
5 increase in student population. Not only in buildings and
6 space but in teachers and support staff, and resources to
7 operate a quality school system.

8 The Final EIS needs to address what the
9 U.S. Army intends to bring, operative word "bring" in this
10 area before and when transformation is implemented.

11 Secondly, the Draft EIS states that there
12 will be an increase in vehicles using our highways.
13 However, the Draft EIS does not address how the U.S. Army
14 plans to help maintain our highways or widen them to
15 accommodate their vehicles.

16 Our highways and country roads are
17 inadequate for future population growth. Scarce resources
18 make it difficult to maintain. The Final EIS in
19 transformation needs to address what the Army intends to
20 bring to resolve in this area or help in this area.

21 Conclusion. That's all I have now. Again,
22 I have more in my written comments. I want to again thank
23 you for the opportunity to address this forum on the Draft
24 EIS for transformation.

25 As a private citizen I agree with the

1 concept of transformation. I believe it's needed for the
2 defense of our country and it's a good concept. But I
3 believe transformation will be implemented. It needs to
4 address all environmental issues and ensure they're
5 adequately resolved.

6 (END OF BREAKOUT SESSION 7:40 P.M.)

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)
IN RE: STRYKER BRIGADE)
COMBAT TEAM DRAFT EIS)
PUBLIC MEETING)
_____)

DRAFT EIS PUBLIC MEETING

Taken on behalf of the 25th Infantry Division and U.S. Army
Hawaii held at the Sheraton Makaha Resort Golf Club, 84-626
Makaha Valley Road, Waianae, Hawaii, 96792, commencing at
7:00 p.m. on Thursday, October 30, 2003, pursuant to Public
Notice.

REPORTED BY: TINA M. STUHR, RPR, CSR #360
HOLLY HACKETT, RPR, CSR #130

PACIFIC REPORTING SERVICES UNLIMITED, INC.
Suite 1470, Makai Tower
733 Bishop Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
(808) 524-PRSU

1 U.S. ARMY DRAFT EIS PUBLIC MEETING STAFF LIST

2

3 PANEL

4 Colonel David Anderson

5 Ron Borne

6 Mark Katkow

7

8 FACILITATORS

9 Annelle Amaral

10 Louis Chang

11 Miki Lee

12

13 HAWAIIAN-ENGLISH TRANSLATORS

14 Noelani Arista

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1 PROCEEDINGS

2 (Opening Pule; processional led by Ms.

3 Keanuenueokalani Nui Amamau DeSota.)

4 MS. AMARAL: Aloha. We want to welcome all of you

5 here this evening for another period of public comment on

6 the -- with the U.S. Army on the draft Environmental Impact

7 Statement. My name is Annelle Amaral, and I am one of the

8 facilitators here this evening, and before we begin, what I

9 would like to do right now is to call up Colonel David

10 Anderson, the Garrison Commander of the U.S. Army to make a

11 few opening remarks. Colonel Anderson.

12 COLONEL ANDERSON: Aloha, and good evening. Thank

13 you, Annelle, for opening this meeting. I'm Colonel Dave

14 Anderson, Garrison Commander for the U.S. Army Hawaii, and

15 again, I want to thank everybody for being here this

16 evening and participating in this public meeting. This is

17 the third of six that we have scheduled.

18 On behalf of Major General Eric Olson, the Commanding

19 General of the 25th Infantry Division and U.S. Army Hawaii,

20 I'd like to welcome you to tonight's community meeting on

21 the draft Environmental Impact Statement for the

22 transformation of the 2nd Brigade of the 25th Infantry

23 Division to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team.

24 Tonight we're here to listen to your concerns and

25 gather your comments on this draft Environmental Impact

1 Statement. Facilitators will coordinate tonight's meeting
2 and provide an effective system of gathering input. Your
3 role is to provide additional input on the environmental,
4 cultural, or any other concerns you believe should be
5 addressed and analyzed in the final Environmental Impact
6 Statement.

7 Your input is important. That's why we're here
8 tonight is to gather input and to take into consideration
9 all comments. Over a year ago we started with a
10 preliminary draft Environmental Impact Statement, and,
11 based on public comments, have made significant changes to
12 that initial draft. This is the results of a year's worth
13 of work and public comment and interaction. We think that
14 it's a good document, but we think that additional public
15 comment will make it even better.

16 The Environmental Impact Statement is a
17 decision-making tool which will assist the decision makers
18 in determining whether or not a Stryker Brigade comes to
19 Hawaii. That decision has not been made, so again, the
20 public comment is very, very important.

21 The Environmental Impact Statement is the most
22 comprehensive document that can be prepared under the
23 National Environmental Policy Act.

24 I know that everyone is anxious for the meeting to
25 begin, so without further delay, I'd like to turn the time

1 back to Ms. Annelle Amaral. Thank you very much.

2 (Applause)

3 MS. AMARAL: Thank you, Colonel. Again, before we

4 proceed, I'd like to introduce the people that are seated

5 here at the head table and taking your -- the people that

6 are taking your comments as well. The first person who is

7 farthest away from me, closest to you, is Mr. Ron Borne.

8 He is the Army transformation manager and has been with

9 this process since its inception. Closest to me is

10 Mr. Mark Katkow, who is with the Office of the Judge

11 Advocate General.

12 Seated here on this side of the room are many of the

13 resource people that you had an opportunity to meet and

14 speak with during the open-house period. They had specific

15 responsibility and knowledge of parts of the Environmental

16 Impact Statement, and hopefully you've had an opportunity

17 to talk to them and to get some answers to your questions.

18 So the first part of this meeting is the open-house

19 period to allow the public to ask questions and clarify

20 information about any specific information in the EIS.

21 This now begins the public comment period where your

22 comments are now placed onto the official record.

23 Standing by are actually three court reporters.

24 There's one closest to the television camera. They are

25 taking verbatim transcript of everything that is said here.

1 Also on site is a videographer who is making a video
2 recording of this process. With us this evening are some
3 of the students from Waianae, is that true, high school,
4 assisting with the documentation of this for the 'Olelo
5 station, public information station.

6 Towards the back of the room, just behind the
7 registration table, is another court reporter who is
8 available throughout the evening to take your testimony
9 should you not wish to come and make testimony here at the
10 podium.

11 Also, with us this evening, and I'm going to bring
12 her up, is Noelani Arista. Noelani is acting this evening
13 as the Hawaiian language translator, and so she will give
14 us some instructions. Aloha, Noelani.

15 MS. ARISTA: Aloha mai kakou. He wahi kakou no wau,
16 no na makou ina ka po'e 'olelo makuahine. A i na loa'a
17 makou. E ha'i i ka 'olelo ma ka 'olelo Hawai'i. Hiki ia
18 'oe ke, ke unuhi nau iho. Ai 'ole waiho i kou 'olelo. A
19 unuhi ia mahope mai i ka palapala. Ai'ole i na mamake 'oe
20 ia'u kokua aku ia 'oe. 'Oia 'oe 'olelo 'oe e ka'olelo ana
21 unuhi wau no laila, hiki ia makou ke hui pu mamua a
22 ho'onohonoho i kau 'olelo. 'Oia wale no. Mahalo.

23 I'm just explaining to those people in the audience
24 who are going to be speaking in the Hawaiian language that
25 they have several options for translation this evening.

1 They might choose to speak and translate for themselves
2 what they have said for the audience. They might choose to
3 speak and leave their speech for translation later for the
4 transcripts, or if they're interested in having
5 simultaneous translation, if they would meet with me
6 beforehand and we could discuss if they have a piece of
7 paper maybe to go over or if they want it simultaneous,
8 however. Thank you. Aloha.

9 MS. AMARAL: We have three facilitators here this
10 evening. Right in front of me, some of you already know
11 her, is Miki Lee, one of our facilitators. Where is Louie?
12 And also Louie Chang is the third facilitator. So you'll
13 see us spelling one another throughout the evening. The
14 purpose of the facilitator, quite frankly, is to monitor
15 for decorum and timing and process.

16 We ask that you keep your testimony to a five-minute
17 period. We remind you as you near the end of the
18 five-minute period. For those of you with written
19 testimony, your testimony can be entered directly into the
20 record in its entirety. It's not necessary to read it into
21 the record because it can -- it can simply be placed in.
22 And so we would ask you to summarize the contents of your
23 written testimony.

24 Because feelings run very high on the substance of
25 these meetings, we must have a few basic rules. First, we

1 ask that we treat one another with respect. While we may
2 not be able to agree on the issues presented this evening,
3 we are able, I believe, to allow everyone to express their
4 own point of view so that they may be heard uninterrupted
5 and undisturbed.

6 We ask that you monitor yourself. There is no need
7 for vulgar language or gestures. I think that's something
8 that is easy enough for us to restrain ourselves in. If
9 you need to have a conversation, rather than having it at
10 the back of the room, which sometimes makes it difficult
11 for us to hear at the front of the room, difficult for the
12 court reporters to pick up what is being said during the
13 public comment period, so instead just take your comments
14 and your discussions outside the room, finish it there so
15 we can hear what is being said in here.

16 Those of you with cell phones, we would ask that you
17 put it on silent. The ringing of the telephones often make
18 it difficult, again, to discern the words of the speaker.

19 If there is any disturbance this evening, the
20 facilitators reserve the right to call for a break or a
21 time out that allows us sometime to try to restore order.
22 If we are unable to do that, of course, we will simply
23 terminate the public meeting.

24 The purpose of facilitated discussions is to allow
25 for a neutral environment where all voices are heard, all

1 people are treated fairly and equally. The facilitators
2 will work to maintain that neutrality and assure all
3 speakers the ability to share what is in their heart and
4 their mind regardless of their position, and that is our
5 promise to all of you gathered here this evening.

6 We will now begin the public comment period. What we
7 will do is we will call three speakers in a row just so
8 that you know that you're coming up next. The first
9 speaker is Keanuenueokalani Nui Amamau DeSota, the second
10 is James K. Manaku, Senior, and the third is Bill Prescott.

11 Auntie Frenchy, we're going to bring the microphone
12 to you; is that correct? Oh, you're going to come up.

13 Thank you. Mahalo.

14 MS. FRENCHY DeSOTA: Good evening. Ko'u inoa
15 Keanuenueokalani Nui Amamau, au na mua wahine Kilani
16 Kakai'i Kai Pua. I'm Scott-French. This is who I am. I
17 am the spouse of John Corbert DeSota. I have 6 children,
18 27 grandchildren, 14 great grandchildren. You see, we get
19 hard time, no more TV up here.

20 I come tonight to share and wonder who put this
21 together? Whose idea was to go to, quote, unquote, private
22 places? You better tell the guy quit smoking what he's
23 smoking because I never seen anything like this in my life,
24 and I'm 75 years old. Pat, we're 75, aren't we? We're
25 not, we're 74.

1 So I wonder, and then how much does this cost? How
2 much does this public process cost when we could have gone
3 to the schools? But then after reading the paper and
4 watching TV, all I can say is shame. Shame that you
5 disagree with somebody, you invite them to come in your
6 house, but because they come in here with paper, you get
7 them arrested. Hilahila. Hilahila.

8 But I want to tell you this, that if I do not say a
9 word, my great grandchildren one day will say, how come
10 grandma never stop? Now I got to buy water. Because in
11 this environmental statement you've got to be a rocket
12 scientist to understand all 50 pounds of it. It's
13 insulting to say the least.

14 It will have impacts on your ground water, but that's
15 not jurisdictional, so it's okay. It's okay that you gonna
16 contaminate the water or do whatever you can because
17 somebody said -- I think it was the Corps of Engineers said
18 it was non-jurisdictional, whatever the -- whatever that
19 means.

20 And on top of that, we're talking about two pages of
21 corrections. I mean, it's -- you don't even know what
22 they're talking about. It's abbreviation. This is not for
23 us to contribute mana'o. In other words, old lady, take
24 your mana'o and beat it. We're going to do what we can
25 because we got the bread to do it. We'll use your tax

1 dollars against you when other people don't even know what
2 the heck kuleana is.

3 You know, I feel -- I don't know how you could do
4 this. This is an island community. Take it to Arizona
5 desert. Take it to the deserts in America. Why you want
6 to do this to Hawaii?

7 And those of you who support them doing this, better
8 look at why you're doing it. You support blindly because
9 you're getting a retirement check, is that it? Is that it?
10 I've known prostitutes in Hotel Street that held out for
11 more. That's not vulgar. I promise I'm gonna be good.

12 But, you know, I get so frustrated. Bill, you know I
13 love you, but tonight I came out specifically so that I
14 want to challenge this democracy.

15 Next month in November my grandson goes to Iraq.
16 Well, the Bush whacker sits home with his three daughters.
17 Why you want to take my grandson to Iraq? Why you want to
18 do this to us? You take my children. You take my land.
19 You take my cultural sites, oh, and you even call me a
20 Christian. That's supposed to be an insult. The chimps.
21 At least I know my culture. I'm not a coconut.

22 But it gets me very upset, Colonel Anderson, it gets
23 me very upset that this would happen, that people cannot,
24 in this day and age, voice their opinion. We have signs.
25 Whatever. Shame on you. Hilahila. Hilahila. And your

1 interpreter gonna tell you what that means, hilahila, but I
2 feel shame. Why do I want to support this when everything
3 in your 50 pounds of material tells me not to, you know,
4 and I don't have the brains that a lot of you got, because
5 I went to an English standard school. That was when they
6 were trying to colonize me and said don't speak Hawaiian,
7 go to this English standard school called Robert Louis
8 Stevenson, the normal school, Robert Louis Stevenson and
9 then Roosevelt. Oh, but I got bad grades at Roosevelt, so
10 they kicked me out and I went to Farrington.

11 I share this with you and I'm rambling because I
12 don't know what else to say to tell you stop this. Why
13 everybody in the world hate us? Why are you going to take
14 my grandson to Iraq? And you tell me he's going to -- he's
15 going to survive if you have a Stryker force here? I doubt
16 it.

17 My other grandson went. My nephew went. People are
18 dying in peace time over there more than they did during
19 the actual war. What are we doing in na po'e Hawaii? What
20 are you doing? Wake up. If you want to sell your butt, go
21 down Hotel Street, line up with the rest of the guys, but
22 think about the children of the future. Not only think
23 today, eat now, and then kukae later. Because that is what
24 is happening to Hawaii. Everybody go home to their state.
25 Everybody leave their stuff here.

1 On the 11th of November, Kaho'olawe is coming back to
2 the State. Is it clean? No. \$4 million cleaned it? No.
3 Who cleaned it? The Navy. Oh, isn't that white of them.
4 Navy uniform white, yeah. That island will never be
5 cleaned completely. And I say this all the time, my
6 neighbor's dog come in my yard and kukae, she better come
7 clean 'em. If my dog go in her yard and kukae, up to me, I
8 got to go clean 'em, in order that we be friends. How are
9 we going to come together in this day and age when these --
10 when these things happen, and remember, Senator Inouye is
11 getting old. Who's going to replace him after he goes?
12 All for the pu'ukala. Hewa. Hewa na po'e. A'ole hia
13 po'e. A'ole. A'ole na po'e Hawaii. Na po'e aloha.
14 Mahalo. Mahalo e ola.

15 (Applause)

16 MS. AMARAL: Mahalo, Auntie Frenchy. James Manaku.

17 MR. JAMES MANAKU: Good evening and thank you. My
18 name is James Manaku, Senior, concerned parent and
19 grandparent. I have five children, eleven grandchildren,
20 all born here in Waianae, and I'm also concerned. And, you
21 know, for me, even harder because I have family that's in
22 the service, and as a hunter, I understand the need to
23 practice. I really understand that because, you no
24 practice, you not gonna come home with nothing. And we all
25 want our children to come home.

1 So, for me, it's really hard, but for this project,
2 it's not that hard. As you folks know -- may know, I
3 reluctantly supported the military in Makua because of the
4 children that we have in the service, but this is something
5 completely different. This has nothing to do with -- you
6 know, I never have to read the report. Just looking at the
7 route they're going through, just looking at the route, you
8 can tell that it's not right. This is critical habitat.
9 They going through critical habitat. They say they have no
10 choice.

11 You know, I still getting kind of -- inside of me I'm
12 still wondering, what enemy are we looking -- are we
13 preparing ourselves for? Yeah? I mean, I can remember --
14 you know, I was born after the war, but, you know, I can't
15 understand these things, but in these modern times we're
16 going to have other nations attacking other nations? I
17 cannot see the need for us to be so, you know, wow, carry
18 one big stick so much.

19 We're not supposed to be carrying one big stick.
20 We're supposed to be a nation that -- how do you say it --
21 makes other nations feel comfortable, yeah? But if we keep
22 on making the stick bigger and bigger, wow, if I was one
23 small nation, I would worry.

24 But anyway, the proposed routes, even when I'm
25 looking at that, it would take away critical habitat for

1 endangered species. You know, it was the Federal
2 Government that says we need to protect this thing, and
3 they did. Now they're saying we don't need that habitat no
4 more. Gentlemen, we do need it. It's very important.
5 It's very, very important. If we don't protect what we
6 have now as an island, what will happen to us?

7 You know, I haven't been to Hong Kong, but, you know,
8 my goodness, I heard that it's not an island anymore, yeah.
9 And I wouldn't want to leave that for my children. My
10 biggest concern is what's going to happen to them. How
11 will they survive after you folks? And, hopefully, we
12 become a nation and everybody's gone, but how will they
13 survive if everything is dirty?

14 Auntie brought up one good thing. We have two
15 beautiful, beautiful valleys on the other side of the
16 island. Beautiful. Called Waiahole Waikane. I'm a
17 hunter. You know, when I walk through the valley, we can
18 see all that ammunition. It's still there. It's still
19 there, and it's frightening. I used to go into Makua, walk
20 next to one bomb about this (indicating) high, and about
21 this (indicating) long. You know, one day they gonna put
22 one truck on top, that thing gonna explode. All that lying
23 on top there, good thing they never set 'em off.

24 And that's just and when -- by the way, when I went
25 in there, it was still legal. We never had fence. They

1 never had signs, yeah. And today it's different. Okay. I

2 can appreciate that because I know what happened there.

3 You know, I was up there when that man killed himself,

4 yeah, and it's horrible.

5 So now you folks want to start one noddah route

6 throughout our community, and it's not our community, gang.

7 If you folks know, it's going along Schofield, all the way

8 in the back to Dillingham Airfield, yeah? Okay. New road,

9 never been there before.

10 I thought you guys made one private place so I can

11 talk longer. I Portuguese. Now, I gonna talk Portuguese.

12 We really, you know, I cannot -- I cannot see a need for

13 this, yeah. If you folks want to use present roads that we

14 have, I still get concerns, but, you know, not to make

15 another route. Please, don't do that. Don't do that.

16 You folks are going to hurt the environment

17 tremendously. You folks are going to take away critical

18 habitat. If that's the case, then why don't we just

19 eliminate all of this BS, and say, there's no such thing as

20 critical habitat, there's no need to provide critical

21 habitat, and then I can be more understanding. Then I can

22 wake up in the morning, and go, okay. They gonna blow up

23 over here. We cannot do nothing. You know, I can

24 understand that.

25 But other than that, please, don't do that to us.

1 Thank you.

2 (Applause)

3 MS. AMARAL: Mahalo, James. Next is Bill Prescott

4 followed by Dean Toyama followed by Larry Jones.

5 Mr. Prescott.

6 MR. BILL PRESCOTT: Good evening. My name is Bill

7 Prescott. I'm a kanaka maoli. I'm 71 years old, by the

8 way. I own a home on Hawaiian homelands in Princess

9 Kahanu.

10 First, I want to say that I believe that the military

11 did a terrific job on the Environmental Impact Statement.

12 Secondly, on behalf of all the kanaka maoli who have served

13 in our armed services and all the kanaka maoli who are now

14 serving their country, I want to extend our thanks and our

15 appreciation for all that you are doing to protect the

16 environment, while still providing the necessary training

17 for those who may be put in harms way for our country.

18 Mahalo. Mahalo nui loa.

19 (Applause)

20 MS. AMARAL: Dean Toyama followed by Larry Jones

21 followed by Pearl Campbell. Mr. Toyama.

22 MR. DEAN TOYAMA: Aloha. My name is Dean Toyama.

23 I'm here to address about the Stryker Brigade, that I'm

24 against it because of our environment. Why I'm saying that

25 is because right now water is our most important thing, and

1 today, as you notice, we're on restriction. By having more
2 people come here, it's going to limit our water.

3 Also, traffic that we having here. More people come,
4 the more traffic gonna come worse. And today, we're trying
5 to eliminate all this traffic that it's creating. Now, you
6 bring in these young people, these young military people,
7 and you see the way they drive on our roads, the accidents
8 that happen, is to do with the military. Can they have the
9 same respect as we have to do when we enter the military
10 base when they come off the base?

11 I mean, I see a lot of military people, flick you,
12 and they just cut you off the road, and they drive so
13 crazy. Most of these young ones when you go up in Wahiawa.

14 Secondly, discrimination, 'kay? I'm a school bus
15 driver. I see a lot of discrimination. Kids don't want to
16 come to the aina. They've been forced to come to the aina
17 because their parents are in the military. You guys have
18 to check out their feeling if they really want to come here
19 or not.

20 Thank you very much.

21 (Applause)

22 MS. AMARAL: Larry Jones followed by Pearl Campbell
23 followed by Ted Pond. Mr. Jones.

24 MR. LARRY JONES: Aloha. My name is Larry Jones and
25 I was born in America, but Hawaii has been my home since

1 1956. And if I had a choice, I would be a citizen of an
2 independent Hawaii. I just want to make three points very
3 briefly.

4 First, when the United States took over Hawaii in
5 1898, it was by a resolution of Congress, not by a treaty
6 as required by the United States Constitution, and thus,
7 was illegal by the U.S.'s own laws. Furthermore, that same
8 Constitution, which for the last two nights, has failed to
9 protect the free speech of our people at these hearings, is
10 not a Constitution chosen by kanaka maoli, but rather
11 imposed upon them.

12 Second, because the United States took over Hawaii
13 illegally, its vast and overwhelming military presence here
14 represents to many kanaka maoli and their friends, the
15 forces of occupation. And I say this with no ill will
16 toward the enlisted men and women. I underline enlisted,
17 many of whom are students of mine whom I teach and respect.
18 They were sent here and they were told that they were
19 coming to do a good thing. They were lied to.

20 Third, since shortly after my arrival here nearly 50
21 years ago, I have perceived that the U.S. Military presence
22 in our 'a'apa aina has not only made our economy imbalanced
23 and dependent, but it has been harmful to our environment,
24 both our social environment and our natural environment.
25 To kanaka maoli, nature is sacred, and is to many of the

1 rest of us, too. It is not to be bombed and desecrated
2 with violent explosions and motorized machines of death.

3 The proposed military expansion of tens of thousands
4 of acres of our aina for purposes which further desecrate
5 what is considered a gift of akua is both unconscionable
6 and hewa and must be opposed.

7 People say Hawaii needs the military economically,
8 and I say kanaka maoli are bright enough and resourceful
9 enough to be self-sustaining without relying upon your
10 forces of death. Please just take your weapons of
11 destruction and leave.

12 (Applause)

13 MS. AMARAL: Pearl Campbell followed by Ted Pond
14 followed by Aly Adachi. Pearl Campbell.

15 MS. PEARL CAMPBELL: Hello. I'm a resident of
16 Waianae. I have plenty, plenty kids and plenty, plenty
17 grandchildren, and I have 10 acres over here in Waianae.

18 I kind of feel hurtful, you guys getting pounded over
19 here, but we cannot help that, yeah. I think is if you
20 folks don't wake up, and, you know, this is Aloha over
21 here, you keep on messing around, fooling around with,
22 yeah.

23 We cannot keep on doing this to our people. I'm not
24 a person that hate haoles. I'm half haole. In fact, my
25 father is -- he's a Key, yeah. He's an ancestor of Francis

1 Scott Key, so I may not talking anything down, only that
2 you got to stop. You know, we tell you people up there
3 that all this got to stop already because only got little
4 bit of us left. You don't even have 10 percent Hawaiians
5 here.

6 We love the world. We gave ourselves to the world.
7 Why come over here and keep on bombing and bombing because
8 we cannot handle already. My heart gonna stay. Not for
9 you, not for anybody that gonna take that away and put an
10 ache in my heart. That's da kine, still get around. Still
11 get around this kind, because I'm alive and well, and aloha
12 is alive and well, and the mana here, you cannot keep on
13 fooling around with them.

14 You destroy this over here, you destroy the world. I
15 love the world. My family is the world. Because we aka
16 the world already. That's all ours. You folks have to let
17 Hawaii rise and let the aloha move things and no talk Akaka
18 bill or anything. Let that nation rise and take care of
19 business.

20 Because no matter what you gonna do, we still love
21 you, because that's the way I am. I know you an imperfect
22 human being. That's the way I am, I'm gonna love you
23 anyways. You guys got to put the costs to them. It's love
24 gotta come across. It's aloha gotta come across, and we're
25 the people about it.

1 You know, we get things that we can explain to you,
2 scientifically, logically, and simply to clean up this
3 mess. Somebody gotta listen, and somebody gotta come down
4 and see what they call aloha people. The people that no
5 more the book, but I get mana'o, brah. I know what I'm
6 feeling, and I know I love you, and I know you a good man
7 and I know you people is good people, and we love everybody
8 because we -- we proved that.

9 You guys gotta listen. Don't put this -- don't put
10 some more over here, silly. You guys only money. Money.
11 I don't know what the trip is about money, economical or
12 what. I don't understand all that. I only understand our
13 people getting pounded and pounded, and they still love.
14 They still loving.

15 Watch out what you guys doing. You guys got to stop.
16 I thank you. Thank you, everybody.

17 (Applause)

18 MS. AMARAL: Ted Pond followed by Aly Adachi followed
19 by Henry Ahlo. Mr. Pond.

20 MR. TED POND: Interesting. Hi. My name is Ted
21 Pond. I've been a resident -- I know a number of you
22 people out here. I've been a resident here of Waianae for
23 43 years. In fact, Frenchy was in here earlier, and her
24 and I came to Waianae about the same time, so I've known
25 Frenchy for that long, and she's a very good friend of

1 mine; however, I do not agree with what she says. I
2 haven't agreed with her for over 40 years. We got along
3 great for the first few years, but it stopped there now.
4 I'm here to say that I'm retired U.S. Army, by the
5 way, and let you know why I came to Waianae. In 1960, I
6 lived in Kailua and I wanted to buy a home. I was a Staff
7 Sergeant in the United States Army, and I could either come
8 to Waianae and buy a fee simple home or I could go to Ewa
9 Beach and buy a leasehold home, and I chose Waianae, and I
10 haven't regretted it one bit since I been here.
11 I bought a home here, a four bedroom, one bath home.
12 It cost me \$17,300. Behind where Tomara store is right
13 now, and that monthly payments was \$93.30, and it was tough
14 to make the monthly payments.
15 Like I say, I'm retired from the Army. I know what
16 the Army is doing for us as being citizens of the United
17 States worldwide because I've been all over the world while
18 I was in the service.
19 I know the importance of this new Stryker Brigade
20 that is coming to Hawaii or hopefully is coming to Hawaii,
21 and I think that we should have the support of all of the
22 citizens of Hawaii. I think it's a very good thing for us.
23 It's part of the service of the Army that is extending to
24 get bigger and better. Not necessarily bigger, but to get
25 better. And remember, to us as -- I consider myself a

1 local person by the way. Al does also. But, remember that
2 this idea was fashioned by a man that just retired from the
3 U.S. Army who was from Kauai, a General Shinseki, I
4 believe. He is the man that was the Chief of Staff of the
5 United States Army, and he's the one that says this is
6 going to modernize the United States Army. And so this is
7 the first phase of what he had planned on doing. So this
8 came from a local person here. So it's not something that
9 was rigged up by unknown people and so forth.

10 So, I want to say that I do support the Brigade --
11 the Stryker Brigade. I think it's going to be good for
12 Hawaii, and I am certain that the U.S. Army will do
13 everything that they can to make sure that it does not
14 disrupt any of the fashion, the life that we are now used
15 to and existing and enjoying. Thank you very much.

16 (Applause)

17 MS. AMARAL: Thank you. Aly Adachi followed by Henry
18 Ahlo followed by Maralyn Kurshals.

19 MS. ALY ADACHI: As she said, my name is Aly Adachi.
20 I'm a life-long resident in Waianae. I came up to ask, I
21 guess, a couple questions. Like Mr. Toyama earlier said,
22 have you guys really thought about the consequences of
23 this? If you're bringing in 800, approximately, military
24 personnel plus 3,000 dependents, we're in a state on an
25 island that is already severely overcrowded. We have our

1 H-1, H-2 freeways which are a joke. They should be named
2 the Hawaii state parking lot instead.

3 So aside from that fact, then the next fact, we're
4 going to be having more military -- how should I say --
5 traffic going in and out of Hawaii. Hawaii has an epidemic
6 drug problem. There's a possibility that could cause an
7 increase in drug trafficking in and out of Hawaii.

8 We also know that there's a -- what is that word I'm
9 trying to find -- a possibility of violence. More violence
10 with more people on the island. We know that military
11 bases have had incidents of violence. We've had incidents
12 here where our military personnel have been involved in
13 either murders -- of course, we've also have some that have
14 been murdered, and for us, that's a shame on our part as
15 well, however, we know that there is a possibility of
16 increase in violence, but none of that is what I really
17 wanted to talk about.

18 I want to talk about and ask you guys this: You guys
19 are talking about bringing in these vehicles, Stryker
20 vehicles, approximately \$2 million for each one, the cost.
21 You guys want to bring in about 300 into Hawaii. That's
22 \$600 million just for the cost of these machines.

23 Now, that's not counting the cost of relocating your
24 personnel, that's not counting the cost of shipping those
25 things out, that's not counting the cost of acquiring the

1 land. What message are we sending to our kids? Right now,
2 even as I speak, somewhere across the United States a woman
3 is being assaulted. Every eight seconds in the United
4 States a woman is assaulted.

5 In Hawaii, we have thousands of children that are
6 abused. I deal with kids that have seen their baby
7 brothers being murdered in front of their eyes by their
8 parents, the very people that are supposed to be protecting
9 them, and here we cut moneys that are going to Child
10 Protective Services, we cut moneys that go to drug
11 prevention programs, and we cut moneys that go to domestic
12 shelters, domestic violence shelters.

13 We send out a message that guns are more important
14 than the protecting of our children, and while I understand
15 what happened in 9/11 was tragic and it did require some
16 kind of response, what is continuing going on is an outrage
17 because we are spending billions of dollars protecting oil
18 rights, putting money in politicians' pockets, and our
19 children are being murdered every day.

20 More women and children are murdered in the United
21 States than those that died in the World Trade Center.
22 More women and children. Our own women and children.

23 We want to talk about freedom. Women and children
24 across Hawaii and across the United States, they don't have
25 freedom. They're living in terror the next footstep down

1 the hall is someone that's going to be beating the
2 daylights out of them or smothering them while they sleep.
3 Our police here in Hawaii tell us, leave your cell phones
4 and your purses by your children so that you don't forget
5 them because our children have since -- long since become
6 important. Forget about them. Who cares. It doesn't --
7 they don't matter anymore.

8 We'd rather spend over \$150 billion protecting oil
9 rights than children shelters. Now, I'm not saying it's
10 your fault. We have a lot of those people up in the White
11 House, our Senator for one, who would rather put money in
12 his pocket than think about the children in Hawaii or think
13 about the children in the United States.

14 I can truthfully tell you this: United States is --
15 their fall isn't going to come from terrorists outside the
16 United States. If we keep killing our children and our
17 women, United States is going to fall from their own
18 people. You have more to fear from your neighbor than you
19 have to fear of some foreigner. Please think about that.

20 (Applause)

21 MR. CHANG: Next is Henry Ahlo followed by Maralyn
22 Kurshals and then Fred Dodge.

23 I want to thank you audience, too, for the respect
24 that you're showing the speakers. We appreciate that very
25 much.

1 MR. HENRY AHLO: Good evening and aloha. My name is
2 Henry Ahlo. I'm a lifetime resident of the Waianae coast,
3 and I too am a retired sergeant from the Army. I've served
4 here in Hawaii on many occasions, in Korea, in Vietnam, in
5 South America, and in the United States. I support the
6 military 100 percent.

7 Inasmuch as, at nine years old, when the war started,
8 beginning at Pearl Harbor, I had every opportunity to watch
9 the military come in and set up camps along the coast here
10 in Waianae, and they themselves, besides supporting
11 themselves, supported the community with protection, not
12 knowing whether we were going to be struck again by the
13 Japanese forces. Also, with food.

14 I come before you tonight and ask for your support,
15 that we support the military. Without the military in
16 Hawaii, that leaves us very vulnerable for any other forces
17 to come in.

18 I just returned from Korea on the 4th of October. I
19 stood across numerous communist people from North Korea and
20 China, and we had a stare down motion. We stared at them
21 and they stared at us. There were no gestures made. No
22 yelling across. Just silence. I wish many of you local
23 people here can witness that. The silence. But you can
24 tell that there was a peaceful setting there. We respected
25 them. They respected us.

1 At the same token, after the situation at hand, we
2 went to a place called Imjin Duk. It sits on the Imjin
3 River. One of our fellow people, a Korean war veteran,
4 laid a wreath there at the U.S. memorial. It made me think
5 how stressful it was for the people there, and the people
6 here in Hawaii to have all the freedom, all the pursuit of
7 happiness, free speech, a drugstore to go get food at.

8 I witnessed all this in South Korea. Believe me,
9 North Korea does not have this. The South Korean Embassy
10 in China closed down because it couldn't handle the influx
11 of North Koreans and Chinese flooding the embassy to get
12 amnesty in South Korea and the United States. United
13 States has opened their arms out only because the other
14 countries cannot afford the safeness of those people. They
15 want to come to the United States where they have freedom,
16 where they have a military force that protects them, and a
17 lot of us are the military force. The citizens of the
18 United States of Hawaii are the forces. The military was
19 not picked by special interest groups. They voluntarily
20 joined the forces.

21 The reason I came tonight also was to say I hear
22 about environmental impacts. Ride around the back roads to
23 Waianae, Maile, Nanakuli, Makaha, Makua, and you see what
24 impacts, we, the local people, cause to our own property.
25 Batteries along the highway, junk, automobiles being

1 burned, trash being dumped by our local citizens. I've
2 never seen one military person yet drop trash to the side
3 of the road.

4 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I have. I have. Plenty.

5 MR. HENRY AHLO: You are interrupting me, ma'am.

6 Kulikuli kou waha. Now. Maybe we ought to close this
7 already. Thank you for your time.

8 MR. CHANG: Do we need a recess or -- can we let him
9 finish?

10 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You not local.

11 MR. HENRY AHLO: The person back there talking about
12 local, I probably got more local than you. I don't need to
13 have interference from you. Let me make a closing
14 statement to this.

15 We are all citizens of the United States. I cannot
16 help but wonder what would happen if the military left here
17 because we wouldn't support them. I kind of wonder what
18 would happen if we only lived here as local people. Think
19 again. They support us. We support them. Thank you.

20 (Applause)

21 MR. CHANG: Maralyn Kurshals.

22 MS. MARALYN KURSHALS: Okay. Aloha. My name is
23 Maralyn Kurshals. I'm speaking tonight as a community
24 member of the Waianae coast, a mother of two children, and
25 a concerned pro-activist. My father served in the Navy as

1 a gunner in World War II, in both the South Pacific and in
2 Europe.

3 Tonight I say no to the Stryker Brigade. I do not
4 support the further expansion of the military occupation of
5 the nation of Hawaii. I cannot see the justification to
6 further exploit our precious natural resources, to increase
7 the killing of endangered species, to threaten the health
8 and well-being of our children, families, and elders all in
9 order to allow the U.S. Army to play with their toys of
10 death and destruction.

11 It does not take much intelligence to destroy. It
12 takes great intelligence to create, honor, and respect our
13 land and humanity. It takes intelligence to feed our
14 hungry children, to build homes for the homeless, to create
15 jobs for the unemployed, and put an end to the drug
16 epidemic in our community.

17 The Stryker Brigade is another unintelligent abuse of
18 our tax dollars and our natural and human resources. I do
19 not condone the instruments of death to practice on our
20 sacred home. I speak for those who cannot be here tonight,
21 the mothers of dead American soldiers who were told that
22 Saddam Hussein had nothing to do with attacks on 9/11, for
23 those who have died in brutal and senseless wars, for
24 military men and women who are committing suicide in Iraq,
25 and for Makua, whose flesh has been scorched black over and

1 over again by the incompetence and neglect of the U.S.

2 Army.

3 And you ask me to give you more land to desecrate so
4 that you can murder and maim more young people in illegal
5 and immoral wars? I say no to you. For humanity to
6 survive, we must put an end to the evil escalation of the
7 war machines. We must awaken to the truth. We can no
8 longer afford to kill and destroy each other in our home,
9 this planet earth.

10 The Iraqi war is wrong. The Stryker Brigade is
11 wrong. The only hope we have is to speak the truth, to
12 trust in God, and to stand together as one people in peace
13 and justice. I say no to the Stryker Brigade. Not here
14 and not anywhere. Thank you.

15 (Applause)

16 MR. CHANG: Thank you, Mrs. Kurshals. Next will be
17 Fred Dodge followed by Bud Ebel and then followed by
18 Shelley Zamborelli.

19 MR. FRED DODGE: Aloha kakou. This is one of the
20 three volumes that many of you got. One of three, heavy
21 bugger. And this DEIS, draft Environmental Impact
22 Statement is really incredibly huge and long.

23 When I met Colonel Anderson, as we were talking
24 outside, I jokingly said that I've read this thing three
25 times over, all three volumes. The military really

1 produces a lot of pollution. In fact, the military in
2 general, is the world's greatest polluter. The United
3 States is the largest military organization in the world.
4 We are the largest polluters, the military, in the United
5 States.

6 I remember when the present range officer at Makua
7 was giving a presentation to the troops, and he truthfully
8 said that in order to get them to realize that they have to
9 clean up their munitions and so on and the things that
10 they're trying to keep Makua better. It doesn't always
11 work, but the talk was good.

12 I feel that no action alternative -- there are three
13 possible actions. They want to bring this Stryker Brigade
14 here, get over 25,000 acres of new land, new land, right?
15 That -- you know, bring the Stryker Brigade, that's
16 alternative one, that's the preferred alternative in this
17 draft EIS.

18 And there's another alternative, which is a combed
19 down version of it where there would be a little bit less
20 land and not so much. And then the third alternative,
21 which apparently the NEPA law says you have to do is no
22 action. And, although this is mentioned several times in
23 this volume, it's really not given very much credence, and
24 I say that since it causes less pollution, less problems,
25 since we're going to need what they call a legacy force,

1 people -- everybody understand what a legacy force is?
2 It's what the present military is doing. They're going to
3 need what they're doing now. They're not going to give
4 this up for several years, perhaps, what, six, eight, ten
5 years down the line? Yeah. Maybe longer.
6 They're going to need that anyway, I say, because
7 Hawaii is such a small island, group of islands, our land
8 base is very little, it doesn't make sense to bring this
9 huge Stryker Brigade over here when we're not even sure
10 we're going to get it in the first place. You know,
11 they've assigned four Stryker Brigades all through the
12 country, and they withheld two more, Hawaii and
13 Pennsylvania, and it depends, in a way, on how the Stryker
14 Brigade does in Iraq. All we need is some rocket propelled
15 grenades to cause a lot of damage and/or deaths regarding
16 the Stryker Brigade, and it's very unlikely that it will
17 come to Hawaii.

18 But be that as it may, these are difficult times.
19 Most of us -- I know I work in the health field -- we're
20 asked to do less with less. We're asked to do more with
21 less actually. Except the military, they want more. I
22 would hope that because the islands are so small, that the
23 military would do more to let go of lands, give them up,
24 rather than acquire more.

25 I want to end with some health effects. When they

1 shoot their munitions, their artillery and mortars, they
2 use propellants. They call them cover bags, and then any
3 left over, they destroy on site or at least they're
4 supposed to. They're not supposed to take it back. And
5 according to this book, the -- once they burn these, the
6 residues, what they call the burn-pan residues, include,
7 among other things, led, DNT. It's an explosive, benzene
8 and cyanide. The latter are -- certainly cyanide is a
9 poison. Benzene is a known cancer causer.

10 So, my question is when they use these bags to send
11 these munitions out and they blow them up, aren't the same
12 residues in that mixture that goes out with the munitions?
13 I mean, you know, the propellants, they burn up there in
14 the guns, in order to propel those munitions out, don't
15 they have the same residues? And these are dangerous
16 residues and they're going to be using a lot of them.

17 Another one that's not mentioned, another toxin
18 that's not mentioned that's found in propellants is
19 perchlorate. You guys must be tired of me saying this
20 because I said it all over. Poor Ron is smiling.

21 You know, there's a lot of information out about
22 propellants. It's relatively new. This perchlorate causes
23 thyroid disease. I probably shouldn't do this, but how
24 many people in the room either have or know of family
25 members or friends that have some sort of thyroid disease?

1 A goodly number of hands. We have a lot of it here in
2 Hawaii. This really needs to be included in your EIS. You
3 need to do that. I keep pounding that issue and I hope
4 it's done.

5 One other thing is that there was on Page 3-82, I
6 shouldn't get that specific, but they refer to specific
7 details being found in Appendix N2. I'm sorry to do this
8 to you guys, but I have to, and then you go to Appendix N2
9 and it says refer to AR, which I guess is Army Regulations,
10 AR 210-21. Where is that? I mean, it's like they refer
11 you to one part, and that part refers you to something else
12 that's not in this book. And I would very much appreciate
13 if you would send me a copy of AR 210-21, please, so we can
14 check that out.

15 My feeling is that the Stryker Brigade is a poor
16 idea. There was an article in the Honolulu Advertiser in
17 October, this month, by William Cole, their military
18 writer, and basically I will summarize it to say that the
19 defense experts say that the Fort Lewis Strykers are going
20 to go to Iraq and so goes the rest of the program they
21 said.

22 And there's a lot of controversy over the Stryker
23 Brigade, even among the military. A lot of controversy.
24 It's not a definitely proven good thing. I know that
25 General Shinseki, he wants to have a more mobile, a light

1 force, and in a sense, looking ahead, that makes some sense
2 militarily, but there's a lot of controversy, and he quotes
3 a fellow by the name of Pike. He said, It's not going to
4 have -- "We're not going to have any heavy tanks anymore."
5 He said, "One option that the Pentagon may be considering
6 is skipping the last Stryker Brigades, that is the ones
7 going to Hawaii and Pennsylvania, and focusing on future
8 combat systems."

9 Anyway, he says here, "If the Strykers get shot up in
10 Iraq, they could be relegated to something less than a
11 front-line role."

12 So last but not least, maybe next to last, I'd like
13 to quote -- I know I've got to close up. I'm closing up.
14 One minute. Okay. It's perfect.

15 One of my favorite quotes is from former General and
16 President Dwight D. Eisenhower who said in 1963, "Every gun
17 that is made, every warship launched, every rocket fired
18 signifies in a final sense a theft from those who are not
19 fed, those who are cold, and are not clothed. The world in
20 arms is spending not money alone, it is spending the sweat
21 of its laborers, the genius of its scientists, and the
22 hopes of its children." Former President/General Dwight D.
23 Eisenhower.

24 In summary, you know these three volumes, they weigh
25 a lot, they're very long. I'd like to see anybody who's

1 actually read all three; however, as to their conclusions,
2 it's really not convincing, you know, because of
3 significant health effects. As a physician, I'm really
4 concerned about that, but also all the other things that
5 people have mentioned, the contamination, the dust, the
6 noise, the cultural effects, a whole list of things. I
7 would feel that they should have come to the conclusion
8 that no action is the best action.

9 Thank you very much. Aloha.

10 (Applause)

11 MR. CHANG: Thank you have much. After Bud Ebel is
12 Shelley Zamborelli and Sparky Rodrigues. If you guys can
13 hang in there, we'll plan to take a break in about 15
14 minutes.

15 MR. BUD EBEL: My name is Bud Ebel. I'm here to
16 support the Stryker Brigade in Hawaii. It's necessary for
17 the Army to protect its troops, to mobilize rapidly, and to
18 arm them effectively.

19 Right now, you got a tank, which is a marvelous
20 weapon in war. The foot soldier, he's got a modern
21 bulletproof vest. That's a wonderful thing. It is a
22 wonderful thing, but a Stryker Brigade can bring soldiers
23 to the battle in a much safer vehicle and in a much more
24 efficient manner and with much more speed and fire power.
25 It is important to the safety of the soldiers. It is

1 important that the American Army remain the strongest and
2 it isn't going to happen wishin' it wasn't going to be
3 inconvenient.

4 There is inconvenience. There's huge costs. If the
5 Army didn't defeat Germany and Japan, Hawaii would be
6 Japanese. Can't help that. It's what would have happened,
7 but we did defeat them. We had a major war for about 50
8 years called the cold war, and thankfully, we're not
9 communists. You have the ability to do what you wish in
10 your free life.

11 We have another erratic situation now where we have
12 all kinds of crazy people in the world who are just raising
13 hell with bombs and setting oil fields on fire, maybe 500
14 wells at a crack. Talk about pollution. We've got to keep
15 our guard up. We've got to thank the Army for the
16 marvelous job they are doing and have done, and I think we
17 have to support them.

18 There was one thing I said in the record before, and
19 I want to make an addendum to it, and this will be in the
20 record. Last year on Oahu there were 599 brush fires.
21 Emphasize the word "brush." This year so far on Oahu there
22 are 989 brush fires, one of which was Makua. Everybody is
23 hollering like hell about Makua, but there were still 988
24 others that were burning the heck of a lot of stuff. Fires
25 are a problem.

1 And I'm going to leave one thought, if I may. When
2 this redevelopment comes, think in terms of fires that
3 might be set by terrorists. You can't prevent that. Think
4 in terms of fires that might be set by wackos, and that's
5 really tough to prevent. What I'm asking you for is a
6 redoubled effort to have machinery, water supplies,
7 helicopters, whatever's necessary, but whatever you think
8 is adequate now for fire prevention -- for fire handling,
9 putting out fires, maybe that's about half of what you
10 need, and maybe that's something the city and county is
11 going to have -- and the State is going to have to think
12 about. We have a wonderful fire protection service. We've
13 got the best trucks in the world, but maybe they're not
14 enough.

15 And I'm looking at this thing in California, and I
16 got to wonder, I don't know where that's coming from, but
17 I've never seen 25 fires in a 500-mile area. I've never
18 seen that in any part of this country. That's something
19 that's speculation and no place here, but it is a thought.
20 You've been struck by terrorists. You will be struck again
21 by terrorists. And I'll fight 'em, but it ain't going to
22 do much good. I've got to have an Army, and I have got to
23 have a police force and I've got to have a fire department.

24 And I appreciate what you're doing and I ask you to
25 continue to do it, and I thank and offer my gratitude to

1 every member of the military. I am not a member of the
2 military. I was for a short time as a young man. I did
3 not retire from the military. A lot -- you know, it's a
4 good thing to be retired from the military, I don't mean it
5 that way, but I'm speaking pro military as an American
6 citizen.

7 I think that's about it, gentlemen. And I thank you
8 for holding the meetings. I appreciate your giving us the
9 opportunity, and I hope some of this animosity in our
10 community can chill out. It's boiling, and it's going to
11 spill over into the community. It has already in some
12 cases. I'd ask you for your tolerance and your aloha, and
13 I thank you for the moment.

14 (Applause)

15 MR. CHANG: Thank you, Mr. Ebel. Next is Shelley
16 Zamborelli, and actually, I think we've been going quite a
17 while, so why don't we take a break after Shelley. Please.

18 MS. SHELLEY ZAMBORELLI: Several months ago, I think
19 there's probably quite a few people that are in this room
20 now, we were invited to come up on a Sunday morning to
21 Makua. While people up there were trying to convince us
22 what a wonderful thing the fire was, how it opened
23 everything up, just -- you know, how stupid were we going
24 to be to believe that, that this fire was a wonderful
25 thing?

1 So a little personal story, I got home and out in my
2 yard was a pueo sitting there and he was like this
3 (indicating) with his wings out and everything. And it
4 just kind of touched me, and I said to him, well, what are
5 you doing here? And he said, well, you people just burned
6 down my home. And I said, well, you're welcome to be in my
7 place any time. I have trees and stuff.

8 So, now I guess I can take this home. I can put it
9 out in the yard and tell him read this. It will explain
10 why we want to get rid of all you guys, all your relatives,
11 all your trees, plants that have been here before people,
12 any people, haoles, Polynesians.

13 To me it's just a real sad thing. And do I need to
14 go look at pictures and read three of these to come to the
15 conclusion that we're going to be taking sensitive areas,
16 making them into a place where these tanks can go around.
17 All the tanks I see are in the desert, so is the idea to
18 make Hawaii into a desert? Is -- I don't know. It's
19 wrong.

20 You know, Dr. Dodge is here quoting presidents and
21 stuff and I'm talking to an owl, but it's just wrong doing
22 this, and I would like to say that the speakers that come
23 up here and say the military is doing a good thing here, a
24 good thing at Makua, please explain it.

25 And another thing I'm very, very tired of is when

1 somebody comes up here and says why should we protect the
2 environment when we walk down the street we see batteries,
3 burned out cars? Well, plenty of us that are here, I'm
4 sure, have picked up trash by the side of the road. Maybe
5 we need to punish the people that are putting it there.
6 I'm sure it's not everybody in the community. It's a very,
7 very small percentage. But what is it -- I'm just sick of
8 hearing about burned cars, batteries, and trash as opposed
9 to running tanks, taking 1,400 more acres of Oahu and
10 destroying it. I don't need a report like this to tell me
11 what it's going to do.

12 Thank you.

13 (Applause)

14 MR. CHANG: Thank you very much. Okay. Thank you
15 all again for the respect and aloha you're showing
16 everyone. We really appreciate that a lot. It's time to
17 take a stretch break. The luas are across the building to
18 this side of us, and then there's coffee and water and
19 stuff, so why don't we take about ten minutes, okay? And
20 then we'll resume in ten minutes.

21 (A break was taken from 8:05 p.m. to 8:25 p.m., and
22 further proceedings were had on the following page.)

23

24

25

1 MR. CHANG: First of all, I want to say
2 good evening and express our appreciation for the respect
3 you're showing for the speakers and the aloha you've
4 demonstrated.

5 Much is being expressed and we want to make
6 sure everybody has a chance who wishes to do so to express
7 what they feel must be said.

8 To remind you, there is an opportunity if
9 you do not want to come to the podium to present
10 testimony, that a court reporter is in the corner behind
11 the sign-up desk that will take your private testimony, if
12 you wish to submit it that way. That's in the corner
13 behind the sign-in desk.

14 And if you wish to be added to the list you
15 can still do so. So if you want to provide testimony,
16 just go to the sign-up table and indicate you want to do
17 so and you can.

18 Reminding people again that we're going to
19 try to stay with the five minute limit as much as we can
20 to try to allow everybody to have a chance to speak who
21 wants to speak. Again, appreciate your cooperation with
22 that when you do speak.

23 So are we guys ready? Very good. Okay.
24 So we will start with Sparky Rodrigues, then followed with
25 Alice Greenwood and Patricia Patterson. Okay.

1 MR. SPARKY RODRIGUES: Aloha. I'm Sparky
2 Rodrigues.

3 AUDIENCE: Aloha.

4 MR. SPARKY RODRIGUES: I'm a member of
5 Malama Makua, but also a board member for the national
6 organization, Military Toxic Projects. One of the things
7 that this Stryker Brigade is part of the Army
8 transformation and eventually they're looking into going
9 to unmanned weapons systems which make these Strykers
10 already obsolete.

11 I believe that these Strykers aren't
12 initially designed for communities like us that are armed
13 with signs, sometimes cameras and they would not
14 survive -- I don't believe they would survive in an Iraqi
15 type environment with the rocket propelled grenade
16 launchers.

17 So if you got a .45 or rifle you have might
18 have a chance of surviving in a Stryker if the community
19 did an uprising, but right now we have signs as our
20 weapons. And I don't believe the Strykers are appropriate
21 for here.

22 If as much money is being spent on these
23 Strykers as needs be, was spent on peace or education I
24 believe we would have a more peaceful community and a
25 peaceful nation. (Applause).

1 One of the things the Army has said is that
2 we're encroaching on their training and on the militarism
3 that they're needing to do for their troop readiness.
4 They're using the shroud of patriotism so that they can go
5 ahead and carry on these things that offer no benefit to
6 our community, no benefit to the environment and no
7 benefit for our future.

8 Last month it was to expand radar. We're
9 within the impact zone of that. Before that was the Star
10 Wars.

11 The cumulative impacts of militarism here
12 on the Waianae Coast is huge. One of the words that's in
13 this 3-book document on the EIS is fugitive dust. This is
14 the dust created by the wheels going through the training
15 area.

16 I'm a down-winder so I get to breathe all
17 this stuff that gets to come over the Waianae Range. It
18 comes right into my bedroom because that's the direction
19 my room, my bedroom is facing, Schofield.

20 There's no indication that they're going to
21 do any air quality sampling, testing on an ongoing basis.
22 They've been training there for 70 years. The first
23 bullet they fired is still there. Same as Makua.

24 One of the things that happened with the
25 fire that went out of control in Makua, the intention was

1 to burn within the fire break road. Got out of control.

2 Burned everything outside the fire break road.

3 The burn plan, the fire plan was inadequate
4 as it is with the Stryker plan. The damage to endangered
5 species, they said. "Well it's only a few endangered
6 species. Even though they may be on the verge of
7 extinction they may be found elsewhere."

8 I believe that this plan will end up moving
9 us people closer to extinction, especially those on the
10 Waianae Coast. Some of the contaminants change us
11 genetically.

12 I'm a military vet from Vietnam. We were
13 those that went over to fight for the peace. Our
14 community is not at peace here. We're being terrorized by
15 the military's presence, by their constant using little
16 square boxes to do more.

17 These half measures have been going on for
18 a long, long time. And we've got the patriotic guys that
19 support this. But it's my children, their reproduction,
20 the generations to come that will pay.

21 You guys will rotate out of here, those on
22 active duty. You don't get to breathe and drink the water
23 that you leave behind. What's even more outrageous, at
24 the same time we're doing this, in the Pentagon they're
25 lobbying the Congress to get broad exemptions for air

1 quality, for water quality so we can do this kind of
2 training with impunity. And we wouldn't even be here if
3 they had that legislation passed.

4 My question is how does the benefits of
5 this Stryker Brigade benefit our youth, our health, our
6 education, our environment, our people? I don't think it
7 does. Don't do it. Don't bring it here. (Applause)

8 MR. CHANG: Thank you, Mr. Rodrigues.
9 Alice Greenwood is next. Patricia Patterson to follow.
10 Kawika Liu after that.

11 MS. ALICE GREENWOOD: Aloha. My name is
12 Alice Greenwood. I'm from the Waianae Coast.

13 AUDIENCE: Aloha.

14 MS. ALICE GREENWOOD: My husband, which
15 I've always brought up every time we have had meetings,
16 was a staunch marine. What I mean by that was when it
17 came to his country he loved his country no matter what.
18 But he always told me, "Mom, when it comes to my homeland
19 I'll give up my title as a marine.

20 And I always wonder why he made that
21 statement. "I'll fight in the enemy land but I'll never
22 fight home." Now I know what he means. The enemy is in
23 here. They're bringing the tanks and they're destroying
24 the environment.

25 I remember when they was doing the

1 Kaho'olawe and my daughter and grandchildren would come to
2 visit, they would have ringworms all over them. We was
3 wondering why. They found out it was part of the
4 contamination when they were bombing Kaho'olawe. And I he
5 told me, "I would give up my title as a marine when it
6 affects my home."

7 You know, if he was alive today he would be
8 the one standing here telling me to, "Press on. Don't let
9 them do it. Don't give up your land." And you know what?
10 Another thing I remember him -- and as I was sitting there
11 I remember him telling me one thing. "I went to fight a
12 war to decrease the population. That's all." Decrease
13 our population.

14 You know, the biggest thing that I see
15 about my culture, yeah, is that Hawai'i is one and only.
16 We let things get away. There goes Hawai'i. There's no
17 Hawai'i.

18 Just think if we let the military take
19 over -- and yet everybody says oh, if it wasn't for the
20 military we would be taken over by the Japanese, by the
21 Russians, by everybody else.

22 But you know something? Why do we have to
23 have that type of sense that in order for us to have peace
24 there's no other way but to fight? And that's the only
25 way we can have peace is to fight, is to decrease the

1 population?

2 We have our mens not around us. We as
3 women have to raise our children, our grandchildren
4 because we have to decrease the population so other people
5 can live. That's the honest truth.

6 We look at other people suffering and
7 everything. We criticize them. We say, "Oh, in Hawai'i,
8 in Makaha that's wasted land. That land can never be
9 used." You know what? Go home.

10 Watch homes across America. I watch them
11 build beautiful mansions on nothing but contaminated lands
12 and all these kind. Yet everybody said that's no good
13 lands? We don't need any more. Hawai'i is too small.
14 We're overpopulated. Why bring in tanks? Why bring in
15 military? We can't even handle our traffic conditions,
16 our housing conditions.

17 Everybody said it wasn't for the military
18 we'll never have any opportunity to be a millionaire
19 because it wasn't for them we work, they gave us a lot of
20 money, everything else. Yeah?

21 Can we afford to buy the land that we have?
22 No, we can't. We can't afford to buy any of those things.
23 You know why? Because look out there. They're only
24 offering us 20-hours-a-week jobs.

25 Hey, wise up already. Stop this. It's

1 about time we start fighting, fighting for the 40 hours,
2 fighting for the medical. If they were terrific how come
3 we have all these kind problems? If they were so
4 terrific, they were part of our economy like the sugar
5 cane company, like the pineapple company -- if they were
6 so terrific why are we suffering today?

7 They're not here to bring us anything.
8 They're more here to take away, take away our dignity,
9 take away our land, take away our children. It's about
10 time we wake up and said, "No more."

11 Let's learn to negotiate and talk. And if
12 we can't talk, you know what? Then we need to somehow
13 compromise in helping each and every one of us as people.
14 The world needs to do it. We need someone powerful enough
15 to do that, to join hands across the world.

16 I thank you very much. (Applause)

17 MR. CHANG: Thank you, Ms. Greenwood. Next
18 is Patricia Patterson, Kawika Liu and then Melva Aila.

19 MS. PATRICIA PATTERSON: I began reading
20 those three volumes with a preface. I see there's going
21 to be 120 millimeter mortars versus the 80 millimeter they
22 used at Makua. Are these mortars new? Just we have never
23 used them here before? Where else do they use them? Do
24 you know? Lots of places? Are they as bad and as loud as
25 The Bangalore? Some of the people here know me as The

1 Bangalore lady. I'm not going to do that tonight.

2 We had been given 45 days to read and
3 absorb what the "Star Bulletin" says was 1500 pages. I
4 didn't count them. And Frenchy said it was 50 pounds. I
5 know that in the backpack I have to use, now that I hurt
6 my foot, I can only carry one volume at a time.

7 So I looked at parts of two of them. You
8 know, it's like you have three Draft Environmental
9 Assessments for Makua Valley plus the still awaited Final
10 EIS all delivered at once. Too much, too much. So I'm
11 asking if you would please extend the time for us to
12 respond to 90 days. Thank you.

13 I do want to thank you for one thing. You
14 put the 10 and a quarter pages of acronyms in the front of
15 the first document. That helped a lot. (Laughter)

16 Page 5, 180 describes some ATIs as
17 including a rock or two. That is insulting. You may
18 remember, quoting William Aila, Jr., "It's not just a
19 rock." It can be a very sacred place.

20 So even if there are only a couple of rocks
21 there, respect them. All ATI's -- that's an acronym that
22 we need to remember: Areas of Traditional Importance,
23 even quote, "A natural place with only a rock or two."

24 On page ES5 "Makua Valley will not be
25 included in these volumes." But Makua Valley should be a

1 part of this EIS since you admit that you, quote "may use"

2 Makua for the Stryker Brigade combat team training.

3 Let me make another point here. Marion

4 Kelly prepared a two-part report on the cultural history

5 of Makua Valley. Here's half of it.

6 You still have not published this cultural

7 history of Makua Valley, and I'm asking that you do

8 publish it in a hard cover copy for general distribution.

9 (Applause)

10 In this current EIS you quote many authors'

11 versions of ancient Hawaiian uses of Waianae Uka and the

12 Central O'ahu plateau. It's been very good to see all

13 this information brought from here, there, everywhere and

14 put down in one place. I thank you for that. I ask you,

15 again, to publish the cultural information in a hardback

16 copy for general distribution.

17 Table ES17 on page ES43 anticipates, quote,

18 "Less than significant impacts on undiscovered sites," end

19 quote. How can you make that declaration when those

20 19-ton Stryker vehicles filled with 14 soldiers plus their

21 equipment and some of them with the gun on top will go

22 roaring over the land? I don't think that would probably

23 be somewhat less than significant impact.

24 You know, though, on the other hand, I can

25 see the advantage for those soldiers in having a safe

1 place to return to, the Stryker, after engagement with the
2 enemy, whoever that's going to be, and of the
3 communications within that Stryker with their commander
4 and with other people who are out there fighting. So I
5 see some good.

6 But I don't see the advantage of training
7 here on O'ahu, the advantage for us. You take over more
8 of our land. You bring in at least how many more people,
9 the 350 with their families to this already overdeveloped
10 island?

11 These people won't shop in our mom and pop
12 stores, but in, of course, the base PXs and commissaries,
13 especially that beautiful gigantic complex at Pearl Harbor
14 where we're not allowed to buy.

15 Our already crowded roads will have to
16 accommodate more cars. You're building new roads in
17 Kahuku and on the Big Island. But you never built us a
18 secondary road, even though your trucks, your troop
19 carriers have, for a long time, and continue to use our
20 one in and out highway to Makua and Kolekole Pass which we
21 can't use either.

22 It would be nice if you would help us with
23 our need for a second access road into our community.

24 You have proved yourselves that Pohakuloa
25 is not an appropriate place to train soldiers to fight in

1 the Pacific Rim if you have to bulldoze lava, rocks and
2 hard soil to soften the substrate on which to train
3 soldiers to fight. Where? Where is similar terrain found
4 in this Pacific Rim that you're going to need to go to?
5 I will end where you do. Quoting, "Wild
6 fire is the single largest impact made by military
7 activities in the Hawaiian ecosystem." And yet your
8 detailed voluminous Wild Land Fire Management Plan doesn't
9 work.

10 The last Makua Valley fire burned over
11 1,200 acres after the Wild Land Fire Management Plan was
12 in place. What do you say to that? It's sad. Thank you.
13 (Applause)

14 DR. KAWIKA LIU: Aloha kakou. (Speaking in
15 Hawaiian.) I'll continue in English. But, I speak from
16 several perspectives. The first perspective is from a
17 future father.

18 I don't want to have my child face the
19 shame and humiliation of further watching the forces of
20 occupation on her or his one hanau every day seeing those
21 military helicopters, seeing those military vehicles,
22 seeing the armed forces at a time when she or he has so
23 little left of her or his birthright.

24 I would speak also as a resident physician
25 right now at Kapiolani Hospital and seeing every day the

1 impact of pollution, the horrendously high rates of asthma
2 and other respiratory disease we have in our keiki, not
3 only Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, even the poe
4 Haole. Everyone suffers from this impact.

5 You cannot tell me the disproportionate
6 impact of asthma and other respiratory diseases is not
7 somehow linked to the pollution. We know the most
8 polluted states in the occupied United States are here in
9 Hawai'i, Pearl Harbor, other places on O'ahu such as
10 Waikane. The military's broken promise, broken contract.

11 I speak as someone who is vaguely familiar
12 with military things and looks at the Stryker, which has
13 only armor, just 12.7 millimeter rounds, and what is
14 happening in Iraq and similar vehicles. They're being hit
15 by RPG's, by rocket-propelled grenades, and destroyed.

16 Then the Army says we're going to -- the
17 whole momentum behind the Strykers have it deployed by
18 air.

19 But then they're going to have armor which
20 will make them no longer be able to be deployed by air
21 just to meet these threats which they are finding.

22 I say it's a lie. I would just end by
23 saying if this Stryker Brigade is very necessary then I
24 would suggest they find a ranch in Texas which is owned by
25 the president and deploy it there. Mahalo. (Applause,

1 whistles).

2 MR. CHANG: Melva Aila next, Kyle Kajihiro
3 and Coochie Cayan.

4 MS. MELVA AILA: Aloha. My name is Melva
5 Aila and I'm a Hawaiian. I lived in Waianae all my life.
6 I reside in the 'ahupua'a of Lualualei. I'm strongly
7 against the transformation and the Stryker Brigade.

8 But I've lost my focus on this issue after
9 seeing for the past two days people getting arrested, And
10 the Army and the news media saying protestors were
11 arrested.

12 We are not protestors. We are people who
13 are invited to a public hearing to participate in the
14 process and they were arrested. Shame on you.

15 Labeling and stereotyping people who enter
16 a meeting with a sign as a protestor. I attended the
17 last, the meeting last night. There was no confrontation
18 between the people who were trying to get into the meeting
19 room. The guards were in the way and preventing access
20 into the meeting.

21 I attended many Neighborhood Board
22 meetings, and many people carry in signs. They were not
23 labeled as protestors. We are not protestors. We're
24 trying to participate in a public process.

25 We can use signs as a presentation. You

1 do. I am truly upset. And the focus of this meeting has
2 been lost through the arrogance of the Army and their
3 power trip and attitude.

4 We have had many, many scoping meetings and
5 public hearings where over 600 people have attended. And
6 we did not need one police officer at that meeting.

7 We sign waived in front of the district
8 park. We walked in the building with our signs and it was
9 no problem. Everybody -- everything went smoothly.

10 I don't know who gave the authorization to
11 arrest anyone with signs, but they should apologize to
12 these people. They arrested these people and they should
13 reimburse them for their money spent on their bail.

14 (Applause)

15 We are not protestors. We're people who
16 just wanted to participate in the public hearing process.
17 We were invited. Those arrests should never have occurred
18 and it was uncalled for.

19 Shame on you. You silenced those people
20 who wanted to testify by arresting them. All they wanted
21 to do was participate in the process.

22 That is what I mean when I said the focus
23 was lost. I took up enough of your time and there's
24 others who want to share. But I just wanted to add the
25 comment period is too short. And it should be extended to

1 at least 90 days or more. Stop polluting. Enough
2 already. Clean up existing ranges and leave. You only
3 make us a bigger target for the terrorists. (Applause).

4 MR. CHANG: Thank you, Ms. Aila. Kyle
5 Kajihiro next, Coochie Cayan and Gail Hunter.

6 MR. KYLE KAJIHIRO: Aloha. Gee, took me
7 three days but I finally made it up here. (Applause,
8 whistling). You know what? The fact that I'm here, the
9 fact that all of you are here holding your signs,
10 expressing yourselves is a victory for us, for the people.

11 I want to salute all of you. It's a
12 victory for all of us. You don't fight for freedom? Guns
13 don't give you freedom. You have to practice it. So
14 that's what we was doing. (Applause).

15 This gets to the process. I think this
16 whole process has been a farce. I think you need to go
17 back to the drawing board. I was going to say extend the
18 timeline, but no, I think you need to redo this whole
19 thing.

20 Senator Inouye was quoted in the newspaper
21 a few months ago saying that this was a done deal, "I have
22 received assurances that the Stryker Brigade will come to
23 Hawai'i."

24 That tells me this process is just a show.
25 So why are we here wasting our time? We have to come

1 here. We have to show our good intentions, our resistance
2 because we do not allow this stuff to happen. We will not
3 allow this to happen. But this invalidates your whole
4 process and we will continue to challenge this.

5 The arrest that took place on Tuesday
6 night, four of us were there; the arrest that took place
7 last night three were arrested, not only was it an
8 inconvenience -- but I didn't mind that Because you know
9 what?

10 It's always right to stand up for justice.
11 It's always right to struggle for freedom and I will
12 continue to do it again. And I think more will join me if
13 we did it again. (Applause).

14 You know what's a shame? We would have had
15 this room full. But I think what people saw was
16 intimidating. It was an act of terrorism that kept people
17 away from this process.

18 So you guys supposed to have public
19 participation, but there was none because it was
20 anti-participation what took place, you know.

21 Are you folks okay? You feeling all right?
22 Because, you know, I have my weapons of mass destruction
23 here. (Holding up signs) You know. Kind of dangerous
24 getting information.

25 So, you know, just scrap the whole thing

1 and start again. Someone earlier mentioned about the
2 conflict and not wanting to have pilikia.

3 The conflict doesn't come from, like, us
4 having to be rude to each other. We don't have to be rude
5 to each other. I don't want to be rude to anybody, even
6 if we disagree.

7 The conflict goes much, much deeper, what
8 we talking about here. I think the arrest that took place
9 was symptomatic of that deeper conflict, of that more
10 fundamental violation that took place here in Hawai'i and
11 that continues to take place, this occupation that people
12 are talking about, this invasion that people have talked
13 about.

14 You have a requirement if your EIS to
15 consider environmental justice. The concept of justice is
16 not about punishment. Justice has to go much deeper. You
17 have to go to the source of the hurt of the violation.
18 You have to make it right. That's the only way the thing
19 will heal.

20 So we call it restorative justice. In the
21 case of Hawai'i, a big violation took place and it started
22 when -- started which General Schofield came to Hawai'i
23 and conducted espionage on behalf of the United States of
24 America on the Kingdom of Hawai'i. And they scouted out
25 what was Waimomi or Kewala or Pu'uloa. And they decided

1 that was the key to controlling the whole Pacific. The
2 empire building was already underway and plans were being
3 laid.

4 It continues in 1893 when armed invasion
5 took place, when the queen was deposed with U.S. guns,
6 U.S. troops, U.S. conspiracies.

7 1898 the U.S. goes to war with Spain and
8 now they take the whole thing. This is after the Hawaiian
9 people defeated two attempts at annexation. The hui
10 petitions are testimony to that. There was never a treaty
11 that transferred sovereignty. Others have spoke about
12 this.

13 Right now the military controls around
14 56 percent of your land, is what you call ceded lands.
15 They're actually occupied national lands of the Hawaiian
16 nation. You're not paying anything for those lands. I'd
17 like your EIS to reflect that analysis because I think
18 that section that covered that history was very
19 inadequate. It didn't cover those issues. I think the
20 U.S. Constitution says you cannot annex independent
21 territories without an independent treaty.

22 So tell us how you have jurisdiction over
23 these lands? And exactly how much of those occupied
24 national lands will be impacted by the Stryker expansion,
25 and what will be the fair market value for the use of

1 those lands if you had added it up from the time it was
2 illegally taken over?

3 Because I think that should be compensated
4 to the Hawaiian people. Then we wouldn't have to be
5 begging for money from Congress for native Hawaiian
6 programs.

7 I want to talk a little bit about the
8 Stryker as a boondoggle. Is William Aila here?

9 MR. WILLIAM AILA: I'll hold the sign.

10 MR. KYLE KAJIHIRO: You can be my
11 assistant. One of the things that allowed the military
12 experts are criticizing the Stryker is that it's a
13 boondoggle. It's a lemon. It's a death trap. The
14 armor's too thin.

15 It doesn't fit in the plane. You got to
16 flat the tires so it can roll in. If you put armor on
17 it's too heavy to fly.

18 So you got to go, for a rational person why
19 are they pushing this thing? You got to follow the money
20 to figure that out. What happens here the Senate Defense
21 Appropriation Subcommittee, the two ranking members,
22 Senator Inouye representing Hawai'i and Senator Stevens
23 representing Alaska are the ones that appropriate the
24 money.

25 Then Senator Inouye's buddy, General

1 Shinseki from Kauai, another local boy, is head of the
2 Army at the time. He's the one who creates this plan and
3 pushes it forward despite a lot of criticism from his own
4 troops, his own officers.

5 His subordinate, General Hibner, retires
6 from the Army after setting up the deal with General
7 Dynamics and then takes a lucrative job with General
8 Dynamics who is the manufacturer of the Stryker. Then you
9 have the Strykers being assigned nicely to Alaska and
10 Hawai'i, among the other six.

11 So the question, you know, arises is what
12 is the relationship between General Hibner and General
13 Shinseki and how did that relationship affect the decision
14 to station the Stryker Brigade here.

15 Because if the military guys don't want
16 it, if the people here don't want it, then why is it being
17 pushed to vehemently and imposed upon us?

18 And I also want to know if it's not true
19 that the commander of one of the Stryker battle games that
20 took place -- I heard this story that he quit in
21 frustration because the exercise was rigged in favor of
22 the Stryker team winning.

23 So can you address that, please. I don't
24 see any analysis about these criticisms of the system
25 itself in your EIS.

1 Also one criteria for the Stryker Brigade
2 is that it's transportable in the C-130 aircraft. Other
3 reports have come out says it's not, it doesn't fit, it's
4 not doable. The GAO says it's not deployable within 96
5 hours.

6 And I'm not arguing for a better killing
7 machine. But what I'm pointing to with this is to say
8 there are other forces at work that are pushing this
9 forward. And that needs to be part of the analysis. When
10 you say purpose and need, that needs to reflect these
11 other forces. Because I think that would be the honest
12 thing to do.

13 The other thing about the need argument --
14 oh, thanks -- other people have said the Stryker is about
15 defense. I'll finish when I'm ready. I've been waiting
16 three days. I have to say a lot.

17 The Stryker -- they say the Stryker is
18 about defense. But how is that going to defend us here?
19 I don't understand that.

20 How is 300 big tanks roaming around
21 defending us and making us more secure? A Stryker is
22 meant to deploy to other places. It's an invasive,
23 aggressive weapon. It's about attack. So then that tells
24 me that we become complicit and, therefore, a threat to
25 other people who feel threatened by this system being in

1 Hawai'i.

2 How does that raise the level of threat for
3 Hawai'i in your strategic analysis? How does the enormous
4 military presence increase the level of what they call
5 target rich environment for Hawai'i? Give us some
6 analysis about that.

7 Another contradiction I want to point out.
8 In 1990 there was a Department of Defense memorandum that
9 set a moratorium on new land acquisitions for training.
10 So no new land for training were supposed to be acquired
11 by the military. Yet the Army is expanding here. I don't
12 understand this. This is a big contradiction to me.

13 The other thing that's a contradiction is
14 that the land use requirement study that was done by the
15 Army in 1997 states that there is a shortfall of 70,000
16 acres of land for training. So does that mean that this
17 25,000 acres is an installment of 70,000 acres that's
18 going to be acquired in the future?

19 What is the real -- what's really being
20 projected here? Those plans are not made clear.

21 Since 1978 this Stryker Brigade expansion
22 will increase the rate of loss of agricultural land. So
23 from 1978 to today the rate of loss of agricultural lands
24 was 1 percent. This Stryker Brigade will bring that up to
25 2.7 percent, roughly, loss of lands.

1 Therefore, how much productive capacity
2 will be lost? What is the value of that loss? How much
3 revenue will be lost? How much of this land will be lost
4 forever?

5 One thing I like about reading these EISs
6 is that every once in a while I find little nuggets of
7 information that are kind of interesting and revealing.
8 You folks finally did a study of the soil and groundwater
9 contamination. A little limited part of it but it was
10 very revealing. Because four toxics components of
11 explosives were discovered: DNT, RDX, HMX, nitroglycerine,
12 plus high levels of arsenic, high levels of lead.

13 So I don't understand how you can just do
14 that spot sample and then say that these are acceptable
15 risks when you haven't sampled over a period of time to
16 understand the behavior of these substances in the
17 environment as these weather conditions fluctuate, as our
18 environmental conditions fluctuate.

19 In Makua we are having to do environmental
20 studies for at least a year to understand how the water
21 moves, how the soil moves. And you haven't done that yet.
22 So I think that that invalidates the science or at least
23 says it's inadequate.

24 There's no sampling off-range. And there's
25 no sampling of the Pohakuloa impact range. And I want to

1 understand why that is and if you're planning to do more.

2 What are the rates of
3 environmentally-induced diseases in these affected areas?
4 If there are contaminants, let's go the next step and
5 figure out how it's affecting people.

6 Have there any toxicology studies been done
7 in the community? Are there any plans to treat folks if
8 there are illnesses?

9 As Dr. Dodge mentioned there's a lot of
10 diabetes and thyroid-related diseases. Perchlorate
11 affects the thyroid. So why haven't there been studies of
12 perchlorate?

13 They just came out with big article in the
14 "Seattle Post Intelligence" newspaper about the debate
15 over perchlorate.

16 They find lettuce in California with
17 perchlorate contamination, milk in Texas with perchlorate.
18 I'm assuming we use a lot of it in Hawai'i because of the
19 rockets and the munitions. So why isn't that part of
20 concern?

21 Then, you know, the lead -- we were told
22 before, the lead is bound up in these bullets. Even if it
23 goes in the ground it stays there. I can't believe this
24 stuff doesn't eventually dissolve in solution and get out
25 into the environment and pose a threat.

1 So, you know, please explain what the rate
2 of the release of this material in the environment is and
3 the quantity of lead that's already released. How many
4 tons are in the environment?

5 What's happening to that? What the
6 behavior of these chemicals over time? Is it showing up
7 in people's bodies in our communities? We want to know.
8 This is our community. This is my -- our kids and their
9 grandkids that's at stake.

10 I'm going to just cut it short. But what
11 is the estimated cost of cleaning up the mess that the
12 Army has made over the years? This is also getting into
13 the cumulative impacts.

14 Because, you know, it often talks about the
15 benefits of the money coming in. Usually that's only the
16 appropriations that get reflected in the press releases of
17 those Congressmen's office or the DBEDT reports. But no
18 analyses have been done of what the actual costs are of
19 these developments and what actually leaks out of the
20 economy.

21 So I think those need to be part of this
22 analysis. If you're going to argue that the economy is
23 better off because of the money coming in, then we need to
24 show real costs. Kaho'olawe \$400 million. One-tenth of
25 that island is safe. They have failed in the cleanup.

1 Pohakuloa is three times the size of
2 Kaho'olawe. You're proposing to add almost the equivalent
3 area of another Kaho'olawe to your land holdings.
4 Therefore, what is it going to cost to clean this up after
5 60 years or more of drain?

6 And then the issue of the dust. I think it
7 was like 3500-tons of dust more per year will be kicked
8 up? So, like, where does that go?

9 How is this affecting people with
10 respiratory ailments? How is it affecting our reef
11 settlement downstream? I didn't see a very good analysis
12 of that.

13 Finally, on the culture issue. I'm not
14 going to go into the specifics. I think it's a concept
15 thing. It's a paradigm thing. What I hear all the time
16 at these meetings is aloha 'aina is incompatible with what
17 you're doing on this land.

18 So you have to stop 'cause it's threatening
19 the survival of our people and their practices and their
20 culture. It's threatening our survival physically,
21 psychologically, socially.

22 I think the thing the Army could do is
23 start cleaning up, start investing in that. A
24 \$2.8 million Stryker would go a long way towards some
25 beach cleanups and restoration.

1 If we spread that out, 300 of those, we
2 could employ a lot of people. So the economic benefit
3 could still come here, but it could be productive. Yeah?
4 So put those options into your study, please, because I
5 think that's the stuff the community wants to talk about.

6 Then just finally the --

7 MR. CHANG: Excuse me for interrupting you.
8 In about two minutes we need to take a technology time
9 break to change videotape.

10 MR. KYLE KAJIHIRO: Okay. I will be pau
11 before then. You guys are supposed to study alternatives
12 but I didn't see any of that in there. You just said
13 Hawai'i -- the requirement was that a brigade was
14 stationed in Hawai'i, and, therefore, you did your study
15 around that.

16 I don't see somewhere in the programmatic
17 environmental statement where they analyze different
18 alternatives and compares cost, anything in there. So
19 something fell through the cracks there.

20 If you're talking about Hawai'i, what else
21 has being considered? Why was the decision made that
22 Hawai'i had to be it? That will also bring us back to
23 follow the money and where the political purposes override
24 the actual need.

25 So in closing we, are going to keep coming

1 out. We will see you next week Tuesday. We will have
2 friends out in Hilo and Waikoloa and we're going to
3 continue to resist this thing. The best thing we can
4 do -- I don't need apology.

5 I don't need compensation. The best
6 compensation is just stop this and start cleaning up the
7 land. Thank you. (Loud applause)

8 MR. CHANG: Thank you very much. We do
9 need to take a technology timeout. It's only for about
10 two, three minutes. We suggest you kind of take an
11 in-place timeout.

12 MS. LEE: Our next three speakers are
13 Coochie Cayan, Gail Hunter and Heidi Guth?

14 MS. PHYLLIS COOCHIE CAYAN: Aloha kakou.

15 AUDIENCE: Aloha.

16 MS. PHYLLIS COOCHIE CAYAN: My name is
17 Phyllis Coochie Cayan. I'm a concerned taxpayer,
18 overwhelmed voter as well as community activist working on
19 land issues including, but not limited to protection of
20 sacred sites, burial sites for na iwi o na kupuna, proper
21 land use and management with native Hawaiians, state and
22 federal agencies as well as other native American and
23 indigenous peoples.

24 I'm in opposition to your proposal to
25 expand land use in our islands for more military

1 operations at the expense and diminishment of our peoples'
2 lives and at the expense and diminishment of our Hawaiian
3 traditions and culture.

4 I'm also requesting that you extend the
5 comment period at least another 45 days. Because for the
6 average working person, 45 days is insufficient to
7 decipher your Draft EIS.

8 There's different levels of issues going on
9 here. And I'm just going to address one that's kind like
10 about quality of life.

11 I'm going to quote His Holiness the Dalai
12 Lama: "Because we all share this planet Earth, we have to
13 learn to live in harmony and peace with each other and
14 with nature.

15 "That is not just a dream, but a necessity.
16 We are dependent on each other in so many ways that we can
17 no longer live in isolated communities and ignore what is
18 happening outside those communities." Unquote.

19 Our existence on the Earth is all about
20 relationships. Native people's relationships through the
21 United States is one of ongoing genocide, the use of power
22 to extinguish another people's, another culture, other
23 lands for your war machines.

24 The Army's relationship to Hawaiian lands
25 is one of destruction despite your good environmental

1 stewardship in certain areas.

2 I say that tongue in cheek. Because in
3 your western thoughts you keep separating the people from
4 the land. The land is part of us.

5 If you look around you, here on the Waianae
6 Coast is the largest population of native Hawaiians in the
7 world who in their own homeland have the poorest health,
8 the least opportunity for higher education, better paying
9 jobs, the least chance of owning `aina, land for a family
10 home.

11 The list goes on and on. Everybody's who
12 spoke about the problems, social, economic, land,
13 environment, you've heard it, you've seen it. This has
14 been going on for decades. And it has not improved since
15 the illegal taking of the Hawaiian government lands.

16 This is our island homes. Our roots, our
17 genealogy are out here in Hawai'i. Most of you will
18 return to other places and perhaps never live with the
19 long-term impacts of your proposed military operations and
20 the ongoing desecration.

21 You and your descendants will not
22 experience the unsafe environment, drink the unclean
23 water, breathe the unseen pollutants in the air and swim
24 in a polluted ocean.

25 There are the health studies which

1 Dr. Dodge, which Kyle and others have mentioned. And
2 there are health studies that show a distinct parallel
3 that Hawaiians, native Hawaiians' good health in the `aina
4 are directly related because our culture is land-based.
5 The condition of our lands reflect the physical, mental
6 and spiritual condition of our people.

7 You must stop destroying our `aina and
8 begin working to restore the lands for the good of the
9 next seven generations.

10 Yes, there's opala on our streets, but it
11 ain't all of the people who live here. We know people
12 come down here and dump.

13 So last question, I just thought about it
14 while everybody was talking. Is the Stryker Brigade
15 amphibious in the middle of the Pacific Ocean? Thank you.
16 (Applause).

17 MS. LEE: Thank you. Somebody asked me
18 about how many people were signed up. At this rate we
19 have 15 more, just so you know. Is Gail Hunter here?

20 MS. GAIL HUNTER: Aloha. My name is Gail
21 Hunter. I'm a wife, a mom, a nurse, a planter. I spend
22 every day in Makua. I took all these really good notes as
23 I was listening to everybody. I decided I'm not going to
24 bring any of that up.

25 What I really want you guys to understand,

1 every day when I go to Makua this is what I pick up. This
2 is yours. This is not mine. (Depositing various opala on
3 table in front of Colonel Anderson.)

4 I want you to take it home and dump it in
5 the middle of your living room. Let your three year-old
6 pick that crap up and put it in their mouth and don't get
7 pissed off. Understand? Don't get angry about it. Don't
8 get an attitude about it. You understand? I take my
9 boys diving at Makua. I plant in Makua. I am sick of
10 this. You lie to the kupuna of this community.

11 How dare you. How dare you come back here
12 again and ask for more land and more understanding. How
13 dare you. I would be ashamed. And if I wasn't sick I
14 would kick your ass, swear to God.

15 MS. LEE: I'm going to call a break.

16 MS. GAIL HUNTER: No, I'm sorry. I have to
17 get this off my chest. How dare you. How dare you. You
18 cannot take care of the veterans you have made already.
19 How many veterans are there in this community that are not
20 eligible for care?

21 How many? Too many. I'm tired of it. And
22 you should be tired of it too. With your eagles on your
23 damn shoulders you will never have a problem getting care.
24 It's the corporals and the sergeants and the first
25 lieutenants. They never get the care. They get

1 forgotten.

2 This is my home. How dare you. How dare
3 you put this crap in my ground where I grow food to feed
4 my children? How dare you tell me you can control a fire.
5 How dare you. I was in Makua that day. I watched it
6 burn.

7 How dare you. I cannot write my thoughts
8 on papers anymore because I'm so disgusted with you. I
9 don't know who to turn to anymore. I don't know what to
10 say.

11 You understand two days my son and I picked
12 up that from outside your magic defense line. It doesn't
13 go in the -- doesn't cross that road. I thought how
14 stupid do they think that we are? How horrible do they
15 thing that we're so ignorant. How sad.

16 MS. LEE: I'm going to call a break so we
17 can clean up here. (Applause)

18 (Break from 9:20-9:27. Proceedings
19 continuing on following page.)

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1 MS. LEE: Our next speaker is Heidi Guth.

2 MS. HEIDI GUTH: Good evening. I'm Heidi Guth and
3 I'm an environmental attorney with the Office of Hawaiian
4 Affairs. And while we will be submitting rather extensive
5 written comments in the near future, this particular
6 testimony is going to focus on the allowed adequate public
7 participation in this process.

8 Currently, the public comment period is set to end on
9 November 19th of this year. We would request an extension
10 actually of a total of 120 days because NEPA, the National
11 Environmental Policy Act, does not simply require public
12 participation. It requires adequate public participation,
13 and 45 days does not allow for that.

14 Because the draft EIS is approximately 1500 pages
15 long and events 1500 pages of that, 45 days is not enough
16 time for adequate perusal, absorption, and criticism of the
17 information contained in these pages. This draft EIS is at
18 least three times the average length of a draft or final
19 EIS, therefore, OHA requests an extension of 120 days,
20 which would be equivalent to three times the minimum
21 required or actually, it's a little less than three times
22 the minimum required, 45 days for input.

23 The Army's regulation, AR 202, implements NEPA for
24 the Army. Basically, what it does is it reiterates all the
25 codes of Federal Regulations that implements NEPA for the

1 rest of the Federal Government. The Army regulation does
2 not provide a maximum time limit for public input. It does
3 include a minimum time, and that is the 45 days.

4 It also suggests a maximum page length for
5 complicated issues. The maximum page length for a regular
6 issue is about 150 pages. The maximum page length, just
7 generally given out as a guideline, is 300 pages. So this
8 is five times the length of what they are guesstimating a
9 final EIS will be, so OHA is only requesting three times
10 the length of time for public input, instead of perhaps the
11 five times that might be required.

12 Public review of the draft EIS is supposed to create
13 a better document in the form of the final EIS. The public
14 needs more time to provide the Army with such informed
15 input, because this document requires much improvement as
16 has been seen from comments this evening.

17 The Army regulation allows for time limits to be
18 changed, and in so doing, requests consideration of some of
19 these factors: The potential for environmental harm, the
20 size of the proposed action, the number of persons and the
21 agencies affected, the degree to which relevant information
22 is known, and if not known, the time required for obtaining
23 it, and the degree to which the action is controversial.

24 The size and extent of the transformation project,
25 the Stryker Brigade, causes the potential for enormous

1 environmental harm. It affects, really, the entire State
2 of Hawaii. It requires much more extensive research into
3 alternative proposals, mitigating measures, and cumulative
4 cultural and environmental impacts on Oahu and Hawaii. It
5 is very increasingly controversial as more people become
6 aware of the content and the extent of the proposed
7 actions.

8 The fact that there's an inadequate range of
9 alternatives presented should be a concern because it is
10 one of the three major sources of successful litigation
11 against EISs. Congress designed in the requisite
12 alternative section to provide a clear choice among options
13 to the public and the decision makers. Only three
14 alternatives, one being the Army's preferred alternative,
15 the other being the no action alternative, which is
16 required by the government, by NEPA, and the third being
17 only the land acquisition on Oahu. With all of the Army's
18 proposed transformation activities maintained and moved to
19 the Big Island is not an adequate representation of the
20 possible range of alternatives according to the U.S.
21 Supreme Court and various other federal courts.

22 The Army must not prefer that its preferred
23 alternative will be the chosen alternative. It cannot
24 commit funds to that alternative until the requisite
25 decision has been approved, which can only happen after the

1 final EIS has been approved, and it cannot stack the deck
2 against any other possible alternatives. The NEPA process
3 is a decision-making process, not a decision-made process.
4 The draft EIS lists a number of possible mitigations.
5 The Army should know by now what it will be able to do.
6 Under regulations it states that the EIS should include
7 planned mitigation measures, not possible ones, otherwise
8 the public will not be a true part of the decision-making
9 process as mandated by Congress because the public may not
10 be commenting upon actual plans. The current wording
11 implies that the Army effects and portrays whatever
12 mitigation measures, if any, it wishes in its record of
13 decision.
14 Therefore, because of the inadequacy of the draft
15 EIS, the length and density of the draft EIS, the extent of
16 impact of the proposed Army transformation process, the
17 level of controversy and concern arising from this
18 proposal, the Congressional intent of the NEPA process
19 itself, OHA requests that the public comment period be
20 extended to at least 120 days.
21 This extension would be a good faith effort on the
22 part of the Army to support public efforts to provide
23 quality, useful input to the Department of the Army
24 decision-making process. Thank you.
25 (Applause)

1 MS. LEE: I know I said Ikaika was next, but I was
2 wondering if you wouldn't mind turning the mike over to
3 Walter Kamana to be our next speaker?

4 MR. IKAIKA HUSSEY: That's fine.

5 MS. LEE: Thank you.

6 MR. WALTER KAMANA: I am a Hawaiian. My name is
7 Walter Kamana. The last I seen myself when I came up from
8 my mother, we are Hawaiian. If anything has been changed
9 by me, it might be my language of speaking.

10 Tonight I seen something that I never like to see.

11 Because, yes, we are a group fighting against the military,
12 but we supposed to be harmless and not taking violence into
13 our hands. Tonight I seen two things. This guy we
14 talking, he was by the revolution that had stopped him from
15 talking.

16 Everybody is a free speech in here. Everybody have
17 their own opinion. Tonight I see another one. Took these
18 things and went to the Colonel and whatever, and throw them
19 there. You think that's fair for a speaker to understand
20 this? It's not. So how the incoming and the outgoing of
21 the feelings of us trying to fight for something that we
22 like and cannot get. Yeah?

23 So it going to turn us kapakahi. It's going to take
24 us thinking, should we be that way or should we not be that
25 way? We are only humans. We're not one monster, but what

1 they like bring, we just plain humans trying to get out
2 'olelo across both sides. Trying to keep peace and harmony
3 among each side so we can come to a point one day and say
4 hey, braddah, we had shared this together and we had win
5 'em. You come the loser. I come the winner.

6 But, no, we come up violent. It's kind of hurting.
7 Without an understanding of the military, without the
8 understanding of the Hawaiian people, all the result of the
9 Hawaiian people, the culture wise, yes. Before in here, in
10 Waianae, they didn't know what was about culture. It took
11 a Kapuna like me to bring in these things to show them that
12 they have a right to be fought in the right way, not to
13 make discussion and angerness to throw, yeah.

14 This is a two-side debate. Remember, in the military
15 we also have local boys serving. We also have them inside
16 there. Yeah?

17 So what I'm trying to say is do not turn the apple
18 rotten on one side. Keep 'em ripe, but keep 'em safe.
19 Because we also have families that fights in the war. We
20 also have families that we like protect. So we got to
21 bring harmony, peace and everything together in one.

22 So that's all I got to say. Sorry, things like this
23 wen happen, and I give my 'olelo towards you whether you
24 good or bad, yeah? But sorry these things happen. As a
25 Kapuna, I very shame to see these things happen, yeah? I

1 have no right talking that way, but I have a right talking

2 that way because I am a Kapuna, yeah?

3 Before nobody understand what was Hawaii stands for.

4 What was all this organization stands for, good or bad, go

5 learn the heart of the Hawaiians. Go learn the history of

6 the Hawaiians to bring the peace, but we also Hawaiians got

7 to correct ourselves sometimes. We fight among each other.

8 Sometimes we got to get together and think. Our generation

9 following truth, or our generation not following truth. We

10 fight among ourselves, so I ask you. Thank you for

11 listening.

12 (Applause)

13 MS. LEE: Ikaika.

14 MR. IKAIKA HUSSEY: Hello. Aloha mai kakou. Aloha

15 ne kai aina mamo. My name is Ikaika Hussey. My family is

16 from Waimea on the Big Island of Hawaii, and I grew up in

17 Kaneohe, which is also the site of a tremendous military

18 installation, a lot of military training. It's a place

19 where, you know, beautiful bay, beautiful mountains, and

20 yet at night, particularly in the evenings, the bay

21 becomes -- it becomes like a war game place. It changes --

22 it's almost like it changes its name. It's no longer

23 Kaneohe. It takes on some kind of fictional name within

24 the imagination of the service persons involved, and it

25 becomes some other place. It becomes a place in which --

1 in which military games are played out.

2 It is our land though. It is our home land. It's a
3 place where my family lives. It's a place where we will
4 live for a long time, and that's one thing I wanted to
5 bring out in this EIS.

6 The words free speech were heard -- were uttered
7 earlier in which we heard, and I want to comment on the
8 words "free speech," and that it's actually very little
9 freedom involved. In fact, every word is uttered under
10 duress, particularly when individuals are being arrested
11 for trying to speak, when the very language that kanaka
12 maolis are speaking in this situation is a language of
13 colonization.

14 It's particularly, and I think this is a hard thing,
15 I think, to understand for people who don't -- it's just a
16 hard thing to understand, I think, is what it is like to
17 grow up around -- kind of inside a military installation
18 when you're not military yourself when it's not your choice
19 to be a part of that landscape.

20 You know, we talk of cultural landscapes, the
21 dominating landscape in Hawaii is a military landscape. A
22 good example is Waianae, and I know I'm not from Waianae,
23 so I can't speak as a person of Waianae, so kala mai if I
24 say anything that's incorrect, but you either have mauka
25 areas, which are private land here, you know, we have

1 resorts which occupy the mauka areas, or you have military,
2 precluding any kind of citizen, civilian, kanaka maoli,
3 regular person access, okay, and that's just to go hiking
4 let alone if you want to, you know, get stuff to make a
5 house or food, you know.

6 Also, you know, you have Farrington Highway which
7 runs right across the beach, which makes it difficult to go
8 swimming. It's difficult to take a bath. It's difficult
9 to catch fish, okay? That's what it's like to live in
10 Hawaii. And it's easy if you stay inside a resort. It's
11 easy if you go to Waikiki and all you want is the tourist
12 experience, but to actually be a Hawaiian in Hawaii is to
13 live under a constant state of duress, a constant threat of
14 fear that if you want to go to Pu'uloa, which is now called
15 Pearl Harbor, if you want to go to Mokapu, which is now the
16 Marine Corps Air Station, I guess they changed their name,
17 that there's a person standing at the gate who has
18 firearms.

19 And you, in your car, you walking, you on your bike,
20 do not -- it's a constant state of threat and what it does
21 to a Hawaiian person, what it does to a kanaka maoli is it
22 makes us either very, very upset or very, very docile. We
23 start to get really nice and we try -- you know, we kind of
24 kaukau a little bit. We give up space in the lane to let
25 the Strykers drive by, okay? So that's just kind of to

1 give you the psychology of what it means to be living in a
2 military colony like this.

3 The EIS that we have in front of us, thousands of
4 pages of the Environmental Impact Statement, it's a big
5 document. I want to focus on the name, it's an
6 Environmental Impact Statement, a draft EIS, but it's not a
7 human impact statement. It takes into consideration the
8 water, the land, but from a Hawaiian perspective, you can't
9 separate land from people, people from land.

10 I'm going to tell you a brief story to illustrate
11 what I'm trying to get to. In 1848 there was a revolution
12 in Hawaii, that was called the Mahele. The Mahele led to
13 the vast privatization and ex-appropriation of lands from
14 indigenous kanaka maoli, and not Ali'i. Ali'i got a lot of
15 land. Maka'ainana, however, lost a lot of land, a great
16 percentage.

17 What's interesting, and the thing that strikes me as
18 very constructive about what we're doing here today is that
19 shortly after 1848, you have the first instances of
20 wide-scale alcoholism, wide-scale drug abuse, you have
21 masonic movements springing up so that regular people, what
22 we would now today call working class laborers, it's those
23 people who were trying to deal with the situation they live
24 in, trying to deal with the world in which they no longer
25 had freedom, they no longer had all kinds of rights. They

1 couldn't go mauka. They couldn't go makai. You know, land
2 was taken away from them.

3 They were taken away from themselves because so much
4 of what it means to be Hawaiian is the connection with this
5 place, and so one question that I do have which pertains
6 directly to the EIS is what is the quantity of money --
7 what is the value of all of the drug rehab that's going to
8 have to take place? What's the value in dollars, the
9 opportunity costs, the cost to the people of the alcoholism
10 that will increase, more than what we already have now,
11 because of the additional 25,000 acres that will be taken
12 away from Hawaiian people, from people in Hawaii, okay?
13 Those are some questions that I have.

14 What's fascinating to me, as a person who likes to
15 read history, is that we're still here. That I can stand
16 here and it's not because I have rights. It's not because
17 I have freedoms of speech. The reason why I'm here is
18 because my ancestors fought to have me here. They had to
19 fend off, they had to ward off people who tried to take
20 their lives from them. They had to ward off people who
21 tried to take their land from them, who tried to take their
22 water from them so they couldn't plant kalo or even drink
23 water, okay.

24 I'm not here because of rights that were written down
25 somewhere. I'm here because of struggle. I'm here because

1 of conflict. I'm here because of strength, of people who
2 have names and they stand behind me, and I'm only here
3 because of them. We are only here because of them.

4 If we are serious about loving Hawaii, if we want to
5 make sure that we will stand here and that our generations
6 to come will stand here, we really need to reconsider the
7 human impact on Hawaii, the human impact on the rest of the
8 world.

9 This is an interesting thing. In the past week, DMZ
10 Hawaii Aloha Aina has received several letters, messages of
11 solidarity from people all around the world. Just on my
12 computer I have messages from Italy, Belgium, and Thailand,
13 people expressing solidarity that they know that this is
14 not just not in my backyard. It's not that I don't want
15 you to build, you know -- I don't -- it's not just that I
16 don't want you to take 25,000 of my acres. I don't want
17 you to take this land from anywhere.

18 I want you to reconsider your foreign policy, the
19 foreign policy that rationalizes this militarization, the
20 overdeployment of United States troops in 156 out of 190
21 countries. There's barely two dozen countries that don't
22 have United States military, okay? So that's my message.

23 Thank you very much.

24 (Applause)

25 MS. LEE: Imiola Young.

1 MR. IMIOLA YOUNG: Ho'onau kealoha e na mamō me ka
2 'olu 'ike ola. It's good to see all the aunties and uncles
3 from the community from the Waianae coast, people I haven't
4 seen for a long time, and as I said in my greeting, na mamō
5 me ka 'olu 'ike ola. Although we may take stands -- we may
6 have different stands and different opinions tonight, we're
7 all birds with feathers.

8 And I'm not from Waianae. I've been out here over
9 twenty years. I was actually born and raised in Kapahulu,
10 but I grew up at the edge of the huge lo'i in Waikiki, and
11 those of you who have known me for twenty years out here in
12 the coast, so you know I'm a very niele person, and so I
13 wanted to find out about taro, so I came out here to
14 Waianae to plant taro. I used to go boogie -- piper board
15 surfing down Queen Surf, and I said, this is the ocean?

16 So being a niele person, I came out to Waianae and
17 did some opelu fishing. So, in a sense, I've been like an
18 ahupua'a apprentice for over 20 years trying to learn what
19 the real Hawaii was, and unfortunately, in the school
20 system we did not learn a real Hawaii. I was really denied
21 the -- and I want to thank -- take this occasion to thank a
22 lot of the Kapuna from this community for being my teachers
23 and teaching me a lot of the real Hawaii.

24 I have a question, and I'd like to ask this question
25 of all of you. It's why? That nasty question we always

1 hear all the time, why? Why? Why? Why? If the Hawaiian
2 people were the most literate nation in the world back in
3 the 1840s, 1860s, what happened?

4 I've been working in the school system for the last
5 twenty years in Waianae working with the children from
6 Waianae from grades K through 12, and I don't have to
7 remind you, every time we look at the newspaper, it's
8 pretty dismal. You know, they're always putting down the
9 Hawaiian people because of low reading scores, low this,
10 all kind of scores are low or lowest in the world, if not
11 the nation.

12 It's really, really kind of sad, but why? Does
13 anybody have an answer? Marion has. Okay. I'm sure we
14 all have our answers to it, and I'd like to share some of
15 my answers tonight being in the school system for a couple
16 decades.

17 And I would -- I would put the -- one of the biggest
18 problems, the presence of the military in Hawaii and in the
19 next few minutes I'll try to show you why. My conclusion
20 after being in the school system for over 20 years why I
21 think the military is one of the biggest reasons for the
22 low scores of our children in the -- especially on the
23 Waianae coast.

24 I think Americans are beginning to grow up. I think
25 America is beginning to learn things about life, and

1 September 11th, unfortunately, was one of those turning
2 points where Americans learned pain. Some psychologists
3 use the term PTSD, Post Traumatic Stress Syndrome, and if
4 you look at all the magazines from military veterans
5 magazines to business magazines, they talk about this thing
6 called PTSD, where if somebody -- a big trauma, a big
7 tragedy in the family or the nation, in this case, people
8 have developed a tremendous anger because of what was done
9 by outsiders on September 11th.

10 Well, for America, it just happened, but for the
11 Hawaiian people it happened a hundred years ago during the
12 first sneak attack in Hawaii. A lot of us see Pearl Harbor
13 as the first sneak attack in 1941, but 1893, to many
14 Hawaiians, was the first sneak attack, and the trauma, the
15 anger, the school, we have to deal with the anger of the
16 students; anger on a subconscious, unconscious level, and
17 when you're angry, it's a little hard to learn. It's a
18 little hard to read, and it's definitely a factor.

19 We need more discussion in the community. We need
20 more professional people to look at it. We need the
21 intelligent minds of the military to work on that aspect.
22 That has a definite environmental factor.

23 The other thing is that if you study -- because
24 Hawaiians have a different deep culture, and what is the
25 deep culture? Well, if you have a 2000-year-old culture

1 like Hawaii is, maybe that's a conservative estimate, maybe
2 it's a 5,000-, 10,000-year-old culture, but it's an ancient
3 culture. You've got to have many deep aspects to it. One
4 aspect is, as we all know, is the ohana, and when you --
5 when you come into a community and you take Lualualei,
6 which some government documents say is the best soil on the
7 entire island, when you take away the main highway over the
8 mountain range at Kolekole where people daily use to carry
9 the kalo and fish and it was the main part of the ancient
10 economy of Hawaii, you take that away, you take away Makua,
11 you're going to impact the family.

12 In the old days for hundreds of years, there was no
13 such thing as unemployment because ohana functioned as a
14 unit. Now, if ohana, as we all know, those of us from the
15 community, those of us who -- and because we're all birds
16 with feathers, you know, we're all human beings, many of us
17 here -- whether we'll admit it or not, many of us learn
18 about the Hawaiian culture, many of us respect the Hawaiian
19 culture, and I'm sure many of us will admit that the ohana
20 is very important and that the ohana is the basic unit of
21 education. The ohana is -- the family is the basic unit of
22 teaching, and if you're going to take -- if you're going to
23 hurt the bread winners, if you're going to hurt the
24 fishing, the traditional economy, you're definitely going
25 to affect the learning, the education of the children.

1 That's basically what I have to say, and just one
2 more thing, is that the -- I was in Vietnam. I got
3 drafted. I was there in 1968. I was a medical adviser and
4 I was also in the Peace Corps, so I've seen a little bit of
5 both sides, and I actually met some humane people in the
6 U.S. Army, in the U.S. Military. What I'm saying is that
7 I'm not against the military, because when the United
8 States admits it's injustice and leaves Hawaii, which I
9 believe will be very soon, we will need to defend
10 ourselves, and I can see some of you in uniform, some of
11 you without uniform, joining us, sharing your expertise
12 with us because we need a military, but we don't need an
13 offensive military that goes all over the world and
14 ho'ohemo and, you know, creates hewa overseas. We need a
15 defensive military that will defend our land, and I think
16 if you look at Hawaiian history, Hawaiians know how to
17 defend their land and the woman -- the women in particular
18 are very powerful in Hawaiian society, very powerful
19 warriors.

20 And -- so the military -- use of military enforcement
21 is not defending us. Hawaiians had the freedom -- before
22 the U.S. Military came, Hawaiians had freedom to fish the
23 ocean, to speak their language, to -- because of the kapu
24 system, there was full freedom of a full stomach, full
25 freedom to catch the opelu, to plant, to have the water

1 because of the very intricate kapu system.

2 So, I'm saying that the U.S. Military is defending a
3 certain deep culture. It's not defending the aloha aina
4 deep culture. The aloha aina deep culture -- actually, the
5 entire world lived in aloha aina once upon a time.
6 Everybody farmed. Everybody fished. But, of course,
7 something happened 4 or 500 years ago. The bankers, the
8 money people started getting very, very powerful, and you
9 saw that part of the -- William Aila and Kyle were holding
10 up, that poster, that's what the U.S. Military is
11 defending, that certain bunch of people who need that
12 freedom. That's the freedom the military is defending, the
13 freedom to make as much bucks as you can, but somebody
14 suffers, and Hawaiians have suffered for too long.

15 So you're defending that culture of domination.
16 You're defending that culture of individualism, which is
17 not the Hawaiian culture as I know it. Hawaiian culture is
18 more 'olu'olu aloha, you know, it's the direct opposite,
19 and this culture because it's an older culture and a more
20 spiritual culture, is going to survive, and I know many of
21 you support that culture, although unfortunately, in a free
22 country, you have to support it secretly, but thank you.

23 MS. LEE: I'm going to suggest that we take a
24 ten-minute stretch. It's going on three hours. Ten
25 minutes and we'll call you back and resume with Mr. Kit or

1 Ms. Kit Glover.

2 (A break was taken at 9:50 p.m. to 10:05 p.m.)

3 MS. AMARAL: It's about five after ten now. I had
4 the opportunity to be a part of the scoping hearings that
5 took place last year that were held at public schools, and
6 right around this time, ten o'clock, no matter how many
7 people were in line to speak, by the way, the janitors
8 would start closing the windows and shutting the benches on
9 the tables, and whether we were ready or not, the janitors
10 made it clear, we were leaving and that was the end. And
11 we got good scoldings for that. We got good scoldings for
12 that.

13 So, some people have asked the question, why are we
14 in these private facilities? In part, it was to try to
15 accommodate as many speakers as we could, not have windows
16 closed and benches closed on us, to stay as long as we
17 needed to stay. I hear, however, those of you who have
18 come up to us in the breaks saying can we get back to
19 talking about the rules and remind people that we've asked
20 that you try to limit your speaking to five minutes. I
21 remind you all, of course, there's nothing I can do to
22 force a speaker to stay in five minutes. We ask your
23 cooperation. We ask you to help us out and stick to five
24 minutes.

25 I've counted and we've got 12 people left. If

1 everyone speaks just ten minutes, then we're here for at
2 least two more hours. If they speak for five minutes, then
3 that makes life a little easier for us.

4 Okay. The next three speakers, we've got Kit Glover,
5 Doreen, I think it's Doreen Redford, and Lisa Richardson.
6 Kit. Aloha.

7 MS. KIT GLOVER: An EIS, the way I look at it, stands
8 for excuses for intentional sabotage. Already the military
9 has control of approximately 24 percent of the land area of
10 this small island. Already it has polluted the land.
11 Those of you who have been over in Kaho'olawe probably had
12 the same experience that I did. It brought tears and I may
13 cry when I'm telling you about it. You're restricted only
14 to the strict path, 10 feet off the path, there's a --
15 there's little wires going up in the air with a little red
16 square on it. That means buried right here is some
17 dangerous stuff. Hasn't been cleaned up. And the military
18 wants more land?

19 Where is our budget? If you look at the United
20 States budget and you compare the military portion with
21 that of other nations, you have to add up the next 25
22 nations, including, you know, Germany and Russia and all of
23 them, before you get the same equivalent money that the
24 United States already is spending on military.

25 Previous speakers have already pointed out that that

1 money could be used for much more worthwhile things. I
2 think in your hearts, even those of you who are in the
3 military, must realize that killing other people is not
4 right. And to -- whether we do it with Strykers or whether
5 we do it with a rifle, it's not right.

6 If we have more land given toward the military on
7 this island, won't it make just a larger target? Why did
8 Pearl Harbor get attacked? If there hadn't been a military
9 installation there, there would have been no point. The
10 expansion of the land, in other words, I think will make it
11 a more provocative target.

12 Someone has said that wherever there is a war, if you
13 look, there is injustice. Why aren't we spending our
14 budget on correcting the injustice that's in society? A
15 previous speaker has quoted the Dalai Lama, and I will,
16 too. "Peace is not just a dream, it is a necessity."

17 Thank you.

18 (Applause)

19 MS. AMARAL: Well done. Thank you. Doreen Redford,
20 Lisa Richardson, followed by Kathleen Kelly.

21 MS. DOREEN REDFORD: Aloha. My name is Doreen
22 Redford. I love this land. I'm here to say no to the
23 Stryker and no to the military. We, the United States, are
24 the biggest power in the world and all we do is take more,
25 especially from folks with brown skin, women, and the

1 children. You wonder why people bomb us? We need to
2 awaken to our only hope, and that is love for one another.
3 Because war for peace is an illusion. You say the best
4 defense is a good offense, and you people are offensive,
5 and that's why we want you to leave.

6 I have read so many spiritual books about how love
7 conquers all, you know. You guys want to conquer, why
8 don't you use love? I've read that the biggest religion in
9 the military is Christianity. Well, Christ didn't go
10 around saying, you know, take your brother's land and kill
11 him. He talked about love. How come people can't figure
12 it -- how come people cannot get it? When are we going to
13 get it?

14 Well, of course, this is only about power and money.
15 It always is. Always has been. Like the guy said
16 before -- sorry I forgot your name -- you know, we live off
17 the land. You know, that's the way it is intended, you
18 know. And then some guys decided to exploit, and that's --
19 you know, the power and money equals exploitation. Over
20 everything and everyone, but you.

21 I believe that is what breeds terrorism and anger and
22 hate, and you don't really want to get rid of terrorists
23 either because without them, you wouldn't be able to make
24 your money and you wouldn't be able to have the power to
25 take more in the name of defense. If you're to be truly

1 courageous and good in your hearts, expand yourselves to be
2 able to love, with a capital L, those around you, and only
3 then will things turn around and get better. Only then.
4 Otherwise, we will just keep on building our hell and
5 passing it on to our children. Please, let's not do that.
6 No more military.

7 Thank you for listening to me.

8 (Applause)

9 MS. AMARAL: Lisa Richardson followed by Kathleen
10 Kelly, followed by Albert Silva.

11 MS. LISA RICHARDSON: Hi. I want to talk a little
12 bit about systems theory, which basically tries to point
13 out connections that people may not see.

14 I work with native Hawaiian women, military wives,
15 people from the Mainland. I'm a domestic violence social
16 worker, and I also have worked with the perpetrators of
17 domestic violence, and one of the things that we try to
18 focus on when we're working with perpetrators is the
19 importance of empathy and accountability. And sometimes
20 when I would do the men's groups, which I no longer do, I
21 would feel like a big hypocrite. Because while we're
22 teaching people who are perpetrating and abusing their
23 partners to be accountable and to have empathy, I am part
24 of and I represent a larger system that benefits incredibly
25 from exploiting others, and I think there is not a mistake

1 that the -- I think it's connected out here, but it's also

2 very close.

3 The special forces soldiers who returned from

4 Afghanistan to the North Carolina, Fort Brag area, within a

5 few weeks or a few months of each other killed their

6 partners. I think two of them also killed themselves.

7 I'm concerned about you, your families, your

8 children. I read a statement from a bunch of Vietnam

9 Veterans that says that more veterans have killed

10 themselves than were killed in Vietnam, not to mention the

11 civilians that were killed in Vietnam.

12 Do you know how many civilians who were killed in

13 Afghanistan? Do you know? Do you know how many were

14 killed in Iraq? Do you know how many? I mean, why don't

15 you know that? Isn't that important? Shouldn't we know?

16 We want to bring equipment over here, and we're

17 killing innocent civilians, and why do we want like --

18 there's a connection. And I do, I care about them and I

19 care about you, and I care about this land, but if -- if

20 people don't see the connection -- I mean, your leader is

21 dishonest. He should -- I believe he's a war criminal, and

22 I just don't -- I don't know how you rationalize this. I

23 would like to understand better how you do.

24 (Applause)

25 MS. AMARAL: Thank you. Kathleen Kelly followed by

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1 Albert Silva followed by William Aila.

2 MS. KATHLEEN KELLY: Aloha. My name is Kathleen
3 Kelly, and I want to go on the record as opposing the
4 Stryker Brigade. I think the connection that the last
5 speaker was talking about is the -- these huge corporations
6 that are going to make and already make billions and
7 billions and billions of dollars off of the military, off
8 of our foreign policy stance, and everything connected to
9 having a military that backs it up.

10 Just imagine how much it costs to make these weapons,
11 these weapon systems, the computers, how much it costs to
12 feed an Army overseas for one day. The U.S. Military has
13 an abysmal record in causing destruction and not cleaning
14 up after itself. Take the testing of atomic weapons as an
15 example in the 1950s; Majuro, Bikini, the Marshalls,
16 Johnston Island, and Guam where the workers cleaned these
17 ships and are now sick. The U.S. Military refuses to
18 accept responsibility. The medical care is virtually
19 nonexistent for some of these people in those parts of the
20 world.

21 I see patients from these parts of the world with
22 tumors on their body, on their necks, that are huge.
23 They're advanced tumors, so you know they're only getting
24 to Hawaii when they're half dead. The military only cleans
25 up when it is forced to. Will the trashing of our land be

1 any different from Stryker?

2 And I would like to talk about these hearings. I
3 believe that this is an experiment by the U.S. Military to
4 keep the public out. How do you keep the public out? You
5 don't give them enough time to study the draft EIS, you
6 have these meetings in private places and dream up some
7 hair-brained idea about people leaving their signs outside
8 or face arrest. The comment period must be 120 days.
9 There must be meetings on Kauai and Maui.

10 I only believe that you're here because it's a legal
11 requirement. I don't think you care what we say. If you
12 can't figure out where to have a public meeting besides at
13 private hotels and country clubs that can stay open all
14 night, then you don't deserve the responsibility of having
15 the Stryker Brigade here.

16 Colonel Johnson, what are going to do about those
17 arrests? I'm sorry, Colonel Anderson. And please don't
18 say that it's not your responsibility. What are you going
19 to do about the arrests of the public on Monday night and
20 last night?

21 MS. AMARAL: I think, in part, the purpose is to take
22 public comment, and so your question will go down as
23 comment rather than to get into a debate or a conversation.

24 MS. KATHLEEN KELLY: I think that the charges can be
25 dropped.

1 (Applause)

2 MS. AMARAL: Albert Silva followed by William Aila
3 followed by Leandra.

4 MR. ALBERT SILVA: Mahalo. Aloha, everyone. I have
5 this opportunity, like everybody else had, to speak your
6 peace or quiet up. In other words, shut your mouth. But I
7 want to introduce myself as a lineal descendent of a
8 Hawaiian lineage that goes back maybe, at least, 200 years.
9 I am a first kane from these wahines that were from
10 Waianae.

11 The history of Waianae, especially for its use as a
12 military training place, goes back to the Hawaiian Kingdom.
13 Waianae was considered an ideal place to train soldiers.
14 These soldiers had that opportunity from the time of the
15 Kingdom to sharpen up and be ready to face the enemy. My
16 purpose here tonight is to afford you some of that history.

17 After December 7, 1941, as an example, the military
18 started to develop training facilities here on the Waianae
19 coast. I was just a youngster then. Now, I got a little
20 gray on the head. Makua was selected because of its
21 seclusion and a place where they could train combat type
22 with -- especially soldiers. A lot of these soldiers went
23 to them front lines and never made it back.

24 There at Pokai Bay, they built a pier to simulate
25 landing ships, landing craft, especially. Us kids made

1 friends with the Navy guys and the Army guys. They let us
2 aboard those landing craft boats. We went as far as Makua.
3 We went as far as Maile and made landings. The simulation
4 of a boat with those nets that they could repel from was a
5 preparation for the soldiers, especially, and the Navy crew
6 on those landing ships to prepare them for invasions of
7 these far-off places like Okinawa and other places in the
8 Pacific.

9 Them guys, they were all good guys. They carried out
10 their duties to the best. I am so grateful that we had
11 people then that were willing to stand up and be counted.

12 Waianae was just a small town. Right there at the
13 boat harbor was a very extensive anti-aircraft training
14 facility. They fired at sleeves. They fired at targets of
15 all kinds, both aerial sleeves and by drone planes. And
16 them GIs, the Navy guys especially, they handled that
17 anti-aircraft guns to the best of their ability. I know,
18 because they knocked down a lot of them drone planes. They
19 shot holes in the sleeves that was towed by an aircraft, by
20 a plane, and so many times -- thank you. And then whenever
21 they would shoot the cable and the sleeve would fall,
22 especially on the land, us kids would just scramble to try
23 to get the sleeve.

24 So, Waianae has always been a place where soldiers
25 and sailors could train and be prepared for harm's way.

1 Mahalo and aloha.

2 (Applause)

3 MS. AMARAL: William Aila followed by Leandra

4 followed by Maile Hallums.

5 MR. WILLIAM AILA: Aloha mai kakou, everybody. Let's

6 all wake up and get ready. It's kind of late. My name is

7 William Aila, and I, too, live on the Waianae coast, and I,

8 too, come from a lineage of people that have been born here

9 for many, many generations. And I'd just like to say,

10 tonight was a good example of how signs are not that scary

11 after all, so maybe in the future, for the next couple of

12 meetings, this can become a policy and we can have our

13 signs and you can have your signs and we can have good

14 discussion.

15 Right off the bat, 45 days is not enough to review

16 your EIS. I don't think there's anybody in here today that

17 can say 45 days is enough. It just is not enough. I still

18 haven't read it, and I've gone through it, and I've got to

19 go through it some more and more and more. Just getting

20 through the acronyms, three pages, that in and of itself

21 was a lot of work.

22 Also, the EIS -- the draft EIS is so complex and it's

23 too long and it's too complicated to be reviewed in that

24 short period of time, so I would recommend 90 -- I'm glad

25 OHA was here and they requested 120. In retrospect, maybe

1 120 is better.

2 My biggest beef is what's not in the EIS. In the
3 many scoping sessions that occurred about a month -- excuse
4 me, a year and a half ago to two years ago, I myself asked
5 several questions. The biggest question and the simplest
6 question I thought to answer was why not just -- the 25th
7 Infantry has its 1st Brigade up at Fort Lewis, Washington,
8 undergoing transformation right now, so poor little me with
9 my common sense, trying to think about ways of saving
10 money, because that's what government should do, my first
11 request was why not do a survey or a study of what it would
12 cost to move the 2nd Brigade there? Real simple. But you
13 failed, not you personally, but this process failed to
14 answer that question and I think I know why.

15 It's not because you didn't want to answer the
16 question, it's probably because somebody up above you told
17 you not to answer the question, and that in and of itself
18 shows how this process is not an open process. For if it
19 were an open process, we would be discussing or a part of
20 the draft EIS would include that option or that
21 alternative.

22 So I'll ask again -- for the record, I'll ask again,
23 please include as an alternative the option of taking the
24 2nd Brigade, not just for training purposes, but take it
25 forever to Fort Lewis, Washington, because it's probably

1 cheaper to do it there. I don't think anybody can argue

2 with that, except maybe Senator Inouye.

3 The EIS does not include -- and I asked for this many

4 times -- an investigation of either constructing a pack

5 range over at Schofield or the ability to have within your

6 new multi -- your proposed new multipurpose ranges, the

7 ability to do an infantry pack, thus relieving the need for

8 the Army to have Makua.

9 Another real simple request. Save you money. You

10 can do it all over there. You don't have to move your guys

11 all the way out here. You don't have to pack them, you

12 don't have to pay for the fuel, you don't have to pay for

13 the helicopters. Real simple, just train them right there.

14 Come out of the yard, go to the motor pool, pick up the

15 stuff, right there.

16 Again, that was not addressed and I know it's not you

17 guys. I know it's somebody above you, but once again, it

18 proves that this process is not an open process. It's not

19 a real process, because if it were real, you would be

20 asking and answering my first two fundamental questions.

21 So you asked us to trust you. You asked us to

22 believe you, but you lie because you choose not to answer

23 those questions. You failed the NEPA process. You failed

24 the NEPA process in not answering those two questions. You

25 have an opportunity to gain my trust and respect back again

1 by answering those two questions in a legitimate, well
2 thought out way and including that in the final EIS, which
3 would then become the number one alternative, I bet,
4 because it's cheaper and better.

5 The draft EIS also fails in its painting a rosy
6 economic picture of how much money it's going to bring to
7 Hawaii. It fails to address the true cost. The cost of
8 the poisons that's going to be added to the land. The cost
9 of the health problems that are going to occur from us
10 down-winders, us guys who live in Lualualei who see the
11 smoke come over, not only from the military, but from Del
12 Monte, from Dole, from the Kahi Power Plant when the winds
13 blow southwest, like they did for the last six days, and
14 behind the smoke from the Kahi Power Plant is the smoke
15 from Campbell Industrial Park, and the EIS doesn't include
16 a cumulative impact of all of these things, because you
17 know why? You control the question. He who controls the
18 question, controls the answer. Once again, pointing out
19 that this is not a fair and open process. If it were, you
20 would be answering those questions.

21 The very first question that I asked at each one of
22 the scoping sessions was show me the treaty of annexation
23 that exists between the United States and the Kingdom of
24 Hawaii which allows you to claim the land. And I asked
25 that question knowing the answer. There is no treaty of

1 annexation. It never occurred. The United States
2 passed -- United States House passed -- and I want to give
3 some of the guys in the audience a history lesson. They
4 passed what is called the Newlands Resolution, and the
5 Newlands Resolution was a domestic act. It only had
6 jurisdiction within the boundaries of the United States at
7 the time, which did not include the Kingdom of Hawaii.

8 So by your claiming jurisdiction of the land, you
9 violate the United States Constitution, and until such time
10 that any of you guys, Tetra Tech involved, included,
11 anybody in this audience, anybody in the State of Hawaii,
12 which is not the State of Hawaii, because if you follow
13 everything that occurs from the failure of annexation,
14 anything that falls from the poisoned tree is poisoned
15 fruit, and therefore, doesn't exist.

16 Anybody out there, please show me this treaty of
17 annexation. I've asked for it for many, many years. It
18 doesn't exist, and I'll tell you why it doesn't exist
19 because 30,000 plus Hawaiians signed two petitions that
20 went to the United States; 30,000 Hawaiians and
21 non-Hawaiians. There were non-Hawaiian names on that
22 petition that said, no. No thank you, Mr. President
23 McKinley. No thank you, members of the United States
24 Senate. No thank you. We don't want to be a part of you.
25 And that's the 'eha that you feel today.

1 And you guys in the uniform didn't do it, but the
2 guys that preceded you, your genealogy, the military
3 genealogy that precedes you, participated actively and one
4 of these days, I tell you, the people that we send to the
5 museums and the people that we send to the United States
6 archives are going to find the secret document that an
7 Admiral named Brown gave to Captain Wiltsey, who was the
8 guy who ordered the marines ashore that day, because this
9 document exists. It's referred to in other documents.
10 It's a secret coded document, which we know will prove that
11 the United States not only had complacency, the United
12 States intended for the evil of annexation to occur and the
13 revolution to occur.

14 Now, you want to fix things, bring that stuff out,
15 let's recognize it, and let's recognize that a big
16 injustice was done and then let's work to heal because I
17 heard a lot of talk about, let's heal. Let's stop the
18 lies. Let's stop the lies about annexation. Show us the
19 document, admit that the people that went before you
20 weren't as honest as maybe some of you are, and then we can
21 move on. Until we get to that point, it's going to be very
22 hard to move on. You can continue to claim jurisdiction,
23 but you know what, my mana'o, you no more jurisdiction,
24 'kay? Only because you got the bigger guns.

25 I tell you right now, if Hawaiians had the bigger

1 guns, we would probably be at war right now. I want you to
2 understand that, because that's the hurt that the wahine
3 that put the stuff on your desk felt. She may not have
4 presented it in the most optimum way, but what she
5 presented -- and I hope you can look past how it was
6 presented, what she presented was the cumulative impacts of
7 several decades of military use of Hawaiian lands. Those
8 shells, those pieces of metal that have escaped the
9 military installation and is now on the beach is proof of
10 the cumulative impacts that the U.S. Army, the U.S.
11 Marines, and whoever else trained at Makua had.

12 We're not talking theoretical like now in the EIS.
13 That was proof. That was solid proof. I apologize for how
14 she presented it to you. That was inappropriate. A better
15 way to do it would have been to just leave the whole bag
16 right there and you would have had it in your hand, you
17 would have seen it, you would have touched it, you would
18 have smelt it, you would have felt it, but you know what,
19 that's what all of our parents and some of our grandparents
20 have had to live with.

21 So, please, take that message, not the fact that she
22 presented it to you in an inappropriate way, but take the
23 message that this is proof of the cumulative impacts and
24 that we are impacted by those things. My grandson, when he
25 goes to the beach, her son, when he goes to the beach, he's

1 impacted. He can step on it. He can get cut. He's

2 impacted.

3 The DEIS fails to address adequately pollution in the

4 social justice issues. We talk real dryly about 25 percent

5 more ammunitions being exploded in the additional training

6 that's going to occur. What does that mean? What does it

7 really mean? It doesn't tell us how much is going into the

8 soil to add to whatever is already there, to interact with

9 what's already there. It doesn't say anything about that.

10 It doesn't say -- in the analysis, it doesn't say that

11 Hawaiians spend more time in the dirt, more time planting,

12 more time eating fish, and that those levels of exposure

13 for somebody maybe in Kansas are not the appropriate levels

14 of exposure to be basing your projections on because we do

15 things differently in Hawaii. Those of you in the military

16 who have been here for more than about six months begin to

17 understand that. We do things differently in Hawaii.

18 We don't have winters where we hide in our houses.

19 We're outside all year long. Outside breathing. Outside

20 touching, and that adds impact to your analysis if you

21 don't take that into consideration. In fact, that is part

22 of the social justice analysis that has to occur, but from

23 what I saw, has never been taken into account, okay? So we

24 need to go back and take a look at those numbers as far as

25 concentrations -- acceptable concentrations.

1 The draft EIS does not include that cumulative impact
2 that I talked about from all the pollution that comes over
3 the mountain that's not solely yours. That comes from Dole
4 and Del Monte and Kahi and the Campbell Industrial Park,
5 and the industrial landfill that we have in Nanakuli and
6 the other industrial landfill that's being proposed for
7 Maile. It doesn't take into account all of that stuff that
8 is airborne that we get to breathe, all for the economic
9 benefit of everybody that lives on the other side of that
10 mountain. It's a very important point.

11 The draft EIS tries in a very dry and a very
12 scientific way of looking at the cultural impacts by
13 looking at the impacts on cultural sites, but fails to
14 recognize the cultural sites are not just piles of rocks.
15 The cultural sites are the springs and the wells because
16 all wells started off as springs. The water had to be
17 there first before somebody could dig it up and make it a
18 well. And if anybody in here wants to know how sacred
19 water is, try going a week without drinking it and then
20 you'll understand how sacred water is.

21 I see nothing in the draft EIS that talks about
22 protecting the soil, the springs, and the wells from the
23 contamination of those constituents, of those explosions
24 that is sure to enter those water tables. I'll give you an
25 example. You wouldn't have a treatment center up in

1 Schofield and Wheeler treating your water if somebody
2 didn't spill a whole bunch of solvent type of material
3 during World War II. It went down into the water table,
4 and now in order to drink it and make it safe for Schofield
5 and Wheeler residents, you've got to treat it. That shows
6 cumulative impacts. That's an example.

7 There's nothing in here that talks about the
8 potential destruction of mana by a Stryker vehicle
9 inadvertently or advertently running over a cultural site.
10 You guys cannot address that because I don't think there's
11 anybody on your staff that can understand how to do
12 something like that, how to put mana back in the ground
13 after something is destroyed either by running it over,
14 disassembling it, or burning, so how can you say that the
15 cultural impacts -- that the impacts on cultural sites
16 known in the EIS can be mitigated? It can't be mitigated
17 unless you know how to restore mana, and I don't think
18 anybody on your staff is qualified to restore mana. And I
19 don't think you folks at Tetra Tech have been trained on
20 how to restore mana.

21 So there's a failure of understanding Hawaiian
22 cultural practices, for lack of a better word. We don't
23 practice it, we do it. That's the difference.

24 And finally, the most glaring thing that's missing
25 from this draft EIS is it does not discuss how you're going

1 to clean up the existing stuff or how you're going to clean
2 up the additional 25 percent that you plan to add to the
3 various ranges, to the various pieces of property that you
4 currently control, and you notice how I use the word
5 "control," not own. You don't own it. Okay. I'm telling
6 you right now, you don't own it. You can't show me that
7 treaty of annexation, so you don't own it. You're
8 borrowing it. Some of my friends say you're occupying it.
9 Well, however you want to call it, you don't have clear
10 title to that land. Okay.

11 The fire plan, I thought I found parts of a fire plan
12 in there, but I went back to look and I'm not sure if it's
13 in there or not, but I guarantee you that it's inadequate,
14 given the fact you couldn't control a controlled burn at
15 Makua, not just this time, but the previous two times, so
16 the fire plan needs to be better explained given the fact
17 that I'm -- I hope you're learning new stuff from that
18 Makua fire.

19 And finally, the draft EIS does not -- nowhere in the
20 draft EIS is there a discussion on the impact on Hawaiian
21 Electric, the Board of Water Supply, the refineries. What
22 is the additional impact of the demands that are going to
23 be created by the additional people? And it's not just the
24 Stryker Brigade, because now if we get that carrier group,
25 that's going to bring a whole lot more people into the

1 State of Hawaii with all of their additional demands. So
 2 you can see already the draft EIS, when it talks about
 3 cumulative impacts, really isn't talking about cumulative
 4 impacts because we haven't considered all of those other
 5 things.

6 You know what -- and finally, I appreciate the
 7 stories, the war stories and all that, but you know what,
 8 every time I jump in the water off the landing boat
 9 harbor -- I'm looking at you, brah.

10 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I'm looking at you, too.
 11 Thank you.

12 MR. WILLIAM AILA: I see the shells that never hit.
 13 I see the ones laying all on the ground over there, and
 14 that just tells me that they never clean up. So, it's your
 15 right to be proud. That's your generation that went
 16 through all of that, and all you guys that are veterans in
 17 here i mua to you guys. You have life experiences. I
 18 don't share those life experiences. I was never in the
 19 military. Never went to war, but I tell you what, I'm
 20 stuck cleaning that up. I'm the guy that got to call EOD
 21 for the Navy every time somebody find something, because
 22 it's dangerous to divers.

23 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Are you addressing the panel
 24 or are you addressing me? Can I ask you that question?

25 MR. WILLIAM AILA: I pau. I pau. I think I

1 addressed you and the panel.

2 (Applause)

3 (Further proceedings were had on the following page.)

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1 MS. AMARAL: It's getting very late.
2 Sometimes when we get tired we get a little impatient with
3 one another. Ho'o manawa nui. Let's just take it a
4 little easy here.

5 The process is people are making comments
6 for the record. As much as possible we would ask you to
7 please address your comments for the record and not to
8 engage one another.

9 Again, also, as we pointed out from the
10 beginning we would ask that you try to limit your comments
11 to five minutes. I will remind you. You will ignore me,
12 some of you will. And I want to acknowledge those that
13 certainly stayed within the five minute limit. We now
14 call upon Leandra followed by Maile Hallums followed by
15 Colleen Tinoga. (Applause)

16 LEANDRA: Because of what just happened I'm
17 not going to look at any of you, but I want to just say
18 aloha na kupuna mai kakou. Aloha, people of Waianae.

19 AUDIENCE: Aloha.

20 LEANDRA: And hello, Colonel Anderson. My
21 name is Leandra. Ai nou an 'ahupua'a of kahana haile ke
22 Makua. She's my kuleana and all that is connected to her
23 spiritually which is all of kapa'a aina. I presume this
24 meeting is about expansion. While I want to get right to
25 the point, I don't agree with your expansion in any part

1 of kapa'a 'aina. First and most importantly, we all share
2 this 'aina, her highways and byways and the subculture
3 which is economics.

4 I wish to relay one of the many incidences
5 with our military that happened in Makua. A few days ago
6 our Army, about 15 infantrymen, came to Makua for "Make a
7 Difference Day."

8 I wish to speak of the comments they made
9 as they passed by my home and me and my neighbor and their
10 10 year-old son, which were very humiliating. He said,
11 "We should have napalmed them." I suppose they meant
12 Hawaiians because we were on her ancient lands.

13 If that's not enough, their vehicle got
14 stuck in the sand. Being stuck in the sand is not
15 illegal. But driving on the sand was a violation of state
16 law.

17 I want to ask what is our military saying
18 to our locals. When I approached their captain about
19 talking to his men, the captain replied, "Excuse them. At
20 least they were picking up the trash."

21 The reason I shared this is because
22 expansion means more military. More military means more
23 harassing incidents. I think they do it to me in Makua
24 and the people around me because they think nobody's
25 listening. You know it's way out in the middle of nowhere

1 and nobody sees anything. But I see and I've seen a lot.
2 Like that woman before me who left all that opala on your
3 table.

4 Forgive me, Uncle, but what I was impressed
5 about how quickly you cleaned it all up when it was on
6 your 'aina. (Applause) And I would just like to ask you
7 to maybe find ways when you put things on the land, you
8 know, go after your military exercises and you could clean
9 it up just that fast. I'll even go out and help you.

10 But I'm being terrorized by those who are
11 supposed to be protecting me from terrorism. So I have a
12 question. Are you going to -- this is for your cultural
13 impact part because I believe it's in the -- required by
14 the EIS to have a cultural impact.

15 So the statement is: Are you going to
16 brief your men on cultural values before they re-enter
17 communities? Because I think this will cut down on some
18 of the violence and -- on your people and our people
19 because I believe a lot of our people are just up to their
20 heads with everything that's happening.

21 We really want to be civil because we need
22 to all take care of each other. So I think if you put in
23 your cultural -- in your EIS that you should have cultural
24 values briefing before they enter society I think it will
25 work. Thank you. (Applause)

1 MR. CHANG: Thank you, Leandra. Maile
2 Hallums followed by Colleen Tinoga and Marion Kelly. Four
3 more please. Thank you for your patience and
4 perseverance.

5 MS. MAILE K. HALLUMS: I feel a little
6 intimidated by the eloquence of the speakers that went
7 before me. I wish I was first. But, my name is Maile.
8 I'm a Vietnam era vet. My sister is a vet. I lost a
9 brother in Korea and I lost a brother in Vietnam. My
10 mother had three sons.

11 When I was in the service my job was to
12 deploy manpower to Vietnam. In my ignorance I thought,
13 wow, I sure got an important job. I was locked behind a
14 door and I had guys standing out there protecting me
15 throughout my watch so I could send other brothers off to
16 war.

17 So actually all I'm saying is no, no, no.
18 Go do it somewhere else. For whatever reason, go do it
19 someplace but not in my backyard.

20 Right now I would ask you to relay to your
21 committee to sit down, start all over again. Except this
22 time take out the Apology Bill, Public Law 103-150. Read
23 it. Eat it. Follow it up with a St. Thomas Law Review.
24 Then do that EIS over again.

25 No. There are other solutions. But I got

1 a real question for you. I don't expect an answer. It's
2 a redundant question. Why would you want to do all that
3 training on a pin head? Hawaii is only this tiny. Why
4 us? Go do it somewhere else. And you probably would get
5 better results too. Nobody is going to spit at you, call
6 you names or whatever.

7 After you read the Apology Bill, then you
8 can understand I am now exercising my inherent sovereign
9 rights and responsibility to preserve my homeland. That
10 does not make me unpatriotic. That makes me a caring
11 parent. That makes me a responsible sovereign on this
12 land.

13 After all, what is our motto? "Ua mau ke
14 ia oka 'aina ika pono. The life of the land is preserved
15 in righteousness." So I'm not going to go over what
16 everybody else so eloquently has said to you tonight.
17 It's all encompassed in that.

18 My grandchildren, I don't want them to pay
19 the price and later say, "Well, how come nobody did
20 anything when it's too late to get these things out? When
21 it's too late?" Yeah. All of us here, all of us here,
22 Hawaiian, non-Hawaiian doesn't matter, this is our home.
23 And tonight all I've heard is "No". So I hope you take it
24 seriously. Now, just for the record I want to answer a
25 brother's question. One of the gentleman up here -- are

1 you still here? Anyway he asked why, why native Hawaiians
2 or the kids in the schools down here have the lowest test
3 scores.

4 Native Hawaiian. Whenever new things are
5 done or tests are done, scientists use white rats or white
6 mice or whatever it is. They use these animals to test
7 us. I would suggest to the brother, you take that white
8 mice and try to make him believe he's a horse and see what
9 happens. That's what's happening with us.

10 No. No. We have so many things we need to
11 take care of internally, making America work for all of
12 us. Making our nation. We are the nation. You are the
13 nation within it work. And it can be. I believe Pearl
14 Campbell mentioned earlier love is what it takes. Love is
15 what it takes. Go back to the drawing board. Do it
16 again.

17 I appreciate that you think we're so great.
18 I really like that, that you can give us a report that
19 took a year, two years to do and expect us to get it in
20 how many hours? Three? You raised our status. I thank
21 you for that. Thank you. (Applause)

22 MR. CHANG: Thank you. Colleen Tinoga
23 followed by Marion Kelly, followed by David Henkin.

24 MS. COLLEEN TINOGA: Hi. My name is
25 Colleen. And I just want to just say -- I just want to

1 say that I don't believe you should be running this
2 training in Hawai'i. And I believe that you should go
3 back to your committee and tell them Hawai'i is too small.
4 Hawai'i doesn't have any room. Hawai'i has too many
5 people.

6 I think you should tell them all, just not
7 pick Hawai'i. I think you should take all of those other
8 states that will have more land than we will ever have and
9 just go ahead and do it that way. That's all I have to
10 say. Thank you. (Applause)

11 MR. CHANG: Thank you. Marion Kelly.

12 DR. MARION KELLY: Very good. If I may I
13 would like to present just one point of Hawai'i's history
14 to give my position that the United States military must..
15 not...bring...their... Stryker Brigade to Hawai'i. The
16 track record that the United States military made in Makua
17 Valley just a few miles from here -- have you been here?

18 COLONEL ANDERSON: Yes, ma'am.

19 DR. MARION KELLY: You can see how clear it
20 is. There are no more houses. They've all been burned
21 down. The school has been burned down. The church was
22 burned down. Everything was burned down. The trees.

23 Makua Valley, people lived there. You
24 folks took it over 62 years ago, approximately, promising
25 to return it, which you never did.

1 Have they taken care of the valley? No.

2 They blow it up, Leave the residue, rubbish, unexploded
3 bombs. They're still sitting out there. Don't we know
4 it?

5 Another point I want to make is the
6 burnings, fires destroyed all the homes. Well, I've said
7 that. It's time that the military cleaned up Makua Valley
8 and returned it to the people. It is time, in deed, for
9 the U.S. military to clean up the mess and leave the
10 islands.

11 I've two more points that I want to make.
12 After arresting seven people because they had signs, at
13 last the struggle over the signs is over. The people with
14 signs won. Congratulations to all of you with signs.
15 (Applause)

16 Secondly, I think that the comment period
17 should be longer. Three volumes, three huge volumes,
18 people need time to figure out what these volumes are
19 trying to say and not saying it very well. And we have to
20 figure out how to address the problems that these volumes
21 raise.

22 Give us at least 120 days for responses.
23 I'd prefer 190 days. I'm not too smart about military
24 writings. Thank you very much. (Applause).

25 MR. CHANG: Thank you. David Henkin.

1 MR. DAVID HENKIN: Aloha kakou.

2 AUDIENCE: Aloha.

3 MR. DAVID HENKIN: My name is David Henkin.

4 I'm an attorney with Earthjustice. And I appreciate so
5 many people sticking around so long. I figured I'd go
6 towards the back because unlike the other speakers
7 tonight, I'm not from this part of the island, therefore
8 I do not have any -- I can't speak as somebody from
9 this part of island.

10 But I can speak as a resident of Hawai'i
11 and someone who is very concerned with the proposals that
12 the military is currently putting out.

13 Because of my legal background I'd
14 primarily like to focus on some of the legal deficiencies
15 of the draft EIS because sometimes through public comment
16 there is a lack of -- or at least agencies sometimes say
17 they don't really know what you're referring to. They
18 don't quite get the point.

19 I'll be primarily referring to the
20 Department of Defense Department of Army's Enviromental
21 Analysis of Army Actions Regulations at 32 CFR part 651.

22 But first I'd like to do something just to
23 give you a flavor of this EIS. I picked a random page of
24 acronyms just to give a flavor of what going through this
25 volume is like. I'll just read one of the pages:

1 "I3A, IAF, IA RII, IAV, IBCT, ICM,
2 ICRMP, IDG, IDP, IFR, Initial BCT, INRAMP, IOC, anyway,
3 you get the idea. It's extremely dense reading. I'd like
4 to refer to appendix E to part 150 - or 651 of the Army's NEPA Regulations.

5 And it says that the "likely environmental
6 impacts need to be written in simple, non-technical
7 language for the lay reader." This document fails
8 miserably on that account, which is why we would support
9 the requests that have been made for additional time for
10 people to go through this document.

11 Those of us who were around in April of
12 last year when the scoping process was happening, this is
13 like deja vu all over again. That was another instance in
14 which the Army took a look at its regulations and saw it
15 had a minimum period of time that must be provided for
16 scoping and that it what was initially offered to the public.

17 It took a lot of community sticking
18 together to insist on more time. And more time was
19 eventually given. That same type of penny wise, pound
20 foolish approach has been taken here. You have a mission
21 document.

22 I do think it has to be more than the 300
23 pages that the regulations provide for complex projects
24 because never before in this state have we seen a
25 proposal, such a large proposal for an increased military

1 presence presented to the public for consideration.

2 So I don't think it can be made any
3 shorter. In fact, in many respects, I think in order to
4 respond to the concerns and some of the issues raised it
5 needs to be longer.

6 But given the impossibility of making it
7 shorter, given the impossibility of making it more
8 comprehensible (because maybe I've been doing this too
9 long working with the military, but after a while other than
10 the acronyms, if they actually spelled out, everything out
11 in full this thing would be six times as long). So maybe
12 there do need to be all these acronyms. Maybe it does
13 need to be this long.

14 Being five times longer than what a complex
15 EIS is supposed to be, written in military acronym speak,
16 it's absolutely impossible to expect anyone to provide
17 rational commentary on this in the time provided.

18 I think the 120 days that OHA has
19 requested is generous to the military. A much longer
20 period of time would be appropriate.

21 In fact, switching to another point here,
22 this document is a good starting place for the discussion
23 but it is not adequate as a draft Environmental Impact
24 Statement.

25 The most telling problem with the document

1 is the complete lack of adequate alternatives analysis.

2 I'd like to turn back the clock because some of the people
3 here -- in fact most of the community here was with us
4 back in April 2002 at the scoping session.

5 We all sat through, I believe, about a four
6 hour scoping session to try and educate the Army regarding
7 the concerns the community has that this proposal raised
8 up.

9 And quoting again from your regulations
10 having to do with scoping -- this is Section 651.50D. I'm
11 sorry. That was not the section I wanted to refer to.
12 651.48(b)(2): "Proper scoping identifies reasonable
13 alternatives and the information needed for their
14 evaluation." I'll emphasize this last point. "Thereby
15 increasing public confidence in the Army decision-making
16 process."

17 In other words, the reason why we sat
18 through four hours of discussion during the scoping
19 sessions, was, among other things, to identify a range of
20 alternatives, reasonable range of alternative that the
21 Army should consider.

22 William Aila and others have emphasized --
23 I would just refer the Army back -- there was a court
24 reporter present -- there was a transcript. And speaker
25 after speaker emphasized the need to think a little bit

1 outside the box.

2 If we're going to be completely retooling
3 one of three brigades of this division -- if we are going
4 to be spending -- and the numbers I've heard range from
5 half a billion to 1 and a half billion dollars -- but in
6 any event, a substantial amount of money to create a new
7 fighting force, then you have to think about whether
8 forward deployment of this brigade in Hawai'i makes any
9 sense in an era where we no longer send our troops to the
10 battlefield by ship.

11 Yes, maybe it made sense at one point that
12 this really was a forward deployment. But we have one of
13 brigades on the mainland in Washington, Washington State
14 that is.

15 Presumably they're going to be able to get
16 to the battlefield the way that these troops will get to
17 the battlefield which is by airplane.

18 The testimony that was offered at the
19 scoping session last April was, if you want to move troops
20 safely to the battlefield, do you want to fly them in an
21 airplane over open ocean until they hit Asia?

22 Or do you want them to fly from Washington
23 State over our allies in Canada, to Alaska, over to our
24 Asian allies in Northwestern Asia -- Northeastern Asia,
25 excuse me.

1 It's that type of analysis that's
2 completely lacking from this document. If you take a look
3 at the executive summary -- and many people, frankly,
4 aren't going to make it out of the executive summary -- it
5 talks about alternatives analyzed and it gives a statement
6 that's fairly accurate.

7 It says, "The alternatives analyzed must
8 reasonably meet the purpose of the need for the action.
9 Alternatives must also be practical and feasible. That is
10 they must be capable of being implemented by the Army or
11 another agency, be technically feasible and not require a
12 commitment of resources they cannot practically be
13 obtained." All of that is accurate and fair.

14 What do we get in terms of a document? We
15 get "doing nothing" which I think all of us can agree the
16 Army is unlikely to conclude that's what it should do.

17 "Doing the preferred alternative" which is
18 the full-blown transformation with all the land
19 acquisition.

20 And "doing that, minus a little bit."
21 Those are the alternatives that are given. This is a
22 fatally flawed document because it does not -- it does not
23 analyze a reasonable range of alternatives.

24 One of the major purposes of an
25 Environmental Impact Statement -- and I'm referring again

1 to appendix E of your regulations, (a)(4). It says "EIS's
2 will serve as a means to assess environmental impacts of
3 proposed military actions rather than justifying
4 decisions."

5 Unfortunately, what we seem to have here is
6 the cart before the horse, a decision to do the
7 transformation in Hawai'i and then a document generated to
8 justify that decision. And that is simply not the way
9 that it's supposed to be done.

10 What you need to do is look at all
11 reasonable alternatives for accomplishing your goal. And
12 if you've determined that transformation through Stryker
13 Brigades is the goal and what you want to do, you actually
14 do need to do the hard work of considering your
15 alternatives. Different brigades in different locations
16 and what the relative advantages and disadvantages are.

17 If it's not in your programmatic EIS and if
18 it's not in this EIS, the question, quite simply, is where
19 is it?

20 NEPA requires nothing less than that
21 analysis so that you can make a decision based on all the
22 information rather than merely ratify a preordained
23 conclusion.

24 Now, this morning I read in the paper
25 something really disturbing. It had to do with the

1 arrests. And an Army spokesperson -- I forget who it
2 was -- responded to a media inquiry about the arrests and
3 they said, "Well, these troublemakers basically represent
4 a vocal minority. The silent majority of people in
5 Hawai'i support the transformation."

6 Now, this was a shocking statement to me
7 because I thought the purpose of the public comment period
8 of the draft EIS was to solicit public input so that you
9 would know what we all thought about it and what our
10 concerns were with it, about it.

11 Apparently you've already come to the
12 conclusion this is what we all want. And, again, one is
13 left asking the question, is this all a show? Is this all
14 a sham?

15 I hope it's not. You've had a lot of
16 people taking time out of their lives, staying late in the
17 evening on a worknight when they have families at home
18 waiting for them to return.

19 You owe us nothing less than a full
20 alternatives analysis. You owe us nothing less than an
21 adequate opportunity to provide feedback on the draft EIS.

22 Now, given the total lack of alternatives
23 analysis in this document, it would do a disservice to the
24 process and it would undermine the basic values of the
25 National Environmental Policy Act to go from this document

1 to a final. But, fortunately, we have right here in this
2 community examples of situations where the Army, I think
3 quite appropriately, has recognized the deficiency of its
4 NEPA documents and has gone back, taken another crack at
5 it. That's with the Makua documents which ended up in
6 court.

7 What you really need to do is take
8 public comment on this and use this as an expanded scoping
9 period.

10 Because, again, if you'll go back to the
11 critique that I offered back in April 2002, during the
12 scoping process, we didn't have adequate information to
13 provide feedback on what you were proposing because it was
14 one huge black box.

15 At the time that we held those meetings we
16 had no idea precisely what you were proposing to do at
17 all. You failed completely to fulfill the minimum
18 requirements of your regulations Section 651.50 where you
19 had to tell us really what you were thinking about doing.

20 Well, finally, in this document I feel that
21 we have a better sense of what you'd like to do. This now
22 provides a spring board for people to be able to provide
23 informed comments on what those concerns they have about
24 what really you propose to do.

25 It may have taken 18 months to actually

1 come up with that information which we were entitled to
2 back in 2002. But we're talking about a total overhaul, a
3 total transformation of the military as a fighting
4 machine. Perhaps that will take a little extra time.

5 But I would respectfully submit the Army need
6 not go completely back to the drawing board. But to truly
7 look back at the scoping comments that were given to you a
8 year and a half ago, analyze those alternatives, use this
9 time as an opportunity for people to point out some of the
10 gaps in analysis in this draft and come back with
11 something that really tells us what the alternatives are,
12 really tells us what the impacts are so that, hopefully,
13 you can make an informed decision based on public input,
14 and feedback rather than simply ratifying a decision that
15 you've made and expect us to just sort of play along with
16 the game.

17 I thank you for your time. And I hope to
18 have an opportunity to talk on a true draft EIS.
19 (Applause).

20 MR. CHANG: Thank you, Mr. Henkin. You
21 guys were counting. I did not miscount. But since I
22 mentioned that, there were a few -- there are a couple
23 more people who would like to provide testimony. So next
24 we have Vince Dodge followed by Andrew Cabebe.

25 MR. VINCE DODGE: Aloha kakou.

1 AUDIENCE: Aloha.

2 MR. VINCE DODGE: You know, it's always
3 good to be here. It's funny, because thinking about
4 getting here is like, oh, another meeting, another long,
5 long meeting. But it's always really good to be here.

6 I want to thank our Army for creating the
7 opportunity for us to come together again and really dig
8 deep, and share deep.

9 I haven't looked at the document yet. I've
10 been busy. It's going to take me at least 120 days to
11 begin to chew on that. But my primary -- I'd like to
12 share a couple of my primary concerns.

13 So the first is that my understanding is
14 that that type of document, the purpose of it is to give
15 us good information. From what I've heard here tonight --
16 and I really appreciate David Henkin taking time out of
17 his family's life to come down and share, is that this
18 document doesn't get anywhere near giving us good
19 information.

20 So I'd like to agree with David that it's a
21 step in the right direction but it falls far short. And
22 in order to make a good decision we need good information.
23 That's what we're being asked to do. That's part of this
24 scenario of the NEPA process.

25 You know, we're being -- we're being good

1 citizens. It's only fair to expect and demand of our Army
2 that they be the good neighbor, that they take the
3 responsibility of providing us information that is not
4 1500 pages and not full of language that a regular person
5 can't understand. Because we need to have the thoughts
6 and the mana'o of everybody to make a good decision.

7 Earlier -- or later this summer I got to
8 work at Makua Valley on the unexploded ordnance cleanup.
9 Seeing the Stryker force means 25 percent more munitions
10 used on the 'aina of Hawai'i, on our homeland and seeing
11 the tremendous amount of exploded and unexploded ordnance
12 that is contaminating just the little area that I got to
13 walk in in Makua Valley, greatly concerns me.

14 Because the military, unfortunately, has a
15 terrible record of desecrating and then putting up fences
16 and leaving lands that they had promised that they would
17 use and return.

18 Ed Decker, who ran the job at Makua, told
19 me, "I'm sorry, there's no way that this 'aina is ever
20 going to be cleaned. You're living a pipe dream if you
21 think that families are going to come in here and live
22 again."

23 I disagree with him. And I disagree with
24 the methodology that's used to clean that valley. There's
25 lots of proof in other places around the world that people

1 have figured out how to slowly clean their 'aina and live
2 with it, even though they continue to dig up bombs to this
3 very day, countries in Europe in particular that I'm a
4 little bit knowledgeable about.

5 But this is a military man. This is a man
6 with decades of experience as an explosive ordnance
7 expert. And so I can't brush off what he says. That the
8 that the valley is so contaminated.

9 They talk of Waikane Valley on the windward
10 side. We've been told that that 'aina can be cleaned but
11 it's expensive. The marines, they put up a fence and they
12 bought off as many people as they could until it was
13 convenient for them to again decide to go back in there
14 and train. Now it's not so dangerous. They can go in.
15 They want to do their jungle paintball training in there.

16 Just my short time span being aware of what
17 has gone on in this 'aina, what has been created by our
18 Army, our military, the record is terrible.

19 The burden of proof is on our Army to
20 demonstrate that they are trustworthy, that they will keep
21 their word, that their information is good, that this is
22 not a sham, that this is not an already done deal. That's
23 a pretty heavy burden of responsibility, you know.

24 So we're doing our best to be good
25 citizens, good stewards of the 'aina by holding our Army

1 accountable for that.

2 I'm helping to pay for this meeting tonight
3 because I know it's my tax dollars that are at work here
4 tonight. So I greatly appreciate this opportunity to
5 share and to come together.

6 And I know that, you know, you guys are
7 good people. We're all good people. The responsibility
8 is heavy. This is a serious, serious, serious issue.
9 It's not just about the Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i.

10 It has other ramifications which I think
11 have been well spoken to this evening.

12 So, again, I request very strongly that our
13 Army really take these comments seriously tonight and, you
14 know, come back with a way of again making this an
15 inclusive, reasonable process so that the feedback and the
16 working together can happen to a greater, greater degree.
17 Mahalo. (Applause).

18 MR. CHANG: That you, Mr. Dodge. Can I
19 suggest we take a moment to give the videographer a chance
20 to change tape. Two minutes. Mr. Cabebe followed by Mr.
21 Keliikoa-Kamai.

22 (Recess held in place)

23 MR. ANDREW CABEBE: Aloha, everybody.

24 AUDIENCE: Aloha.

25 MR. ANDREW CABEBE: First of all, I'd like

1 to thank Akua for bringing me here. I just pray that your
2 hearts are open, your minds are open and the truth comes
3 out tonight.

4 What I seen the last two nights not too
5 pono, not too good. You know, I came here with the
6 intensions of just watching. But I got involved with the
7 heckling earlier tonight. And I'm sorry for that. But
8 our Hawaiian culture tells us that ho'oponopono is the
9 way. Ho'oponopono is talking everything out.

10 So, you know, let's get up here, be honest
11 and true to each other. You know. We need -- we are in a
12 bad situation. You look at what's going on today in this
13 world.

14 How can we let it go at that? You know,
15 you come to Hawai'i and you take our aloha spirit, you
16 turn it upside down and we don't know what is what, what
17 is wrong, what is good, what is bad. We all grabbing to
18 find out.

19 I just pray that your heart tells you what
20 is right, what is wrong. And when the answer comes to
21 you, act on it, you know. Your own people, your religious
22 people are telling you something. Listen.

23 Your own people, I watch people who are not
24 Hawaiians come up here and they sound more Hawaiians than
25 any of the locals that live in Hawai'i.

1 I want to live with those people. I want
2 to live with people like that. We have a chance to do
3 that in Hawai'i.
4 We have this thing that we call aloha.
5 It's not just for us. We need to share it with everybody.
6 But something keeps holding us back.
7 What would have been if our queen, if our
8 government lived today? What kind of spirit would we live
9 in today? Would it be aloha or would it be war? We'll
10 never know. But I know one thing, I believe in the aloha
11 spirit.
12 And my family lives the aloha spirit. You
13 can take it or leave it. And I truly feel sorry for you.
14 I pray that you somehow get back to that, get back to it
15 and share it. Don't hold it all in. Share it.
16 I don't know about you guys but I've had
17 enough of all this lead and bullets. Let's start planting
18 flowers, food so we can live and be happy instead of
19 trying to shoot each other.
20 Fill your guns with seeds that can flourish
21 the land. But it's just how I feel. And me and my
22 family, we going live that way.
23 I seen it all. I had a chance to walk away
24 from this aloha spirit. And all of you, you guys that
25 talked me into walking away from the aloha spirit, you

1 know aloha is the way. That's the way I went.
2 I know just by listening tonight I just
3 know that some of you got it. And no matter where we go
4 in this world there always going to be a division.
5 How we handle that division the only way we
6 know, aloha. We get up, we fight. We yell at each other.
7 But when we walk out of this place we all friends.
8 Too bad we cannot just do that the whole
9 time no matter where we go. And I pray that we going that
10 way, you know.
11 Like I said, we have, as Hawaiians we need
12 to stand up and go to where our hearts tells us.
13 Independence, sovereignty, We have a chance for it.
14 Out of all the people in this world this
15 Hawaiian nation has a chance. Let it go. Let it
16 flourish. Let it come out. If we can all feel for one
17 another what more could we ask for?
18 You know, I heard of all the wrongs that
19 going on. You know? We could probably fill this whole
20 parking lot with all that stuff that was on the table,
21 many stories high, all in the ocean, on the land. And
22 going bring some more in here? You think about it.
23 We have a very unique chance to just be a
24 part of something that is way greater than what we going
25 through right now. I came here tonight because I seen my

1 kupunas. I'd rather just stay home watch all you guys.

2 But what you do to my kupunas, if you believe that's

3 right, man, I don't want to be a part of this. I don't.

4 Again, I sorry for my appearance. Sorry

5 for the heckling. I wanted to just leave but I heard too

6 much, you know. We worry about little things and there's

7 other things that are far greater that we need to do.

8 How do we turn it? Can we walk out of our

9 houses and shake one another's hands and say, "Well, I

10 love you, aloha"?

11 Every day, aloha. Walk out of your houses,

12 "aloha". Everybody you see "aloha." Don't be afraid to

13 say "I love you brah. you're my brother. You're my

14 sister." That's how I would start.

15 Pilikia is, you know -- why would we even

16 go that way? I'd rather be happy, you know, looking at

17 one another with a smile, not with an upside down smile, a

18 frown.

19 If you believe in the aloha spirit get out

20 there, get out of your house "aloha, aloha, aloha." And I

21 hope you never stop. Again, sorry for heckling that

22 gentleman by calling him -- you know, you know who you

23 are.

24 And when you can apologize to the kupunas

25 that you arrested, when you can apologize to them and --

1 do the right thing. What happened the last two nights,
2 don't let it happen again. It's not the way. How can you
3 guys do that? That should already tell you.

4 I'm glad to be a part of this. I hope to
5 be more vocal. And I thank you for all your mana'o, all
6 your understanding, all your -- all those, you brought me
7 out here. You made me come out here. I seen stuff that,
8 you know -- you should know that I shouldn't even be
9 telling you this. What you did is not right.

10 Right the wrong. Start tonight and you
11 will feel my heart. You guys know what happened the last
12 two nights. It's not aloha.

13 I love aloha and I say no guns, no war, no
14 more Stryker. Let's fill those guns up with good seeds.
15 Let's plant some edible stuff. Let's live. I'd rather
16 live. How about you? We have a chance. Don't waste it.

17 For me Hawai'i will always be, no matter
18 what, you cannot take it out of me. You're not going to
19 take that aloha spirit out of me tonight. It's even
20 stronger.

21 I pray that God blesses you, keep you and
22 take you home safely. I thank you for this night. I
23 thank God for all that He gives us. It's all by Him that
24 we get, whoever your God is. If you don't have one, find
25 a way. Read your books. No go pick up one gun. Get rid

1 of the guns. We don't need the guns in Hawai'i in our

2 streets, on our land. Start here. Start here in Hawai'i.

3 Let us share that aloha. Start here.

4 We all here because we love this place. We

5 all come, every one of you because you feel the -- this

6 undescrivable homey feeling that you cannot even explain.

7 Don't figure it out. Don't fry to figure

8 it out. Just accept it and try to bring it to your

9 neighborhood. You come here, and you filled with aloha

10 when you go back home you get all the aloha, a couple days

11 later. But, you know, this is ours. All of this

12 everything is ours. And it's up to us. Thank you.

13 (Applause).

14 MR. CHANG: Thank you. Kapua

15 Keliikoa-Kamai.

16 MS. KAPUA KELIIKOA-KAMAI: Aloha.

17 AUDIENCE: Aloha.

18 MS. KAPUA KELIIKOA-KAMAI: I'm so glad that

19 each and every one of you are still here. I'm so glad

20 that there were so many people that were here today. But

21 this is basically my statement. 'A'ole military

22 expansion.

23 I am so happy when I come to these

24 community meetings because I learn so much more from being

25 here than before I walked in the door. The newspaper can

1 only give us so much information. Because newspapers,

2 they have a tendency to give their piece of information.

3 These open forums allow community members
4 which is not "a minority few" allow each and every one of
5 us community members to speak what our mana'o is. And our
6 mana'o is that Hawai'i has been a place of destruction and
7 desecration that has been inflicted upon this 'aina by the
8 United States Government of America.

9 So not only have we been inflicted upon now
10 were being asked -- not even asked -- we're being informed
11 through this democratic process that now our 'aina is
12 going to be used to desecrate other 'aina. That's against
13 us.

14 That's not the Hawaiian way. That is not
15 the aloha that I was raised with. That's not the aloha
16 that my ancestors were raised with. We had so much aloha
17 that we invited you folks, all nationalities, not just na
18 poe Haole, all nationalities, because we are all here in
19 Hawai'i.

20 We Hawaiians, we still have aloha. If you
21 love us, we love you. If you don't love us we still love
22 you besides the way you that you are, besides who you are.
23 Because that's our nature to accept you as you are and try
24 to be as loving as we can so that we can impose our values
25 which is all from God, ke Akua, the one and only God, that

1 we can share Him with you, share the aloha that we have.

2 I come and I think, okay, we have a
3 democratic process. But my knowledge, my western training
4 tells me that it's a show from what I've heard this
5 evening from those experienced people who know how to read
6 these documents. They lead me -- they confirm my own
7 thoughts.

8 Now, so I ask you -- and I'm just going to
9 make it short and simple -- to go ahead, let your upper
10 echelons know that the people of Hawai'i do not support
11 the Stryker Brigade.

12 We do not support using our 'aina for
13 America's purposes because we are still a sovereign
14 people.

15 So one day we will become our own sovereign
16 people. And we hope, as previous speakers have said, that
17 you folks will join us because you have -- you have
18 acclimated yourselves to the people of this 'aina to the
19 way that our hearts are.

20 Sometimes we don't express it properly.
21 But because our hearts are bleeding and because we feel
22 that we have been so infringed upon, so violated that
23 sometimes we'll do something that is not pono. And we all
24 have to admit it.

25 Sometimes we do that. We behave that way.

1 So we have to think about what caused it, how can we
2 rectify it and let's move on. The way that we the people
3 of Hawai'i want to move on is by not using us as an
4 instrument of war, by not using our land for war.

5 We are a loving people. We support
6 America. We don't want our American troops to be hurt.
7 We do support their need for training, their need for
8 technological upgrades. We support that. But we don't
9 support being used by America in that way. Mahalo.
10 (Applause.)

11 MR. CHANG: Thank you, all. It's been a
12 very long night. We could not have had it without your
13 cooperation, your aloha. May I ask the Colonel if he has
14 any words.

15 COLONEL ANDERSON: I want to personally
16 thank everybody, not only those that are still here
17 tonight but those who have been here throughout the
18 evening.

19 All of your comments, written and oral,
20 will be used as we continue on with this process of
21 developing and striving towards our Final Environmental
22 Impact Statement.

23 For those of you who were not able to give
24 oral testimony this evening, we will continue to accept
25 written comments throughout the comment period.

1 Your comments this evening are important to
2 us. Your comments this evening will be incorporated, in
3 particular the message this evening about extending and
4 considering extension of the comment period. That's
5 important to us and we will work at it very, very hard.

6 But I do genuinely want to thank you all
7 personally for being here tonight, and for the way in
8 which we all conducted this very, very good meeting
9 tonight.

10 I want to thank you personally for the way
11 this was all done, from the bottom of my heart. Thank you
12 very much. (Applause)

13 MR. CHANG: All right. Many strong voices
14 have been heard tonight. We thank you for your exercising
15 your citizenship in doing so, extending the courtesy to
16 give these voices.

17 We hope that you are safe and careful on
18 your way home. May I ask if Uncle Walter Kamana would
19 give the closing pule.

20 MR. WALTER KAMANA: We came through a long
21 night, right? So now we give Akua a thank you. So we
22 will say the grace. For the Hawaiian people, please hold
23 the hands together and accept these prayers.

24 So with the other side, respect the prayers
25 the same And make the circle. The circle means a lot to

1 us. So I ask you to hold hands and think about your next

2 meal. Are you all holding hands?

3 Father in heaven, I come before You. I

4 call You the greatest power You can share. Please grant

5 us this power. Please grant peace among each other around

6 the nations that fight to hold peace to one unity, to one

7 accord.

8 Father, I ask You, kokua. Kokua in any way

9 you can. Kokua the spirits of the land. Kokua the

10 spirits of protecting us. Kokua the 'aina. Please kokua

11 for peace. Let us share our problems.

12 Let's bring them into one. Let us bring

13 them inherent to us. Let us have peace among each other.

14 As we always say, yes, we want the peace. Can we share

15 with each other.

16 Father, I ask You, bless us. Bless the

17 people going home tonight. Bless the people on the

18 byways. Bless them that came here to speak. Bless those

19 with a little bit huhu to cover them also. As I ask You,

20 please remember them, the Hawaiian people.

21 Remember them and help them. Help them

22 with their rights. For we cannot be shared one without

23 the other. So we share the spirits of both sides. Let

24 compromise be in Your name and Your way. Let these things

25 happen in Your hand. This 'aina is Yours. You created

1 it. You made it. Protect it. In the name of the Son of
2 God, Amen.

3 MR. CHANG: Thank you, everyone.

4 (Proceedings concluded at 12:00 a.m.)

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7 IN RE: STRYKER BRIGADE)

COMBAT TEAM DRAFT EIS)

8 PUBLIC MEETING)

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10 DRAFT EIS PUBLIC MEETING

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12 Taken on behalf of the 25th Infantry Division and U.S. Army

13 Hawaii held at the Turtle Bay Resort, 57-091 Kamehameha Hwy.

14 Kahuku, Hawaii, commencing at 7:00 p.m. on Tuesday,

15 November 4, 2003, pursuant to Public Notice.

16

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LESLIE LEINANI TAKEDA, RPR, CSR #423

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3 PANEL

4

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5

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6

Mark Katkow

7

8 FACILITATORS

9 Annelle Amaral

10 Karen Aka

11 Louis Chang

12

13 HAWAIIAN-ENGLISH TRANSLATOR

14 Puakea Nogelmeier

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1 PROCEEDINGS

2 MS. AMARAL: My name is Annelle Amaral.

3 I'm going to be one of the facilitators this evening.

4 I'll introduce the rest of the people gathered. Before we

5 begin, we have asked Kunani Nihipali if he would open this

6 gathering with a pule and has kindly consented to do so.

7 Aloha, Kunani.

8 MR. KUNANI NIHIPALI: Aloha.

9 AUDIENCE: Aloha.

10 MR. KUNANI NIHIPALI: I'd like those that

11 know this pule e ho'omai, join me, welcome our kupuna, our

12 ancestors this evening to give us the strength, the

13 knowledge to be able to carry on our mana'o that we have

14 to exchange and share. Pule lokahi.

15 (Chanting phonetic) E ho'omaikai ke mai ona

16 mai e. O na'amea u na no iao on na mele. E ho'omai. E

17 ho'omai. E ho'omai i e. E ho'omai ka ike mai ona mai e.

18 O na'amea u na no iao o na mele. E ho'omai. E ho'omai.

19 E ho'omai I e.

20 (Pule in Hawaiian)

21 MS. AMARAL: I'd like to call upon Colonel

22 David Anderson, the Garrison Commander of the U.S. Army,

23 to make some welcoming and opening remarks. Colonel

24 Anderson.

25 COLONEL ANDERSON: Thank you, Annelle.

1 Aloha and good evening. As Annelle said, I'm Colonel
2 David Anderson, Garrison Commander for U.S. Army Hawai'i.

3 On behalf of Major General Eric Olsen,
4 Commanding General of the 25th Infantry Division, and U.S.
5 Army Hawai'i, I would like to welcome you to tonight's
6 community meeting on the Draft Environmental Impact
7 Statement transformation from the 2nd Brigade, 25th
8 Infantry Division to the Stryker Brigade Combat Team.

9 Tonight we're here to listen to your
10 concerns and gather your comments on our Draft
11 Environmental Impact Statement. The facilitators, Annelle
12 and her team, will help us with this process this evening.

13 But I want to tell you that the comments
14 that you make tonight that we caption, that we address in
15 the Final Environmental Impact Statement are what's
16 important tonight.

17 It's encouraging that we have this large
18 crowd because those comments are important to make the
19 document that much better and take everything into
20 consideration. That's why we're here tonight, to solicit
21 those comments so we can answer those and address those in
22 our Final Environmental Impact Statement.

23 Again, your role is to provide additional
24 input on the environmental, cultural or any other concerns
25 you believe should be addressed, analyzed in our Final

1 Environmental Impact Statement. The EIS is the most
2 comprehensive document that can be prepared under the
3 National Environmental Policy Act.

4 And I know everyone is anxious for this
5 meeting to begin. So without further delay, I'll turn the
6 time back to Annelle. Thank you very much.

7 MS. AMARAL: Seated at the table here in
8 the front are some people that I need to introduce.
9 Farthest away from me but closest to you is Mr. Ron Borne,
10 the Army transformation manager. Next to Colonel Anderson
11 is Mark Katkow who is with the Office of the Judge
12 Advocate.

13 Also seated in the audience off to my right
14 are members of the resource team that had helped to put
15 together the Environmental Impact Statement.

16 We hope that you took advantage of their
17 presence and had a chance to talk to them during the open
18 house period to ask some specific questions.

19 The second half of this meeting, then, is
20 the public comment period. That's the period that we're
21 in right now. The purpose of this is for the public to be
22 able to respond or provide comments on the Draft
23 Environmental Impact Statement for the record.

24 If you wish to use your comment period to
25 ask questions, that may be somewhat problematic because

1 during this period we are taking your comments and
2 entering them into the record.

3 What we can do, as I understand it, is if
4 your questions are within the context of the EIS it could
5 perhaps be answered in the Final EIS. If it is outside of
6 the purview of the EIS, then you may not see an answer
7 coming up at all about it. If it's something that can be
8 answered very quickly, then I suppose we can try to deal
9 with that.

10 But for the most part what we're doing now
11 is taking comment from the public. There are different
12 ways to take comment. This will be the predominant way.
13 That is for you to come to the microphone when you're
14 called. I have cards that have been handed to me based
15 upon the order in which you registered to speak at the
16 table outside.

17 What we'll do is we will call you in the
18 order in which you registered. I'll call three names so
19 you know that your name is coming up and you can be
20 prepared to come up.

21 While you are giving comment the court
22 stenographs are here and they are taking a verbatim
23 transcript to what is being said. Because the system
24 here, the sound system, does not link directly to their
25 tape recorders, they're picking up the same sound that we

1 all hear. It's not linked. So extraneous noise is going
2 to get in the way of them hearing. What you will see the
3 facilitators do is ask us to keep the noise level down.

4 If you've got some conversations you want
5 to carry on, we would encourage you take it into the
6 hallway so that the court reporter can hear clearly and to
7 make note of what is being said.

8 For those of you that either want to leave
9 early and cannot wait until you are called or simply do
10 not feel comfortable about giving comment here at this
11 podium, a court reporter is located behind that white
12 screen and she is available to take your comment all
13 evening long. That comment will also go into the record.

14 If you have written statements that can be
15 entered directly in the record, you do not need to stand
16 here and read it off. We'd suggest to you try to
17 summarize your comment rather than read 10 pages.

18 We ask your kokua to please try to use only
19 five minutes when you are making comment this evening. We
20 will remind you when your time is running out.

21 With us this evening is Puakea Nogelmeier
22 who is here to assist those people who wish to give their
23 testimony in Hawaiian. So Puakea is going to come up and
24 explain this. Aloha.

25 MR. PUAKEA NOGELMEIER: Aloha kakou.

1 (Speaking in Hawaiian)

2 This evening anyone is encouraged and
3 supported in speaking Hawaiian as part of their testimony.
4 You can do that either to speak and translate for
5 yourself. You can choose to speak in Hawaiian and not
6 have it translated at this meeting, although it will be
7 translated in the record.

8 Or, if you would like assistance with
9 translation you can do the speaking and arrange with us to
10 do the translation here in the meeting. That can be done
11 here at the podium. It can also be done privately with
12 the stenographer at the side. Feel free to make use of
13 that service. Oe hola.

14 MS. AMARAL: Mahalo. This evening we have
15 three facilitators and you'll see us spelling one another.
16 With us this evening is Karen Aka and also Louis Chang.
17 The three of us will take turns as we go through the
18 evening.

19 What the facilitators do is we monitor for
20 decorum or timing and just for the process. We try to ask
21 you to keep your testimony to five minutes. We remind you
22 as you near the end of five minutes.

23 Just some basic ground rules. I think most
24 of us know these rules. We live them anyway. First, that
25 we ask that we treat one another with respect. When

1 someone is up here speaking, then we give that person all
2 of our attention. We do not interrupt them. We don't
3 expect that everyone in this room agrees with one
4 another's points of view. But what we do expect is that
5 we treat everyone here with aloha. That's what we're
6 going to be doing.

7 We ask also that you monitor yourself.
8 There is no need for vulgar language or gestures. So we
9 ask that you restrain yourself. We will remind you of
10 that.

11 For those of you that have cell phones, we
12 ask that you put it on silence because it is often
13 difficult to discern words of speakers when we hear phones
14 ringing.

15 If there is any disturbance this evening,
16 the facilitators reserve the right to call for a break or
17 a time out in order to settle matters and calm things down
18 before we begin the meeting again.

19 The purpose of facilitated discussions is
20 to allow for a neutral, safe environment where all voices
21 can be heard, where all people are treated equally and
22 fairly.

23 The facilitators work very hard to maintain
24 that neutrality and assure all speakers the abilities to
25 share what is in their heart and what is in their mind

1 regardless of their position. We ask that you assist us
2 in that way.

3 We will begin now. I'll call the first
4 three names of the people who have signed up to speak.
5 The first is Mr. Bud Ebel, the second Mr. Ed Treschuk and
6 the third is Karla Kral. I apologize in advance for
7 mangling your names. Mr. Ebel.

8 MR. BUD EBEL: Thank you for the
9 opportunity to address this meeting and the board in
10 particular. Appreciate your help.

11 The issue, in my opinion, is to make it as
12 safe as possible for the soldiers when they're doing a
13 horrendous job. I feel the Stryker Brigade will be a
14 major improvement. It is a big step between body armor
15 and a tank. It will protect our soldiers. It will make
16 them more efficient. And I am very concerned about that.

17 I haven't got a lot to say. Most
18 everything I've had to say I've already registered with --
19 in documentation.

20 But I do feel the need to thank our
21 servicemen and women. Heck, I got a niece in the Marines.
22 I can't believe that little kid. She ain't a little kid
23 anymore. She's in the Marines. She can't wait to get to
24 Iraq.

25 The point is these people are doing a

1 marvelous job and they need support. They definitely are
2 due our utmost respect and thanks. I do sincerely thank
3 you personally and figuratively. What I say to you
4 applies to every soldier under your command and every
5 person in the United States military. I thank you for
6 your time. I'm not going to delay you here.

7 I did have one thing. I heard certain
8 propellants in the rocket propelled grenades, whatever,
9 benzene, might be cancer causing. Apparently that's in
10 the thing. I hope you don't ban that because my car won't
11 run on air. I got to have gas. It's in gas.

12 If somehow or another they get benzene out
13 of this world, I guess I'll be going back to a Stanley
14 Steamer. I don't really want to but that is the world we
15 live in.

16 But I do thank you. I appreciate your time
17 and I appreciate everyone coming. It's a wonderful group.
18 And I thank you for your decorum.

19 MS. AMARAL: Thank you. Mr. Ed Treschuk
20 followed by Karla Kral, followed by Dennis Kanahele.

21 MR. ED TRUSCHUK: Hello and aloha.

22 AUDIENCE: Aloha.

23 MR. ED TRUSCHUK: My name is Ed Treschuk.

24 I'm here tonight with my wife. I'm here tonight to speak
25 in favor in with respect for the warriors that fight for

1 our country. I've lived in Hawai'i for 33 years. My wife
2 and I have raised three children, now one grandson. We
3 have tried very hard to raise them to be warriors.

4 I'm a Marine Corps veteran, served in the
5 Marine Corps Air Wing. We were in a VMCJ squadron which
6 is a reconnaissance squadron. Basically we flew high
7 speed, low altitude F-4's and we plotted the bombing runs
8 for the following day.

9 As I said, I'm here to support the warriors
10 among us, warriors who are willing to stand and fight what
11 they believe to be right, stand up, take the risk against
12 threats to their family, our land, and our way of life,
13 those willing to fight for democracy, freedom and the
14 right for our people to be heard by our government.

15 I was shocked to watch the TV news last
16 week when we learned that the invited guests at these
17 hearings were arrested for the crime of bringing posters.

18 I was shocked as the illusion of democracy
19 was stripped naked, that bare naked truth was military and
20 police power being ordered against people demanding their
21 basic rights simply to be heard to speak out for our
22 children's future.

23 It was a shameful display of
24 anti-democracy. One poster I saw seemed to sum up the
25 whole event. That poster was hastily penned in blue

1 marker and read, "You have the guns and tanks. We have
2 only signs. Who is the real threat?"

3 To those warriors, those everyday people
4 who have come to these hearings to speak out to stop this
5 Stryker Brigade, I applaud your efforts and I salute you.
6 (Applause)

7 We're here tonight to give testimony on the
8 wisdom of bringing bigger and better guns to Hawai'i.
9 Many of you have spoken on the impact of the land,
10 potential health hazards and the offensive nature of the
11 Stryker weapon.

12 I want to speak to points being made by
13 other veterans, those who have spoken in favor of
14 supporting the government and the military as a sensitive,
15 compassionate and an organization that will take care of
16 their own.

17 In doing so I want to take a look at how
18 the government is taking care of veterans, and how we
19 might expect further government promises to end up.
20 Bottom line is can we trust them?

21 As I said I was in the Marine Corps Air
22 Wing but many of my boot camp buddies were O300 grunts.
23 Many of them went direct to advance infantry training, two
24 weeks home on leave and straight to combat in Vietnam.
25 The average age of the Vietnam war combatant was 19, young

1 and inexperienced.

2 One such young man was my friend Leland.

3 Leland had the misfortune to step on a land mine that blew
4 up both his legs up to his groin.

5 He was Medevac'd, rehabbed and discharged.

6 Leland joined thousands of others in his struggle for
7 decent medical care. And as he watched the country around
8 him become stronger and stronger in the anti-war efforts
9 he decided that he had something to say.

10 Leland had one of those wheel-arounds which
11 is basically a block of wood with four little wheels on
12 the bottom. He could sit on that and wheel himself
13 around. He decided he would dress up, dress in his Marine
14 Corps blues, dress blues, complete with medals.

15 He'd go down to the Anaheim recruiting
16 station and sit in front of the station. Didn't hold a
17 poster, didn't shout, didn't chant, didn't do a thing,
18 just sat there. For this he was arrested day after day
19 after day for trespassing. Does that sound familiar?

20 The rule is that we all have freedom to
21 speak as long as we don't reveal any of the broken
22 promises.

23 Tonight is about broken promises. Leland's
24 story is only the beginning. Thousands of returning vets
25 were denied VA benefits and services because the U.S.

1 refused to acknowledge medical problems as service-related
2 disabilities. Troops were repeatedly subjected to sprays
3 of poisonous herbicides such as Agent Orange and later
4 developed horrible disease, including Non-Hodgkin's
5 Lymphoma, soft tissue sarcoma, Hodgkin's disease,
6 myelomas, cancer, prostate cancer, neuropathy, and spinal
7 bifida in children born to exposed vets.

8 For more than 15 years these vets were
9 denied treatment. They eventually had to sue the
10 government to get the Agent Orange illnesses recognized
11 and are still struggling today as they die to get
12 benefits.

13 Thousands upon thousands of young men, boys
14 sent off to war, returned battle scarred and shell shocked
15 haunted by the nightmares of what they saw, what they did
16 in Vietnam, only to be told there was no such illness as
17 Post-Vietnam Stress Syndrome.

18 Sadly, many of these veterans could never
19 find their way home. As many as 20,000 Vietnam veterans
20 took their own lives after returning home, tragically
21 another broken promise.

22 The U.S. Government has been a vocal
23 advocate of international arms controls and treaties. The
24 nations of the world have worked hard to outlaw any
25 weapons of mass destruction.

1 The nations of the world have agreed that
2 biological and chemical weapons are illegal, forbidden
3 weapons.

4 The U.S. Government has violated this
5 agreement at least three times in the last 12 years. 1991
6 in the Gulf War, '99 in Kosovo and recent months in Iraq.

7 Depleted uranium is used in these because
8 of its ability to get through the armor. It aerosols upon
9 explosion, creates radioactive blasts. Depleted uranium
10 is a weapon that kills and keeps on killing and killing.

11 The cancer rate in Iraq following the 1991
12 war has increased 700 percent. Our servicemen and women
13 were exposed to this as well. The official government
14 response has been: There is no service-related disability
15 for this exposure.

16 Sixty-seven percent of Gulf War vets have
17 some sort of illness related to this.

18 Gulf War female veterans have a 300 percent
19 higher incidence of having birth defects with their
20 children.

21 President Bush just asked for 87 billion
22 for more weapons. At this time disabled vets have been
23 told they may no longer be eligible for service-extended
24 health care, huge cutbacks to veterans health benefits,
25 slash in medical benefits, closing hospitals.

1 I'll read you a quick quote from a very
2 radical left wing newspaper. It reads, "The knives are
3 out for Secretary Donald Rumsfeld. With the steady drip
4 of American blood in Iraq generating a hemorrhage of
5 public confidence, and President Bush at home, it isn't
6 surprising that the man who confidently predicted victory
7 in Iraq should find himself under assault."

8 This is an editorial piece this week about
9 Donald Rumsfeld from "The Army Times". (Applause)

10 The front page article this week in all
11 four of the newspapers reads, "An act of betrayal," very
12 small, "Act of betrayal. War on benefits. the DOD wants
13 to cut -- wants to slash your pay, close your schools and
14 close the commissaries."

15 For every Jessica Lynch, the wounded
16 soldier who returned to a hero's welcome and the book and
17 movie deal, there's a Shoshana Johnson. Johnson was shot
18 in both legs, held prisoner in Iraq for 22 days, received
19 30 percent disability or about 700 a month less than
20 Jessica. Johnson is black. Lynch is white. The Johnson
21 family thinks that's the reason why.

22 Again we are asking if we can believe the
23 U.S. Government will keep its promise to respect the land.
24 Given the history, we simply do not believe this to be
25 true.

1 We ask you tonight to reject the Stryker
2 project, to say no to more military expansion, and to
3 bring our sons and daughters home now. Thank you.

4 (Applause)

5 MS. AMARAL: Karla Kral followed by Dennis
6 Kanahele followed by Kyle Kajihiro. (Applause)

7 MS. KARLA KRAL: Thank you. Good evening.
8 I'm here as a member of the Hawai'i community, as a member
9 of the community at large of humanity. My credential is
10 since 1968 I have been an advocate for humanity versus the
11 military industrial complex.

12 Starting in regard to the Stryker situation
13 I was able to only briefly review the EIS. I notice that
14 in Section 4.2 regarding the land use recreation on page
15 4-5 there were mentions made to the amount of dust which
16 has been noted here on the posters that was being
17 generated as a result of this -- will be generated as a
18 result of the Stryker activity and then the restricted
19 access during fires.

20 I think we know that restricted access
21 during fires can be pretty lethal in the light of Makua
22 and the way things have gone there lately.

23 Also there was reference made to the
24 Honouliuli preserve and the various encroachments that
25 would be taking place there. Basically there would be a

1 citizens advisory board, which I think many of us know in
2 regard to those situations are too little too late when
3 they once come together.

4 There is a reference to the loss of
5 agricultural land. At this time when Hawai'i is trying to
6 develop itself to regain its sustainability, to removing
7 land from agriculture use, it's bad enough it's gone into
8 all sorts of housing developments we have seen everywhere,
9 but to have it go into military use from agriculture use
10 is like a knife to the heart of people who love the land
11 no matter what persuasion they might be, haole, Hawaiian
12 or whatever.

13 I also appreciate the work, the hard and
14 long work of the Tetra Tech, Inc. folks for putting the EIS
15 together. It was obvious from my review, my brief review
16 of the EIS that it pretty much -- I think there could be
17 summarized in one part where it said, "No action
18 alternative" which meant to me, as I spoke with some of
19 the folks from Tetra, is that they started with a mission
20 from the military to come up with a certain answer
21 regarding this EIS. And that answer was predetermined.
22 It was to put the Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i.

23 My questions in regard to this are: Why
24 not locate and train in a larger uninhabited area such as
25 Utah, New Mexico, Nevada where the climate and the terrain

1 and conditions are more comparable to potential locations

2 to where this Stryker Brigade is to be deployed?

3 Then there is the fact that this does

4 happen to be the smallest state in the whole of the United

5 States of America. Yet we seem to have the greatest of

6 military investments all over the land, all over the

7 islands.

8 In regard to the fact that now in just a

9 couple of days Kaho'olawe will be being returned to the

10 state, the military is more than happy to grab some land

11 with the other hand that it gives from giving and taking.

12 So my question's about relocation. I

13 didn't see it addressed anywhere in the EIS. Please

14 forgive my ignorance if they have already been addressed

15 in terms of other actual geographic location and why

16 Hawai'i would be such a preferable location considering

17 all the other possibilities.

18 And my last closing comment is the fact

19 that this land does not belong to the military. It does

20 not belong to the United States of America. It belongs to

21 the kanaka ma'oli. (Loud applause).

22 MS. AMARAL: Mahalo. Dennis Kanahele

23 followed by Kyle Kajihiro followed by Kunani Nihipali.

24 MR. DENNIS KANAHELE: Aloha. Good evening.

25 AUDIENCE: Aloha.

1 MR. DENNIS KANAHELE: You know for the last
2 week I was watching the news and hearing from people that
3 was involved in the protest as well as these hearings. I
4 think the most important thing for me that nobody got hurt
5 except for in the parking.

6 I was really, really concerned about how
7 our people were being treated for holding signs and
8 protesting.

9 At the same time we have to be aware of the
10 situation we live in for what's going on with Hawaiian
11 rights and entitlements and all that.

12 I'm totally against the Stryker Brigade
13 being here. I'm totally against the United States of
14 America being here. And before I go on I want to take
15 this time to at least go about 30 seconds in silence
16 because today is the 15th anniversary of the genocide
17 convention, Genocide Act.

18 November 4, 1998 United States of America
19 finally signed the Genocide Act, better known as the
20 Proxmire Act. It's important because -- I'm going to be
21 real brief on this -- it's not about the land and the
22 water and destruction to me that you're doing to it now.
23 It's about the belligerent occupation that you folks are
24 in right now.

25 You cannot forget that you're only guests

1 over here. You don't live here. You guy's only guests.

2 A grave injustice happened to our people. It's bigger
3 than all this that's going on for tonight. You guys got
4 to make right with us, with the Hawaiian people.

5 We might not have 'em all together. We
6 might not be together as one. But we like our own
7 government. We want our own government. We want the same
8 treatment as you gave Afghanistan, as you gave Iraq.

9 You guys blind to that. And you always
10 escape by saying, "Well, Washington D.C. going take care.
11 It's up to the politicians." No, it's not. All military
12 and civilian commanders and personnel, you guys all
13 involved. (Applause)

14 Because tonight I want to officially put
15 all of you on notice pursuant to U.S. Public Law 103-150
16 the Apology Law, the Universal Declaration on Human Rights
17 December 10, 1948 field manual -- field manual 27.10 July
18 1956, the law of land warfare.

19 You are obligated through the Nuremberg
20 Tribunals as an individual, as a civilian, and also as a
21 military personnel. So you're liable for things that
22 you're doing to other people and calling them people that
23 commit genocide against others.

24 So really take a look at it. For some
25 reason you got away with it for all these years. It may

1 not be your generation that had done it, but you guys got
2 to clean up that mess.

3 Because until Hawaiian issues, especially
4 our political status is settled, you're always going to
5 have turmoil over here in Hawai'i, believe me. It's not
6 going away.

7 So to me Stryker Brigade, bringing them
8 over here, I think you guys should just stop doing that
9 and wait 'til we, the Hawaiian people, decide the type of
10 government we want.

11 I'm not talking about Akaka Bill or
12 anything like that. I'm talking about an independent
13 country on its own, so that we can go into treaties and
14 agreements that we used to have with you folks which, of
15 course, you folks broke.

16 This first gentleman was talking about
17 treaties and agreements. Before you honor all those out
18 there, honor ours. Honor our treaties and agreements.

19 We have the right now, since President
20 Clinton had signed that law into effect, to restore our
21 government. You know that. We know that. It's just most
22 of our people don't know that yet. We still have to
23 educate ourselves and learn.

24 But I want to reiterate again. You're
25 officially on notice now, that you are belligerent

1 occupier of our country, kawai a no Hawai'i.

2 "Date: November 4, 2003. Time: 7:00 p.m.

3 or more like 7:35 p.m. Place Turtle Bay Hilton. The

4 official notice of human rights violations. Name: The

5 United States Army, Navy, Air Force and Marines, military

6 and civilian commanders and personnel.

7 "Pursuant to U.S. Public Law 103-150, the

8 Apology Law, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Field

9 Manual 27.10 law of land warfare, U.S. public law 100-606

10 Genocide Act and the Hawai'i Constitution January 16,

11 1995. You are hereby ordered to cease and desist the

12 illegal preemptive expansion and belligerent occupation

13 and activities of Kawai a no Hawai'i. (Applause)

14 "You're further notified that any and all

15 interference with political, economic, social and cultural

16 rights of na kanaka ma'oli is in direct violation of the

17 United Nations convention on the prevention and punishment

18 of the crimes of genocide as codified in U.S. Public Law

19 9-606 the Proxmire Act.

20 "November 4, 1998, 18 U.S.C. Chapter 50(a)

21 1091(a) 3 and 4, 1091(c) incitement offense. Violations

22 of these laws carry strict and severe penalties including

23 a maximum of life imprisonment and up to a million dollars

24 fine. Notification of any and all violation by officials,

25 agents and officers engaged in actions that threaten our

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1 livelihood, subsistence lifestyle and well being of kanaka
2 ma'oli, native Hawaiians, would be conveyed to the
3 Commander in Chief, the President of the United States.

4 "This notice shall serve as prima fascia
5 evidence for all intents and purposes be it national or
6 international."

7 So you take that back to your superiors
8 because I putting you guys on the spot right now. You got
9 to deal with this issue. It can be good.

10 President Bush, your boss, he talks about
11 peace and trying to bring peace to the world. Hawai'i is
12 the global country of world peace. Hawai'i is where
13 you're going to find 'em. Free us up and you're going to
14 see that happen.

15 It's not the death and destruction of the
16 world. "Signed by me, head of State of Hawai'i, Po'o
17 Dennis K. Kanahale." Aloha. (Applause).

18 MS. AMARAL: Mahalo. Kyle Kajihiro
19 followed by Kunani Nihipali followed by Hooipo Pa.

20 MR. KYLE KAJIHIRO: Aloha kakou.

21 AUDIENCE: Aloha.

22 MR. KYLE KAJIHIRO: Aloha, Ko'olauloa and
23 salute to the workers of this hotel because they're in a
24 struggle themselves. (Applause) Aloha to all the folks
25 who came because we're here with our signs today.

1 (Applause) We stood up for our rights. That's the only
2 way you folks can get your rights.

3 The first thing I want to say is that you
4 guys really screwed up. You got to invalidate this
5 process. You really did. I want to read you something.
6 You guys, Title 32 the Code of Federal Regulations,
7 Appendix E part 651, quote "EISs will serve as a means to
8 assess environmental impacts of proposed military actions
9 rather than justifying decisions," end quotes.

10 I want to read you another quote. Senator
11 Inouye's press release June 26, 2003 quote, "Senator
12 Inouye has been assured that one of the six Stryker
13 Brigades will be based in Hawai'i and Schofield Barracks
14 will be building new facilities, adding personnel and
15 increasing its land area to accommodate this unit."

16 That sounds like a done deal to me. I
17 don't know how you can justify this process with this kind
18 of thing on the record. So put that in your comments to
19 take it back. This process is invalid.

20 What happened to seven of us last week, the
21 arrest to suppress our voice of opposition to the Stryker
22 Brigade, that just proves that this was a ramrod job. You
23 guys trying to force it through with as little opposition
24 as possible.

25 We're still here. We're going to keep

1 coming back. (Applause) Just as Bumpy said, you guys is
2 the malihinis here. You always forget that. One thing I
3 want to add to Bumpy's description, you guys get guns.
4 Like somebody come into your house with one gun and
5 ordering you around. How would that feel?

6 Can you right the cumulative impacts of a
7 hundred years of that kind of violence? Please put that
8 in your EIS. That's what we're dealing with here. We're
9 dealing with cumulative violence.

10 You always take, take, take and you never
11 ask permission. This whole process is about taking more.
12 You impose your will and then you come say, "What you guys
13 think," as an afterthought, you know.

14 You should be sitting down saying, "Please
15 can we do something?" If people say "no" that means no.
16 Right? If you did that to a woman that would be rape.
17 (Applause, whistles)

18 The pattern has been every time the U.S.
19 goes to war the military takes more land and destroys it.
20 You take land, you destroy it, you contaminate it, you
21 don't clean up.

22 The list goes on and on. I will start with
23 Kaho'olawe. Hewa. \$400 million, 1/10 of the island is
24 safe. We're returning it to the people. What can we do
25 with this? Now you're talking an equivalent area of land,

1 Pohakuloa and Honouliuli. It's unconscionable.

2 Makua Valley, another broken promise.

3 Families evicted. The land was supposed to be returned 6

4 months after the war but they're still waiting. And the

5 bombs are still going in that valley. Which means

6 parents, by the way. Which means parents. Think about

7 it.

8 How would you treat your parents? Waikane,

9 the waters of Kane. Sacred places. It's in the kumu

10 lipo. Yeah. The Kamaka family leased you the land

11 because they thought they were helping, only to have it be

12 condemned from them because it has unexploded ordnance

13 that the military was not willing to clean up.

14 Instead, they used their might to take it

15 away from this family. Uncle Raymond went to jail for two

16 years trying to fight for his land. Hewa. He'eia still

17 contaminated. Waikoloa still contaminated. Kala'e,

18 Waimomi, otherwise known as Pearl Harbor, 750 contaminated

19 sites. One of the worst contaminated places in the world.

20 Used to be the food basket for Oahu.

21 Lualualei, Nohile. I read in the e-mail

22 that there's going to be another taking of land over

23 there, 6,000 acres. That should be in the cumulative

24 impacts. That should be in there, Kalama Island, nuclear

25 dump site. Plutonium, one of the most dangerous chemicals

1 in the world is buried in an unlined landfill that's going
2 to wash away in about 50 years into moananui, Pacific
3 Ocean.

4 These are all cumulative impacts that you
5 ignore in these 1400 pages. I don't know that you can even
6 have the language to describe what's going on. But if you
7 want to do a really correct EIS, Environmental Impact, you
8 need to look at all of that.

9 You need to assess the violence of
10 generations who have lost not only the land but their
11 identities, the language. How do you measure genocide?
12 How do you put that into an EIS? How do you measure the
13 violence that's done from our shores employed to other
14 parts of the world?

15 These Strykers are meant to attack.
16 They're not defensive things. They're about invasion.
17 They're going to be used as -- they should mention that
18 impact in the EIS. (Applause)

19 You ask the wrong questions every time.
20 Security is not served by having more guns. Security is
21 having basic needs met. That's the difference between the
22 military mindset and what we're trying to tell you here.
23 Aloha 'aina.

24 That should be the driving concern in your
25 EIS. That should be the principle that you put forward.

1 That should be a question that you ask: How do we aloha

2 'aina this place? And everything flows from that.

3 Instead you ask, "What can we do?" You use

4 risk assessment which is basically how much damage can we

5 get away with?

6 The question is, "How safe can we make it?

7 Now clean can we get it? How much life can we put into

8 this place?" That a questions you ought to be asking.

9 I just want to go to and challenge your

10 issue of the purpose and need that's listed in this EIS.

11 Because you put it down as you need to have a place in

12 Hawai'i. So therefore you write your EIS all around it.

13 It's all about justifying the decision.

14 Uncle, can you bring this sign over, the

15 "follow the money" one. You mind coming up here and

16 helping me out?

17 I think this needs to be understood by more

18 people and also documented in the EIS. When you really

19 ask what's going on with this process and why it's moving

20 forward even though military people are calling it a death

21 trap, they're calling it a lemon -- I can give you some

22 websites as to where you can find that information.

23 You're gonna ask what is driving this?

24 What's the real purpose in need? It starts here in the

25 Senates Defense Appropriation Subcommittee where Senator

1 Inouye and Hawai'i and Senator Stevens and Alaska are the
2 two ranking members. Right. So they make the
3 appropriations for this thing.

4 General Shinseki is Kauai home boy for
5 Senator Inouye, he was also the former Army Chief of
6 Staff. This was his baby, his pet project.

7 His underling, General Hibner, right,
8 helped to engineer this deal, retired from the Army and
9 now took a lucrative position with General Dynamics. Who
10 is General Dynamics? General Dynamics makes the Strykers.

11 Okay. So a nicely oiled wheel here that
12 moves along. So we got to understand that, the people of
13 Hawai'i, and really start to interrogate. That's the
14 thing that's got us on the leash. Yeah? They're going to
15 keep making us beg, sit, stand, roll over until we can get
16 it. Thank you, Uncle.

17 So in closing I just gonna say invalidate
18 this process. And you know what? Save yourself the
19 trouble and just cancel this thing. Please take that
20 message to the White House, all the way to the top. Tell
21 them this is just a bad idea.

22 You can get more trouble from this. Cancel
23 this. Start cleaning up the land. Start cleaning it up.
24 Thank you. (Applause)

25 These are over 400 signatures demanding to

1 end the military expansion in Hawai'i. The military must
2 clean up and restore, return lands. That the economic
3 dependency must end by having real alternatives and that
4 the military must pay just compensation for use and damage
5 to Hawaiian lands. Over 400 signatures. (Applause
6 /whistles)

7 MR. CHANG: I'll ask the court reporter to
8 make a notation about the submission of this as an
9 exhibit.

10 The next speaker will be Kunani Nihipali.
11 Ho'oipo Pa has also asked him to speak on her behalf.
12 Following will be Carol Philips.

13 MR. KUNANI NIHIPALI: Aloha kakou, aloha na
14 kupuna. (Chanting in Hawaiian) This is my walking sign.
15 (Little girl with sign). Aloha. My name is Kunani
16 Nihipali. I'm a po'o with Hui Malama I Na Ka Iwi Hawai'i
17 Nei.

18 That's a group that's being caring for all
19 of the iwi that's been coming out from the infrastructure
20 that the military has built in Mokapu, Schofield, every
21 island that you can think of, Pohakuloa.

22 Anyway, America continues to abuse the
23 rights of their host culture, the native Hawaiian, our
24 guest the malihini, the kama'aina. Even after apologizing
25 for these abuses we knew all along that it was an empty

1 apology. Is this your way of reconciliation? I watched
2 the news last week. The first thing that came to my mind
3 is, hey, that's Kyle. Hey, that's Quinn. That's Steve.
4 That's our kupuna. Mikala Kekuni.
5 Then I saw them being arrested, taken away.
6 I said, "Ah, that's Rags. That's Bobby," referring to the
7 security guards. I saw all the blue lights passing
8 Helemanô as I headed home the other night. I wondered
9 what was going on? I turned the news on, was dismayed to
10 see more arrests.

11 I know all these people on both sides. To
12 me the first thing that came to mind is oh, again the
13 military enlisting the aid of the Honolulu Police
14 Department security guards to carry out their cowardly
15 work. (Applause)

16 We continue to witness how our people are
17 being manipulated by the so-called United States of
18 America and its agents, the state of Hawai'i, pitting
19 friends against friends, Hawaiians against Hawaiians,
20 family against family.

21 My thoughts were: How clever. How clever
22 of you to hold public meetings on private property. By
23 holding public meetings on private property one cannot
24 fully and adequately exercise their rights to be heard.
25 Shame on you, America. (Applause) Trespassing.

1 Trespassing? Who's trespassing on whose 'aina? (Loud
2 applause).

3 Is that best you can do? You steal our
4 nation in the guise of your democracy. You steal and
5 abuse our `aina. You steal and desecrate our iwi kupuna
6 from their burial grounds. You, America, commit crimes
7 against all U.S. domestic and international known laws of
8 nations. And you accuse us of trespassing at a public
9 meeting? (Applause)

10 Auwe. I guess when you have all money and
11 resources, taxpayers' money, public money it's because you
12 can. If you're using taxpayers' money, public monies for
13 public meetings, shouldn't the public have the right to
14 bear signs? Aren't you glad it's signs and not arms?

15 Aren't you lucky we're not replicating the
16 violent acts being taken against you people on the other
17 side of the world? What are you afraid of, America? Are
18 you afraid of people voicing themselves to protect their
19 'aina, their mo'olelo, their kupuna?

20 How long can the United States military
21 continue this abuse of a peaceful, feeble country by your
22 military occupation of our nation state, the Kingdom of
23 Hawai'i? You made Hawai'i your playground and your
24 dumping grounds for your lifestyles.

25 What will guaranty you -- what will

1 guaranty that you malama oka 'aina with the introduction
2 of the Strykers when you've not cleaned up your past opala
3 on the 'aina.

4 As witnessed by Pearl Harbor in World War
5 II America has, once again, placed Hawai'i in the path of
6 harm's way.

7 Hawai'i is an occupied nation by the United
8 States military since before 1893. Thirty-four percent
9 plus of our islands are already occupied by every military
10 branch of your armed services, 34 percent. On the best
11 lands too.

12 First you, America, participate in the
13 facade of the overthrow of our nation kingdom which had,
14 by the way, a constitutional monarchy based on democracy.
15 Then you fake the annexation of Hawai'i by the so-called
16 New Lands Joint Resolution by your Congress who did not
17 have the power to annex another country.

18 You gave us no choices in your fraudulent
19 process of statehood. And now this illusion of reality
20 continues. Here we are in the middle of the Pacific. We
21 need to maopopo, understand Pacific means peace. Hawai'i
22 is the piko, the lifeline, the center of the Pacific, the
23 global example, as Bumpy said, the country of world peace.
24 Hawai'i is known for aloha. (Applause)

25 Aloha 'aina, love of the land. Malama

1 `aina, take care of the land. Another important factor to
2 remember is Hawai'i consists of islands not continent
3 lands. There's a finite amount of space and we don't have
4 the lands to waste on your war games. (Applause)

5 We don't have the luxury of the vast lands
6 that a continent has. There are strong ties of us native
7 Hawaiians to our older sibling the 'aina, according to our
8 genesis.

9 So kala mai if we're passionate with our
10 passive protests and have to resort to our violent signs
11 (Laughter) which is supposed to be protected by your
12 constitution which guarantees free speech.

13 We are islands. Kapa'a 'aina Hawai'i, 2500
14 plus miles of islands. Every inch of an island is
15 important to all its living entities. And we need to
16 continue to practice peace, not war. You continue to
17 disrupt this practice of peace.

18 We kanaka continue to take the brunt of
19 your arrogant military occupation of our island kingdom of
20 Hawai'i. In your quest for more land to train, you
21 continue to desecrate our iwi kupuna, the bones of our
22 ancestors with your evictions, their evictions and
23 expansion of your military infrastructure over their
24 graves.

25 You refuse to negotiate in good faith. You

1 have taken the choicest real estate, 34 percent of our
2 'aina, wai, kai, mauna under your control. You managed to
3 place our flora and fauna under the worst indices of
4 endangered and extinct species without owning up to your
5 responsibility. Your controlled wild fires have been
6 responsible for much of the status.

7 I've witnessed this time and again, the
8 military disregard for our 'aina at Makua, Waikane,
9 Schofield, Pohakuloa, Kaho'olawe, Ni'ihau. The list goes
10 on.

11 Everywhere you've gone you've got the
12 reverse Midas touch, turning fruitful and pristine lands
13 and seas into barren lifestyles, lifeless training
14 recreation grounds for your military.

15 You request more land and seas and promise
16 us more pollution and desecration with these Stryker
17 units. We also face the possibility of facing a nuclear
18 powered aircraft carrier with its support vessels.

19 You bring in more military and their
20 families, spent billions in infrastructure and ignore our
21 people's plights of houselessness and evictions from our
22 land.

23 The U.S. military and the state of Hawai'i
24 has occupied and controlled these islands without just
25 compensation to the native Hawaiian people for over 110

1 years. America, show your good faith. Clean up your mess
2 first. Then maybe, as Kyle said, maybe if you ask nicely
3 we'll allow you to stay here on our terms.

4 Contrary to the Apology of 1993 you have
5 done nothing to reconcile this illegalality of your
6 actions. Your plans are to manage activism. You do this
7 by keep us talking. But that, too, is being usurped by
8 these arrests. Keep 'em litigating in the courts you
9 control the outcome of, divide and conquer by the arrests
10 you've conducted, buy off the leadership. That is
11 obvious.

12 In conclusion, as the po'o of Hui Malama
13 Kupuna Hawai'i Nei, the group caring for our ancestral
14 remains, I protest. I protest on behalf of our kupuna
15 past, present and those yet to be born against any and all
16 further, future military occupation of our peaceful nation
17 state, kingdom of Hawai'i.

18 Like our beloved Queen Lili'uokalani stated
19 and backed by the 40,000 kupuna who protested the
20 annexation of our nation kingdom in 1897 and sued the ku'e
21 monster petition, we say "As Americans, hear me for my
22 downtrodden people. Their form of government is as dear
23 to them as yours is precious to you quite as how you love
24 your country, so we love ours.

25 "With all your goodly possessions covering

1 a territory so immense that there yet remain parts
2 unexplored, possess islands although you at hand had to be
3 neutral grounds in time of war. Do not covet the little
4 vineyard of navits so far from your shore, least the
5 punishment of Ahab fall upon you, if not in your day, then
6 that of your children.

7 "For be not deceived. God is not lost.
8 The people to whom your fathers told a living God, taught
9 to call Father and whom the sons now seek to despoil and
10 destroy are crying aloud to him in their time of trouble.
11 He who will keep this promise and listen to the voices of
12 his Hawai'i children lament for their homes.

13 "It is for them that I will give the last
14 drop of my blood. It is for them that I would spend --
15 nay, am spending everything belonging to me. Will it be
16 in vane?

17 "It is for the American people, their
18 representatives in Congress to answer these questions as
19 they deal with me and my people kindly, generously and
20 justly so may the great ruler of all nations deal with the
21 grand and glorious nation of the United States of America.

22 Since that time we have managed to survive
23 the facade of an overthrow, a fake revolution followed
24 five years later by fake annexation and finding ourselves
25 living an illusion of reality called the 50th state, the

1 Aloha State, the United States of America. We will survive

2 the Stryker. Ku'e, ku'e, ku'e.

3 AUDIENCE: Ku'e. (Applause)

4 MR. CHANG: Carol Philips will be next

5 followed by Blake McElheny and Cathleen Mattoon. Just one

6 reminder, we are going to late tonight. Those of you who

7 cannot stay, wish to give testimony, please know that you

8 have a chance to.

9 There's a second court reporter that's

10 available in this side of the room in the corner for

11 anyone who wishes to offer testimony and can't wait to do

12 it at the podium.

13 MS. CAROL PHILIPS: Thank you and aloha

14 everybody. I just have to say that there is a lot of

15 Hawaiian activists here and we do need to make it pono.

16 It's got to happen. So I hope we can do that.

17 I'm American. I was born in the United

18 States. Lived in Hawai'i since I was three. And that's

19 got to happen. So hopefully the military can help us do

20 that. It is necessary.

21 And like Uncle Bumpy said, the aloha spirit

22 needs to be spread around the world more now than ever.

23 It really does. With that said I don't know what's going

24 to happen.

25 I don't know what kind of influence I can

1 have on the Stryker Brigade. But if it does go in, if it
2 does happen, there are some things that I would hope you
3 keep in mind.

4 One is that you set new standards of
5 environmental sensitivity and responsibility. And I'm not
6 talking about the standards that exist already, but higher
7 standards. That's been done. Because Hawai'i is the most
8 precious place in the world.

9 It's not called paradise because it's a
10 catchy name. It is called paradise because this is
11 paradise on Earth. Probably a lot of us are here because
12 we know that and we love that. It's pretty important.

13 The other thing is that a lot of the land
14 is a watershed. That's important too because that's our
15 life, the water. We know that the lens on our aquifers
16 are getting thinner, and thinner. We're under, you know,
17 rationing right now basically.

18 It just is important. Somebody once told
19 me the best place to operate, the most successful place to
20 operate is from reality. So let's operate from reality
21 and look at our water tables. Look at the state of our
22 world. We need to look in the direction we're going in
23 because the reality is pretty scary. (Applause)

24 There's a lot of realities. The population
25 on the North Shore, population of Hawai'i is not what it

1 is last time. So you're going to be impacting a lot more
2 people's lives in this and in whatever activities that you
3 do. So I would ask you to take that into consideration.

4 The North Shore, for example, is the second
5 most popular visitor destination on the island. These
6 things affect us. I don't know the answers.

7 I would hope that if your Environmental
8 Impact Statement passes that scrutiny of the Hawaiians and
9 passes the scrutiny of the Sierra Club and others, that
10 you do set the new standards and start making promises and
11 keeping them and moving us to the next level because the
12 world is in a scary place right now.

13 Hawai'i is -- has a special role in
14 teaching people what aloha means. I would just hope we
15 could do that. Thank you very much. (Applause)

16 MR. CHANG: Thank you. Blake McElheny,
17 then Cathleen Mattoon, Creighton Mattoon.

18 MR. BLAKE McELHENY: Thank you. Good
19 evening. My name's Blake McElheny. I was raised in
20 Pupukea. I guess I should real quick apologize. What I'm
21 going to speaking about is not nearly as significant as
22 some of the other issues that have been raised tonight.

23 But along the lines of some of the things
24 that were said, I want to thank the people of Ko'olauloa
25 for allowing my family to raise me here in Pupukea.

1 Real quickly, I think that I just wanted to
2 go over the fact that the Kahuku training area is a
3 reality right now. And even under the no action
4 alternative I would imagine would remain in place for at
5 least some period of time.

6 As I read the Environmental Impact
7 Statement there are several existing impacts that the
8 community experiences as a result of the military
9 presence. That would likely increase under -- with the
10 presence of the Stryker Brigade.

11 I think maybe those who have had a chance
12 to look through it or look through some of the materials
13 are familiar with those restrictions on recreational land
14 use, soil loss, erosion, the threat of wild fires, effects
15 on plant and wildlife species, effects on surface water
16 quality and runoff into the ocean as well as noise and
17 other potentially adverse effects on public health.

18 So we know that these effects are present
19 and the idea is how do we protect ourselves. How do we
20 protect human life? How do we protect the land with these
21 effects present?

22 One alternative would be the complete
23 removal of the military presence. Other alternatives are
24 trying to figure out ways to, I guess you could use the
25 word in the Environmental Impact Statement which is

1 mitigation.

2 I just wanted to highlight that one of the
3 potential mitigations that's mentioned is buffer zones.
4 It's a mechanism that non-profit local community
5 organizations can utilize to purchase lands that are for
6 sale.

7 I just was highlighting there's a vacant
8 property adjacent to the Kahuku Training Area that many
9 people in the Ko'olaupia area and other areas around the
10 island of O'ahu have been interested in protecting for a
11 very long time.

12 It seems, although, there's a bunch of the
13 other visions. Clearly perhaps through these we can move
14 forward respecting at least that one small piece of
15 Ka'aawa and other areas. I just wanted to put that out
16 there.

17 There's a community group that are trying
18 to work together to protect special resources not only for
19 the health of the land but for the health of the community
20 who lives out there.

21 Also for those who come out, visit,
22 hopefully something good will happen. Thanks for the
23 opportunity to testify.

24 MR. CHANG: Thank you, Mr. McElheny.
25 Cathleen Mattoon, Creighton Mattoon.

1 MS. CATHLEEN MATTOON: Aloha kakou. My
2 name is Cathleen Mattoon. And my roots are in the
3 ahupua'a of Punalu'u. My genealogy also includes the
4 ahupua`a of He'eia and Hau'ula.

5 I worked for the betterment of my family,
6 my community and my government through memberships in
7 various organizations like Punalu'u Community Association
8 for 30 years, the Ko'olaupia Hawaiian Civic Club for 32
9 years, the Local 5 H.E.R.E for 21 years and also the
10 Neighborhood Board for 18 years, and Ka Lahui Hawai'i for
11 10 years. (Applause).

12 I've appeared before community, city, state
13 and federal government agencies no matter how controlled,
14 misdirected or flat out phony they happen to be. It is
15 my hope that I can contribute honest mana'o that will
16 protect and enrich the lives of my family and my
17 community.

18 The subject of most hearings in Hawai'i is
19 land use. As a small island state we're always concerned
20 that every square inch of land be used wisely.
21 Historically the people of this land, kanaka ma'oli,
22 malama `aina. The land belongs to ke akua and we are the
23 keepers and stewards and receivers of its bounty.

24 If you malama the 'aina, the 'aina will
25 take care of you. Such a simple concept, but one that the

1 U.S. Army has not accepted and will probably ignore even
2 if we ask you to embrace it.

3 Throughout the EIS document it becomes
4 apparent that without exception every statement of
5 mitigation is prefaced by such words as "wherever, within
6 feasible, reasonable, practical or prudent," which tells
7 me that the U.S. Army will decide without input from state
8 or federal laws what constitutes feasible, reasonable,
9 practically and prudent.

10 The President has already declared that the
11 military will not be affected by environmental laws of the
12 land.

13 And I weep over this. Here, then, is a
14 repeat of what can happen to Hawai'i when it suits the
15 federal government. I say "repeat" because we should
16 never forget the occupation of the Territory of Hawai'i in
17 1941.

18 In the name of security, now referred to as
19 Homeland Security, the government of Hawai'i was replaced
20 by the U.S. Army. There was a military governor that was
21 assigned who explained the necessity that this occupation
22 would last until there was no longer a danger of enemy
23 attacks.

24 The U.S. Army took control of our courts,
25 labor, municipal affairs, press, civil defense, public

1 health, water, hospitals, prisons, jails, price control,
2 liquor, food control and control of production, land
3 transportation, gasoline rationing, materials, supplies,
4 collected fines and receipts, used territorial and county
5 properties and institutions.
6 Curfews, blackouts, controlled use of
7 beaches were imposed on civilians. Price controls placed
8 on anything and everything including liquor, gas, food,
9 rents and even prostitution -- which became legal under
10 the military control.
11 Courts were untrained military officers
12 with no training to hear simple misdemeanor or crimes
13 carrying the death penalty.
14 Provost judges, being inexperienced in
15 administering criminal law, imposed heavy fines and long
16 prison terms for misdemeanors that under civil law would
17 have warranted a fine or a short jail sentence.
18 The money derived from these fines was kept
19 by the military governor. To avoid harsh sentences these
20 prisoners volunteered to donate their blood.
21 We were the patriots of the Territory of
22 Hawai'i and were held under military rule for three years.
23 Japan, the enemy, was not made to function
24 under these stringent and suffocating rules when defeated,
25 or forced to give up their civilian courts.

1 As you must realize I'm a product of a
2 period of time when the military was to be feared and with
3 good reason. The best beaches and parks were off limits
4 to civilians. Jobs were frozen. One could change only
5 with the approval of the U.S. Army.

6 Thousands of men wandered the streets
7 looking for a good time. Punalu'u Valley was a jungle
8 training area to which hundreds of soldiers were
9 processed, utilizing the land without concern for the
10 impacts.

11 The stream was dammed. Roadways cut
12 through watershed lands. Trees were toppled and tons of
13 equipment moved in. The destruction was absolute.

14 How can the U.S. Army expect me to believe
15 you care about the 'aina when your record shows you do
16 not? Past behavior is a predictor of future behavior.

17 It frightens me that the U.S. Army is
18 asking to destroy even more of the 'aina. The land you
19 destroyed in the past could not fully recover over 50
20 years later.

21 There are still concrete bunkers in
22 Punalu'u Valley, unexploded ordnance in Waikane and only a
23 partial clearance of Kaho'olawe.

24 The military has not kept its word to
25 return the lands that they used as they found them. Must

1 we allow you to destroy forever more of this very limited
2 resource?

3 I have some questions I hope will be
4 answered later. And one of them is: What percent of the
5 lands in Hawai'i is currently used by military, Army,
6 Navy, Marine, Air Force? And I think someone already said
7 35 percent.

8 What percent if you add more lands, and how
9 does this compare with the rest of the nation? Is this
10 our fair share? I doubt it.

11 Given that Hawai'i has the most endangered
12 species in the nation, why would the U.S. Army demand the
13 use of special lands that they historically destroyed?

14 Is the cost of training somewhere else too
15 great a price to save our natural wonders? Will America
16 be in greater danger if the Stryker Brigade is not trained
17 here?

18 Also, how can you plan to integrate your
19 personnel and families without impacting the many services
20 provided by the state?

21 I'd like you to comment on the effect on
22 water and electrical power because you barely touched it
23 in your EIS. I'd like to have it expanded.

24 I'd like to know how you're going to handle
25 the impact of these families on schools, trash, parks,

1 environment, social services, health, courts, fire,
2 hospitals. Every additional person has an effect on our
3 limited lands.

4 Also, will you ever release Hawai'i from
5 military occupancy? Are we to accept imposition of
6 military influence forever? Whenever you discover a
7 better way to make the war better, will we always be your
8 choice of training and experimentation?

9 Is Hawai'i a dispensable commodity in the
10 eyes of this nation? I would appreciate responses in my
11 questions. I would suggest all public hearings in the
12 future be held in public places. (Applause)

13 I think you were ill advised to plan them
14 as you have. And I believe that some of the hearings
15 you've already had were probably negated because you
16 weren't able to hear all the people who were present.

17 I request a deadline for comments for EIS
18 be extended to allow us further review of the documents
19 that were provided.

20 Now, all of the information I gave you
21 about the occupation of Hawai'i came from this book, a
22 book that I think the military should read thoroughly. It
23 is called "Hawai'i Under Army Rule."

24 "What are the limits of the military power?"
25 A few hours after the attack on Pearl Harbor the Territory

1 of Hawai'i was placed under marshal law. The commanding
2 general proclaimed himself military governor and assumed
3 all executive and legislative powers.

4 "Civil courts were suppressed as Army
5 personnel moved in and took over the courtrooms, meeting
6 out penalties to civilians without regard for the
7 limitations of law and for offenses unrelated to military
8 security.

9 "For the first time in American history a
10 military government was established on loyal American
11 territory. And civil courts were completely superseded by
12 military tribunals. Not until October 1944, long after
13 the passing of any threat of invasion, was marshal law
14 finally terminated."

15 I would say that everyone should read
16 "Hawai'i Under Army Rule" especially the military, because
17 it still contains important lessons for America as it
18 faces the increasing challenge of maintaining the
19 supremacy of civil law and liberty in uncertain times.

20 Mahalo. (Applause)

21 MR. CHANG: Thank you. Before the next
22 speaker, Creighton Mattoon, there's an announcement. The
23 public comment period for this Draft EIS has been extended
24 to January 3, 2004. (Applause) Creighton Mattoon,
25 followed by Ikaika Hussey. And after that, Gwen Kim.

1 MR. CREIGHTON MATTOON: Aloha mai kakou.

2 AUDIENCE: Aloha.

3 MR. CREIGHTON MATTOON: I'd like to express
4 my appreciation to Local 5 for the lei that they presented
5 us outside when we greeted all the people who have been on
6 the front lines in the various public hearings before this
7 one tonight.

8 Once again, I welcome you all to
9 Ko'olauloa. It's good to see you here. Good to hear your
10 mana'o. You people have given some tough acts to follow,
11 including the one right before me. I had to say that.

12 I wear several hats myself. I have
13 testimony as chair of Ko'olauloa Neighborhood Board No.
14 28. Basically in it I also ask for the extension of the
15 deadline. And I know you've extended to January 3.

16 If it's possible, since our board would not
17 be able to take any kind type of action for or against the
18 EIS, we were asking whether it could be extended to
19 January 30.

20 That would give us time to hold our
21 meetings and deliberate and also render an opinion.
22 That's my presentation as the chair of the Ko'olauloa
23 Board No. 28.

24 I also wear other hats, as my wife does.
25 I've been a citizen of Ka Lahui Hawai'i for the last 10

1 years, Ko'olaupia Hawaiian Civic Club and several other
2 organizations. (Applause)

3 Tonight I speak as an individual. I've not
4 been able to review the Draft EIS in its entirety, having
5 focused my attention on the Kahuku Training Area.

6 However I believe my comments will be
7 applicable to other sections of the EIS. I'm concerned
8 that, once again, the military is seeking to acquire more
9 of our limited land area with its limited but precious
10 resources to conduct training for war.

11 It has chosen Hawai'i over much larger
12 areas such as Mississippi and Alaska in spite of certain
13 negative impacts it will have on our people, our culture,
14 our environment and its resources.

15 Apparently some would consider this a
16 reasonable price to pay for speed of mobilization. I'm
17 convinced that the choice to intrude into our 'aina once
18 again was made by employing the old fashioned risk
19 assessment technique instead of the precautionary
20 principle in making environmental decisions.

21 The risk-based approach asks the question
22 how much damage is okay? Then limits are set to allow
23 that much damage to happen. But often these limits are
24 exceeded.

25 Some say this is why so much of our planet

1 is contaminated, chronic disease is increasing. This is
2 why we have so many endangered species and extinct species
3 in Hawai'i. This is why we have dwindling water supplies.

4 On the other hand, in the precaution-based
5 approach, all reasonable alternatives are considered and
6 the question is asked: How little damage is possible? It
7 assumes a better-safe-than-sorry attitude. Or is it
8 better to err on the side of caution when considering
9 impacts on our environment, our resources, our people, our
10 culture?

11 In the Kahuku Training Area the EIS states
12 that when using short-range training ammunition there's a
13 high risk of wild fires.

14 Another section mentions that certain
15 activities will create a high probability of soil erosion.
16 Yet another section it is reported that there can be no
17 assurances on the safety of biological species.

18 In each case the mitigating measures are
19 less than convincing. Although surface water impacts are
20 mentioned, it would seem that groundwater impacts are not
21 addressed at all. At least I couldn't find one.

22 Finally, the EIS does address cultural
23 impacts in the Kahuku area. It does mention 23 sites in
24 the upgrade area of Drum Road alone. It does propose
25 mitigation measures in dealing with recorded sites and how

1 to deal with inadvertent discoveries.

2 But the record, not just with the military,
3 but also with civilian entities, would seem to indicate
4 that these measures are mostly after-the-fact measures,
5 such as unearthing of our iwi kupuna which occurs over and
6 over and over again, more recently in Punalu'u during the
7 Board of Water Supply waterline construction when the iwi
8 were unearthed.

9 This goes on all the time. The measures
10 are after the fact. I would like to end this presentation
11 by saying this EIS in my opinion -- I've seen many
12 EISs -- it does not seem to be a comprehensive,
13 scientific and professional piece of work. Mahalo.

14 (The proceedings are continued on the
15 following page)

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1 MR. CHANG: Thank you all for your patience. I
2 think we've been going for quite a while, so let's take a
3 break. They brought some coffee and some cookies.
4 Perhaps a ten-minute break, and then we'll resume with
5 Ikaika Hussey. I made a mistake. Following
6 Ikaika Hussey will be Matthew Tarawa, then Gwen Kim.
7 Okay. Ten minutes, please; then we'll see you
8 back here.

9 (Recess from 8:30 P.M. to 8:34 P.M.)

10 MR. CHANG: Mr. Hussey? Is he available?
11 If not, we're going to move to the next speaker.
12 Mr. Hussey?

13 Otherwise, we'll just skip. We'll come back to
14 him, of course. But we better keep moving on.

15 All right. Following Mr. Hussey will be
16 Matthew Tarawa, and then Gwen Kim.

17 Mr. Hussey?

18 MR. IKAIKA HUSSEY: Thanks.

19 Actually, I'm pretty sure that Mr. Hussey is my
20 father, who's standing on the side.

21 Thank you very much.

22 I'm sorry to keep you all waiting.

23 I want to come and speak because I've always
24 believed that speaking is a very important thing to do.
25 It's always important to have ideas raised, ideas heard,

1 and for -- especially that voices should be heard that
2 aren't usually heard. And it's come to my attention from
3 individuals who are -- who are actually on staff with the
4 military as civilians that there are several
5 environmental problems that may not necessarily be
6 covered within the text of the EIS, which should be
7 brought up. And, so, as part of the politics of having
8 voices heard which can't always speak, even though they
9 may be voices which otherwise are very empowering, I'd
10 like to bring out the issues. And one of those is the
11 question of the impact on using a vehicle which -- and
12 I'm not a technician about this stuff, so I apologize.

13 But what is the recovery rate for land that has
14 been traversed by vehicles such as the Stryker, a 20-ton,
15 21-ton vehicle once it's finished and it's completed as a
16 vehicle? What is the recovery rate of land, you know?

17 I understand, also, there's been -- Hawaii is,
18 obviously, not the only land that has been targeted as a
19 site for the siting of a Stryker Brigade. And, so, I
20 think it's important that the military supply citizens
21 here with information garnered in those other sites, in
22 other installations where the Stryker has been deployed
23 for training.

24 You see a lot of people around here with signs.
25 A lot of times the signs are also a vehicle for having

1 voices heard which can't speak. And, so, I'd like to say
2 mahalo to all of you holding signs. I know the arms get
3 tired, and sometimes you need water.

4 And water is another thing that I want to talk
5 about. I'm going to hit several points that may not be
6 connected, but they're connected because I'm the one
7 saying them.

8 Water -- we're talking about bringing another
9 700 more troops, plus their families. Hawaii's
10 population of 1.2 million can barely survive on the land
11 as it is now. We know that the impact of tourists coming
12 to Hawaii puts a significant strain on our natural
13 economy; that is, the circulation of the things that give
14 the island life: Water, air, land itself.

15 How are we going to -- and I want this to be
16 addressed, also, in the final version of the EIS.

17 What is going to be the cost in very human terms
18 of bringing in 2,000 more people, and whatever other
19 people have to come, to an island which can barely
20 sustain its current population?

21 That's another question that I have.

22 Second point, third point, fourth point,
23 whatever, I'd like to -- I'd like to speak to the workers
24 who have taken care of us here tonight. And I want you
25 to know that we stand in solidarity with you, as Hawaii

1 Aloha Aina. Recognize that it's working-class people who
2 are harmed first and harmed to the most degree when
3 environmental impacts are assessed on the land, on the
4 community; that it's working-class people who can't go
5 back to our house in Kahala, turn on the air
6 conditioning, turn on the television, and shut out the
7 world around them. I live on a very crowded and very
8 busy street in the middle of downtown. I know what it's
9 like when your house becomes, you know, the viaduct to
10 the freeway. It's not funny. And I know that people who
11 can't afford to move out of communities are subject to
12 the environmental impacts on those communities, to the
13 traffic impacts.

14 Right now, with the Stryker Brigade, we're
15 talking about -- we're talking about expansion of use of
16 munitions, of land in Wahiawa, at Schofield Barracks; by
17 Schofield Barracks, also Pohakuloa. And the EIS does a
18 fair job of assessing the environmental impact on those
19 specific geographical areas. However, as -- one point
20 that Hawaii Aloha Aina feels very strongly about is
21 looking beyond those boundaries and trying to assess what
22 is the environmental impact on surrounding communities.
23 The water that accrues at the water lens under Wahiawa,
24 that water flows -- flows down to the ocean, both north
25 and south. And, so, any toxins that are released into

1 the water, any -- any of the mutagens or cancer-causing
2 agents which are released into the environment, they
3 float down to Waipahu, which is a working-class
4 community; they flow down to -- they flow down into
5 Wahiawa Proper; they flow down to Ewa. They don't flow
6 to Kahala, obviously. They flow -- they flow north,
7 towards Haleiwa and Waialua. These are communities which
8 are going to be affected by the activities taken by the
9 Army at Schofield. I can't really speak to Pohakuloa and
10 that area because I don't know the aina as well. But I
11 do want to voice some words that say that we should be
12 looking. And I'd like the final version of the EIS to
13 make a sustained and serious effort to address the
14 environmental impact on the surrounding communities
15 around Wahiawa.

16 Again, I'd like to say mahalo to everyone who
17 came out tonight. And I know there's a lot more
18 speakers. And it's really an honor to be a part of the
19 process, which is not the official process, but it's the
20 process of citizen dissent, of dialogue, and democracy.

21 Mahalo.

22 MR. CHANG: Thank you for your consideration, as
23 well.

24 Just a reminder: We have new technology. In
25 addition to the fact that the comment period has been

1 extended to January 3rd of 2004, you also can submit
2 additional testimony or your basic testimony by e-mail
3 and by fax, if you are interested in doing so. There's a
4 little card at the sign-up desk that you can get the
5 e-mail address and fax information.

6 Okay. Can we go to the next speaker, then,
7 Matthew Tarawa, followed by Gwen Kim, please, and
8 DaVianna McGregor after that.

9 MR. MATTHEW TARAWA: (Speaking in Maori.)

10 My full name is Matthew (Maori name), or Matthew
11 (Maori name) Tarawa, and I belong to the Confederation of
12 the United Tribes of Raoteroa, New Zealand. (Inaudible
13 because of applause) and full support to kanaka maoli and
14 all who live on these great islands of Hawaii, the land
15 of our ancestors, we say. We were here something like
16 about the year 200 A.D., when our ancestors lived here,
17 over the Big Island over there, over the other side,
18 (inaudible) from there to Kualoa, from there to Raoteroa,
19 Land of the Long White Cloud. That's many centuries ago.
20 So we know where we came from. (Speaking in Maori.)

21 When I first met in 1991 the United Nations hui
22 to deal with indigenous peoples of the world, we produced
23 there what is now known to the whole world as world
24 patriot rights, and also intellectual property rights,
25 and he was with us there. It was during that time he

1 said to me, "Come over to Hawaii sometimes with me." So
2 I want to say to you, I came; but I missed him by about
3 two or three days. He passed away. But we put together
4 the biggest march in Hawaiian history; and that was on
5 the 17th of January 1993, along with (inaudible) Logan,
6 Kekuni Blaisdell, and others. We put that march
7 together, and it became the biggest march in the Hawaiian
8 history.

9 Do you remember that?

10 So I want you to know that I bring you the love
11 of our Maori people of New Zealand. Maori, Maori,
12 (inaudible) the same. "Ma" means white, pure, clean;
13 "Ori" means original. So we're all original people. We
14 are the people of the land. All of Hawaii belongs to
15 kanaka maoli.

16 I want to say this about this Stryker Brigade.
17 We knew about this some two years ago, that we're going
18 to send one of these machines over there to control
19 Maori. Not a chance. No way would we have any of these
20 machines over there, not one. No. We support you.
21 Bumpy Kanahele, all the rest, and all of those in
22 support.

23 You know, this Stryker Brigade, why -- want to
24 be turning Hawaii into a military state?

25 It cannot be, because (inaudible) people.

1 Isn't that correct?

2 (Speaking in Maori.)

3 So I want to say to you on behalf of the
4 Confederation of the United Tribes of Raoteroa, Secretary

5 to the Chiefs, chiefs and -- not just one; there are

6 several hundred. In fact, we are a land of chiefs.

7 There's very few Indians. We're running short of

8 Indians. I think they're all in Oklahoma someplace.

9 But anyway, anyway, we're here to support you.

10 We're here behind and in front. And with

11 Kekuni Blaisdell, you have great leaders in Hawaii; make

12 no mistake about that. And, you know, it's the leader

13 who says "we". Those who have -- say "I", "I", they have

14 an "I" problem. They need to go and to see an optician

15 and have a good look at themselves. So it's "we", not

16 "I".

17 And, so, I want to say again: We support you

18 totally in your stand against the Stryker Brigade because

19 these are acts of war and aggression, (inaudible),

20 genocide, discreet. Otherwise -- in fact, they are in

21 fact worse than the Holocaust. That's what it is to me.

22 I want to say lastly, colonization, for me, as a

23 leader of my people back in Raoteroa -- and I'm sure I

24 have their permission to say this -- that we have come to

25 the time in the lives of all humanity. I'm not talking

1 just about here in Hawaii, but all throughout the world.

2 We must take control of what is rightfully ours:

3 China/Chinese, Japan/Japanese, like that. You cannot go

4 and take away something that belongs to someone else;

5 that's theft. Thou shalt not steal. That's what it says

6 in the Good Book. Thou shalt not steal. Thou shalt not

7 commit murder. Thou shalt not commit adultery. Well,

8 there are adulterous nations that will do these things to

9 another people. It's wrong; it is wrong.

10 And, you know, America, the greatest power on

11 earth, they weren't able to stay the powers that be. We

12 know what happened right there in New York. So what is

13 needed throughout the world is a greater understanding of

14 free things.

15 (Speaking in Maori.) Faith, hope, charity is

16 the greatest of all of these. All of these laws hang

17 over all the other laws that -- basic laws and

18 understanding for our all humanity, because it comes from

19 that aloha.

20 Hawaii is known as the Land of Aloha by all

21 those who are outside of this country. They look because

22 it is the Land of Aloha. And it will remain the Land of

23 Aloha if we get rid of this Stryker Brigade. We gotta

24 get rid of them in anything. We must not turn Hawaii

25 into a military state.

1 So I say to you again, I want to say to you
2 again, I give you the love of the (Maori word) of
3 Raoterua, the Maori, Land of the Giants. Our people --
4 some of our people stood from seven foot to eight feet.
5 I don't know what happened to me; so I'm not a very good
6 example of that. But I know my own ancestors are all
7 eight feet tall. We have a (inaudible) bird over there,
8 the largest eagle, I believe, in the world. It has a
9 40-foot (inaudible) wing span. So -- and I'll show you a
10 picture after this if anybody wants to see it.

11 But, in closing, I want to thank
12 Kekuni Blaisdell and all the leaders here, kanaka maoli
13 leaders that are fighting, making their stand, making a
14 stand for that which is correct and right.

15 There is only -- there is only one last thing
16 that I would like to say to you. I know you will win the
17 fight against acts of war and aggression. You know what
18 happened to Hitler (inaudible), all of these dictators.
19 This is not a land of dictatorship. It's a land of
20 aloha, and we need to permeate that right throughout the
21 whole of the -- whole of the islands of Hawaii: Maui,
22 Molokai, Maui, and over there, for all of these islands,
23 and right throughout the whole of Hawaii. So I leave
24 that with you.

25 And I'd like to sing you a song in conclusion,

1 because I sing very well: (Singing in Maori.) How great

2 Thou art, how great Thou art.

3 (Speaking in Maori.)

4 (Speaking in Maori) to all our cousins here in

5 Hawaii. And I don't mean kissing cousins, either; I mean

6 the real cousins. As I look around, I see many, many of

7 our people here tonight, and all together, we all become

8 one people. They're not going to, they're not. On

9 behalf of the Confederation of the United Tribes of

10 Raoterua, I give you once more our love and aloha to all

11 of you. (Speaking in Maori.)

12 MS. AKA: Thank you.

13 The next speaker will be Gwen Kim.

14 And, just to let you know, she is Number 21, and

15 we have 57 speakers. So, again, if you are at the end of

16 the list and you can't stay, please remember that there

17 is a transcriber over to the right here.

18 MS. GWEN KIM: Aloha 'ane kupuna and our

19 precious brothers and sisters.

20 I just wanted to say, you know, a mahalo for all

21 the support that has been expressed to myself and I'm

22 sure the others of the Stryker -- A'ole Stryker 7. My

23 name is Gwendolyn Kim, and I am now going to try to

24 present the testimony that I was prevented from

25 attempting to -- oh, I think we get all of my mo'opuna up

1 here; they recognize my voice -- prevented from doing on
2 the initial night of these hearings, these so-called
3 "open, public forums", first at the Honolulu Country
4 Club, and then second evening at the Helemanô Plantation,
5 when our kupuna, Kekuni Blaisdell, and his kako'o were
6 again arrested. And I was told that I needed to leave
7 because higher-ups had made a decision that I could not
8 present my testimony. So through the will of the people
9 and the strength of the people, we all are in here, with
10 our signs and our resolve.

11 So -- you don't have to clap when she claps,
12 because she's going to clap probably at everything I say.

13 Did I mention my name yet?

14 Okay. And that I am testifying on behalf of
15 Ohana Koa, Hawaii chapter of the Nuclear Free and
16 Independent Pacific. An emphatic a'ole to further
17 military expansion. The military already controls
18 one-fourth of Oahu, 8,000 acres in Kahuku alone,
19 beautiful swaths of land, never seen or enjoyed by people
20 in this room. Your names resonate like lost children.
21 Mokapu, Bellows Beach, Kolekole Pass, Schofield,
22 Pearl Harbor, Kahuku, Halekoa, Makua Valley, Waikane,
23 more, one-fourth of Oahu. Here, in our little town,
24 mauka, 8,000 acres, in perpetuity.

25 And what kind of caretakers will they be when

1 their 20-ton wheelies break up the environment mauka? Do
2 we think dune buggies and our little -- what -- that our
3 kids want, dune buggies and their three-wheelers?
4 Hey, we are aghast that they don't -- they're
5 ripping up our beaches; they're ripping up terrain and
6 stuff.
7 What about these 20-ton weapons of destruction,
8 playing their war games up mauka; how is it going to
9 affect our town below in Kahuku, that already experiences
10 extreme flooding problems, which the government has not
11 yet addressed?
12 Your arrogance surpasses all imagining. That
13 you would come before us, greedy for more, is an affront,
14 knowing of the illegal overthrow of this tiny but proud
15 nation over a hundred years ago, that you would think
16 this place is so pacified, people here so ignorant or
17 bought-out that you would dare to put forward this plan
18 for expansion. A'ole. Your (inaudible) are read by way
19 of millions of dollars for construction contracts are
20 seen as temporary illusions of sustenance, as you destroy
21 long-term independence, cultural sites, entire valleys
22 and islands in your rampaging arrogance of empire. A'ole
23 to your (inaudible) tied straight to selling our souls
24 for temporary jobs and illusions of power, with strings
25 straight to the man.

1 Like I said, she's going to keep clapping at
2 every sentence.

3 A historic time faces all who know.

4 Shall we survive by backing down from the might
5 of the U.S. military, with all its weapons of mass
6 destruction, or shall we survive by standing together
7 against this carnivorous Pac-Man that eats independent
8 sovereignty-poor nations to feed its voracious appetite
9 for oil, Lear jets, Armani suits, and butlers?

10 The Stryker Brigade will be used against
11 brothers and sisters of Moana Anu and Asia, as they, too,
12 fight for land, water, and justice.

13 When does compromise make us lose our souls, our
14 very identity? Why is so much money being brought to
15 kapae aina while the most incredible militarization since
16 World War II is occurring?

17 Let the mo'olelo of our children speak of our
18 courage as we stood to resist this thief, destroyer of
19 dreams and the earth. As we stand, so do we create the
20 alternative to this mad military killing machine.

21 Both evenings inside the hearings, when I was
22 prevented from going on by force, I was told it was like
23 a cocktail party of illusionary freedom happening inside.
24 Hate. It is. Lots of illusions here. Lots of
25 illusions.

1 Free speech? Real input?

2 Done deal. Collusion between the military,
3 state HPD, and private security guards equals military
4 state, to me. The emperor has no clothes.

5 MS. AKA: We're going to actually have to change
6 the tape in the camera here, so that's going to take
7 about a minute.

8 So I just want to let DaVianna Pomaika'i
9 McGregor know that she's next, and then Mohala Aiu; and
10 then, after that, is Roxanne Duville (phonetic).

11 (Pause in proceedings.)

12 MS. DaVIANNA McGREGOR: Aloha kakou. My name is
13 DaVianna McGregor, (Hawaiian name) McGregor. I'm a
14 professor of ethnic studies at University of Hawaii,
15 Manoa campus. And I -- my ohana and my grandpa on my
16 grandfather's side, my dad's side, comes from Hau'ula.
17 We have aina in Hau'ula. And my ohana also has land at
18 Waiale'e, which is in the shadow of the training at
19 Kahuku Range. And I can recall as a young girl, when we
20 were sleeping out there, hearing the guns and the weapons
21 and witnessing the tanks on the roads and feeling like we
22 were really in an occupied land, as a third-world
23 country, not in America, which we didn't believe we were
24 part of America at that time, anyway.

25 And I'm also Access Co-Coordinator for the

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1 Protect Kaho'olawe Ohana. And, so, my testimony will
2 address some of the work that I've done and the problems
3 with the Environmental Impact Study, from my point of
4 view, as having been an expert witness in the Makua
5 Environmental Impact Study case and contested case
6 hearing, and my work with the Cultural Impact Studies;
7 and then, also, finally, in my experience with
8 Kaho'olawe. And I will rework my testimony; but I
9 haven't had a time -- chance, really, to review it
10 thoroughly.

11 Moreover, the element which I'm most interested
12 in and which is my area of expertise, the Cultural Impact
13 Report, is not in the report; it hasn't been completed.
14 And I request a copy of the Cultural Impact Study when it
15 is completed, because my concern is the living practice
16 of our culture, not the archaeological sites as much as
17 the ongoing living practice of our culture. And the
18 Environmental Impact Study, in the Cultural Section, only
19 looks at archaeological sites and impacts to
20 archaeological sites. And it promises that there will be
21 a survey -- a summary of survey of cultural practitioners
22 and, also, a report on informant interviews, and I'm
23 interested in reading that.

24 Page 3-73 cites a report that I worked on,
25 called "Kanu o Ka 'Aina", as a source for identifying

1 categories of culturally significant natural resources;
2 and it includes areas of naturally occurring or
3 cultivated resources used for food, shelter, or medicine;
4 areas that contain resources used for expression and
5 perpetuation of Hawaiian culture, religion, and language;
6 places where known historical and contemporary religious
7 beliefs or customs are practiced; areas where natural and
8 cultivated endangered terrestrial marine flora and fauna
9 used in Hawaiians' native ceremonies are located or
10 materials for ceremonial arts and crafts are found; and
11 areas that provide natural and cultural community
12 resources for the perpetuation of language and culture,
13 including place names, and natural, cultural, and
14 community resources for arts, crafts, music, and dance.

15 While those -- those categories are listed there
16 on Page 3-73, the Cultural Impact Statement does not
17 address -- or the Environmental Impact Study does not
18 address those cultural resources. There's no evidence
19 that subsistence hunters and gatherers or cultural
20 practitioners have been consulted regarding the uses of
21 cultural and natural resources. And, as I said, the
22 Cultural Impact Study is promised to be produced; and
23 hopefully it can be produced before the deadline, whereby
24 we can comment, so that we'll have adequate time to
25 review it and comment by January 3rd, 2004.

1 The living cultural practices of Native
2 Hawaiians are important to assess and to protect. And in
3 other studies, Cultural Impact and Environmental Impact
4 Studies, such as with the Geothermal Study and the
5 Proposed Space Board Study, where these cultural impacts
6 were vital, we assessed impacts to not just resources but
7 to ohana and impacts to the ability of ohana to gather,
8 and also to continue the relationship to ancestral lands,
9 the ability of the community to gather and to -- and what
10 would be the overall impact on social relations in the
11 community.

12 Will the new forces, for example, stationed here
13 change the delicate ethnic balance in the community?

14 Those issues are also factors to assess.

15 Human well-being and spirituality is another
16 factor, natural resources, customs and practices, Native
17 Hawaiian rights, which have been widely expanded on
18 tonight, and economics.

19 And in regard to the natural cultural resources,
20 the report needs to address what will be the impact in
21 terms of changing conditions; that is, changes in quality
22 and quantity of resources, size of resources, the
23 usability of the resources, the boundaries that define
24 these resource areas, the integrity of the resources, and
25 the quality of the cultural experience.

1 Moreover, there needs to be a cumulative impact
2 study, not in the matter that you have. I know you have
3 a little section on cumulative impacts, and it's looking
4 at related development, like a new bridge on the old road
5 going from Wahiawa to Waialua or improvements that will
6 be made to this hotel as part of the process of
7 cumulative impact. But what it doesn't address is the
8 real cumulative impact that we are concerned with, which
9 is, that overall, once these lands begin to be used as
10 training ground, access will be cut off to them for
11 Native Hawaiian rights and Native Hawaiian practitioners;
12 and the long-term impact is, that once these lands are
13 allowed to be impacted by ordinance, we're never going to
14 have these lands returned to us again.

15 And, so, I come to my experience with
16 Kaho'olawe. And on Kaho'olawe, only 71 -- well, between
17 69 and 71 percent of the land has been cleared. That
18 means between 29 and 31 percent of that island will never
19 be cleared. It means that access to those areas will
20 continue to be restricted. And then 52 percent of the
21 land has been cleared to a surface level, and that means
22 that those lands can only be accessed with UXO-trained
23 escorts. And 9 percent of the land has been cleared,
24 which is available for our cultural practices and which
25 are significant areas that we in the ohana have accessed

1 for 24 years now very safely and have re-opened important
2 cultural sites. But 9 percent means that there's a
3 continuing impact to those few areas that we have access
4 to. And there are many more important areas on the
5 island for cultural use that will never be able to -- be
6 able to be expanded unless it can be cleared of ordnance.
7 And, so, it puts added strain on the areas of
8 significance, great significance: Kealaikahiki, Muaioiki,
9 Hakioawa, all the important areas have been cleared. But
10 it puts a strain on those areas where we couldn't begin
11 to expand out. And we also have to heal all the island
12 and not just 9 percent of the island.

13 But our experience in Kaho'olawe and the lesson
14 of Kaho'olawe is, that once the military takes over the
15 land, you never get it back. You never get it back. And
16 once you begin to allow military impact of ordnance, then
17 these lands will be -- you know, continue to be -- after
18 400 million dollars was spent, only 9 percent has been
19 cleared; and it's important that that come back. But I
20 think that will hold up as a model that -- in Waikane,
21 for example, the Native Hawaiian family was giving the
22 land with the idea that it would come back to them, and
23 then the military said it could never be cleaned up to a
24 level that's safe. And now you're willing to send in
25 troops to be trained there in unsafe areas.

1 The other lesson of Kaho'olawe is, that as
2 Native Hawaiians, in which it's been addressed tonight
3 and spoken to very eloquently, Native Hawaiians came
4 together to demand an end to the bombing because we do
5 not want our islands to be a staging ground for war. We
6 are stewards of the land. And the lesson of Kaho'olawe
7 is, that as Native Hawaiians, we are ancestors -- our
8 ancestors are the resources of the land, the various
9 elements, Kane, water, and Kanua, the ocean, and Lono,
10 who brings the rains that will come visit us in Makahiki.
11 And as descendents of these natural elements, it is our
12 responsibility to serve as stewards of these lands. And
13 as stewards of these lands, we cannot allow the continued
14 abuse of our islands by the military. And, so, the
15 lesson of Kaho'olawe is, we don't want military to take
16 more land. You cannot return land on one hand and take
17 with the other. We want our land back. We want Hawaiian
18 lands in Hawaiian hands.

19 Ms. AKA: We have Mohala Aiu next; Marion Kelly;
20 and then Noenoe Silva.

21 MS. MOHALA AIU: Aloha. I haven't had a chance
22 to go through the whole EIS because it's so huge. But I
23 was concerned about cultural impact to the land. And I
24 believe that it is never adequately covered in any EIS
25 I've seen. So I wanted to just give a few points; and it

1 will be a short testimony. I want to hand in written
2 testimony later, when I have a chance to better review
3 it.

4 In consulting with Native Hawaiian groups, I
5 don't believe that only consultation with Native Hawaiian
6 groups gets the whole picture. They should also consult
7 with ohana and individuals. I want them to look at the
8 current cultural uses of land as well as the historical
9 uses; and I want them to see that how can current use
10 continue if they keep on blocking access to lands.

11 I also am concerned about the use of land and
12 the continued use of new lands and what this will do to
13 the culture, landmarks, things that Hawaiians are -- hold
14 dear and are used to seeing through historical eyes.

15 And if they change, what does that do to our
16 culture? What does it do to our livelihood? And what
17 does it do to us as people who live in a strong relation
18 to the land?

19 I also wanted to make a point of -- as
20 DaVianna McGregor said before, land that is given to the
21 military is never returned in the same shape it was, and
22 it's never -- we'll never see it again in the same and be
23 able to use it again in the same context. And, so, the
24 military asking us for more land is not good. It's --
25 it's very wrong.

1 I want to see what they're doing to safeguard
2 the land for our future generations and how military use
3 could stand side by side with Hawaiian values and say
4 that -- in one sentence say that they -- they want to use
5 the land and use it well and still maintain Hawaiian
6 values. I can't see that -- those two points coming
7 together.

8 Hawaii -- the Hawaiian Islands have already
9 suffered heavily under military use. Oahu and Hawaii
10 Island have had a huge impact. And I don't want to see
11 any more buildup. I don't want to see the Stryker
12 Brigade here.

13 How can this buildup translate to the military
14 being good neighbors?

15 I think the U.S. military sees us, Hawaii and
16 Hawaiians, as expendable and as a strategic location and
17 nothing more.

18 How does this stand in relation, in solidarity
19 to Hawaiian values?

20 Thank you.

21 MS. AKA: Marion Kelly, and then Noenoe Silva.

22 DR. MARION KELLY: Aloha. Thank you for all
23 being here. I think this is a tremendous turnout.

24 I want to thank the people here who gave me this
25 beautiful lei. Mahalo.

1 Secondly, I want to ask you, whatever you can do
2 to get the people who were arrested at the other two
3 released, finished, pau, the end, never again.

4 Because the U.S. military plans to take
5 thousands of acres of land on Hawaii and Oahu and run
6 their Stryker Brigade machines over this land, and
7 because our islands are small, I must speak out against
8 their plan. I will tell you what I know about the
9 60-year track record of the military in just one of the
10 valleys that I studied: The Makua, Makua Valley. This
11 is a report that the military refused to publish.

12 Can that tell you something?

13 They don't want you to know what they have done.
14 The U.S. military intends to continue to train on Oahu,
15 even though the equipment that they propose to use, the
16 Stryker Brigade, was created, surely, for continents, not
17 for small islands. Each one of these monster machines
18 weighs 20 tons; and they tell us this is lightweight.

19 However, my testimony will present facts about
20 the U.S. military's 60-year occupation and control of
21 Makua Valley, which is what I know most. I wrote Makua
22 Valley history back in the 1970s. I researched the
23 history of Makua and talked to many people in the valley
24 and wrote about their years as well as the years of the
25 military occupation. But the U.S. military refused to

1 print it. I feel that the U.S. military was unhappy
2 because they did not want all of that history to be
3 available to the public, especially to be told to clean
4 up and leave Makua Valley, which was my conclusion in
5 this report after researching how the military had
6 treated Makua Valley and the people who had land there
7 and the land itself. At that time, U.S. military had
8 control of over 6,600 acres of land, including Kuaokala,
9 Keaweahilua, as well as Makua, Kahanahaiki, and Koiahi
10 Valleys, all the way down to and including the beach, for
11 33 years. From 1942 to 1976 they controlled it all.

12 Here is something that I learned as I researched
13 the records: They forced the people to leave, paying
14 them a pittance; you know, 200, 300 bucks for their land,
15 a pittance for the land. The Heleniki Family, the
16 Kekuewa Family, the Kamaka Family. You know, all my
17 friends. I interviewed them; I talked to them. I know
18 what happened. The U.S. warplanes practiced their
19 bombing techniques as they flew into the valley and used
20 the houses of these people as targets by bombing them.

21 The military also bombed the school where the
22 children of Makua Valley had once learned to read and to
23 write. They may never read the history of Makua Valley.

24 The U.S. military also targeted the church at
25 Makua Valley and destroyed it, the building where people

1 used to meet on Sundays with their friends from other
2 communities. And the church choir used to practice with
3 John Naiwi, the choir master.

4 The U.S. military also allowed their soldiers to
5 use the gravestones in the churchyard graveyard for the
6 target practice. Go and see for yourselves.

7 Have you ever been there?

8 Go take a look. You can see the pukas in these
9 grave sites. Hewa.

10 And, of course, they bombed the beach home of
11 Mr. McCandless, the rancher who leased the valley from
12 the Territory of Hawaii.

13 And the freshwater wells at Makua have been used
14 by the U.S. military as dump sites. Today there are some
15 people, and I talked to them myself, who are trying to
16 dig the rubbish out. It's an awesome job.

17 Then there are the fires. I know there have
18 been many, many fires. One of the largest burned over a
19 thousand acres of land and even went over the top of the
20 mountain. Apparently, the U.S. military just doesn't
21 care about the environment.

22 And it is because I know the facts of the U.S.
23 military track record at Makua Valley that I now stand
24 here before you and before the United States military to
25 say that they should not bring their Stryker Brigade to

1 Hawaii. The U.S. military has no clue as to how to care
2 for land on small islands. Maybe they'd do better in the
3 continental United States; I don't know. In fact, their
4 purpose is to destroy, not to care for the land. Because
5 we live on small islands, we live in a very delicate
6 island environment. If we are going to continue to live
7 on these islands, we must preserve as much of our natural
8 flora and fauna as possible; and we need to tell the U.S.
9 military not to burn the land.

10 We know from their history that they are unable
11 to preserve our natural environment, so they should at
12 least clean up their rubbish, including their dead and
13 live bullets and bombs that are scattered throughout
14 Makua Valley; and when this is done, they should leave.

15 Unfortunately, the miles of roads that the U.S.
16 military plans to construct for these monster machines to
17 move around in our islands will further destroy much of
18 what little we have left. The Hawaiian pueo, Makua's
19 rare and endangered flora, all of this will be gone if
20 the military continues its destruction.

21 The track record for the U.S. military for over
22 60 years in Makua Valley and its adjacent valleys is
23 extremely discouraging, to say the least. They have not
24 taken care of the land. So I can only assume that its
25 plan to bring the 300 or more of these monster Stryker

1 Brigades will continue their disrespect for protecting
2 our natural environment. I think that DaVianna told you
3 what happened to Kaho'olawe, and it's going to happen to
4 Makua and it's going to happen to every other piece of
5 land that the military takes.

6 The U.S. military knows that we want the lands
7 of our islands returned. In fact, the military had once
8 promised to return Makua Valley to the Territorial
9 government; but they changed their minds and kept bombing
10 the valley. Training troops in Hawaii is part of their
11 intimidation program for the people of Hawaii. The U.S.
12 military refuses to care for the land, so I can only
13 assume that it plans to bring this monstrous Stryker
14 Brigade in to intimidate the people of these islands
15 again and again, until we accept the military as our
16 saviors. What a twist of fate.

17 Thank you very much.

18 MS. AKA: Noenoe Silva.

19 MS. NOENOE SILVA: Aloha. Talk about hard act
20 to follow.

21 Thank you, Marion.

22 I also wanted to start out by saying mahalo to
23 the A'ole Stryker 7. Somebody had to do it.

24 And I'm going to be very brief because all the
25 people before me have made all the points, almost all the

1 points that I was going to make, and much more eloquently
2 than I am able to do. But I did come up here to add one
3 more voice, to register a protest against any further
4 military expansion in Hawaii nei. And I want to
5 reiterate a couple of things very briefly.

6 Many of us are morally opposed to any Hawaiian
7 lands being used to wage war. And that has been going
8 on -- we did have our sovereignty in our own country; we
9 were a neutral country. And we have unfairly borne the
10 burden of the United States' seemingly endless expansion.

11 As you've heard here tonight, as person after
12 person has come up here, Hawaiians dearly love their
13 land. Aloha aina was a movement in the 19th century, and
14 there's a movement now. But not only Hawaiians love our
15 land. Everybody loves our land. Our land is some of the
16 most beautiful land on earth. It's so rich. Our
17 beaches, our streams, our mountains, our winds, and our
18 rains are so lovely that our kupuna named them all
19 individually. But every time the U.S. military takes
20 another acre, brings another gun, brings another tank,
21 brings another bomb here, you are bringing us closer to
22 being a target. And we know that war is real, and we
23 know that it has happened before. Our aina aloha should
24 not become a target. And I'm sure many of us would like
25 to know what the U.S. military thinks the environmental

1 impact is going to be if you draw an attack to our aina.

2 One other thing is, that often we read in the

3 paper about what good neighbors the U.S. military is to

4 us, how they take care of the land, how they protect

5 different sites, and often they tell us this every week

6 in The Advertiser, on the front page. But recently -- I

7 don't know how many people have seen this; you have to

8 turn to certain channels, like MTV and other channels --

9 but there's a commercial on television right now that's

10 part of a U.S. Army recruiting campaign, and in the

11 commercial, it's about Pohakuloa, which is where some of

12 this is planned to -- for the expansion to take place.

13 Also, I'm sure there are long-time activists here to --

14 this is probably the 200th hearing I've been to over the

15 years, and we keep telling the U.S. military that Mauna

16 Kea is a sacred place. You know this. People keep going

17 to hearings over and over again to say that very thing.

18 But in this commercial about Pohakuloa, which is situated

19 on the slopes of Mauna Kea, there's -- they actually brag

20 about taking 5,000 pounds or tons or something of

21 dynamite to blow up the side of Mauna Kea. If you

22 haven't seen it, it's shocking. It's absolutely

23 shocking. And it's lack of respect for what we have told

24 you over and over and over and what you proclaim in the

25 paper, that you're good neighbors, that you understand

1 what we're saying. And then, at the end of the
2 commercial, it says, If you want some more information,
3 you can go to goarmy.com. So I did. And I read this --
4 they have this little story; I'm sure it's a made-up
5 little story; but it goes like this: My name is Sergeant
6 Mike Leper of the United States Army. I'm an engineer
7 assigned to Pakaloha -- that's not my pronunciation. The
8 environment on Pakaloha is very moon-like because of lava
9 rock.

10 And then there's another picture, and it says,
11 We're in a caldron right in between three volcanos: Mona
12 Loa, M-O-N-A, L-O-A -- Juanita -- we don't know where
13 that is -- and Kilowea off in a distance. This is an
14 operation where we will gain all of the work material
15 that we will need for the projects that we have here
16 onsite.

17 Then the last picture, core specialists will
18 drill holes on top of the rock, then they will place
19 charges inside of these holes. They will blow the
20 quarry, and the rock face will fall. And then there's a
21 soldier, and then it says, "Charging", and then it says
22 "Explosion".

23 Thank you.

24 MS. AKA: Thank you, Noenoe.

25 We need to change court reporters, so we're

1 going to take a ten-minute break. And after the break is

2 Pookino. She will be up next.

3 (More proceedings were had on the following page.)

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1 MR. CHANG: Okay. Henry Curtis, followed by

2 Kat Brady, and then Kalei Crabbe.

3 MR. HENRY CURTIS: Aloha. I'm Henry Curtis,

4 Executive Director of Life of the Land. We're going to

5 have extensive written comments, but I want to focus my

6 oral comments on one very narrow topic, and that is

7 groundwater contamination at Schofield.

8 I want to concentrate just on Schofield for the

9 moment. And I want to preface my comments by saying that

10 when Schofield Barracks was a Super Fund site, a

11 Technical Review Committee was formed to monitor the

12 military cleanup, and it consisted of the military

13 regulators and Life of the Land. The military has set up

14 Restoration Advisory Boards, which are sort of military/

15 civilian interfaces to monitor military cleanups. We sit

16 on the Central Oahu Air Force Restoration Advisory Board,

17 which monitors the military cleaning up of fuel storage

18 annexes, petroleum oil lubricant pipelines, and Wheeler

19 Army Airfield until the year 2000, when it was turned

20 over to the Army. We sit on the Pearl Harbor Naval

21 Restoration Advisory Board and the Hickam Air Force Base

22 Restoration Advisory Board. So we spend a lot of time

23 poring through military documents, trying to understand

24 their acronyms and the fact that they use the same

25 acronym to mean multiple things.

1 We also sat on the EPA/Department of Health
2 Source Water Assessment Project, which looked at
3 groundwater contamination, how you define boundaries for
4 groundwater aquifers, what types of things might be
5 contaminating it, and what the probability of
6 contamination is. And we look, also, at non-military
7 toxic sites, such as Honolulu Harbor, such as Village
8 Park, and such as Kunia.

9 Now, you may know that the EPA defines the
10 aquifer under Schofield as a sole-source aquifer. That
11 means that it's not replaceable. It provides a lot of
12 water for the island, and it is not replaceable. During
13 this past legislative session, one person in the state
14 government got this brilliant idea, Why don't we stick a
15 landfill on top of it; and that was beaten back on the
16 floor of the Senate.

17 Now there's being proposed a massive amount of
18 military development over this aquifer. And the EIS is
19 very good at looking at past contamination. The EIS
20 points out that trichloroethylene, or TCE, has made it
21 from Schofield to the groundwater and is being pumped out
22 as we speak. Although the source of it was never found,
23 it is still leaking into the aquifer.

24 They did discover the source of the tetra --
25 screw up that name -- CCL₄, carbon tetrachloride, which

1 came from the landfill at Schofield. It seeped down from
2 the landfill, into the aquifer, and it is being dealt
3 with. So the military knows that contamination on the
4 top is reaching the aquifer. That's not a mystery. They
5 have a contaminant on the top; they have a source way
6 down; they found it in the aquifer. So the EIS
7 acknowledges this past contamination but then does almost
8 nothing on describing possible new contamination.
9 They give a few sections, and it's buried in
10 three different sections of the report, which makes it
11 hard to put together; but they say, for example, they
12 analyzed 39 composite samples. Now, "composite" means
13 you take a little dirt from here, a little dirt from
14 here, a little dirt from here, and you mix them together,
15 and you hope that if any one of those samples is
16 contaminated that the blend will pass your approval
17 rating. And then they go on to say that these sites,
18 very limited in number, are representative of the
19 contamination sites and, in fact, are probably higher
20 contaminated than the sites they didn't test; and,
21 therefore, the sites they didn't test are absolutely
22 safe.
23 They say that -- there's two standards of
24 measuring, whether something is safe for an industrial
25 area or whether it's safe for a residential area. And

1 that was part of the problem that was called Barber's
2 Point Naval Air Station, now Kalaeloa, where the military
3 cleaned it up to industrial levels, but the County wanted
4 it at higher levels of cleanliness; and, therefore, the
5 military turned over the land to the State and County,
6 which couldn't use it; and hence, now, it is a largely
7 unused site.

8 The military has found that there's high levels
9 of valium, arsenic, iron, aluminum, magnesium,
10 nitroglycerin, and RDX. RDX has multiple names, like C4,
11 T4; it's a plastic explosive. These granules exist above
12 levels that are safe for residential use. They know that
13 it can get down into the groundwater; and, therefore, the
14 EIS does not evaluate it at all. We find this shocking.

15 I've been given this poster here that says one
16 minute. So I will say in the next one minute that the
17 groundwater contamination, which is pitiful, is better
18 than their section, a lot of their other sections, which
19 are even smaller in size.

20 Thank you.

21 MR. CHANG: Kat Brady, followed by Kalei Crabbe;
22 and then Kaipo Seales.

23 MS. KAT BRADY: Aloha kakou. Thank you all for
24 coming and for staying.

25 I'm Kat Brady, and I'm with Life of the Land, as

1 well.

2 I want to thank you for extending the comment
3 period. This is a very complex document, and people need
4 time to really analyze it and make thoughtful comments.

5 I hope that you ask the prosecutor to withdraw
6 all charges, because people were just expressing their
7 rights. Woodrow Wilson said, The history of liberty is
8 the history of resistance; and I hope you understand
9 that.

10 I hope, also, that you're going to hold real
11 public hearings, in real public places. Many people did
12 not even know where the Honolulu Country Club was. I
13 didn't. I had to look it up. They're not places that
14 the regular folks go. So having meetings in private
15 places and calling them public meetings is disingenuous,
16 and I hope that you rectify that by having real public
17 meetings on all the islands.

18 As Henry mentioned, we sit on many military
19 Restoration Advisory Boards. And to quote (inaudible), a
20 poet, she said, I think my eyes were knocked open, and
21 they don't close. I sometimes wish I could close them
22 and look away. But once you've seen certain things, you
23 can't unsee them. And seeing nothing is as political an
24 act as seeing something.

25 I've seen many things on the Restoration

1 Advisory Boards that have broken my heart. I have seen
2 the land that people have worked for generations, people
3 I know, whose family have worked the land for
4 generations, I've seen that land destroyed and rendered
5 unusable.

6 According to the Hawaiian Military Land Use
7 Master Plan of 1995, we currently have 210,000 acres that
8 are controlled in Hawaii by the Department of Defense.
9 112,000 of those acres are stolen land, which are
10 sometimes called "ceded land". 71,000 of those acres are
11 leased land for secondary use. 27,000 acres are held in
12 fee simple. Now the Army wants another 1400 acres on
13 Oahu and 23,000 more acres on Hawaii Island. We say
14 enough already.

15 You're squeezing out the peaceful people of
16 Hawaii with your warring ways. The impact of military in
17 Hawaii continues to be huge. The Air Force has more than
18 142 sites and 60 areas of concern. The Navy's
19 contamination of Pearl Harbor, which was our breadbasket,
20 has resulted in being designated as Super Fund, with 749
21 sites of significant contamination.

22 NC10s in Whitmore Village is another extremely
23 contaminated place. Kalaeloa has hazardous
24 contamination, many places that will never, ever be used
25 or can never be used, among all those cultural and

1 archaeological treasures in that land.

2 Henry talked about Schofield and TCE. You need
3 to understand that TCE is something that's used to clean
4 engines. And that is what that book of civil action in
5 the movie, Civil Action, was about, when people were
6 dying, kids were getting leukemia. And the way that --
7 the pathway that that got into people's system was not by
8 drinking the water; it was when they showered, because
9 the -- it evaporated, and it went into their pores, and
10 it caused massive illness in Massachusetts. And we are
11 still very concerned about Schofield.

12 Lualualei is another terribly contaminated
13 place. Makua Valley and the controlled burn, after we
14 commented on the EIS, Oh, yes, we are so sure that we've
15 got it down now; We know that we will not have a burn
16 like that again. 2500 acres this summer, gone.

17 And now you want to bring the Stryker Brigade.
18 On top of all the contamination we have now, you want to
19 bulldoze and make roads; you want to build a fake village
20 in Kahuku. We are concerned about our coastal waters; we
21 are concerned about topsoil eroding and getting into the
22 streams and blocking them up. I think Ralph Makaau
23 really said it best when he said Kahuku was waist-deep.
24 On the North Shore, we don't really have a big -- we
25 don't have sewers; so whenever it rains, we are all under

1 water. I've had a backyard under water for months in
2 some really rainy winters. So this is not something to
3 be taken lightly. This has a huge impact on people's
4 life and their health.

5 And while all this is happening, the military is
6 in Congress, asking to be exempted from environmental and
7 health laws. We have to say, as people, We're not taking
8 this anymore. This is immoral, and we are not going to
9 do this.

10 The Stryker has many problems, and I am amazed
11 that the Army would put their own people in such
12 jeopardy. There has been much written about this really
13 dangerous vehicle. The mobile gun system, if it turns,
14 it can tip over. The armor of it was not sufficient to
15 stop the types of grenades, rocket-propelled grenades,
16 that will be shot at it. And the wheels in the front
17 can't have the skirts to protect it because they need it
18 to turn. And one of the big things about the Stryker is
19 that it's fast; and that's great, the Army says. Well,
20 not all soldiers think that. Some of them who train on
21 it said there have been many, many accidents because of
22 its speed. They said that the troop carrier compartment
23 in the Stryker is so small, that when the soldiers are in
24 there, they can't even reach down and get their canteens.
25 We've now deployed the Strykers to Iraq; so in 120

1 degrees, these guys are sitting in this -- and women are
2 sitting in this little compartment, and they can't even
3 access their canteens.

4 All people need to be concerned about this. If
5 you have a son, daughter, loved one in the military, I
6 would be out here screaming. I have a nephew in the
7 military, and that's why I'm screaming. But people have
8 been saying, retired generals have been saying, this is
9 unsafe. There's a report currently circulating in
10 Congress that, basically, concludes it's poorly armored,
11 it's entirely vulnerable to rocket-propelled grenades;
12 the wheels and wells are extremely vulnerable to small
13 arms.

14 And in the EIS you talk about ranges. And one
15 of the -- well, there are so many outrageous things in
16 the EIS; but one of the most outrageous was a piece where
17 they talk about ranges, which are terribly contaminated.
18 And we know that there's depleted uranium there, which
19 has a shelf life of, like, 4 million -- half-life of 4
20 million years. But in the EIS it says, Well, you know,
21 when the ranges get too contaminated, we'll just move the
22 soldiers to another range. I say you've had enough, you
23 need to clean up your mess; you get no more land, because
24 you are taking land that can never be used again; you're
25 done; it's over; clean up your mess.

1 Aloha.

2 MR. CHANG: Kalei Crabbe.

3 Kalei?

4 Followed by Kaipo Seales.

5 MR. KALEI CRABBE: Aloha everyone here.

6 My name is Kalei Russell Crabbe. I am Hawaiian.

7 I came here with my two friends, Kaipo and Kaili, from

8 Molokai. That's where my family lives.

9 I see what's been done to our land on Oahu and

10 all the islands. The military presence has destroyed

11 sacred land. Mo'okapu, where Kaneohe Marine Base is, we

12 can't even go there. It's inaccessible to us. You can't

13 even surf there. I'm a surfer. I can't even go surf a

14 beach that I love to surf.

15 Makua Valley has been disgraced. They burned

16 it. A controlled fire just started burning towards the

17 beach, the wind shifted, it burned up the valley, up and

18 over the valley. And last time I drove there, was all

19 black; it was all burnt up. And that was a very -- very

20 disturbing image to see, knowing that that fire was set

21 intentionally; it was set to burn that valley. And I

22 didn't feel that was right.

23 And these Stryker machines, they're death

24 machines. They bring death. They do not bring life.

25 These Stryker machines should not be here in Hawaii.

1 They should not be here on any of these islands. And I
2 come before you today to tell you that the military
3 presence is not good. No more military. No more
4 Strykers.

5 Aloha.

6 MR. CHANG: Kaipo Seales, followed by
7 Marisa Plemer, then Daniel Bishop.

8 Kaipo Seales?

9 MR. KAIPO SEALES: Aloha, everyone, ladies and
10 gentlemen. I'm from the island of Molokai.

11 It was kind of a last-minute thing tonight. I
12 wasn't expecting to speak in front of you folks.

13 Starting with Kaho'olawe -- I mean, till today,
14 we have -- we have braddahs still cleaning up. They go
15 flying on the Hughies and the choppers till today, still
16 cleaning up after the mess that, you know, the Navy or
17 the -- bombed the island, and risking their lives to do
18 it, too. And that's the same thing that's going to
19 happen if this passes, you know, if this Stryker thing
20 comes. It's the same thing that's going to go on. And
21 it's -- I mean, it's just, like, another continuance of
22 the past.

23 And I have family back at home, of the Helm
24 Family, George Helm, fighting to protect the island of
25 Kaho'olawe, and then he disappeared at sea. It was kind

1 of like a conspiracy, speaking for myself and family back
2 home, Molokai.

3 Tonight we -- I'm gonna speak on how I came
4 here. It's kind of funny, actually. We was surfing down
5 at the North Shore for the surf contest, and then it was
6 like, Oh, let's go to the Jacuzzi at Turtle Bay. And
7 when we coming in through the gate, the lady at the toll
8 gate, she's like, Oh, are you guys here for the meeting?
9 And we're like, "Yeah." And then -- you know, just to
10 get in and go to the Jacuzzi; right? And then, come to
11 find out, we're sitting at the Jacuzzi, and they ask us,
12 Oh -- people come up, Oh, what room number you guys?
13 "Oh, 361." And then, come to find out, we was sitting,
14 me and my brother and my friend Kalei, who just talked,
15 we was like, "You know what? I think we better go in
16 there and say something, show face, you know, speak our
17 heart." And it just -- and then -- it just feels good,
18 just to be here and talk in front of you guys. And I
19 just want to say, you know, just -- I don't know. Just,
20 you know, how you see everyone's feelings and just to,
21 you know, malama the aina, take care of the land, instead
22 of thrashing, destroying, and bombing.

23 My mom's from Molokai and my dad's from Waianae;
24 and I was raised in Molokai. But my dad told us stories
25 about when he used to go hunt up in Makua Valley and how

1 it used to be and then how they shut it off and you
2 cannot go and -- you know, gather food, certain,
3 different, native plants, and, you know, go hunt inside
4 and get meat for the family and bring home for the table.
5 Cannot do it; it was shut off. And just to see -- and
6 especially the fire, as my friend said, that it -- we
7 went up there just to visit family and just, like, wow.
8 So -- I mean, just burnt. And it's kind of -- it's real
9 sad, just like how it is now.

10 I just want to say aloha and glad I came up here
11 before you guys and ladies and gentlemen, and you guys,
12 too. I know you guys feel the mana, feel the aloha that
13 everyone shared tonight. I just want to say aloha from
14 Molokai. Molokai (Hawaiian word).

15 Aloha.

16 MR. CHANG: Thank you all for your attention and
17 your patience. And for those of you who have been so
18 patient to -- and want to testify, we will get to you as
19 soon as we can.

20 Next, Marisa Plemer, followed by Daniel Bishop.

21 MS. MARISA PLEMER: Aloha.

22 I need to say that I did get to speak last week
23 at the first meeting. But when I was there -- when I was
24 there last week Tuesday, I spoke to Mike Egami, one of
25 your specialists, and I asked him, "What has the Army

1 cleaned up?" And I said, "Is there anything in those big
2 books that you sent us in the mail, these three huge
3 volumes, that tells us what the Army has cleaned up?"
4 And the reason I asked him that is because four years
5 ago, when I was doing research at the main library for a
6 botany class I was taking at Windward Community College,
7 I came across this book by accident; and it was in the
8 Pacific Hawaiian section. It's called the Federal
9 Hazardous Waste Sites in the State of Hawaii:
10 Compliance, Cleanup and Waste Management. Hearing Before
11 the Committee on Governmental Affairs, United States
12 Senate, August 20, 1990. And I borrowed the book, took
13 it home, and I read it, and I was never more horrified in
14 my life to read the horrible things that the military has
15 done to Hawaii. It made me really sick to my stomach. I
16 couldn't believe it. It made me go to public hearings
17 like this. It made me meet people like Marion Kelly and
18 Dr. Fred Dodge and many other people in this room, who
19 have the same concerns, Kat Brady, Henry Curtis.
20 And that's what I need to ask you, we need to
21 ask you: What are you doing to clean up these horrible,
22 terrible things that you're doing to our land, our air,
23 and our water?
24 And I see you in your uniforms, bright, shiny
25 faces, young faces, and you would never dare go to your

1 jobs or anywhere with your uniform in tatters or dirty or
2 unshined shoes; but, yet, you come here to ask us, not to
3 give you more land, not to bring the Strykers; you come
4 here to ask us to allow you to further pollute,
5 contaminate, poison our tiny little islands in the middle
6 of the Pacific Ocean.

7 Now, what I would like to ask you is: How would
8 you feel if I go to where you're from --

9 Where are you from, you three?

10 MR. KATKOW: All over the place.

11 MS. MARISA PLEMER: Where were you born?

12 MR. KATKOW: New Jersey.

13 MS. MARISA PLEMER: New Jersey.

14 MR. KATKOW: It's pretty contaminated, too.

15 MS. MARISA PLEMER: How would you feel -- how
16 would you feel if all of us Hawaiians here, all of us
17 concerned people here, all of us residents, go to your
18 homes where you were born and tell you, I'm coming here,
19 I'm bringing these big, huge, horrible machines, I'm
20 bringing TCE, every other chemical that's in this book,
21 I'm going to leave it in your land, in your air, in your
22 water, in your bodies, in your children's bodies, and you
23 should not protest, you should let us come, because we're
24 so powerful, we have so much money, we have all the
25 federal government in back of us?

1 How can you do that? How can you do that?

2 And when I went to the library today, the main
3 library, to borrow this book -- because Mike said he's
4 never seen it, never heard of it -- I was told by the
5 librarian, "This is the only book in the whole state
6 library system." But I also need to let everybody know
7 that you can get this book by calling Senator Akaka's
8 office.

9 I spoke to Kekoa today. He said, "Give me your
10 name, give me your address. We'll mail it to you."

11 This is a top secret book. You must call; you
12 must ask them to mail you this book. I have copies. I
13 made ten copies of the front page so people will know
14 what it's called and what to ask for.

15 And the other book that I came across that day
16 four years ago, doing research for that botany class, was
17 called Recovery Plan for the Koolau Mountain Plant
18 Cluster. And I borrowed this book, and I ended up doing
19 my botany project on this book. Because even though I'm
20 born and raised here, I've gone to school here, I had no
21 idea about these endemic, endangered, Native Hawaiian
22 plants and animals. Beautiful things, many of them
23 already gone, disappeared from the earth forever,
24 forever, for many reasons, not just because of the
25 military. But you're asking us to allow you to kill and

1 destroy more of these rare plants and animals found

2 nowhere else in the world.

3 Do you realize that?

4 Here is a list of some of these names. Long

5 lists; long names.

6 Have you seen this publication? Is it in your

7 EIS?

8 Your EIS is so incomplete. Your public hearings

9 are much too short, much too limited, much too

10 restricted. You have not allowed us, as residents, to

11 learn about these things that are top secret, even in our

12 public libraries, because these books, from what the

13 librarian told me today, on our native plants and

14 animals, they lost the only set they had. People cannot

15 borrow this book or this whole set of books that the

16 Department of Fish and Wildlife has done on all the

17 islands, all the plants, all the animals. I asked the

18 librarian, "How can that be? Can't you get another set?"

19 "Well, nobody's ever asked."

20 But I also found out that people can call the

21 local office of the Department of Fish and Wildlife; you

22 can get this whole set of books for free. You must do

23 this so that you learn about all our rare, endemic,

24 endangered Native Hawaiian plants and animals, so that

25 you know what's in these mountains that the Army wants to

1 go into the heart of and bomb and blast and kill,
2 destroy. The Army's mission is to kill. And I'm here
3 because, as residents, it is our mission to save.

4 Thank you.

5 MR. CHANG: We need to take a technology
6 time-out.

7 Do you guys want to take a five-minute recess?

8 We have to change the video. Five minutes,
9 okay, and then we'll resume.

10 Thank you.

11 (Pause in proceedings.)

12 MS. AKA: If Daniel Bishop comes back into the
13 room, can somebody alert me; and we'll make sure that he
14 has an opportunity to speak.

15 Joey Ibarra?

16 MS. JOEY IBARRA: This sign is part of my
17 testimony. We have signs. You have guns.

18 Who has the weapons of mass destruction?

19 I really wasn't prepared to testify tonight. I
20 would rather very much live my own life and go about my
21 business and take care of my family. I think that events
22 of the world has compelled me to step forward. So I will
23 have statistics.

24 I just want to share a little bit where I'm
25 coming from. I'm Filipina. My parents come from the big

1 island of Luzon in the Philippines. My father was a pig

2 farmer. I was raised in Honouliuli in Ewa.

3 Growing up in Honouliuli, I didn't realize the

4 extent of military debris. I remember being four or five

5 years old, being told not to play around the coconut

6 palms because there were unexploded bombs there. So from

7 very early on, I remember having a fear of wandering into

8 the bushes because there were bombs, and we weren't

9 supposed to go there. And I didn't realize how

10 militarized this whole state is.

11 First of all, I want to make a statement that I

12 am totally against the Stryker Combat Brigade in Hawaii.

13 I also want to support the extension of the

14 public hearings beyond 120 days so as many people in the

15 community can be mobilized to be instructed and informed

16 about the insidious evil of this Brigade and the news

17 that the Brigade (inaudible).

18 I also would like to support opening up public

19 hearings on the Island of Molokai -- and I thank the

20 brothers for coming forward and inspiring me and giving

21 me hope -- and having hearings on Lanai, on Kauai, and

22 Maui. The entire islands must be involved; otherwise,

23 this hearing's invalid.

24 There are three reasons why I'm in opposition to

25 the Stryker Brigade. I don't have the statistics. For a

1 long time I wanted to hide my head in the sand and not
2 get involved, but I think the world is slapping me up and
3 making me step forward; so here I am, doing public
4 testimony.

5 First of all, as a Filipina born and raised in
6 Hawaii, I want to thank the Hawaiian people, the kanaka
7 maoli, for offering me their friendship and support and
8 teaching me the righteousness of the struggle to fight
9 for justice. I am so inspired by the warriors here
10 tonight.

11 And I see -- I see more warriors despite your
12 efforts to call your many inconsequential breaks. People
13 are still here.

14 And if you take each person, each one of you
15 represent ten people who could not be here tonight.
16 Perhaps maybe you represent twenty people who are not
17 here tonight. Perhaps you multiply -- maybe you
18 represent a hundred people that are not here tonight.

19 Do you not think that we can be a powerful force
20 and, in fact, stop the Stryker Brigade from continued
21 military expansion?

22 I believe that. That's why, in my heart, I feel
23 so hopeful and so happy to see people here, people who
24 dared to come from Honolulu and break the barrier between
25 the town and country and come to Kahuku to join hands

1 with the Maori people, the people of Kualoa, Kahuku.

2 It's amazing what we can do. And this is what they want

3 to hide from us, the power of the people.

4 Now, one thing I want to get into, One, to stand

5 with the Hawaiian people, the fight for justice.

6 Federalization of Hawaiians means a militarization, means

7 you no longer have the right to claim your rights to the

8 land and to the water. That means the federal government

9 will then be able to take your land and use it for

10 whatever purposes it needs.

11 Senator Daniel Inouye is evil. His plans are

12 evil, and he must be exposed for the puppet that he is.

13 Number Two, the Stryker Brigade will make Hawaii

14 a target. When the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor, they

15 did not bomb Honolulu, the cities, the communities; they

16 bombed the military targets. The entire island will be a

17 military target. This will not make Hawaii safe. We

18 must oppose the Stryker Brigade.

19 Number Three, you -- I come to find, very sadly,

20 as I overcame my fear of the Internet -- I was really

21 afraid of it, but I did overcome it; now I'm an addict --

22 but one of the things I did find out in exploring the

23 Internet --

24 Did you know -- first of all, how many of you

25 are Filipinos or know any Filipinos? Como esta cayo?

1 That's all the Philipino I know. But I'm sure,
2 as I link up with other Filipino brothers and sisters, I
3 will learn more.

4 But did you know that among the high echelons of
5 the military, in the high, top-level government, there is
6 an order called The Order of the Carabao?

7 It just blows my mind. Every year they get
8 together; they call -- this last year was the 103rd Wall
9 of the Carabao. The carabao is a water buffalo, and they
10 use it to celebrate the conquering of the Philippine
11 Islands, which is the furthest extent of the U.S. empire,
12 in 19 -- in 1898. They even have a song; they all sing
13 together. Colin Powell was there this year. They all
14 chomp on cigarettes -- on Cuban cigars, and they sing
15 this song.

16 I want you to know that there is a phrase that I
17 learned as I became awakened; there's a phrase about the
18 fighting Filipinos. And it's very relevant to the fact
19 that we're here in a hotel that is attempting to squash
20 the efforts of the laborers, many of them who are
21 Filipino, from unionizing and fighting for their workers'
22 rights. My uncle and auntie were workers of the coco
23 plantation that was closed down, and those workers were
24 offered jobs here on this hotel; and now they face the
25 same fight. And, I tell you, there is a tradition among

1 the Filipinos: We are fighters.

2 Okay. I just want to show you how racist, how
3 racist this military organization is and how racist is
4 their attempt to stop us from speaking to each other and
5 dialoguing and getting information. They have this song
6 they all sing together, a thousand of them in the
7 ritziest hotel in Washington D.C. And it goes like
8 this -- and they all know the song by heart. It goes,
9 When the bull men were busy all night long, when the
10 thieves will steal and lie and Americanos die, then you
11 heard the soldiers sing this evening's song. Damn, damn
12 the Filipinos, cocky-colored thieves, underneath the
13 starry flag. Civilize them with a crag.

14 A crag is a machine gun. This is a song the top
15 leaders of this country sing and how racist they are.
16 This is why I am totally against the Stryker Brigade,
17 because I am fearful.

18 Who are you using these tools against? Against
19 my Filipino brothers and sisters who are fighting for
20 justice and liberation in the Philippines? Against
21 people in Korea, who want to re-unite their country?
22 Where the heck are you planning to use this? People in
23 Los Angeles who are fighting for justice against
24 discrimination and racism?

25 I oppose the Stryker Brigade. And, I tell you,

1 I am not the only one who will rally behind this to stop

2 this coming to Hawaii.

3 (More proceedings were had on the following page.)

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1 MS. AKA: Next we have Lono Correa and then
2 Kathleen Kelly.

3 MR. LONO CORREA: Following on what the
4 previous speaker said. Filipinos organized their country
5 when they overthrew -- when the Spanish were kicked out,
6 they formed a government. They had a congress. In fact
7 their constitution was modeled after the United States
8 Constitution. As a result they got the U.S. Army in there
9 and they killed 200,000 of them. So we have an identity
10 with the suffering of people like that.

11 By way of introduction my name is Lono
12 Correa. I'm a veteran. I served in the Army. I still
13 have my medal and my discharge. I'm also a descendant of
14 the chief who killed Captain Cook. (Applause)

15 Anyway, aloha kakou.

16 AUDIENCE: Aloha.

17 MR. LONO CORREA: Visitors to our islands
18 often say that Hawai'i is a special place. It is special,
19 they say, because not only because of its incomparable
20 natural beauty but because of the people who call these
21 small precious islands their home.

22 Hawai'i's people, so varied in backgrounds,
23 cultures, economic circumstances and ethnicities somehow
24 manage to live together in an amazing example of human
25 brotherhood and sisterhood.

1 What is the reason, the cause for this
2 unparalleled harmony of people's very different from each
3 other? I believe that the essential element, the crucial
4 factor which is responsible for this rare display of human
5 peace and harmony is us, the kanaka ma'oli, the indigenous
6 peoples of these small bits of land in the middle of the
7 vast Pacific Ocean.

8 It is our aloha, a very misused word, that
9 is the glue that holds together such diverse peoples in
10 peaceful productivity. Because human harmony on this
11 scale is so rare in the world and kanaka ma'oli are the
12 peoples whose attitudes, beliefs and practices have
13 produced this feat, it is sensible to ask why it is that
14 kanaka ma'oli possess the qualities that engender peaceful
15 human relations.

16 I suggest that these qualities arise from
17 the unique, incredibly deep and abiding love that kanaka
18 have for this special place. From a connection to our
19 `aumakua ancestors, to the god's themselves and from the
20 respect and love that connect kupuna to makua to opio.

21 This connection of generations spanning
22 thousands of years has, I submit, been the wellspring of
23 aloha that issue from kanaka to serve as an example to all
24 the peoples of all the world.

25 From the birth of us as a distinct people

1 descendants from the kalo, our beings permeate this realm,
2 this a'o. Our ancestors' bones lie everywhere on and in
3 this 'aina. Our `aumakua inhabit every nuke, every cranny
4 of Hawai'i nei.

5 Because we are possessed, we do not possess
6 the land. The land possesses us. We are offended,
7 injured and angered by strangers who come here and through
8 force of arms destroy our land, destroy our history,
9 destroy our essence. That is why we are protesting this
10 latest insult, this latest injury as proposed by those who
11 have the guns.

12 I believe in a karmic universe. I believe
13 that actions have consequences and that evil actions have
14 certain and cosmic reactions.

15 By incrementally destroying us, the
16 children of this land, you invite your own destruction.
17 9/11 did not occur in a vacuum. (Applause)

18 Yes, Hawai'i is a special place, but more
19 than that, much, much more than that, Hawai'i is a
20 spiritual place. Your past actions and your planned
21 actions are nothing less than sacrilegious committed on,
22 in and to this altar that is O'ahu, and is all the islands
23 of our homeland. (Applause)

24 MS. AKA: Kathleen Kelly, Danny Li and
25 then Sebastian Blanco.

1 MS. KATHLEEN KELLY: Aloha.

2 AUDIENCE: Aloha.

3 MS. KATHLEEN KELLY: My name is Kathleen

4 Kelly. I'm a registered nurse at a local hospital here

5 for 20 years on the same floor.

6 I want to talk about why, why I believe the

7 Stryker Brigade is -- and the retooling of the U.S.

8 military is not helpful and is not going to be effective.

9 I believe that the United States government

10 takes honest sentiments of patriotism. People want to be

11 proud of the country they live in. People want to love it

12 and contribute to it.

13 And it takes these motivations and uses

14 them via the military to defend the interests of big

15 corporations, the interests they have in natural resources

16 often in other countries, raw materials for making steel,

17 rubber, copper, tin, gold, uranium, silver, oil, water.

18 They need to control the land upon which these resources

19 sit.

20 In our case we are a colony. We are a

21 military outpost. Then there's the question of the huge

22 profit-making golden egg that the U.S. Army, the Air

23 Force, the Navy and the Marines itself is. It's just a

24 sick merry-go-round. The U.S. Government in its

25 aggressions feeds this huge appetite for profits that the

1 munitions corporations, Boeing, General Dynamics, U.S.

2 Steel have.

3 Then there are all the industries that
4 provide the infrastructure for this goose: The uniforms,
5 the food, the computers, the communication system. It's a
6 bigger list than I could have ever imagined.

7 The solution you offer, a playground for
8 your rampaging arrogance of power, is old fashioned, male
9 dominated. It's destructive, it's wasteful and it doesn't
10 work. Why not try to unravel the knot? Try to unravel
11 the knot. Why not try what could be the most significant
12 experiment of the 21st Century: Israel gives back the Arab
13 land that it occupies.

14 The alternative is to go on, try to blast
15 your way into people's minds. What is the relevance of
16 mentioning the Israeli problem? It is part of the problem
17 of terrorism, a poor man's rebellion and it's a
18 justification for your Stryker Brigade and for all these
19 sorts of useless schemes.

20 Our foreign policy endangers Americans and
21 isolates us in the world. (Applause) It's crooked and I
22 don't want any part of it. And I implore you to call the
23 prosecutor's office and advise them to drop the charges
24 against the Stryker 7. Thank you. (Applause).

25 MS. AKA: Danny Li, Sebastian Blanco.

1 MR. DANNY LI: Aloha.

2 AUDIENCE: Aloha.

3 MR. DANNY LI: Good evening. My name is
4 Danny Li. Before I give my two cents worth of testimony
5 I'd like to give one of somebody who couldn't be here
6 tonight. His name was Brigadier General Smedly Butler.

7 Even though the words he composed were
8 about 60, 70 years ago, if I can just read it you can
9 substitute your contemporary equivalent. You can see how
10 relevant they are today to the very purpose of why these
11 Stryker Brigades and the whole role of the U.S. Army and
12 the military. This is that he said.

13 "I helped make Mexico, especially Tampico,
14 safe for American oil interests in 1914. I helped make
15 Haiti and Cuba a decent place for the National City Bank
16 boys to collect revenues. I helped in the raping of half
17 a dozen Central America republics for the benefits of Wall
18 Street.

19 "The record of racketeering is long. I
20 helped purify Nicaragua for the international banking
21 house of Brown Brothers in 1909, 1912.

22 "I brought light to the Dominican Republic
23 for American sugar interests in 1916. In China I helped
24 to see that Standard Oil went its way unmolested."

25 All we have to do is to substitute

1 Halliburton, Bechtel, General Dynamics. Is there anything
2 new? This is what he said in conclusion.

3 "I spent 33 years in the Marines, most of
4 my time being a high class muscle man for big business,
5 for Wall Street and for the bankers. In short, I was a
6 racketeer for capitalism."

7 AUDIENCE: Yeah.

8 MR. DANNY LI: That's what the ultimate
9 purpose of these Stryker Brigades are. Make no mistake
10 about it. (Loud whistles) Make absolutely no mistake
11 about it.) (Whistles)

12 Without Macdonald Douglas there wouldn't be
13 McDonald's. That's what it boils down to.

14 Okay. Now to the question of environmental
15 impact. What I'd like to say just a few words, actually
16 two words I think. But going back, I think a few of the
17 previous speakers already speak to. The most important
18 predictor of future behavior is past and present behavior
19 and practice. That is absolutely true.

20 Today all we have to do is look as far as
21 possible environmental impact and the stewardship of the
22 land, look at what's happening. I have two words for that
23 depleted uranium. Okay. (Applause).

24 It may be far away, it seems, like, Iraq,
25 but it's not. It has direct impact of the whole record of

1 what this Army, the whole military does. And it's not
2 true that they haven't found weapons of mass destruction
3 in Iraq. It's just that those weren't Iraqi ones that
4 they couldn't find. There are tons and tons of depleted
5 uranium weapons found, if they care to look. And they're
6 made in the USA.

7 If this is the record of what they do, you
8 can predict what the future might be. (Applause).

9 MS. AMARAL: Mahalo. Sebastian Blanco
10 followed by Marie Keawemauihili followed by Lisa Mitchell.

11 MR. SEBASTIAN BLANCO: Good evening or good
12 morning. I don't know anymore. My name is Sebastian
13 Blanco. I wasn't born here. I'm not from Hawai'i. I
14 moved here a little over a year ago.

15 I don't know a lot of the personal
16 experiences that people have shared tonight of the
17 destruction of these lands. But I -- and I have seen --
18 I do know and I have seen the destruction of the military
19 around the world. I went to Berlin many years when I was
20 younger and I saw the way that the military super powers
21 divided that land and divided those people.

22 I've traveled in third world countries. I
23 see the Army active there in Japan. So speaking from a
24 global perspective I'd like to share a few questions for
25 the people here tonight. First, somewhat facetiously, but

1 does the EIS -- I did not see it addressed in there -- the
2 environmental impact of holding no meeting in Honolulu, no
3 public meeting. I have to come all the way up here to
4 speak to you.

5 It's very good that you go to the
6 communities and try to listen to everyone or at least make
7 that attempt. But many of us had to drive for hours to
8 come here. Where is that noted in your report? That's
9 only somewhat facetiously.

10 Secondly, and this has been addressed a
11 little bit, but what is the environmental impact of when
12 the Strykers will actually be used? Had there been a
13 Draft EIS of the CIA training Osama Bin Laden, would it
14 have included the 3,000 dead in New York City? No,
15 because you don't know what will happen when you bring
16 military into the land.

17 You don't know. You cannot contain what
18 happens when military is brought to a place and when it's
19 used to attack people. So you bring the militaries here.
20 I'm sure all the military people here know that Al Qaeda
21 has already said they wanted to attack Hawai'i because it
22 has symbolic value. A strike here is very symbolic to
23 them. And bringing more weapons it here makes that more
24 possible that it will happen because this will be more of
25 a target. This has already been mentioned but I wanted to

1 bring it up.

2 The final thing I wanted to do tonight is,
3 we've heard a lot about the signholders and the signs
4 tonight, but there's no record of them in the official
5 record. There's been no noting of them. So I would like
6 people, if you're close to a sign or if you see signs
7 around you, to hold them up. And I'd like to read them so
8 they get in the record. We see them. The video cameras
9 see them but we want them to be noted so they're in the
10 report.

11 I'll just go around the room. We have
12 "Stryker Fires. Endangered species killed."

13 This "Follow the money" sign was talked
14 about earlier.

15 "Stryker: 19 million rounds, 20 percent
16 more bombs and bullets."

17 "Stop the U.S. warmongers."

18 "Don't bring Stryker here."

19 "Stryker equals not safe for children."

20 "No Strykers."

21 "No war for empire"

22 "'A'ole no military expansion."

23 "Stop the military land grab."

24 There are many of the yellow signs that say

25 "No Strykers. Clean up your mess."

1 And "'A'ole no military expansion."
 2 "Just say no to Bushido which is U.S.
 3 Empire."
 4 "Say no to the 20-ton axis of evil."
 5 "Resist."
 6 "Say no to endless war."
 7 "Strykers toxic." Something on the bottom
 8 of it.
 9 "Education not militarization."
 10 Oh, "Toxic threat."
 11 "U.S. military out of Hawai'i."
 12 "U.S. military policy in Hawai'i shame
 13 shame."
 14 "Pilau."
 15 "Enough before Stryker. No more mess. No
 16 more bombs."
 17 "EIS invalid."
 18 "We have signs, you have guns. Who has the
 19 weapons of mass destruction?"
 20 "We are the world," showing raised fists.
 21 More of the yellow signs.
 22 "No Strykers. No military land grab."
 23 "Aloha 'aina. Human survival."
 24 "No land theft. No killing machines."
 25 And "Stop the war machine."

1 I know there are others around the room.

2 But I just wanted that the noted this many signs such a
3 wide variety in the record. (Applause)

4 And I think it's important to note that so
5 many different people are here speaking out against the
6 military and against the Strykers coming here.

7 This is the long haul. You will try to put
8 it -- Inouye has already said this is a done deal. So you
9 may think you're having this little sham hearing and it's
10 all very good. We will resist this. Many people will
11 resist this. You don't know what you bring upon
12 yourselves when you bring the Strykers here. But you will
13 see. Thank you. (Applause, whistles)

14 MS. AMARAL: Marie Keawemauhili followed by
15 Lisa Mitchell followed by Carolyn Hadfield. Marie, if
16 you're here wave. Okay, not here. Is Lisa Mitchell? You
17 here? There you are. Followed by Carolyn Hadfield
18 followed by Pete Doktor.

19 MS. LISA MITCHELL: I don't really have
20 anything prepared even if I've been here all night long.
21 Mostly I just wanted to say like the young gentleman,
22 Hawaiian gentleman said earlier, you've heard so much
23 mana'o from this room. I'm shocked and extremely
24 impressed by the comments that have been made tonight.

25 And I feel very, very strongly like you

1 have to be listening and really hear the -- what the
2 people are saying. And I just thank you folks for the
3 opportunity, though, to, finally for us to be able to say
4 something, you know.

5 We love our land. I know you folks must
6 love yours. We're all in the same place really, you know,
7 one little planet Earth. Again, Hawai'i is such a tiny
8 little speck of this planet. We need every, you know, bit
9 of it to bring life not death.

10 I hate to be critical but as far as the
11 military thing goes I just wanted to share this little
12 story. I was doing a teaching little stint at one of the
13 little elementary schools here in Kalihi. We have a huge
14 influx of Marshallese people.

15 A little boy, beautiful little kid, you,
16 know, not doing good in school. That's what I was his,
17 like, little teacher, a group of kids not doing so great.
18 They're trying to learn English. My job was, is to teach
19 them the English language, which I speak really well.
20 Actually I was raised in a military area. I had a lot of
21 military friends so had no complaints that way.

22 But this kid from Micronesia Marshall
23 Islands, and all he wanted to know why does he live in
24 Hawai'i. Why was he taken away from his home, you know?
25 I didn't really have an answer. So I went and looked up

1 Marshall Islands, stuff like that on the Internet. Come
2 to find out the history of that place was shocking to me.

3 You know?

4 The bombing that took place after the war
5 was over, after World War II was over. Okay? They said
6 100 times worse than the A Bomb dropped in Japan they were
7 doing these tests. Okay. The military -- the United
8 States won that -- those group of islands. Those group of
9 islands were entrusted by the United States, okay, to take
10 care of.

11 What did they do? They bombed atomically,
12 hugely, worse than Japan. Okay. That's what I read on
13 the Internet. I was shocked. For 12 years after the war.
14 Okay? Entrusted by the United States of America to take
15 care of this place.

16 So, okay, here we are 2003, 2002 at that
17 time, okay? We got this huge influx of Marshallese people
18 now on our tiny little rock of O'ahu. Okay.

19 We're forced, you know -- we're going to
20 teach these kids English up to these standards that the
21 president has set, you know?

22 I didn't feel like teaching him English.
23 Okay? I just didn't. That was my job, yeah, so what's up
24 with that, you know? (Applause).

25 This is a very recent article: "Homeless

1 tent city idea raises outcry." Okay? This is out in
2 Waianae. They want to put up a tent city out there
3 because there are so many homeless people. Where the hell
4 is everybody living? Okay? Where is everybody living?

5 You guys got Hickam Air Force base. I was
6 out a couple, few years ago, four or five years ago the
7 Lions Club invited some Air Force person to speak. She
8 talked about how they're leaving the military, the Air
9 Force was leaving Hawai'i.

10 I did census a couple years ago, believe it
11 or not, on Hickam. All this incredible land, beautiful,
12 beautiful land that we don't have access to. Okay?

13 But we got homeless, homeless all over the
14 damn place, not just out in Waianae. Okay? And it's
15 getting worse. Am I -- it's getting worse.

16 That's what's scaring the s-h-i-t out of
17 me. Okay? What the hell are we going to do? That's what
18 I want to know. Okay? This land grab has got to stop.
19 And you guys -- I heard this thing called turning the
20 swords into plow shares. Okay? Did I say that right, you
21 know?

22 This cannot happen. And we have to find
23 peaceful solutions to making our 'aina better for all of
24 us. Okay? Including you folks. There's just got to be a
25 way to do better than we're doing.

1 I tell you I have a sister-in-law who used
2 to work for the federal government in peace. So I just
3 wonder, you know, let's use our resources better. We just
4 got to do it. Okay?

5 I think you guys -- I've been watching you
6 guys all night long. I feel like you guys are really
7 sincere. I feel like you guys care. I feel like I want
8 you guys to care about what everybody is saying. It's so
9 important, you know?

10 No, they care. They got to care, right?
11 Well, again, I go back let's make good changes. Let's
12 make the changes that are needed for real. We talked
13 about the reality and stuff, you know. We need to speak
14 to that. So thank you very much.

15 (The proceedings are continued on the
16 following page)

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1 MS. AMARAL: Carolyn Hadfield, followed by

2 Peter Doktor, followed by Bokdong Yoon.

3 Carolyn?

4 MS. CAROLYN HADFIELD: Hello.

5 A short time ago, a person came over here to

6 talk about globalization and what the U.S. had done in

7 his country. He was from Cambodia. He spoke about the

8 hatred of the people of the U.S. in Cambodia because of

9 the effects of globalization in that country. He was a

10 human rights worker. He was from a village. And when he

11 stood up, he was missing one leg; and he said that he

12 was -- had his leg blown off by a U.S. land mine in

13 Cambodia. He said that when he came to Hawaii, it was

14 the most frightening thing that he had ever done beyond

15 living through everything that happened in Cambodia; but

16 coming to Hawaii meant coming to the places where the

17 bombs came from. It meant coming to the place that, to

18 him, meant death and destruction. And someone in the

19 group, we were talking about him, said, "Well, don't you

20 think about it with tourism and things like that, palm

21 trees?"

22 He said, "I didn't even know they had palm

23 trees. I just knew they had bombers."

24 You know, it really struck me, that people hate

25 the U.S. and the legacy of what it has meant in countries

1 around the world. Sometimes we feel very alone when we
2 oppose the military. Sometimes we think it's so huge,
3 that we can't do anything about it. The people of the
4 world are against the U.S. military; they're against the
5 domination; they're against the occupation. And that's
6 what these Strykers are about. The Strykers are not to
7 fight conventional warfare. The Strykers are to fight
8 urban warfare. They're tracked vehicles that are going
9 to be used in the cities, in Manila, in Indonesia, in
10 South Asia, where my friend in Cambodia was. They're
11 going to be used against people who are fighting, who are
12 rebelling against everything the U.S. is doing to occupy
13 and destroy their countries, just as inside the
14 United States. We have a long ways to go, in talking
15 with people, in meeting with people, and getting down
16 with people about what's really happening in these
17 islands. But this island is, like a Hawaiian activist
18 said, the head of an octopus, that is spreading, is
19 spreading across the Pacific Rim, and this head, that
20 head is where we're living, and we have to take
21 responsibility for that. If we do not, we are complicit.
22 These Stryker vehicles are going to be traveling
23 across the streets of these cities, and we are going to
24 have to speak up and say, "What did we say? What did we
25 do when those people came to train with their Strykers on

1 this land?" Enough. We have to kick them out. We have
2 to stand with the people of the world. We have a lot of
3 people with us. We cannot give up.

4 Thank you.

5 MS. AMARAL: Pete Doktor, followed by
6 Bokdong Yoon, followed by Kalei Crabbe.

7 MR. PETE DOKTOR: Aloha kakou.

8 You guys see this sign?

9 You guys see the message, but the message isn't
10 really the message here of me holding the sign.

11 If you look really closely, see how the sign is
12 all bent up and rumpled?

13 Okay. That's rumpled like that because while I
14 was trying to help support, protect kupuna, Kekuni,
15 70-year-old -- 79-year-old man, from getting crushed by
16 the security guards, this is what they did to our signs.

17 My point of this is, just as your EIS is talking
18 about impacts that can be seen, some of the bigger, more
19 important impacts cannot be seen with our eyes. Toxic
20 chemicals, whether RDX, TNT, HMX, nitroglycerin, arsenic,
21 PCBs, etc., etc. Sure we have these physical
22 contaminations; but there's also others, the impacts,
23 culturally, psychologically, sociologically, and
24 spiritually. And there's also the impact on what's
25 unseen. I heard another speaker mention about we don't

1 know what's going to happen in the future. And part of
2 that unseen is future generations and the youth of today.

3 I testified before, and I mentioned working with
4 high school youths; and they're easy 90 percent across
5 the board opposed to increased militarization. I don't
6 want to repeat anything from the last testimony. I
7 just -- they know I'm here, and they asked me to, you
8 know, mention that a lot of the youth here are opposed to
9 this. Of course, their voices are not being heard.

10 So why is it that the youth would be opposed to
11 the Stryker?

12 And there's probably a lot of different reasons.
13 But one of them, I would say, is that in their youth they
14 still have some common sense left, right or wrong.
15 Adults are like, Oh, no, that's the way it's been, and
16 that's just -- that's life, son, and you just -- I know
17 it sucks, but that's just how it is. I heard that from
18 my Marine Corps father, you know, three wars, 27 years.
19 Or shigataganai, the Japanese, that's just -- just deal
20 with it.

21 But you know what? We create our own problems;
22 right?

23 Humans create most of their problems; so that's
24 why we can fix our problems, too.

25 The thing is, if war really solved problems,

1 then why the hell would we have so many?

2 This is one of those no-brainers, you know, that
3 even high school students can see that. But, no, we keep
4 trying to solve our problems the same way, you know.

5 We're not stupid. We know this is about the
6 EIS. We're not ignorant to the fact that that's what the
7 folks really want to be talking about. But, you know,
8 we're here to hear you out. But the thing is -- you know
9 why we got those signs? Because you don't listen; that's
10 why. If you know the teachers out here need visual aids.
11 That's why we have the signs, because, you know,
12 governments, politicians, and military, they're not
13 listening to the people. And I say that at a time when
14 we have the largest demonstrations in human history
15 against these latest wars and (inaudible). We make
16 (inaudible) of people are on the streets demonstrating.
17 We're going -- we have our agenda. That's how it is.

18 Now, you see this shirt? Obviously it's from
19 Okinawa. I got this shirt as part of a demonstration
20 where 20,000 -- 27,500 people joined hands around Kadena
21 Air Base, the largest air base outside of the United
22 States; and we had more than enough people to circle the
23 entire military base. And these are people of all ages
24 and backgrounds. They're all fighting against U.S.
25 military. You can see the back: No more bases.

1 Do they listen? No.

2 We had a referendum in Okinawa in '97; 87

3 percent of the people voted against the military.

4 Did that stop the U.S. or Japanese governments?

5 No. They don't listen to the people. So that's why

6 we're here.

7 Now, this shouldn't be a surprise. I mean, your

8 own Commander-in-Chief, AWOL Chickenhawk, you know, he

9 didn't even get a majority vote after they did the

10 recount, and yet he's -- I don't know. I feel bad for

11 the military people because they're being used as

12 puppets. And I hope -- I hope they think like me: Cut

13 your strings and think for yourself instead of just the

14 chain of command, chain of command, you know. You're

15 just listening to that -- that (inaudible because of

16 applause).

17 You know, I didn't bring my -- you know how,

18 like, in the Iraq war they had the 52 war criminals,

19 little deck of cards?

20 Well, I don't know if you knew, the military

21 personnel knew, that there's a deck of cards of war

22 profiteers. I didn't bring my deck with me. But the

23 point is, I'm tired, as someone who grew up in the

24 military and has had prior service in the United States

25 Army, that all this profiteering of sending other

1 people's sons and daughters out.

2 You know, on September 10th, 2001, before 9/11,
3 I'll never forget in The Advertiser, there was in the
4 editorial section, there was a statement from the
5 Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, and they were touting the
6 benefits of the military, because at that time Makua was
7 under fire, it was in the court and so forth, and the
8 military was getting a bad rap; so the Chamber of
9 Commerce stepped up, and they said all these reasons why
10 they supported the military. You know what? All of them
11 were economic. It was about all the benefits, all the
12 jobs, and all that and stuff. And that's B.S. to be
13 using, you know, other people's sons and daughters to
14 make money off.

15 So what we're asking for is real security, not
16 your so-called national security, but real security,
17 clean, safe air, land, water, food, affordable shelter,
18 health care, sustainable jobs, and the economy. I know
19 that's not your job to do, but that's what we're here
20 representing.

21 And I want to say something as one of those
22 people that was arrested. Actually, I want to extend
23 some -- a lot of aloha to the security guards and the
24 police that arrested us because -- I don't know if the
25 media caught this, but I was right there in front, and I

1 saw tears in some of the security guards' eyes. And even
2 Rags broke down. He had a little emotional breakdown.
3 And that was because his conscious was being touched. He
4 knew what was pono. He knew what was right. And they
5 resent the fact that they gotta do this job because they
6 gotta pay their rent or because they're doing what
7 they're supposed to be told; and they know it's wrong,
8 but they gotta do it.

9 And when I mentioned the 27,500 people in
10 Okinawa, I mean, we would have that kind of numbers here
11 in Hawaii, but too many of us in this military outposts
12 are brainwashed, thinking that we gotta submit to the
13 system and all these other excuses that -- you know, the
14 adults coming up and make excuses for it.

15 So I get to the closing. We hear your EIS
16 claims, and I personally appreciate the fact that you're
17 trying to destroy the aina as kindly and gently as
18 possible. However, your track record of broken promises
19 doesn't look good. The history of war profiteering and
20 the creations of crisis de jure don't convince us. So
21 hear us now: No more military.

22 Now, I'm going to go to work in about six hours
23 to a dilapidated school, where there's shortages, fire
24 hazards, broken facilities, underpaid teachers. You
25 know, I did some searching on the Internet; you don't

1 realize the price of just one of those 296 armored
2 vehicles. Just one is 1.5 million dollars. And they
3 want to bring -- and I go to this school and I see these
4 kids, and I'm just like, This doesn't make sense.
5 So I will end with a quote on that from
6 Dr. Martin Luther King. And, simply said, quote, A
7 nation that continues year after year to spend more money
8 on military defense than on programs and social uplift is
9 approaching spiritual death, end quote.

10 So I would say that the military has become a
11 social cancer; it's like a white blood cell run amuck.
12 It's become an autoimmune disease. It maybe had a
13 function in the past, but it's archaic now. And it's
14 destroying us. And I'm going to go against military
15 logic: You cannot save the village by burning it, okay.
16 You save the village by malama aina, by aloha aina, by
17 taking care of it.

18 So -- and I want to send an aloha for listening.
19 And I know we're all tired and you've got to listen to us
20 all week. A lot of us have been here, too, with you.
21 And I just hope some -- maybe -- maybe your conscious
22 will be reached after all this, because there's no
23 winners. There's no winners in this war.

24 Aloha.

25 MS. AMARAL: Bokdong Yoon; Kalei Crabbe; and

1 Mata.

2 MR. BOKDONG YOON: Hello, aloha.

3 I'm a veteran of two wars, actually. First was

4 Korean War; second war was the Vietnam War. I was born

5 and raised in Korea, born during the Korean War. And the

6 Vietnam War, I was in the Marines; I went AWOL. Lucky I

7 had parents who helped get me out.

8 I participated in this action against the

9 Strykers because I felt that I needed to make a stand and

10 in the process was arrested in supporting my sisters and

11 brothers who were arrested. And I wanted to -- well,

12 actually, what I want to do is -- I believe -- I know

13 that the sisters and brothers here had already talked

14 about what's happened here regarding the Stryker and all;

15 but I want to talk about the occupation; and that, you

16 know, the occupation in Afghanistan. But what people

17 don't know is what the occupation of Korea was and why

18 it's called The Forgotten War.

19 I was able to -- I was honored to participate --

20 I was invited to participate in July of 1989 in the First

21 International Peace (inaudible) March in Korea. And it

22 was to be held both in the North and the South, South

23 Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

24 Unfortunately, we were not allowed in the South; but we

25 were able -- we were invited to the North. And in the

1 process, from -- marching from Mt. Hala, which is the
2 northern legendary -- legendary northern-most mountain of
3 Korea, down to Panmunjom, I witnessed some things that I
4 felt is kind of embedded in my memory. And this has a
5 lot to do with the U.S. military and a lot of what -- the
6 experiments that they've been doing, not only in Hawaii,
7 but also in Puerto Rico and the indigenous lands --
8 Indian lands of the Native-Americans.

9 But what happened is, during the Korean War --
10 if you don't believe me, check [www.Koreatruth-](http://www.Koreatruth-commission.com)
11 [commission.com](http://www.Koreatruth-commission.com). They have factually based research, the
12 bacterial, the chemical, biological material weapons that
13 were used against the people of the North, and even in
14 the South, during that time; and this is true. And a lot
15 of that -- those experiments were -- we're talking about
16 experiments that were -- biological experiments that were
17 done here in Hawaii are more like -- were more than
18 likely being done way back during the 1940s and '50s,
19 also here and elsewhere, to be used against countries
20 such as Korea and, of course, Japan, the bombings in
21 Afghanistan and Ghana.

22 But there was also -- what I experienced, too,
23 was to see near the Saudi city, near Kasaan, which gas
24 chambers were built, the United States military to gas
25 people under (inaudible), towards the south, when the

1 guerilla -- the Chinese people's armies joined up with
2 the Korean people's army to push back the American
3 invaders and the U.N. occupiers.

4 There was another thing that kind of really
5 shocked me. There was a -- there was a -- our delegation
6 was taken to a barn house, a barn house in which it was
7 all pock-marked, black, and other kinds of coloring; and
8 what had happened is -- this is just one incident; there
9 are many incidents -- about 600 men -- excuse me -- women
10 and children were put into that barn house by GIs, U.S.
11 military, gasoline was poured, the doors were locked, the
12 gasoline was poured in there and lit on fire. These
13 people were burned to death for living just in the area.
14 And they were villagers; they weren't fighters, you know.

15 And these -- of course, you've heard of the
16 atrocities committed on people trying to, you know, cross
17 bridges and being shot by the airplanes. These are
18 military airplanes that were more than likely brought
19 over from Hawaii and sent over to be used in Korea.

20 So I feel that what the United States military
21 has to do in order to redeem itself is to just get the
22 hell out of Hawaii, to get out of Korea, and -- the
23 immediate -- the threat is not from the North; the threat
24 is coming from the United States. It always has been,
25 since 1945. The Soviet Union left in 1946, but the

1 United States continued to occupy the South. And I
 2 believe that the only way that the U.S. can be giving a
 3 bright light in front of -- to people of the world is to
 4 withdraw its occupation forces from every country that it
 5 continues to occupy.

6 Mahalo. Thank you.

7 (More proceedings were had on the following page.)

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1 MR. CHANG: Kaleihao Crabbe, Bob Matta.

2 MS. KALEIHAO CRABBE: Aloha kakou. I've
3 been here 40 years. My children were born and raised
4 here. We lived in a really remote valley on Maui. We
5 used to drink the water from a stream which took care of
6 the auwai. I've been told you can't drink that water
7 anymore. That was only 30 years ago.

8 I back every testimony that I've heard
9 tonight except for the first one. We've had 60 of them.
10 That's 59 to 1. Is the public's opinion clear enough?
11 You should be ashamed for arresting Uncle Kekuni, our
12 kupuna, who saves people's lives for a living. If you
13 were ill and you went to him, even though he knows who you
14 are, he would visit your place, he would still take care
15 of you because that's aloha.

16 That's the trait that maybe you come here
17 for your job, but you kind of get sucked in. A lot of
18 people stay because they feel this love that people give.
19 It's your duty, I think, to malama their 'aina, take care
20 of the land, take care of your own future children,
21 grandchildren.

22 The Stryker 7 deserve reparation because
23 last week's arrests were obviously illegal. It's not a
24 matter of should it be proper or not. There was no
25 legality to it. Because here in the room tonight you have

1 all the signs, the same signs they were told they couldn't
2 walk across private land and hold.

3 So that was nonsense, outrageous. I'm
4 standing here at the end of the night because everyone
5 gets up to give their mana'o. But every time these
6 hearings are held everyone speaks, but nothing happens to
7 change the planned event. You go ahead anyway.

8 So it kind of feels like casting Polynesian
9 pearls before swine for me to even get up and speak.
10 These why I'm number 57.

11 So I have to hesitate in saying anything I
12 have to say, you know. Maybe I should just leave it up
13 there where I kind of work on the spiritual kinds of
14 things I work on to try to save the Hawai'i I love. But
15 in honor of the people who stay and do make an effort to
16 speak I'll go ahead.

17 It is manipulative and democratically
18 defeating to hold a public hearing on private venue and
19 then bring in this subarmy of police to enforce your dirty
20 work, all of whom live here, have lived here for more than
21 a few years of active duty, who's grandchildren will be
22 affected by the fallout of your military, which is all
23 that can remain.

24 And we have -- we have seen by your lack of
25 cleaning up the damage that you have already done at all

1 the other sites like a kid that doesn't want to clean up
2 his room and it's dirty. But instead of cleaning it up
3 you say, "Just give me another room. I want a new room."

4 Your methods and actions in both venue of
5 hearing and cleanup are very weak for big boys who like to
6 play with such big and dangerous toys.

7 Your non-fulfillment of your treaties with
8 the Hawaiian nation are leading to a wide-spread cancer
9 that is spreading across the state. The organ that is
10 being killed is the heart of aloha.

11 The organ that's the state so commonly
12 prostitutes, to say nothing of the effect of rolling
13 Stryker tanks over the la'au or Hawaiian medicine herbs as
14 you parade the vehicles across it.

15 I took a course in la'au and I was taught
16 that every single little thing that comes up out of the
17 ground is medicine, you know? The grass, what you might
18 consider a weed is not a weed. It's something that has a
19 purpose and it can do something for your body or your well
20 being.

21 It could be something that you don't know.
22 Maybe could cure a terminal disease that one of your
23 children could end up having.

24 In speaking to one of your cultural
25 consultants tonight -- this was really revealing about

1 walking on the iwi at Mo'okapu -- and, yes, her comment
2 was, well, they're there. They're kind of settled in.
3 And so if you're just on top of them, well, that's, you
4 know, they're kind of solid in their, sort of, was kind of
5 the comment.

6 It really bothered me because this is
7 someone who is going to be one of your cultural
8 consultants on this project. That's kind of a strange
9 thought. I like the lady but I couldn't understand this.
10 What kind of thinking is this?

11 My parents both died in the last couple
12 years. I don't want somebody playing golf on their
13 bodies. Why should people be playing golf on Hawaiian
14 bodies? I don't get it.

15 And there are consequences. The
16 consequences of such high disrespect for anyone's
17 ancestors should be enough to scare you away from those
18 places.

19 Giving back Kaho'olawe is like trying to
20 get rid of more Hawaiians. That is what will happen when
21 the kanaka ma'oli try to get rid of the ordnances that are
22 still there.

23 Genocide is something my family knows quite
24 a bit about because they were all killed by the Nazi
25 monster. Every one. I'm first generation American.

1 I find my self wanting to warn Polynesians,
2 all of them everywhere, not just the Hawaiians, to stand
3 ku and not stop at anything to protect and defend their
4 people, their environment and their culture. (Applause)

5 You are all fortunate enough to have family. I don't.

6 You have to malama and protect them and the
7 future generations. And you military people have to clean
8 up your rooms and maybe we can still, if we're lucky
9 enough to still be here, we can all have some aloha for
10 dessert.

11 And hopefully if the water is still clean
12 and present and the 'aina is not totally destroyed, maybe
13 we all can have some guava, some rose apple and other
14 huapala, dessert. (Applause).

15 MR. CHANG: Chris Camarillo, Patrick
16 O'Brien.

17 MR. CHRISTOPHER CAMARILLO: I'll testify
18 again because that was my ride up here. Christopher
19 Keli'iwai Camarillo.

20 A few things. You guys said that you guys
21 are flexible, want to move forward and you guys have
22 extended the period of time for testimony. Well, I'd also
23 like to see a moratorium on your plans, things that are
24 going into effect, say, January even the planning stages
25 before that. You should still stop. If you guys are

1 going to extend this EIS structure you should stop the
2 plans you guys have to go ahead, and not just have this as
3 a way of doing shows.

4 The other thing is my dad taught me when I
5 was young that if you enter into a business agreement or
6 before you move forward on any type of a project there's
7 always a win/win situation. This can be a win/win
8 situation. Not with the infantry, though.

9 You guys have over 215 jobs available in
10 the military. You guys can train for something else down
11 here: medical. That will fit in very good with what UH is
12 doing. Communications. Perfect spot in the world to be a
13 hub for communications.

14 Virtual flight school, virtual tank
15 schools, things like that. Technology. Move your
16 advertising agency down here. You guys spend a lot of
17 money with them.

18 Other things you can give us, because this
19 is mitigation, you guys want to be able to give us
20 something and we're going to give you something.

21 Part of what we're giving you is our mana'o
22 that you guys are lacking. What you guys can do to give
23 us back, you guys are saying in your own statements you
24 guys are making a smaller more constructive force. So you
25 don't need the lands that you already decommissioned or

1 quote "decommissioned" such as Bellows that you guys use
2 as a recreational area.

3 You guys have Noue, your outpost in Waianae
4 that has like about 5 or 6 houses out on the beach that
5 you guys have cordoned off so that the natives can't go
6 there. Give back Noue. Noue is a place that you guys
7 took.

8 Not even sixty years ago you guys removed
9 the bones of one of the grandparents of our ali'i and
10 discarded them. Luckily somebody found them. That's
11 actually very much against what your guys' statement is
12 for how you guys treat bones.

13 Halekoa and Fort DeRussy. That has nothing
14 to do with your current plans to become a more condensed,
15 more structured military. So you guys don't need those
16 either. Give those back to us. Give those back to us
17 before January so that we see you guys are really true on
18 your desire to mitigate, make things easier.

19 That also makes it easier for me to come up
20 here and say nice things about you guys. (Applause) Lose
21 that commercial. Lose that commercial that you guys have
22 heard that a lot of problems with not only because of
23 mispronunciation but because it's about sacred places.

24 Lose the flags. Stop flying flags over our
25 graveyards. Stop flying flags over our sacred land.

1 We should have one day per page inside this
2 report. Name the base and the roads after our heroes, not
3 yours. You should each have a little sticker on you that
4 says "Hazardous to your health and mental welfare and
5 'aina," on each of your vehicles just like they have done
6 on each pack of cigarettes.

7 Air traffic was not addressed in your EIS
8 because you guys are not specifically dealing with air
9 stuff. However, I know your colonels and generals like to
10 fly in on helicopters and that you guys will be doing
11 joint training with other agencies within the military.

12 Okay. This what you guys have brought
13 here. Before the Japanese invaded or came over to
14 Hawai'i, they said that we will not come here if you guys
15 leave Pearl Harbor. Saddam Hussein said he would leave
16 Kuwait if you guys left Hawai'i.

17 So you have invited your war to our
18 doorstep.

19 For those of you that are out there,
20 November 9th and November 12 our Senators will be here so
21 let them know what you think. They'll be at Hilton
22 Hawaiian Village and at Iolani Palace on those two days.

23 The other thing is if you haven't noticed
24 the majority of consensus here is that we do not want the
25 Stryker Brigade here. Other consensus is we don't want

1 the military here. Like I said earlier, there is a way to
2 find a win/win situation. We can't seem to find that with
3 an infantry brigade but perhaps with a medical brigade,
4 communications brigade or something else.

5 Lastly, for every dollar that you spend
6 here you should put \$3 towards a trust fund for the things
7 that you're taking away from here.

8 You're taking away our land. Our land is
9 our trust, the things, the meat of what was left here for
10 the people to survive off of. So there should be \$3 for
11 every dollar that you spend on whether it's housing or
12 bombs or whatever. (Applause).

13 MR. CHANG: Patrick O'Brien.

14 MR. PATRICK O'BRIEN: My name's Patrick
15 O'Brien. I'm a retired Army officer. I live on the North
16 Shore. I have seven years of experience out of Schofield.

17 I'm up here, my purpose is to provide my
18 comments as to how to improve your Environmental Impact
19 Statement, having trained in the various areas that are
20 listed here.

21 I haven't read the Environmental Impact
22 Statement. I've only been able to look at your summary
23 handouts and your table on the executive summary. So my
24 comments will be brief. And you may, in fact, know more
25 details. I will just provide my 2 cents of experience.

1 I think on the "vehicles used" portion you
2 need to look closely at the number of vehicles that you're
3 saying the Strykers operate in East Range and Kahuku. 200
4 Stryker vehicles.

5 I first got here and we still had quarter
6 tons using. Now, that was a quarter ton vehicle Jeep.
7 Then we went to the Humvees, about 1 ton. Now we're going
8 to the Stryker 20-tons. You can see the progression.

9 We had 200 Jeeps up in the Kahukus. I
10 think 200 Strykers may be severely straining the terrain
11 in the area of the Kahukus and around the island.

12 Certainly, in any intelligent preparation
13 of battlefield you would have a lot of no-go areas to
14 maneuver a vehicle of such size. So, again, you need to
15 consider that.

16 You need to look at a worst case. It
17 rains. It rains a lot. We've had several severe storms,
18 flash flooding in this area, to include the vehicle
19 deaths, been here long enough to know Humvee deaths in the
20 Kahuku areas with soldiers involved.

21 Those with Humvees, I'm not sure what a
22 20-ton vehicles would do when you look at the stream
23 crossings and such with that.

24 I raise the comparison on the golf course,
25 even here at Turtle Bay, it rains hard enough the greens

1 keeper will ask the carts to stay on the path.

2 If it rains hard enough in the Kahuku area
3 you're going to increase the erosion significantly. You
4 can go up to the motor cross area and look at the
5 moonscape that's been created by motorcycles driving over
6 that terrain. Imagine the impact of a 20-ton vehicle
7 going over that same terrain in the rain month after
8 month, year after year.

9 The dangers that you can turn -- the impact
10 is not as significant as -- I don't know how many of you
11 have been to Fort Benning, but you have the possibility of
12 turning the island into a Fort Benning where the terrain
13 has been torn up.

14 On your chart "road improvements" I think
15 you need to look at the impact of violent traffic on that.
16 My experience, is the staging area. Where would be your
17 assembly area for the DRF-1, the quick reaction forces,
18 20-ton vehicles, how that's going to convoy to Hickam, fly
19 out? That would be the plan why we would want to be here.
20 I didn't see that talked about in the plan. If it is in
21 the EIS I didn't see that addressed.

22 The Humvees that convoy now can easily
23 blend in. But 20-ton vehicles have a harder time blending
24 into the traffic.

25 Along those lines, the road from Schofield

1 Barracks to East Range, how are the vehicles going to get
2 to East Range from Schofield? I see the tank trails,
3 range roads have been described, the various other areas.
4 But currently the Humvees kind of blend into the civilian
5 traffic.

6 Again, 20-ton vehicles, they come out of
7 Foot Avenue of Lyman Gate, are they going to cross Kunia
8 Road, cross Wheeler, cross Kam Highway East Range? I don't
9 know how that's going to be done. I don't see a tank
10 trail designed for that. That's going to be an impact.

11 Similarly, the tank trails, the
12 construction of those, the chart says it's going to be
13 gravel. I think you may want to consider biting the
14 bullet and actually hardening those roads. Otherwise
15 you're going to be in constant state of repair on the
16 gravel roads with the rain, especially the roads such as
17 Drum Road. Having driven that, you want to train at night
18 in the rain, that's when we train in the Army, you're
19 looking at the vehicle accidents and such and the constant
20 state of putting the engineers up there to repair it with
21 the 20-ton vehicle usage.

22 So I think you need to go back and look at
23 changing from making it a gravel road to actually making
24 it a hard road. I didn't see a specific map of where
25 you're going to plan to put the road to go from Schofield

1 to Dillingham, but I know that terrain if you're not on
2 the Snake Road itself it's fairly steep dropoff.

3 I think that would be a fairly significant
4 impact on the environment. That needs to be addressed.

5 In all those cases, I haven't had a vehicle yet that
6 doesn't break down. And I don't know what that haul
7 capability is on a 20-ton vehicle. If you're going to
8 pick it up, move it it's got to be something larger than
9 20 tons to carry that thing back, haul it back.

10 So you really need to consider that
11 capability unless you're going to go back onto the
12 civilian highways. You can use the Kam Highway.

13 Also, the crossing these tank trails to the
14 civilians roads, Snake Rad, Kam Highway, knowing when the
15 sugar cane haul vehicles or if Dole uses it they go back
16 and clean it.

17 I know myself, my own experience, I clean
18 the road after ourselves. That needs to be addressed how
19 that's going to be cleaned up when these 20-ton vehicles
20 bring mud across the civilian highways.

21 Also the vehicle wash area. You may want
22 to consider one for readiness through Hickam. I know
23 trying to get the vehicles on the aircraft they need to be
24 spotless. Also I saw one in Kahuku. The location wasn't
25 specified. But there's going to be a lot of runoff in

1 that area. The soil appears clay, doesn't percolate very
2 well. So where that's going to run off to?

3 Once they go back, they go back on a dirt
4 road. They're going to be dirty by the time they get back
5 to Schofield and have to be cleaned.

6 Finally, the last comment would be about
7 the unmanned area vehicles. I live up here fairly close
8 the X strip. Helicopter periodically overfly and shake my
9 house, rattle the roof and windows.

10 My concern about the unmanned aerial
11 vehicles what proximity are going to be the homes. And if
12 one of those -- we had a helicopter crash not too long ago
13 in X strip. Once those go out of control, if there's an
14 emergency, has a crash, there's no pilot to steer it to
15 somewhere safe, that's going to go, perhaps, into a home.
16 It's not that area where they're actually flying just
17 looked at the impact. That's my 5 minutes worth. Thank
18 you. (Applause, whistles)

19 MR. CHANG: Thank you, Mr. O'Brien. Thank
20 you all for your patience, perseverance. Mr. O'Brien was
21 the last scheduled speaker.

22 May I ask Colonel Anderson, do you wish to
23 make any closing comments?

24 COLONEL ANDERSON: I want to thank
25 everybody that is still here, but more importantly to

1 thank everybody, though they're not here, that
2 participated tonight and, in fact, everybody who was here,
3 personally thank everyone that came tonight.

4 All of the comments, written, oral will be
5 taken into consideration as we go forward in preparing our
6 Final Environmental Impact Statement.

7 Further, anybody that did not have the
8 opportunity, did not feel like they were comfortable with
9 giving oral testimony, we will still accept written
10 testimony, e-mail testimony, fax testimony, any way you
11 can get it to us. We will do that through the entire
12 public comment period which we mentioned was extended
13 through the third of January.

14 Again, thank you all for you attending
15 tonight and thank you very much for the respect and
16 dignity offered to each and every person that presented
17 testimony here tonight.

18 Again, thank you very much. We will do
19 this again in a couple hours over on the Big Island.

20 Thank you. (Applause)

21 MS. AMARAL: We opened the meeting with a
22 pule so I think it might be fitting to close the meeting
23 with a pule. For those of you that know Ho'onani you can
24 rise.

25 (Singing) Ho'onani i ka Makua mau, Ke Keiki

1 me ka Uhane no, Ke Akua mau Ho'omaikaipu, Ko kela ao, ko

2 kela ao. Amene.

3 Go in peace. Thank you.

4 (Proceedings concluded at 12:50 p.m.)

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1 TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 2003; 6:06 P.M.

2 --o0o--

3 MR. JESS SNOW: My question is what kind of
4 impact it will have on the existing Waiale'e Motorcycle
5 Park.

6 Will there be any changes?

7 That's my question.

8 Will they continue to -- as it is now, there's
9 certain weekends where they will come in and train, and
10 the motorcycle riders won't be able to -- they'll close
11 the park for the weekend.

12 And my concern is: Are they going to centralize
13 it in their new area that they're building or will it
14 impact us differently at the motorcycle park?

15 That's one of my questions.

16 And my second question is: Are they going to
17 have military police, like they did in the old days,
18 guarding it?

19 And what about hikers?

20 I live in the area.

21 So when I come up and hike in the area with my
22 family, kids, and dogs, are we going to be trespassing?

23 Is somebody asking about the water sources, all
24 the natural Artesian springs that are up there?

25 I'm concerned about the water sources that would

1 be impacted, Artesian springs that come down into the
2 coastal areas, of course.

3 ***

4 6:50 P.M.

5 --o0o--

6 MS. DIANE ANDERSON: I'm very happy that the
7 comment period has been extended until January 3rd. That
8 was my very first question. I had -- had a chance to
9 read the entire Executive Summary. I have not had a
10 chance to read the -- all of the three volumes of the
11 DEIS; so I will hope to do that during the next month or
12 month and a half, and that I intend to try to put into
13 questions a letter and put it into writing.

14 My place of residence is on the North Shore,
15 between Haleiwa and Waimea, and it's on the -- I live on
16 the shore. Behind us is the proposed Kawaihoa Training
17 Facility, that includes Drum Road, going from Schofield
18 to Kahuku. The significant impacts of the noise has
19 already been addressed, about the unmanned vehicles,
20 unmanned -- UAV. Those are Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, I
21 think it is. My big concern was where were they going to
22 be flying, and now I have that answer. It's over areas
23 that aren't residential areas.

24 I wanted to know about the antennas in the
25 Kahuku area and the Dillingham area, how tall they were

1 going to be and whether or not that they would be

2 significantly producing electromagnetic radiation.

3 I was concerned about the road, how these

4 vehicles were going to go from Schofield Barracks to

5 Helemanô, how many times would they have to cross the

6 highways, and were they going to be using the same

7 existing roads that we're all using now.

8 There is a road being proposed to be built from

9 Schofield Barracks to Dillingham. I wanted to know if

10 the road was visible from Kaukonahua Road, whether they

11 were going to be fencing the area.

12 And the proposed telecommunication lines, I

13 wanted to know if they were above ground, would they be

14 visible.

15 The increase in population that is mentioned in

16 the Executive Summary included about 2,365 people; that's

17 including the entire family. They said that they expect

18 a significant impact in the schools and that the

19 Department of Defense would be covering some of the cost.

20 I want to make sure that the Department of Defense

21 understands that Hawaii already has a problem with

22 financing the educational facilities that are -- already

23 exist.

24 In the -- in the proposal that calls for no

25 action, they talked about the other projects could be

1 constructed on a case-by-case basis; and if that's the
2 case, then Hawaii wouldn't be losing out per se if they
3 didn't endorse this proposed action.

4 The Legacy Force, I assume, is what we have now;
5 and under the no-action alternative, the Army would
6 continue to fund those programs, so things would remain
7 pretty much as they are, and they would find another
8 home, I presume, for the Stryker Brigade.

9 But if this is an Interim Force and the goal is
10 towards an Objective Force, how much more in the way of
11 cumulative impacts and in the acquisition of land or
12 expansion of training areas can Hawaii expect in the
13 future?

14 Because already we're having big meetings just
15 in terms of the Interim, and that isn't even the goal.
16 The Objective Force is the goal.

17 The air quality issues of dust being a
18 significant impact, the Executive Summary states that
19 already the -- it will exceed the federal level of --
20 24-hour federal level. So in --

21 My question is: Are we trading off our health
22 for safety?

23 I know that we are in need of living in a safe
24 environment; however, we also expect to live in a clean
25 environment. And I'm not really sure how to understand

1 365 tons of fugitive dust and what that actually means

2 visibly and respiratory-wise.

3 They talked about the water.

4 And there's potential, of course, for wildfires

5 and chemical spills. I don't really know what "sediment

6 loading" is. But one of the concerns that I had was

7 about the wildfires and how they would mitigate the

8 fugitive dust.

9 What kind of chemicals would they use to spray

10 to mitigate fugitive dust?

11 The cumulative impacts, the conversion of ag

12 lands, it says that it's a trade-off, trading lands for

13 ag land.

14 I'm very happy that the Army is considering

15 putting together a Citizens Advisory Board, and I would

16 be interested to stay connected and possibly be a

17 participant on that board.

18 The Army is -- says it is also considering -- in

19 the -- one of the tables, it said they're considering

20 putting and implementing an environmental management

21 system. I would hope that that would be a mandatory

22 management system, not "considering". I think that it's

23 a good idea to go ahead and fund that portion, because

24 Hawaii is, after all, one of the most beautiful places in

25 the world, and its scenic, environmental qualities are

1 our economic base.

2 I think that purchasing buffer zones to protect
3 the residents is a tremendously good idea in working with
4 the non-profits.

5 And I thank you very much for offering this
6 opportunity to do this off camera.

7 I'd also like to be able to say that the first
8 paragraph of the Executive Summary stated that the
9 reasons for this Stryker Brigade is to have an Army
10 that's ready for intense combat, for peacekeeping, and
11 for humanitarian issues; however, I don't see any
12 discussion about humanitarian issues or peacekeeping
13 issues being raised; and that's really sad, because I
14 think that's where we really need to go. After all, they
15 say that if you want peace in the world, it begins at
16 home; and at home, the families have understood now it's
17 not a good idea to be violent towards your children, so
18 therefore I think that it's not a good idea to be violent
19 in any part of the world.

20 Thank you very much.

21 ***

22 (More proceedings were had on the following page.)

23 / / /

24 / / /

25 / / /

1 9:49 P.M.

2 --o0o--

3 MS. MARIE KEAWEMAUHILI: I don't want this to
4 happen, and the reason why is because I live on a beach
5 in Mokuleia. And I go to Ami Beach, and the Army showed
6 me papers that I have to leave the beach, the military.
7 And they also showed me papers that if there is no war,
8 the lands was supposed to be turned back to the Kingdom
9 of Hawaii. The Kingdom of Hawaii still do exist. Our
10 people is one, even though we're not together. And I
11 think we can run our country just as better as the
12 American can run our country now.

13 All I want them to do is to please not destroy
14 anymore and to just don't bring those big -- because they
15 will do a lot of disaster to our country. And I just
16 hope they have consideration. Because they say they're
17 supposed to be -- America is supposed to be the land of
18 the free and they supposed to be for the people and they
19 supposed to listen to what the people say, because the
20 people is the ones that supposed to agree on everything,
21 not just the people that they chose to be leaders; and
22 they're not listening to the people. So I'd rather them
23 listen to the people and just help them.

24 / / /

25 / / /

1 And please stay out of our country and clean it
2 up when they leave. I mean, that's the least what
3 America can do.

4 (End of breakout session.)

5 --o0o--

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IN RE: STRYKER BRIGADE)
COMBAT TEAM DRAFT EIS)
PUBLIC MEETING)

9

10 DRAFT EIS PUBLIC MEETING

11

12 Taken on behalf of the 25th Infantry Division and U.S. Army
13 Hawaii held at the Waikoloa Beach Marriott Resort, 69-275
14 Waikoloa Beach Drive, Waikoloa, Hawaii, 96738, commencing
15 at 7:00 p.m. on Wednesday, November 5, 2003, pursuant to
16 Public Notice.

17

18 REPORTED BY: TINA M. STUHR, RPR, CSR #360
LESLIE LEINANI TAKEDA, RPR, CSR #423

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1 U.S. ARMY DRAFT EIS PUBLIC MEETING STAFF LIST
2
3 PANEL
4 Colonel David Anderson
5 Lieutenant Colonel Fred Clarke
6 Ron Borne
7
8 FACILITATORS
9 Annelle Amaral
10 Miki Lee
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12 HAWAIIAN-ENGLISH TRANSLATOR
13 Noelani Arista
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1 P R O C E E D I N G S

2 MS. LEE: Welcome. Have a seat, please. My name is
3 Miki Lee. I will be one of your facilitators tonight, and
4 in a few minutes, I'll tell you what that means, but before
5 we get started into the formal meeting, I'd like to ask
6 Papa Akau, if he will start us off with an opening pule.

7 MR. WILLIAM AKAU: Let us pray. Father in heaven, we
8 bow our heads at this time, and we open up this meeting
9 this evening we are grateful, Father, for being here and we
10 pray for the Spirit to bless us and inspire us, especially
11 those that bear the responsibility in which they have in
12 being here to make presentation of the things that we will
13 take part here on this Island.

14 We are grateful, Father, for being here this evening,
15 and we pray for Thy Spirit to guide and direct us that we
16 may feel of Thy love and understanding of who we are.
17 We're here because we are American citizens and we
18 Hawaiians and others, and we pray that we always may be
19 mindful that we may have that love within our hearts to
20 work together and to better things here in the islands.

21 Bless those who are responsible. Bless those who
22 will conduct this meeting and those who will discuss
23 various points and what they feel is right. We pray for
24 Thy Spirit and for Thy guidance to be with us throughout
25 this meeting, and we do these things humbly in the name of

1 Thy beloved son, Jesus Christ. Amen.

2 MS. LEE: Next I'd like to call Colonel David
3 Anderson, the Garrison Commander forward, for some opening
4 remarks.

5 COLONEL ANDERSON: Aloha, and good evening. Thank
6 you, Miki, for starting us off tonight. Thank you very
7 much for that pule.

8 I'm Colonel Dave Anderson, the Garrison Commander for
9 the U.S. Army Hawaii. I'm responsible for all the Army
10 installations across the great State of Hawaii. On behalf
11 of General Eric Olson, the Commanding General of the 25th
12 Infantry Division, U.S. Army Hawaii, I'd like to welcome
13 you to tonight's community meeting on a draft Environmental
14 Impact Statement for the transformation of the 2nd Brigade,
15 the 25th Infantry Division to a Stryker Brigade Combat
16 Team.

17 Tonight we're here to listen to your concerns and
18 gather your comments. We're not here to present anything.
19 We can answer questions back at the subject matter experts,
20 but we're really here as part of this process to get your
21 comments so we can take those comments and make our
22 Environmental Impact Statement a much better document.

23 We started off with a draft Environmental Impact
24 Statement almost a year ago, and we went through the
25 scoping meeting process, gathered public comment and

1 incorporated that into what is now the draft Environmental
2 Impact Statement.

3 This document is so much better now than it was when
4 we started, and that is all because of the public
5 participation and the public input we've had in this. This
6 is a continuation of that process, and so your
7 participation and your input on the content of this
8 document will help us to make the document that much better
9 so that when the final Environmental Impact Statement is
10 published, that the decision makers can use that document
11 to make the right decision as to whether or not to field
12 the Stryker Brigade in Hawaii. So it is important that we
13 go through this process and that we have participation and
14 everybody's afforded the opportunity to present their
15 comments.

16 Again, your role is to provide additional input on
17 the environmental, cultural, and any other concerns you
18 believe should be addressed and analyzed in our final
19 Environmental Impact Statement. The Environmental Impact
20 Statement is the most comprehensive document that can be
21 prepared under the National Environmental Policy Act.

22 I know that everyone's anxious to get started and to
23 present their comments to us. Again, we can do comments
24 either verbally here at this podium or we can do them
25 through our court recorders or we can take them in writing

1 or we can do them via email.

2 I'll turn the mic back to Miki. Thank you all very,
3 very much for being here tonight, and we'll go until we've
4 heard everybody that wants to talk. So, thank you very
5 much.

6 MS. LEE: I would also like to introduce two other
7 people who are sitting at the head table here, Lieutenant
8 Colonel Fred Clarke, the PTA Commander, and he's joined by
9 Mr. Ron Borne who is the transformation manager.

10 (Applause)

11 MS. LEE: So let me talk briefly about the role of
12 the facilitator. Again, my name is Miki Lee. I am from
13 Oahu, although I have lived on the Big Island for about ten
14 years of my life growing up. My colleague over there
15 standing up is Annelle Amaral. Together this evening we
16 will just facilitate the meeting, and all that means is
17 we're going to try and stay the course.

18 We'd like to create an environment where everyone can
19 be heard. I think tonight we may hear an array of views
20 and opinions, and our job is just to make sure that
21 everyone feels like they can speak comfortably here.

22 Part of the banishment of the meeting process is that
23 we're timekeepers. If we seem like we're a little
24 fatigued, we'll call some breaks. We are asking folks to
25 keep their testimony or comments to about five minutes, and

1 what will happen is you'll see either Annelle or myself
2 sneak in from the side and put this little card on the
3 podium when it's about four minutes just to let you know
4 where you are with the time.

5 I'll repeat that the purpose of the meeting
6 tonight -- or actually, this is a meeting. This is the
7 fifth of sixth meetings that we've had on Oahu and two here
8 on the Big Island is to receive your comments, to hear all
9 that you have to say as it relates to the draft
10 Environmental Impact Statement.

11 In some of the other meetings, we've heard some other
12 issues about the military and more, and we're glad to hear
13 that, but we're really here to talk about the draft EIS.

14 We've mentioned a few times that there are many ways
15 that you can give your comment, and I'm going to repeat
16 them and I'll do it again, and I hope I won't bore you, but
17 I'm trying to get across to you that you have many, many
18 opportunities to think about and give comment.

19 We do have a court stenographer here right now who is
20 taking a verbatim record of what I'm saying and what you
21 will say when you come up here. We have another one off to
22 the side. If anyone would like to make oral comment but
23 doesn't want to come up to the mic, please just step over
24 there and feel free to make your comment. Again, she will
25 do it verbatim.

1 There were comment cards up front. You can leave
2 them with us. You can submit them after the fact. You can
3 fax them. You can email things. You can do it any way you
4 like up until, I think, January 3rd. That is the new
5 extended comment period.

6 I would like to introduce Noelani who is here as our
7 Hawaiian language interpreter, and she'll talk to you about
8 the accommodations we'll make for Hawaiian-speaking
9 participants.

10 MS. NOELANI ARISTA: Aloha mai kakou. He wahi kakou
11 po'e 'olelo makuahine. A i na loa'a makou. I ka 'olelo ma
12 ka 'olelo Hawaii o. Hiki ia 'oe ke 'olelo ke unuhi nau hio.
13 Ai 'ole ke 'olelo 'oe. Pi'ike waiho i kou 'olelo. A unuhi
14 ia mahipe mai i ka palapala. Ai 'ole i na mamake 'oe ko
15 hiki ia ma kou ke hui pu mamua, ke 'olelo 'oe. Ai 'ole i
16 na mamake 'oe ia'u kokua aku ia 'oe. Makemake. Oia wale
17 no. Aloha.

18 MS. LEE: We've just brought in some new chairs, and
19 we also have quite a few chairs up in the front here if
20 anyone wants to take a seat, there is plenty of room,
21 you've just got to come towards the front of the room.

22 Before we get started, I would like to go over a few
23 meeting protocols, some guidelines that we have to help us
24 as facilitators run a constructive meeting. The first one
25 I already mentioned, we're going to ask that you try and

1 keep your comments to five minutes if you can, and again,
2 we will remind you of the time.

3 The process for coming up here is at the front desk.
4 They should have asked you when you signed in if you wanted
5 to make comment and there's a little piece of paper that
6 has a number in it. That's the number in sequence in which
7 we're calling people up. If you haven't done it, you still
8 can. There's plenty of time to do that. If you signed up
9 and you change your mind, that's fine, too. If we call
10 your name, just let us know, you know, I pass. So we will
11 be calling people up in the order that they signed up.

12 We would ask that you show great patience and respect
13 to everyone who comes up, who has the strength and
14 fortitude to share with you their comments and feelings, so
15 that everyone can be heard without interruptions.

16 We have been asked by the hotel to acknowledge that
17 there are several special events going on tonight in the
18 hotel. There's a luau, there are weddings, there are
19 conventions, and so that we not do anything to disrupt the
20 activity outside of this room.

21 And finally, I ask that we wrestle with the issues
22 tonight and not with people. We're hear to talk about an
23 issue and not to point fingers and not take it to a
24 personal level. So with that, I would like to start the
25 meeting. And our first speaker, give me a moment, it is a

1 very long and respectful name and I hope I treat it with
2 the respect that it is, Hannah Wahinemaikai'okaahumanu
3 Keliulanani'ole'okalama (Kane) Reeves is our first speaker.

4 Let me just let you know who follows so you can be
5 ready. That would be David Bigelow, Constance Fay. Our
6 first speaker.

7 Another thing I'm going to do as a facilitator, and I
8 don't want you to think I'm hovering, but as you come up,
9 I'm going to adjust the mic so that our transcribers can
10 get the full benefit of hearing you.

11 MR. ABEL SIMEONA: Auntie asked me to come up,
12 mahalo, Kapuna. Mahalo, ohana. Mahalo everybody that stay
13 here. We come before you for kokua. To say our po'o.
14 Mauna Kea. Mauna Loa, the 'olelo of being in Hawaii, to
15 talk about this place, about this land, and about this
16 place that we call Hawaii nei. Aloha.

17 MS. HANNAH REEVES: Aloha. I'm very happy to be here
18 and thank you, Mr. Clarke. It is an honor and privilege to
19 meet you and all the people who are here. My name is
20 Hannah Wahinemaikai'okaahumanu Keliulanani'ole'okalama
21 (Kane) Reeves. I born and raised in Hawaii. For
22 generation are my mom and dad.

23 It is a privilege and honor for me to be here, but
24 there's a land, Pohakuloa, the mountain belong to my
25 ancestors before white man came. I have the papers here to

1 show proof that these lands is for our people before white
2 man came. And it is an honor and privilege for me to be
3 here because I wanted to let Mr. Clarke know that there is
4 500 -- they claim there's 500 heiau that is on that land.
5 It's not, there's thousand. The road that they making they
6 saying that there is no iwi, I challenge them and I say
7 thousands on the highway.

8 It is very important that the military knows that
9 we're not from anywhere. We've been here from generation,
10 my mom and dad, and I can prove it to you. I want you to
11 know that these mountains are very sacred Mauna Kea, and I
12 claim it right, the north, the south, the east, the west.
13 I claim Mauna Loa, the north, the south, the east, the
14 west, and I claim Pohakuloa because I am a direct
15 descendant claiming today, that there are thousands of us
16 living today. I want the military to know that there are
17 many things that happened that you people don't know.

18 It's been 160 years and over that the United States
19 have stolen from the Hawaiian people, and I'll challenge
20 them, Congress, the Department of Interior, and everybody
21 that who is here, that is illegal, invade the Hawaiian
22 people. I stand before you as one person and all my
23 ancestors and all my family living today that my job is to
24 protect old Hawaii. I protect all the heiaus, all the
25 trails, all the pu'u, all the mountains, the ku'i kinau,

1 all the trail, all the iwi, and the cave, the water, the
2 north, from the mauka to the makai. From the 'apu'a to the
3 mountain to the sea and go over 300 miles outside and
4 around the island, every island.

5 I am proud to stand before you that I am not ashamed.
6 I'm 100 percent Hawaiian and I'll be standing here until I
7 die. I want you people to know that I am for our people.
8 I speak for them, for my family and every Hawaiian. You're
9 afraid to -- you're afraid that I'm going to stop your job.
10 You know what, I don't stop your job. I just make sure
11 that nobody destroy -- remove or destroy and run over.
12 I'll make sure that you be paying fine, and I want to talk
13 all of the developers. I'm serious about this.

14 You cannot destroy or remove or run over like
15 Hokulea. I am one of the Kapunas that came against
16 Hokulea, and I want you to know that I thank you very much.
17 There's a lot of Hawaiians, they don't realize, they worry
18 about their job. It's not their job. It's the ohana they
19 value on the ground. What you be looking for them.

20 And to you people, I'm speaking about the people that
21 are the other nationalities, they support us. They support
22 to protect old Hawaii. There are thousands of people that
23 come from the four corners of the earth. They come here to
24 see Hawaii. They don't come here to see the building or
25 the highway.

1 I would love to see progression under one condition,
2 no destroying, no removing, no run over. Mr. Clarke, I'm
3 holding you against that. I want you to know that there is
4 something that is so sacred about the mountain, Mauna Kea,
5 and I know that in my heart there is time to open up, open
6 up and say you cannot go there. Cannot. You have to stop.

7 I am not for the military to come here. I got to say
8 that because they're going to destroy our Island. They
9 been destroying our Island, Kaho'olawe, Honolulu, and they
10 will continue to destroy here. I want you to know, Clarke,
11 this is very important, you cannot do that to our land.

12 We're one of the most sacred islands in the Pacific,
13 and why you want to do that? I don't know. Go someplace
14 else. Go to the United States and bomb all you like or
15 practice all you like. Hawaii is the most beautiful place
16 to live in. We invite people to come here because we have
17 old Hawaii. We got all nationalities in Hawaii. Why we
18 have to have people come?

19 They say we get highway, they get a job. Well, you
20 know what, that don't stop destroying. I want you folks to
21 know that I love you, and God bless you, Mr. Clarke.

22 (Applause)

23 MS. LEE: Are you Mr. Bigelow?

24 MR. DAVID BIGELOW: Good evening, Colonel Anderson
25 and Clarke and everyone else. My name is David Bigelow and

1 I'm here to represent the Waiki'i Ranch Homeowners
2 Association. We were here approximately one year ago
3 during the scoping process. We made our concerns known
4 about the -- what is now called the WPAA, which is the West
5 Pohakuloa acquisition area. It's a 23,000-acre expansion
6 for Stryker training. It covers the area south of Saddle
7 Road, pretty much from the Saddle Road intersection all the
8 way up to Pohakuloa. And our comments here this evening
9 only address that area and no other portion of the
10 transformation.

11 We had -- our community, at the scoping process, we
12 had a number of concerns that we expressed then, and those
13 being health and safety of our community, noise, the dust
14 generated by the military maneuvers, and also the increased
15 threat of wildfires, and some social concerns, also.

16 So, more specifically to the six subjects in the
17 draft EIS that apply to us, I'm just going to try to
18 quickly go through them and hit them as briefly as I can.

19 First of those is land use, and the proposed WPAA
20 land is presently owned by Parker Ranch and is designated
21 as agricultural by the State Land Use Board. The draft
22 EIS, Section 827 states and this is a quote, The proposed
23 training land, uses of agricultural grazing land, yet the
24 WPAA is not consistent with the land use set forth in the
25 County of Hawaii general plan.

1 I'd like to add to that in light of Judge Ronald
2 Ibarra's recent decision regarding non-conforming use of
3 agricultural land, we believe that the proposed action
4 under the subject of inversion of agricultural land to
5 training land should be changed to significant.

6 Going to geology and soils, the discussion in Chapter
7 8.9 is a thorough treatment of the soils and geology of the
8 WPAA, and we agree with the conclusion under the subject of
9 soil loss that the impact is significant, so we take no
10 issue with that.

11 The WPAA, area surrounding our borders presently has
12 almost no human travel. The risk of fire is very low.
13 However, the addition of heavy vehicles and warfare
14 stimulation with explosive devices raises the risk of fire
15 exponentially. The potential for severe damage to our
16 community is very high, and for these reasons, we believe
17 under the subject of soil erosion and loss and wild/land
18 fires, the impact should be changed to significant.

19 Air quality. The use of the WPAA land for off-road
20 exercises and the high increased risk of wildfires and
21 resulting dust storms will cause a significant degradation
22 of air quality. Flying dust will be a hazard to the health
23 of our Waiki'i Ranch residents and will also cause property
24 damage. We agree with the conclusion that the proposed
25 action under the subjects, future dust from the military

1 vehicle use and wind erosion from areas disturbed by
2 military vehicle use is significant.

3 In addition, we believe another impact issue should
4 be added, and that being wind erosion from areas burned by
5 wildfires. The impact of this would also be significant.

6 The next subject. I'm running out of time here, I'm
7 sorry. I'll go fast. The human health and safety hazards.
8 We believe there are real human health and safety hazards
9 to the residents of Waiki'i Ranch if the WPAA plan is
10 implemented. The chapters on air quality that are in the
11 EIS agree with this, and they state that the dust generated
12 by vehicles and the subsequent wind erosion has the
13 potential to create significant health effects.

14 The same chapters conclude that dust generation has a
15 significant impact and is not amicable. This should be
16 included in the human health and safety chapters, and it's
17 not. It's lacking. So what I'm saying is in one chapter
18 it says it's a health hazard, and in the health hazard
19 section it doesn't mention it.

20 The increased threat of wildfires is a direct threat
21 to human health and safety. The fire itself and length of
22 a dust storm after the fire is addressed in the EIS as
23 amicable to less than significant. We believe that an
24 impact issue titled dust particle inhalation should be
25 added and that the impact should be significant. In

1 addition, too, the wildfires impact should be upgraded to
2 significant.

3 Okay. The next one would be noise. And the increase
4 of noise levels due to small arms fire and heavy weapon
5 simulators is discussed in Chapters 4.6 and 8.6 in the
6 draft EIS. One of those chapters draws the conclusion that
7 it's a significant problem and the other draws a conclusion
8 that it's not significant, so there is a conflict there and
9 the final -- in the table it says it's not significant, so
10 there is a problem with this as far as being inconsistent.

11 As far as these Waiki'i Ranch specifically, those
12 discussions maintain that the noise levels from small arms
13 fire and weapon simulators can be mitigated to a reasonable
14 level by maintaining a distance of 500 feet to be 1,000
15 feet at night from the borders of Waiki'i Ranch. We do not
16 agree with this conclusion. We believe that the amount of
17 noise that will be generated by training exercises will be
18 significant and the impact on Waiki'i Ranch will be
19 negative. For this reason we believe that the subject of
20 noise from ordnance use should be changed to significant in
21 all tables.

22 And the last thing I have is socioeconomic factors.
23 Those chapters completely ignore the socioeconomic impact
24 on the residents of Waiki'i Ranch. Waiki'i Ranch is
25 surrounded by agriculturally zoned land and was developed

1 and sold as a place very peaceful and tranquilized stop,
2 and the plan non-conforming use of the surrounding
3 agricultural land involves health hazards, noise, and a
4 highly increased threat of wildfires. This is certainly a
5 significant social issue.

6 In addition, the Army's plan to acquisition the
7 surrounding agricultural land has already affected property
8 values and will certainly have a greater effect if the plan
9 is implemented.

10 For these reasons we believe that the following
11 impact subject should be added to this chapter, and these
12 are loss of enjoyment of property and loss of property
13 value. And we believe both of these impacts should be
14 labeled as significant.

15 So I'd like to thank you for your patience.

16 (Applause)

17 MS. LEE: Before we bring our next speaker up, I was
18 asked to let you know what Noelani offered in terms of
19 translation in the Hawaiian language, and you'll correct me
20 if I'm wrong, Noelani, but I believe what she said is it's
21 up to the speaker. She is here to stand beside you if you
22 wish to give your testimony in the Hawaiian language, and
23 she will translate along with you or after you. She can
24 also wait until you're done. You can deliver your comments
25 and she'll work with our transcriptionist after the fact.

1 So, all she asks is that you touch base with her beforehand
2 and let her know what your pleasure is for translation
3 services. Thank you.

4 All right. Our next speaker is Constance Fay who
5 will be followed by Robert Miguel and C. Kaponono.

6 MS. CONSTANCE FAY: Good evening. I'm Connie Fay. I
7 live in Ahualoa, just around on the other shoulder of Mauna
8 Kea from Pohakuloa. I've lived there off and on since 1974
9 on a parcel of land that has trees and plants from the
10 music lowland Hawaiian forest. My post-retirement hobby is
11 removing wiwi and planting Hawaiian plants. I'm a retired
12 teacher of young children.

13 I have some questions about the EIS. I'm concerned
14 about the health impacts of the activities on the expanded
15 base. When the wind blows from Kona, which it has for the
16 last three weeks, what will be in the particulate matter
17 from the fires and dust that will blow around to our side
18 of the mountain? Will there be chemicals? Will there be
19 nuclear contaminants? Who will test the air? How often?
20 How quickly will we be notified that there are contaminants
21 in the air? This expansion should not take place until all
22 these questions are satisfactorily answered.

23 I have asthma, as do many people in my area. I can
24 tell when it's voggy, even before I open my eyes in the
25 morning because I wake up wheezing. Will there be an

1 independent EPA control unit monitoring contaminants with
2 the authority to control environmental substance abuse?

3 I have a similar concern about our food. Many people
4 in my community eat local. We get produce from our friends
5 and neighbors and from our local farmers markets. We talk
6 about how we grow our food. How will we know that it's
7 getting into our food from airborne contaminants from the
8 base?

9 The report states that there will be increase in the
10 amount of ammunition fired. Will there be depleted uranium
11 in the shell casings? What about larger artillery? Isn't
12 the Stryker basically a small-like tank? What ammunition
13 will it be firing?

14 Because I haven't had access to the whole report, I
15 haven't been able to do the kind of detailed analysis the
16 previous speaker gave. I still think these kind of common
17 day-to-day concerns need to be addressed and really, it
18 would be good if there were some day-to-day language,
19 because I feel like the language that the report is written
20 in, because it's so formal and because it's addressing
21 really specific, very detailed and technical issues, it
22 seems to me it's very easy to hide the kind of day-to-day
23 impacts that the base will have in this really technical
24 presentation and language.

25 So I'd like to have the report or parts of the report

1 that impact people translated into real English and also
2 into Hawaiian. I think that's respectful for those of us
3 who don't have the kind of specialized knowledge that seems
4 to be required when you're talking about these things, but
5 I'm talking about how this impacts me on a day-to-day
6 basis; my health, my children, my grandchildren.

7 I plan to write expanded comments, but I'm really
8 concerned that the funding for this project, as far as I
9 can tell, is part of deficit spending, and that's going to
10 impact the future for my daughter and my nieces and their
11 children. I have an alternate vision of the future use of
12 the Parker Ranch land. I don't have time now to share all
13 of it with you, but it does include making safe
14 environments for plants like these.

15 This is a native Hawaiian Lobelia. It's found in the
16 Kohala mountains. You probably won't see it in your
17 day-to-day wanderings, but if you come over to Ahualoa,
18 you'll see it in the forest that I'm trying to restore or
19 replant with some Hawaiian plants. Thank you.

20 (Applause)

21 MS. LEE: The next speaker is Mr. Robert Miguel who
22 will be followed by C. Kapono, who will be followed by
23 Leslie Agorastos.

24 MR. ROBERT MIGUEL: Good evening. I'd like to thank
25 you in advance for giving me an opportunity to speak and

1 share some thoughts with you this evening. My name is
2 Robert Miguel and I was born and raised here on the Big
3 Island, and like many of you, I have some very pleasant and
4 very special memories, particularly serving from 1952 to
5 1970. In fact, those memories are very special, but
6 sometimes I wish I can relive them in the year 2003.
7 Fortunately or unfortunately, that can't be the case
8 because life is ever changing. It's not static.

9 Having said that, I'm hear to speak and support the
10 U.S. Army's desire to move the Stryker Brigade to
11 Pohakuloa. It is imperative that as citizens we must
12 provide the operational elements of our defense department
13 every means and opportunity to train its troops and give
14 our troops the best possible means to meet the Stryker
15 Brigade's purpose.

16 The sons and daughters and husbands and wives
17 comprise the personnel of the Stryker Brigade must be able
18 to execute extremely dangerous missions in environments not
19 conducive to survivability. It is unquestionable that any
20 training and tactics, strategies and advanced technology
21 facilitates, the effectiveness and efficiency of the
22 Brigade; that such training also contributes to enhancing,
23 even just a little, the survivability of family members who
24 comprise the personnel of the Brigade is more than adequate
25 incentive for citizens to provide an unencumbered area for

1 operations.

2 The U.S. Army has proven to be a good neighbor in the
3 State of Hawaii. While tears garnish the headlines, the
4 economic impact of military fiscal activity is not
5 miniscule. Historically, it has always held steady,
6 thereby, giving individual wage earners an opportunity to
7 provide decent economic stability for their families. The
8 economic impact provided by the U.S. Army's presence here
9 on the Big Island would certainly be much greater than that
10 provided by the present state of any industry and any
11 business sector here.

12 Thank you very much.

13 (Applause)

14 MS. LEE: If you planned ahead and actually have
15 things typed up, we would love for you to leave a copy
16 behind if you're able to, so you can leave it at the front
17 desk or you can hand it to me. C. Kaponono.

18 MR. C. KAPONO: Good evening, Colonel Anderson,
19 Colonel Clarke, and Mr. Borne. Aloha Kakou and hanepui ho
20 nu ko kiawe.

21 My background is in pharmaceutical research. The
22 woman who came up and said that she wanted the EIS
23 translated in more simple language, I would encourage you
24 that you need to exhaust every detail that's inadequate and
25 to make sure, to make certain, without question, that

1 everything is understood. And to short change yourself in
2 some simple type of language would be an opportunity to
3 bury and to hide the most important conditions.

4 I'd like to address two issues of the EIS if I might.
5 First is a socioeconomic and environmental issue. DOD
6 currently spends \$1.3 billion in the State of Hawaii.
7 \$4 million -- \$4 million are spent here on the Big Island.
8 4 million. Of that 4 million, the United States Army
9 contributes about 95 percent of that. So it's only the
10 Army that's making an economic contribution to the Big
11 Island.

12 The Army is part of the executive division of the
13 United States. It's not an institution to itself. I'm not
14 here to defend the Army. They can do that for themselves,
15 but as a citizen, I'm aware that every federal agency that
16 supports the contents of this EIS is available to us as
17 citizens, which includes the EPA, the CDC, to answer any
18 questions that we might have to the integrity of our
19 natural resources.

20 I am a native Hawaiian by the United States
21 definition. My genealogy is this, every man in my family,
22 all their iwi are in this aina. I'm not foreign to this
23 place. So those of you that are, I welcome you, but I
24 encourage every Hawaiian to participate proactively in this
25 opportunity.

1 Secondly, I'd like to address the mitigation schedule
2 of those conditions that are set forth in the executive
3 summary and ask the management team to consider including a
4 native Hawaiian group to help resolve some of the
5 conditions that are being addressed in the mitigation
6 schedule. Oftentimes the state and county has been asked
7 to address certain issues that the United States Army and
8 Hawaii will not, and, you know, that's a toss up whether
9 the County of Hawaii is the best partner to be actively
10 engaged in some of these issues, but I think that those of
11 us who are concerned, who are stewards of the land, would
12 like to make a proactive contribution to that possible
13 outcome.

14 But more succinctly, on the Hilo side, we don't have
15 all these hotels. This hotel that we're sitting in is
16 foreign owned. The amount of money that you will spend
17 here, will leave Hawaii. The amount of money the military
18 spends here, stays here. It currently employs over 25,000
19 people. We don't have jobs in Hilo, and if you drive from
20 Hilo to Waikoloa, along the Hamakua coast, you will see
21 these flowers placed along the highway. Those were Hilo
22 residents who died on the highway coming to work over here
23 where you have the jobs.

24 So, for the living sacred bones of the living human
25 Hawaiians who are looking for an increase in quality of

1 life, we encourage the economic activity that the United
2 States would bring. I want you to think about this. We
3 don't have any industry here. We don't have a Boeing. We
4 don't have TRW. We don't have General Electric. We don't
5 have anything. The only thing we have and we've had is the
6 military, so like it or not. I think the same during the
7 '60s that I thought was pointed at a U.S. Army veteran of
8 Vietnam, either like it or leave it.

9 And I can say this: The military's strategy has to
10 be quality controlled and tested. We owe this to those
11 kids who are over there defending you right now. And I
12 wouldn't want to have to explain to their father or their
13 mother that we were concerned about the dust or the noise
14 and that's why the equipment didn't work that we sent your
15 kids into harm's way.

16 So, you know, get real with the deal and think about
17 it, and especially those of you who are parents who have
18 children who are overseas right now, just think about that.
19 And as a Vietnam veteran, you know, we thought about you
20 guys, and I tell you, it would have really pissed us off if
21 some of you guys got upset about the dust or the noise.

22 So, that's all I have to say. If I said anything to
23 offend any of you, talk to my attorney. Aloha.

24 (Applause)

25 MS. LEE: I feel the need to remind all of us in the

1 room that we are here to hear everyone's comments without
2 interruption. If you could please stop yourself while
3 someone is speaking, I'm sure that they will do the same
4 for you.

5 Our next speaker is Leslie followed by Robert Kozuki
6 who will be followed by V. Leihulu.

7 Is Leslie here?

8 (No response.)

9 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: She left.

10 MS. LEE: She left, okay. Do you know if she's
11 coming back?

12 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: No, she's not returning.

13 MS. LEE: Okay. Thank you. Robert Kozuki.

14 Mr. Kozuki?

15 (No response.)

16 MS. LEE: Okay. V. Leihulu.

17 MS. V. LEIHULU: Aloha mai kakou, na Kapuna, mai
18 kakou. I am Leihulu. Aloha.

19 I want to say Aloha to my ohana in the house and all
20 Hawaiians, and all the community people, everyone in the
21 communities.

22 My concern is dust, environment, cultural,
23 traditional, customary rights and practices, and health and
24 well-being as a people. Dust is one of them. As military,
25 why are you on our mountain? Most sacred to us are our

1 mountains, Mauna Loa, Mauna Kea. This is our home. We are
2 the host people. We are the host community. You need to
3 ask us permission before you come moving in here
4 desecrating, destroying, polluting; chemicals, yeah,
5 nuclear weapons, nuclear chemicals, and dust, yeah. Dust,
6 that's the air we breathe. Mahalo ke Akua for sharing this
7 air with us and the waters.

8 You'll be on top of our mountain where our waters run
9 down. All of that is from Akua. All perfectly, perfectly
10 well, pono. And you come on top of the mountain and that's
11 not good for us. I plan to have generations and
12 generations of grandchildren, safe environment, resources,
13 waters, air, and around our islands is water.

14 In those waters are the largest food chain in the
15 world. I grew up watching the military in south Kona, bomb
16 south Kona. Did all of you know that? We were bombed in
17 south Kona. Kapua, South Point. What did you do about
18 cleaning that mess up? What did you do in compensating us?

19 Most of the people living in south Kona, including
20 Molokai'i and Maui next to Kaho'olawe have skin diseases.
21 Have you noticed that? Regardless if they're Hawaiians or
22 non-Hawaiians. We have skin diseases. Where did that come
23 from? Why did Leprosy all of a sudden appear mostly in
24 Molokai'i Maui. Don't that say something about chemicals,
25 nuclear chemicals?

1 We got to consider this, people. There's people
2 going to be on top of our sacred mountain polluting it, our
3 waters, our air, but ke Akua had freely given to us his
4 resources, that is already fully developed. We don't need
5 man-made destruction or desecration to it. My answer to
6 military stakeout or come to our mountains is a'ole. No.

7 We have so many homeless Hawaiians because you have
8 our aina. Homeless in our own homes, that's not good, you
9 know. Go home and bomb your place, 'kay? Just like
10 Hokulea, go home and dig up your grandparents. Leave ours
11 alone. We don't need all this stuff.

12 I represent my family in south Puna, my extended
13 family. I am proudly to mention I am a member of the
14 Protect Keopuka Ohana. We are here to protect, preserve,
15 and perpetuate culture, traditions, customs, spirituality.
16 Hawaii is spiritual, and if we don't take care of it now
17 and allow outsiders to come here and rule us and tell us
18 what to do and how to do it, then we don't deserve home.

19 But we have been here for generations. We will be
20 here for many more generations, and we will speak up
21 because this is our home. And, yes, our aina can provide
22 for all the people agricultural lands and Judge Ibarra
23 right on it with Akua. Mahalo nui to Akua and Judge
24 Ibarra, and all those environmentalists, cultural people,
25 people with a heart. Not just three major volumes of

1 mumbo-jumbo words that means nothing to us. Life means a
2 lot to us. And I would love to know and see makala later
3 on when I'm gone in the next dimension, my future
4 generations safe from the chemicals, nuclear weapons, war,
5 and I feel by your presence being on our mountain you will
6 invite attacks. Nobody's trying to attack us now. Mahalo.

7 (Applause)

8 MS. LEE: Mr. Kozuki has appeared.

9 MR. ROBERT KOZUKI: Aloha, everybody. I'm here on
10 behalf of my Kapuna and for the people of Hawaii. I have a
11 small little geological lesson for you folks. As you can
12 see, I am no rocket scientist. Yeah.

13 This one bottle right here and this water represents
14 our mountain, our aina. This mountain represents the life
15 of our people, yeah. Very simple, yeah. This is our
16 water. This is what we live on. This is the mountain.
17 This is the water. Very easy.

18 I'm not a rocket scientist, but this is, basically,
19 what's going on here, yeah. We going to put this kind
20 bomb, yeah. This is one bomb over here, yeah. We're going
21 to put one on top of the mountain here and blow 'em up,
22 yeah? This is what this bottle has to say, you know, FDA
23 approved, you know, scientific kind, you guys. This is
24 what you folks say, the scientists and stuff like that.
25 All right.

1 Rain clouds in our tropical skies on the tops of our
2 island mountains then filter through the volcanic rock to a
3 natural aquifer deep underground. Hawaiian Island water is
4 purified naturally on its journey to you. So what I'm
5 trying to say here is what, Mr. Clarke, you like drink this
6 kine water, huh? No. We no like drink this kine water.
7 Our people not drink this kine water. All right. Very
8 simple.

9 And this is all I have to say, and hopefully, you
10 take respect to our people, our Kapunas, and this is very
11 important to us. So everybody pull together, and Aloha.
12 That's all I have to say.

13 (Applause)

14 MS. LEE: Our next three speakers, Mr. Hank Kekai,
15 Keaulani Mitchell-Coakley, followed by William Ahyou Akau.
16 So is Hank here? Hank Kekai.

17 MR. HANK KEKAI: Aloha. Another day in paradise.
18 Welcome to Kona. I'm Hank Kekai. This is my home. Sun
19 shines in Kona, rains in Hilo, snows in Kohala, and a
20 volcano erupts in Kahu. All you people are halfway to
21 heaven. So here goes the Hawaiian. I'm going to take my
22 best shot.

23 To you people, Aloha. I wish you people the same
24 thing. Welcome to Hawaii. This is God's country. I'm not
25 much of a speaker, but I just take notes and I follow

1 letters, which is so simple, like, A, B, Cs. Ocho, dos,
2 tres. White see whatever. But I using the letters and I
3 hope you people take it down.

4 A is archeological in sensitive areas. B is
5 biological significant areas. C, I put all the rest
6 together, it's called cultural resources. This is number
7 one on our list. You got to use them all and use it like
8 the lady -- the ho' lolo lady. I like her style. We need
9 more people like her in Hawaii. She's taking off the aina,
10 the family, the future. She even plant that tree. You
11 don't see too many people nowadays come up. That's her
12 heart in that tree, and it's willing to benefit mankind. I
13 love you for that, lady.

14 And on the EIS -- oh, yeah, no forget the tall, good
15 looking Hawaiian. Brah, I like your style. When you say
16 the pharmaceutical business, got to use all kind
17 ingredients. We need people like you. I'm proud that
18 you're a Hawaiian.

19 I'm not a Hawaiian. I'm not an American. I am a
20 sovereign. There is a great, great difference, ladies and
21 gentlemen. Right now America is a sovereign, so am I. And
22 that place where Saddam is, he is the sovereign, so don't
23 make any ideas that we gonna come here, set up this warfare
24 stuff, chemicals and all that. I say, hey, keep it out of
25 Hawaii.

1 My friend just got arrested in Honolulu when you
2 people were there. He's a very good friend. His name is
3 Kyle Kajihiro. He went to Puerto Rico. He asked me to go.
4 I said, "I don't know. What if I don't come back?" Puerto
5 Rico now is back to the people. He was one of the
6 activists that been there. I told him, why you go over
7 there? I go show 'em how we got back our Kaho'olawe. We
8 done it, people, and we are not a tribe, please.

9 George Bush, Senior let the world know that the
10 Island of Kaho'olawe, which was desecrated -- the island,
11 George Bush let the world know it was given back to the
12 Hawaiian nation. Remember people, not tribe. Nation.
13 Sovereignty.

14 So, President Clinton came over. I don't know what
15 he did. He apologized, nobody believe. That's supposed to
16 be a joke somewhere in there. He apologize, apologize,
17 apologize. Nobody believe. Us Hawaiians believed that it
18 was taken away from us. One Bush took it away, gave it
19 back to the nation. I don't know what this next one is
20 gonna do. He was here a couple days ago. Remember,
21 people, sovereignty.

22 But in the meantime, we need work, especially in
23 Kona. You know, I tell the people, Hawaiians don't have a
24 dirty word. You know how to swear like a Hawaiian?
25 Hawaiian don't like have dirty word. You want to swear in

1 Hawaiian, four letter word? At one time it was real funny.
2 It's spelled W-O-R-K. That's a dirty word. You see one
3 Hawaiian sitting down, you go, hey, brah, why you no go
4 work? But today, hey, that's gold. That's precious. We
5 need work in Hawaii.

6 The culture here -- now, I hope the Army when you
7 people come in, yeah, we know you bring in money. I don't
8 fight the Army. No way. You gonna lose. They got all the
9 weapons. Now, you know where all the weapons coming from,
10 from the terrorists. I say this with my heart. When Queen
11 Liliu'okalani said, hey, Hawaiians we no die. Let's give
12 everything back to the terrorists.

13 Now, people remember, this is new time, wartime, and
14 all of that. If Saddam gonna get all his stuff, build his
15 tombs and this and that, give us \$1 million as was promised
16 in the Constitution of the United States, that we will
17 survive as a Hawaiian nation and we will -- they will help
18 us get our sovereignty.

19 Promises are quickly broken. That's what like we say
20 over here in Hawaiian, they say shibai, but there's another
21 word. I just telling you shibai. It's Japanese style, you
22 know. You lie. You lie. You lie. Presidents don't lie,
23 including George Washington. He never cut the cherry tree.
24 He wen prune 'em. Aloha.

25 (Applause)

1 MS. LEE: Keaulani Mitchell-Coakley. She's shy.

2 MS. KEAULANI MITCHELL-COAKLEY: Aloha. My name is
3 Keaulani, and I come from a Hawaiian Trans School called
4 Kanu O Ka 'Aina and I need to say something that I've been
5 dying to say, but no one cares to listen.

6 You -- all of you guys, especially you from the
7 military, you guys have heard from the Kapuna and from the
8 people, middle age, but you haven't heard from us, the
9 children of the land.

10 From our schools called Kanu O Ka 'Aina, which means
11 children from the land from generations back, and it's
12 pretty important to us kids, because if you guys don't know
13 it, a lot of us kids come from homes that we shouldn't come
14 from where there is jail and other stuff, but without the
15 land, we wouldn't be here. We wouldn't be here today
16 because the haloa kalo gives us life, and without the land
17 we wouldn't be there. In Hawaiian means haloa our bruddah
18 is the kalo of the land. He's the one who takes care of
19 us, and we're supposed to take care of it back.

20 But if people come to Hawaii and then start bombing,
21 what is going to be the point? We're not taking care of
22 the land at all, especially the animals, like the pueo and
23 the pig. Some of them to us are our ancestors from Akua,
24 and if you hurt them, you're hurting us. You're hurting
25 the land. If you hurt the land, you hurt all of us, not

1 only the Hawaiians, but also everyone who lives here in
2 Hawaii; the pollution and us.

3 You hurt us by not letting us grow things here on the
4 islands, especially people in Kawaihae. Half the people --
5 some of the people here live in Kawaihae, me especially.
6 My family has not been in Kawaihae, may have not been
7 raised or grown, but some people have. It's not just the
8 land to us. It's a way of life. We want to be here.
9 Thank you.

10 (Applause)

11 MS. LEE: Mr. William Akau.

12 MR. WILLIAM AKAU: I do support the Stryker force to
13 train at Pohakuloa. Some years back the commander was
14 Texteira who commanded Pohakuloa. He called his uncle and
15 he had a long talk with his uncle. He wanted his uncle to
16 come out to Pohakuloa and to bless the area where the Army
17 is.

18 So, after they did their talking, then Robert called
19 me, asked me if I can pick him up and take him up to
20 Pohakuloa and I live in Kawaihae, so I said, fine. So I
21 went down to Pu'uanahulu, I picked Robert up, then we drove
22 up to Pohakuloa.

23 So while there, they pulled out -- they put us on the
24 helicopter. We flew out about 20-miles out in the open in
25 the back of Hualalai because the Army was going to put some

1 kind of special equipment within that area, so that's why
2 he needed his uncle to come and do the blessing of that
3 area.

4 Now, we talking of an area that is strictly for
5 training. So what Robert did, as he say the prayer, first
6 asking Heavenly Father, that any kapu was put on the land
7 for the past to remove those kapu so that the military can
8 move on and do their training.

9 Now, we talking within maybe 25 miles or 20 miles
10 square an area where the Army has the full responsibility,
11 but in due respect, the commander have the respect and the
12 love for the land. So that's why he needs his uncle's
13 advice, he need his uncle's support, so that's why we went
14 out to Pohakuloa and did -- we did say the blessing of the
15 land to whatever kapu was placed on the land in the past,
16 to remove so that the training for the military could move
17 on.

18 So for years this has taken place at Pohakuloa.
19 Nobody said anything because it was done right. Because
20 Texteira, being Hawaiian, he has that love and
21 understanding of what the aina means to him. Because some
22 of the aina has so much power that no matter what you do,
23 you're going to meet those challenges. So, he wanted to
24 remove all of this thing.

25 In other words, okay and to oka walea na mea maika'i,

1 so that's the reason Robert was called and we can do the
2 blessing and it did move on until now, when you hear about
3 the Stryker force, everybody's up in roar. Why? You have
4 no business. Let me tell you straight. It's the Army's
5 business. They're living within their boundaries. What
6 right have you? That's my question.

7 The Army protects us. They need to train. If they
8 don't train, what happens? They can't fight. So we
9 need -- we need the military here. We need them to train
10 so that if anything should happen, they're ready. So
11 that's the reason I support this Stryker force.

12 It's something new. The machine on eight wheels, 20
13 tons, it's really something. What are they carrying in
14 this weight? It's none of my business. It's the Army's
15 business. It's to protect us. Why should we, as citizens,
16 fight the Army? I have a lot of respect for the military.
17 I have uncles who was in the military who lost their life.
18 Why? To see that we still have the freedom. That's very
19 important.

20 That Aloha spirit is very important to all of us.
21 So, this is what I want to express, you know. I support
22 the military. Thank you.

23 (Applause)

24 MS. LEE: We'll call a couple more speakers up and
25 then we'll take a break because we'll be going a little bit

1 after an hour. I hope I get this right. Rollin Frost
2 followed by Hiko Hanapi.

3 MR. ROLLIN FROST: Aloha. Thank you for coming. I
4 thought I'd never hear it again, love it or leave it. I
5 thought I'd never hear it again. I'm a veteran,
6 25th Division, decorated for heroism, pulled a guy out of a
7 copter. I'm a patriot. I don't want this here.

8 The war, we don't have to go to war. Terrorism is
9 not a war. It's a CIA exercise. The Army has a history of
10 ripping us off in Hawaii. Not just second World War, woe,
11 they took over. They tried that Agent Orange. They tried
12 out DTT here. They sprayed our forest in Kona with anthrax
13 like stuff. They think they can play here. Well, they
14 could. Nobody objected. You're all too busy being
15 Americans. You'd be thrown in camps. You got to be
16 American, love it or leave it doesn't work now, my friend.
17 I won't love it or leave it. I love it, and I won't leave
18 it. I'll defend it.

19 Why am I here? I'm a scientist. I got some extra
20 fees. I got a master of science degree in environmental
21 health. I spent seven years in Dallas letting fluid flow
22 through porous media; sandstone, limestone, bronze,
23 freshwater.

24 I spent 25 years in Hawaii doing environmental work.
25 I was once in charge of all the pollution on Kauai for the

1 Health Department. I used to do the EPA laws, and enforce
2 them on Kauai. You're not going to get any help from the
3 Health Department. You're not going to get any help from
4 the EPA, guaranteed. I've been there. The reason I'm
5 here, I want to speak about one thing, the destruction of
6 the stone.

7 I was there in 1960, '61, '62, fire direction
8 control, shooting 105s and 155s. We used to dump car
9 wrecks in the slopes of Mauna Loa and shoot 'em up. We
10 hated it. Two months duty there. Run around in a jeep,
11 duct tape in my hands, buttoned up in a hundred degrees.
12 You couldn't see any skin.

13 The dust. Why so much dust? I didn't realize it at
14 the time. I was only 20. I didn't realize the car wrecks
15 we were blowing up over there had asbestos in the clutch
16 lines and brake lines, and every time we hit one, we'd blow
17 it into a 50-foot cycle mess that would never go away.

18 But when I was there, one thing I did notice was the
19 dust, because every time we rode a vehicle over there, we'd
20 crunch it. Lesson in geology: You know what that's up --
21 what that's like, it's like a sponge. Imagine a sponge,
22 huh, made out of stone. It's got pukas in it. Water gets
23 in the pukas, dust collects, little animals, little plants,
24 it starts to grow. You come along with a truck, you roll
25 over it, you know what happens? It turns to dust. That's

1 what we did up there.

2 We used Duce and a Halfs, some 5 tons. It was all
3 ruts. I remember it very well. I used to know every pu'u
4 by heart. Surveyed them all. Used to direct the fire.
5 Dust tracks, tracks, and tracks. A lot of the areas we
6 were in, I will tell you, probably 40, 50 percent dust
7 tracks. It goes down below ground level about that much
8 because that's what happens when you munch the lava into
9 that dust. You know what happens? Nothing ever grows
10 there. Never.

11 I take little tours in the Hualalai. I like to take
12 them out of the golf forest and the gift forest, and across
13 the 1801 flow. This is beautiful stuff. It's 200 years
14 old. You look, that little tiny likens a plants, little
15 miniatures, you step, it crunches like snow. Your
16 footprint's going to be there for a thousand years.

17 The footprint at Pohakuloa from what's been done
18 already, from what I helped to do 40 years ago is still
19 there. I go up there, they're all there. There's a lot
20 more of them. What norm? You look at the old Duce and a
21 Halfs that we used to run, 5,000 pounds on 10 wheels. They
22 probably have a footprint.

23 I was just going over a little bit in my head, loose
24 field engineering. I'm an engineer. I figure probably a
25 Duce and a Half, 5,000 pounds, 10 wheels, half a foot per

1 wheel, five square foot of rubber on the ground, 5,000
2 pounds, it's about a thousand feet -- a thousand pounds per
3 square foot. When we're riding our trucks around the lava,
4 we managed to destroy a lot of ground.

5 What's the Stryker like? 40,000 pounds on eight
6 wheels. Maybe it's got bigger wheels. Maybe eight square
7 foot of rubber on the ground. What are we talking about?
8 5,000 pounds per square foot. Roughly. Good enough for
9 government work. Five times more weight crushing the soil.
10 It just crushes, folks, down to sand and nothing ever grows
11 there. That's what happens when you crush that nice little
12 sponge that used to give life. It don't give life no more.

13 You know what I got to say, I use to run EISs at the
14 University. They all came in, and we'd send them out to
15 professors. I know EISs. I see one that big and that
16 thick, it's a little laughable, but that's the way they do
17 it. I don't see much in there about the loss of that
18 spongy ground, that life-giving ground, the permanent loss
19 of it.

20 When I was at Fort Ord, we had some tracks in the
21 ground, and like California, dust tracks never healed up.
22 Spent lots of our time with bayonets putting ice plants in
23 the ground trying to heal it because they ran tanks around
24 there and it was near the ocean and they put the ruts in
25 and the dust, and they never healed. So they took the

1 tanks out of Fort Ord.

2 5,000 pounds per square foot, folks. These Strykers
3 are going to turn it into a dust bowl. It will never heal.
4 There will never be life growing on it again. Now, if you
5 want to give this 20,000 acres to the military, and to the
6 military I'd only say, if you expect the people of this
7 island to go along with this, here's my suggestion, go look
8 at Pohakuloa. Look at what already has been done there.

9 Has the Army been a good husbandry of the land? When
10 you go up there, I'd like to ask the military for over
11 flag. I'd like to see some pictures of Pohakuloa and what
12 you've done there so far. How much land disappeared? How
13 much is turned into ruts in the road, dusty ruts in the
14 road? Fifty years of husbandry says no, no way. I've seen
15 what you've done. Show us what you've done up there.

16 I don't want to give you another 20,000 acres to turn
17 into a dust bowl, not with 5,000-pounds-per-square-foot
18 vehicles. I'm sorry. Let them go, you know, to where they
19 train with tanks. It's not right here. It isn't right,
20 folks. It's a permanent destruction of the land. Thank
21 you.

22 (Applause)

23 MS. LEE: One more speaker and then we'll take a
24 ten-minute break. Is this Hiko Hanapi?

25 MR. HIKO HANAPI: Aloha Kakou. I came to this

1 meeting because I was asked to. I'd like to say Aloha to
2 you also. I had to do a quick study here, pulled out the
3 information that you have in the back there as well as some
4 of the advocacy material there.

5 My name is Hiko Hanapi. I live in Puako. I'm not
6 Kama'aina to this side of the island, but I do reside here
7 now. I'm a native Hawaiian artist, so I do derive a lot of
8 my inspiration from the natural beauty of Hawaii. I also
9 sit as a board of director on the native Hawaiian cultural
10 and arts organization. We're a nonprofit, but I'm here for
11 myself personally, not as a representative of my
12 organization.

13 I noticed that in the summary of impacts on cultural
14 resources, the cultural resource area and all of your
15 information categorized here is the most hard hit, and
16 personally, as a cultural practitioner and an artist, I
17 find that insane. Mainly because you destroy an
18 archeological site, you destroy Hawaiian history forever,
19 and it's just unconscionable. I can't accept that. It's
20 not tolerated in any culture.

21 Many of you before me have said some great things.
22 Mr. Bigelow, I learned one way to empower you tonight and
23 that is to say I would like this to change to significant,
24 and these categories here that you have, cultural
25 resources, change that to significant because it is

1 significant. You cannot guarantee like you did in
2 Kaho'olawe that archeological sites will not be destroyed.
3 They will be. And we can't take that.

4 Not only that, the Pohaku itself -- Pohakuloa, I
5 mean, that is our temple. Mauna Kea, Waokea, Awake'e,
6 Kahaloa, I heard our keiki, our 'opio over there tell us,
7 yes, we do that. We know this, but do you know the culture
8 behind that mountain that's up there. Mauna Kea the white
9 mountain. It's an incredible place. It's an altar for
10 those of us who have iwi.

11 That's the other thing. There are bones up there.
12 There are people. I have ancestors that are buried up
13 there. So I can say, yes, I join many of the Hawaiian
14 people that come to Maui that are here to say that, and I
15 can prove it, too. So we have a personal tie to this land,
16 the hana'i'o hana.

17 We have ties to many lands throughout these islands,
18 but if you go back eight or nine generations, you'll see
19 the -- my ohana lived here, up there, around Hamakua and
20 coming into Kohala.

21 The other issue is biological. You have -- the next
22 area that's impacted is the biological resources. These
23 are the living resources. These are animals. These are
24 plants. You destroy that ecosystem up there, it begins a
25 precedent, and you can checker your way through this island

1 as our lands are divided up between ceded lands and private
2 lands. That land up there is ceded lands. It's Hawaiian
3 lands. It belongs to us. We come from there, and we don't
4 want to see it destroyed.

5 One of the issues that I bring forward in my work as
6 a person who illustrates both contemporary and ancient
7 Hawaiian cultural beliefs and traditions, and even into the
8 visions of the future, one of the things that I choose to
9 come and speak out about is cultural genocide and this is
10 what this is. Thank you.

11 (Applause)

12 MS. LEE: Let's take a ten-minute break, get
13 refreshed, stretch, breathe some air, and we'll be back
14 here at 8:25, and we'll resume with the rest of our
15 speakers.

16 (A recess was taken from 8:15 to 8:25 p.m., and there
17 were further proceedings had on the next page.)

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25

1 MS. AMARAL: We're going to call people back
2 together again. The dangerous thing about taking a break
3 is you never know if you can get people back together.
4 It's always a risk.

5 So while people are meandering back, my name is
6 Annelle Amaral. I'm the other facilitator here with
7 Miki Lee.

8 We have about 20 more speakers to go. So I'll
9 remind you again: For those of you that cannot stay, if
10 you like, there is a court reporter here behind the
11 lattice screen, and she can take your testimony for the
12 record at any time, if you just go to her, and she'll
13 take your testimony. So if you don't want to stay until
14 late this evening, then, by all means, take advantage of
15 her.

16 The second thing I'll point out is, that if we
17 each stick to five minutes, then we should be done in
18 about two hours. If each of us takes ten minutes, then
19 it's four hours, and -- like that. We're happy to stay
20 until the last speaker has spoken. But it would be nice
21 if we can kind of restrain ourselves, get our thoughts
22 together before we come up here, and try and stick to the
23 five-minute -- to a five-minute period, which is a long
24 time. I'm going to be up here, handing out a card and
25 reminding you when it's -- you're winding down, and

1 asking you to summarize. I don't mean to be rude; it's
2 just kind of my thing up here.

3 For those of you in the back of the room who
4 choose not to join us in the front of the room, that's
5 fine. All we ask is, that if you're going to have a
6 conversation back there, could you take the conversation
7 out of the room, because it's too hard to hear what
8 people are saying in the front of the room. And you see
9 how that immediately got everyone's attention. Did you
10 hear the silence immediately take place? Yes, siree.

11 Okay. It's quieting down now. Nicely done,
12 nicely done. Thank you very much.

13 All right. The next speakers are -- first
14 there's Daniel Morimoto, followed by Alvin Akina,
15 followed by Hank Kekai.

16 Daniel?

17 MR. DANIEL MORIMOTO: It's no fun being the
18 lead-off speaker. The lady who started about an hour or
19 two ago said certain things. We've heard a lot of
20 interesting testimony so far this evening. I don't feel
21 particularly charismatic or articulate this evening. I
22 have a few things to say.

23 First of all, thank you to the Army for its
24 hospitality and its rigorous adherence to the technical
25 aspects of going through this procedure.

1 I'm Daniel Morimoto. I live in Waimea. I moved
2 to Hawaii in the late '60s to go to school; I stayed. I
3 have been in Waimea about ten years. I'm a single parent
4 of a teenage daughter. I speak for myself, for her, and
5 for all the unborn. And I only take this upon myself
6 because no one else has mentioned them yet, the American
7 Indians, of which I'm very clear the Hawaiians are not a
8 tribe. The American Indians are very clear, the
9 (inaudible) Indians in particular, they're very clear
10 that whenever they make a major decision, they consider
11 all the consequences unto the seventh generation. I
12 would submit to this audience and indeed the presence of
13 the Army in this state, in these islands, and indeed the
14 American consciousness as it's now constituted, doesn't
15 even come close to considering things out to the second
16 or third generation. So, clearly, I'm going to speak in
17 opposition to the Stryker, but I'm going to try to be a
18 little more articulate than that.

19 Since I find myself a little bit nervous in
20 public speaking, I'll start off with a story.

21 I have a truck, and I was coming through Kona
22 today, past the K-Mart turnoff; and we don't quite have
23 the traffic jams in Waimea yet that you guys have down
24 here in the afternoon. There was this poor, unfortunate
25 chap that was kind of faded into the center lane, and he

1 was totally stalled, sitting there, just dumbfounded,
2 perplexed.

3 And I had offered him, "Well, can we push you
4 off?"

5 And he said, "It's uphill."

6 And I said, "Well, try." And I jumped out, and
7 lo and behold, two or three or four other folks stopped
8 right away, and we took his car and pushed it off the
9 road. There was a black Marine, there was a coffee
10 farmer, and there were two local surfers. And we all
11 jumped in our trucks and took off.

12 Well, I have an uphill battle tonight. I don't
13 really want to antagonize all the people that like things
14 as they are, that like PTA, that want the Stryker, that
15 favor Bush, that are okay with American imperialism, and
16 want to perpetuate the status quo. I don't want to
17 antagonize them or further polarize this issue. But
18 that's my uphill fight, because it's those people that
19 are going to have to wake up. Speaking to the choir is
20 easy. Going to an environmental rally is fun. We can
21 sing some songs, and it's the '70s all over again, I
22 guess. But Vietnam didn't work; we didn't learn
23 anything; we're doing it again.

24 You know, Bush was able to start this war
25 through, zippo, you know, in just a few weeks, a few

1 months; and look where we are now. We have no support
2 from the U.N.; we have no other countries that want to
3 give us any troops; we have nobody else that's interested
4 in nation-building, democracy. And these are all
5 cherished ideals. And, I guess, for all of my life I
6 thought they made a lot of sense. But, golly, we found a
7 country based upon freedom and slavery. And then we did
8 (inaudible); and then we did Selma. Oh, and we did --
9 well, the Japanese internment. And then we did all those
10 people in the base in Cuba. It's nowhere. It's all
11 American soil, so it's just in limbo. Oh, I don't know.

12 Okay. I was here five years ago in this room,
13 and there was the dog and pony show. They were even
14 better pupus then, and there were a lot more shakers and
15 rollers because they wanted to build a Saddle Road.
16 Guess what, folks? It's been five years, and there isn't
17 a new Saddle Road yet.

18 And I, too, have visited PTA, but it wasn't in a
19 helicopter and it wasn't for a blessing, and it wasn't
20 with the permission of the commandant. It was because I
21 was part of a suit in which the hearings officer decided
22 that he wanted to visit the place where they wanted to
23 put the road through the (inaudible) Forest and the
24 (inaudible) Forest, and I had a chance to see the places
25 where you don't go when you're taking a little tour,

1 where you don't go when you go hunting or walk or take a
2 hike, when it's open for that. No, no. I was back
3 (inaudible) Areas 1, 2, 3, 4, over by what's left of the
4 (inaudible) habitat for the (inaudible), where they want
5 to put the new road. But guess what, folks? There isn't
6 a new Saddle Road yet, and the suit's now at the Hawaii
7 Supreme Court. And, by golly, maybe Judge (inaudible)
8 doesn't want to get reappointed. I don't know; I don't
9 know. Maybe he's not worried anymore about (inaudible)
10 things. Maybe he's not worried anymore about the
11 Judicial Selection Committee. Maybe he's not even
12 worried about pissing off all the developers in Kona.
13 Maybe he wants the laws to be enforced the right away. I
14 don't know. But he took a chance. And maybe the Supreme
15 Court took a chance, too, on our suit. I mean, I'd love
16 to win and -- you know, PTA and all those guys.

17 Hey, I'm going to go over, okay, but just a
18 little bit, okay. It says one minute.

19 So it's an uphill presentation to speak to the
20 people who think that there should be more training and
21 more stuff. Well, clearly, clearly the economics of
22 weapons and of war and of politics isn't working. On the
23 world stage, there aren't people that are impressed with
24 our great democratic country anymore because we're not
25 walking the walk. We can talk it okay, but we're not

1 walking it. We didn't go and get other people to go
2 along with this perhaps necessary thing of stopping this
3 perhaps dangerous man. But, you know, I'm not losing any
4 sleep over Hussein, you know, waking me up at night. And
5 I wonder if anybody else is.

6 I mean, did we really need to go and have an
7 81-billion-dollar budget to take care of this little
8 training exercise? I don't know. It doesn't seem to
9 make a lot of sense.

10 Let's see if I can get a bit more focused here.

11 My friends on Oahu, including Kyle Kajihiro,
12 that got arrested because they had signs, and I was told
13 that everyone was standing out by the road because this
14 is private property and you can't have signs; so I
15 brought my own sign, which I'm going to hold up in a
16 second. And I want to tell you one more story, first.

17 Back in 1951 or '52, my mom made me watch TV
18 when they were inaugurating President Eisenhower. I was
19 three or four. I had no idea what this was. But I
20 remember watching it. I think there were umbrellas and
21 there was rain and there was the anthem and there was a
22 parade; and then he was the president for eight years.
23 You know, I was oblivious through my childhood over in
24 Pennsylvania. But, then, he said something when he left.
25 He warned against the hazards of the military industrial

1 establishment. Well, guess what, folks? Power's a drug,
2 okay. Money and power is a drug. And there's a lot of
3 people around here that make a lot of money off of the
4 Army having a base. And there's a lot of corporations
5 that are making a lot of money because they've outsourced
6 the reconstruction of all the things we blew up and
7 destroyed; now we're going to fix them, and that's going
8 to be paid for. And American corporations go right in
9 there. They're going to do their patriotic duty.

10 You know, maybe this is going to change in our
11 lifetime. Maybe enough people throughout the world and
12 in America are going to wake up and say, Wait a minute,
13 we can't keep doing this; We can't keep having corporate
14 interests being more important than what the people
15 think.

16 I voted for Nader. Was it a mistake? I don't
17 know. It didn't matter in Hawaii because we're all
18 democrats. But, gee, Linda got in. Well, okay. Maybe
19 that will make a difference. Maybe we'll get more Bush.
20 Maybe he'll have another war. Maybe, you know, these
21 things will happen. But in my backyard, I don't want to
22 have more bombs. I don't like the ones we have now. I
23 don't want to have more dust. I don't want to have more
24 bones desecrated. You know, I don't know about you guys
25 as far as seeing walking spirits (inaudible) and

1 whatever. But we don't need that, more of those people
2 walking around. They need to be at peace. You know,
3 this is not just a Hawaiian thing. You talk anywhere.
4 Graves, any cultures or whatever, you don't mess with
5 those people. They're there for a purpose. They're
6 there to protect us and try to keep us pono and do the
7 right thing for our kids. And you go messing around with
8 their graves, you're asking for trouble. It's, you know,
9 common sense.

10 Okay. Since I'm way over, let's see what else I
11 can say here that makes any sense.

12 To the Army: Gentlemen, have you no shame?
13 This General Shinseki, who stewarded this thing, who
14 decided where the contracts are going to go or whatever,
15 he quit the Army, he retired, and he's got 20,000 shares
16 of General Dynamics. Why am I surprised at that? All
17 these -- what about the 48,000 acres around Waikoloa,
18 where they put this instant community, that has never
19 been unordnanced for (inaudible)? That's very
20 (inaudible) in there, too.

21 Well, what about -- well, gee, you know, how can
22 I talk about ceded lands? You know, I wasn't born here
23 and I don't have the koko; but that whole thing up there
24 is ceded lands. And these guys are proceeding as if they
25 can go through the U.S. system and just take some more.

1 And Parker's going to get new trustees. Have you read in
2 the paper? All three trustees are retiring, all at once.
3 And they're going to appoint a committee that's going to
4 take nominations, and the committee's going to decide who
5 the nominations are going to be. And, then, the three
6 Parker trustees are going to appoint the new trustees.
7 But maybe in the meantime they'll sell the land to the
8 Army for the extra 24,000 acres.

9 You know, you see there's a shell game going on
10 here. I mean, everybody that's chuckling knows about
11 that. This is Hawaii, and that's how it works and
12 whatever. I don't know.

13 Okay. So I'd like to say something, you know,
14 to end on some kind of, you know, bright, loud note, do
15 something charismatic. I thought about such things as
16 stripping off my clothes and walking out naked or coming
17 in with dry ice and making some Pele-like fire or
18 whatever or speaking somehow of my moral outrage that all
19 these things go on and it's still business as usual.
20 But, hey, me, too. I've got a car; I've got a truck;
21 I've got a daughter that's going to go to college. I
22 like to go and party. I have my little, you know, set of
23 friends at the golfing house. And, meanwhile, you know,
24 the EIS grinds its way through. But Jack Kelly's here;
25 I'm here; (inaudible) going to be speaking tomorrow night

1 in Hilo. There are some people that are using the system
2 to expose its own inadequacies; and this meeting is for
3 that, too.

4 So, thank you.

5 MS. AMARAL: Alvin Akina, followed by John Ray,
6 followed by Lani Kai.

7 MR. ALVIN AKINA: You gotta excuse me. I don't
8 have a speech written up. Just the gentleman (inaudible)
9 has spoken for me. I want to make it short and maybe not
10 too sweet.

11 But here I have over 26,000 signatures; and I'm
12 sure you all know what this is all about. This is all
13 the Hawaiian ancestors in the past, all come before you
14 today to say a'ole in 1898 and the year 2003 and forward
15 is a'ole once again. Short and sweet.

16 Gentlemen, you need to get your acts together.
17 Here you're spending 87 billion dollars of taxpayers'
18 money in Iraq; then this is where you should go to train.
19 Go there. (Inaudible because of applause.) We have been
20 (inaudible) for the last 2400 years, if I understand
21 history. And history came to me in 1998. And being an
22 activist in my own mind at that time prior to that, I had
23 misconceptions of who I was; and in 1998 I found out that
24 I wasn't an American. So I took this home to my dad; and
25 he resides with me at this time. So I said to my dad,

1 "When did you become an American citizen?" after I found
2 out the truth for myself, whatever these thoughts from
3 the last five or six years. He says -- he told me that
4 he was an American. I said, "Okay. How did you become
5 an American?"

6 He said, "Well, I was born an American."

7 "Okay. What was your dad?"

8 And he stated to me he was -- "Oh, he was
9 Hawaiian."

10 "And your grandfather?"

11 "Oh, he was Hawaiian."

12 So I asked him once again, "How did you become
13 an American?"

14 "I was born."

15 "Oh, you was born. Do you have any papers to
16 that effect? Do you have any documentations to that
17 effect?"

18 "No. But I retired from working at Hickam."

19 "Okay, okay. That's fine. But you not really
20 sure of who you are."

21 He said, "No, I'm an American." He's 80 years
22 old today, so I'm not going to stay there and confront
23 him with ideology. But I'm just going to -- I'm just
24 here to take orders from my ancestors that guides me what
25 I need to do at this present time. It's not only for

1 myself and everybody in this room; it's for my
2 grandchildren, my great-grandchildren, grandchildren to
3 come.

4 I work in the hotel industry, and "aloha" and
5 "paradise" is used around me a lot. I'm a doorman, so I
6 hear all of the visitors come from all over the world.
7 And when they leave here, I see womens talk and cry. And
8 as I look at them crying -- and they're not from here --
9 they cry from the heart; and as I approach them, I ask
10 them, "Why are you crying?"

11 "This is such a special place." Oh, that
12 touches me; that really touches me.

13 And here, because you use the word "paradise",
14 paradise is the first step before we go to heaven. Now,
15 if this is paradise to all the (inaudible) who come
16 around the world, then, gentlemen, I suggest that you
17 move this military thinking away from us. We are a
18 target. The technology today is that within a hundred
19 miles radius, they drop a bomb, and we're affected by it.
20 1941, only Pearl Harbor had military installations, was
21 attacked. Today, the press of a button eliminates all of
22 us. So I suggest that you take it to the enemy. There
23 is an enemy in the world. Take your bases and all what
24 you have, all the technology that you have, and move it
25 closer to the enemy's borders. (Inaudible because of

1 applause.) Not this time; not this time around. Because
2 I know -- I believe the military -- in every country
3 there's a military force that controls; but behind all
4 those military forces is the bankers. Let me make this
5 clear. The bank is what's controlling all of this. But
6 we don't need that part of it. Yes, we need jobs and we
7 need all of this. But we don't need the military at this
8 time. We don't need to be put under this mold. So we
9 are (inaudible). We give all of our aloha; we expect a
10 lot of aloha back. Now, no stop aloha from flowing,
11 because when that stops, the military and the tourism
12 will not be here. No let the aloha leave us. This is my
13 mana'o to all of you, to everyone in here, and mostly to
14 the military at this time because the way the world
15 situation is. Your Commander-in-Chief, who (inaudible)
16 John Wayne, and that don't cut it anymore. Put him
17 (inaudible), let him get out front here and go fight the
18 enemies (inaudible because of applause). (Inaudible) you
19 gonna get out? Occupation of Iraq is about six months?
20 They said they wasn't gonna be there. Boys went in May.
21 They still there. They're gonna be there for the next
22 five years, ten years. They're gonna be like that here
23 in Hawaii. Military occupying us. And if that's what
24 they want, then go there. They got the oil. We don't
25 have oil. We don't have anything that you need from us.

1 You don't need. Go do your wars over there. You want
2 war, go over there. (Inaudible because of applause.)
3 Come back as visitors, R&R, taking your R&R. But no use
4 our aina anymore for desecrating it. That's why I voice
5 my opinion tonight. And this is for my ohana, my
6 immediate ohana that's alive today and all my ancestors
7 of the past and every one of you with the koko. It's in
8 this book. (Inaudible because of applause.) French,
9 Chinese, English, and (Hawaiian word). If I'm in France,
10 I'm a French; if I'm in China, I'm a Chinese citizen; if
11 I'm in England, I'm an English subject. In Hawaii, I'm a
12 kanaka maoli first. And a host country. We are the host
13 country. Understand this, "host" meaning (inaudible),
14 come, enjoy with us. But no bring mischief; no bring bad
15 things to us.

16 So I'd like to leave this on the note that I
17 thank you for having this meeting. And I'm sure you're
18 going to be hearing more of this same things that's going
19 to be brought up in future meetings. So the thing is to
20 cut this thing short. And I see we are divided in this
21 house, but that's fine. It's good for division. It's
22 good for us to get together and talk about it. But I'm
23 against the military on this island. Go stay Honolulu.
24 No come back -- don't come back to the Big Island. This
25 is our home. This is where we can take care of all the

1 people.

2 Thank you.

3 MS. AMARAL: John Ray, followed by Lani Kai,
4 followed by Ronald Fujiyoshi.

5 MR. JOHN RAY: Aloha, and good evening.

6 I'm John Ray. I'm a Waimea resident. I'm also
7 President of the Waimea Community Association and
8 Chairman of the South Kohala Traffic Safety Committee.
9 And we haven't taken a formal stance in regard to the
10 plan, but we have had presentations about the military in
11 terms of the plan that's before you tonight. So I just
12 want to share some comments, some discussions from the
13 community in my sense of the major issues and concerns.

14 And, really, the major issue of discussion that
15 I've been aware of has to do with traffic impacts. And,
16 basically, I think most people are very pleased in regard
17 to the proposed plans for the upgraded tank trail, which
18 will move a lot of the traffic off of the highways, and
19 the improvements to Bradshaw Air Base and bringing in
20 more materials and equipment by air rather than in the
21 harbor and the road.

22 I've also received a lot of positive feedback
23 from users down in Kawaihae, especially the folks that
24 have been involved in putting together the surf park down
25 there. The military has been extremely supportive of

1 being able to create that surf park and operate it down
2 in Kawaihae.

3 And, lastly, in regard to concerns expressed or
4 areas of controversy -- I think David Bigelow, Waiki'i
5 resident, summed it up pretty well. The major area of
6 concern I've heard is impacts to the proposed lands for
7 purchase in the Keaumoku area and mostly concerns over
8 dust and fire and that those be mitigated. So I just
9 wanted to pass along those comments tonight.

10 Thank you for coming.

11 MS. AMARAL: Lani Kai, followed by
12 Ronald Fujiyoshi, followed by Jim Albertini.

13 MR. LANI KAI: Aloha. I stand here with this
14 on. This is a kie. I was taught by my kupuna that this
15 represents my ancestors; and I walk with my ancestors.
16 And I'm here to represent my ancestors; I'm here to
17 represent future generations of the world. And I feel
18 your ancestors here, as well; and they're all watching
19 us, just like my ancestors are watching us, watching
20 myself. And what my ancestors tell me is that our focus
21 should not be war; it should be peace. We've already
22 mastered war. Now it's time to learn to master peace.
23 Your planet is dying. Your people are dying. I believe
24 the Bible refers to it as turning weapons of war into
25 plow shirts. The Bible is also the cornerstone of

1 western civilization.

2 I have with me two documents, two exhibits.
3 Exhibit 1 which is the opinions of the Office of Legal
4 Counsel of the United States Department of Justice,
5 consisting of selected memorandum and opinions advising
6 the president of the United States and the attorney
7 general and the executive officers of the Federal
8 Government in relation to their official duties.

9 In 1844, Senate rejected the Annexation Treaty,
10 negotiating with Texas by President Tyler, 13 Congress
11 28, First Session, 652, 1844. Congress then considered a
12 proposal to annex Texas by joint resolution of commerce.
13 Opponents of the measure intended that the United States
14 could only annex the territory by treaty. Supporters of
15 the measure relied on Congress's power under Article IV,
16 Section 3 of the Constitution of the amended -- of the
17 United States into the nation.

18 The second exhibit document I have is what is
19 called Joint Resolution 55, (inaudible) Resolution. This
20 is the only claim that the United States has over the
21 Hawaiian Islands, the Hawaiian Kingdom. This is an
22 internal piece of legislation, not to extend the
23 boundaries of its own country, the United States -- or
24 excuse me -- the Hawaiian Islands, (Hawaiian word), as we
25 all know, the south side of the United States.

1 Therefore, that makes your Resolution 55 not a binding
2 contract. It's illegal. These islands do not belong to
3 the United States of America. It belongs to the Hawaiian
4 Kingdom. I stand here as a subject of the Hawaiian
5 Kingdom, and I request that the United States Army, as a
6 Hawaiian subject, to pick up your weapons of mass
7 destruction and leave. The Hawaiian Kingdom is a mutual
8 country, recognized by the world a neutral country, like
9 Switzerland. And if the Hawaiian Kingdom was allowed to
10 continue, it would have been like Switzerland, a neutral
11 country of the western hemisphere of this planet. But it
12 wasn't allowed an opportunity. It was cut; it was
13 stolen; it was taken away. And now the world suffers.

14 The Hawaiian Islands are said, by scientists, to
15 be the endangered capital of the world, the endangered
16 capital of the world. And if we continue on this course
17 of diplomacy that the United States is pursuing, the
18 world is going to be an endangered capital of everything.
19 Your polar caps are melting, your oceans are depleting,
20 your nation is on fire, and the other half is flooding.
21 The planet is in decline. Start learning to master the
22 art of peace. You've already mastered the art of war a
23 hundred megatons of TNT over.

24 Mahalo.

25 MS. AMARAL: Ron Fujiyoshi, followed by

1 Jim Albertini, followed by Chris Gaughen.

2 MR. RON FUJIYOSHI: Aloha, everyone.

3 I wanted to especially thank the kupuna who have
4 come tonight and share the mana'o.

5 My name is Ronald Susumu Fujiyoshi. I am the
6 interim pastor of the Nuuanu Congregational Church. I
7 sit on the Justice and Witness Board of Directors of the
8 United Church of Christ, a national church, and I sit on
9 the Reconciliation Committee of the Hawaii Conference,
10 United Church of Christ. So I wanted to come and speak
11 on record as a non-Hawaiian Christian in opposition to
12 the Stryker.

13 I feel -- I feel that the criteria that they are
14 using is so narrow that it doesn't include the criteria
15 of justice; and I think the criteria of justice should be
16 fundamental in making the decisions about what happens
17 here. I served in Japan as a missionary for 15 years,
18 working with the Korean minority, who are discriminated;
19 and in Japan we use the word "saite ron". "Saite" means
20 a minimum or the minimum level, and "ron" means an
21 argument or a theory. So we're using a theory of the
22 minimum or the pits, you know, to say we need jobs,
23 therefore we should build prisons or we should bring in
24 more military money. We should be thinking of the best
25 kind of jobs that we can bring to the Big Island.

1 When we think of the land, I think the first
2 western understanding of land in Hawaii dates back to the
3 Great Mahele in 1948 -- 1848, sorry. And my
4 understanding of Kamehameha III at that time was he wrote
5 the law to ensure that the land always was in the hands
6 of Hawaiians. Somehow that has been perverted; and, so,
7 something else has happened. And, so, I believe that
8 there is no clear title to the land that the state has.
9 And, so, you cannot move on doing something like this
10 unless you really have clear title; and I don't think the
11 state has it. And I think, even in the U.S. law, Public
12 Law 103-150, which is American law -- you can read the
13 whole thing for yourself, but I just wanted to read one
14 of the Whereases -- it says, Whereas, the indigenous
15 Hawaiian people never directly relinquished their claims
16 to their inherent sovereignty as a people or over their
17 natural lands to the United States, either through their
18 monarchy or through a (inaudible) or referendum. I think
19 even U.S. law is saying that the Hawaiians have never
20 relinquished the land to the United States; so you cannot
21 use U.S. law in Hawaii and claim that you have the right
22 to the land.

23 I think in the Bible, it's based on something
24 that's called justice and righteousness; and
25 "righteousness" in Hawaiian is "pono". And I think that

1 was the basis of the whole understanding of what is
2 right, that you have to be just and right for everybody,
3 yeah, not just for a few. Everyone was obligated to take
4 care of everyone else. That's why we have the Ten
5 Commandments that says, Thou shalt not kill. But the
6 whole Stryker concept is based on killing. And I think
7 we who call ourselves Christian have to take a stand. I
8 don't know how many of the military people claim to be
9 Christian, but I think it's a real conflict to be in the
10 military, fighting to -- as part of weapons that are
11 killing people, to remain as a Christian.

12 I think, as pointed out earlier, that Christians
13 have an obligation to be good stewards; and I think the
14 stewards are not over for all of creation but for the
15 land, as well. And I think the -- we have to go to
16 criteria that is just and not so narrow, that it just
17 goes around the law. I think, if I keep count of all of
18 the past hearings, that it's overwhelmingly people
19 speaking out against the Stryker.

20 Now, if you would take just comment majority
21 vote, then you know that they're not gonna do this;
22 right? But, somehow, the people who make the decisions
23 are going to work around it; right?

24 We know from experience that it's going to be
25 done.

1 So what is the criteria they're going to use?

2 They're going to be using such a narrow
3 criteria, that plays games with what is just and right.
4 And I just wanted to go on record as a Christian that
5 this is not right.

6 Finally, I wanted to quote a good theologian --
7 the good theologian is Queen Liliuokalani -- in her
8 Hawaii story. Now, she wrote this story to Americans,
9 yeah. And I want to just quote the spot, because she
10 quotes in the Bible, and she says, Oh, honest Christians,
11 do not covet the little vineyard of neighbors so far from
12 your shores. She was telling America, don't covet this
13 small territory out here in the Pacific; and I think
14 that's what has happened. And I think if we believe in
15 anything that is just, we have to try and change it and
16 bring it back to what is right.

17 Thank you.

18 MS. AMARAL: Jim Albertini, followed by
19 Chris Gaughen, followed by Jon Evans.

20 MR. JIM ALBERTINI: Aloha, everyone. My name is
21 Jim Albertini. I'm the president of a small non-profit
22 organization, Malu'Aina, Center for Non-Violent Education
23 and Action. And we have the material against the Stryker
24 on the table back there.

25 Tonight I'd like to focus on the flawed process

1 of the EIS. I'm from the Puna side, and tomorrow night
2 I'll try to testify on the substantive destructive nature
3 of the Stryker, but tonight on the process.

4 And let me preface my remarks and questions by
5 saying that I want written answers to my questions
6 provided directly to me by the Army and to be included in
7 the final draft of the EIS. At the scoping session, I
8 raised dozens of questions. Most of them were not
9 addressed at all in the -- in this Draft EIS.

10 Right from the beginning of the EIS, the process
11 has been flawed. Private, by invitation only, wining and
12 dining the politicians and business people at the
13 exclusion of the public; conducting tours of Pohakuloa
14 for political and business people, while cancelling, at
15 the last minute, a tour for Hawaiians, environmental and
16 grass roots community leaders; saying that certain
17 unnamed members of the delegation were unacceptable
18 because of their outspoken criticism of the military;
19 having exclusive, private country clubs and luxury hotels
20 as settings to intimidate and distance ordinary people
21 from participating in the process; using police and hotel
22 security as a military fence, to block and arrest
23 citizens from attending public hearings because they
24 peacefully carried protest signs. The banning of signs
25 as a peaceful expression of free speech testimony at the

1 first of six EIS public hearings tainted the entire
2 public hearing process, with a chilling effect on
3 expression.

4 Just yesterday I spoke at a University of Hawaii
5 class at UH Hilo, and scared University students asked
6 me, "Mr. Albertini, will we be arrested if we go to the
7 public hearings?"

8 Now, what kind of a climate have we created when
9 University of Hawaii students ask, "Will we be arrested
10 if we go to a public hearing?"

11 Just yesterday, a Hilo police captain called my
12 home and asked a member of my household if Mr. Albertini
13 was planning on being arrested at the Stryker hearings.

14 What kind of a message is that?

15 I have been informed by federal workers, several
16 I may add, that many federal workers are afraid to get
17 involved and speak out on the Stryker issue or even be
18 seen at public hearings like this. They fear that they
19 could lose their jobs just by being here.

20 What kind of a climate is that?

21 Hotel security left a message on my answering
22 machine that anyone carrying a protest sign should not
23 enter this hotel through the main lobby but go through
24 the loading dock.

25 What kind of an insult is that?

1 It reminds me of the blacks not being allowed
2 into restaurants to eat but having to go around to the
3 back kitchen door to eat. I left a message on the hotel
4 security message phone that such a request was insulting
5 and demeaning, and I would not be a party to it.

6 So what has the military accomplished by its
7 efforts to privatize public hearings and ban signs at
8 public hearings?

9 I have a few observations. The Army exposed and
10 demonstrated its contempt for dissent and trampled on the
11 very Constitution it has sworn to protect.

12 The Army exposed and demonstrated its complete
13 lack of understanding and respect for citizens'
14 Constitutional rights of peaceful expressions and the
15 right to assemble. Even the Governor told the military
16 that the hearings should have been at schools.

17 The Army provided unintentional publicity on
18 free speech issues and the Stryker EIS hearing. The Army
19 caused a chilling environment of fear in the community
20 for people to even attend these hearings. And the Army,
21 by banning silent, peaceful expression of protest signs,
22 provoked a climate for verbal protest and confrontation.
23 Through all of the above, the Army so significantly
24 tainted the environment for open public participation
25 that the entire process of public hearings on this EIS

1 should be redone during the now extended comment period.

2 The Army created what, in legal terms, is a
3 climate of duress, as evidenced by the University
4 students and others asking me, "Will we be arrested if we
5 go to the public hearings?"

6 Now, through all of the above and the public
7 hearings -- let me just add, the public hearings should
8 be held in public community centers or school facilities.
9 There were four hearings on Oahu. Oahu is smaller than
10 the Puna District on this island. There should be at
11 least five hearings on this island since we have the
12 largest land impact of this Stryker proposal. There
13 should be a hearing in Hilo, one in Kailua-Kona, one in
14 Waimea, one in Puna, one in Kahaluu, and if the people of
15 Hamakua also want hearings, so be it. Have more
16 hearings. After all, it's your job to listen to the
17 people who pay your salaries. That includes all the
18 people, not just your invited dinner guests who support
19 your pork barrel projects because they get to feed at the
20 trough.

21 The Hawaii Stryker proposal -- proposed budget
22 is 1.5 billion dollars. That's what it costs to run the
23 entire Hawaii Public Education System for two years. Ask
24 the people of Hawaii what they'd rather: A Stryker
25 Brigade or a doubling of the state school budget for the

1 next two years.

2 I have another question, but let me preface it.
3 Many people believe that the Hawaii Stryker Brigade is a
4 done deal, that these hearings are a fraud, a facade to
5 give the appearance of listening to the people when the
6 decision has already been made. Dan Inouye has said he's
7 been assured of the Stryker Brigade. He's already pushed
8 through Congress over 80 billion dollars in support of
9 the Hawaii Stryker, when the Draft Environmental Impact
10 Statement hasn't even been completed. To me, that's the
11 cart before the horse.

12 So here's my question: Why is it that the
13 military gets all the money and land at once and
14 Hawaiians die on a waiting list to get what is rightfully
15 their own homeland, much of which -- much of that land
16 which is being occupied and bombed by the U.S. military?

17 Now, I have a few quotes. Major Stacy Bathwick,
18 October 29th, Honolulu Star-Bulletin, the Army won't
19 allow any demonstration of protest involving banners or
20 signs carried into the meeting room. Colonel David
21 Anderson, who said banning signs was done out of concern
22 for potential damage to facilities, Sign carrying
23 protesters could be disorderly. Troy Griffin, U.S. Army,
24 who said that the protesters' agenda is to break up the
25 meeting. Let me say this to Major Bathwick, to Colonel

1 Anderson, to Troy Griffin: It's the Army's job to uphold
2 not suppress the Constitutional rights of citizens. You
3 should be more concerned about the damage and disorder
4 your Strykers will do to Hawaii and other places around
5 the world than what a simple protest sign will do by
6 coming into this room.

7 My agenda is not to break up anything. Breaking
8 up is what Strykers do. My agenda is to get you and the
9 U.S. military to clean up your opala on the more than 400
10 square miles on Hawaii Island, the equivalent of nine
11 Kaho'olawes, littered with a toxic stew of unexploded
12 ordnance, chemicals, and biological agents from current
13 and past military training. I say enough is enough.
14 It's time for cleanup, not buildup.

15 And the first step in cleanup is to properly
16 identify and caution people about the dangers of your
17 opala here on the land. Our small non-profit group,
18 Malu'Aina, is hereby donating to you the first of what I
19 hope will be thousands of signs made by you, the U.S.
20 Army, and placed around your present and former bombing
21 ranges and other hazardous military sites on our island.
22 The sign reads, "Caution, former military site. Live
23 arms hazard." By the Army making these signs and placing
24 them around their existing hazardous areas, it will be a
25 positive step forward after trying to ban signs from

1 these hearings. It's time to stop the Stryker invasion.

2 It's time to clean up. That's my agenda.

3 Aloha.

4 MS. AMARAL: Chris Gaughen, followed by

5 Jon Evans, followed by Rosie F.

6 MS. CHRIS GAUGHEN: Aloha. My name is

7 Chris Gaughen, and I would like to thank you for this

8 opportunity to speak to you.

9 And also to the audience, I've learned a lot

10 this evening. And I appreciate everybody, you know, what

11 you said, because I think we can all learn from each

12 other.

13 I'm pure haole, been here 30 years, but I'll

14 always be a haole. But I have a lot of love for the

15 aina. My son, his great-great-grandparents are buried on

16 Ali'i Drive in Kona. My concern is for him and the

17 future generations.

18 I live in Waikoloa, and I recently read that

19 Waikoloa now has 6,000 residents. And I wanted to speak

20 specifically about what's happening in Waikoloa, because

21 I think we can use it as an example and maybe help with

22 future planning. I would like the military, too, to

23 consider how to mitigate, in using Waikoloa as an

24 example.

25 Waikoloa is used (inaudible) for target

1 practice. Every time the ships would park offshore and
2 practice into Waikoloa, and now there's ordnance problems
3 left over from that. Our children cannot go out in the
4 fields, as (inaudible) in Waikoloa. We live near the end
5 of a dead-end street, and my son's not allowed to play at
6 the end of the street, past the cement, past the
7 concrete, because of the unexploded bombs that might be
8 there.

9 And we recently had a fire in Waikoloa, and my
10 husband and many of the other people that live there, we
11 were helping to put out the fire; and after the fire was
12 put out, lo and behold, there, ten feet from where these
13 men were standing, trying to help save our community,
14 they discovered a shell of a bomb that was as high as my
15 knee. Well, luckily that was something that was
16 previously exploded. But we don't know what's there that
17 hasn't been exploded. And when we realized the danger,
18 the potential danger, it was very upsetting to many of us
19 there.

20 So I think a problem that I see is, that
21 oftentimes now the military considers what its needs are
22 today but doesn't -- but the needs are different in the
23 future. And, so, it will abandon an area that was used
24 for one purpose and go on to a new area that's useful for
25 its current purpose -- that's what you're doing in the

1 PTA, is that they have a new eval, they need somewhere to
2 bring the Stryker equipment, and, so, they're going to go
3 into a new area. And I'm wondering what's going to
4 happen in 50 years when another new need comes up,
5 Stryker's old, they have a new weapon, they have new
6 needs.

7 Will they just leave PTA area, abandon it, and
8 leave it unusable?

9 From what I heard tonight, it's going to be
10 pretty well unusable because of the destruction of the
11 land itself.

12 The other thing that I would like to bring into
13 focus as far as mitigating is the tank trail that's going
14 to be from Kawaihae to PTA. I read over what I could of
15 the plans; and from I understand, it's going to go around
16 the border of Waikoloa -- and correct me if I'm wrong on
17 that -- in one area. And from what I can read, there's
18 going to be -- when that tank trail is used, there's
19 going to be approximately 100 vehicles per hour using
20 that tank rail. And I'm wondering about the dust
21 problem. Waikoloa is very windy. If you go out and work
22 in your garden, your neighbor's affected by that. I'm
23 wondering what these 100 vehicles per hour is going to
24 do. As you know, there are dusty days. So I would like
25 you to consider a path to mitigate that.

1 The third thing that I would like you to
2 consider, and I couldn't find in the plans, although it
3 might be there, is the aircraft noise. Currently when
4 they're training up at PTA, I'm assuming that they
5 shouldn't be doing it, but we often have low-flying
6 aircraft over our homes in Waikoloa, and sometimes the
7 planes will fly directly over. My son and I have
8 actually gone out and looked up to see, you know, what is
9 this, you know, who's landing here, and we looked up and
10 it's military planes. So at one time he started making a
11 log of it, and we're going to call somebody and complain;
12 but we didn't ever get to that point.

13 The helicopters have areas on both sides of
14 Waikoloa to fly over, and oftentimes they decide to go
15 right next to our village. And, so, that's something
16 else, I think, if you're -- if, for some reason, they
17 (inaudible) aren't able to get that expansion PTA, I
18 would like you to consider the aircraft noise; and seeing
19 how it is as a community, we could make complaints when
20 it happens, let people know they're in the wrong areas,
21 and keep our community as quiet as possible.

22 So, in summary, I would just like to say, that
23 as you make these plans, if you could please consider our
24 children. Maybe some day my own child might be in the
25 military or your children might be in the military. I

1 know you all would like them to be well trained if that
2 should happen. But, at the same time, I think that maybe
3 some day they would like to have families and homes of
4 their own. And I know that we would like them to have a
5 safe and healthy land to live on, and both of those
6 things need to be considered. So as you plan, if you
7 would please remember 50 years from now, not just what
8 the needs are today from your point of view, but what the
9 needs are for the future families.

10 Thank you.

11 MS. AMARAL: Jon Evans, followed by Rosie F.,
12 followed by Bobby Camara.

13 MR. JON EVANS: Good evening. Aloha.

14 Well, fortunately for all of you, a lot of what
15 I have been planning to say has been said, so I won't
16 repeat it. But just for reference purposes, Chapter 8 in
17 the EIS has an awful lot about soil destruction regarding
18 to what the other biologist guy said, engineer. Okay.
19 There's a lot of soil destruction, and the mitigation
20 that they propose in the EIS is reseeding; although, if
21 you look in the Executive Summary of the EIS, they admit
22 that so far none of that has worked. But because that
23 doesn't work, they have another strategy, and that is to
24 mitigate the problems of destroying the soil by
25 concentrating in one area only for a short while until

1 it's completely destroyed, and then they'll move on to
2 the next place, and then they'll reseed; but reseed
3 doesn't work yet. But, then, they're going to destroy
4 the next place before they move on to the next place. So
5 it seems like you need a little work on mitigation there
6 for soil destruction. Nothing personal.

7 While we were gathering information on the
8 formerly used defense sites in America, we stumbled on
9 something that I found absolutely amazing. In fact,
10 there's a fellow here tonight, Joe -- Joe Bonfiglio. He
11 works for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu
12 District, which includes virtually the whole Pacific, and
13 they work on formerly used defense sites. And there are
14 50 of these sites on this island, for example; none of
15 them have been cleaned up yet. This extends back from
16 World War II and beyond, even before that for training.
17 None of them have been cleaned up, although there are
18 current contracts to clean them up. For example, the
19 Waikoloa Training Area, which is estimated to be costing
20 between 500 and 700 million to clean up, yeah, they're
21 working on it. The whole district, the Honolulu District
22 of his department, receives 10 to 15 million dollars a
23 year for cleanup. That's one project. I don't even know
24 the numbers. But you can see it's going to take an
25 awful, awful long time to clean up Waikoloa Training

1 Area. And that's if they spend all their money on
2 Waikoloa. But there are many, many, many sites,
3 including Kaho'olawe, of which only one-tenth has been
4 cleaned up, then they ran out of money; but they're
5 willing to give it back now that it's ruined and they
6 don't have money to clean it up. It seems as though the
7 military has taken a real casual attitude about their
8 need to clean up their own (Hawaiian word) when they
9 leave, yeah. They just leave 'em behind for you to step
10 in and live in, even if it's toxic for a thousand or five
11 thousand years.

12 Here's a quote that Braddah Joe was willing to
13 give us. I find it to be something that we should all
14 carry around in our hearts, okay, that they promising us
15 that at the current rate of cleanup -- I going use his
16 words -- it will be centuries before the District FUDS
17 work is completed, centuries. You know what that means?
18 They no care. They not (inaudible because of applause).
19 If I told you, Brah, give me a house; I going pay you,
20 you know, da kine, sometime, sometime. You going give me
21 the house? Hey, I going wreck your land. Hey, I sorry.
22 I going clean 'em. (Inaudible) Oh, the nice over there.
23 Not dead yet. I like kill 'em. I like destroy the soil
24 permanently. I like disregard the fact that it's an
25 acknowledged fact that Hawaii is the endangered species

1 capital of the world, that we are in the current phase of
2 a continuing destruction of the Hawaiian environment and
3 the Hawaiian people, just the current continuing phase,
4 no let up.

5 These are the people you need to hear, not these
6 guys. These guys make no decision. These guys make no
7 decisions about whether this happened. They probably
8 feel sorry already. They wish they wasn't in the Army
9 already. They feel so sad. But we need to know and we
10 need to tell our neighbors, the Army went promise us they
11 not gonna clean up, but they like some more. That's the
12 message; that's the message. And when they going clean
13 up, Oh, yeah, we're going to, we're going replant, but
14 the stuff no work, but we're going replant. I don't like
15 that too much.

16 I hope that can be interpreted well and somehow
17 used constructively in the next step of this process.

18 Aloha.

19 MS. AMARAL: Rosie F., followed by Bobby Camara,
20 followed by J. William Samborn.

21 Do we have Rosie?

22 MS. ROSIE F.: Yeah.

23 MS. AMARAL: Okay. Thank you.

24 Three Rosies here, four Rosies.

25 MS. ROSIE F.: We have a song to sing tonight to

1 bring us all together.

2 Don't bomb the mountain. Leave the mountain
3 alone. Don't bomb the mountain. The mountain is our
4 home. Don't bomb the mountain. The mountain is alive.
5 The mountain, the mountain will survive.

6 Don't bomb the mountain. Leave the mountain
7 alone. Don't bomb the mountain. The mountain is our
8 home. Don't bomb the mountain. The mountain is alive.
9 The moutain, the mountain will survive.

10 Don't bomb the mountain. Leave the mountain
11 alone. Don't bomb the mountain. The mountain is our
12 home. Don't bomb the mountain. The mountain is alive.
13 The mountain, the mountain will survive.

14 Don't bomb the mountain. Leave the mountain
15 alone. Don't bomb the mountain. The mountain is our
16 home. Don't bomb the mountain. The mountain is alive.
17 The mountain, the mountain will survive.

18 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: This is, obviously, Rosie
19 (indicating). And I'd like to thank all three of you for
20 letting me sing with you.

21 MS. AMARAL: Bobby Camara, followed by J.
22 William Samborn, followed by Josephine Keliipio.

23 MR. BOBBY CAMARA: Mr. Borne, Colonel Anderson,
24 and Lieutenant Colonel Clarke. Good evening. And
25 members of the audience.

1 My name's Bobby Camara. I was born and raised
2 in Honokaa. I'm a fourth-generation resident of this
3 island. I'm not a Native Hawaiian, but I am, of course,
4 a native of Hawaii.

5 I worked at Hawaii Volcanoes National Park as a
6 federal employee for the last 22 years. I'm currently
7 not employed there but hope to get back there at some
8 point. Much of my time is spent in the Division of
9 Interpretation, as well as in Resources Management, where
10 I was the Cave Program Manager. So I have a lot of
11 expertise in cultural and natural resources management.

12 I was heartened to hear at the beginning that
13 the Army desires to make the EIS a better document. I
14 spent at least eight hours on Sunday going over the
15 biological and cultural sections of the report; and,
16 unfortunately, part of my life seems to be -- I'm a
17 magnet for errors of fact and typographical mistakes, and
18 I had to give up after about eight hours because there
19 were too many of them in the document. I think one of
20 the best things you could do at this point is hire an
21 editor. Seriously. This is not meant to be facetious.
22 It's really bothersome to read a document and to
23 continually find contradictions; and there are many,
24 many, many of them. I will be submitting written
25 testimony. I ended up with five pages of text and didn't

1 feel it was appropriate to read it all tonight, given the
2 time limitations.

3 Many of the speakers already have spoken about
4 contradictions in mitigation as well as contradictions in
5 just general information in the document. One of the
6 huge problems that I see as a natural and cultural
7 resources manager, and it puzzles me -- and I admit I
8 don't understand endangered species law very well -- but
9 in my reading of the document and looking at the tables,
10 the mitigation tables, it appears as though it doesn't
11 matter that there are at least ten endangered plant
12 species, federally listed endangered plant species,
13 growing on the property. All impacts of those species
14 seem to be mitigable to less than significant. And that
15 part I don't understand, and I'm hoping that will get
16 addressed in the Final EIS. I understand the practice of
17 growing plants in nurseries and then out-planting. I
18 also realize that Pohakuloa is extremely dry, conditions
19 are very, very harsh up there, and trying to replant,
20 especially endangered species, would present pretty large
21 problems. Anyway, that was -- that's one example.

22 I can talk for hours, and I promised not to do
23 that this evening.

24 While I recognize and appreciate the value of a
25 well-trained military force -- and I do, and I think many

1 of us in the audience do -- it seems that training in
2 this particular place, Pohakuloa Training Area, with
3 listed endangered plant and animal species, with a plant
4 new to science, recently discovered, consisting of four
5 populations of less than 400 individuals of
6 Tetramolopium, if any of you are botanists out there,
7 with numerous cultural sites, which include many shrines,
8 as well as lava tubes, which don't always announce
9 themselves, and with much of the area still unsurveyed --
10 so we don't know what's out there -- this place,
11 Pohakuloa, is simply the wrong place to practice. I
12 noted throughout the biological and cultural sections of
13 the report that there are many reports in progress which
14 deal with biology and culture, and it makes it very, very
15 difficult, for myself at least, to comment substantially
16 on impacts without having the information with which to
17 comment.

18 One little -- in closing, one thing I'd like to
19 point out about especially biology, the new plant that
20 was discovered is currently -- it's called an illegal
21 species. It has not been officially described by
22 scientists. It takes money to do that. The person
23 working on it doesn't have the funding to conduct the
24 research necessary to write a proper description of that
25 plant. So for all practical purposes, it doesn't yet

1 exist.

2 Additionally, from my work in caves in Hawaii
3 Volcanoes National Park and my knowledge of cave
4 ecosystems in general, I would fully expect that an
5 inventory of cave arthropods, which should be conducted
6 according to the information in the biology section, will
7 undoubtedly reveal new species of cave invertaverts.
8 They are there; they just haven't been found yet. The
9 problem is going to be, those cave invertaverts also need
10 to be described so they can also become legal species.
11 And even if they are legal, because they're not listed on
12 the endangered species list, they have no formal
13 protection other than the good will of people.

14 It really, really concerns me that the Stryker
15 vehicles, which apparently weigh an incredible amount,
16 are going to be rolling over areas which are very, very
17 fragile. And it's not just compacting the lava, as was
18 discussed earlier; it's breaking through the ceilings of
19 lava tubes. That, to me, is a huge, huge hazard up
20 there. There are stories of, you know, local
21 construction people -- I think in this resort, when this
22 was developed, or when the Hyatt was first built -- of
23 bulldozer operators, you know, ending up 20 feet below
24 the ground instantly when they crash through the ceiling
25 of a cave. It's very, very hazardous. Those ecosystems

1 are unique and should be protected.

2 I noted that the mitigation for cultural and
3 biological remains all note that we will try to avoid.
4 Trying to avoid is not quite enough. There needs to be a
5 mechanism where things that are rare and endangered can
6 be protected forever.

7 Thank you.

8 MS. AMARAL: J. William Samborn, followed by
9 Josephine Keliipio, followed by Kim -- looks like Spit.

10 MR. J. SAMBORN: Aloha.

11 Most of everything that I want to say has
12 already been said. And I think that the most important
13 thing I can say is, that I sit here being tugged from the
14 past because I have enough Hawaiian blood that it keeps
15 biting me in the back side, but I look haole and I act
16 haole; I was raised haole. And I learned an awful lot
17 tonight. And I don't know that I have a very clear
18 opinion of what's best for all of us. But what I do know
19 is that we can't live in the past. We have to at least
20 live in the present, and we have to think of the future.
21 And I think we need to have some healing go on in this
22 process. And I think we already know that the military
23 has a presence here. The military needs a presence here.
24 And the military is going to have to increase their
25 presence somewhere. And we are victims of the same

1 thing, no matter where we go in the country. Once we get
2 there, "Not in my backyard." And I think that we have an
3 opportunity right now, because I think that we have the
4 forum, to be able to express our opinions. And I think
5 and would trust that the military is willing to take into
6 account all of the things that were said today and
7 perhaps explore having some representatives from each
8 group sit down and have a conversation about how these
9 items would be mitigated.

10 I'm torn because I've seen an island devastated
11 by a hurricane, and that's the island of Kauai. I've
12 seen that the only people that can react to help the
13 people on the island was the military. They had the
14 equipment, they had the know-how, and they had the
15 ability to get in there immediately and help secure and
16 help the people of the island. So I think that we have
17 to accept the fact that we need the military.

18 I think we have to accept the fact that we need
19 to make sure that we are trustees of the land; and as
20 trustees, we can't just say, Well, let's just leave it
21 the way it is and somebody else will own it and not do
22 anything with it. That's not realistic in the present.

23 I think that our island would be better off with
24 a larger road coming from the east to the west. It
25 certainly would be safer. I think if we can participate

1 in some trade-offs, that we will all be able to get
2 something out of this that really helps us individually,
3 collectively, and as part of the family. And I would
4 encourage that we have some more one-on-one in consults
5 to be able to take the dust issue -- I mean, we all know
6 it exists now. We all know it's going to exist in a
7 bigger fashion. I think we need to discuss the noise
8 factor, not only from the aircraft but also from the
9 ordnance. And I think we have a tremendous opportunity
10 to say, you know, if you guys are going to be here and
11 you have the manpower, then maybe you need to step up the
12 process of cleaning up the stuff that was left by the
13 last round of military people that came through.

14 And I also think that if we want to go to a
15 broader scale, we have an opportunity right now to
16 recognize the Hawaiian Nation; and I think that that's
17 the federal government level. Why not take that
18 opportunity and see if there's some way to be able to
19 mitigate that at the same time. I think if you're going
20 to be here, you also have to realize that there is an
21 issue that needs to be settled.

22 Thank you.

23 MS. AMARAL: What we're going to do is take a
24 ten-minute break. It looks like we've got about eight
25 people left. Josephine Keliipio will be next, followed

1 by Kim Smit, I think -- Kim, you've got to tell me. And

2 then Abel Simeona. So let's take a break.

3 (Recess from 9:38 P.M. to 9:45 P.M.)

4 (Further proceedings were had on the following page.)

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1 MS. LEE: I'm just going to take a couple of seconds
2 to thank you all for hanging in there and listening to a
3 diversity of opinions and views, and for those last eight
4 people for being very, very patient.

5 As soon as the folks in the back either grab a seat
6 or quiet down or take your conversation outside, we'll get
7 started. Josephine Keliipio.

8 MS. JOSEPHINE KELIIPPIO: Hi, Aloha. I'm Josephine
9 Keliipio originally from Hilo and living in Kona now as a
10 resident for 15 years, and I thank everybody that came up
11 for testimony. I learned a lot from all of you and --
12 because I didn't read the EIS yet, which -- which I want to
13 thank you for extending the 45 days because I'd like to
14 read it, and actually give more written comment.

15 But Jim Albertini -- I wanted to stress what Jim
16 Albertini said about having more meetings around the
17 island. I think that's the right thing to do. You're
18 looking at a 1500-page document, and a lot of us locals
19 ain't going to get through that document, okay? So -- I
20 mean, you really need to get out there and hear from them
21 and I think give some information to them so that they know
22 what you're up to.

23 So just by the testimony, I took a lot of notes and I
24 just wanted to just go over a few points. First of all, I
25 was pretty shocked at what Ms. Gaughen said about Waikoloa,

1 and that's pretty shameful that the military goes around
2 bombing different pieces of the islands and doesn't clean
3 up their mess.

4 Mr. Albertini has provided all of us in the back of
5 the room with a list of all of these military sites, and
6 what it looks like is -- I'm not sure if you guys have
7 listed these sites in your EIS, but if these were sites
8 that you used for your exercises, perhaps you guys need to
9 go back to these sites and make sure they're safe for us,
10 clean it up before you even attempt to desecrate another
11 piece of our island. That's shameful, and I don't
12 appreciate it as a native Hawaiian. So get rid -- get rid
13 of your mess, clean up a hundred percent of the mess that
14 you messed with these whole list of projects here, and then
15 come back with what else you want to do.

16 And I want to also -- I don't know if you guys are
17 aware, we just went through a war and our president lied to
18 us, and now the people that are actually benefiting from
19 this war, are these large corporations like Haliburton.
20 They're going in and making lots of money by putting Iraq
21 back together again.

22 So, when people say that, you know, this -- these
23 wars are good for us, it actually benefits large American
24 corporations all the time, okay? And those corporations
25 use people to fight for them so that they can get in there

1 and push the American way in those countries, and like it
2 or not, the American way of life ain't that hot, okay?
3 It's a very wasteful way of life. It's so wasteful that
4 our planet is suffering because of our wasteful way of
5 life.

6 And if you guys think that the military -- I think
7 I've read a few letters to the editor about what the
8 military does. It fights for our freedom. What kind of
9 freedom are we talking about? The freedom to keep driving
10 our cars and polluting the environment, and causing the
11 polar ice caps to melt. I don't know if you guys know
12 this, but there are some South Pacific Islands with people
13 on them that are sinking because all the water is coming
14 up, up, up, and some people have to move out, nations have
15 to move out. So, is that the kind of freedom that we're
16 talking about that the military is giving us, this fighting
17 for our freedom so that we can just go and violate the
18 Kyoto Protocol?

19 So, you know, I -- you know, I think we're being
20 brainwashed by the military, and we really need to read
21 more and find out what the military represents, the behind
22 the scenes stuff.

23 Another thing I want to emphasize is like Ms. Reeves
24 said earlier, don't touch the cultural sites. They're off
25 limits, and we don't appreciate it, you touching it.

1 Another thing is I wanted to know if you guys would
2 be willing to show the public a live demonstration of what
3 you guys are going to do with these large vehicles? I
4 mean, I really think that might be a real turn off to all
5 of us, a live demonstration. I mean, that's what I really
6 want to see, and I think a lot of us here really want to
7 see it.

8 I think that just about covers it, and thank you.

9 (Applause)

10 MS. LEE: Kim Smith. Is Kim here? Kim Smith.

11 (No response.)

12 MS. LEE: Abel.

13 (Blowing of the conch shell.)

14 MR. ABEL SIMEONA: O u'i ke'o 'ole ohana. Pu ai

15 Kapuna. U'i a ke, our guests over here. Aloha ohana.

16 Aloha ahiahi. Aloha kakou. Thank you, ohana.

17 My name's Abel. I'm speaking for my children, my
18 wife who has passed away. It's been five years now. My
19 wife died from breast cancer. She was from Canada. I have
20 my children in Canada now. It is because of what's going
21 on now over here on this island. This is why I took my
22 children out, because I'm one of them guys that stick fo'
23 the land, ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono, only the land
24 is in righteousness. Not us.

25 I come over here fo' speak with my ohana. My tutu

1 man is Ikolalei. I come over here fo' speak for my mama,
2 and all my mama and brothers and sisters. My mama's name
3 is Vialoha. I come over here and speak for my great, great
4 grandfather, Kimo Keawe. I come over here and speak for my
5 ohana, Moku Keawe, the newly chief of Hawaii nei. There's
6 plenty more of us, that we love our land because that's
7 where we come from.

8 We come from mauka. From the po'o, from Mauna Kea,
9 Mauna Loa. That's our twin tower. The one in New York
10 only make blaze. That thing went down like a bird. This
11 is the real thing over here. And we have to malama our
12 mountain. My tutu man is Keole, and he was 96 years old
13 when he died. I lived with my tutu man. My tutu man told
14 me to malama the po'o. He told me, boy, you take care of
15 the mountain now. I said tutu, you talk about the po'o,
16 yes. Every day. Every day of his life before he went
17 home, and he tell me, you take care, you malama the po'o
18 now.

19 I used to think the po'o was Nuuanu, because my
20 grandfather wen build the old Pali Road. His name is
21 Ikeoli Simeona. My grandfather's name is Steve Montero
22 Keawe. In 1860 to 1890, he was in charge in the kingdom
23 time. He was the maika'i. He was the kahu. He was the
24 answer to problem, and he was the last guy that wen survey
25 the land during the kingdom time, father and son, and that

1 was grandfather. Both of them wen survey the land for
2 Hawaii. He was also the konohiki of the land for the
3 people.

4 And we must take care of this land of our birthright,
5 and we need everybody here. Everybody. I'm asking for the
6 children to go and write, and write one story, and tell
7 about their mountain, tell 'em what it means to you.
8 Because what it meant to me when my wife died five years
9 ago, I went to the mountain and I cried and I wen go dance
10 for my tutu because he never know what to do. As a single
11 father, I never know what to do.

12 Here I am 60 years old and don't know what to do, and
13 it seems like you guys know what to do. My son gonna ask
14 me, daddy, how come you never stop the guys from bombing
15 the mountain up there, our mountain? We are all to blame
16 if we're going to let this thing continue because it's not
17 pono, and it is not right. We must malama.

18 I'm not here to negotiate with the government. A'ole
19 na ko mea iki. Stop. We don't need all of this. We thank
20 you for all of you guys' kokua. I had uncles that they
21 died. I had my uncle when he -- when I was young, the
22 military came into my grandma house and said, tutu, they
23 give her the paper, and they told my grandma that the man,
24 maki, they no can find 'em. My tutu ripped up the paper
25 and hit the man and told him no, my son is still alive.

1 You guys get 'em. Five years later, he came home.

2 I was a small kid playing on the road. There was a
3 soldier walking down the road, that was my uncle. My uncle
4 David Simeona. Today he maki, and that was for the war.

5 Me, I was born a wartime baby. I was born polio. I
6 was taken away from my parents. I was one experiment for
7 the government. All the kids had polio, we was taken away
8 from our parents. This is during the wartime. And I was
9 raised in Shriner's Hospital.

10 You look at this island and you look at the people,
11 people come here. They are guaranteed -- people are
12 guaranteed to come here and there's sunshine, and they give
13 you lunch, and that you will not freeze to death. Why we
14 need all of this? You guys never go clean up all you guys'
15 stuff from back there.

16 There's many things that I like say to you people.
17 God is watching all of us here, of how we carry ourselves.
18 I like say something to the president and all the people
19 out there, all the little treaties we ask from the Kingdom
20 of Hawaii, you guys still never answer our letter from our
21 Queen, Liliu'okalani.

22 And I like add to something my brother wen say about
23 that letter. She talk about 'O honest American, 'O honest
24 Christian. 'O in Hawaiian means father, father of who?
25 Means lono. Lono means who? Jesus in Hawaiian. Jesus

1 would live here among us. That was Iono. Kealakekua means
2 the pathway to God.

3 There's a lot of things over here that take us to
4 this land that God created for us to malama, all of us.
5 Me, I'm Hawaiian/Chinese. I get little bit Japanese. I
6 get all of these different races, that when we marry, but
7 you know what, we all get one God. You guys got to think
8 back in history, and we need help from everybody. But no
9 going all the time, and people outside here, go and look
10 and all our schools should go write to our governor and
11 everybody else. That's what we need to clean up this act.

12 It's not only the haole. It's all the Armed services
13 here. Right now, who's going to be the targets? Us. For
14 who?

15 Thank you, but you know what, I like to talk some
16 more because I not pau yet, but thank you. Aloha.

17 (Applause)

18 (Blowing of the conch shell.)

19 MR. ABEL SIMEONA: He blow five times.

20 (Blowing of the conch shell.)

21 MR. ABEL SIMEONA: This is for the four corners of
22 the earth; north, south, east, west.

23 (Blowing of the conch shell.)

24 MR. ABEL SIMEONA: It's to let our ancestors know
25 that we still in touch with them.

1 (Blowing of the conch shell.)

2 MR. ABEL SIMEONA: And the fifth one is for ke Akua,
3 God is watching all of us.

4 (Blowing of the conch shell.)

5 MR. ABEL SIMEONA: Aloha, malama pono. Have a great
6 evening. Aloha.

7 (Applause)

8 MS. LEE: Next we have Mr. Jim Melvins, David
9 Schlesinger, and Mokihana. Mr. Melvins. I'm very sorry.
10 Medeiros.

11 MR. JIM MEDEIROS: First of all, mahalo ke Akua and
12 aloha kakou to all of you. I'm here to oppose -- in
13 opposition to the Stryker coming to Hawaii, to any military
14 expansion of any kind on all the islands, especially on
15 this island for, basically, all of the reasons that were
16 stated to you already. And the cleanup that you never do
17 everywhere, we got to live with.

18 We already the second generation, I think, if not
19 more, of the mess. My generation is part of the mess. As
20 you can see, tonight is for all of the struggles of our
21 community. You see how our people, the Hawaiian people,
22 struggling over here fo' communicate with you. You can see
23 some of us still oppressed and believe oppressed ways.

24 I stand before you unoppressed. I'm a kanaka maoli.
25 That means I'm pure Hawaiian because that's not our

1 Hawaiian word, Hawaiian. That was invented by you folks to
2 label us. So I am a kanaka maoli.

3 I got questions that I like ask. How much led is
4 there on the ground right now in Pohakuloa? How many tons
5 and tons of bullets went into the aina? One led at a time.
6 Truckloads after truckloads after truckloads. What is the
7 figure? Do you folks have that figure of how many tons and
8 tons of bullets and armor is in the aina? How can you be a
9 steward of anything with all of that in the aina?

10 Hawaii is the endangered capital. Even the Hawaiians
11 endangered. Everything, they endangered. Every site you
12 destroy is gone forever. It is our business. It is
13 totally our business. Why? Because we not oppressed. You
14 never beat me like you beat my parents. I'm talking to the
15 government, not to you individually and personally.

16 You beat my parents and my grandparents. Oppress
17 them to believe that no make trouble. That's none of their
18 business what you do. Everything you do is our business,
19 this kanaka maoli. Everything, all of the land you use, is
20 ceded land, kingdom land. You don't even pay rent as far
21 as I concerned. You're using our land everywhere and
22 you're not paying the kingdom nothing, so you are of no
23 value to us, to the kingdom.

24 How can you have any value to us? You don't give us
25 nothing. You take ceded lands. Our people no more land.

1 We live and die on the land that you get to use, bomb, fill
2 'em up with led, and you gonna do it again? You're asking
3 for more aina to desecrate, to fill 'em up with led, poison
4 'em, crush 'em, pollute 'em. Go train up on your own
5 continent, on the big continent.

6 You probably not doing it there because I tell you,
7 you wouldn't get away with it, because they will stop you
8 up there, too. Get more people fo' stop you up there than
9 down here. Why not you come over here where the people
10 still slightly oppressed? But like I said, I'm not
11 oppressed.

12 I was beaten in school. I was forced to do things
13 that is American. Hawaiian, we pledge allegiance to ke
14 Akua, not to flags, but I had to pledge allegiance to the
15 flag because of the oppression. My parents were beaten.
16 These things are serious for us as Hawaiians.

17 As you come into our generation now asking to acquire
18 more land for your training, we need your training. We
19 don't need your training because unless you're training to
20 attack our island, why you training in an island
21 environment?

22 Look at Micronesia, we got all the Micronesian people
23 coming to here because their place is so damaged from the
24 military. Their food system is so poisoned that they full
25 of diseases, and that's what's going to happen to our

1 children. We're next.

2 This place, like one of the guys said, is a good
3 place for you guys to come and have vacation, bring some
4 economy to this place, but no bring the bombs, no bring the
5 bullets, no put the led in the ground. Go train where you
6 gonna fight. If you gonna fight in the desert, go Arizona.
7 Go play over there. I mean, this no make sense for you
8 come desecrate our islands.

9 You just wen burn Makua Valley a few months ago. I
10 mean, when is it going to stop? This is not 1950, not
11 before that. We in 2003. We are different now. We're not
12 oppressed. It is our business, everything you do, and
13 that's how come everything is open. You know, I have so
14 much to say.

15 To this hotel right now, picketing, sign waving,
16 chanting, or any other public display of protest is not
17 allowed on any part of this premises of the hotel. Answer
18 me this, military, you guys in management of the hotel, are
19 you telling me that I cannot pray on these grounds, which
20 chanting is religious? I need an answer to that, okay?
21 Because I want to know if -- I feel like my religious
22 rights are violated by this paper right here.

23 You can talk about signs. You can talk about all of
24 these things, but when you tell me, as a Hawaiian, that I
25 cannot pray down here on this Hawaiian land, even right

1 here, right this minute, outside, I feel violated and I
2 need to find out the answers of these agencies are telling
3 me that I cannot do my religious practice when the spirit
4 calls me, when I'm outside there, when I come to this
5 meeting, I just need to know an answer to that.

6 You're not welcome to expand. We do not want you to
7 have any more land. We don't want you to bomb any more
8 land, disturb any more land, dig up even one more Hawaiian
9 burial. Enough sites have been destroyed at Pohakuloa and
10 everywhere else that you occupy. You need to clean it up.

11 This project is -- read the EIS -- put in your EIS
12 how much money you're going to put down now in bonding for
13 cleanup, what you plan to do. How many billions and
14 trillions of dollars going in the bank right now fo' clean
15 up the mess that you gonna do because you're gonna fill up
16 the aina with bullets, you're gonna shoot led into the
17 ground, and who knows what kind of chemical reaction that
18 all of this is gonna have on us.

19 Our island is so precious, and look at all these
20 people, Hawaiians and non-Hawaiians, is here today fo' tell
21 you this is wrong. Plenty of my family was in the
22 military, too; lived and died in the military, and that's
23 fine. You know, that's not a personal thing, but it's a
24 serious thing because our culture, you killing us like you
25 killing our enemy because you're killing our culture.

1 Whenever you destroy one site, whenever you destroy
2 20 acres or 20,000 acres, it's so important, our culture.
3 We, our generation, is here before you because we're not
4 oppressed, okay, and there's thousands everywhere. Because
5 we just like you, we're going to hold you accountable for
6 everything because we are accountable to our kids and
7 yours, too. All of yours.

8 When they live here in the next generation, we're
9 all -- how long you all plan to be here? Nobody going to
10 be here like hundreds of years, and that's for them
11 already. Everything is gonna be for the next generation.
12 And the military, no need over here expand. Clean up what
13 you get and give it back to the kingdom because that's
14 where it belongs. Thank you.

15 (Applause)

16 MS. LEE: We have four more speakers. David
17 Schlesinger, Mokihana, Keala Kahuanui, and Sharon
18 Kaufman-Diamond. Is David here?

19 MR. DAVID SCHLESINGER: Hi. You know, I went through
20 all kinds of feelings. I think that's what I'm going to
21 take you through first tonight.

22 Anger, at the intentions of the military to disregard
23 what's best for everybody. You guys dominate through fear
24 and violence. I don't respect that.

25 Happiness, seeing all these wonderful people coming

1 together in concern for our future. That's what
2 everybody's concerned about. We're all the same. We want
3 shelter for our families. We want food. We want to have a
4 good life. I'm a full-grown Makua, and a parent. I have a
5 three-year-old son, and my mom lives here. This is my
6 home. I don't want you guys here. I don't think you
7 belong here.

8 The next thing I'd like to address is the paper trail
9 is easy to find when you educate yourselves of what
10 happened over a hundred years ago. The marines came in.
11 They overthrew the queen. The English warships were off
12 shore and they were backing it up. The Hawaiian Kingdom
13 had treaties with over 20 countries. The paper trail is
14 there. It's very easy to follow, and it could be
15 corrected. I've been educated and I've educated myself.

16 I've lived here since I was 12, and I'm 28, and this
17 is home and I will fight for it. And the lines are very
18 drawn, you know. And like I said, it's very encouraging
19 seeing everybody here, and I think that's the best thing
20 that I see out of tonight, that everybody is coming
21 together and seeing that we have a concern for our future.
22 And I hope we continue to stand together because then they
23 can't really do anything. This is our home and it ain't
24 theirs. Aloha.

25 (Applause)

1 MS. LEE: Mokihaana.

2 MS. MOKIHANA: E ho mai. E ho mai. E ho mai E.

3 Attention. Awake to the call of our ancestors and remember
4 who you are. I want to say that it's wonderful to have the
5 glitz and the telecommunication, all the wonderful articles
6 that are out there about Stryker. Read 'em all. It's
7 heavy duty reading, and if it doesn't snow you and you can
8 come out from underneath, you can take your place as a
9 keiki o ka aina and you can say, I want to be heard. I
10 want to be counted, and with my last breath, I will not
11 stop and I will fight.

12 Because you know, why do you suppose Akua put us here
13 in the middle of the ocean? There are no other islands --
14 major islands around. None whatsoever, but you know what,
15 we are truly blessed, and so I say mahalo ke Akua, mahalo
16 Akua, e ke ala i ka aina, i ka ohana. All of your ohana,
17 my mo'opuna that speaks to me every day because, yeah, our
18 people and I don't say just Hawaiians. Everybody who feels
19 it, whether they carry the koko or not. We come from the
20 na'au. Do you come from the na'au? Then you need to feel
21 it down here and you need to reach out and it has to speak
22 to it so badly that you cannot even sit in your seat
23 anymore.

24 On that note, I want to tell you I am a mother. I
25 have four sons, and this is for them, and for all the

1 children that I have ever worked with or taught.

2 Number one, respect. When you come here, learn who
3 we are. Take off your slippers before you walk in. Remove
4 your shoes. Treat us as the way we would treat you.

5 Number one. I hope I can get through this, but if I don't,
6 please kokua, give me your mana, okay, little bit and then
7 I throw back to you afterwards.

8 From a very spiritually guided center for all of us,
9 that's where all of you, I feel it, it's coming from. A
10 lot of you five years ago wouldn't even walk in a place
11 like this, and you know what, I'm going to tell you right
12 now, no fear. I'm going to say that at the end, no fear.
13 Okay. Don't fear, okay?

14 This aina is so important. Why do you suppose they
15 finally decided that they wanted it after the Russians made
16 a bid for it, the French, the English? They finally
17 realized, oh, strategic place. And then, what, we got
18 bombed by Japan. Yeah, all that stuff coming out. To this
19 day, we still got oil leaking in Pearl Harbor. We still
20 got trash and elements of that war with us. So we have to
21 pay attention to what's happening to our aina because it
22 hasn't been cleaned up yet, okay? And it continues to
23 grow.

24 The military have now occupied 200,000 plus acres of
25 Hawaiian land, and you need to know that it continues to

1 grow. To what end? And I'll get there.

2 The second thing is aloha aina. It's a place of
3 spirit. It's a place of heart. Yeah. Our aina is like
4 our family. We don't treat it with disrespect, although,
5 some people will sell out to work for a corporation because
6 it's called divide and conquer, yeah. They pay the
7 Hawaiian to do the prayer. They pay the Hawaiian to throw
8 the Hawaiian salt and the tea leaf, and then on the side,
9 they make 35,000. Okay? And then the corporation puts a
10 wedge in, buys up the land, build the golf course, all that
11 pilau stuff going on around. This is an extension of that.
12 You have to know that. Okay?

13 So we look at that part of it. I want to know why
14 when Arizona has so much land, New Mexico, Area 51, all of
15 these lands that will be typically used to practice
16 military maneuvers, because some of those areas are very
17 similar to Iraq, Afghanistan. How come they want to come
18 all the way here and those places are almost 12,000 miles
19 away from here? I ask myself that all the time. Why?

20 We also know that the sacred sites continue to be
21 bombarded. So I encourage all of you to take a stand. Go
22 to a sacred site, do your prayers, give it to akua and ask
23 him to bring it back to you. Okay?

24 I feel sorry for these guys because they're put on
25 the spot. Somebody told them they need to come here and

1 stand up and face the music, and you know, unfortunately,
2 it's tough. It's a tough place to be.

3 Now, this is the next thing. I thought about this
4 long and hard. I came with no words prepared. I just
5 started making mental notes and Akua blessed me. He gave
6 me -- she said go for it. Okay.

7 Ha'imana'o. I have questions. I've been watching
8 and listening for a long time. I was a part of aloha na
9 pua. I still am. Don't buy that EIS, okay? They do a
10 really good, slick job of hiring somebody to put all the
11 pieces together, but you've got to read between the lines
12 because they'll send anthropologists, archaeologists. They
13 say we know the Hawaiians because they're like the Indians.
14 BS. They're not. So you need to pay attention. You need
15 to read and you need to question, okay?

16 Here's the other thing. Some of the possible uses,
17 okay, I don't know if it's true, I have been told, I have
18 heard, I have seen things, building of an air strip that's
19 probably going on now up there at Pohakuloa for 747s, okay?
20 Bigger planes to come in.

21 Second thing, impossible internment facility for
22 distant people. Third, electronic matrix and grid to
23 maintain and monitor all communications on this island,
24 okay, burial of military toxic waste, and this is a fact,
25 on Mauna Loa. Okay. This has already -- some of this

1 stuff has already happened. Pay attention. Read. Don't
2 even turn your backs.

3 Remember when the Navy was doing testing on the
4 whales off of Kona? You need to know what they were doing.
5 We were -- thank you. We're beginning to figure out what
6 all of a sudden in Kohala, we've got companies coming in
7 and these big Germans, they're blue-eyed blondes, you know,
8 coming over here, they want to hire construction companies,
9 and they're going to pull the puna, weapons, excuse me, and
10 on the other side, windmills are devices aimed, not at the
11 ocean, at the land. And who lives on the land? You and I.
12 Why? Ask the questions. Don't stop searching.

13 Okay. The last part. Things I have seen in Kohala,
14 and I'll do it really quick. Several weeks ago people,
15 families are staying out in Hokaliki. Sorry. Black
16 helicopters flying between ten and eleven o'clock at night
17 over Kamehameha's rest site, near that area, okay? People
18 out there, we don't know why, on a Saturday, three weeks
19 ago, our military people in unmarked civilian car doing
20 some kind of test, standing on the top of a vehicle, an SUV
21 putting a black -- yellow tape, I think, they were testing
22 what's in the air. Unmarked, yeah. Their fatigues would
23 blend in, no more kakis.

24 Little things like that. The kids were telling me
25 these things. They're hearing stuff. I said pay

1 attention. That's really important.

2 I want to say several other things, but I'll make it
3 brief. No matter what we're hearing or seeing, it's
4 important for all of us to be together, to stand together,
5 to look carefully, yeah, and then do what our ancestors are
6 calling us to do, because we got that paper on which my
7 ancestors signed their objection to being, you know,
8 American citizens. Maika'i. I was so proud when I saw
9 their name. I want to say that Hawaiians look to the
10 heavens. We listen to the wind, and there are many kinds
11 of wind that tells you what is for -- my sons have names.
12 They represent the kind of misty rain that fall on Kohala.
13 Why? Because I love them and I cherish what we have and I
14 don't want it to go away. The water is so important as a
15 life source for our plants, but mostly for us.

16 The fire from pele, she will speak. I know that.
17 The kai and the why, yeah. Maika'i aloha. Be proud of who
18 you are, whoever you are, no matter what your koko is, and
19 make sure that you have a voice in all of this. I really
20 appreciate the time. As my dad would say, no fear. No
21 scare. Go get 'em. Mahalo.

22 (Applause)

23 MS. LEE: Keala Kahuanui followed by Dr. Sharon
24 Kaufman-Diamond.

25 MS. KEALA KAHUANUI: Aloha e nau pua, e nau pua, e

1 nau Kapuna, e nau Alii O Hawaii, O Kohala loko, and aloha e
2 nau Kapuna. Aloha ne apu. Aloha nau Aloha. Aloha nau
3 opio. Aloha nau just the general public. Thank you for
4 representing yourself and being here. Thank you for
5 standing the heat and still being here. Grieving is a
6 process, so please bear with me, yeah?

7 I'm not a kumu. I'm not a teacher. I like to call
8 myself an experiential educator, yeah. It's just an
9 experience and we share. We share back. We learn from our
10 students. We learn from our aina. I don't have all of the
11 palapala or documents that you say I need to have for my
12 own aina to teach my own people. I don't have that, but I
13 have a whole lot of na'au. I don't know a whole lot of
14 things, but I do know this, my Kapuna, I only am what my
15 Kapuna tell me and that is kanaka maoli.

16 I no longer use Hawaiian because that's their slave
17 name given to me and you. So I'm kanaka maoli, because
18 that's what I've always been, so with that, they have
19 shared with you a lot of things that I really wanted to
20 share, but they said it much better than I could. I'm just
21 a young pup at this, but what I do know is that what we
22 teach our kids is four wise sayings.

23 Now, because you're in Hawaii I'd like to share it
24 with you and help remind our people because sometimes we
25 forget because we no -- no, I not oppressed like bruddah

1 said, but I'm sure there are ramifications of being
2 oppressed, okay, and I'm teaching kids who are left behind.
3 I'm a teacher who's been left behind, and this is four
4 things, okay? Please write them down.

5 Aloha kekahi kekahi. Easy. Love one another. We're
6 not talking about human beings that we can see. We're
7 talking about love one another, 'kay? That's plants.
8 That's animals. That's the unseen. That's the wind.
9 That's the mountains. That's our aina. Our papa, hanau
10 moku. That's everything, and I preach this and we teach
11 this to our kids every day, so they look at me, auntie,
12 aloha kekahi kekahi.

13 Okay. Number two. Kokua aku kopua ma'i. What we
14 gonna kokua? Each other. Again, it's not just the
15 physical. It's the unseen. It's the spiritual. It's the
16 land. It's the wind. I tell my kids, don't walk by the
17 tree and pull it's leaf. Can I pull your ear like that?
18 No. It's reciprocating, okay? I help you. You help me.
19 My aina have been taking care of me since long before I was
20 born so that I could be here and talk to you and you, okay?
21 So I take care of my aina, my aina take care of me. That's
22 how it works.

23 The next one is mahalo ike pena wa'a. Be thankful
24 for the things that you have. So I read an email to my
25 students that was given down the grapevine about this

1 hearings, and I said, kids, open up your school planners to
2 Page 11, and we have a world map, and we had a discussion
3 about 23,000 acres, Auntie? Auntie, look how small we are.
4 We can barely see ourselves on this world map, and look how
5 big they are. Why can't they go and practice on their own
6 soil? Look how simple. Out of the mouth of babes.

7 Okay. Next one, fourth one. Malama iko kuleana.
8 Simple. Okay. Kuleana is one big word that a lot of you
9 new to Hawaii don't understand. You think stewardship
10 equals kuleana, a'ole. You can say I'm a steward, and then
11 walk away and say, okay, I pau being a steward now.
12 Kuleana is you got no choice. A'ole ko'o.

13 That is your choice is to malama iko kuleana. You're
14 born with that. You have no choice to say, ah, maybe I'll
15 be out the hearing today. Maybe I'll malama Mauna Kea
16 today. We're not getting people -- as your Navy people
17 know, without Mauna Kea, how we gonna find home? That's
18 the first thing we see is Mauna Kea when we're on our
19 voyaging canoes. So, you're taking away our beam. Even
20 Batman had one sign he knew when to go or where to be.
21 Mauna Kea is our sign to come home.

22 Hawaiians -- kanaka maoli, excuse me. You know, you
23 have to get used to not saying Hawaiian, yeah, because it's
24 all over the place. Your slave name is all over the place,
25 so excuse me. Kanaka maoli, come home. Come home. Malama

1 iko kuleana, kokua ako kokua mai. Not only kanaka maoli,
2 all you folks who are kekei o'ka'aina. I might be a kalo
3 o'ka'aina because kalo is a native of this land, and you
4 might be an orange or a banana or you might be a lychee,
5 okay, we love you guys, too, but because you here, you have
6 a kuleana, to live by those four cardinal basic rules.

7 Okay. We don't have to talk about koko. We had --
8 we had what you call haoles that was right next to us.
9 Brother John Young and Isaac, they were right there. We
10 know we can bond. We can network, but you got to be down
11 with the four 'olelo na'au. Easy as that.

12 I have a story to tell you real quick. I'm getting
13 excited. I like this. Kawaihae Harbor is closed off. We
14 asked the DOT how come, they said Coast Guard. Coast Guard
15 mandated it. Now, that's na'au for us. That's where our
16 school occupied to use as a learning center, because as a
17 public charter school, you know, honors, so you just got to
18 malama e kua kuleana.

19 We have native plants that we planted over there.
20 That's aloha kekahi kekahi forces me to go over there and
21 malama it still. Just because you put up one big ol'
22 fence, but because of our school, this bruddah tell me,
23 sister, you guys one tenant of us. You can go.

24 Whatever. I go. You believe what you have to
25 believe. I go there and I water my plants and I bring my

1 aloha and bring ohana. I practice my right. Yeah? That's
2 what you got to do too.

3 So this day, September some day, we're about to leave
4 and this big ol' ship, you know that big ship with the
5 thing, the thing rolls up, it's -- they occupying, cramping
6 my culture, so we have to leave. So I leave, and I get to
7 the gate. I know the combination because I'm a tenant, so
8 I open up the thing, but before I get there, we pull up and
9 there's some red sporty car, look like he just came out of
10 Ali'i Drive, big black man with cut-off sleeves, cut-off
11 jeans.

12 He's all -- I'm on the inside. He's on the out. He
13 tells me, "You know, I know it doesn't look like I'm
14 authorized to be here, but I am." He pulls out his wallet,
15 shows me his identification with his mea on top. I make
16 like I cannot see. I won't let him choke and talk. So I'm
17 trying to practice aloha mana a nui, be quiet. Bruddah
18 busts it out and pulls it out for me and passes it through
19 the gate, and he says -- and I look at it like I cannot
20 read English, and I look at him and I look at him, and he
21 says, "You know, I've been here for four years and I
22 respect this joint."

23 Brah, we've been here generations upon generations,
24 and we respect this joint. So if you want to enter, you
25 must malama the aina. He says, "Yes. Yes, I will do

1 that." Okay. So I let him in. Behind my truck, my
2 vehicle I'm driving is one van full of GIs, and he talks to
3 them and they drive off. The GIs looked at me and we bowed
4 down, and all right.

5 You guys, on this day, I don't have a badge. Nobody
6 asked me, are you authorized to be here? What proof do you
7 have? How come you have the combination to be here? No.
8 But just your ano, just your practicing, my people, they
9 know who belong here.

10 I cannot tell you what to do, but your na'au going to
11 tell you what to do. Your ancestors going to tell you what
12 to do, and on that day, I hope I encouraged you, just keep
13 on practicing your Hawaiian, your kanaka maoliness, okay?
14 You keep on, and if you need help, your aina, brother's
15 aina, and puoho, you put a call to action, you be there.
16 Okay?

17 What you Kapuna tell you before leaving home? No
18 shame the family, right? 'kay? You not shaming the family
19 when you doing this kind of thing. They not turning over
20 in their grave. They all celebrating with you. Mahalo.

21 (Applause)

22 MS. LEE: And our last speaker is Dr. Sharon
23 Kaufman-Diamond.

24 DR. SHARON KAUFMAN-DIAMOND: Last speaker after so
25 many is not the greatest position. When I was 21 I had a

1 top secret clearance. I was a factorial in a major
2 military planning operation before I entered medical
3 school, and I got called a warmonger by some of my friends,
4 but I mentioned it because I really do believe in defense
5 and I believe it's important, but that it's very important
6 to do it right.

7 And there have been so many errors and ineptitudes
8 that have occurred in the way that the defense projects
9 have been done because I've paid some attention to that
10 ever since I was 21 that I cannot tell you how many
11 studies, injuries, toxic, damaged people, abuses of
12 people's rights have occurred when the military, many of
13 whom are quite well intentioned, but just don't have much
14 knowledge, and the action front about a lot of the issues
15 that they impinge upon leave their projects, do their
16 projects, and, in fact, help damage their version of the
17 military as well as others for life.

18 Now, we are in a particularly fragile environment
19 here. Hawaii is short of land. The lava tubes are just
20 the beginning of reasons why something as heavy as Stryker
21 vehicles should train somewhere else. We should be
22 minimizing things that will add to the already significant
23 pollution burden that the volcano offers here. Kids in
24 Kona, eight-year-old soccer team parents tell me,
25 50 percent of the team is on asthma meds. Not good.

1 Dr. Fred Holschuh has really tried to push for
2 research on lung difficulties in kids, much less older
3 people. Every little bit we add to what is already the
4 equivalent, what is it, 1583 power plants, I suppose that
5 depends on size of the plant and who's calculating, but
6 we're already impacted here. We don't need more toxic
7 dusts which contain lead, manganese [sic]. They're saying
8 they don't plan to bring depleted uranium in, but they
9 don't promise not to.

10 European union, Japan, other nations and groups of
11 nations are -- only one minute left? Seems to me that was
12 short -- are already banning depleted uranium weapons.
13 They tend to give up very fine particulates that get past
14 the lung defenses and get in there where you can't get them
15 out, as do many other toxic particulates from explosions
16 and set off disease processes. And with my one minute, I
17 can't give you the technicalities, but there are quite a
18 few.

19 This is not the place to put an expanded military
20 Stryker Brigade also, because we're currently in a position
21 where North Korea is trying to develop missiles which could
22 reach Hawaii, and the bigger the military installation that
23 we have, the more we are targeting ourselves for what is
24 really an insane egomaniacal government. We don't know
25 what they will do, but it's not paranoid to consider that

1 question.

2 I've also been a professor of planning at UCLA,
3 looking at and making original curriculum in how large
4 scale and small scale planning processes impact on the
5 mental community and physical health of people. When you
6 get a very large power center that people have to knuckle
7 under to and can get away with almost anything, as has been
8 the case of sugar here, you find in the sugar areas
9 possibly higher incidents of miscarriage, higher incidents
10 of kids with learning disabilities, studies that get
11 started and then get closed down.

12 We have acid rain. If you put more led, et cetera,
13 into the soil, the acid will help to sock it, and it will
14 eventually get into the lens below the island, which is our
15 only non-brackish water supply for much of the island. We
16 do have some other aquifers here and there. Not a good
17 idea to add to things that are going to damage that water
18 supply.

19 Oahu already has big problems on water supply. We
20 are the development -- excuse me, development frontier for
21 the expansion of population and the further constructed
22 developmental possibilities of Hawaii, but not if we ruin
23 it. My time is up.

24 (Applause.)

25 MS. AMARAL: I'd like to thank all of you for your

1 patience with us. Thank you for staying throughout this
2 gathering this evening. Two things I'd like to finish
3 with, one, of course, is to invite Colonel Anderson to make
4 some final remarks, and then to impose upon Papa Akau,
5 again, to lead us in a closing pule, if he would do so.

6 Colonel Anderson.

7 COLONEL ANDERSON: I just want to start off with a
8 thank you to everybody that's still here, but more
9 importantly, to everybody that has been here this evening,
10 I want to personally thank every one of you that were here
11 tonight.

12 All of your comments, written and oral, will be taken
13 into consideration when we continue our work on the final
14 Environmental Impact Statement. For those that weren't
15 able or so inclined to give oral testimony this evening,
16 we'll continue to accept written comments through the
17 public comment period that ends now on the 3rd of January
18 of next year. As was mentioned earlier, we did extend that
19 an additional 45 days because it is a complex document and
20 people need time to read it and understand it and digest it
21 and make comments on it.

22 Again, I want to thank everybody for their honest and
23 their heart-felt comments on the draft Environmental Impact
24 Statement. I want to particularly thank everybody for the
25 way in which they made their comments and the respect and

1 dignity that they gave to each other this evening. I
2 really, really appreciate that. I look forward to
3 continuing this process through the end of January, and
4 again, look forward to tomorrow night on the Hilo side.

5 Thank you very much for being here, and I'll turn it
6 back to Annelle. Thank you.

7 MS. AMARAL: Now, if I can call upon Papa to come and
8 give us our closing pule.

9 MR. WILLIAM AKAU: 'O ka nui, Father in Heaven, we
10 bring this meeting to a close this night. We are grateful,
11 Father, for Thy Spirit has been with us, especially the
12 military, sitting and listening to each of us express our
13 concerns. We're grateful, Heavenly Father, for being here,
14 for expressing ourselves, and we pray, Father, to bless us
15 as we travel to our place, Lord, this night, that we may
16 travel in peace and safety. And we thank you, Father, for
17 all blessings, and we do these things humbly in the name of
18 Thy beloved son, Jesus Christ. Amen.

19 MS. AMARAL: Mahalo. Thank you. Drive safely.
20 A hui hou.

21 (The proceedings were concluded at 10:50 p.m.)
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25

1 WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 2003; 6:08 P.M.

2 --o0o--

3 MS. KAHILI NORMAN: I'd like to express my
4 dissatisfaction with the Stryker Brigade, you know, being
5 employed (sic) to Hawaii; and that's regarding being
6 assigned to Makua on Oahu as well as Pohakuloa on the
7 island of Hawaii. That, to me, is an offensive act by
8 the military, United States of America, against
9 indigenous people of Hawaii -- that's the kanaka
10 maolis -- by desecrating more of their land, their aina,
11 with known, you know, historic -- significant historical
12 and cultural sites, burial sites, as well, on the island
13 of Oahu and on the Big Island. It is offensive to me to
14 hear that the military -- the Army, especially -- wants
15 to acquire more aina on the slopes of Mauna Kea -- that's
16 Pohakuloa -- in that way, close to Humu'ula and Waiki'i;
17 and that's, to me, an act of terrorism against the Native
18 Hawaiian people, kanaka maolis per se, the very action
19 that the United States is trying to defend their posture
20 in Iraq, against what they called terrorism and weapons
21 of mass destruction; and, yet, I find that they're doing
22 the very same thing to my aina, aina that we have so
23 little of.

24 In a few weeks, we're going to have Kaho'olawe
25 turned back to the state, to us, the Native Hawaiians.

1 And after all the years of bombing by the military here
2 on that aina of Kaho'olawe, it is still not clear of all
3 the active ordnance there on that island, that they went
4 ahead and desecrated and bombed and used as target
5 practice. They're going to leave this lands that they're
6 playing army with here, on my aina, dangerous to my
7 descendants, my grandchildren and my descendants to come
8 thereafter, that may want to hunt or walk on that aina;
9 but it will be unsafe, because the military, the Army,
10 felt it so right and pono to come here and play and
11 target practice and train for their people on my aina. I
12 asked them to -- to fight -- I would like to know why
13 they're not taking the Stryker Brigade into their own
14 backyard, where they come from; for instance, the Chief
15 of the Defense -- Secretary of Defense, where his home
16 land is. Where's his state? Why not taking the Stryker
17 Brigade and put it in their backyard? Or President
18 Bush's backyard? Or their coalition people that's
19 backing their posture there in Iraq? For instance, the
20 Philippines. They have a bigger place for them to go
21 play army with. They have terrains that are similar to
22 Iraq, to go take the Stryker Brigade and go and train
23 their Army personnel there on the Philippines. Why are
24 they doing it here? Or in Australia, another alliance of
25 the United States. Why not go there? Why not take the

1 Stryker Brigade there? Since it's so important for the
2 Army to feel like they need the training, to be able to
3 go there to Iraq and attack the people there and be
4 better trained to face the position there in Iraq, well,
5 go to these places that are backing them and feel it's so
6 right for them to be in Iraq. Go to the Philippines, go
7 to Australia, or go to their hometown. Whoever's here,
8 sitting on the board that is wanting to adamantly bring
9 the Stryker Brigade here should take a look and see if
10 they can go and take it back to their backyard.

11 So in wrapping up my comments here, I'm saying
12 that I do not want them here. Stryker, stay where you
13 are; do not come into our grounds. And if you need to
14 practice, you're not doing it in our backyard. Period.
15 And that's in the name of my ancestors and my future
16 descendants here, that I am adamantly against it.

17 ***

18 6:18 P.M.

19 --o0o--

20 MS. V. LEIHULU: Aloha. I'm V. Leihulu. I'm
21 from South Kona on the Big Island.

22 I want to say, that while a child growing up in
23 South Kona, I have watched military ships, planes bomb
24 South Kona. Was there any cleanup? What was the
25 results? Because a lot of us have terrible skin

1 problems. So it might have affected the food we eat from
2 the ocean, the waters we drink, and those chemicals may
3 be in the air. So I really feel that the military have a
4 responsibility to the people. Did they ever clean up
5 these areas? I'm talking South Kona. You know, they
6 bombed it. I watched them for years, while growing up,
7 bomb South Kona. No one ever came speaking to my parents
8 or my grandparents or the adults in that area. No one
9 ever came to help or give relief. And now I'm wondering
10 why the people in Molokai and Maui all had leprosy,
11 because Kaho'olawe is, like, right there. And all this
12 military chemicals/bombs may be the cause of all those
13 problems. It needs to be looked into, and I think we
14 need to be compensated as a people by the Federal
15 Government, the military; it's their responsibility.
16 Because they're doing it for the Micronesians. They
17 bombed them out, so now they're all over here. And they
18 know they were wrong, and they have to compensate them
19 and take care of them: Their well-being, their health,
20 yeah, their dispositions, their emotions, depression,
21 stress. This is what we're going through, the Hawaiian
22 people. There are post-stress or post-war syndrome
23 because they were bombing Hawaii. But nobody ever talked
24 of taking care of the Hawaiian people, you know. They
25 just come here and take and take and take, and we're

1 homeless.

2 Pohakuloa is Hawaiian Homelands. A lot of our
3 people are homeless here in our home. We need the lands
4 back to provide for our people, for homes, for
5 self-determination, to grow things for the family. Also,
6 our environments, our waters, you know, our ecosystems
7 are all being destroyed by things like this. And now
8 future developers, the developers now, also contribute to
9 it. But the military has a big hand in it, and they
10 should actually be here for the welfare of the people.

11 I don't see any country trying to attack us.
12 But by building, I feel that's when they going to start
13 attacking us because we have a military base here. And I
14 feel that the only reason why Japan attacked Pearl Harbor
15 is because there was a military base there. They're not
16 attacking Hawaiian people or Hawaii. They came because a
17 military base was here. So you put a military base on
18 Pohakuloa, Big Island, they will be coming to attack us.
19 I feel that, and I feel it's wrong. They should stop it
20 and go home and build it there in their own homes, not
21 here. Because all the waters around us is our main food
22 chain, and that will hurt all of us.

23 I want to express my feelings because I do plan
24 to have many, many, many grandchildren and
25 great-grandchildren down the line in the future. I would

1 like them to be safe. I would like protection,
2 perpetuation, and preservation of our culture,
3 traditions, and well-being as a people; the same thing.
4 And we are a major people, the nation of Hawaiian people.
5 We are endangered, and so are our resources here. We're
6 so far away from any large continent, that everything we
7 have, that akua has shared with us -- the air, the waters
8 we drink, the food line, food chain, the lands we live
9 on -- all should be protected, preserved, perpetuated;
10 because, if we don't, that's desecration.

11 So I feel no military base here, because that
12 will attract Iraq or other countries to disable us. And
13 nobody wants to attack us. We're a friendly people,
14 nation. We're nonviolent. We're not at war with anyone,
15 and we do not want anyone bringing that here to us,
16 because we really, strongly believe we are sacred and
17 akua have chosen us as a sacred place, Hawaii.

18 Thank you.

19 ***

20 6:26 P.M.

21 --o0o--

22 MS. SAMONE MICHAELS: My name is
23 Samone Michaels. And I'm new here to the island, but
24 most of my career was spent helping the military, as an
25 analyst, and I worked on highly classified programs; and,

1 so, one of the things I was privy to was all of the base
2 closures, especially in California, Nevada, and some
3 other states on the West Coast, that -- there's also some
4 active bases that have bombing ranges, and some of the
5 similar things that they're offering in this program
6 could be done at these bases.

7 One of the serious problems with creating a new
8 space for this kind of activity is the damage to the
9 environment. One of the things that we discovered in
10 trying to have a re-use program for the closed bases,
11 particularly in California, was that the contamination to
12 the land was such that no, you know, public school system
13 could be put there, no buildings would be approved by the
14 Food and Health Department. So one of the things that I
15 think that should be done is not to create a new space
16 but, rather, to take advantage of some of the spaces that
17 we have, particularly with the Army.

18 The other problem that I see here is that I also
19 worked on what was called the Chem Demil project, which
20 is Chemical Demilitarization Project. It's a 20
21 billion-dollar program, where we're cleaning up old Army
22 installations from the contaminants; and it includes
23 Johnston Atoll, which is part of the Northwest Hawaiian
24 Island chain. So at the same time we're having this
25 cleanup, 20 billion dollars' worth, we're just going and

1 dumping someplace else, literally. So I have some real
2 issues with that.

3 And since this is known for being pristine here,
4 this is an island that -- very much like the place that I
5 came from in the state of New Mexico, has the
6 Native-Americans, the Native Hawaiians, with the same
7 issues of not honoring sacred spaces. So that's what I
8 have to say.

9 Thank you very much.

10 ***

11 6:30 P.M.

12 --oOo--

13 MR. ROY CARVALHO: My statement is that Hawaii
14 cannot sustain any more of the U.S. military presence on
15 these islands. In fact, it has really gone too far. And
16 being part of the United States of America has already
17 damaged the islands of Hawaii for its -- for the people
18 and for the land and for all the creatures. The impact
19 made by the United States of America, with its control of
20 these islands over the last century, has already -- it
21 has already suffered too much from the impact of this
22 association. And it is now time for the people of Hawaii
23 to separate themselves from the United States of America.

24 ***

25 / / /

1 6:51 P.M.

2 --o0o--

3 MS. LOUISE WISECHILD: I want to oppose the
4 Stryker and the military expansion here on the Big Island
5 of Hawaii. I feel that it's not making us secure to have
6 it here; it increases Hawaii's chance of being a target
7 for other military actions; and that we don't need
8 terrorists to attack us if the United States military is
9 going to do it for them. And that -- what I mean by that
10 is to have suddenly an increased noise from artillery, to
11 have degradation of the soil and the water. Also, to
12 have a group of young military men, who are not the best
13 behaved people on the planet, who drink too much and
14 don't do well with women. Neither do women do well. So
15 I'm opposed to it.

16 The other thing I want to say is I can't believe
17 we're spending 1.3 million dollars for each one of those
18 vehicles that don't even get good mileage.

19 (More proceedings were had on the following page.)

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1 Wednesday, November 5, 2003, 9:25 p.m.

2 -oOo-

3 MS. HANNAH REEVES: My name is Hannah

4 Wahinemaikaeo'kaahumanu Keliulanaueole'okalama Kane

5 Reeves. I born in Hawaii all my life. I'm pure Hawaiian,

6 and I am here to testimony -- to testify in the hearing.

7 My desire is to let the military know that there are
8 the thousands of heiaus there and iwi in old trail in the
9 pu'u, the caves, and also the -- and old trails, the caves
10 of the trail that goes around islands, and there were the
11 Pohakuloa is practicing, and my main goal is to save the
12 heiaus, and I have the numbers. I going to go look for the
13 numbers and the map, but I have the map.

14 And I -- this is five, I say, thousand, and my
15 concern is I have to protect old Hawaii and I want to make
16 sure that they're not running over or destroy all the
17 bones. And if there is anything that's in the way of the
18 highway, they move the highway. They cannot run over.

19 So what I wanted to let them know that, don't do that
20 because I really want to stop, and I want to stop these.
21 There's something that -- you know what I mean -- right on
22 the road. They going to be along the way of Kawaihae and
23 Ho'olulu, Kaumana, and also Pohakuloa and also Mauna Kea
24 and Mauna Loa.

25 I just don't know how to explain it, but I get all my

1 papers together and I will come to Hilo and give you all
2 the information of what I know. And I'm claiming that
3 every road of Pohakuloa is -- because that land belonged to
4 my ancestors, and it is the land of kealoha, and I'm
5 really -- I'm -- in my genealogy go back way far. Lilinoe,
6 you know the mountain Mauna Kea, that's Lilinoe. I come
7 from that land.

8 And you know, I feel so sad because you know why?
9 These people, they don't realize that they're going to be
10 destroying a lot. They think that by putting the road in,
11 we're going to have -- the community are going to help
12 them. I don't think. I don't think that is what they
13 doing, because in my mind, I know they already decide what
14 they want to do. They always doing things way before the
15 public know, way before the community know, and I -- from
16 what I gathered, they said that the two years they were
17 here doing all that, they way ahead. They're not telling
18 us nothing. And I'm really concerned about that.

19 And I want to -- I talked to Mr. Clarke about it. I
20 wanting to let Mr. Clarke know that how much -- how much is
21 on the property. And then many years ago, over a hundred
22 years, the military -- I don't know how they got it, but in
23 1930, they took over the land and our ancestors owned that
24 property way before white man came. And the big five, you
25 know who the big five is? They the one who want to steal,

1 and they still stealing today and they think that that's
2 their land, but it's not. It's not their land. I can
3 prove it it's not their land, but I'm saying now I want to
4 protect all the heiaus and the water because the water in
5 the mountains are the water in the beach. I want to
6 protect all that, all the trails, all the mountain, all the
7 pu'u because the mountain high and pu'u low, and my main
8 goal is also the infant of our people.

9 The plants, there's a lot plants that they're going
10 to be running over that they destroy. They're going to
11 take part of the forest and that is destroying old Hawaii.
12 They also going to be taking -- they going to be taking a
13 lot on the highway because they need to widen the road to
14 make it wide, you know, for the trucks and everything is
15 going to go back and forth.

16 What is the government -- what is the Army going to
17 give back to our people, especially the ones that hold the
18 property way before? What they going to do about that? Do
19 you know that they paying only dollar a year? That's all
20 they're paying. They're not paying like how we pay tax,
21 high tax.

22 Now, what makes them better than we are? I say they
23 are foreigners, and I live in Hawaii all my life for
24 generations. Now, what is it that when you do something
25 wrong, when you steal, or when you destroy, then you go to

1 jail. Well, when they destroy our ancestors on the land,
2 did nobody do anything to them? Did they pay for the
3 damages? No. They never did. They still going to be
4 damaging a lot.

5 But I talked to the Commander two years ago, and he
6 was supposed to take me on the site and he never. So I'm
7 saying to Mr. Clarke, what happened to the Commander? I
8 don't know what happened, but he -- I didn't go on the
9 property. He's saying that he want me to look at the
10 property and see if there's any heiaus or whatsoever, they
11 never showed up. So I'm telling Mr. Clarke, what happened?
12 If two years ago your Commander came here, what happened?

13 Oh, I'll get a hold of him and sit down and talk to
14 you, but I said, I don't know, man. You better take me on
15 the site. I demand you take me where my ancestors' land.
16 And I want Mr. Clarke to go back to his Commander. I
17 demand that I see the land of my ancestors immediately.

18 (The testimony was concluded at 9:40 p.m.)

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7 IN RE: STRYKER BRIGADE)
COMBAT TEAM DRAFT EIS)
8 PUBLIC MEETING)
9)

10 DRAFT EIS PUBLIC MEETING

11

12 Taken on behalf on the 25th Infantry Division and U.S.
13 Army Hawaii, held at the Hilo Hawaiian Hotel, 71 Banyan
14 Drive, Hilo, Hawaii 96720, commencing at 7:00 P.M. on
15 Thursday, November 6, 2003, pursuant to Public Notice.

16

17 REPORTED BY: TINA M. STUHR, RPR, CSR #360
LESLIE LEINANI TAKEDA, RPR, CSR #423

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25 (808) 524-PRSU

1 U.S. ARMY DRAFT EIS PUBLIC MEETING STAFF LIST

2

3 PANEL

4 Colonel David Anderson
Lieutenant Colonel Fred Clarke
5 Ron Borne

6 FACILITATORS

7 Annelle Amaral
Lou Chang
8 Miki Lee

9 HAWAIIAN-ENGLISH TRANSLATOR

10 Noelani Arista

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1 P R O C E E D I N G S

2 MR. CHANG: Welcome, everyone. Aloha kakou.

3 Thank you very much for joining us this evening.

4 I'm Lou Chang. I'm one of the three
5 facilitators who will be helping at this session.

6 Can we start with the pule. I understand that
7 representatives from the Royal Order of Kamehameha will
8 do a pule.

9 MR. ALIHIKAUA KANAELE: Aloha.

10 Before we start, I'd like to call up Cousin Abel
11 to come up, please. We going start with a short aloha
12 'ole, you know, just to, you know, get the spirit of
13 aloha, you know, the spirit of aloha aina moving around a
14 little.

15 (Pule.)

16 MR. ALIHIKAUA KANAELE: On behalf of (Hawaiian),
17 we welcome you to our moku on this side of the island;
18 and he extends his greetings. And also to our people
19 that have aloha aina, that, you know, bring that spirit
20 to our commanders here of the Armed Forces, although we
21 occupied. But, you know, we gotta extend that good aloha
22 and show that love that we have for the land here, aloha
23 aina. No forget, yeah.

24 (Speaking in Hawaiian.)

25 Here we are with all our people, and the Army

1 here. We have to -- we ask you to bless us and guide us
2 in a good way and let us be eloquent, that we can show
3 that our love of our aina is paramount in our minds and
4 that's what we care about, and that we know that the land
5 and the people are one; and as you destroy, make funny
6 kind to the land, that the people get funny kind. So
7 that's why we need blessings and protection upon our
8 people here, that you don't succumb to this moving of
9 Armed Forces here, so that we don't get in a bad way. We
10 ask you to really, you know, give that aloha and that
11 protection for all of us.

12 (Speaking in Hawaiian.)

13 Bless the children, protect, defend.

14 (Speaking in Hawaiian.)

15 The children of this land, from the youngest to
16 the oldest, we're still the children of this earth. So
17 we kokua (Hawaiian) Tutu Pele, our fire goddess from the
18 middle of the earth, that we (inaudible), make us all
19 related here in the universe.

20 (Speaking in Hawaiian.)

21 Listen to our prayers; listen to our spirit;
22 listen to our love.

23 So with all those good thoughts, we ask that
24 (Hawaiian). Forever and forever be with us.

25 Aloha.

1 MR. CHANG: Mahalo.

2 May I introduce first Colonel David Anderson and
3 ask if Colonel would like to give some introductory
4 comments.

5 COLONEL ANDERSON: Aloha, and good evening.

6 I'm Colonel Dave Anderson, Garrison Commander
7 for U.S. Army Hawaii.

8 Thank you very much for that opening pule. We
9 really appreciate it.

10 On behalf of Major General Eric Olson, the
11 Commanding General of the 25th Infantry Division in U.S.
12 Army Hawaii, I'd like to welcome you to tonight's
13 community meeting on a Draft Environmental Impact
14 Statement for the transformation of the 2nd Brigade of
15 the 25th Infantry Division to a Stryker Brigade Combat
16 Team.

17 Tonight we're here to listen to your concerns,
18 gather your comments on our Draft Environmental Impact
19 Statement. Facilitators, who you've briefly met, will
20 help us facilitate this and coordinate tonight's meeting
21 and provide an effective system of gathering your input.
22 Your role is to provide additional input on our
23 environmental, cultural, or any other concerns you
24 believe should be addressed and analyzed in the Final
25 Environmental Impact Statement. That's why we do these

1 meetings, is to gather the public's comments on our Draft
2 Environmental Impact Statement so that we can further
3 refine that, and that the Final Environmental Impact
4 Statement can be used, it can be better thought out, and
5 it can be used to make the final decision as to whether
6 or not a Stryker Brigade is transformed here in Hawaii.

7 The Environmental Impact Statement is the most
8 comprehensive document that can be prepared under the
9 National Environmental Policy Act.

10 And I know that everyone's anxious for us to
11 begin; so, without further delay, let me turn it back
12 over to our facilitator.

13 Thank you very much for being here tonight.

14 MR. CHANG: Thank you, Colonel Anderson.

15 Let me introduce you to the rest of the panel
16 who will be receiving your testimony tonight, and also
17 discuss the arrangements that are -- have been made.

18 Also at the table, on your right, is Lieutenant
19 Colonel Fred Clarke. He is the commander for the
20 Pohakuloa Training Area. And on your left is Ron Borne,
21 who is the Manager -- Transformation Manager and
22 responsible to see to the accomplishment of the program
23 if and as it's approved.

24 Okay. As Colonel Anderson indicated, this is
25 the time for you to give your testimony to the panel. It

1 is going to be recorded in a number of ways. We not only
2 have a court reporter, who will be preparing an official
3 transcript that will be available for the public to
4 review; we also have a video record of these hearings.

5 There are numerous ways for you to provide your
6 testimony. Speaking at the podium tonight is one of
7 them. We also have a second court reporter, who is in
8 the corner as you entered the room, behind the plants,
9 for people who wish to give their testimony either
10 because they do not want to give it publicly at the
11 podium or because they can't stay the entire evening or
12 for whatever reason prefer to give their testimony on the
13 record, in private. So if at any time you wish to do
14 that, you're more than welcome to do that. The court
15 reporter is available, will be available throughout the
16 evening.

17 You also have the opportunities to provide
18 testimony in other ways.

19 Yes?

20 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I'd like to ask a
21 question before you go any further.

22 MR. CHANG: What's the question?

23 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: My question is, how much
24 are these meetings going to influence the decision for
25 the Pohakuloa expansion?

1 COLONEL ANDERSON: Thanks for that question.

2 The Environmental Impact Statement process, or
3 the NEPA process, now we're basically in the middle of
4 that. And, so, your comments tonight will influence the
5 quality of the Final Environmental Impact Statement,
6 which is then presented to officials that will make the
7 decision as to whether or not to bring a Stryker Brigade.
8 So your comments are very important, and the inclusion of
9 those in a Draft Environmental -- or in a Final
10 Environmental Impact Statement and how we address those
11 are important to the process.

12 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: My other question is, who
13 makes the decision for the final yes or no on the
14 Pohakuloa expansion?

15 COLONEL ANDERSON: The final decision -- let me
16 answer that in two ways -- on whether or not the Stryker
17 Brigade comes to Hawaii will be made by the Secretary of
18 Defense at some point in time.

19 As to whether or not the expansion of Pohakuloa
20 is included -- if the decision is yes, we're going to
21 build the Stryker. There is the potential that the
22 decision can be yes or no on the expansion of Pohakuloa;
23 and that's part of this Environmental Impact Statement.
24 If the impact is so great on the environment that it
25 cannot be overcome, then there's a potential that we

1 would not acquire that. That's why we're doing this
2 process, is to get all that out in the open and determine
3 what the impacts are and then what can be done to reduce
4 or eliminate those impacts.

5 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: But you haven't answered
6 the question.

7 Who makes the final decision?

8 COLONEL ANDERSON: Donald Rumsfeld.

9 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Is he the only one?

10 MS. AMARAL: I think, Colonel, people that are
11 outside cannot hear the questions because she's off mic.
12 So if this is going to continue, someone has to repeat
13 the questions.

14 MR. CHANG: Okay. Let me finish the ground
15 rules, if I may.

16 As I mentioned, the various ways you can submit
17 testimony -- it was a good question raised about how
18 important are these comments. Your comments are
19 important. There are -- that's why all of these ways are
20 being provided for you to provide them.

21 In addition to the ways I mentioned earlier, you
22 also can submit them in writing. And you can send them
23 in by fax; you can send them in by e-mail. There's a
24 card of the representative from the Corps of Engineers
25 out at the table that has an e-mail address if you wish

1 to submit it that way, fax number, virtually any way you
2 can get your testimony. What's important to be said by
3 you said can be accommodated.

4 As an indication of responsiveness to some of
5 the earlier comments that have been made, a decision has
6 already been made, because of the numerous requests made
7 during the hearings elsewhere in the state like this
8 meeting, that a decision has been made to extend the
9 comment period. So the comment period is now extended to
10 January 3, 2004. So we encourage you to submit your
11 comments. We encourage you to present your testimony
12 tonight. If it's important in your mind, in your heart,
13 we hope you will speak it. And our job as facilitators
14 is to help you say what you want to have said.

15 Tonight we also will -- can accommodate the
16 translation of Hawaiian language testimony.

17 At this point, I'd like to invite our Hawaiian
18 language assistant, Noelani Arista, to explain the
19 process in Hawaiian, and perhaps in English.

20 MS. ARISTA: Aloha mai kakou.

21 (Speaking in Hawaiian.)

22 I'm here as an assistant for those who wish to
23 speak or give their testimony in Hawaiian only. If you
24 give your testimony in Hawaiian, you have the option of,
25 of course, translating your testimony for yourself, for

1 the audience. You might choose to speak only in Hawaiian
2 and leave your comment untranslated, in which case the
3 testimony will be translated later on from the
4 transcripts.

5 Finally, if you choose to ask me to assist, you
6 can come up here and give your ha'i olelo, and I can come
7 and translate, help you translate. But if you choose to
8 do that, let's get together before so we can discuss how
9 that's going to come about.

10 Mahalo.

11 MR. CHANG: Mahalo.

12 At this point, I'd like to introduce my
13 colleagues, the other facilitators that will be here,
14 helping tonight.

15 Miki Lee is here in front. Annelle Amaral.

16 Please feel free to come up to any one of us at
17 any time if you have any suggestions, if something is not
18 working for you, talk to us, and we'll do what we can to
19 help make the meeting work for everyone.

20 We will need to take breaks every now and again.
21 The court reporters that we have are rotating and, so,
22 they will take shifts; so we'll take breaks sometimes for
23 that reason. The videotape needs to be changed every now
24 and again; we'll take breaks for that. And then, also,
25 we'll take rest breaks, lomilomi breaks, just every so

1 often because, you know, this -- we expect to be here
2 till 10:00, maybe later, just so that we can receive all
3 testimony. So just to prepare you for that. And feel
4 free to get up and -- if you need to take a stretch or
5 rest room and stuff.

6 Also, there's seats up -- interspersed here and
7 there. Some of you who are standing, if you'd like to --
8 please feel free to come on up and grab a seat so you can
9 be comfortable.

10 All right. Thank you very much for this
11 wonderful turnout. It's very apparent that many in the
12 community have much they want to say and much that is
13 important in their heart and in their minds. Can I ask
14 for all of us to show them consideration and courtesy as
15 they give their testimony. We may not all agree, but it
16 is very important that we all have a chance to say what
17 is important. So I ask your help in that throughout the
18 evening.

19 There are some ground rules, I guess. Our job
20 as facilitators is to help you have a productive
21 discussion; and, as part of that, we were thinking of
22 some ground rules to help us have a good meeting and a
23 good discussion.

24 The first one, of course, is courtesy and
25 respect for each other. I touched upon that, and I ask

1 your help with that.

2 The second is to show your best. As you're
3 giving your testimony, we ask that you refrain from such
4 things as using swear words and stuff and hope that you
5 can find that that's not necessary to do that as you
6 present what's important.

7 If you need to talk, out of courtesy to the
8 group that is in here, again, please feel free. You're
9 welcome to step outside, enjoy the hopefully clear sky,
10 moonlit sky tonight, and talk outside.

11 I was also asked to mention that if you need to
12 take a smoke break, because of the requirement that
13 smoking is outside that you do it outside; but, also, if
14 you would step away from the doors. That would be
15 appreciated.

16 And, as a reminder, if you have cell phones,
17 would you please turn them to either silent or discreet.
18 That would be appreciated, too.

19 Those of you who have brought signs, there was a
20 table to show your materials. You're also welcome to
21 hold them at the back of the room if you so desire. But
22 we ask that you keep the aisles free so that people can
23 come and move around the room and come up to speak and
24 the like.

25 We are asking people to try to keep their

1 comments to five minutes. And we will try -- in order to
2 keep the pace and progress of the meeting going, at the
3 end of about four minutes or so we'll try to give the
4 speaker a little reminder card, just to help people know
5 the situation with the time.

6 As facilitators, it's also our responsibility to
7 maintain the proper -- a proper atmosphere for our
8 discussions; and, so, I guess we have, ultimately, the
9 call to call a recess if things are not going well and
10 maybe even to call off the meeting if it's not going
11 well, if there's a major disturbance. I don't think
12 we're going to have that situation in Hilo. And I ask
13 your understanding and cooperation with that, as well.

14 So, again, our main purpose here is to have a
15 neutral, safe environment for people to say what is
16 important to be said, and we want you to have a fair
17 chance to do that; and with everyone's kokua and
18 consideration, we will. So I thank you for any
19 assistance and understanding you can give us.

20 One thing to tell you about the facilities
21 tonight: We were told that the air conditioning broke
22 down today, and there's nothing they can do other than to
23 bring in the two fans that we have here. We have them on
24 low, because if we turn them on high it gets really loud.
25 But if it gets really uncomfortable, please let one of

1 the facilitators know. Again, maybe we'll have to take
2 more frequent breaks or something so you can go outside
3 and stuff. But I'm going to have to ask your forbearance
4 on that. That's what we have to work with for tonight.

5 So, with your cooperation, we are looking
6 forward to a productive discussion.

7 And, again, thank you all for your interest and
8 your attendance.

9 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: How many people are
10 signed up to speak?

11 MR. CHANG: A question was asked of how many
12 people were signed up to speak.

13 When I checked some minutes ago, it was around
14 40; but it's probably more than that now. And the
15 meetings have been going to -- you know, depending --
16 1:30, 10:30, 11:00 o'clock last night. So we have a lot
17 to do. So we're going to try, as facilitators, to keep
18 the thing going.

19 Thank you.

20 The first speaker is Abel Simeona.

21 We will try to give the names of two or three of
22 the speakers so that you can know that you're coming up
23 and have, you know, a few minutes before to gather your
24 thoughts.

25 After Mr. Simeona will be Calvin Kaleiwhewa,

1 and then followed by Kanak.

2 Mr. Simeona?

3 MR. ABEL SIMEONA: Aloha kakou. Aloha kupuna.
4 Aloha makua. Aloha 'opio. Aloha keiki o ka aina. Aloha
5 to our ohana over here.

6 First of all, mahalo ke akua. And I'm glad to
7 be here, and I'm glad that I see a lot of our ohana over
8 here. Now is our time to go and talk about why we here.

9 And I'm against the military on our lands. It's
10 because they still didn't deal with the problem; and the
11 problem is with us, the people of this land, and it's us,
12 the kanaka maoli.

13 I'm not an American citizenship. I don't claim
14 to be one. Don't want to be one. I don't belong to OHA
15 or (inaudible) or any organization. I belong to ke akua;
16 I belong to God. And I'm only here to speak in there for
17 my ohana. I have three children, and that's why I'm
18 here, to speak for them and to speak for my kupunas. I'm
19 from Ka'u, and I'm speaking for the ones that don't talk.

20 We've been here. And the military -- I remember
21 when I was a young kid and they was teaching us about
22 George Washington, about him chopping down the cherry
23 tree. And I wen' raise my hand. I said, "Yeah,
24 teacher."

25 And he said, "Yes, Abel?"

1 I said, "This guy George Washington that
2 chopping down the cherry tree, what he got to do with us?
3 Please tell us about our king and queen."

4 And you know what they wen' do to me? They said
5 one word, "insubordination", and they wen' grab me, and
6 they took me to the janitor; and they told the janitor,
7 "Put him to work."

8 And then, when the teacher left, "Boy, what you
9 wen' do?"

10 I said, "Oh, the teacher was talking about the
11 guy George Washington chopping down the cherry tree, and
12 I wen' go ask 'em about our king and queen, and then she
13 said 'insubordination.' What that, aho?" Oh, he wen'
14 come and cover up my mouth, and he looking for the
15 teacher, see where the teacher stay.

16 I just wen' find out this about what it means,
17 insubordination, only a year ago. You know what it
18 means? It means refusing to take an order. And that
19 order came from the military. And I was eight years old.
20 And they're still here, giving orders. And I think the
21 gig is up. I don't think; I know the gig is up. Get a
22 lot of people got a lot of things to say over here. And
23 I'm glad the mothers are here, because they are the
24 backbone and the foundation of Hawaii Nei. It's not the
25 kane. It's all of us to make all of this thing happen.

1 And the children take a big part in all of this, because
2 one day they're gonna ask you, What happened to the
3 mountain? What happened to our land? Tutu kane, tutu
4 wahine, that's our sacred land, sacred mountain. There's
5 many things that we go up there for. We go up there to
6 pray, to give thanks to God, and to help us that we can
7 carry on this -- things that we need to know. And it's
8 for the future and it's for all of us to malama the land
9 and the people, because they come together.

10 And you guys know that word you guys -- you know
11 that thing you call Pohakuloa? You guys know what that
12 means? Pohakuloa? By and by somebody else goin' come up
13 here and tell you the translation, one of the Hawaiians.
14 But you guys better know a lot of things about Hawaii,
15 because it is sacred, and it comes with us.

16 I'm a kupuna now. I'm 60-something years old.
17 I'm always referred to the boy, that you go out there and
18 you go gather up the information and take back to our
19 kupunas.

20 I'm glad that you folks are here. I love you
21 guys, and thank you. (Speaking in Hawaiian.) Go get
22 'em, gang.

23 Aloha.

24 MR. CHANG: Mahalo.

25 Okay. To give you a little more information, we

1 are now at 70 people who wish to testify. So we will --
2 we will hear it all. Seven-zero. So, again, please
3 forgive us if we seem to be pushing you. But we ask you
4 to give your testimony; keep it focused and precise. And
5 you also have the opportunity to give extended testimony
6 with the court reporter in the corner; so, at any time,
7 please understand you have that opportunity.

8 May I also acknowledge, I think in the audience
9 we have Senator Lorraine Inouye and Councilmember
10 Jacobson. We thank you for your interest and attention.

11 Thank you.

12 Mr. Ka --

13 MR. CALVIN KALEIWAHEWA: Kaleiwahewa.

14 MR. CHANG: Kaleiwahewa. Thank you.

15 MR. CALVIN KALEIWAHEWA: Aloha, everybody.

16 I like know how many homegrowns, paradise parks
17 that is in here right now, that born and raised in the
18 aina. Raise up your hand. Come on. I like see the
19 numbers. Because I'm talking to you guys most of all,
20 because you guys gotta recognize the keiki o ka aina
21 status. Hawaii here in the (inaudible) system of
22 humanity because we represent the heart. In the
23 (inaudible) system of humanity, we represent the heart.
24 That's why we come from one culture, called aloha. And
25 we isolated from the world, in the middle of nowhere, to

1 prove all this from the beginning of time. If you want
2 to check it out further, we go in (Hawaiian), the gentle
3 creation, where kane and his three sons, we make the four
4 pillars of the world, and the four pillars was gods.
5 It's like when you in the west, you have to (Hawaiian) in
6 there. (Inaudible). Technology, war, all came from
7 there. You go to the west, (inaudible) in there.
8 (Inaudible) came from there. You come to Hawaii, come
9 aloha, the living spirit over the water. Now, the three
10 sons from kane is the (inaudible) god. Now, if you can
11 focus on this element of god, you look to kane, akua
12 kane, ako kane, (inaudible) almighty, creator of them
13 all. Now, this is why every keiki o ka aina is important
14 for voice (inaudible), make the mana'o heard, because
15 akua depend on us for the whole world. Believe me.
16 Check it out. We out in the middle of nowhere. You go
17 all over the world. All kind pilikia. No more pilikia
18 here. The pilikia is brought here.

19 Now, for our American brothers, you see, only
20 (inaudible), you braddahs, big braddah or big bully. And
21 the way you guys' track record all around the world, you
22 guys big bullies. Let's change that attitude and make
23 you come out big braddah so you can give up some mana
24 from us and get the nation with mana. You guys no more.
25 You just throw (inaudible); and that's wrong. You guys

1 (inaudible) enough from the real deal of what you are.
2 That's big, the big braddah to the world. You guys gotta
3 be serious. Life is not only physical; it's mental,
4 spiritual, and physical. One without the other, you
5 ain't together. Understand that part.

6 And, furthermore, our aina up there, the
7 mountain, that's for the whole world. We don't want
8 anybody to come here and put their all experience totally
9 against God's akua. You know what you going do? You
10 going (inaudible) the world for what the heart is all
11 about in the world by the system of humanity. Believe
12 me. Consider what I say. I don't need no palapala.
13 Hey, braddah, (inaudible) what I have to say. I see them
14 all here.

15 If you understand Hawaiian word, you would
16 understand all the words in Hawaiian mean something for
17 the human race to know; but you guys don't want to know.
18 You guys want to throw your technology on this, on top
19 our people. And, then, you know what? Make you feel
20 like you guys did something right. You guys -- you guys
21 can't even make your own land right. How can you figure
22 you come in this sacred land and tell me you guys going
23 make it right when you get one bad track record
24 throughout the whole world? Tell me. Give me some kind
25 of mana'o.

1 Okay. I only get one minute more. But I like
2 make it, you know, better. All you guys (inaudible),
3 because our people, no matter what race we are, we born
4 and raised in the aina. You're keiki o ka aina. And us
5 Hawaiians come in colors like the rainbow. You take one
6 haole here, (inaudible). Japanese here, Japanese from
7 Japan, put it with Japanese. The ones that born and
8 raised here, no matter what race. Paradise, braddah. On
9 the mountain, to the sea. And we all come from akua, the
10 (inaudible) body system of humanity. We belong to the
11 (Hawaiian).

12 Aloha.

13 MR. CHANG: Mahalo.

14 May I acknowledge, also, the representative from
15 the Mayor's office, former Senator Andy Levin. Thank you
16 for your attendance and interest.

17 Next person providing testimony is Kanak, to be
18 followed by Herring Kalua, and then Lynn Nakkim.

19 Kanak?

20 MR. KANAK: Aloha. My name is Kanak. I was
21 born on this (Hawaiian), this island. So we get lot to
22 do to say with this aina, the mountain to the ocean.
23 Some guys take care the ocean; some guys take care the
24 mountain. I take care the ocean. So if we can work
25 together, everybody, we can see this through by people

1 like this being here. This how it supposed to be, not
2 one, two, or three. At least, you know, oh, boy
3 (inaudible). I feel like da kine. (Speaking in
4 Hawaiian.)

5 I no can say I like you guys, because I don't,
6 you know. But you guys gotta do your guys' job. You get
7 one job for do, and you guys going do 'em. But try look
8 at things in our perspective and see what's happening
9 here. The (inaudible) over there, the piko. You know,
10 that place is where life started. So we cannot give up
11 that place and have all this bombing going around. So
12 you gotta think of going to one other place, like
13 Afghanistan, like that. So they need help over there,
14 you know, all our men.

15 But before I close, I sue the Hilton Waikoloa
16 for 17 years now. Finally won 'em. And we're finally
17 going to get to be -- everybody go down on the 17 or the
18 18, when they have Recognition Day. I already told
19 Hilton we coming down. The first time they '86-ed me out
20 of there. And when (inaudible) came to Honolulu, I says,
21 "You working for Conrad?" He says, "Yeah." He said,
22 "Look. Can you tell the Hilton to lift up the kapu for
23 me?" And he says, "Oh, sure, as long as you no shackle
24 yourself to the pillars." From them on, I'm back again.
25 So if anybody willing to come there, it's going to be

1 about 5:00, 6:00 o'clock. You can bring your camp, put
2 'em right there, right on the -- across the edgewater.
3 You can camp at the edgewater. So bring your coolers,
4 whatever, and stay there through the 28, which is the
5 next day, and then can go home on the 29. But you never
6 can tell. They might sponsor. They might give us food
7 down there. It's been done plenty times. I got rooms
8 from them. I had food from them. I invited friends
9 over. So that's how it is now. I can leave 'em like
10 that or I can go down there and say, Look, we going have
11 500 people coming down, so let's take care of them. But
12 I gotta have you guarantee that you going come.

13 Everybody going come?

14 Okay. That's how I like 'em.

15 Thank you very much.

16 MR. CHANG: Herring Kalua, Herring Kalua,
17 followed by Lynn Nakkim, and then John -- I'm not sure --
18 Kann, K-A-N-N -- Kanui.

19 MR. HERRING KALUA: First of all, I just want to
20 tell you that I'm a Native Hawaiian, born and raised in
21 Kealakaha. I proud to be a Hawaiian. I proud to be an
22 American citizen. I proud to wear the uniform that this
23 brothers had way back in the Vietnam War, when I was
24 young. And in my family come from generations of those
25 who been into war. It's not by choice, but we wanted our

1 freedom. And I just want to thank the military. I want
2 to thank those who put this program together, where we
3 can share all our concerns with one another, and the end
4 result, we can make it a win-win situation.

5 I saw the display back there. They have people
6 with questions. All I ask from tonight on, don't do
7 anything behind the back door. Just be forward with the
8 people. I think we all here, we accept changes. We know
9 what was done wrong. I agree that by being together, we
10 can correct it and make it our own.

11 And I want to let you all know -- I know many of
12 us are veterans here and all that. And the reason why I
13 support the Stryker, because I seen my grandfather walk
14 through all the wars, my father walk through all the
15 wars, I walked through all the wars. It's not by choice.
16 It's just maybe our knowledge wasn't enough, so we were
17 foot soldiers. But I see things happen that is for the
18 next generation, and I proud of that. I proud of the
19 changes. Because we can talk everything about the
20 military, but when the chips are down, our freedom is at
21 stake. Everyone in here sitting down, we be fighting for
22 our freedom. So I want to thank the military. I'm proud
23 to be an Army retiree, also.

24 And I just wanted to say something real simple:
25 Just remember the Hawaiian culture. There's a lot of

1 things out there that was overrun; nobody took care of
2 it. Just make it correct with the EIS.

3 That's all I have. Thank you.

4 MR. CHANG: Mahalo, Mr. Kalua.

5 Lynn Nakkim, followed by John Kanui, then
6 followed by Mililani Trask.

7 Lynn Nakkim?

8 MS. LYNN NAKKIM: Good evening. I guess I gotta
9 show my kama'aina credentials, too, after following these
10 guys. And I thought I was kolohe. Because I'm
11 Lynn Nakkim, but some people know me as Auntie Tutu. But
12 today we're going to give different kind of talk.

13 I grew up in Hanamawe (phonetic) in Manoa, on
14 Oahu, and finally got smart and got over here about 16
15 years ago to the good island of Hawaii, and I live in
16 Kealakaha now. But I also have a ranch, a horse ranch up
17 in Hamakua, where I raise (inaudible) horses.

18 And just to note one point, this past week, on
19 Wednesday, my farrier and I heard explosions from the
20 training exercises at Pohakuloa, twenty-five miles away.
21 This is not unusual. But I can tolerate it; it's at a
22 great distance. But I mention it to show you how far
23 noise carries now from their operations and the
24 suggestion that a thousand feet is a good buffer zone.
25 That's what it says in the Environmental Impact

1 Statement. And I'm kind of astonished. It's a good
2 buffer zone if you're deaf already. But -- no kidding.
3 And the Army admits that this is a huge problem. And in
4 the entire six-pound EIS, they have no suggestions for
5 mitigating the noise of the training sessions that will
6 sometimes be, according to the officer who I heard speak
7 six months ago, will be twenty-four hours a day, seven
8 days a week. Not all the time, but when they're doing
9 exercises. And you can check on Table 4-5, on Page 431,
10 where it mentions that the noise from ordnance used is
11 labeled as significant and -- anyway.

12 I don't think that the people of Waikoloa and
13 Waimea have a clue, have a clue as to what's going to
14 happen if this goes through. Our preference would be for
15 the buffer zone to be at least ten miles. And, as a
16 matter of fact, I'd like to see it be three thousand
17 miles. I'm absolutely serious.

18 The United States Army owns vast tracks of land
19 in Oklahoma, in Nevada, in Colorado, California, and
20 these Stryker units could be tested and our soldiers
21 could be trained there. What's wrong with that? These
22 tracks of land in these other states are not located less
23 than twenty miles from our bread and butter, from our
24 resort hotels, where most people have family and
25 relatives working. They are not located near the twenty

1 million dollar golf courses or the four million dollar
2 homes. Many of the areas in Nevada, Oklahoma, and
3 Colorado are located hundreds of miles from the nearest
4 telescopes and observatories, another nice clean industry
5 that I'd hate to see ruined. I'm talking economics,
6 economics. That's what should reach the people of
7 Waikoloa and Waimea before the noise hits them.

8 The telescopes are going to be subject to damage
9 from dust clouds, and also vibrations. Vibrations are
10 not good when you're looking at stuff how many light
11 years -- you know, 193 million light years away.

12 Dust? Did I say dust? Until you've driven
13 off-road across the lower slopes of Mauna Kea, between
14 Waikoloa and Waiki'i, where the Army has proposed this
15 acquisition of 23,000 acres, you do not know dust. I
16 used to help train horses up in that area and -- you
17 know, there were a few days a year when it had rained or
18 something and it wouldn't be dusty. But other times it
19 gets -- it's almost hazardous to your health while you're
20 riding a horse.

21 I spoke specifically to a builder who had built
22 a home in Waiki'i, who said that it cost 200,000 to
23 prepare the site for the foundation for a house he built
24 there because the gravel had to be brought in and laid
25 down course after course and compacted with heavy

1 equipment while they were wetting it down in order to
2 make a hard, stable surface. A 1,000-foot driveway
3 properly made, just gravel-surfaced, can cost \$50,000 and
4 takes four weeks to make. If the Army is going to build
5 proper civil roads, it would cost a fortune. If they're
6 going to just drive across the landscape, the tears in
7 the ground cover will become gulches, and the dust will
8 rise thousands of feet and cover the surrounding
9 communities with unbreathable air.

10 Here's one place where the Army agrees with us:
11 For those of you lucky enough to have your six-pound
12 Environmental Impact Statement, check out ES-37,
13 Table ES-11, Lines 5 and 6, fugitive dust from military
14 vehicle use and wind erosion from areas (inaudible) where
15 military vehicle use will be significant.

16 Why not just take some of that money and fix the
17 area up at Pohakuloa that you're driving on right now? I
18 mean, you know, just -- lava doesn't make dust like dust
19 makes dust.

20 We could kill this dust problem with one
21 measure: Just don't buy the extra land. And keep
22 your --

23 Another important point: This is against Army
24 policy. The Armed Services determined in about 1998, I
25 think, that they had enough property; and, in fact, they

1 were shutting down bases right and left, and they
2 established a policy of not purchasing more land. This
3 goes directly against the Army's own policy. Let's help
4 'em stick to their policy.

5 When the guests who used to enjoy the
6 tranquility of the Kohala Ranch Resorts experience bomb
7 blasts at the fourth tee two or three times and stop
8 coming, then we'll go back to the 15 percent occupancy
9 and lose our jobs again; right? Let's not have that
10 happen.

11 Folks who worked hard all their lives to retire
12 in this marvelous climate lose their homes, either to the
13 real estate slump or the wildfires, because these
14 vehicles are going to start fires. Makua Valley has
15 burned how many times? And it wasn't picnickers who
16 started the fires.

17 I'm hurrying through here. I've got a lot of
18 material. I really read that Impact Statement.

19 Here's one other thing: According to our local
20 zoning laws, military use is not allowed in agricultural
21 zones.

22 Go for it, guys. Go down and pound on your
23 representatives' desks and tell them you don't want to
24 change anything; you want to keep it the way it is,
25 pastureland. Pasture is good.

1 Anyway, those are my main points. And anybody
2 want to get in touch with me, my e-mail is NT22@msn.com.
3 Talk to you later.

4 MR. CHANG: John Kanui, followed by
5 Mililani Trask, followed by Hank Kekai.

6 May I also acknowledge that joining us tonight
7 is State Representative Jerry Chang, in the back by the
8 exit.

9 Thank you for joining us.

10 Mr. Kanui?

11 MR. JOHN KANUI: Aloha. My name is John Kanui.
12 I'm also from Kealakaha.

13 I'm also retired military, same with Brother
14 Herring, and we're also for the Stryker Force.

15 The other thing is is that I have a son that's
16 in the Air Force, and I have a nephew that's in Korea,
17 and I have a bunch of family that's in the military. And
18 like Herring had shared, that, you know, we don't want to
19 wait until it's in our backyard, where we have to fight
20 for our liberty to be able to speak right here in front
21 of each other, and lose that liberty. This is what it's
22 all about.

23 How many of you been third world country? Raise
24 your hand. You know how it is in third world country?
25 And you know how it is over there.

1 Okay. You'll have your turn to speak.

2 The situation is, you know, this is an
3 opportunity. And the opportunity is, you know, we work,
4 like, four jobs here, and this gives us the opportunity
5 for our kids, who lives on this island, to have the
6 opportunity to work (inaudible) jobs that this will
7 create in helping, you know, our kids. We say our kids
8 are our future, and this is what I'm looking at. These
9 are my kids that's fighting for our liberty, our country.
10 And, you know, I just want you guys to understand, and
11 that this is why they're giving us the opportunity to
12 debate or to come to an agreement or make it positive.
13 We're a nation. And it says in the Bible, Blessed is the
14 nation whose lord is their God (sic). And this is what
15 we stand on. It says in the back of the money, it says,
16 "In God we trust"; and I believe that, you know.

17 So this is what I believe in my heart. And just
18 like my other brother there that's been in Vietnam and
19 everything and the war -- and there's veterans here,
20 too -- we don't want to wait until these kind of things,
21 the situation happen until we're face to face with death
22 or situation that occurring in third world country. This
23 is a beautiful island, you know. And every place is
24 beautiful to everyone, where you're from, wherever you
25 from. And if you're not happy, then you have a problem,

1 because you supposed to be happy where you're from.
2 You're supposed to love who you are. You're supposed to
3 know who you are. That's why God made all of us. That's
4 why we're all special. We're all different. We believe
5 in one nation, and this one nation is what we fighting
6 for. We're of different forces and everything, but we
7 fighting together as one. We have other nations helping
8 and supporting each other.

9 And, again, let's not forget what's happening in
10 third world countries. We are blessed, and we are -- and
11 we are, you know, free to speak as we are.

12 So thank you for hearing me. And I'm for the
13 Stryker Force.

14 Thank you.

15 MR. CHANG: Thank you, Mr. Kanui.

16 Again, may we ask for all of your understanding
17 and kokua as we listen to our speakers. Feelings are
18 strong; we understand that. Much that is important needs
19 to be said. We hope to have a good process to allow
20 everyone to say what they feel must be said. So, again,
21 may I ask your help with that.

22 Mililani Trask, may I introduce her. I
23 understand she is the indigenous expert for the United
24 Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues representing
25 the Pacific Basin.

1 MS. MILILANI TRASK: Aloha. I'm Mililani Trask.
2 I'm a Native Hawaiian. I'm a resident of Hilo. And I
3 also live and work here in Hilo. I'm the Executive
4 Director of the Gibson Foundation.

5 Since 2001 I've been holding a diplomatic post
6 in New York as the Pacific Basin representative to the
7 newly formed Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. But
8 tonight I am here as a resident of Hawaii Island, and
9 also a resident and citizen of the state of Hawaii, to
10 speak about my concerns and opposition about locating the
11 Stryker Brigade, not only on our island, but anywhere in
12 our state.

13 The U.S. military already has extensive holdings
14 in the state of Hawaii. In fact, data indicates that
15 Hawaii is the most militarized state in America. Current
16 military uses in our state have created significant
17 problems, which the United States military is either
18 unable or incapable of addressing. These problems
19 include things like toxicity, environmental degradation,
20 threats to the security of our community due to
21 unexploded ordnance, and the ongoing issue of
22 compensation for land use. Hawaii Island already has 57
23 known sites that have been or are currently being used
24 for bombing, artillery, live-fire exercises, and other
25 military undertakings. Light ordnance has been found in

1 Hilo, in Hapuna, and last year some school children in
2 Waimea found some live grenades.

3 At present, the United States has no strategic
4 plan to address the threat posed by unexploded ordnance,
5 and it has no fiscal allocation appropriated for this
6 purpose. I would like to have these questions addressed
7 in the continuing review of the EIS for the Stryker
8 Brigade.

9 Number 1: What is the current plan of the
10 United States to address and clean up the live ordnance
11 we have on Hawaii Island? And how much money will have
12 to be appropriated for this purpose?

13 Number 2: What is the current plan to identify
14 and clean up additional live ordnance that would be the
15 result of the deployment of the Stryker Brigade on Hawaii
16 Island? And, secondly, how much funding has been
17 appropriated for this purpose? And where is the funding
18 now?

19 I have reviewed the Congressional record
20 relating to this matter, and I've also combed through the
21 reports relating to the fiscal allocations for this
22 project; but I do not find in the documentation anything
23 that demonstrates a strategic plan to review and go over
24 the lands utilized to determine how much live ordnance
25 remains, and I have not found any appropriation in the

1 Congressional record specifically for addressing cleaning
2 up live ordnance.

3 The Stryker Brigade is going to utilize several
4 thousand acres of Pohakuloa Training Area. At present,
5 and by its own admission, the Army acknowledges that
6 Pohakuloa has the highest concentration of endangered
7 species of any of its other installations in our state.
8 In addition, we all know that there's 250 Hawaiian
9 archaeological sites that lie within the current
10 boundaries of the PTA. Training exercise of the Stryker
11 Brigade will destroy these cultural and natural
12 resources. There is simply no way to mitigate or
13 minimize the danger, the cultural and natural resources
14 because of the Stryker operations using live fire.

15 Hawaii has a dubious distinction of being the
16 state with the greatest number of extinct species and the
17 greatest number of threatened species than any state in
18 the Union. I believe that this sad fact relates directly
19 to the fact that Hawaii is the state that is most
20 militarized in the Union. The history of the U.S.
21 military in Hawaii, from the time of the overthrow of our
22 queen to the present, demonstrates that the United States
23 does not have the ability or the intention to address
24 social, cultural, and environmental issues that arise
25 from their presence. Therefore, I believe that the

1 United States should not be increasing its presence in
2 our state.

3 And, finally, I wanted to say this: In the many
4 years that I've worked at United Nations, and I am more
5 traveling now than at home, and to all the third world
6 countries, to Africa, and Asia, and Central and South
7 America, and even the Pacific, we see there the negative
8 impact of the U.S. military and the world's indigenous
9 peoples. It is not a question of liberty that brings us
10 here nor a question of who is in the U.S. military. We
11 all have ohana that have been in the U.S. military, and
12 we all know that Hawaii Island has the second highest
13 unemployment after Molokai in our state. We do need
14 jobs. But let's see some military jobs to clean up the
15 toxicity, to clean up the environmental contamination, to
16 find the ordnance that our children is finding. And when
17 we look at the issue of liberty, let's also remember that
18 the people who are the indigenous peoples of these lands
19 have certain rights, as well, and they are offended and
20 not furthered by activities such as this.

21 Thank you.

22 MR. CHANG: Mahalo, Ms. Trask.

23 Hank Kekai, followed by Julie Jacobson, followed
24 by Bob Jacobson.

25 MR. HANK KEKAI: Boy, that's a hard act to

1 follow. Mili, I love you, kupuna and from Kona.

2 Welcome all you people from Hilo, wherever,
3 including our guests.

4 And I see we have a politician here.

5 Hello, Andy.

6 I am an activist. People ask me, "What do you
7 do?"

8 An activist is something you gotta live with.
9 My interpretation of an activist is to do something every
10 day for mankind. Before I couldn't speak, I was
11 ignorant; but by being an activist, I got educated.

12 And, like now, I say, right now, to the
13 military, I'm against you people because you going fight
14 this Army, you going lose. I know we get the biggest
15 Army in the world. We know that we not stupid. Some of
16 us Hawaiians might be dumb, but not stupid.

17 And I come in with A, B, C, so simple. Over
18 here say archaeological sensitive areas, A; B,
19 biologically significant areas; C, our cultural
20 resources. A, B, C. I go back to A.

21 Mililani just went right through with something
22 I couldn't even explain to you people. It's called
23 accountability. I'm proud. I'm a Hawaiian. But really
24 I'm not a Hawaiian. I was born an American, and I'm not
25 an American. I found out through reading that I am a

1 sovereign. Any American is a sovereign. I'm a Hawaiian;
2 I am a sovereign. I am independent.

3 People, after last night, I went home; I watched
4 TV all night. In the morning I watched the president
5 talk about dedication, about freeing the world, make sure
6 everything is this and that. I watched his eyes.
7 People, do that when this man talk. He lies. Us
8 Hawaiians, we call that kunana. I brought that word up.
9 I didn't know what it meant. Then somebody said, "Uncle
10 Hank, you always say kunana. What is that?" My
11 interpretation of that Hawaiian word is simple. It's
12 profound observation.

13 I'd like to come into meetings like this, sit in
14 the back, watch all the people, people-watching,
15 whatever, look who speaks; the language. I'm a Hawaiian.
16 I don't even speak the language. People at the
17 (inaudible), "You Hawaiian?"

18 I say, "Yeah."

19 "How come you no speak the language?"

20 I say, "I went English school." We never had
21 Hawaiian, never did.

22 Like I say, I'm an activist. I care less. I'm
23 ready to die. I'm 79, will be, four days before
24 Christmas. And it's a morbid thought; it is a morbid
25 thought. I born in the island of Oahu, raised in Kalihi.

1 For you people who been there and don't know what Kalihi
2 means, it means Kalihi when we were kids. Rough country.
3 Raised in Waikiki. I'm a beach boy. My brother is a
4 legend. He's in the Hall of Fame. His name is Rabbit.
5 He's in the Hall of Fame. I'm in the Hall of Shame. I'm
6 not proud of it; I'm not ashamed of it. I've been in
7 prison. I am an ex-convict. So was Queen Liliuokalani.
8 To you Hawaiians who do not understand, the queen was put
9 in jail because she wanted to write a constitution,
10 Hawaiian constitution. Then the terrorists declared war.
11 She never gave it up.

12 I wear this shirt. This is known as the lawful
13 government of Hawaii. That was the queen's last
14 statement during all the time she went in. Do your
15 research for things like this. And the queen have never
16 given up this land. It was held in trust to the
17 terrorists. I use the word "terrorist" because I'm not
18 afraid, because, simply, it's truth.

19 When I say "terrorists," our president,
20 George Bush, right now, this morning, I watch him talk
21 about all the people dying. He say we looking for
22 Saddam Hussein, for weapons of mass destruction. Okay,
23 okay. Come Kona. There's a new one just came in. It's
24 called a tank; it's called a Stryker. It is a weapon of
25 mass destruction. Like we all -- I talk kinda hard.

1 Aloha aina. I love this land. Really. I'm not afraid
2 of dying. I go against anybody, believe me. I believe
3 in one akua. And I think -- it's the same one. I just
4 found out. When I talk to people of religious belief,
5 they say, "Hey, your God is like mine. All he does is
6 spread love, aloha."

7 And then I tell that guy, "You know, what? You
8 Buddhist?"

9 He tell me, "Yeah, me Japanese."

10 I say, "Oh, katonk, yeah." You know, we can
11 talk because we local. And I found out the Buddhists are
12 good. Now I learn the word "shalom aloha". Hey, it's
13 beautiful. I learned about born again. I don't know. I
14 hope I'm one of them. And when I come back, I like be
15 one bird so I can fly around, look around, collect
16 kunana, profound observation, see a few people that doing
17 what the man above me created this earth for you people
18 to enjoy. And that's about it.

19 I see over here get one minute.

20 Oh, from now I can start one minute?

21 Sometimes you gotta play dumb, you know.

22 So I guess my time is about out. And I came all
23 the way from Kona, and I'm not running for office yet. I
24 ran for OHA. I didn't understand that, so --

25 Oh, yes, this man is not for Hawaiians. When

1 they gave him the Medal of Honor, I tell you something
2 because my ohana deserved that. The terrorists started
3 this war on the 7th. An airplane land, I think on the
4 Island of Niihau. A Hawaiian killed that pilot out of
5 the plane with his bare hands. It was our aina. The
6 Japanese came here. But, hey, the people in the 42nd are
7 sovereign Hawaiians. They born in here. Japanese are
8 better in Hawaii, being Hawaiian than in Japan. That
9 goes for every race on the face of this earth. People
10 like take away Kamehameha School. Pick up the first
11 five. Look at 'em. Oh, you figure this one Filipino.
12 When they come inside, I'm Filipino, Spanish, Hawaiian,
13 Chinese, Japanese, English, Swedish, Jewish. I mean, the
14 best thing when they say, and Irish. That's very good;
15 that's very good.

16 So don't take away something that the -- one of
17 our ali'i. Our people live legacy. This is why us
18 Hawaiians are the most unique race on the face of the
19 earth. All of our ali'i. Queen's Hospital, the Queen
20 Kaahumanu -- not Kaahumanu -- Emma gave that. Our
21 education can be taken care by Bishop. She made that.
22 We get the greatest. You guys ever watch PBS? Look at
23 it nowadays, when Kamehameha School put on programs.
24 Hey, pau kaponu. There's no other place in the world
25 that does things like that.

1 Mahalo for your interest. I speaking from my
2 heart as a Hawaiian, American, sovereign, whatever.

3 Mahalo. Thank you. No. As we say in Hawaiian,
4 domo arigato.

5 MR. CHANG: Julie Jacobson, followed by
6 Bob Jacobson, and then Hannah Reeves after that.

7 MS. JULIE JACOBSON: Thank you so much.

8 We were here some time ago in this room, facing
9 that way, and many of us saying some of the same things.

10 I'm opposed to the transformation, the expansion
11 in general, for a number of reasons. I'm going to just
12 frame them in the perspective of the Green Party,
13 specifically the Hawaii Green Party here. But as some of
14 you may know, not all of you, we have four guiding
15 principles or pillars, and they are social justice,
16 non-violence, grass roots democracy, and ecological
17 wisdom. And this project doesn't make sense in terms of
18 each one of those.

19 And I won't elaborate for a long time. We have
20 70 people here.

21 But, of course, we've all heard about unexploded
22 ordnance. I think from my last time here it was very
23 disturbing. I didn't get what I thought was a
24 satisfactory answer about the issue of depleted uranium.
25 And more and more is coming out on the dangers of that,

1 the dangers from the previous Gulf War of that, and no
2 one has assured me that we will not have depleted uranium
3 used here. And as we see our environmental rules
4 deteriorating and being eroded all the time, I have no
5 expectations that we're going to be improving our dealing
6 with these things.

7 Let's see. In terms of non-violence -- well,
8 obviously, we're preparing for a -- just generally, a
9 more militarized war. I've never been so discouraged as
10 I am now in my whole life. My sense is that we're in for
11 perpetual war. There's no sense that we are aiming to
12 generally create peace in the world. We are looking at
13 being -- deploying things like Strykers because they can
14 easily go all over the world, so that we can continue --
15 we can have, you know, practically no peace in between
16 our war, and we can take our war anywhere. And that
17 discourages me. And I think this is -- we are seeing,
18 you know, so many people here that weren't here the last
19 time, and that this -- you're seeing the growth of all of
20 humanity, but Americans, as well, unhappy and ashamed of
21 our country and what's happening and where we're going.
22 And I think as someone who's been a teacher for over a
23 quarter century, a licensed practical nurse, a school
24 counselor, and four years as an elected official, and my
25 sense is that I'm not -- I wasn't out of step in these

1 issues as they've been brought up, that people called me,
2 people kept saying, Oh, you're going to hurt, you know,
3 your career speaking out on these issues. But I've
4 had -- for every person who might call me opposing it,
5 I've had 20, 30 people who would either call me or come
6 up to me and support me. So I think this is a widespread
7 sense on our island.

8 And I'm sure other people will go into a lot
9 more detail, but we've had people do some really
10 tremendous research on the issue of our existing sites.
11 All over this area. People didn't know that we had
12 firing ranges in Mountain View, and there's listed many,
13 many of them. And I'll let other people elaborate on
14 that.

15 But I just think it's good that we're here to
16 say no. I hope that the military -- I don't necessarily
17 expect it, but would really take to heart the meaning of
18 this to the people here and how significant it is,
19 especially in terms of the social justice factors.
20 That's why our Hawaiian people are here.

21 And I remember when I heard Skippy make a point
22 about occupation of -- you know, coming in while in Iraq,
23 they better get used to it, because when Americans come
24 to occupy, they're here for a long time. And I think
25 that says it. That's the fundamental social justice

1 issue here. And all those other issues are very real and
2 true and deep to my heart. And I will spend the rest of
3 my life taking these positions and playing this role as
4 someone who speaks out about these issues, and I hope
5 many others here will, too, as well.

6 Thank you for the opportunity to speak.

7 MR. CHANG: Thank you, Ms. Jacobson.

8 Councilmember Jacobson?

9 MR. BOB JACOBSON: Aloha. It's really good to
10 see you all here tonight.

11 I wish that they would not be expanding this
12 training area. It's very sad. These are good, honorable
13 gentlemen up here; they're intelligent. And they should
14 easily understand that the military really needs to clean
15 up and make amends for their actions and their messes.
16 They need to do this before we even talk about expanding
17 any of these bases or expanding any funding or any of
18 these items. Their hearts -- you know, they're good,
19 honest people, and they're here, they think, to protect
20 our country.

21 My dad was a Marine. He entered the Marines
22 thinking he was there to help protect the people, and he
23 spent two years in China during World War II killing
24 Chinese. Did we ever declare war on China? As far as I
25 know, we never did. But he followed orders, just as

1 these gentlemen here will be following orders. So if
2 Donald Rumsfeld tells them to use live ammunition and
3 depleted uranium up on our base, they'll do so because
4 that's their job, that's what they're trained to, and
5 that's what they do. That's just, simply, their job.

6 I don't have any great faith that Rumsfeld or
7 his successors are going to tell our military to take
8 care of the environment. They haven't really done a very
9 good job of it so far.

10 A quick tour through PTA will show you that
11 there are many exotic species throughout the whole area.
12 There's burned ohia trees. There's live ordnance lying
13 all over the place. And, surely, the officials at PTA
14 are doing some cleanup, but it's far too little, far too
15 slow, and at the rate they're going will take literally
16 eons to make any cleanup that's meaningful.

17 Our whole island, as people have said, is
18 covered with these sites, not only the land mass; but
19 there's piles of unexploded ordnance offshore at Hapuna
20 Bay; also out of Hilo Bay, just outside the break water.
21 And, actually, for that reason, I will be introducing
22 legislation that will map all the unexploded ordnance on
23 our island so that civil defense officials can have some
24 safety when they go out, so that when investors choose to
25 invest here, they will know what they're investing on, if

1 they're investing in a mine field or depleted uranium
2 site or if there's hand grenades lying around. People
3 really do need to know that before they invest their
4 money and put their children out there. Certainly owners
5 who have this land right now may not be happy about the
6 idea. But when the next owner buys it and their children
7 go out and blow off their leg with a hand grenade,
8 they're going to wonder why somebody didn't tell them.
9 So I think this is a really important bit of legislation.
10 I've spoken with our civil defense officials; they're in
11 favor of it. They'd like to be able to know when they
12 send their people out to these sites that they're going
13 to be safe.

14 Because I feel strongly that we must protect the
15 health and welfare of the people of Hawaii, I think that
16 this is not a good idea at this time. It's in our
17 constitution, our Hawaii constitution. Although it's not
18 the official Hawaiian constitution, it tells me that I'm
19 sworn to take care of the health and welfare of the
20 people of this state. I take this charge very seriously.
21 And everything I do, every bit of legislation that runs
22 across my desk, I try to promise myself to do no harm to
23 these people and their health and welfare.

24 By expanding the base at this time, I feel that
25 this is damaging the health and welfare of not only our

1 people, but our culture and our lands. And, after all,
2 the most valuable thing that we have here is our
3 environment, our culture, and our people. Without those
4 three things, we are nothing.

5 I think we really need to clean up our problems
6 before we allow any military expansion on this island.
7 Only then could we have any meaningful discussion. Right
8 now, the discussion is really at the barrel of a
9 gunpoint.

10 We are repeatedly told by our president that we
11 are currently at war and probably permanently at war,
12 despite the fact that Congress has not declared war on
13 anybody.

14 During wartime, our military is given
15 considerable latitude -- in fact, free reign, in my
16 opinion -- to do pretty much anything they want.
17 Although we have, apparently, rules in place that would
18 prohibit the use of certain types of munitions, I don't
19 think that those prohibitions would hold firm.

20 I just think that it's time that we start
21 looking at nonviolent solutions to our problems.
22 Violence is not the answer.

23 Thank you very much.

24 MR. CHANG: Thank you, Councilmember Jacobson.

25 Our next speaker is Hannah Wahinemaikaio-

1 kaahumanukeliulananioleokalama Kane Reeves.

2 MS. HANNAH REEVES: Aloha. It is an honor and
3 privilege to be here tonight on behalf of my ohana. And
4 first my aloha to every one of you, knowing that I'm a
5 very strong person in protecting Old Hawaii.

6 My name is Hannah Wahinemaikaiokaahumanu-
7 keliulananioleokalama Kane Reeves. I born and raised in
8 Kona. I'm hundred percent Hawaiian, both parent. I'm
9 one of the living descendants on the kahuna line, and
10 also on the ali'i line.

11 I want you to know that the training area where
12 they at belongs to my ancestors, way before white man
13 came here.

14 I going tell you that all the sites that I'm
15 going to tell you tonight: Site 20872, 20873, 5002,
16 20856, 20854, 208 -- 20855, 20864.

17 I'm sorry, but I'm just shaking because I know
18 that my ancestors want me to say all the sites.

19 20862, 7119, 306, 513, 21148, 325, 324, 323,
20 322, 315, 316, 118, 127, 20873, 20852, which is the
21 historical burial site, 154-17, 20862, 20856, 20865,
22 20869, 20872, 20877, 20873, 20864, 20818. And all these
23 sites is on Ape. 10369, 20855, 21150, 7119, 20878,
24 20870.

25 On the other sites, Historical Site

1 50-10-31-5022 -- I'm sorry -- 5002, 50-10-21-20855.
2 50-10-31-14638, 50-10-32-0 -- 20865, 50-10-32-20877,
3 50-10-32-211150; Site 10309, 50-10-33-20878, on all of
4 the trails of the Pu'u'o'o.

5 I am claiming all of these sites because they
6 sit right on my ancestors' land, where the military has
7 been using since 1930. And I want to tell you that
8 there's several of the sites that has been destroyed by
9 them because of the bulldozer. I just don't know how
10 they're going to replace all the damage that they did to
11 my ancestors; and I say thousands of them been run over.
12 I feel in my heart that dead already. I laying on the
13 mountain and they cutting my head off, cutting my leg
14 off, they cutting my stomach off, they cutting my hands,
15 they letting me bleeding for over hundred years because
16 of my ancestors. I am a living person that comes from
17 the line, from both sides, and I'm letting the military
18 know that they have abused me, and I say because they ran
19 over my ancestors, they destroyed them, and they a part
20 of me.

21 Now, how can our people be compensated when
22 there is many, many things that the United States has
23 done wrong to us? How can we be helped?

24 They say that they will come here and they will
25 build up to help us. But they already killed me. They

1 already killed my family. The bones are very sacred to
2 us because we come from the very sacred, sacred
3 genealogy. And I know there are many of you here knows
4 what I talking about.

5 I just want to tell you, Clarke -- I just don't
6 know what to say. I cannot tell you to build because you
7 already killed me. And I know in my heart that I have to
8 be here. I cannot be sorry all my life.

9 When will the United States pay me for the
10 damage that they've done to me and my family?

11 They did it to Liliuokalani; they did it to all
12 of us for generations; and they still doing it today. I
13 don't understand. They trying to say that they help us,
14 but they not. They not. Because you know why? I still
15 living. I will continue to protect Old Hawaii. I'm a
16 person that protect all the heiau, the pu'u, the trails,
17 the mountains, the water, mauka and makai, the apua'a.

18 We are blessed. Our people, we are so blessed
19 because we have a beautiful land. And we cannot let
20 anyone continue to come to this land and destroy us.
21 They need to help -- they need to help us, the people, to
22 be healed. We not healed. There are many of them, many
23 of us on the field.

24 Please, Hawaiians, if you claim you're Hawaiian,
25 protect the land, protect the heiau, protect the trails.

1 And I am from one of those that stopped the trails. I
2 mean, I stopped the highway, too. Believe me. I really
3 did it in Kona. And I will continue to do that to
4 protect Old Hawaii. They can build, but watch out. They
5 better not run over me.

6 Thank you.

7 MR. CHANG: Mahalo.

8 The next speaker is Moanikeala Akaka.

9 MS. MOANIKEALA AKAKA: Aloha ke aloha.

10 My name is Moanikeala Akaka. I'm a former
11 trustee for the Office of Hawaiian Affairs for 12 years.
12 I also founded the Aloha Aina movement.

13 First, you of the U.S. military take
14 Pearl Harbor in the mid-1800s. Then, 1893, the U.S.
15 military overthrew our queen, while for months leading up
16 to the overthrow. U.S. emissary Minister Stephens was
17 conspiring with the sons of missionaries, including
18 editor of the Honolulu Advertiser at that time,
19 Lauren P. Thurston, to take over our Hawaiian Islands.

20 Today, we're not only a colony of yours, but the
21 U.S. military already controls 25 percent of Oahu, which
22 has a population of a million people. There are more
23 than 50 former and ongoing military sites on this island.
24 Hundreds of thousands of acres are littered with
25 unexploded bombs and toxins from conventional weapons,

1 training, and secret chemical and biological weapons
2 testing. Military hazards are present on our lands and
3 in our waters. Tides expose munitions buried in the sand
4 off Hapuna Beach, Hilo Bay, and other areas. Last year,
5 several live grenades were found by school children in
6 Waimea, in the Waimea Middle School garden.

7 Clean up. Don't build up. Our traditional
8 value system is based upon aloha aina, to love the land,
9 to protect the land for the present and future
10 generations of Hawaii Nei. Malama ka aina. Clean up the
11 mess you've left since the second World War. Your track
12 record is dismal. 47 of more than 50 former military
13 site areas on this island have known hazards. Still,
14 enough is enough. Clean up these 47 sites the past
15 military -- that past -- in the past the military before
16 you even consider any expansion at Pohakuloa.

17 Pohakuloa, besides being a sacred area and
18 108,793 acres that you already have, and now you're
19 trying to expand this by 23,000 acres, and maybe more.
20 Besides being a sacred area, a holy place of union in
21 Hawaiian culture, Pohakuloa has the highest concentration
22 of endangered species of any Army installation in the
23 world, according to former Pohakuloa commander,
24 Lieutenant Colonel Dennis Owen. Pohakuloa exists in a
25 sub-alpine tropical dryland ecosystem, between 4,000 and

1 8,600 feet elevation, one of the rarest ecosystems in the
2 world. There are approximately 30 species of endangered
3 and at-risk plants and animals found at PTA. There are
4 also over 250 known ancient Hawaiian archaeological sites
5 within PTA's boundaries.

6 The 23,000-acre expansion that Pohakuloa
7 military plans also called for an expanded runway, fuel
8 and ammunition storage at PTA, along with constructing a
9 new tank trail all the way from Kawaihae Harbor.

10 The vast majority of the 108,000-plus acres at
11 PTA, more than a 175 square miles, involves a 65-year
12 lease from the state of Hawaii for the grand sum of one
13 dollar -- shameful -- while the few Hawaiian programs
14 that we struggled for for decades end up being under
15 attack legally and otherwise.

16 What are you gentlemen doing to help us get the
17 justice that we Native people deserve? These attacks
18 that we have for the few Native rights and the few
19 entitlements that we Native have that are threatened and
20 under attack at this point, what are you doing to help
21 us? When you know these islands are stolen territory.

22 Remember that 400 million dollars was spent to
23 clean up Kaho'olawe, and only about 10 percent of the
24 unexploded ordnance on the land and in the surrounding
25 areas have been removed.

1 The U.S. needs to stop invading and occupying
2 other countries. With hatred for U.S. imperialism
3 growing globally, a large U.S. military presence in
4 Hawaii makes Hawaii a target for terrorist attack, as
5 does the addition of this Stryker. We don't need the
6 Stryker. Your record has shown how -- how irresponsible
7 you have been to our lands, for not just a hundred years,
8 but for sure the past sixty years of -- since you've had
9 these military bases. And I'm just speaking about those
10 on this particular island, not the others, as well. I'm
11 speaking for this aina.

12 You know, I'd like to say that my family has
13 been involved in the military a great deal. My father
14 couldn't go -- couldn't join the military during
15 Pearl Harbor because he was fixing the radios at Hickam
16 Field. And he was in the Air National Guard for decades,
17 and was also civil service for the military, fixing
18 radios, fixing flight simulators at Travis Air Force
19 Base. My mother was a nurse for 30 years at Travis Air
20 Force Base. It's military people she took care of. Two
21 of my brothers were -- were -- worked at -- were
22 apprentices and also journeymen at Mare Island Military
23 Base -- Naval Base. And one of my brothers even worked
24 on the so-called Kamehameha nuclear sub, of all things.
25 That's a sad commentary that they named a sub after our

1 king. But I just want you to know that I -- my family
2 has military background. And, in fact, one of my very
3 close relatives is a helicopter pilot and has already
4 been to one war, and we don't want him to go to another
5 one. He's a helicopter pilot for the military.

6 Enough is enough. We are tired of our homeland
7 being colonized and used as a stomping ground for the
8 military and an R&R center for everybody else. So,
9 please, keep the Stryker someplace else.

10 Mahalo.

11 I also have a statement to read for someone that
12 unfortunately couldn't be here. This is a statement for
13 Tomas Beliski. It's a poem.

14 Who will teach us peace? Who will teach us
15 peace?

16 All about us is war, machines of war, talk of
17 war, news of war. All roads seem to lead to war.

18 Who will teach us peace?

19 One side's terrorist is the other's national
20 hero. Even George Washington was one side's traitor
21 before he was exalted as founding father for the other,
22 and the American dream was born.

23 Yesterday's progress has backfired into killing
24 machines, even more clever killing machines.

25 But when do we learn peace?

1 For the children long for peace. The elders
2 weep for peace. The great warrior and President Dwight
3 David Eisenhower prophesied one day that many peoples of
4 the world who long for peace will demand peace from the
5 leaders, and woe unto those who would impede this
6 universal desire.

7 Ours is the age of the shrinking planet. The
8 global village, the miracles of technology that would
9 unite us need only the vision and strength of will to
10 deliver the peace to all peoples. We can find a way out
11 of the quagmire of war. We must find the light that will
12 shine upon all the world's children. Ours is the
13 generation that is asked to forgive yesterday's
14 trespasses, that we can bestow upon tomorrow the hope and
15 aspirations so many have sacrificed toward. Let us, the
16 USA, lead in the struggle for peace and justice.

17 Aloha to you, Tomas Belski.

18 Mahalo.

19 MR. CHANG: Mahalo.

20 Thank you all for your patience. I think this
21 is a good time for us to take a break. We've been going
22 about an hour and a half. I appreciate your kokua. So
23 why don't we take about a ten-minute break, stretch, get
24 some refreshments. We'll see you back here in ten
25 minutes.

1 For your information, we will start with

2 Steve Tayama, Kelii Ioane, and Michelle Minchew.

3 (Recess from 8:35 P.M. to 8:43 P.M.)

4 (More proceedings were had on the following page.)

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1 MS. AMARAL: I'm Annelle Amaral, one of the
2 facilitators here this evening. We called some names, and
3 unfortunately, we overlooked one of the speakers that
4 actually was supposed to be called, and so I'm going to be
5 calling her as well.

6 So as people are coming back in and getting settled,
7 a couple of reminders we'll give you. The first is that
8 we've got, at last count, I think -- yeah, it's 74 people
9 signed up to speak. At that rate -- and we're now on
10 number 15 it looks like. So, at that rate if everyone
11 speaks for just five minutes, then we're here until 3:30 in
12 the morning. Not a problem unless you're number 74, I
13 guess.

14 If you -- if we speak over five minutes, then we just
15 sort of double the number, then -- if we speak over five
16 minutes, then we double the hours that we're going to be
17 here. So right now, it looks like with 74 speakers, if we
18 go five minutes, we're here until 3:30, and if we speak
19 more than that, we're here even longer. I have no problem
20 with being here until 3:30, but we'd ask your kokua, try
21 and be succinct, try and summarize, try and stay within the
22 five minutes.

23 I'm going to be laying a card here reminding you when
24 your time is up. I mean you no offense, I promise you in
25 advance. It's just to remind you that time is out, that's

1 all, and you finish your thought and your mana'o.

2 Again, the steno -- the stenographer is located in
3 the back of the room for those of you that cannot stay, you
4 can give your testimony and it will go into the record, and
5 that's another way to contribute your mana'o here this
6 evening. If you have written testimony, you don't need to
7 read it into the record. It will go intact, and what would
8 help is if you would summarize your testimony. So another
9 thought.

10 We love to visit with one another. This is a time
11 for us to see old friends, and I love visiting with old
12 friends as well, but can I encourage those people that are
13 having the conversations in the back of the room, to take
14 the conversation outside, that way people that are in this
15 room can hear one another, and you won't be disturbing them
16 and you can still visit. Okeydokey, enough of that.

17 Let's look at who's coming up. The first speaker is
18 Roselyn Smith, the second is Steve Tayama, and the third is
19 Kelii Ioane. Roselyn.

20 MS. ROSELYN SMITH: Aloha. My name is Roselyn Smith.
21 I teach at Hawaii Community College. I've been there for
22 the last 12 years. I first moved to Hawaii in 1968. I was
23 raised in a military family. I lived as a child on 12
24 military installations. My father was a three star general
25 in the Army. My brother-in-law was a four star general in

1 the Army, so I saw the Army firsthand up close. And just
2 to put it on the record, I brought a picture of my father
3 when he was the commanding general at Fort Campbell,
4 Kentucky with President Kennedy, right before Kennedy was
5 killed. I also brought a picture of the major generals --
6 the generals that were involved in the Vietnam War in the
7 mid '60s, including my father.

8 And so one of the things that I learned in my
9 military upbringing was how important it is for us all to
10 question the military.

11 (Applause)

12 MS. ROSELYN SMITH: I learned at a very early age
13 that the military, the Army, can misuse its power. We've
14 seen this. The Army, of course, made a lot of very -- it
15 lost the confidence of a lot of the American public during
16 the Vietnam War. Some of these generals were disgraced.
17 Their careers were ruined by not being truthful, and so one
18 of the things in my short five minutes that I want to
19 address tonight is asking the question, can we can trust
20 the Army?

21 Can we have faith that we -- that they will do as
22 they promised they will do? And what is their track record
23 here? What is their track record in Hawaii? What is their
24 track record on this island? I'm glad to see tonight that
25 we have the Hawaii Tribune Harold reporter Dave Smith here,

1 because Dave Smith gave a lot of good advertisement to the
2 Army when he wrote this front-page article. I hope that we
3 get some fair coverage tomorrow in Hawaii Tribune Harold.

4 (Applause)

5 MS. ROSELYN SMITH: One of the things it said in this
6 article, that probably most of you've read, are the
7 promises that the Army has made. And I raised the
8 question, can we trust them? Can we trust them when they
9 say that they will have dust control measures by
10 restricting activities when winds are strong and
11 unfavorable weather conditions?

12 If any of you have ever been there, I stayed at Mauna
13 Kea State Park over a hundred times in the last 20 years,
14 and I don't know if any of you have been there when there's
15 dust storms. It is one of the most arid places on this
16 island, and what the Army promises here is that they will
17 rotate activities to reduce wear. They will control dust
18 by watering and hardening the roads with biodegradable
19 binding material. This is a big promise.

20 Another thing they promise is that the purchase of
21 this 23,000 acres of Parker Ranch, they promise that they
22 will have no live fire training on that 23,000 acres. From
23 my experience, I don't know that we can trust the Army that
24 it's going to keep this promise. They also promise that
25 artillery rounds fired over Saddle Road will cease once we

1 have the new Saddle Road. We all know that we may never
2 have that new Saddle Road, which means artillery fire could
3 continue over the current road. And also they promise --
4 the Army promises that the cultural sites -- none of the
5 cultural sites will be affected, including the one
6 registered with the national registry historical places,
7 Bobcat Habitation Cave, that the Army promises that it will
8 modify its plans to avoid these cultural sites.

9 Another issue that I'd like to raise is something
10 that terrifies me about our future is that as Hawaii
11 becomes more militarized, it sets Hawaii up as a target for
12 intercontinental ballistic missiles from Korea, from China.
13 If Hawaii is attacked with an ICBM, civilization as we know
14 it will disappear. I have lived on military bases with
15 ICBMs. I know -- I know what this means for this small
16 aina in the middle of the Pacific.

17 The military expansion in Hawaii, the Stryker Brigade
18 reinforces Hawaii as a dangerous role as a military nerve
19 center in the Pacific. I read a letter to the editor that
20 I'd just like to repeat for you a couple of weeks ago. It
21 said, "Further militarization of Hawaii increases the risk
22 of us all becoming a magnet for rogue nation missiles and
23 terrorists. Pearl Harbor was not bombed six decades ago
24 because it was filled with Outrigger canoes."

25 (Applause)

1 MS. AMARAL: Mahalo. Steve Tayama followed by Kelii
2 Ioane followed by, sorry, Michelle Minchew. Steve.

3 MR. STEVE TAYAMA: Aloha. I have to apologize to the
4 Big Island folks for taking a spot. I come from Waimanalo
5 on Oahu, but myself and six of my friends were arrested for
6 carrying signs of mass instruction, so I come here to
7 testify instead.

8 So, about the Strykers, they say we need these tools
9 because there's a threat to the United States. In 1964 I
10 did what most poor local boys and wahines did and joined
11 the service. They said that there's a threat from Vietnam,
12 that the communist were coming. So we joined. We did our
13 duty. Vietnam has been a communist country for 30 years.
14 Where's the threat? Where's the threat?

15 See, you have to -- you have to discriminate between
16 patriotism and hypnotism. We wen learn. Those of us who
17 went in the service, we wen learn. People lie, and it
18 broke our hearts, those of us who trusted America.

19 The real threat is like the lady just spoke before me
20 is that you militarize Hawaii, you make us into a fort.
21 You put planes and carriers and tanks, and we become a
22 target. And World War II, Japanese had to attack Hawaii.
23 They didn't attack Honolulu or any city on the Island of
24 Oahu, but they attacked just about every military base that
25 was there. They had to do that. Unavoidable military

1 target, that's what you making us now.

2 These Stryker vehicles are 20-ton, fast striking
3 stuff all over the world. Where's the self defense? How
4 come we going someplace? Where we going? Who made us the
5 policeman of the world? Yeah. Who we protecting? Us.
6 You're not protecting me.

7 So you have this 20-ton vehicle, what it really is,
8 and I see this clearly, is a police vehicle to go manage
9 and hold down people that look like me, running around bare
10 foot with an M16 or whatever it is, that I have a little
11 grenade. It can destroy this million-dollar tool with a
12 grenade, a rocket launcher, a little shoulder held rocket
13 launcher. And who has that? Who's going to fight America
14 with that? Poor people fighting for liberation, trying to
15 get some dictator off of their back, so we going over there
16 and do what?

17 They wanted to send troops to train in Waikane Valley
18 on our island to go to the Philippines, and Filipinos came
19 over and said, gee, there's only about 50 terrorists over
20 there, what we call terrorists in the Philippines, gee, you
21 no need come, so why you doing that? Why are you training,
22 to do what? To train for peace, li'dat. You cannot stop
23 terrorism. The other thing -- the other threat terrorism.
24 You can't stop terrorism with a tank. Yeah? Cannot. Just
25 think about that. You cannot stop it with a tank. Only

1 thing gonna stop terrorism in the world is fair play, you
2 know, justice, things like that. That's the reality of it.
3 People don't like us, not because we have tanks or aircraft
4 carriers, that's not why they no like us. So, now we're
5 gonna have more tanks, gonna send them around the world,
6 you know, that's bully stuff. I come from Kalihi. I no
7 like bullies. I'm one small Japanese. I no bullies. I
8 get bully, okay.

9 Another thing that's going on is a Hawaiian process
10 for self determination and self governance. You have tanks
11 around, you have all these military guys standing around,
12 all this military build-up going on. It puts hesitation,
13 fear, intimidation into our minds, hopelessness. Like, oh,
14 bruddah Steve, no can. Look at them, they get all them
15 tanks, and all this stuff, gee, brah. They get too strong
16 for us. You know, get that stuff out of here because we're
17 having a process to have our country back, and speaker
18 after speaker has talked to you about that.

19 I don't think you -- you know, let me put it simply:
20 You like end the sovereignty movement, prove us wrong. You
21 get all the lawyers in the world. Us guys, we got to make
22 kalua pig sales fo' go to Netherlands and places li'dat,
23 you know what I mean, hire one lawyer. Just prove us wrong
24 and can pau our sovereignty movement, it will go away.
25 Because me, I like go fishing. I'm tired of doing this.

1 Mr. Inouye says it's a done deal. Long time ago he
2 said that. You guys remember. He said that in the paper.
3 You Americans remember. If it's a done deal, then why are
4 we here then? Why we doing this then? The money already
5 got spent, appropriated in the Congress, so why we here?
6 Who we still polishing up? Remember, hypnotism,
7 patriotism? Who hypnotized?

8 You going to give back 28,000 acres of Kaho'olawe,
9 and then they asking for 30,000 to do the same thing.
10 Hypnotism. Patriotism. Yeah, we know about that. So I
11 just say to you from Waimanalo, Big Island, you know, stand
12 up strong against this stuff. Don't be hypnotized. It's
13 not about peace. It's not about self defense. It's not
14 about protecting you. It's about going around controlling
15 the world. Aloha.

16 (Applause)

17 MS. AMARAL: Mahalo. Kelii Ioane followed by
18 Michelle Minchew followed by Hanalei Fergerstrom.

19 MR. KELII IOANE: Howdy. As a native kanaka, I'm
20 against you, fella. I got a letter from the people in the
21 moon, and they ask me how you guys' track record? I said
22 kill them right away. They spread like flies. The people
23 from the moon, they said, how they follow with the
24 environment? I said nasty, and watch out for other
25 Ms. Gordon and Jim West. They come smiling, but they

1 famous from clipping from the rear, you know. I don't know
2 about you guys, soldiers -- you guys is soldiers, and I
3 believe you people are well trained. You don't need to get
4 any more trained. You no can find Osama. What else fo'
5 training you need? You never hit the guy, the main guy,
6 Saddam, Osama, all those guys. Why you keep training? You
7 never find them yet with the training you already get.
8 Stop. If you find yourself in one hole, stop digging.

9 Anyway, now, if this is an environmental thing,
10 environment, you fella nasty. You know, first of all, your
11 guys -- I'm going off on a tangent because I get five
12 minutes. You know religion, you guys over there in Iraq
13 because Jed Clampett sent you guys there, and all I telling
14 you is that, you guys no clean up behind yourselves, kapu
15 lo'oko. You know, when you make rubbish, you just leave.
16 That's poor upbringing. George Washington, maybe he was
17 that way, but why you just bomb, bomb, bomb, and leave?
18 You bomb one place to smithereens, oops, that's enough. We
19 go the next place, bomb, bomb, bomb, you go Makua, Waikane
20 Valley, Kaho'olawe, but you no clean.

21 That's the thing that I feel, but I know as soldiers,
22 it's not you fellows' fault. That's what you train for,
23 okay? But what in the whole world was a global market.
24 You couldn't have bombed in Kahala? Why not go bomb
25 Kahala? You know in Kahala? Waialae, where they hold the

1 golf tournament, go bomb over there, and then we see how
2 the reaction, but what my point is, as soldiers, I no hold
3 you -- I hold you in high regard.

4 As soldiers, you're a well-trained instrument, but
5 because you're not made for conscience, you're just made
6 for muscle, but the one that you work for, Exxon, Philips
7 76, now these people, the environment of the world, they
8 are up fo' grab, you know. The evil of your employer is
9 amazing, and so how you can keep the income coming in
10 through the rape of resources is to no let nobody else take
11 'em, that's why they train you. You go punch him in the
12 head, bam, and as soon the other guy go to grab the oil,
13 boosh, he's out. That is what my concern is.

14 Because you don't own the earth. You don't own the
15 resources of the earth. What you should do, Mr. Soldier,
16 is to ensure equitable distribution of the resources to
17 Pu'umaile Village to Nanakuli to Waianae, you know what I
18 mean? No need go Kahala, Hollywood, or wherever, you know
19 what I mean? The equitable distribution should go to
20 Navajo country, Apache country, Geronimo's people who had
21 some of that wealth that -- what's that guy that run around
22 with the airplane and wen go rape the people and the guy
23 from Hawaii had to go get him from Mexico? You know what I
24 mean? That kind of insanity of the money that you are
25 trained to protect, not the rights of -- inalienable rights

1 of a human being, but it's for the -- guaranteed flow of
2 income through the rape of resources from Hawaii, Pearl
3 Harbor, Iraq, you know. Now, that Environmental Impact
4 Statement is what you protect, the ability for your
5 employer to rape continuously.

6 Now, if you like come Hawaii fo' Stryker Brigade, you
7 pay me \$500 billion, and we talk. I the kanaka. I the
8 sovereign Hawaiian. You like work on my grounds, we chat.
9 No bullshit now. You pay me 500 trillion billion, million
10 billion trillion billion million billion, so I can restart
11 my country and get all the homeless kanakas off the beach,
12 then maybe we let you go golf up there.

13 But that environment of the world -- okay. I respect
14 soldiers, be one soldier like how the other bruddah, and
15 the thing that bruddah was saying, the hypnotic effect of
16 pledging allegiance to the raper of the world had
17 continued. My grandfather, World War I, my father Third
18 Division, Korea, my First Division Brigade, Vietnam 1969,
19 and it was dusty.

20 Let me tell you, it was dusty. But the point is the
21 environment of the world go, you gonna tell your boss, stop
22 raping the world. Enough. And then -- I don't know, maybe
23 we can go up together sometime. Maybe not.

24 (Applause)

25 MS. AMARAL: Michelle Minchew, Hanalei Fergertstrom,

1 followed by Mark Kiyuna. Michelle.

2 (No response.)

3 MS. AMARAL: Michelle, are you still in the room?

4 No? Okay.

5 Hanalei is still in the room. I see him. Mark
6 Kiyuna followed by -- these things are sticky -- Angela
7 Smith. Aloha, Hanalei.

8 MR. HANAIEI FERGERSTROM: Aloha kakou. My name is
9 Hank Fergerstrom. I'm the chosen spoke person for Na
10 Kapuna Moku O Keawe, which is the gathering of the six
11 major districts of this island. It's a wonderful thing
12 working with Kapuna, but at the same time it's tragic
13 because we've had to do this for our own protection, so
14 I've spoken many, many times on this matter, so you're very
15 familiar with it, but you're not familiar with our
16 foundation papers, and I think it might spell it out for
17 you why we're doing this.

18 Pardon me, my voice is a little screwed up.

19 MS. AMARAL: Then you want to talk real close then so
20 it picks it up easier.

21 MR. HANAIEI FERGERSTROM: Okay. It starts out, Na
22 Kapuna Moku O Keawe. Ke Akua is the spiritual foundation
23 for the Hawaiian Kingdom. We gather this day, May 3, 2003,
24 in Hilo to recognize and affirm our traditional and custom
25 role as Kapuna representing the six districts of Moku Keawe

1 of the Island of Hawaii.

2 We gathered to protect, promote, and preserve the
3 rights of dominion. Inherently the kanaka maoli people of
4 overall matters concerning law, land, water, air, and
5 occupancy throughout the Hawaiian arch.

6 Would the following step forth as district
7 representatives comprising Moku Keawe in our traditional
8 roles as Na Kapuna. Further we pledge our allegiance to
9 the lawful Hawaiian kingdom, to our beloved Queen,
10 Liliu'okalani, and to our founding fathers, Kamehameha I
11 and Kamehameha III.

12 Excuse me. It is our purpose to join in concert to
13 recognize one another as traditional Kapuna representing
14 the districts of Moku Keawe from mutual protection against
15 the onslaught of oppression, destruction, and deceit of the
16 foreign military occupying forces and civilian governments
17 of the United States in the State of Hawaii and its
18 agencies and representatives.

19 It is further stated that the Hawaiian people
20 recognize that we, as subjects to the Hawaiian kingdom,
21 cannot accept posthumously an apology to our Queen,
22 therefore, we must take the responsibility to continue her
23 legacy and hereby notice all government entities, foreign
24 or domestic, that the inherent sovereignty of the Hawaiian
25 people belong to them as individuals, and that no

1 organization, including OHA, Hawaiian Homes, or any group
2 may represent the Hawaiian people without express notice
3 and permission on every matter.

4 I've said this before, but I like to say this
5 publicly; under the United States public law, 103-150, it
6 was your documentation, it was your research, that put it
7 into law that this is a military occupation. That it's
8 illegal. It has been. You folks know this.

9 The State of Hawaii is nothing more than a civilly
10 military occupying force. You talk about saving or
11 protecting the world, but you've afforded us no protection
12 whatsoever. In fact, every time we turn around, you are
13 someplace else destroying something else.

14 I talked about -- before about how it's interesting
15 how open the Army seems to be in this particular meeting,
16 and yet, we know your limitations because as any other
17 soldier, you're subject to command, and so I agree with the
18 woman who spoke about trusting the military. I, too, was
19 raised in military families, and can I trust you? No. No.

20 I know that with military comes all the social wrongs
21 that prostitute our children for the dollar. Military
22 makes a lot of money, but it's bad money. It's worse than
23 drugs.

24 (Applause)

25 MR. HANAIEI FERGERSTROM: As a selected spokesperson

1 from Na Kapuna Moku Keawe, I will say to you emphatically,
2 we do not welcome you here. Now, we've said that, we're
3 not the same Army that we used to be that we just come in
4 and take over, and I challenge you. I challenge you,
5 because I doubt the integrity of the words. Although I
6 know you personally may speak them with integrity, I know
7 that your bosses, the people that are above you, who give
8 these commands have no conscience of such. And as Skippy
9 pointed out, we're a nation and because we're a nation,
10 you're a foreign military occupying force and you're
11 subject to the 1907 hate convention, which you are a
12 signatored party to on military occupying forces.

13 Everything that you're doing here is illegal. To
14 support the State, to take contracts from the State is
15 illegal, so knowing all these things, I can't imagine the
16 gull that you have to even present it.

17 Our people have -- have been run over completely, and
18 you're attacking us on every front that there is. Your
19 Army wants to do Pohakuloa. Pacific missile range wants
20 another 6,000 acres. They want to put the submarines in
21 west pack -- Westloch -- I mean, the aircraft carrier, I'm
22 sorry.

23 What I'm trying to say to you is you ought to try
24 looking from my spot and understand, we're an island.
25 We're an island. We don't have thousands and thousands of

1 miles in each direction to go and blow up what 20 mile or
2 50 mile guns or whatever. Yeah?

3 If you look at it from the top from the eyes of an
4 eagle or eyes of a hawk or the eagle, then you'll see what
5 we're talking about. Are you threatening to me? You most
6 certainly are. Just like Auntie Hannah says, you're
7 killing us. You're killing us with a smile on your face,
8 with open arms, and you expect us not to bleed, and you
9 know, all I can say to you is, gentlemen, if you actually
10 have a power to recommend something, take your Strykers
11 someplace else.

12 It would be much -- this is probably the worst thing
13 you've ever thought of, I guarantee it, because this is an
14 island that will stand. We have two of the most sacred
15 mountains in the world here, and we're certainly not going
16 to let you blow them up.

17 As I told you before -- as I've spoken before, we
18 have the male and the female, and you want to go blow up
19 the womb. Hawaii is about life. Not death. Mahalo.

20 (Applause)

21 MS. AMARAL: Mark Kiyuna followed by Angela Smith
22 followed by Ragu.

23 MR. MARK KIYUNA: Aloha. I was in the Navy. The
24 submarine that I was on three years before was caught up in
25 bugdabushto (phonetical) before I came on. I start to

1 think -- that was on the History Channel in August. I was
2 so surprised to see them reveal something like that, but at
3 that time I was thinking to myself, ho, that's a long ways
4 to go for ohana nui, the Russians. Why you going around
5 the world for make trouble?

6 You know, you got 3,000 miles of ocean on one side of
7 America, 5,000 miles of ocean on the other side. We don't
8 have no military aggression from Canada, never did. And we
9 don't have any --

10 (Applause)

11 MR. MARK KIYUNA: I got five minutes now. I only got
12 five minutes.

13 We don't have any problems militarily with Mexico.
14 In fact, we welcome them, fo' got the cheap labor. So,
15 what's the Stryker force for? Why we gearing up for war?
16 Maybe somebody only thinking about war. Have gun, will
17 travel, right? But I must thank you gentlemen for letting
18 us speak here. You know why? Remember the WTO in Seattle
19 where they never let us speak?

20 (Applause)

21 MR. MARK KIYUNA: Wait. I only got five minutes.

22 So I'm so glad that we get opportunity to say
23 something, because I was thinking, marching in the street
24 getting your head banged in and getting your face sprayed
25 on with the mace and thrown in jail, that not accomplish

1 nothing. But coming up here, we can talk. And you're
2 going to pick and choose the statement you want, and throw
3 the rest out, right? But sometimes some people make sense.

4 So, here you go. We got the ability and all of our
5 missile power and nuclear power to destroy the sun and this
6 earth together, so why the Stryker force? How come we're
7 going to go up into the mountain over here?

8 You talk about jobs, what jobs? I'm a merchant
9 seaman. I spent 30 years on the ocean. I don't need job
10 over here, but my three sons need work. They work for
11 minimum wage. My oldest son is in North Carolina working
12 for minimum wage because over here, no more job. My other
13 two sons working for minimum wage some of the time.

14 You know, this bridges of Hamakua, they get that led
15 abatement jobs going on, you think they hire local kids?
16 It's all Mainland people. You think they want to hire you
17 and pay you over here? Surprise. Surprise. Guess what?
18 As far as job concern, forget it.

19 So we are -- you let us talk. If you listen, no more
20 terrorists. The terrorists have something to say and
21 nobody listening, so they bomb. They getting attention.
22 Listen to me, I'm dying, that's what the Hawaiians say. By
23 the way, my sons are Hawaiian. They got one lot in Paniewa
24 and my daughter got one house in Paniewa, and the other
25 ones no more house, so what -- how this going to benefit

1 the kanaka maoli? How it gonna benefit us? The only jobs
2 gonna come is from the outside.

3 So, you talk about peace, after I say this, I think
4 you gonna burn my house down, because in 1933 Charles Porch
5 wen register at one factory for the carburetor, a
6 200-miles-a-gallon carburetor seventy years ago. In Salt
7 Lake City, they had been driving a city bus, the whole city
8 bus system run on hydrogen fuel. And then as soon as you
9 touch one of these foreign countries, quick the military is
10 over there. I applaud President Bush because he -- Iraq
11 needed to be liberated, but what about Tibet? Chee-hwa
12 Tung killed 50 million people, of his own people, and then
13 he invaded Tibet. We don't even know the atrocities over
14 there. How come we don't know? There no more oil.

15 So, we got to open our eyes to see, open our ears to
16 hear. All these things been going on right in front your
17 eyes. All what I'm telling you is in the newspaper. I
18 don't know no secret connections.

19 So, one last thing I like tell you, plant a tree for
20 your grandson. Don't put a gun in his hand.

21 (Applause)

22 MS. AMARAL: Angela Smith followed by Ragu followed
23 by Nannette Savage. Angela, are you here?

24 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Can I ask a question real
25 quick? Are you going by the numbers that were on the

1 paper?

2 MS. AMARAL: Yes. This is 17, 18, 19. Yeah. Angela
3 Smith, are you in the room?

4 (No response.)

5 MS. AMARAL: No? Okay. Then we go right past
6 Angela. Ragu, are you in the room? Come. After Ragu is
7 Nannette Savage followed by Kristina Hopkinson.

8 MR. RAGU: When I first read the report, I thought
9 this was going to be something of a friendly input from
10 your community about, you know, touching up the environment
11 a little bit more carefully. I didn't realize that it was
12 going to be quite such a hot bed of passion for Hawaii.
13 And it's been very sobering and very moving for me to hear
14 firsthand the people that I've been -- and the issues that
15 I've been hearing about in passing for so many years and
16 you are getting to face those.

17 And, so, my reaction is is there something of, maybe,
18 a communication gap? I think that many of the people that
19 have spoken had some sense of respect for maybe your
20 personal intentions and hopes in dealing with this issue,
21 and I'm very cautious about how that will translate
22 practically on the ground once the military begins doing
23 these different things.

24 So, in reference to that, I just wanted to suggest a
25 couple of things that I thought you might find helpful.

1 One thing that I realized was that the degree of angst that
2 we're seeing here is representative of a growing number of
3 places the military finds themselves in, and one thing that
4 makes me feel somewhat bad is that the military seems to be
5 picking up a political slack that's actually supposed to be
6 attended to on the political front, but is not.

7 It reminds me a little bit of police officers who are
8 sort of there to take care of criminals simply to find
9 themselves having to deal with family disputes and things
10 that are a far greater degree of gray, and the result is
11 that there's a learning curve that the military pays a
12 price for. And it reminds me somewhat of Vietnam where the
13 gusta that we had after World War II was just to become the
14 biggest, baddest, you know, killing machine. And in
15 Vietnam we realized that there is a certain degree of
16 cultural and moral considerations that had to be abided to,
17 which dramatically improved the military's performance in
18 dealing with very difficult situations.

19 What I'm finding here tonight is that Hawaii is very
20 representative of an occupied country, or to make it less
21 inflammatory, a people somewhat distrustful of the American
22 military. So, in spite of the fact that there's going to
23 be military operations, the U.S. Military's biggest job
24 isn't actually on the war front. That's probably its most
25 glamorous, but it's in, as we called it with Iraq, winning

1 the peace. And Hawaii provides a very special -- a very
2 special forum for learning how to do that. So I know that
3 so many places provide ample opportunity in the country to
4 learn military combat, but Hawaii is one of the few places
5 that will offer this firsthand experience, and as we're
6 seeing in Iraq and we will see in the years to come, that
7 learning to win the peace is very, very essential.

8 And, so, I say this not so much as a plea, but maybe
9 as part of the rhetoric that you can use to take back to
10 translate the issue to your superiors, because if you
11 can -- if you can't settle it here, we will pretty -- be
12 pretty much hopeless anyplace else. So, I just wanted to
13 say that.

14 Really the reason why I came here is that sometimes
15 in the process of trying to protect, we damage that which
16 we even, in a best case scenario, cherish, and the problem
17 with Hawaii is there's only one of them. And once we --
18 once it's decimated, it's pretty irreplaceable, almost any
19 other part of the world. So, if protecting -- protecting
20 the American way was the military -- protecting the
21 American way is definitely sort of the American -- is the
22 military logo, but you found yourself in the position of
23 having to protect the Hawaii way, and I think that's a good
24 thing.

25 Thank you.

1 (Applause)

2 MS. AMARAL: Mahalo. It's my understanding that
3 Angela is now available. Angela Smith, followed by
4 Nannette Savage, followed by Kristina Hopkinson. Angela.
5 You said she's back, yes? She left the room again. All
6 right. Nannette Savage followed by Kristina Hopkinson
7 followed by -- oh, Angela?

8 MS. NANNETTE SAVAGE: No, Nannette.

9 MS. AMARAL: Oh. Welcome, Nannette. Come.

10 MS. NANNETTE SAVAGE: Thank you for this opportunity
11 to speak. There's been so many emotional testimonies here
12 it's -- I'm blown away, and I'm so very grateful for
13 everyone that speaks.

14 I -- it can't be said enough that Hawaii is the most
15 militarized state in the union, and it's so small. And
16 it's just -- why is it so militarized? Because of it's
17 location. We all know that. We're in the middle of the
18 Pacific Ocean. This is a great spot to take off from, and
19 it's so saddening to me. It really hurts me. It hurts
20 these beautiful Hawaiians, and I really have to make it
21 clear that I'm against this land acquisition.

22 I also come from a military family, and I saw the
23 damage that it did to my -- my brothers and my father. War
24 is a horrible thing. And preparing for it, is no better.
25 Please believe me.

1 (Applause)

2 MS. NANNETTE SAVAGE: This land is bleeding from all
3 that you've done to it already, and the people are
4 bleeding. Please, at least make it known that this is not
5 wanted, and please know for yourselves this is wrong. War
6 is wrong. Military is wrong. Self defense is fine, but we
7 haven't been doing self defense for a long, long, long
8 time. We've been the aggressor, and as someone before me
9 said, you are the policemen of the oil companies that want
10 all that oil. We don't need that either.

11 Please don't do this. That's all I have to say.
12 Thank you.

13 MS. LEE: Kristina Hopkinson followed by Marc
14 Lindshield, then followed by Elizabeth Lee.

15 MR. BEN SIDEWAYS: Hello. My name is not necessarily
16 Kristina, but call me as you please. Hello.

17 MS. AMARAL: Let me ask you a question. Are you
18 replacing Kristina?

19 MR. BEN SIDEWAYS: Yes.

20 MS. AMARAL: For the record, could you identify
21 yourself, please.

22 MR. BEN SIDEWAYS: My name is Ben Sideways. Hello,
23 my friends, all of you, my family. Okay. One, thought,
24 what was sacred is lost. What is sacred is for sale.
25 While growing up and being educated in America, I learned

1 that anything could be bought and sold. I learned that
2 those who destroyed did so for freedom sake. I learned
3 that God was on our side, the true side of justice. I
4 learned that those with blood-stained hands were the real
5 American heroes. I learned that America was the land of
6 the beautiful.

7 When I came to Hawaii, I saw why America was the land
8 of the beautiful. I saw what was sacred has not fully been
9 lost. I saw the sacred empty ocean at our door step. A
10 doorway that connects us to the rest of the world. I saw
11 the sacred sound of endogenous birds between mountaintops.
12 I saw the sacred shades of green jungle waving in the wind.
13 I saw the sacred birth of earth from the most ancient fire.
14 I saw the sacred valleys where ancestors echo. I saw the
15 sacred womb where Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa meet to become
16 one; one like you and me, one like human and earth, one
17 like all life. And if the sacred is sold and the bombs of
18 barbed wire are brought here, you will not only be bombing
19 Hawaii, you will be bombing yourself, you will be bombing
20 your children, and you will be bombing your soul.

21 (Applause)

22 MS. LEE: Marc Lindshield.

23 MR. MARC LINDSHIELD: Thank you and good evening.
24 I'm glad I get the opportunity to speak before everyone
25 will be saying good morning.

1 First of all, I'd like to point, as I humble before
2 you -- first of all, I'd like to say good evening and
3 Aloha. My name is Marc Lindshield. I come here four
4 months a year to rejuvenate and recharge my batteries from
5 the spirit of Aloha.

6 My background is native American. Not native
7 Hawaiian, however, my heart -- the core of my heart is
8 Hawaiian, and to that, to everyone in here who has shared
9 deeply with me, I say mahalo.

10 I'd like to point out that I'm not here to bash the
11 military, and that I accept at a certain level the
12 necessity of some type of military presence. However,
13 there's a few things that I'd like you, Colonel, and the
14 Lieutenant Colonel to consider this evening.

15 First of all, the U.S. Government controls a greater
16 percentage of the Hawaiian Islands than any other state in
17 the nation. What it's done with that is degrade, trash,
18 and destroy, and to a certain degree, in the name of
19 protecting our country, that's not protecting our country.

20 (Applause)

21 MR. MARC LINDSHIELD: I have written a specific
22 request to your report, and I expect an answer, but the
23 request is have you considered a joint use of many other
24 military bases that would offer you the opportunity to do
25 your testing, your proving, and your training without

1 further degrading this beautiful island?

2 The second thing, I live in San Diego. The rest of
3 the time of my life I live in San Diego when I'm not
4 traveling for work, and I'm surrounded by military. There
5 are thousands, upon hundreds of thousands of acres where
6 you can do your proving and training.

7 When I read parts of the report that suggested that
8 this expansion would increase and expand the economy in the
9 Hawaiian Islands, I choked. I live in San Diego where most
10 of the young families that work for the military service
11 who earn such meager pay that they are on food stamps.
12 They are not the ones living in \$200 a night rooms here.
13 They're not supporting the airlines, and they're not taking
14 air tours, so that was a joke. And I highly recommend that
15 we revisit that.

16 The Akaka bill in general is the Trojan horse of the
17 21st century. It is dressed up in such a manner to appear
18 as a gift to you people who have given your lives for this
19 great land. It is a Trojan horse. It is a weapon to be
20 used against you. Wake up.

21 We are here tonight to give public comment, but I'm
22 telling each and every one of us here what we are doing is
23 giving ammunition to these people's superiors. We are
24 showing our hand as to what our concerns are so that they
25 can take this project back, dress it up and put fresh

1 lipstick on it and then re-present it to us in a manner
2 that they think we will accept. Do not accept it.

3 Jobs -- you want to talk about jobs in the military,
4 a couple of people have mentioned the military jobs that we
5 could give to our kids. Maybe if they're going to be
6 buying their things at Wal-Mart, but not if they're going
7 to be stimulating the long-term economical advantages that
8 this island has. The State of Hawaii is a global tourism
9 mecca.

10 I -- in the Mainland people do not go to Wisconsin
11 for the cheese. They do not go to Florida to taste the
12 oranges. They do not go to Vermont for maple syrup.
13 However, in and around the world, they come to Hawaii for
14 one thing. That one thing is the spirit of Aloha. It is
15 the culture that you people have, and if you don't wake up
16 and if you don't start defending that today, it will die.

17 I am speaking to you now, I am speaking to the media.
18 It is a time I am calling to arms this evening, here,
19 today, and I flew in from San Diego yesterday to do it. My
20 heart is here. My spirit is here. It is the culture. The
21 Aloha. It is the time to come together now, because if we
22 don't, we lose the opportunity. Do not allow the Aloha
23 spirit to be overcome by the Trojan horses before you.

24 Norwegian Cruise Lines has invested billions of
25 dollars into two new ships that will do nothing but circle

1 these beautiful, pristine, and sacred islands. Now, I'm
2 not going to discuss the nuances of the cruise industry,
3 however, they have recognized it and turned it into a
4 marketing mecca and staffed it with native Hawaiians
5 because they recognize one thing, your heart, your soul,
6 and the spirit that you share with everyone from around the
7 world cannot be bought at any price. And if you don't
8 start recognizing this in the school, recognizing it in
9 your hearts, then it's all been a waste, and the people and
10 the ancestors that came before you have died for nothing.

11 Unless the Hawaii State Department of Tourism plans
12 on changing their motto from the "Islands of Aloha" to "Get
13 Bombed in Hawaii," we have a serious concern. Now, it may
14 appeal to a certain small number of college revellers, but
15 not to the families.

16 Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel, one major point that
17 I'd like to make in my closing here. A number of the
18 people in the press has cited you as good neighbors. If
19 you were my neighbor and I invited you to my home for a
20 barbecue and you left behind ordnances in my backyard, and
21 I called upon you to clean them up, and even reached into
22 my pocket and gave you over \$400 million to do it, and you
23 were incompetent to do so, you would not be considered a
24 good neighbor in my home. They must be cleaned up before
25 they kill our children and our visitors.

1 And the other thing that I will share with you, if I
2 ever, ever hear of a public meeting being held in private
3 resorts and people being deprived of their First Amendment
4 rights that you gentlemen say you defend, I will be here
5 with my legal team and the ACLU, and if you understand what
6 I'm saying, we will jump so thoroughly into your legal
7 briefs that you will not forget it for many years to come.
8 I understand you have a job to do, but let's do it fairly
9 and appropriately.

10 You, people of Hawaii, thank you for sharing your
11 lives, but don't forget where you came from. Reach back.
12 This is a call to arms. Gather behind us today and the
13 people who protect this. Get out there and recognize what
14 you have, what I can only have as a guest, and protect it
15 now. Do not allow this Trojan horse to get through the
16 gate. Mahalo.

17 (Applause)

18 MS. LEE: Elizabeth Lee Lay. Elizabeth Lee Lay.
19 Elizabeth Lee Lay.

20 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Loy.

21 MS. LEE: Loy, I'm sorry. I apologize. I misread
22 the handwriting.

23 MS. ELIZABETH LEE LOY: Aloha. Thank you very much.
24 I hadn't planned to speak, but the more I thought about it,
25 I thought, no, I had better say something.

1 I'm a mother of twelve children. My husband is
2 tired. He had to go to the car to sleep, and I have -- of
3 those twelve, four boys were in the military, my two
4 brothers, my three sons-in-law, my eldest daughter works at
5 Pearl Harbor, and has been there many years. Her departed
6 husband was in the military, and I may have forgotten a
7 few, but I am adamantly opposed to any more military in our
8 island or our state.

9 (Applause)

10 MS. ELIZABETH LEE LOY: Thank you. I have never been
11 to the Mainland. I don't care to go, but I have heard from
12 a number of sources that there's so much land there, land
13 of the free, land of the brave. But I don't want them
14 here. I grew up on Oahu, and as our deep friend Steve
15 Tayama mentioned to me or us, Kalihi, that was part of my
16 roots, and we were a tough neighborhood. Like auntie over
17 here from Kona, I'm also aloa ali'i from Kona so, on the
18 Perde side, okay, but not for okuma ohana right now.

19 The thing is that we need to pay attention, and it's
20 not that we need those jobs. There are many nice jobs, and
21 we're only here for a short spill. Let's make the best of
22 it and let's be kind to everyone, and to behave, to be a
23 good example and that's true.

24 The military has left a bad record. I grew up on
25 Oahu, as I said. I know what happened at Schofield. I

1 know what happened at Makua. They had kanaka maoli, they
2 had plenty families there, and the military came in a
3 little while, mosey on in, meandering on in, and they never
4 packed up to leave. And we've had all that additional
5 fires with the military there. What? They couldn't see
6 the fire or was it deliberate to extinguish the -- you
7 know, the plants, the herbs, and things?

8 So, we have to also make sense of what we do, and
9 again, I felt -- my dear friend was with Steven over there.
10 When I saw that TV coverage, my dear friend Kekuni
11 Blaisdell, was having his hands also tied by the -- sorry,
12 but there were some Hawaiian boys who were doing their job.
13 So I thought, we were a communist country at that point in
14 time.

15 Then three days later we see the sweet little
16 military woman saying that, oh, we've been nice with our
17 neighbors, getting along. I don't think so. That was not
18 the truth.

19 And mahalo a nui loa and malama pono, a hui hou, and
20 I thank all of those that stood before me, most of them
21 anyway, that gave -- enough of the military. I thought
22 there was two or three that want to have military, but I
23 love them. In fact, some of them -- one or two are married
24 to my family, but the point is, let's behave ourselves.
25 Let's start with us. We don't have to look dignified,

1 polished, and standing straight and tall, behave because
2 we're all going to give an account some day. Mahalo a nui
3 loa. You can hear me?

4 (Applause)

5 MS. LEE: Okay. We've got one more speaker coming
6 up. Can you hear me? Then we need to take a short
7 announcement. We've got some sound issues with the guests
8 that are right upstairs, so we'll talk about some possible
9 solutions for that, and then we'll break for a few minutes.

10 So, first we're going to have Donna Ashizawa, please
11 come up. Donna.

12 MS. DONNA ASHIZAWA: Aloha. Mr. Borne, Colonel
13 Anderson, Lieutenant Colonel Clarke, and the missing panel
14 member, Donald Rumsfeld. I'm here tonight not representing
15 any particular race or people or nation, but as a human
16 being. I am a human who wishes to reside in an environment
17 of serenity and beauty, and in a place that is not only
18 safe for humans to live, but also safe for endemic and
19 endangered plants and animals to thrive.

20 Does Pohakuloa Training Area remind you of such a
21 place? Will an expansion and importation of 19-ton
22 vehicles enhance its beauty and serenity? Will it be safe
23 from unexploded ordnance and toxic waste for at least
24 generations to come? Of course not. At least not
25 according to the environmental impact tone distributed by

1 the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

2 My fellow human beings, you may believe that this
3 so-called transformation is an exciting and necessary
4 project. Please, when you have a quiet period to yourself
5 in a quiet place, not at the training areas, for example,
6 I'd ask you to breathe deeply and calmly ponder, the
7 ramifications of your actions, and may your decisions not
8 be based on acquiring a big juicy project, on promotions,
9 on political endeavors. May your decisions not be based on
10 prestige, on pride, on just carrying out another order.
11 May your choice between accelerating the current levels of
12 environmental degradation by the military or restoring the
13 land to its original, natural beauty, between trampling
14 over historical cultural sites or honoring the ancestors of
15 those who live here, and your choice between increasing the
16 hazards to our mutual health and safety or achieving the
17 overdue cleanup of the countless existing unexploded
18 ordnance and toxic waste sites. May your choices come from
19 deep within your hearts as a human being.

20 Please reconsider the expansion project. I did look
21 at parts of the EIS. So far, as you can see, on Page ES
22 28, Table ES 5, I think Auntie Tutu referred to it earlier,
23 the project's negative impacts far outnumber the beneficial
24 impacts. Take a look at that table, please. Why would the
25 Government even think about doing something with so many

1 negative impacts on our air quality, our land use, our
2 water resources, our soil erosion, our biological
3 resources, cultural resources, and our human health and
4 safety hazards?

5 Here are just a couple of examples of just the noise
6 impacts that I looked at, and also please refer to the
7 testimony given by Mr. Bigelow last night from Waiki'i
8 Ranch Homes. He addressed the need to change certain noise
9 impact levels to significant, and I agree. He would know,
10 he lives adjacent to the current training area.

11 On Page 431 and 432, quote, Noise levels from weapons
12 firing and ordnance detonation would cause noise levels to
13 exceed the Army's acceptable noise level criteria, MPTA.
14 The use of blanks and other training munitions would
15 produce peak decibel levels in the zone two range -- I'll
16 explain that later -- at the Waiki'i Ranch and Kilohana
17 Girl Scout Camp, and might also lead to zone two noise
18 conditions at the Mauna Kea State Park Rental Cabins.

19 Table two on Page H 23 lists zone two level as
20 normally unacceptable and that 15 to 39 percent of the
21 population would be highly annoyed. It's right there.
22 Further it's stated that, quote, These noise exposure
23 conditions would be a significant noise impact, unquote.
24 That right there means stop. Do not pass go. Do not
25 collect \$1.5 billion.

1 One last point, on Page 434, quote, Maneuver
2 activities would be expected to produce hourly average
3 noise levels between 55-weighted decibels to 70-weighted
4 decibels. These weighted things just kind of lower the
5 numbers actually. The examples of these levels are given
6 as, for the 55, typical urban residential area noise, to
7 the 70 decibel, 300 feet from a busy six-lane freeway.

8 What is not described are the psychological effects
9 of hearing, not the sound of a freeway or urban noises, but
10 rather the constant sound of being in a war zone. The
11 sound of people who are training to kill other people.

12 Please, breathe deeply, think clearly, and envision
13 an alternative to the inhumane treatment of this land and
14 all the creatures upon it as a human being. Mahalo.

15 (Applause)

16 MS. LEE: Okay. Ten o'clock in a hotel is a magic
17 hour when guests get some quiet time, if at all possible,
18 so the hotel staff has asked us to think about what we can
19 do to make it okay for the floors right above us to get
20 some shut-eye, and I've thought of a few options.

21 One is if we can lower the volume of our sound
22 system, but the way that would work, though, is to have
23 everyone come as close forward as possible rather than be
24 spread out, then we can kind of keep the noise up here. We
25 might need to shut some doors. We might need to cut down

1 on the clapping, too.

2 I think if we do everything that we can to try to
3 keep it down, the hotel management will be fine with us,
4 otherwise, they'll come and pay us another visit and we'll
5 see what our next level of action will be. So, I ask you
6 to think about it during a ten-minute break. We'll come
7 back at ten o'clock, we'll start over, and our next speaker
8 will be Jon Evans followed by Jon Orson, I believe, or
9 Olson. Okay. Ten-minute break, please.

10 (A recess was taken from 9:50 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.)

11 MS. LEE: We made an announcement that -- to try and
12 cut down on the sound, we had shut down the external or the
13 exterior seating area, so if you're out there and you want
14 to know what's going on, please come in. I would still
15 suggest that we try and cut down on the clapping, if at all
16 possible, but if you are so moved, I can appreciate that.

17 So, let's get our panel here, including our Colonel.
18 All right. We've got Mr. Jon Evans followed by Jon Olson
19 or Orson who will be followed by Jim Albertini.

20 Mr. Evans, please come forward.

21 MR. JON EVANS: Aloha, everybody. I'm going to try
22 to make it really brief just because it's already been so
23 long. I testified last night. My comments, I assume, have
24 been recorded.

25 Mililani was up here, she noted or she said that

1 there is no plan to clean up, and I just wanted to let her
2 know that there is something. The Army Corps of Engineers
3 under a federal used defense sites label is cleaning up
4 Hawaii at an astounding rate, and it's astounding because
5 by their own admission, the rate that it's being funded by
6 Congress it's going to take hundreds of years. That's
7 their words, hundreds of years. Somebody tells you this,
8 that they're going to come to your house and help you clean
9 your yard, but it's going to take hundreds of years, you
10 don't really believe that they intend to help you, and I
11 think that's what we have here is kind of a crisis of
12 confidence, and of course, you've heard this expressed.
13 I'm boring you.

14 But I think it's great that we have Army officers
15 here and we're still able to speak our minds, you know. We
16 want sovereignty. We want the great injustices to be
17 thrown off and we're still able to say it. That's
18 wonderful. That's wonderful, and I pray you guys will take
19 seriously protecting people's rights to say stuff like
20 this.

21 I feel we live in a chilling environment. I'm afraid
22 of my Government, but I'm here because all you guys are
23 here to kind of, like, back me up. I don't want to be
24 afraid. I grew up loving George Washington, thinking
25 Abraham Lincoln and all these guys were the really good

1 guys. You know, again, in their time they may have had the
2 best of intentions and tried to do the best thing, but
3 we're living in an age where we know more, we got to do
4 better.

5 The idea that the Army can just continue to destroy
6 Hawaii, and incidentally, please find someone who's read
7 the Environmental Impact Statement. We're talking
8 destruction here of the soils up there. Destruction has
9 taken place at Pohakuloa, irretrievable, unrepairable
10 destruction has already taken place, and the impact
11 statement, if it's true, Chapter 8, read 'em on soils,
12 they're promising to destroy some more. It's unavoidable
13 doing what they're doing, and there is no renewal. There
14 is no reconstruction. There is no way to restore the kind
15 of environment up there on the crusty lava. Once you run
16 it over, it's gone. You cannot paste each little piece of
17 dust back together.

18 It's an environment for life. When you run 'em over,
19 no more life, no can be over there ever again. I'm going
20 to just cut it short at that point just for everybody's
21 sake and for the people upstairs. I hope you guys getting
22 some of this testimony. Aloha, and sovereignty. Right on.

23 (Applause)

24 MS. LEE: We have another Jon, Jon Olson or Orson.

25 MR. JON OLSON: Olson.

1 MS. LEE: Thank you, sir.

2 MR. JON OLSON: Thank you. Good evening. These
3 public testimony things are always a journey. Kind of a
4 side from what I really came to say on a personal level, I
5 have a few things.

6 Yet listening to the testimony here, it came to me
7 that as a voter in this country, I owe you gentlemen an
8 apology that I have allowed the people so devoid of
9 character to not -- to hold high elective and appointed
10 office, and I apologize to you for that. I will try to
11 correct that in the next election.

12 If I may, I could find no maps that delineated the
13 new Saddle Road extension in your document, which isn't to
14 say they're not there. I just haven't found them. And
15 there is no verbiage that I have found that describes the
16 impacts that your proposed expansion would have on the new
17 Saddle Road alignment.

18 This is a significant enhancement to transportation
19 on this Island. It's taken many decades to get this funded
20 to the point that it has, and I would appreciate it that we
21 would find some manner to describe to us all how -- what
22 you propose would impact that. That's my Puna traffic
23 safety hat. I'm the current chair of Puna Traffic Safety.

24 One of the other things I do with my free time is I
25 teach sailing for the Y. Your use of Kawaiahae Harbor as

1 it is now delineated has your landing area on the south
2 side of the harbor, and if you remain there, the
3 necessities of homeland security and your own security is
4 basically, I believe, going to end up closing the entire
5 harbor to all recreational use along with the recreational
6 harbor and the recreational sailing facility opposite your
7 facility on that point of land.

8 We have two facilities for recreational boating on
9 that side, and only one deep water facility over there,
10 which is Kawaiahae Harbor, so that would be a serious loss
11 to our little community here in terms of recreational
12 facility.

13 I am wondering if there is going to be another such
14 meeting as this for a couple of reasons. One is that,
15 obviously, a number of issues have been raised to which
16 your document does not have an answer, and whether that is
17 going to be -- this document is going to be redrafted and
18 resubmitted for public commentary, and I will tell you that
19 I object in the strongest way the fact that you -- not you,
20 but that your organization has chosen to hold this in this
21 type of a venue; that is, to say the least, chilling in
22 terms of public participation.

23 We are being asked to change our rights to this kind
24 of a meeting. You know, this is -- I'm the 25th speaker
25 here. It's 10:30. We certainly -- you certainly could

1 have started this at a much earlier time, and many of the
2 people who would have voiced their opinion, obviously, they
3 have families, they have children, they have jobs. There's
4 a whole lot of things that go on in people's lives. So
5 with that, I'll let the next person. Thank you.

6 MS. LEE: A reminder that -- let's see, we have about
7 36 or 7 more speakers to go. If you don't want to hang out
8 with us all night and morning, please do visit the court
9 reporter who is sitting in the back, who will be very happy
10 to take your comments verbatim, and I've also been helping
11 people who are handing me their written comments, which is
12 just fine as well.

13 Our next speaker is Mr. Jim Albertini.

14 (Further proceedings were had on the following page.)

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1 MR. JIM ALBERTINI: Aloha. My count is
2 twenty-three people against, two in favor. Make it
3 twenty-four again.

4 In the kanaka maoli tradition, we're entering
5 the makahiki season. It's a time for thanksgiving and
6 peace. Tonight, I am very thankful for all the people
7 that have spoken out tonight and last night at the Kona
8 hearing over at the Waikoloa Beach Marriott Hotel. You
9 know, last night's hearing was really moving to me. It
10 was the large and powerful turnout and testimony that was
11 led by the kanaka maoli, kupuna, the makua, and the 'opio
12 speaking on behalf of their ancestors, their ohana, and
13 the aina to stop the military expansion, to call for
14 cleanup of the existing military opala and the return of
15 the land to the sovereign nation of Hawaii. It was
16 really a chicken-skin evening.

17 The testimony of the non-kanaka maoli was also
18 very moving. In all, a total of about forty to fifty
19 people testified, and only about four in support of the
20 expansion. And from what I've read and heard, this is
21 how the other hearings have been going, as well: People
22 overwhelmingly opposed to military expansion despite the
23 climate of fear it's been creating through this EIS
24 process.

25 And last night I spoke about the shamefully

1 flawed process of this EIS, the private,
2 by-invitation-only wining and dining of politicians and
3 select business people at the exclusion of the public,
4 conducting select tours of Pohakuloa for political and
5 certain business people while cancelling at the last
6 minute a tour by kanaka maoli, sovereignty leaders,
7 environmental and grass roots community representatives,
8 saying certain unnamed members of the delegation were
9 unacceptable because of their outspoken criticism of
10 military expansion.

11 Having the exclusive private country clubs and
12 luxury hotels as settings to intimidate and distance
13 ordinary people from participating in the process, using
14 police, private security firms, and hotel security as a
15 fence to block and arrest citizens from attending public
16 hearings because they peacefully carry protest signs, the
17 banning of signs as a peaceful expression of free speech
18 testimony, and arrests at the first two of six public
19 hearings throughout Hawaii, tainted the entire public
20 hearing process with a chilling effect on participation
21 and expression. So tonight I call on the Army to lead
22 the way to drop the charges against my friend
23 Steve Tayama and the other six people who were expressing
24 their Constitutional right. Speak out yourselves to have
25 those charges dropped.

1 On Tuesday of this week I spoke to a class at
2 the University of Hawaii in Hilo, and scared students
3 asked, quote, Will we be arrested if we go to the
4 hearings, end quote.

5 Now, what kind of a climate is that for a
6 university and a community?

7 On Tuesday, Hilo police captain called my home
8 and asked a member of my household if Mr. Albertini was
9 planning on being arrested at the Stryker hearing.

10 What kind of a message is that?

11 Several federal workers told me that they're
12 afraid to get involved and speak out on the Stryker issue
13 or even be seen at public hearings like this. They fear
14 they could lose their jobs just by being here.

15 What kind of a working environmental impact is
16 that?

17 Earlier in the week, a Waikoloa Beach Marriott
18 Hotel security officer left a message on my home
19 answering machine, that anyone carrying a protest sign
20 should not enter their hotel through the main lobby but
21 go through the loading dock.

22 What kind of an insult is that?

23 Reminds me of blacks not being allowed into
24 restaurants and told to go around to the kitchen door to
25 eat.

1 I left a message on the Marriott security phone
2 that such a request was insulting and demeaning, and I
3 would not be a party to it. Fortunately, the Marriott
4 backed off of its back-door position. But even their
5 handout in the parking lot to everyone attending the
6 hearing said, quote, Picketing, sign-waving, chanting, or
7 any other public displays of protest is not allowed on
8 any part of the premises of the hotel, including but not
9 limited to the lobby, in front of the property, or the
10 beach front, end quote. This is at a public hearing.

11 So what has been accomplished by the Army's
12 attempt to privatize, ban signs and chants, and arrest
13 people holding signs at public hearings?

14 I have a few observations. One, the Army
15 exposed and demonstrated its contempt for dissent and
16 trampled on the very Constitution it has sworn to uphold
17 and protect.

18 Number Two, the Army showed its complete lack of
19 understanding and respect for citizens' Constitutional
20 right of peaceful express, right to assemble, and right
21 to petition government for a redress of grievances.

22 Three, the Army provided unintended publicity on
23 free speech issues in the Stryker EIS hearings.

24 Four, the Army caused a chilling environment of
25 fear in our community for people to even attend these

1 hearings.

2 Five, the Army, by banning silent, peaceful
3 expression of protest by signs provoked a climate for
4 verbal protest and confrontation.

5 Now, through all of the above, the Army, the
6 Honolulu Police Department, the Royal Guards Security
7 Company, Honolulu Country Club, Helemano Plantation,
8 Hawaii County Police Department, Waikoloa Beach Marriott
9 hosting these public hearings so significantly tainted
10 the environment for open, public participation that the
11 entire process, in my judgment, of public hearings should
12 be redone. The climate of duress created for these
13 public hearings is evidenced by university students
14 asking, Will I be arrested if I go to the public
15 hearings?

16 Public hearing should be held in public places,
17 community centers, and schools. Even Governor Lingle
18 told you this.

19 The biggest land impact in your Stryker proposal
20 is here on Hawaii Island, the 23,000-acre expansion at
21 Pohakuloa, yet you only scheduled two hearings on the
22 entire island. Oahu had four hearings, and all of Oahu
23 can fit inside of the Puna district. There should be a
24 minimum of five hearings on Hawaii Island: One in Hilo,
25 one in Kailua-Kona, one in Waimea, one in Puna, and one

1 in Ka'u. And if the people of Hamakua and North Kohala
2 and other areas want public hearings, too, so be it.
3 After all, you said you want to hear the concerns of
4 ordinary people. Isn't that right? Not just the
5 concerns of your by-invitation-only politician and select
6 business dinner guests who support your pork barrell
7 project that they -- because they get fed at the trough
8 of that pork barrell.

9 The Hawaii Stryker Brigade proposed budget
10 that's been mentioned tonight is 1.5 billion dollars.
11 That's what it costs to run the entire Hawaii public
12 education system for two years. So ask the people of
13 Hawaii what they'd rather, a Stryker Brigade or a
14 doubling of the state school budget to educate our
15 children for the next two years, and let me know what
16 answer you get.

17 I have more questions, but I want to preface
18 them.

19 Many people believe the Hawaii Stryker Brigade
20 is a done deal, that these hearings are a fraud, a facade
21 to give the appearance of listening to the people when
22 the decision has already been made. Dan Inouye has said
23 that he's been assured of the Stryker Brigade. He's
24 already pushed through Congress over 80 million in
25 support of the Hawaii Stryker when the Draft EIS hasn't

1 even been completed.

2 Isn't that putting the cart before the horse?

3 I want to know, who assured Dan Inouye of a
4 Hawaii Stryker Brigade?

5 More questions: Why is it that the military
6 gets all the money and land at once and kanaka maoli die
7 on the waiting list to get what is rightfully their home
8 land, much of which is being occupied and bombed by the
9 U.S. military?

10 I have been made aware of a shocking and damning
11 new Army recruiting ad that shows an Army engineer
12 blowing up Pohakuloa.

13 What's the message you're trying to convey to
14 young recruits by that ad?

15 And let's follow the money, the money trail of
16 this corrupt Stryker boondoggle. Dan Inouye and
17 Ted Stephens of Alaska sit on the powerful Senate
18 Military Appropriations Committee.

19 Any wonder why in Alaska are sites for Stryker
20 Brigades?

21 The Stryker is the baby of Hawaii's recently
22 retired Army general, Eric Sinseki. Sinseki, rumored to
23 want Dan Inouye's Senate seat, was the Army's top general
24 for four years. The auditor of the Stryker program just
25 happened to be a four-year classmate of Sinseki at West

1 Point. One of Sinseki's right-hand men was General
2 David Heebner, who retired early from the Army but
3 immediately got a job as vice president of General
4 Dynamics to seal the Stryker deal between General
5 Dynamics and the Army. Heebner had his Army pension
6 sweetened by over 13,000 shares of General Dynamic stock.
7 And I'm sure the perks have not been made -- and I'm sure
8 he's received other perks that have not been made public.
9 This is probably only the tip of the iceberg.

10 In dealing with the military money and power,
11 much is often hidden. Take, for instance, the secret
12 chemical, biological, and nerve gas testing in Hawaii's
13 past, including right here on this island. The military
14 lied to us about it. They said they were doing weather
15 testing. When the secret testing was finally confirmed,
16 the military acted like they were doing us a favor by
17 telling us that they poisoned us and the aina.

18 Can the military be trusted today?

19 I support the others who say no. Its track
20 record is terrible. The military has more than 50
21 current and former sites on this island of military opala
22 in need of cleanup. It totals more than 400 square
23 miles, the equivalent of nine Kaho'olawes, littered with
24 a toxic stew of unexploded ordnance, chemicals, and
25 biological agents from current and past training.

1 All of our mothers have taught us to clean up
2 after ourselves; Don't even think about making a new mess
3 until you've cleaned up your old mess. And the Army
4 Corps of Engineers says at present funding levels, it
5 will take centuries to clean up the opala of military
6 sites in Hawaii. Yet, somehow, amid budget constraints
7 for cleanup, the Army has found the funds to clean up
8 unexploded ordnance from its new 30-mile tank trail from
9 Kawaihae to Pohakuloa. This is not acceptable. You can
10 clean up tank trails of unexploded ordnance; but places
11 where people live, work, and go to school have the bombs
12 remain. A'ole. Your mother, all of our mothers, and the
13 mother of us all are telling us to clean up, not build
14 up. No military expansion in Hawaii. No Stryker
15 Brigade.

16 Now, Colonel Anderson and the rest of you, you
17 appear to be men of integrity, and I ask you to act on
18 that integrity. Stand up here now and say at this
19 hearing, the closing hearing, based on the overwhelming
20 testimony you have heard throughout Hawaii, that you will
21 recommend that the entire Hawaii Stryker Brigade project
22 be cancelled and put in the scrap heap of history. And
23 that, furthermore, as a first step toward cleaning up and
24 returning current and former military lands to the Nation
25 of Hawaii, you will immediately begin to place thousands

1 of signs such as these around the former and -- present
2 and former bombing ranges and other military hazard areas
3 on the island so that people can simply be alerted to the
4 hazards that surround them. This sign reads, "Caution.
5 Former military site. Live arms hazard." By the Army
6 making and posting these simple signs, it will be a small
7 but positive first step toward -- after you have banned
8 signs from these hearings. So I think you need to make
9 some amends, and you've got to begin right here tonight
10 in the form of an apology and saying that it's your
11 personal recommendations that the entire Stryker project
12 for Hawaii be cancelled.

13 Mahalo and aloha. Malama pona. Malama o ka
14 aina.

15 MS. LEE: Is Cory here? Cory?

16 Aloha.

17 Following Cory will be Alana, and then
18 Joe Watts.

19 MS. CORY HARDEN: I'm Cory Harden, Pohakuloa
20 (inaudible) Coordinator for Sierra Club, Mokuloa Group.

21 I applaud the Army for extending the comment
22 deadline to January 3 because there are many serious
23 concerns about expansion, and that will allow more time
24 for the public to learn what's going on and to make
25 comments. On January 3, there will still, however, be

1 unexploded ordnance and other hazards left on the more
2 than 50 old military sites scattered all over our island,
3 that will take centuries to clean up; and this is not
4 acceptable. Sierra Club's position is that the military
5 should not take any new land until all the old sites are
6 cleaned up.

7 There will be other people that have spoken
8 about the old sites and will talk about them, so I need
9 to speak about the EIS process.

10 Sierra Club also thinks that the EIS process is
11 flawed to the point that we are asking the Army to set up
12 a question-and-answer session to respond to the many
13 serious concerns we have about the EIS and this project.

14 The first flaw with the EIS project is that the
15 public has been prevented from participating in the EIS
16 process. People have talked about that. The arrests in
17 Honolulu for carrying signs, which were allowed in
18 previous meetings, the arrests violated civil rights and
19 have a chilling effect on others who have well-founded
20 concerns about the Army plans.

21 Jim has talked about the private expansion
22 meetings. There was also an unpublicized press
23 conference in Hilo in October. This all went on despite
24 citizens protesting the need for open meetings. The tour
25 at Pohakuloa that was abruptly cancelled, with

1 unacceptable people who were never named.

2 Also, I asked for a disability accommodation for
3 this meeting; it was not provided. I asked in March. I
4 asked for a well ventilated room, such as a school, which
5 would have avoided the problem with being in a -- you
6 know, a private place. I also asked again October 1st,
7 and the request was not granted. So we don't have to be
8 here. In March already that could have been changed.

9 The second flaw with the expansion is the
10 done-deal aspect, which several speakers have addressed.
11 Months before the Draft EIS came out, the Army announced
12 that fire and emergency service would move from Kilauea
13 Military Camp to Pohakuloa, and the letter says the
14 decision is directly related to the increased workload
15 associated with PTA's transformation plan. Money was
16 already in the military budget, and Senator Inouye was
17 saying he was assured Hawaii would get a Stryker Brigade.

18 A third flaw is there are pieces of the EIS that
19 aren't even there; and, so, there's no way the public can
20 comment on them. For example, a big part of the 23,000
21 acres is considered agricultural land of importance;
22 therefore, they need a farmland determination. That's
23 not completed, so we can't comment on it.

24 The EIS refers the reader to four sections that
25 talk about air space and noise impacts; and I looked; I

1 can't find any of these sections.

2 Several times in the EIS it refers to a
3 programmatic agreement with the State Historical
4 Preservation Office, and this has to do with cultural
5 sites and archaeological sites and historical sites. The
6 EIS says this agreement may have been revised. It
7 doesn't say whether it actually was revised and what
8 version is being used. And, again, the public cannot
9 comment.

10 To kind of sum everything up, Army actions are
11 endangering our island. There's danger from abuse of the
12 environment, there's danger from unexploded ordnance, and
13 there's the danger of forgetting that in democracy, the
14 people don't serve the will of the Army; the Army serves
15 the will of the people.

16 MS. LEE: Is Alana here?

17 Somebody stood up, and I thought that was her.

18 Alana?

19 What about Mr. Joe Watts? Joe Watts?

20 Serena Lynn?

21 Julian Aka?

22 Dr. David Heaukulani?

23 Aloha.

24 DR. DAVID HEAUKULANI: Thank you.

25 Notice I signed up with my academic title. I

1 got that because of the military GI Bill. Thank you U.S.
2 Congress. I owe you guys.

3 You know, in English I was forced to read a poem
4 by Robert Frost. It said something about going down the
5 forest and two paths, and he took the one less traveled
6 and that has made all the difference. Tonight,
7 everybody's going down -- majority going down this side.
8 I'm going to take the path less traveled and see if it's
9 going to make any difference.

10 I am David Heaukulani from Hilo, Hawaii. I
11 represent Ahahuio Manawa, a non-profit, non-incorporated
12 Hawaiian family organization of descendants of ancient
13 Hawaiian warriors, kanaka maoli.

14 I want to just address Pohakuloa. I have no
15 kuleana on the other islands. I want to talk about the
16 issue of compatibility with ancient Hawaiian warrior
17 traditions, that is not cited or included in the cultural
18 section of the EIS. It is recommended that some mention
19 of this ancient use of the Hawaiian Island lands be
20 included, at least as a footnote. It needs to be pointed
21 out that warriors of ancient Hawaii trained and battled
22 on the very grounds that is being used by the modern
23 warriors today on this aina, on this island. The culture
24 experts on the environmental staff of U.S. Army Hawaii
25 recovered several iwi, ancient Hawaiian warrior spears,

1 and approximately 20 feet long in caves in the Pohakuloa
2 area. This is confirmation that relative to Hawaiian
3 culture and tradition, the training of the areas is a
4 compatible use of the lands at Pohakuloa.

5 If you are familiar with ancient Hawaiian
6 history, you know that Chief Kaliiopu and his alapa
7 regiment of 800 nobels trained on this island.
8 Unfortunately, they went to Maui to battle Kahekili, and
9 all but one perished in what the Army calls today an
10 L-shaped ambush. If they were training at Pohakuloa,
11 maybe they would have gotten out of that ambush.

12 Similarly, Kamehameha finally conquered Keiua
13 after a nine-year battle at Kawaihae. The transformation
14 includes Kawaihae, a trail to Pohakuloa. It's all
15 ancient Hawaiian battle areas.

16 In another Hawaiian chant on the north side of
17 Pohakuloa, a great battle took place on the plains of
18 Waimea. Chief Kamalalau of Maui took on the armies of
19 the Big Island. And it's described by Samuel Kamakau,
20 the fighting men went up to the grass-covered plain of
21 Waimea. After warriors reached the plain, they looked
22 (inaudible) on the left and beheld the men of Kona
23 advancing toward them. The lava bed of Kahiku and all
24 the land up to the hui was covered with the men of Kona.
25 Those of Ka'u and Puna were coming down from Mauna Kea,

1 and those of Waimea and Kohala were on the level plain of
2 Waimea. Thus, from the landing point of Kawaihae, where
3 this Maui chief landed, all the way up to the plains of
4 (inaudible) from the (inaudible) slope, on the edge of
5 where Pokakuloa is now, to (inaudible) Kona side was just
6 covered with warriors as far as the eye could see. Rest
7 assured that the modern-day warriors of the Stryker
8 Brigade will require less land and ask for travel and
9 training within the same configuration. The point is
10 that the use of this area for training by modern-day
11 warriors is not incompatible with the use of the area for
12 ancient Hawaiian warriors. Hawaiian warriors and their
13 battles were fought at the heart of Hawaiian culture
14 heritage. To ignore this fact is to ignore a heritage as
15 descendants of Hawaiian warriors. This heritage I am
16 (inaudible) is on the behalf of my mother, because if she
17 were here, she would be making comments, because she
18 loved the United States of America, being employed at
19 Pearl Harbor, and she hated the Japanese because they
20 bombed Pearl Harbor.

21 It is customary to establish the pedigree when
22 invoking Hawaiian cultural issues. My mother was kanaka
23 maoli. The Hawaiian dictionary by Mary Kawena Pukui and
24 Samuel H. Elbert defines kanaka maoli as a full-blooded
25 Hawaiian person. So let me know if that has changed,

1 because I see a lot of part-Hawaiians going around
2 calling themselves kanaka maoli. Somehow I see many who
3 are not full-blooded Hawaiians doing this. My mother is
4 from the (inaudible) family. That family name is found
5 in the genealogy of Chief Ekamaimai (Hawaiian name),
6 published in the Hawaiian newspaper (Hawaiian word),
7 December 12, 1874. (Inaudible) translate manoa as man of
8 war. Manoa was the son of (Hawaiian name). (Hawaiian
9 name) was the son of (Hawaiian name). (Hawaiian) warrior
10 chief in the ancient command of the division of wars in
11 Kamehameha's army. The Manoa family has fought in the
12 line -- at Line 1251, 1251 in the (Hawaiian word) chant
13 in the sixth generation of (inaudible) and in the sacred
14 songs of the (inaudible) as described at Manoa, the king
15 of Hilo was famous for his skill and spirit. (Inaudible)
16 mother made us aware that (inaudible) are descendants of
17 Hawaiian warriors, and all the men of this family were
18 expected to be modern-day warriors. Hence, all the men
19 of the Manoa family are military veterans. And she led
20 the war (inaudible). One of her favorite sayings when
21 things were tough or when we complained was (inaudible).
22 (Hawaiian) is one of the Hawaiian words that means
23 warrior, which describe how warriors would tighten up
24 their malo to prevent any warriors from yanking loose
25 ends. But in the hidden context of Hawaiian, what she

1 was saying was, Warriors don't whine; Tighten up your
2 malo, and tough it out. And the modern vernacular to the
3 warriors is the same as saying, Suck it up.

4 In closing, it should be noted, today there are
5 Hawaiian men and women serving in the Hawaii National
6 Guard. They wear the Kamehameha patch in all branches of
7 the Armed Service. (Inaudible) also descends the ancient
8 Hawaiian warriors. Some (inaudible) families that come
9 to mind include Mahi, Palea, (Hawaiian names). These
10 sons and daughters of Hawaiian warriors trained at
11 Pohakuloa, lands traversed by ancient Hawaiian warriors.
12 It is imperative, therefore, that our modern-day warriors
13 have adequate training facilities to ensure their warrior
14 skills are developed and sustained. To deny them the
15 space and necessity borders on negligence. (Inaudible)
16 these modern-day Hawaiian warriors are there by choice.
17 Therefore, I appeal to the families who are descendants
18 of the Hawaiian -- ancient Hawaiian warriors to support
19 the choice to continue the warrior heritage.

20 Thank you.

21 MR. CHANG: Mahalo.

22 Is Jan Moon here?

23 To be followed by Keomailani Von Gogh and
24 Sarah Moon.

25 MS. JAN MOON: Well, I just can hardly say

1 anything more. I'm just so moved by everything that
2 everybody said.

3 I really wasn't too serious about this project
4 and about the Army and -- you know. I've lived here for
5 over 40 years in Kealakaha, and my heart is in Hawaii.
6 Hawaii has saved my life. And I used to go up there to
7 Pohakuloa and Mauna Kea and the Mauna Kea State Park
8 there, and it has a special spirit; and it's just broken
9 my heart. Over the years, I drive up there, and it's
10 just such a desert and such a wasteland. It's just a
11 horrible thing. I think the whole climate has changed up
12 there at Pohakuloa, up at that area of the Saddle Road.
13 It has so -- it used to have so much spirit there. We've
14 had so many legends there, so many spiritual things that
15 have happened to us up there, that I could just go on and
16 on, some of the stories. But I did write up something,
17 and I'll read it. It's something that everybody has said
18 tonight, and I'll just repeat it.

19 I want to thank you for this opportunity to
20 express my views and to be considered in the proposed
21 Pohakuloa Training Area expansion and transformation.
22 I've been reading and studying the Draft Environmental
23 Impact Statement, and I'm amazed at the information in
24 there. The overall impression is that this expansion and
25 continued use of PTA, it's not good to do. It's right

1 there. Particularly because of the destructive impacts
2 on this environment and ecosystems. The DEIS says the
3 soil erosion, dust emissions, the increased noise and
4 light pollution, the loss of native species and spread of
5 non-native species would increase the dangers of
6 wildfires. Also -- I think this is right in the DEIS.
7 Also, the DEIS says there would be -- have a significant
8 impact on the communities of Kawaihae, Waikoloa, Waiki'i,
9 the Girl Scout camp in Mauna Kea State Park. No mention
10 is made on the impact on the astronomers on Mauna Kea.

11 The land for your proposed expansion around
12 Waiki'i is zoned for agriculture and conservation. It
13 has never been used by heavy vehicles, training, or
14 munitions, which would destroy the land, compact the
15 soil -- quote in the EIS -- causing more dust and air
16 pollution and noise so that it would become another waste
17 land like the PTA is now.

18 The DEIS says there will be significant noise
19 with ordnance, vehicle, and construction. The proposed
20 PTA trail would have a major impact on all lands and air
21 and lifestyle around it. The DEIS says it would cause
22 flooding of public roadways and adjacent lands because of
23 erosion and silt accumulations.

24 The 1,005 heavy-duty vehicles going up this
25 trail would have a drastic effect on the nearby

1 communities with the noise and air pollution from
2 emissions and dust. Plus, the shaking of the earth would
3 affect Pu'ukohola heiau, a national historic site which
4 is sacred and must be respected and protected.

5 To quote the DEIS, quote, Fugitive air quality
6 and potential health hazards from vehicles and wind
7 erosion would increase 1,602 tons per year, with no
8 mitigation. That's a quote. In addition, dangers of
9 construction of the PTA trail, quote, would be greater
10 due to unexploded ordnances along it, and residents may
11 have to be evacuated. That's a quote.

12 There is so much on this island that is found
13 nowhere else in the world, including species in PTA and
14 the expansion area. The rare plants, birds, the sacred
15 sites, archaeological sites, the magnificent visual
16 panoramas, the pu'u, the astronomers, all must be
17 protected. The Army says it has a program to protect and
18 preserve some of these features. The Army should take
19 the next step and really transform PTA. Their goal and
20 purpose should be a showcase of a living park, nature
21 reserve. Remove all the munitions, explosives, and
22 heavy-duty vehicles, and restore the rare ecosystem
23 there. The world would be astounded. You could start by
24 immediately cancelling the general -- the expansion plan
25 and implement an environmental management system with

1 members of the general public and Hawaiian communities
2 and scientists, all with the common goal to restore
3 Pohakuloa to its former beauty and leave a legacy for
4 future generations.

5 Mahalo.

6 MR. CHANG: Keomailani Von Gogh.

7 I skipped a name, Ben Mead. We'll give Ben a
8 chance to collect his thoughts afterwards.

9 So Keomailani Von Gogh?

10 MS. KEOMAILANI VON GOGH: Aloha.

11 This process that we're having here is invalid,
12 and it's an attempt to create the illusion of democracy.
13 America's overriding purpose from the beginning, right
14 through to the present day has been world domination.
15 That is to build and maintain the capacity to coerce
16 everybody else on the planet, nonviolently if possible,
17 and violently if necessary. The purpose is not just to
18 make the rest of the world jump through hoops. The
19 purpose is to facilitate the exploitation of resources.

20 America has 22 Trident nuclear submarines, which
21 are first-strike weapons. Any one of these submarines
22 can launch 24 missiles simultaneously. Each of these
23 missiles can contain as many as 17 independently
24 targeted, maneuverable nuclear warheads, and each of
25 these warheads can travel 7,000 nautical miles and hit

1 within 300 feet of its intended target. If these were
2 fired in opposite directions, they can span 14,000
3 nautical miles. America can take out 408 centers of
4 human population, hitting each with a nuclear warhead ten
5 times as powerful as the bomb that was dropped on
6 Nagasaki. And America has 22 of these submarines.

7 America has been consistently selling a bill of
8 goods that has made people believe we need these Strykers
9 and more military buildup to protect our freedoms. Some
10 even believe they're being heroic when they have done
11 terrible things in the name of their country through
12 military actions.

13 My point to all this is that there is no threat.
14 The American government is good at working people's fears
15 through propaganda. Americans are the most scared and
16 insecure people in the world. Everyone's afraid of
17 people, wild animals, the rain, terrorists, crime,
18 aliens, and asteroids. The difference here in Hawaii is
19 that this is a land of aloha. People come from all over
20 the world for that purpose. War machines and killing do
21 not fit in here. We do not want or need your Strykers or
22 any military forces here.

23 Forty years ago, President Kennedy was trying to
24 organize the hemisphere to support his terrorist attacks
25 against Cuba. Most countries just went along because of

1 how influential America is, but Mexico refused. The
2 Mexican ambassador at the time said, If I try to tell
3 people in Mexico that Cuba is a threat to our security,
4 40 million Mexicans will die laughing.

5 I want to end this with a quote from
6 Colin Powell. He was asked this after the Gulf War. And
7 they asked him how many Iraqis he thought the
8 United States had killed; and his response was -- and
9 this is a direct quote: Frankly, that's a number that
10 doesn't interest me very much.

11 I want to wish you folks peace and peace to your
12 families.

13 Thank you.

14 MR. CHANG: Ben Mead?

15 Ben Mead, followed by Sarah Moon, and then
16 Kealoha Pisciotto.

17 MR. BEN MEAD: Aloha. I'm a quiet guy; I live a
18 quiet life. And I'd like to say there used to be some
19 politicians here, some elected officials. They're all
20 gone now, and there was only a few of them to begin with.
21 I guess voting raises for themselves or something is more
22 important than being here with something that actually
23 deals with our lives.

24 I'm what used to be known as a military brat.
25 I'm still a military brat. I'm 53 years old. I'm still

1 a military brat. Any of you military brats out there
2 know exactly what I'm talking about. I was raised in a
3 military family. And I don't have any enlightening
4 things to say to you. But I want you guys to know what
5 you're up against. You're up against the military. The
6 military is -- it's impossible to fight them. It's
7 impossible to fight them. We have already lost the
8 battle. And I speak from my heart on that. Because when
9 the military encompasses you, they become your home; they
10 become your family. I went to -- by the time I graduated
11 from high school, I had gone to seven different schools.
12 I lived in about fourteen different countries. And when
13 my father got out of the military, they essentially
14 brought us back to the States and said, "You can live
15 wherever you want." You're actually a resident of any
16 state you want to be a resident of. But the effect of
17 that was to make you homeless. I'm a homeless person. I
18 live in a house, but I'm a homeless person. And I envy
19 the people here that were born here, raised here. They
20 have a culture, they have a home, they have something to
21 hold on to.

22 Now, the reason I say this is impossible to
23 fight is because you're fighting people who feel like
24 they're fighting for their home, too. Their home is
25 military. They're a military organization. They call

1 you civilians. We look down on you folks. We look down
2 on you. I would look out in San Antonio -- I lived in a
3 military place; we would look out, and it was like
4 peering out through this wall and seeing the civilians
5 out there. Yet, when I went to college -- that was my
6 first public school, university -- I talked to a career
7 counselor, and they asked me what I wanted to be; and I
8 told them, you know, everybody I know drops bombs on
9 people for a living. I don't know how the mail gets
10 delivered. I don't know how bread appears in stores. I
11 don't know anybody that's a baker. I don't know anybody
12 that doesn't do military things. And that was my
13 culture. To this day, you know, 35 years later, I'm 15
14 minutes before any appointment; I'm there at 15 minutes
15 before. I work for -- for a company, and I'm a soldier
16 in that company; I'll do whatever they tell me. I count
17 on authority. I can't stop but do that. I can't. I
18 hate it. I can't stop myself from doing it.

19 I've also worked -- this is what you're up
20 against in that part.

21 I've also worked developing EIS statements.
22 It's a sham. Mr. Albertini said, you know, there are
23 people here who think this process -- who would say this
24 process is a sham, and it is. I'm one of those people
25 that think it. I used to be part of that. This is a

1 delusion. This is a diversion, to use a military term.
2 This EIS statement -- do you know you folks are not
3 addressing the EIS statement? The military's beginning
4 remark was, We're here to address the EIS statement.
5 It's a format. It's certain questions, and you address
6 noise, pollution, toxic chemicals, dioxin, whatever.
7 It's a format. They want an answer. They want us to
8 say, Hey, you guys say you can start a wildfire here,
9 that it's on ground that would be really hard to fight;
10 well, that's the statement: We can start wildfires like
11 crazy, and it's on ground hard to fight. They want you
12 to come back and say, Well, what are you going to do
13 about it? That's why this is a draft. It's not the
14 final document. You respond, Well, get in some tanks,
15 get in some water tanks up there. It's an arid area.
16 Get in some helicopters in there. That's their response.
17 Boom. End of public format. You guys said, This is what
18 we didn't do. We did it, okay. Are you satisfied now?
19 It hasn't addressed -- has anybody asked us and is it
20 okay to say we don't want it? Is that good enough? We
21 don't want it. Why isn't that good enough? Why does it
22 have to be because it can start a fire? Why do we have
23 to have a reason other than we don't want it?
24 You know what? There's no referendum on this.
25 This goes to Donald Rumsfeld, an unelected official.

1 He's the guy. Their own PR people here told me tonight,
2 he makes the decision. You heard that by the lady that
3 asked the question. He's an unelected official. He
4 makes the decision. They told me he lines up these four
5 or five Environmental Impact Statements and he makes the
6 decision. We don't diselect him. There's no democratic
7 process to this. I hate to say it. It's a sham. We're
8 being deluded. It's a bait and switch. It's already
9 done. We've already lost.

10 You know, the military is -- this stuff doesn't
11 make us strong. These civilians -- I worked, actually,
12 as a civilian for the military. It's feeding at the
13 trough. They look down on you. The only jobs that are
14 coming here are construction jobs. When it's built,
15 they're gone. You know what? There is not going to be a
16 stationary force. There's no families and homes and
17 people going to school and that. There are guys coming
18 in here and learning for two weeks how to drive these
19 things around, and then they're hitting the red light
20 district that's now up in Hilo, and then they're going
21 home, and they don't give a rip. They're looking down on
22 you guys.

23 Thank you.

24 MR. CHANG: Sarah Moon. After that,
25 Kealoha Pisciotto, and then Wilfred Sugiyama.

1 For your information, we have about 19 names
2 left, could be less.

3 MS. SARAH MOON: Thank you.

4 Good evening. I'm going to dedicate my five
5 minutes of advocacy for the ecology of Pohakuloa, Big
6 Island, Hawaii Island, USA.

7 I am very impressed with the great job done by
8 the Army-hired EIS team in showing how rare and valuable
9 and unique this area is. As a resident for 40-plus
10 years, my advocation now is biology of this island.

11 Looking at the eight-inch thick and, I hear,
12 eight-pound DEIS, I decided to focus on the plants and
13 the birds. So I looked at the appendix, Page I, 1-38 in
14 Volume 3 of the EIS. There, I found a list of 25 endemic
15 Native Hawaiian plants found in the PTA and its expansion
16 area. This means -- this word "endemic" means they are
17 found nowhere else in the world. Some are only found in
18 this region of inquiry, in the Pohakuloa area. I checked
19 the status of these plants with the manual Flowering
20 Plants of Hawaii, Volume 1 and 2, by Wagner and Sohmer,
21 copyright 1990, Bishop Museum. This is a definitive
22 manual on all plants of Hawaii, except ferns, which
23 aren't flowering. I found that the plants listed in the
24 DEIS as -- federally listed as endangered and/or
25 critically imperiled globally, were accurately reported.

1 Some plants are only found in the Pohakuloa area, and
2 some are down to just one plant in the whole world, and
3 it's found there.

4 Quoting the DEIS, Page 8-140, Volume 2, seven
5 out of the fourteen native birds listed as frequenting
6 the PTA and the regions of inquiry are federally listed
7 as endangered. In more than one place in the DEIS, the
8 mention of increased noise, use -- and use of explosives,
9 live or not, could critically impact the rare bird
10 populations. More attention must be paid to the critical
11 habitat areas and more should be designated. And we must
12 tell the State Department of Land and Natural Resources,
13 that because they allowed that to be, they gave
14 permission to the Army to ignore the critical habitats.

15 Quoting the DEIS, I feel the U.S. Army -- they
16 said they should consider an environmental management
17 system which includes ecosystem level management for all
18 rare species and pest management, fire prevention, and
19 land rehabilitation. This area is like the Galapagos
20 Islands, different from any other place in the world.

21 Why deploy more ecology-destroying war games and
22 heavy equipment in such a sensitive area, on such a
23 remote island, with the potential for major natural
24 disasters, earthquakes, eruptions, lava flows, tsunamis,
25 and land subsidance of the whole section of an island?

1 This is such a unique place of wilderness.

2 Why transform it into a training ground for
3 urban military training?

4 It is a rare place for many scientists.

5 Why close it to the future scientists by making
6 dust and noise, by transforming down to ugliness a place
7 undesirable for productive and recreational uses?

8 Thank you.

9 MR. CHANG: Aloha.

10 MS. KEALOHA PISCIOTTA: Aloha. Aloha ohana.
11 Aloha.

12 I'd like to thank you for having this meeting
13 and allowing us this opportunity to voice our mana'o.

14 I'd also like the record to reflect that I'm not
15 in support of this project or the expansion or the taking
16 of any more of the aina.

17 My name is Kealoha Pisciotta. I am the
18 president of Mauna Kea Nainaho, which is a religious and
19 spiritual organization and created to uphold the
20 traditional, cultural, and religious practices related to
21 our great Mauna and temple Mauna Kea.

22 I wasn't sure if I should address first the
23 religious and spiritual ramifications this project
24 (inaudible) or the ramifications associated with limiting
25 the topics or parameters of discussion to create the

1 illusion of public participation. But I've decided
2 because the religious aspects are most important here to
3 all of us, I will speak to the illusion of public
4 participation first.

5 I am a -- I'm a (Hawaiian), kanaka maoli, and
6 I'm a Hawaiian National, not necessarily by choice, but,
7 yes, by a choice. I'm a Hawaiian National because my
8 kupunas were Hawaiian Nations. And as the saying goes,
9 there's two things in life you cannot change: Your eye
10 color and your nationality. We never naturalized. So I
11 hope I get the American part right.

12 I want to talk about taxation without
13 representation.

14 I'm assuming that the Stryker Brigade is going
15 to be funded by public funds and that our taxes will be
16 paying for it; and that's where the problem lies. I have
17 yet to hear a valid claim or any valid arguments
18 explaining clearly and concisely why the Strykers are
19 needed and why they will keep us safer and why we should
20 support the taking of more of our land or why we support
21 this project at all. I've heard the basic arguments,
22 that the Strykers are needed to protect us and to defend
23 us and make us safer from terrorists. But this argument
24 must fail for the following reasons:

25 1, America is the largest super power in the

1 world. It has the largest nuclear arsenal of any
2 country; and it has had the largest arsenal for a long
3 time. Clearly, having the largest arsenal of nuclear
4 weapons did not effectively deter the alleged terrorist
5 attacks of 9/11.

6 The Strykers are offensive weapons and weapons
7 for urban warfare. They are not defensive weapons, which
8 means they will be used to offend upon other peoples,
9 including civilians. There has been no valid explanation
10 for how exactly they will make us safer if they are
11 offensive.

12 How will they help change the feelings of
13 hostility and contempt that many countries of the world
14 have for America?

15 I assume Congress has allocated funds for the
16 Stryker in the event that the Army collects the EIS
17 information, pursuant to the National Environmental
18 Policy Act and the National Historic Preservation Act,
19 and also can acquire the lands for the project, including
20 Hawaiian Homelands and ceded lands. But we must not
21 forget that the people of Hawaii have a distinct right to
22 oppose the project based on a very simple democratic fact
23 that they are not convinced, they don't wish to spend all
24 of the money on the project, and they don't support or
25 believe that it will help world relations. I agree with

1 the brother over here who said, We don't need a reason
2 not to support it; We can simply say, We, as taxpayers,
3 do not support it and do not wish it to be here. This is
4 the premise of taxation without representation. If our
5 hard-earned taxes are going to be used, then we, the
6 people, have a say on how we want that money spent. But
7 review of the agenda clearly demonstrates that the scope
8 of the dialogue does not, in fact, include such questions
9 as, Do the people agree with the project? They -- do
10 they want to spend their hard-earned money on it? The
11 agenda confines the discussions to the second step of the
12 process, which is where people begin outlining their
13 environmental and cultural concerns. Again, to help the
14 Army start to fix these concerns, all based upon the
15 false assumption that it is a done deal. I don't recall
16 having been asked if I supported the project at all, and
17 I don't know anyone who has been asked that. Democracy
18 requires that decision-makers and agencies do as the
19 people want, not the other way around.

20 There's a saying that the world is governed by
21 those who show up. Well, if we take a strong poll here
22 tonight -- well, plenty of people left already -- we
23 would ask, How many people believe that the Stryker
24 Brigade will keep us safer from terrorist attacks? Raise
25 your hand. Raise your hand. How many people do believe

1 that it will keep us safer? Raise your hand. I'm
2 asking. Raise your hand. Do you guys believe it will
3 keep you safer?

4 How many people don't believe it? Raise your
5 hand.

6 Okay. Therefore -- we could ask a lot. These
7 questions should be included in this discussion first.

8 So now the spiritual ramifications.

9 Hawaii Nei, Hawaii since time and memorial has
10 been a pu'uhonua, place of refuge, rest, healing, and
11 peace. The war machine and the tools of war are, very
12 simply, contrary to the very mandate of the pu'uhonua.
13 The Hawaiian people have since the beginning of time
14 acted only as kapu, guardians and protectors of the
15 pu'uhonua. This is why a very important topic you hear
16 the people speaking on is the protection of the sacred
17 aina.

18 The pu'uhonua is also the garden, the place of
19 creation, where Creator calls all things to grow and be
20 beautiful. People forget that the garden must be tended
21 to. Man can profane God's creation. Of course, akua,
22 the Creator, can fix it, but man -- and man is blessed to
23 cocreate, but man is not endowed to decreate. So the
24 Hawaiian people are like the gardeners trying to tend to
25 the land. And now many people live here in Hawaii, and

1 they, too, have joined us to become the gardeners. Some
2 have also joined, perhaps, to destroy the garden that God
3 has made for our life and our healing.

4 I don't come from the warrior clan. I come from
5 the priesthood clan. And the chant of creation that says
6 that when something becomes extinct, the process of
7 creation begins to unravel, not only for us who oppose
8 it, but for all people. And there really in this land is
9 only two states of being: In aloha or not in aloha. And
10 when you are not in aloha, you are being contrary to the
11 land. And all those who choose to remain out of aloha
12 are responsible for the actions that they do. But all of
13 us would like all people to come into the aloha and not
14 be entered in anything that is contrary. So we invite
15 all people here in Hawaii to enter the aloha. Regardless
16 of where you came from, you enter aloha, and we wish you
17 to stay there.

18 And we are the endangered species capital of the
19 world. There are 1500 Hawaiian monk seals left only.
20 And when the o'o bird became extinct, he sang one song
21 last. Were we there to mourn that song?

22 There are 6,000 pure-blooded Hawaiians left, and
23 we know that perhaps it's our time. But we will always
24 have to uphold the principles for which we were created,
25 and that is aloha.

1 Mahalo.

2 (More proceedings were had on the following page.)

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1 MR. CHANG: I know you guys must all be very tired.
2 Thank you for your continuing attention and cooperation and
3 courtesy shown to our speakers.

4 If you're okay to continue, we will continue with
5 Dwight, and then Wilfred Sugiyama, and looks like Lovtoi
6 Kipapa, something like that. Is Dwight here? No?

7 (No response.)

8 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Lawton Kipapa.

9 MR. CHANG: Lawton Kipapa, okay. Is Wilfred Sugiyama
10 here?

11 (No response.)

12 MR. CHANG: If not, is Lawton? Lawton Kipapa. After
13 Lawton, the names are Paul Patwick or Patrick, and
14 Catherine, looks like Becker or Decker.

15 MR. LAWTON KIPAPA: Aloha. Aloha, my brothers and
16 sisters and the Kapunas. I'm here today to represent the
17 re-instated Hawaiian Kingdom, and I just want to share with
18 the soldiers over here because I never been in the
19 military, but I got something short that I just wanted to
20 ask to let you guys know about what's happening up in the
21 mountain.

22 And what Auntie was talking tonight, she not here.
23 She was talking a lot about all the sites. She was naming
24 every single sites of all the ancestors, and not any of us
25 Hawaiians would know what she wen speak about in telling

1 you guys about the land. We have to mostly focus on our
2 land, you know, and you guys, that's America, but I not one
3 American. I'm a Hawaiian. I'm a kanaka maoli. I'm a pure
4 Hawaiian.

5 But the thing is we asking you guys, it's enough fo'
6 touching the land. That's enough. You guys get enough
7 lands up there. You guys bombing everything already. You
8 guys get enough training, and we don't need some more lands
9 to be destroyed because when you guys destroy the land, you
10 guys destroy our culture as the Hawaiians.

11 I know, but right now we have wars in Iraq. I think
12 they get enough things going on over there. I think you
13 guys should go over there and finish up the job. Let us
14 finish our job, take care of our lands, take care of our
15 aina, and I speaking fo' everybody inside here.

16 Us Hawaiians, we have to wake up and we need to look
17 at what's happening and we just letting the military know
18 what's going on. You know, when you get money involved,
19 you have money involved, we don't want that kind money. We
20 just like our aina back. That's all I said, and that's all
21 everybody said. We just need our aina back because they
22 been running us over for years, years, and it's enough
23 already, you know. We don't need this kind of action.

24 And I don't want to show my -- my keikis to see
25 what's happening in their future. Maybe they don't have no

1 future. Maybe everything get explode, and I don't want
2 that. So, you know, to make it simple, I letting you guys
3 know, and take 'em to the United States of America, we
4 don't need this on our -- on our aina.

5 We get love. You guys get love, so we get -- we get
6 one of the biggest hearts in the world, the biggest heart
7 in the world. We no need enemies. We no need enemies. We
8 just need the appreciation, the respect. Because every
9 time I hear historical sites, people no more respect of
10 our -- our grounds and everything. So, I letting you guys
11 know what, you know, how I feel, or my mana'o, because like
12 I said, I'm not an American. I'm a kanaka maoli, and I'm
13 going to tell the man on top, and you guys know.

14 And thank you very much to be here, and we just leave
15 it up to you guys, because you guys make the decision. We
16 take the responsibility. And we always taking -- we
17 always, us Hawaiians, taking the responsibility. Because
18 not anybody in the world can take the responsibility like
19 us guys. We just keep on fighting and fighting, but it's
20 enough fighting, we got to exercise our rights.

21 We got to exercise our rights because if we don't
22 exercise our rights, you guys gonna take over us, then you
23 guys gonna be in control of the lands. It's happening
24 right now. It's happening, but the thing is, we no like
25 'em happening in that way.

1 So I just ask -- I just letting you guys know in a
2 humble way, we gonna exercise our rights, too. So, Aloha.

3 MR. CHANG: Thank you. Paul. Paul, not here.

4 (No response.)

5 MR. CHANG: Catherine Decker or Becker.

6 (No response.)

7 MR. CHANG: Bunny Smith. After Bunny Smith will be
8 George Graywolf Klare. And then Abraham K. Kamakawiwaiole.
9 Bunny Smith.

10 MS. BUNNY SMITH: Thank you. Good evening. Aloha,
11 everyone. Aloha. I will be very brief. I think many of
12 the topics that are of concern to me have already been
13 discussed. There are a couple of things I would like to
14 mention, and one of them is we're being told that the
15 Stryker Transformation, all of this, will be a boost to the
16 economy. I'm always very, very cautious when somebody says
17 you're going to get something for free, you're going to get
18 this, that, or the other. What we need to look at are what
19 are the real costs.

20 For example, in Sumatra just now, with the flooding
21 and so forth, how did that happen? Well, you see they got
22 this boost by being able to go ahead and clear cut all
23 these forests. The real cost was it facilitated flooding
24 to the extent that now hundreds of people have died. That
25 is the real cost. Not the money they might have gotten

1 from the lumber. What will be the real cost here for our
2 land being taken and used for this purpose and furthermore?

3 The next thing has to do with water. It hasn't been
4 mentioned, I don't think, this evening, but my
5 understanding is water is a very serious problem in Kona
6 and Kahu as well. Where are we supposed to get the water
7 for additional people coming on for their living needs, for
8 the working needs, and for the inevitable forest fires that
9 will happen because of the live ammunition? Where is that
10 water coming from? I don't know. Maybe there's a tooth
11 fairy that deals in water, but at this point I don't see
12 anything in the EIS that really seriously addresses it.

13 The dust has been -- has been spoken about, and I
14 will just mention the other evening, I was on Saddle Road
15 coming back. Parallel to us was one jeep, one small jeep.
16 The amount of the dust was unbelievable from one small
17 jeep.

18 Now, the other point is and I also am very concerned
19 about is we set ourselves up here with all of this and we
20 will be a magnet for terrorism. Terrorism will come to us.
21 The Stryker will not prevent terrorism, but terrorism could
22 come to us. It seems to me that the Stryker is very
23 definitely, as some others have said, an offensive weapon.
24 It is aiming at other populations. It is a flattening,
25 leveling instrument, if you will. What is it going to

1 flatten? It will not flatten the aina as it is here now or
2 would do here. It's going to be flattening people. It's
3 going to be flattening villages, people like us, and I
4 think we need to understand that is what its purpose is.
5 It's offensive. I think we're talking here that what we're
6 seeking is Aloha and peace, and we don't need the Stryker.
7 Thank you.

8 (Applause.)

9 MR. CHANG: Thank you. George Graywolf Klare, is it?
10 And Abraham Kamakawiwaiole and then Reynolds Kamakawiwaiole
11 afterwards.

12 MR. GEORGE GRAYWOLF KLARE: Aloha, everyone. Yes,
13 I've been sitting here listening to it all, too, and having
14 you gentlemen here listening to it, too, and I kind of feel
15 sorry for you guys in uniform because we lost our country,
16 the one that was called the USA on 9/11, before really, but
17 I want to know who you guys work for because I'll tell you
18 what I think.

19 The President's dad's dad was named Prescott Bush.
20 Prescott Bush managed German industrial and financial
21 interests in the United States from 1920 to 1942, and
22 Congress made him stop trading with the enemy. Did you
23 know that? Did you guys know that? Do you know your
24 American history?

25 Eisenhower, Prescott Bush was his election chairman.

1 He warned the country against the military industrial
2 complex. Who do you guys work for? You guys aren't
3 working for Constitutional America anymore. I wanted to
4 speak to the military people that were up here tonight
5 because my military people, and that's why I introduced
6 myself as Graywolf. My heroes were all red, and my land
7 was stolen. You guys are sitting on it still. Everything
8 you guys have has been stolen.

9 Now, you are agents of the state. You have to do
10 what you're told. Doesn't it make you a little nervous
11 because American democracy is totally out of control. This
12 meeting could be going on in Germany. We have an offensive
13 weapon here called a Stryker. Have you heard of the Panzer
14 Brigade? Did hear of the Panzers? You guys hear of the
15 Panzers? Who is the head of that political system? Adolf
16 Hitler.

17 Okay. Prescott Bush financed the rise of Hitler.
18 Henry Ford contributed, E.F. Farven contributed. Henry
19 Ford had a plan making tanks in Germany. Not once was that
20 tank factory bombed by the allies, and so was E.F. Farven,
21 the giant drug company.

22 So, I don't think these Strykers are needed and I
23 think America has been stolen again. This time by the
24 military industrial people whose bosses are the global
25 elite, the old wealth of Europe and the new wealth of the

1 new world. Daddy Bush, George Bush, Senior used to talk
2 about it in a romantic way. We had to get on board with
3 the new world order. We're talking about the new world
4 order, and you guys are in Iraq, not in Vietnam, and where
5 do we go from here, Central Asia? Does that stand? Watch
6 where this Imperialism leads.

7 We have a system that blends Christianity,
8 capitalism, and industrialism together and it creates
9 fascism. Now, for the last ten years we've been hearing
10 about the silent majority. We had to protect the silent
11 proper majority. Well, who's the silent majority? Those
12 are the ones that are going to sit quietly while the world
13 is destroyed. It's being destroyed right now.

14 You guys must have children. You must think of the
15 future. We used to think of seven generations. That meant
16 you didn't pick the first herb. You walked to the
17 seventh one, and you made sure and you talked to them and
18 you asked permission. You're related to the aina, or the
19 earth mother, as a living being. Your super mother. There
20 was a closeness, divinity we have here.

21 Tell me war is an ecological event. It's a disaster.
22 You can't fight a war and win anymore than you can fight a
23 volcano and win it. So what is this? We've got to use the
24 Aloha. We've got to use love. That's all we can do.

25 And I wanted to talk about the terrorists. They're

1 wearing your uniforms. The President lied to all of you
2 about the reason for this war. Doesn't that make you a bit
3 nervous about going off doing whatever they want. The
4 Germans were good Germans. They just followed orders. The
5 common people didn't want war. What do they want war for.
6 They could only come home broken. It's the leaders that
7 want war, so I say, our work is with each other. We have
8 to unite, support all things Hawaiian.

9 This is a country that can start a universal human
10 rights movement that will stop all this kind of violence.
11 This love that's in this aina, people come for. So I feel
12 powerless. I've watched American democracy sail away. I
13 used to be a political science professor at the University
14 of California. I spent 30 years being a shoemaker and now
15 I'm trying being a farmer, and I love the aina. I love the
16 earth mother. And I will resist the encroachment of what's
17 going to kill and destroy her until I can't breathe
18 anymore.

19 (Applause)

20 MR. CHANG: Thank you. Abraham Kamakawiwaiole.

21 MR. ABRAHAM KAMAKAWIWAIOLE: My name is Abraham
22 Kahina Nalani Kamakawiwaiole, and I think it's most
23 admirable that we have so much aloha here in this room. I
24 was also in the military, and I'm concerned about several
25 things that are going on, primarily because of the fact I

1 don't know what's happened to the continental United
2 States. And I always say that the United States is not
3 protecting America. America is protecting the United
4 States, and Hawaii is protecting the United States of
5 America.

6 I was a service man, and I grew up during the time of
7 the second world war. Marines came to my home, soldiers
8 came to my home. I was impressed and they even kidded with
9 me and asked me, you know, what I was going to do when I
10 grow up. I said, oh, I'm going to join the Marines, but
11 I'm going to college, and they thought it was funny. Well,
12 that's just what I did.

13 I went to Kamehameha Schools. I was very impressed
14 by things, ROTC, and then I look at what's happening now.
15 I don't think that the military recruiters should go into
16 the schools to recruit primarily because of the fact that
17 they don't know what's going up there in the continental
18 United States. Where is America? I know where Hawaii is.

19 And I do not really like to come over here and
20 testify primarily because of the fact I remember my friends
21 coming from everywhere, I still do. I've been to Iraq. I
22 was working for an American company. I lived with the
23 Iraqi people and I understood some of the things that they
24 were talking about, and they used to ask me, how come you
25 work with them? You're not American. And even at that

1 time I didn't know because of the -- because I didn't know
2 my own history. I did go in and check on my own history.

3 My concern right now is how can we do this? There's
4 something wrong in the education system that we have. The
5 true history is not being taught. The funds for education
6 come out of the Federal Government also. So where are we?
7 No better than we were in Nazi Germany. I think it's
8 something for the people to consider, and you people have
9 children, too, what are you going to do?

10 I don't know what will happen to the military, but,
11 you know, I don't want to see any of them die wherever they
12 go. They don't belong in that country, and you can't do
13 things with beach, why are you there?

14 I saw, duty, honor country. What country are you
15 talking about? Where is your honor? I think people are
16 pretty honorable men, people are in the service, but they
17 too have been taught certain kinds of history. You had
18 draftees at one time, and we were upset that, you know,
19 they were draft dodgers also, a lot of them, but I learned
20 a lot from them, too, you know, because they had amnesty
21 later on after we came back and went to college. And we
22 learned -- I learned -- while I was upset about them when I
23 was in service, when I came out, I was still upset with
24 them because they were still trying to call me, you know,
25 killers of children. The education system is what we have

1 to think about.

2 As far as land, you want to do something for us, the
3 explosives are still around. People know where they are.
4 And if you look at Kaho'olawe and what they've done and
5 even until now, people have not kept their promises. I
6 don't know what will happen, but there's a greater power in
7 all the world and it's based on the person who created this
8 earth with love. This is where something can happen in
9 people that's good for our mankind.

10 When you talk about water, the waters were there
11 where they're at. They're on our water. And there's
12 another thing, I don't like the invasion of, you know --
13 you have -- the military has their alliances, but I don't
14 know, do they come over here? Do foreign countries who are
15 friendly with the United States come over here and use our
16 waters and Pohakuloa and different places? Why don't you
17 go bomb their lands? See if they'll let you there.

18 This place is very special to everyone. It's the
19 land of aloha. It's something that people have to think
20 about. We are isolated here for a very special reason
21 because we're also connected to the universe. Astronomers
22 know this. That's what people are all about.

23 I'm certain that there are people out there -- I
24 mean, people in the universe, but, you know, if I was a
25 people up there, who will want people down here to go up

1 there? We don't belong. You don't belong there. You
2 don't belong here. Go home to your wife and families, and
3 you know, and the country. Bring back the country. Bring
4 back peace on earth, goodwill towards men. Mahalo.

5 (Applause)

6 MR. CHANG: Reynolds Kamakawiwaiole. After him, Kent
7 Warshauer, and then Aurora Kaipo.

8 MR. REYNOLDS KAMAKAWIWAIOLE: Aloha, everyone. I
9 know it's pretty late tonight. I'm Reynolds Nakoka
10 Kamakuiole Kamehameha Aka'i.

11 Our family goes back many, many years and in history
12 it shows that our great, great grandfather in the battle
13 had saved Kamehameha's life, and there was a reason. There
14 was a reason to that, so many things that was saved was to
15 perpetuate what is here today. Kamehameha knew that.
16 Kamehameha knew what was the place called Hawaii nei.
17 Kamehameha knew about the mu, and I share to you at this
18 time for the military to know what is mu. We are the
19 children of mu.

20 You may talk about native Hawaiians. You may talk
21 about everything else, but that's who we represent. We
22 have amongst our commandments of living, the one key
23 commandment is given by our creator, forgiveness first.
24 Very true of what's happening in the world and what's
25 occurring now.

1 In our -- I've been in this spiritual world for a
2 while, come back to come and talk and share because this is
3 what Hawaiians are. They're spiritual first, and all
4 battles that was done was because they had to protect what
5 is here as many of the things was never done by Hawaiians.
6 Hawaiians were able to concentrate and do things with their
7 mana. They could move things with their mana. A E U.
8 They practiced their lu'a. They could take out anything.
9 But the thing is, we're at this time, looking at a
10 foundation.

11 And, gentlemen, I served the United States of America
12 back in the 1960s. I went to Vietnam. I was with 101st
13 Airborne Division. Eighteen months in Vietnam. I seen
14 war. I seen its people. I seen the third world country.
15 And when I went there, I was thinking, what are we doing
16 here? Because some of the people that were there, look
17 like the people that live here. You know, only thing, they
18 were so poor, and we were in their country. And I said to
19 myself, what are we doing here? What are we doing here?
20 This is not our country.

21 But, you know, the elements that I found out later on
22 that create this war to get people into the hospitals, to
23 completely take care of them for the rest of their life,
24 make money was there. The other element that controls
25 everything else, that causes wars to happen, very true.

1 And this is why, for me, at this time, I look at the
2 Stryker force in a different way. Because what is Hawaii
3 nei? What is it all about? The reason why the military
4 chose this place to be the R and R center during Vietnam,
5 why? Why not go to another place in the whole world
6 because it was the healing place. The people came and they
7 healed. While people come to visit, they heal. They
8 connect, they reconnect with their akua. They reconnect
9 with God. They reconnect with the aina, because some of
10 them, first time they touch the aina because they touch
11 cement all the time. They never get to know the water.
12 They didn't know the aina.

13 For me, going and placing continuous impact and
14 continue to explode in an area that is so sacred to the
15 Hawaiians and the most sacredest in the whole world,
16 gentlemen, the most sacredest in the whole world is Mauna
17 Kea, and that's why the face of Mauna Kea -- I mean, the
18 face of Mars is the same place of Mauna Kea. The same
19 exact place. You take a look at it. You go take a look
20 where they got the Mars and you'll find the Mars face is
21 the same place as Mauna Kea. Why?

22 Because our ancestors made sure that we knew how much
23 important that was, and so we cannot, we cannot go based on
24 what you say, EIS whatever it means, we cannot allow it
25 further to be challenged.

1 What this thing is doing to us, and what it is
2 telling us, get off your okoles, gentlemen, Hawaiians, get
3 off your okoles and see what's happening here. Okay? It's
4 putting the fire under there, and these gentlemen are here
5 because this is the kind of things that have to happen to
6 us Hawaiians. We have to wake up, you know. We got to be
7 makala. We got to be makakau, and we got to look at this
8 and say, do we want this or we don't want this. It has
9 nothing to do with whatever they saying inside the thing.
10 This is our land.

11 HRS says that we -- that the state has to be
12 responsible to us, to what we want, not what anybody else
13 want. They are responsible to make sure that it is what we
14 want, not what somebody else wants. We protected by that
15 law, and that's the problem with this. We keep on getting
16 growth, and, gentlemen, at a time when we're trying to
17 protect our sacred mountain, here comes the military right
18 on the side of it and it intimidates us -- our people
19 because we are so sensitive. Our aloha is so sensitive,
20 that in our heart, we are the ones that get pressured and
21 stress and the next thing we know, we maki because our
22 spirit dies.

23 If you continue to do what you're doing, you're not
24 only going to war, but you're killing the Hawaiian people.
25 Stress, intimidation, fear, Hawaiian people are going

1 towards nationhood. At this particular time, if anything,
2 the Army wants to do is to clean up their act, put things
3 together, and know where they're going, because where
4 they're headed is in the wrong direction. If Kamehameha
5 was here today, he would have challenged you guys, and say,
6 no, because he know that that place is not supposed to be
7 like that.

8 Sure there was battles as the brother said, but there
9 wasn't no big machinery going down the road and going down
10 and pounding and throwing some explosive inside here. That
11 wouldn't be allowed. The battles were done on the surface.
12 Because we could do it with our hands we could move the
13 hands. And this is why what is happening here is
14 absolutely wrong, and we don't have to tell you nothing.
15 Nothing. We don't have to tell you that that is sacred.
16 We don't have to tell you that this place is what is.

17 You have no business to ask us what is sacred to us.
18 No business. It's like the Native Americans have to tell
19 nobody what that place is. They have no moneys to ask the
20 questions. We are the living people. We are the children
21 of mu. Our place extends off into the ocean. We own all
22 of this. We own everything.

23 Until you folks understand that, take a look into the
24 Internet, take a look at library, find out about it.
25 You'll find all of these places are all connected. It's

1 that powerful. The power is in the people. The power has
2 been peaceful. The power is to know, have knowledge.

3 The Army is here as visitors. You are on our land
4 and I ask you to consider this. What we talking about is
5 so deep, so deep, that I cannot even bring out to you how
6 much it is to me because I have done the work.

7 The depth of Mauna Kea is where she lies. And where
8 she lies the mother. I share this with you because
9 Kamehameha knew that. He knew, that's why he was able to
10 stay out. He knew that because that's the secret. And you
11 folks -- and the Army uses Kamehameha's -- some of
12 Kamehameha's movements. I know that because when I went
13 into the Army, I found that out, but we are moving towards
14 peaceful ends. I say to this project, no more. Because I
15 don't want that to happen to my children, my grandchildren
16 and the years to come.

17 I want them to learn peace. Change around the way
18 you folks are looking at things. Change around. Go to
19 someplace else. Because I feel that should this project
20 come on here, it will desecrate our Hawaiian name. It will
21 desecrate and cause a shift that will actually cause
22 problems on this island and all over the place. You have
23 to know that. They are power points in this place, just
24 like when you have anything. There are power points, and
25 one of them is right there where you're at. If you shift

1 that -- you know, shift things, it will cause things to
2 drop. All by humanics, everybody knows about humanics, how
3 it affects things. If you change the humanics, you change
4 things, it will change the way life goes and it will change
5 the way the earth goes. Because that -- when you move
6 something like this, then you shake it up, it will shake
7 enough that it will crack and it will go off.

8 Now, these people up on the shoulders, based on the
9 top of the mountain, they still haven't felt the impact
10 yet, but as the people talk here, they talking with their
11 ancestors. In the back of me is 10,000. Ten thousand of
12 them. I talk spiritually. I talk for them because they
13 cannot talk. So when I come through, I share you folks
14 what I'm sharing with them, what comes through them. They
15 don't like it. I'm telling you right now, they don't like
16 it, and I feel this -- and when I share that that's what it
17 goes through. So for me and the family that's out here,
18 and of course, all of you guys are family.

19 When I share things, I'm not here to make it like
20 it's, you know, to say that it's gonna -- I'm here to
21 protect you guys for making the wrong movement. The wrong
22 movement and this island could be disastrous. The wrong
23 movement. So, gentlemen, this is the morning, this is the
24 sharing. Do all my brothers and sisters hear?

25 I waited this long. I didn't want to go first. I

1 was here in the first one. The first one on the line.
2 When they came up. I didn't want to do that because to me,
3 those that stay strong and those that are here now, they
4 are waiting for this, and they should know about it. I'm
5 sharing something very deep, something very spiritual,
6 something that's for all of you. If you broke down the
7 foundation, it will broke down everything else. And it
8 will take you down. Thank you, gentlemen.

9 (Applause)

10 MR. CHANG: Mahalo. Kent Warshauer. After him,
11 Aurora Kaipo and then Kris Kato.

12 MR. KENT WARSHAUER: Howzit, everyone. Aloha. I'm
13 not an activist. I'm not a politician. I'm not a
14 philosopher. I'm only one historian, and I'm here to give
15 you guys one history lesson. Back in 1819, Liholiho broke
16 the taboos. Prior to that, they used to have something
17 called human sacrifice. Since 1942, human sacrifice seems
18 to be what you guys are doing to our land over here in
19 Waimea.

20 The first fatality was February 14, 1944, U.S. Marine
21 Private George Charles Martin used a 37 millimeter shell as
22 a hammer and it killed him. The second fatality was Jessie
23 Enos. He found a shell 10 feet off of the Mamalahoa
24 Highway, tapped it on a road roller and it exploded. He
25 was working for the U.S. Engineer Corps at the time fixing

1 the Saddle Road area and that was on January 17, 1945.

2 The third and fourth fatalities were Theodore Bell
3 and Russell Iokapea and they were working on a fence line
4 at Keeaumoku for the Parker Ranch, and one of them found a
5 81 millimeter shell and they tapped it, it exploded, killed
6 them and three others were injured, and that was on May 31,
7 1954. Following that event they had a big sweep on Parker
8 Ranch trying to clean up the mess that you guys had left.

9 Another mortar shell was found in a dump at Waimea in
10 August 1957. Two grenades were found in Keeaumoku in 1961.
11 Another grenade was found in Waimea in November of 1963.
12 More grenades were found in Waimea and the Saddle Road area
13 in December of 1963. Another grenade was found in Waimea
14 on November 4, 1972.

15 And two marines were injured near Pu'apa'a on
16 August 30, 1983, when they tripped over another one of
17 those 81-millimeter mortars left over from the war. And
18 they had a big fire on July 23, 1998, near 'Ole Aikane
19 subdivision which is down towards Kawaiahae and the
20 exploding ordnance kept the firemen from putting out the
21 blaze. They just let it burn out because they didn't want
22 to go in there and endanger their lives.

23 In the Waikoloa area on August 31, 1972 they found
24 the first of many 155-millimeter shells. That's a 6-inch
25 shell to you people out there. It's quite dangerous. On

1 September 21, 1994, they found another 155-millimeter shell
2 near an elementary school. Some kids found it and they
3 were smart enough to go out and point it out to the
4 teacher.

5 As for Pohakuloa Training Area, the deaths started
6 there early. You guys took it over for training after the
7 Korean War. You decided that it was a good area, so you
8 guys started to play over there. On September 18, 1956, a
9 Marine lost his arm in a mortar explosion there.
10 September 27, 1958, another Marine was injured by a dud
11 shell. On March 11, 1971, a 17-year-old kid, James N.
12 O'Hara was killed by a 40-millimeter grenade launcher taken
13 from Pohakuloa. He went up there and found it lying on the
14 road or something, took it home and blew himself up.

15 On May 9, 1978, Jeffrey Jenkins of Skoko was also
16 killed by a dud there at Pohakuloa. On July 15, 1980,
17 Howitzer explodes killing one Sergeant James Lloyd, Junior
18 and injuring another four people.

19 On June 10, 1984, Specialist 4 DLN Henry Rivera
20 Gonzales was killed by a dud and another person was
21 injured. On July 7, 1988, a 60-millimeter mortar explodes
22 and kills Gunnery Sergeant Howard E. Harris and Corporal
23 Clifford L. Cutters, II, and 15 men were injured, and I
24 think those are all human sacrifices and it was caused by
25 your ordnance that was uncleaned up.

1 These people had no idea that they were going to die
2 except possibly the soldiers fooling around with cannons.
3 You do take chances because if somebody makes a mistake
4 loading it or somebody makes a mistake building the
5 ammunition or setting the fuse, they're going to have an
6 accident and it can take out a lot of people.

7 And I don't know if you guys realize it, but there's
8 a lot of ordnance all over the islands. I've been studying
9 this problem for about 20 years, and I can tell you where
10 all these pieces are, but I only just wanted to mention
11 what was around here in Pohakuloa, and there's been deaths
12 on Niihau. All the islands, they've had people killed by
13 the ordnance that was left over mostly from World War II,
14 and some of it, as you can see, was by a modern ordnance,
15 and I'm sure that in the future if you bring over these
16 Stryker people, we're going to have a lot more human
17 sacrifices and these people are just going to be walking
18 around and all of a sudden kick a mortar, bang, them and
19 innocent people around them are going to die. And I think
20 you guys should be spending a little bit more attention on
21 cleaning up what you've left over here over the years and a
22 lot less attention in bringing a bunch of Strykers over
23 here and shooting uranium bullets and whatever you plan to
24 do. Okay. Thank you.

25 (Applause)

1 MR. CHANG: Our next speaker is Aurora Kaipo. Can I
2 ask, does anybody need or want the Hawaiian interpreter to
3 remain tonight? Okay. So we can release the --

4 MR. ABRAHAM KAMAKAWIWAIOLE: I just want to say
5 good-bye to everybody, and I enjoyed your testimonies.
6 And, you know, I hate to be rude, but I got a long way to
7 go, my brother and I. Mahalo.

8 MR. CHANG: Thank you. Aurora Kaipo followed by Kris
9 Kato.

10 MS. AURORA KAIPO: I thank everybody for being here.
11 I think I agree with everybody in this room, but mostly I
12 want to talk to these fine gentlemen that are so patient,
13 and I know your okoles must be sore, but thank you for
14 listening.

15 I think you have a lot to digest. What people have
16 brought to you today is their hearts and their souls.

17 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Can you talk a little louder?

18 MS. AURORA KAIPO: Sure, I can. What people have
19 brought to you tonight is their hearts. Excuse me, I think
20 it's really -- I take your presence here as really
21 important, and I know you have a lot to digest and what has
22 been brought to you is of the most importance. People are
23 bringing to you their hearts, their souls. Stuff that goes
24 far behind them and far in front of them.

25 I don't know how much you can grasp, but I know this,

1 this is what my mother taught me, that we're all brothers
2 and sisters. We seem to have just forgotten that along the
3 way, and I'm going to speak to you as human to human. We
4 all breathe the same air. We all come from the same place
5 this earth, our mother. We all have the same father, the
6 Father God, whatever name you want to give him. It's all
7 the same.

8 There's a battle going on. You guys know battle
9 better than I will ever know and will ever care to know.
10 The battle you guys fight is a physical battle. I pray
11 that whatever I say to you and whatever you've heard
12 tonight that you don't take a personal offense.

13 There is -- there was at one time a great honor in
14 the military. My father fought against the Nazis. At this
15 point in time, your Commander In Chief, has appeared to be
16 directing you to fight for multi-national corporations.
17 The general American public sees that that does not benefit
18 us.

19 The battle that's going on right here right now is a
20 spiritual battle. From what I've been taught from my
21 parents and from the Bible, is love will always overcome
22 hate and evil. What Stryker will do here is hurt. It's
23 going to hurt on many, many levels, and that's what was
24 told to you today. We're just an island in the Pacific,
25 but there's a whole lot more going on.

1 I agree with 99 percent of what was said in this
2 room, but there's two things that I don't agree with that
3 our freedom has come from fighting battles on foreign
4 countries. Our freedom in America has come from common
5 folks that you see in this room mobilizing non-violently
6 for women's rights to votes, for Africans' rights to vote.
7 That is when freedoms are hard won like what we're working
8 on right now.

9 The second thing I don't agree with, and is really
10 important for you to know, that Mr. Inouye has said this is
11 a done deal -- Senator Inouye, excuse me. Well, it's not a
12 done deal, and this is how I know it's not a done deal,
13 because one, we're not there yet. And I want to give you a
14 small history of the Big Island. I've only lived here 20
15 years. My last name is Kaipo. That's not by blood. I'm
16 not Hawaiian, by injection and marriage, but not by blood,
17 so I'm not even going to speak on that behalf. I'm going
18 to speak on what I've experienced here because you need --
19 you need to know this because it hasn't come out here.

20 I have a map of the Big Island. I just need somebody
21 to hold it up for me. You're tall. Okay. It's a funky
22 little map. The Puna District on the Big Island,
23 Mr. Inouye came up with this grand scheme, financed and
24 everything, for 50 -- for 500 megawatts of geothermal power
25 to be shipped, electricity underground to the other

1 islands. Didn't happen. That was a done deal.

2 A prison in Ka'u, done deal. Didn't happen. A
3 radiator plant in Hilo, done deal. It didn't happen.
4 Homes for rich people on sacred lands in Kona, it's not
5 happening. And it all was stopped by all of these people
6 in the room.

7 Now, I know you may not grasp all the spiritual
8 things what were given to you today, but when you go to bed
9 tonight, you will get a message. Please listen to your
10 dreams, but I'm trying to speak to you in a language that I
11 think you guys will understand.

12 Here's the Big Island. We are filled with people
13 that roots go in time memorial here. We are filled with
14 very well-off people. We have a rainbow of cultures here.
15 We all agree on this. Now, the problem is you want to do
16 this in the middle of the island. It will be quite easy to
17 mobilize this whole island against the Stryker force. All
18 these projects were stopped non-violently. I know you may
19 not be familiar with non-violence, but that's the way we
20 live.

21 You can -- you can either go back and say this is
22 really not going to go, because it's not going to go. It
23 will not go. There's people here that are in pain and
24 willing to lay down their lives for it. They won't harm
25 you, but they will get in the way so you don't continue to

1 harm them, the earth, their children, and their ancestors
2 that are buried there, so I need you to know that, that
3 there will be a non-violent resistance that will be much
4 calmer than Seattle's WTO. That there's a lot of people
5 willing to stand up for Hawaii, so you can either not do it
6 or be put in the eye of the world for a non-violent
7 stopping of this project. I would prefer you didn't do it.

8 The military is a humungous force. You have such
9 organization. You have heard why we don't like you, and
10 please, like I said, this isn't personal. If you were to
11 take that organization and training that you have, you want
12 to stop terrorism, go to all these countries that are so
13 poor and build hospitals and homes and provide fresh
14 drinking water and education, and stop killing people and
15 nobody will want to harm America again. That's what I
16 would ask you to do is bring those two things back.

17 This is not a done deal. We will stop you. It's
18 very easy. You're in a bad location. You want to do it in
19 the center of the island, you will be surrounded. We will
20 protect our children, our future, our ancestors, and our
21 aina.

22 Please take that back with you. I know you have a
23 lot to digest, but it's not a done deal, and it's really a
24 lost cause and thank you very much.

25 (Further proceedings were had on the following page.)

1 MR. CHANG: Kris Kato, to be followed by
2 Bonnie Bator, and Gianna S.

3 MR. KRIS KATO: I would just like to make some
4 general remarks on tonight's hearing.

5 A nation has been relinquished of its power and
6 property. This decision regarding the expansion of
7 Pohakuloa Training Area and the Stryker Brigade in Hawaii
8 seems to only validate the need to restore what has been
9 taken away. I understand in a sense you have relegated
10 us to the status and title of indigenous people. And we
11 are just one of many players in the current international
12 system, an arena fluid and irregular with deeply
13 perspective constructs, as we have observed here tonight,
14 inflected by historical, linguistic, and political
15 situatedness of different actors; and these actors are
16 nation states, communities, individuals, and the
17 environment. In short, we live in a fragmented world,
18 the United States being the sole and dominant super power
19 we are subordinate to.

20 In having established a context for this
21 hearing, I would like to say I am against the expansion
22 of Pohakuloa Training Area and the Stryker Brigade in
23 Hawaii. It is a dishonor to the dignity and legacy of
24 this land and people, to Mauna Kea, a monument to space
25 and time.

1 Thank you for organizing this hearing.

2 Thank you, all speakers, everyone here tonight.

3 Aloha.

4 MS. AMARAL: Aloha. Mahalo.

5 Bonnie Bator, followed by Gianna S., followed by

6 Robert Kozuki.

7 Bonnie, are you here?

8 We don't see a Bonnie making her way up, do we?

9 No. We just see Lou.

10 Gianna?

11 Okay. And we don't see Gianna, either.

12 Robert Kozuki?

13 No Robert.

14 Mikahala Roy?

15 Here comes Mikahala. Aloha.

16 MS. MIKAHALA ROY: Aloha kakou. Na ohana.

17 My gratitude is given to the brave souls who
18 suffered by their arrests on Oahu. They suffered in the
19 cause of peace, by these associated with you before me
20 tonight. To those who have suffered, take heart and be
21 at peace, for you are respected. You stand before your
22 aumakua without shame. The creator of us all is the
23 fundamental presence in our lands of Hawaii Nei, our
24 Hawaii.

25 I, as many others tonight, rise to be heard in

1 public protest of the continuing expansion of the U.S.
2 military in Hawaii Island and in Hawaii kapae aina, the
3 collective islands of Hawaii. I am against spending of
4 tax dollars to plan a Stryker Brigade.

5 I'm Mikahala Roy, Executive Director of Kunana
6 Hui Honua, Foundation of the Search for Wisdom. I
7 tonight represent myself, my family, and this (inaudible)
8 community nonprofit. We are kanaka maoli, then, Hawaiian
9 people of the bloodlines that originated here, seeking to
10 preserve the identity of ourselves in our homeland. We
11 are also joined by those who are of Hawaiian heart, who
12 may be from other homelands. They will help us form
13 Hawaii's future.

14 Our organization is one that exists to protect
15 Hawaiian heritage and identity for future generations.
16 We work to protect, identify, and further understand
17 Hawaii sacred sites, our connection with our land. We
18 work to help identify and support ohana, to establish
19 kahu for sites as we seek understanding of the outer
20 landscapes of our inner light. We work on the education
21 to the use of the future and to build our libraries in
22 our own neighborhoods where culture lives. They will
23 serve the living public as we nourish and protect
24 important land places.

25 Cindy S. Barger's office will receive this

1 written record of mine, and I would like answers to the
2 following questions provided directly to myself, in
3 writing, by the Army.

4 In the land acquisition planned -- Number 1, in
5 the land acquisition planned by this Draft EIS, how will
6 the Army compensate for the loss of education of Hawaiian
7 history and lore of the heritage that comes from
8 Hawaiians being upon the land?

9 Number 2, what will the Army give toward the
10 perpetuation of heritage and identity of the indigenous
11 Hawaiian people that these lands will no longer be
12 available for in the event this takes place?

13 Hawaii moku a keawe is rich in the lands that
14 help us know ancient history of our people.

15 How will the Army educate Hawaiian families as
16 to their genealogies associated with the lands the Army
17 seeks to occupy and destroy?

18 There should be no further military expansion in
19 lieu of the fact that live ordnances have been found all
20 over Hawaii Island and that they endanger present and
21 future generations of human and environmental life.

22 Four, how do existing conditions of danger and
23 more dangerous conditions generated by expansion of the
24 Stryker Brigade meet, for example, Linda Lingle's plan
25 for the promotion of a safe Hawaii for visitors?

1 Five, how does the Army address its destruction
2 of religious sites and religious landscapes it seeks to
3 occupy? How will it make restitution?

4 Six, how will the Army compensate for the
5 destruction of the living spirituality of the Hawaiian
6 people and those who travel to Hawaii for such purpose?

7 Seven, what will the military do to assure the
8 keeping of the original trails and paths, those protected
9 by Queen Liliuokalani?

10 I am just honored to be among the many of us
11 tonight and to hear the testimony that's been given. I'm
12 thankful to Jim Albertini, very proud to meet him
13 tonight, Kealoha Pisciotto, all of you who have
14 participated and have paid your comments. This is more
15 valuable than some days -- than many days of life. This
16 is why it's important to come.

17 I'm from Kona, and I was on Oahu. I flew in
18 tonight because I missed the other opportunities, and I
19 will not miss -- you cannot miss an opportunity of life
20 that has -- you must show and participate. You need to
21 hear my voice. But you also should be very aware that we
22 are aware that you've not provided adequate hearings in
23 the communities.

24 50 percent -- 56 percent of military lands in
25 Hawaii are crown and government lands, now known as ceded

1 land. I am prompted not only by the testimony but by ke
2 akua, because -- I bring these posters tonight because
3 our people have been so oppressed on Oahu; and they're
4 very in keeping with comments made earlier.

5 Native Hawaiian culture, the real endangered
6 species. What will be your legacy?

7 Army transformation equals Hawaiian desecration.

8 Protecting our culture and environment. It's
9 not just our right, it is our responsibility, is what
10 Mr. Kamakawiwaole just said.

11 Federalization of Hawaiian people means
12 militarization of Hawaii's lands.

13 The Akaka Bill as it presents today promotes the
14 expansion of the U.S. military upon more and more of the
15 lands that belong to the Hawaiian people, members of the
16 Hawaiian Nation. I cannot forgive both Senators Inouye
17 and now Akaka, who have consciously left Hawaiian people
18 out of the decision-making processes for actions and
19 legislation that would change the integrity of a people
20 of the earth forever. These actions are unconscionable.
21 However, what would be worse is if we failed to stand in
22 opposition and resistance to these actions. Resist the
23 Akaka Bill for all it means against the identity and
24 well-being of na kanaka maoli and those kanaka maoli of
25 the heart. We would never be whole absent of our land.

1 Work to organize in your communities. The government we
2 would confirm. We will be well as we remember we are
3 one. We can take the time necessary to develop and heal
4 our nation by the very fertile and robust minds, the
5 loving and exceedingly able hearts among us. As you work
6 in your communities, do the same. Let us all know who
7 work to keep Hawaii, who are her guardians, strong
8 constituents, and components of her future identity. We
9 will know our own. And we will be those of any race who
10 wish to live in peace, to love the lands of Hawaii and
11 each other.

12 Aloha kekahi kekahi. This is in the rhythm of
13 our name. Ha, the breath, wai, the spirit, i, the sacred
14 name of most high God. Might is not right. Ua mau ke o
15 ka aina i ka pono. Pono, balance, is that which is
16 worthy of our efforts.

17 I feel Kealoha Pisciotto's comments tonight and
18 all of -- of others are so very important. I will share
19 something that has been given in our adversity at Kailua,
20 where -- sacred land that kamaka honu means the eye of
21 the turtle has been further desecrated, just like Mauna
22 Kea tries to be. We speak of the eye of the world,
23 someone spoke. What's been raised in spirit is the
24 discussion of kamaka honu, the eye of the turtle, that
25 form which is associated with almost every culture on

1 earth, mother, sacred mother. Imagine, what would be the
2 center of us? All of the people who spoke tonight spoke
3 in spirit. Could this be why, perhaps, a center of us
4 was chosen at a certain location by a king, Kamehameha?
5 We all know that far before Kamehameha this was a land
6 where the greatest sin was to hurt another in thought,
7 word, or deed. The warriors were much after a time of
8 our original people; and I rejoice in that truth. And I
9 am happy that others also speak of that, for that is so.
10 That is our name, Hawaii. And Reynolds also spoke about
11 responsibility, or someone did. That was Lawton Kipapa.
12 Responsibility is a huge word.

13 There is a woman who is our hostess tonight who
14 wears a maile, a lei maile. This is an example of
15 something that will teach us to take the responsibility,
16 that this will leave this earth if we are not careful and
17 protect this lei. It is a sacred lei. It will continue
18 to teach us how to be human beings. So I believe that's
19 Ms. Barger, if I'm pronouncing her name right. I notice
20 she dons the lei. I teach all my students that this is
21 what we have to do, because we are the lei. And we must
22 aloha kekahi kekahi.

23 I resist this proposal for this Stryker Brigade
24 and everything associated with it.

25 Thank you for your time.

1 MS. AMARAL: Keonipa'a, followed by
2 Andrew Walden.

3 I think I had called first Keonipa'a; and then,
4 after that I had Gianna.

5 Is that correct?

6 If we could have Keoni come up, that would be
7 helpful.

8 MR. KEONIPA'A: Aloha.

9 Aloha to our virgin occupiers. And it's kind of
10 good to see you again and kind of not. So some different
11 faces this time. There's different faces this time I see
12 representing the base up there.

13 But that's fact in international law, yeah,
14 permission to march troops through a neutral country or
15 anybody's territory can never be implied. That means you
16 guys are taking your own, again, permission to march your
17 troops through the Kingdom of Hawaii's domain. Our
18 dominion is denied for the fact of you attack another
19 foreign country, which is Afghanistan, and another
20 foreign country, which is Iraq, and you're occupying both
21 of those countries, as well as Hawaii. You are occupying
22 my country. Now, you guys have marched troops through
23 our country, through this neutral soil -- because we are
24 a neutral territory, okay. So that's a violation of
25 international laws, and you guys have done that already.

1 Now, this comes from the pohai ali'i. This is the guys
2 that you signed the treaties with. That's my ohana.

3 Now, another side is being a descendent of
4 Mary Parker. Parker Ranch is my ohana's land, and you
5 guys are about to steal it, 23,000 acres, okay.

6 This is teak wood. It's the furniture wood. No
7 more purple underneath. It's not myconia. This right
8 here, we planted on this land, okay. This here
9 represents in 15 years from the day that you take
10 possession of this land, two billion, one hundred
11 thirty-nine thousand -- million dollars. Two billion
12 dollars right here in 15 years. That's what that -- the
13 value of that land is worth. Now, one-third of that
14 money would supply funding for all Hawaiian entitlements.
15 That's 700 million or so, one-third of that money from
16 this 23,000 acres, planting teak. This is from my yard;
17 I'm growing it. So that's 2.1 billion dollars that we
18 will be missing from our treasury in 15 years to the day.

19 There's a guy from California, he's in Costa
20 Rica, and he's making \$93,000 per acre, times 23,000, two
21 billion dollars that you owe the Kingdom of Hawaii
22 treasury within 15 years of taking possession. That's
23 for one. That's this. And this is the cheap stuff, now.

24 This is sandalwood. I picked this from
25 Pohakuloa. This is in your new expansion -- where you're

1 doing your expansion. This is worth more than this. And
2 that's two billion dollars, just from the land you want
3 to use up here. This is land that -- this is land that's
4 supposed to be used for the production of food and
5 everything else for our people. You're not taking care
6 of our people. You're just stealing from them, stealing
7 the resources, stealing the land that is -- that could
8 furnish resources. You're stealing from our people, and
9 you're not doing nothing to repay for what you guys
10 taking. You guys have too much already. Just go home
11 and leave the bases.

12 Now, let me talk about defense of Hawaii.
13 Hawaii's an archipelago. We got low land around here.
14 You can get here only by ocean or by air. So pretty much
15 obsolete or useless is an Army and tanks and that stuff,
16 other than military occupation of this country. You
17 can't use that. That's not for defense of this stuff.
18 If you want defense, we do missile defense system and the
19 Navy, maybe even a little bit of Air Force, not this
20 Stryker tank; it's not for defense of Hawaii. If you
21 want to talk about defense, talk about air missile
22 defense systems or something, not what you guys trying to
23 pull here. You guys have a lot of bases. Some serious
24 problems with all of your old bases. And not just yours,
25 but mainly Pearl Harbor and some of the other bases on

1 Oahu. There's a lot of pollution. There's -- and you
2 guys have no title. You guys don't have anything. You
3 got no right to be in our country. You're in the
4 dominion of the Hawaiian Kingdom. Now, you need to
5 remember that. And this is our country. It's not to
6 protect the United States. Our job is to protect Hawaii,
7 not to protect your country. So a lot of your stuff, we
8 don't need over here. And the only things that we want
9 for protection of Hawaii -- now, this is serious
10 protection, now. And you guys have a lot of good bases
11 you built on our -- violating entrenchment laws,
12 violating the laws of nations and laws of occupation, the
13 laws of war, okay. This all come in. And because of
14 this and denial of passing troops, that means if you
15 bring this stuff in here, that's an act of aggression
16 against the Hawaiian Kingdom and will be viewed as that.

17 Now, you guys think you gonna expand your base
18 up there? You're gonna have permanent people, now, on
19 our aina, okay. This is not a rec place for you guys
20 play around. And you guys -- you make a (inaudible)
21 problem with some of you guys touching a girl in Okinawa.
22 That was one huge mistake over there, okay, and we're not
23 gonna stand for that over here. We don't have the stuff
24 that you guys need for your R&R. You know, we got
25 teenage girls over here. You know, we don't have the

1 stuff to take care of your men, okay. That's only our
2 ohana over here. And if you raise guys, then you better
3 keep them restricted to your base and not coming to the
4 ohana (Hawaiian), our people.

5 You're bringing the Strykers, and it is a direct
6 violation of our sovereignty, of our dominion. And if
7 you guys don't have the strength to leave us alone, to
8 leave us, maybe you should be put on a vitamin plan,
9 One-a-Day, just like some other places that showing us
10 how it really is, because you're gonna be out of there
11 before you're out of here; I can see it already. And
12 they have the key.

13 Now, we have the most highly trained guys over
14 here. They are so strict that we never shoot one shot at
15 you guys, and you can take plenty, okay. We never touch
16 you guys. We are strictly sticking to laws of nations,
17 okay. That means we as a neutral country have some rules
18 to follow, and you guys are not following them, and we
19 are. Now, if we have to do something else, well, so be
20 it. We are not going to let this happen. And you need
21 to search your soul. I know you have -- you're under
22 orders, and that gives you some -- well, you don't have
23 to take it upon your own personal soul because you just
24 following orders. You know, I understand that you guys
25 aren't doing nothing.

1 I'm glad that some of this is being recorded,
2 because we had a meeting up in Waimea just last week
3 that -- all the big Hawaiian groups and stuff, that we
4 had a lot to say, but nothing was recorded; nothing was
5 written down. It was a meeting just for nothing. And we
6 got no answers.

7 Let me talk for a second about this -- your EIS.
8 Your EIS is a joke. I looked at this and am very
9 disappointed at the effort you guys put in there. You
10 dig up a 20-year-old water study for Pohakuloa. That's
11 20 years ago. You know, you guys, you not putting
12 nothing, no effort into this.

13 I'm very disappointed on the protection of the
14 cultural. Even the environmental, you guys have no
15 solution. You talk about the lead contamination in there
16 and how the workers might have to wear masks and stuff,
17 and you worried about further contamination by that stuff
18 spreading. You need to control that and take it
19 someplace to mill out or whatever, refine your lead and
20 get that contamination out of there. You guys need to
21 clean up your mess before you can get anything else. So
22 I think -- I think -- I just need to tell you guys that
23 you guys better be careful, that this is all under
24 international laws. You need to respect international
25 laws, laws of nations, laws of occupation, laws of war,

1 the law of the sea. All of these are being broken by the
2 United States.

3 Well, I'm going to say a short chant here. This
4 is a cleansing chant for you because -- oh, okay.

5 MS. AMARAL: We have no problem with him
6 speaking. We're speaking about something. Excuse us.

7 Mahalo.

8 Just to clarify, I had asked Keoni if he would
9 do the closing pule, and he will. But I have a few more
10 speakers that we have to do, so it's not appropriate to
11 close yet.

12 Gianna S., followed by Andrew Walden, followed
13 by Ilima Long.

14 MS. GIANNA S.: Our testimony is going to be the
15 same song we sang last night. So any of you that
16 remember it, that would really help. Music really adds a
17 lot, so please join us.

18 Don't bomb the mountain. Leave the mountain
19 alone. Don't bomb the mountain. The mountain is our
20 home. Don't bomb the mountain. The mountain is alive.
21 The mountain, the mountain must survive.

22 Don't bomb the mountain. Leave the mountain
23 alone. Don't bomb the mountain. The mountain is our
24 home. Don't bomb the mountain. The mountain is alive.
25 The moutain, the mountain must survive.

1 Don't bomb the mountain. Leave the mountain
2 alone. Don't bomb the mountain. The mountain is our
3 home. Don't bomb the mountain. The mountain is alive.
4 The mountain, the mountain must survive.

5 Thank you very much for allowing us to add that.

6 A friend of mine fell sick, so she wasn't able
7 to deliver her own comment, so I'm going to be reading
8 them for her. It's called "Solutions". She says, We
9 need to look at the reasons we have military to solve
10 this problem. We must eliminate the need for the
11 military. To do this, we must look at the reasons we
12 have a military. One main reason, there are warriors
13 gathering resources. We must take personal
14 responsibility for our own fuel if we don't want to send
15 the military out with bombs to retrieve it from foreign
16 countries. The information is available to create our
17 own fuel. As individuals and community, we must come
18 together to reach sustainability with fuel, food, and
19 water. I ask that we move towards creating our own
20 bio-diesel, growing our own food organically, and
21 protecting our water resources. Real solutions, not
22 fighting. Aloha. Mahalo. And she ends it.

23 I just have one question myself. My question is
24 this: The most important person seems to be missing from
25 all these hearings, and I want to know if Donald Rumsfeld

1 is going to be watching all these hearings, if he's going
2 to know the sentiment, if he's going to see the tears,
3 and if he's going to really care enough to stay up this
4 late after putting in this long before he makes his
5 decision.

6 Thank you.

7 MS. AMARAL: Andrew Walden, followed by
8 Ilima Long.

9 Andrew, are you still here?

10 Okay. Andrew is not here anymore.

11 Ilima?

12 Here she comes.

13 MS. ILIMA LONG: Aloha kakou. My name is Ilima,
14 and I am Native Hawaiian. And by chance I'm the last
15 speaker tonight. I wasn't planning on coming up. I was
16 planning to come here to listen and observe. But one of
17 my kupuna here asked me to come up and share my mana'o,
18 and that's what I'm going to do.

19 So I guess in closing I want to ask those of you
20 here that are representing the Army and the U.S. military
21 and the United States to take in the things that my
22 kupuna have said tonight and to not go home and try and
23 justify all the reasons why, you know, Pohakuloa is
24 needed to further military training, or whatever it is.
25 Because, you know, I think you may see it, but at this

1 point in time there's a progressive movement to progress,
2 quote/unquote, freedom or liberty for those around the
3 world about the fallacy and what the U.S. military is
4 doing right now, and the (inaudible) right now is not
5 progressive; it's completely regressive to humanity, to
6 caring for the land, to caring about people, about
7 indigenous people, about cultures, and about everything
8 that enriches life.

9 And I guess that's all I want to say is, please
10 do not go home and try and justify this. And I have a
11 feeling that this whole thing is a decoy, that -- you
12 know, to show the people of Hawaii and Hilo that the U.S.
13 military gives a crap about what they think. I have a
14 feeling that this thing will go on, no matter what. But
15 if that is not true -- I can't imagine, first of all, the
16 things that were being said tonight not resonating with
17 you. So if it did, please pass it on to those above you.
18 I really don't have any faith in Donald Rumsfeld. Maybe
19 I have faith in you, and maybe I have faith in the -- you
20 know, a small amount of faith in the motive of this whole
21 hearing, but I don't have faith in him. But, you know,
22 if this -- if this meeting holds a point, please pass on
23 whatever it was that resonated with you. And I know that
24 something had to have, because it all makes perfect
25 sense. And when you think about what is going on here

1 with this land, with this culture of people that honestly
2 care for the land, care for the people, perpetuate things
3 that are beautiful, standing up here and speaking against
4 bombing their mountain -- I don't know if -- have either
5 of you gentlemen seen the latest U.S. -- goArmy.com
6 commercial? Have you? Have any of you?

7 MS. AMARAL: Dr. (Inaudible) testified on that.

8 MS. ILIMA LONG: It's pretty disgusting. It's
9 really disgusting. It has a boy -- whatever, an American
10 boy that says, My name is so and so and I'm from
11 Pahakaloe -- or, you know, I work in Pakaloe, Hawaii,
12 and, you know, this is my job; and then there's a black
13 screen with white writing that says, One man, whatever
14 amount of explosives, one volcano; and just about -- just
15 right when he's about to blow up whatever he's blowing
16 up, it says, For more, go to goArmy.com. That is not
17 what this part of the world is about. It's so
18 disgusting. And that is what is going on, you know.
19 That is exactly what the Pohakuloa expansion is about.
20 It's the opposite of what the Hawaiian people, the
21 Hawaiian culture, and it's the opposite of what is good
22 for the world is about. It's blowing up -- it's thinking
23 that man rules the world, and everything here on this
24 earth is for -- at our disposal and for us to rule; and
25 that's not -- that's not right. That's going to, you

1 know -- it's going to end us all in no time.

2 And I guess that's all I have to say.

3 And I want to thank my kupuna for inspiring me
4 and for teaching me. And that's all.

5 Mahalo. Aloha.

6 MS. AMARAL: Mahalo.

7 We've come to the end of the testimonies this
8 evening.

9 And now I'd like to invite Colonel Anderson to
10 come up and make some closing remarks before we have a --
11 the closing pule.

12 Colonel Anderson?

13 COLONEL ANDERSON: First off, let me thank
14 everybody that's stuck this out till -- I've got 12:45.

15 But, first off, let me also say I want to
16 personally thank everyone who came here tonight. All of
17 the comments, written and oral, will be taken into
18 consideration as we work towards completion of the Final
19 Environmental Impact Statement.

20 I also want to thank you for the heartfelt and
21 genuine concerns that people have demonstrated this
22 evening, and I do personally appreciate that; and it will
23 do nothing but help improve the decision-making that goes
24 on after this.

25 For anybody that did not have the opportunity or

1 did not feel compelled to give oral testimony this
2 evening, we will continue to take written comments
3 throughout the extended public comment period, that right
4 now is scheduled to end on January 3rd, 2004.

5 Again, thank you all for being here this
6 evening. Thank you.

7 MS. AMARAL: We have asked, and he has
8 consented, Keonipa'a to do the closing 'ole. And I think
9 that he has selected two 'ole to do this evening. And
10 I'll let him explain.

11 MR. KEONIPA'A: This first chant is a cleansing
12 chant. And this is to cleanse all the hewa that has
13 fallen on top of you and to take it away. And I'll say
14 it slow.

15 (Closing pule.)

16 Okay. This is an ancient chant for cleansing.
17 And we usually do this with a physical cleansing. And
18 one of the best places we do it is right here at Coconut
19 Island. This mohuala is a puhonua. It's just outside.
20 And a lot of the ali'i people is put under this rock, and
21 we go out there and we do this cleansing chant. And it's
22 just to -- (Hawaiian) is to put to rest all the
23 mistreatment. (Hawaiian), you mistreat somebody, you
24 treat them badly, and this is to put an end to this
25 mistreatment.

1 (Hawaiian) is a long sleep, endless sleep, you
2 know. (Hawaiian) is -- you know, you clap. And this is
3 to -- (Hawaiian) is to disperse, like smoke or like vapor
4 or something into the atmosphere and then gone; so it
5 disperses, (Hawaiian). (Hawaiian) is really defilement
6 and all the bad stuff. So (Hawaiian).

7 And then the next one is (Hawaiian) is freedom
8 of the (Hawaiian); there's a relaxing of the kapu. And
9 (Hawaiian) means free the whole earth. So that's the
10 chant that I did for you guys.

11 And then I have one more. This is a chant --
12 it's a prophecy chant that was for Kamehameha. This was
13 for when he was a young chief, and this was written for
14 him. It's an old one, and it's very true to today.

15 (Closing pule.)

16 (Hawaiian) what is up will come down.
17 (Hawaiian) what is below will rise up. (Hawaiian) is to
18 unite the islands as one. (Hawaiian) is to build the
19 walls or build our country. Our country will stand
20 straight like the walls.

21 So, anyway, that's my two chants for tonight.

22 Mahalo.

23 MS. AMARAL: Mahalo.

24 We thank all of you for sharing yourselves this
25 evening. And it's -- we thank you for being so generous

1 with us. We hope that you all will return to your
2 families in safety. Until we meet again. A hui hou.

3 (The proceedings were concluded at 12:47 P.M.)

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1 BREAKOUT SESSION

2 Thursday, November 6, 2003 at 5:30 p.m.

3 --oOo--

4 MS. HANNAH REEVES: My name is Hannah

5 Wahinemaikaeo'kaahumanu Keliulanaueole'okalama Kane

6 Reeves. I am the living descendant today of Kuwa, and the

7 land that Pohakuloa, that the military is training on, is

8 my ancestors' land. And it comes under Ape, and the

9 prophet is Kaula. There are thousands of us living today,

10 and I want to mention about all the site numbers.

11 Site 20872, 20873, 5002, 20856, 2854 -- 20854, 20855,

12 20864, 20877, 20862, 7119, 306, 513, 21148, 325, 324, 323,

13 22 -- 322, 315, 316, 118, 127, 20873, 20852 is the

14 historical burial site, 154, 170, 20862, 20856, 20865,

15 20869, 20872, 20877, 20873, 20864, and 20878, 10369, 20855,

16 21150, 20878, 20870. I want to mention 20877 is the

17 historical site.

18 Another Site is 50-10-31-5002, site 50-10-21-20855,

19 site 50-10-31-14638, 50-10-32-20865, 50-10-32-20877,

20 50-10-32-21150, 10309 is in the center of Ape.

21 50-10-33-20878, and I'm claiming the pu'u, which is the

22 trail, and there are many that were destroyed by the Army

23 since 1930 because they run the bulldozer on the dirt or

24 whatever they wanted to put on it.

25 I don't know how much more that they have destroyed,

1 but these are all the numbers that I claiming because I am
2 a direct living descendant, and my mom is Victoria Kunewa
3 and my dad is Nui Kane and we come from that line of Ape.

4 My address P.O. Box 844, Kailua-Kona, Hawaii.

5 They're saying that these are the sacred sites that I am
6 concerned about, and I want to make sure that nobody run
7 over.

8 --oOo--

9 6:30 p.m.

10 MR. DWIGHT VICENTE: My name is Dwight Vincente, and
11 I want to say that I know tonight is about the EIS, but I
12 want to go before that, back to the beginning. And that is
13 looking at the history here in Hawaii, going back to 1893,
14 and probably even further back, 1887. We have American
15 citizens participating or holding public office which is
16 contrary to U.S. Constitution, and also they wrote the
17 Constitution -- the 1887 Constitution which Kalakaua was
18 forced to sign, and they secured the right to vote and I
19 happen to question that whether they could vote being U.S.
20 citizens in a foreign country to be recognized by treaty.

21 In 1893, what they call overthrow, and then you have
22 the provisional government proclamation of the provisional
23 government stated that they were self-proclaimed, not
24 recognized by any nation through treaties. As a matter of
25 fact, they could not sign any treaties because they U.S.

1 citizen. The only person who can sign as a U.S. citizen is
2 the President under Article II, Section II -- Clause II, I
3 should say, and that's why in 1894, Hawaii was never, if
4 you could call it, annexed. There was no such authority in
5 the U.S. Constitution for them to annex. So they had wrote
6 the Constitution of the Republic of Hawaii which joined in
7 1887, which had treaties signed by King Kalakaua which were
8 to expire in 1898, and that being the case, they couldn't
9 sign treaties. They joined the two constitutions together,
10 the Kingdom's Constitution which had treaties, and the 1898
11 Republic Constitution which had no treaties, meaning it was
12 never recognized in the family of nations.

13 And in 1898 they had stated that they transferred
14 Hawaii over by treaty of a joint resolution, which is
15 impossible, and from that point on we were considered a
16 territory of the United States, which is referred to in the
17 U.S. Constitution's Article IV, Section III, Clause II.
18 And if one was to actually read what's written in there, it
19 says, Congress shall prior to dispose of and make all need
20 for rules and regulations respecting the territory, and the
21 territory they was referring to was only the Northwest
22 Ordinance, which happened under the articles of
23 Confederation. And the document never continued when they
24 adopted a Constitution, and it refers to only Article V.
25 And a lot of the lands the United States is claiming to

1 have jurisdiction over is based on misuse of that document,
2 the Northwest Ordinance which does not give them any
3 jurisdiction. And that's one of their claims.

4 If you read various documents, they always site the
5 Northwest Ordinance. Down verses Goodwill is a good one.
6 What it is is that the United States has no colonial
7 powers. The word territory colony has the same definition.
8 Why write a new word if they actually had colonial powers?
9 They actually have no powers to colonize.

10 Then you have -- like in 1959 they -- well, let me go
11 back to the 1900 Organic Act. Then you have the 1959
12 Admission Act in the state constitution. So if you look at
13 the joint resolution of 1898, the 1900 Organic Act, the
14 1959 Admission Act and the state constitution, they all
15 refer back to the U.S. Constitution being the controlling
16 law over those four documents.

17 I believe that was the biggest mistake they made was
18 to cite the U.S. Constitution as the controlling law,
19 because what it did there was it actually nullified each
20 and every one of those documents rendering the documents
21 useless. So until today, we're still an independent nation
22 minus a government to run the islands, and this holds true
23 also with other lands, Cuba, California, Alaska, Florida,
24 Philippines, Guam, Samoa, Micronesia, Puerto Rico, Panama.
25 They all were placed under the Northwest Ordinance, which

1 is impossible, according to the documented history and the
2 U.S. Constitution.

3 So there is no -- actually, there is only 13 states
4 today that make up the United States. There is not 50
5 states. The 37 are called incorporated. They're actually
6 corporations. They don't have the status of a state -- the
7 word state, which is defined in the last paragraph of the
8 Declaration of Independence as being a nation.

9 The Territory of Hawaii which wrote the state
10 constitution is not considered a nation. They had no
11 treaties. Until today it is still landless, so there is
12 conflict in law right now, and it's the conflict between
13 the history -- documented history here in Hawaii and the
14 U.S. Constitution. I believe the U.S. Constitution will
15 prevail though. It was set up to be that way. So I guess
16 that will be it. Thank you.

17 --oOo--

18 6:45 p.m.

19 MS. LYNN VROOMAN: My name is Lynn Vrooman. I just
20 wanted to say that we wouldn't be here at this meeting
21 today if it wasn't for the military acquiring more land.
22 If they maintain -- if they maintained their same land and
23 did the Stryker force there, they would have cleaned up the
24 land in order to make it so that they could, and they're
25 not doing that. There's no concessions. There's no --

1 it's just a demand for more land in order to do the
2 Stryker, and buildings and all that are fine. I have no
3 problems -- we have no problems with the Strykers being
4 here, but it's the acquirement of more land instead of
5 using the land they have and cleaning it up so that they
6 can use it. So that's what the people here are against.
7 And that's why I'm here.

8 There was one other point, but I don't remember it
9 right now. Thank you.

10 --oOo--

11 7:15 p.m.

12 MR. WILFRED SUGIYAMA: My name is Wilfred Sugiyama.
13 The world's most powerful country today is the empire of
14 the United States whose President dictates who can live and
15 lead in a foreign country. Being an empire, the United
16 States wants the most advanced military power on the
17 ground, sea, and air to better control the world in the
18 name of peace.

19 The United States Military already have the smart
20 bombs and continue to create new weapons for specific
21 individual war zones to be attacked upon command. With all
22 that advanced and new warfare of the future, why is the
23 United States Military still shooting and bombing our
24 fragile aina and playing war games on an island considered
25 pristine from the ocean to the mountain?

1 Why is the United States Military that we want to
2 support is so insensitive to our islands called paradise?
3 Having a fragile ecosystem, unique rainforest, leaving
4 matters near extinction, and not to forget the most race
5 and culture of the Hawaiians. It behooves the military to
6 start using Hawaii only as an R and R destination instead
7 of a devastation dump.

8 I was stationed at Fort Hood, Texas, home of the tank
9 brigade. Common sense tells me that the Stryker force
10 would definitely be best suited at Fort Hood, Texas with
11 their massive land base and conditions which is similar to
12 Iraq. Kaho'olawe is officially being returned to the State
13 of Hawaii in a condition that is shame on the United States
14 Military because the \$300 million did not free it from
15 harm's way and danger. Kaho'olawe is being returned as a
16 danger zone. Why is the U.S. Military continuing to
17 pollute and bring danger and harm to your own U.S. citizens
18 and homeland which you claim to protect and defend in the
19 name of peace and harmony?

20 Sign says Makua, Pohakuloa, and now extending to
21 Kahuku. So irresponsibility on the military's part. The
22 \$650 million so-called economic boost to Oahu, will only
23 end up another military creation of a junkyard full of
24 pollution. I believe what the military is seeking is not
25 in beautiful Hawaii, but at Fort Hood, Texas with minimum

1 costs and -- and unlimited destruction. Trust me, Fort
2 Hood is your place. Thank you.

3 --oOo--

4 7:25 p.m.

5 MS. CATHERINE BECKER: Catherine Becker. About ten
6 years ago I was harvesting moleen. It's a flower to make a
7 remedy for ear infections on Mauna Kea, and we could hear
8 the bombing and it got really close, and we were just
9 parked by the side of the road and it got very, very close
10 and then there was a screech and a car went out of control
11 and it was a garbage truck driven by a Hawaiian man, and he
12 had tipped and all the garbage was all over and he was
13 laying in the middle, and the bombs were going down, and to
14 me, it was a symbol of what happens when the garbage falls
15 from the -- on the mountain.

16 And I don't know if he was distracted by the screech
17 of the bombs and lost control of the truck or what, but it
18 made a dangerous -- it was myself and two friends and two
19 young children and we were definitely felt -- like you
20 could feel the shocks. So, they were missing or they were
21 too close or I don't know what, so that's my statement.

22 --oOo--

23 7:30 p.m.

24 MS. MALIA BECKER: My name is Malia Becker Kaley
25 Jean. When I was -- when my mom was putting on this video

1 game for me to play, my mom said don't go outside because
2 her heard these bombs falling, and I said I will go and
3 look by the door what it is.

4 --oOo--

5 7:45 p.m.

6 MS. LYNN VROOMAN: Lynn Vrooman. I asked two
7 questions prior to the meeting, and on the second question
8 he said that Donald Rumsfeld is the one that makes the
9 final decision. Donald Rumsfeld is not an elected official
10 of the United States. The people did not elect him. He
11 owes no alliance to the people of the United States. He
12 was appointed as a member of the cabinet by Bush. As such,
13 he has no -- he doesn't even have to read any of these
14 comments, and his decision is based on just what they plan
15 to do, but our voices will not be heard because we didn't
16 elect him. Everybody needs to hear this. That's it.

17 --oOo--

18 8:00 p.m.

19 MR. DWIGHT VICENTE: My name is Dwight Vincente. I
20 want to give testimony by stating that there's
21 Constitutional violations. The Article in Section VIII,
22 Clause XVII, the military bases should be in the United
23 States. And by the way, there's only 13 states, that's why
24 there's only 13 stripes on the flag, and if you look on the
25 history, you're going to find out that there were no more

1 states added because there's Article IV, Section III,
2 Clause I violations.

3 So -- and the other thing is the taxes spent for
4 military is only Article I, Section VIII, Clause I, duties
5 imposed on excise. They're using right now the
6 16th Amendment income tax to fund military, which is
7 illegal. Article I, Section VIII, Clause XII, no moneys
8 can be appropriate for a term longer than two years.

9 I don't know if I mentioned earlier about the
10 Northwest Ordinance. United States has used that to usurp
11 power. That's Article IV, Section III, Clause II. It only
12 applies to Northwest Ordinance, not Hawaii, not the
13 Philippines, not Guam, not Puerto Rico, not California, not
14 Florida, not Alaska, none of those places.

15 Okay. I think that's it for now. Unless I remember
16 anything else.

17 (Further proceedings were had on the following page.)

18 --oOo--

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1 8:38 P.M.

2 --o0o--

3 MR. GENESIS LEE LOY: My name is Genesis Lee
4 Loy, and I'm from Hilo, Hilo, Hawaii.

5 Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa are among the largest
6 mountains in the world. We Hawaiians look with wonder
7 and pride at them. The world and their technology look
8 with greed as to what can be accomplished here. The
9 astronomy society of the world need to protect our water
10 resources, our environments, and other concerns
11 enumerated over the past two to three years regarding the
12 buildup of the telescopes on Mauna Kea.

13 And in regards to the Stryker, the
14 politicians -- the county politicians, the state
15 politicians, and the national politicians -- and the
16 media need to adopt a practice of peace.

17 Allowing the Army to further desecrate our lands
18 to practice violence cannot and should not be allowed.
19 Violence will not and violence cannot reduce the number
20 of enemies and the terrorists. Violence only creates
21 more hatred, more violence, more terrorists on both sides
22 of the equation.

23 The Army are not good stewards of our Hawaiian
24 lands here and in our Hawaiian archipelago, as
25 demonstrated in these hearings to date.

1 Is there a timetable for the occupying Army and
2 Armed Services to vacate our islands? Will this question
3 be addressed?

4 As Hawaiians, we have lived under martial law
5 and were treated as terrorists at times at World War II.

6 Further, Genesis Lee Loy says not.

7 ***

8 8:50 P.M.

9 --oOo--

10 MR. THURMOND SPLENDOR: I'm Thurmond Splendor of
11 earth, and I came here to speak in opposition to the
12 proposed military expansion at Pohakuloa Training Area.

13 I would like to discuss the ili (sic) for a
14 minute. Of course, ili (sic) is the bones that carry the
15 mana of the ancestors of Native Hawaiians.

16 I'm a (inaudible) archaeologist. I have
17 experience with dealing with ili (sic), both on the
18 mainland and on the island of Hawaii.

19 The Environmental Impact Statement with regards
20 to archaeology delineates 250 known sites. My experience
21 in Hawaii has been that there are burials at every
22 archaeological site, some of which are recorded and
23 documented and most of which remain unknown.

24 And in those regards, I'd like to address
25 Donald Rumsfeld, Secretary of military oppression.

1 Does he want to desecrate the ili (sic) of his
2 ancestors with 20-ton weapons of mass destruction?

3 I would hope that he would say no. He needs to
4 realize that the entire island of Hawaii is one big
5 cemetery and that -- most of which are located in a
6 position where you can never find them, you know. And
7 it's a shame that the mana of the sovereign people of
8 Hawaii will be desecrated with these weapons of mass
9 destruction.

10 And the only other point I would like to make
11 is, for those people who are in attendance that are
12 interested in liberating oppressed people, maybe we
13 should look to liberate Hawaii. It's about 110 years
14 overdue.

15 Aloha nui.

16 ***

17 9:21 P.M.

18 --o0o--

19 MR. ALIHIKAUA KANAELE: My name is Alihikaua
20 Alii Sir Kaliko Kanaele, with the heia mamalo oheluilua
21 of the Royal Order of Kamehameha I.

22 This is more of a statement than testimony. I
23 would like to talk about good stewardship and then
24 different things.

25 We ask that the Army look into being good

1 stewards and that we work together to clean up our areas
2 before we need to have more land to train on. And we
3 have ten Kaho'olawes, and we need to clean those up.
4 We're now having ceremonies to regain back Kaho'olawe.
5 It's not finished. Spent 400 hundred million dollars.
6 You gave 6 million to the Commission. They didn't do
7 anything. It's not totally clean. I know it's the Navy,
8 but the track record has not been good. So as far as the
9 order concerned, we'd like to see you become good
10 stewards before you ask for any more land.

11 Thank you.

12 ***

13 9:34 P.M.

14 --o0o--

15 MS. ANGELA SMITH: I appreciate the opportunity
16 as a citizen to speak. Citizens have the responsibility
17 to safeguard our democratic civil liberties, especially
18 these days when the socio-political arenas seem so
19 politically apocalyptic.

20 I think the Army is pretty civil in providing
21 this forum for reasonable discourse. I mean talking
22 story. Because I've even got turned down from having my
23 say at one of the -- at the one International Conference
24 on Critical Thinking. I had to demonstrate outside.
25 And, believe me, they don't live at the one castle in the

1 sky. They used to make a living, even, selling the
2 critical thinking dialogues and skills, and they didn't
3 want me to have my say back then regarding my grievance
4 back in 1999. But, with humor, having worked with them
5 and the leaders of the critical thinking movement of the
6 California way of things, believing in the dialogue and
7 the opportunity to have a forum to speak on peace and to
8 have our say as citizens, I feel, I think, the Army is
9 being fair in providing a forum.

10 I work at the local schools. I've worked up and
11 down the educational paradigm. Like I said, from
12 California way, (inaudible) State University, to this
13 island, as I worked on -- in the trenches as a substitute
14 teacher, a local teacher for years as of the day.

15 The military provides one out of three jobs.
16 The military won't increase the firing ranges beyond
17 where they are currently utilizing firing ranges; so the
18 military won't increase firing range areas beyond where
19 they are currently utilizing fire ranges. Unexploded or
20 exploded ordnance will be limited to established firing
21 ranges.

22 The limitations and protections for indigenous
23 birds, elepaio, are good. Hawaiians utterly have a valid
24 concern regarding the protections of the sacred. And the
25 military says -- the military says, indeed, as I say,

1 from my truth, the heiau will be protected at Kahuku.

2 As I say, I really have greater faith -- I
3 really have greater faith in the dialogue than any person
4 purporting to be an ultimate authority: Anderson,
5 myself, Ms. Smith. These are complex questions. And
6 Jim Albertini and those who wish to limit militarism may
7 be very honorable persons, and I may share some of their
8 perspectives within limitations -- I mean, jokingly. Are
9 we, indeed, on the verge of World Gore III or World War
10 III?

11 And because -- right. Because my heart is so
12 heavy burdened, knowing as we sit and talk story at
13 Richardson Beach or Pohoiki, the stories of friends,
14 students, families, whom at this time, as we talk, are
15 putting their lives/limbs on the line so you all can go
16 there, pay back in for your incredibly inexpensive gas.

17 So honoring Justin M. from Waiakea High School,
18 Marine Corps, good Justin, good Justin. And Jerod, Pahoa
19 dagger, who has served in Iraq on his way to Nigeria, and
20 honoring the stories of the protectors, of the
21 protectors, of the protectors protecting the troops in
22 the trenches in Baghdad. Right. Well, maybe if we each
23 had to pay egalitarian-wise for our ability to speak, to
24 put our sandwich on the line, like Steve from Kanoe Clubs
25 Restaurant was willing to put his sandwich on the line to

1 support vets on leave instead of dependence on the great
2 conveniences of falsehood, well, we get the leaders and
3 the followers we deserve, perhaps.

4 So as I -- so I support the Pohakuloa Stryker
5 expansion plan -- so I support the Pohakuloa Stryker
6 expansion plan even though I've gotten additional
7 information this evening from Mililani Trask regarding
8 250 cultural artifact sites. I will seek additional
9 information about such. If the sites are protected,
10 Strykers seem about as hazardous to the land as braddahs
11 on ATVs.

12 Of course, every Hawaiian ought to have land and
13 infrastructure, of course. I'm for organic,
14 Constitutional civil liberties, dominion, sovereignty,
15 democracy, the only models of consciousness worth
16 orienting from. Stryker training ranges don't bother me.
17 What concerns me as to what adults we ought to be
18 concerned about as we attempt to make meanings. Caring
19 for the Justin Ms, like Jerod, as well as the Trents, the
20 Troys, the Josephs I've worked with, caring for students
21 I've known the stories of, who may be at adverse effects
22 of some of your unexamined belief systems. Well, let us
23 dialogue now and later. Examine your beliefs, what you
24 have believed about things, or examine my beliefs. The
25 Army at least has offered me an up-front forum for

1 dialogue in terms of overt and covert operations,
2 curriculums. The Army, they aren't subverting the
3 dominant paradigm of democratic civil liberties.

4 What methods are we to trust to accomplish our
5 various values and goals as adults?

6 The Army is not subverting the dominant paradigm
7 of democratic civil liberties. They are giving us a
8 forum to speak.

9 Protecting the aina is valid. Being a sounding
10 board like other mothers, with adults, friends, students
11 in the military is my avocation. As myself, haole,
12 kama'aina, wanna-be me, malahini, me -- who can say?
13 What can I say?

14 As I talk, as I listen variously, as this one
15 woman in paradise, as Hawaii is, it's not the Stryker
16 training area on Pohakuloa which concerns me greatest.
17 Any industry has its pluses and minuses for each American
18 individually and collectively. What I am concerned
19 about, listen to me or not, as students like (inaudible),
20 Lawrence, Ramooni, up at the portables at Pahoa High
21 School, are sometimes not such respectful listeners,
22 either. Well, like I said to Lawrence, tossing paper
23 bowls at me, this is not an anti-Arab training range,
24 this classroom with four square walls, this one
25 classroom, who was a good listener then -- who was a good

1 listener then. And I'm willing to be a sounding board to
2 an extent. One amongst other mothers, with adults in the
3 military. The protectors, the backup protectors,
4 protecting Jerod and Justin, Marine Corps Jerod and
5 Justin, are what I'm concerned about, the honorable
6 brothers. I'm concerned about them. Sure as Kalapana is
7 Kalapana, brothers, as we talk in Kalapana, are
8 Baghdad -- are brothers. Only something let them do
9 themselves. And I declare the charges are -- and I
10 decline -- I decline the charges at my expense of my
11 health. Let them do themselves -- let them pay for
12 themselves and be okay.

13 So I'm concerned not about the Strykers so much
14 as the fabric, the noetic science constructs, the
15 consensual reality we operate in. For myself, if I'm not
16 talking story, lib vet only, veteran of the liberal gory
17 story, does a veteran ever get the honor, mahalos,
18 appreciation one deserves? Really?

19 Well, I've digressed from the Stryker issues.
20 So, like others at this forum, I vented, not only for
21 myself, my well-being. I've digressed because I have a
22 valid concern, which is so subject to misinterpretation.
23 So I think the Army is behaving responsibly, will provide
24 jobs, will have reasonable limits, limiting ordnance to
25 areas where ordnance was previously exploded. Only, will

1 protecting sites of Hawaiian artifacts be sufficiently
2 well taken care of? I need more information about what
3 Mililani Trask said this evening. The dialogue, the
4 pidgin, the talking story is the answer, I hope. I only
5 silence myself now. From the (inaudible), mahalo for
6 your listening.

7 ***

8 9:47 P.M.

9 --o0o--

10 MR. JOSEPH WATTS: My name's Joseph Watts. I
11 just wanted to testify against the expansion of Pohakuloa
12 Training Area. As a taxpayer, I don't want more of my
13 money going towards weapons, and especially weapons that
14 are going to be tested and used in our islands, because
15 they're damaged enough already. I think the military
16 should be going and cleaning up all the ordnance already
17 here on the islands, and they could be exporting that
18 technology, because the rest of the world needs that kind
19 of stuff cleaned up all over the place.

20 The weapons industry is probably the largest
21 industry in the world, and that's because of our
22 United States of America and their helping to export it
23 everywhere. I think we should try to reverse this
24 process instead of making it even more worse by building
25 up our military even more.

1 We are not helping the world by going and
2 bombing other places, and we're not helping the islands
3 by bombing the islands; so please stop it. And let's
4 make the training area smaller, not larger.

5 Thank you.

6 ***

7 9:57 P.M.

8 --o0o--

9 MS. PRANA MANDOE: My name is Prana Mandoe. I
10 am born and raised on the island of Maui, currently a
11 resident of Hilo, of Caucasian ancestry. I support the
12 Hawaiian people in their quest for sovereignty. I
13 believe that the problem that is being discussed this
14 evening is the problem of American imperialism, which
15 began with the Massachusetts Bay Company arrival in the
16 Americas and continued with the conquest of the American
17 continent and through the Spanish-American War expanded
18 to the Pacific Islands. This has been a nation of
19 invaders. Also a nation of freedom and opportunity, and
20 my genealogy speaks to that. So we have a very mixed
21 plate.

22 However, I do not support any expansion of the
23 American military in any place in the Hawaiian
24 archipelago or in the world. I do not ask the military
25 to go do this somewhere else. I tell the military stop.

1 Stop destroying lands; stop destroying people; stop
2 bullying the nations of the world for their resources.
3 And begin to honor and support those who develop
4 alternative resources that can provide humanity with the
5 food and the comforts for life that we need and enjoy in
6 a non-destructive way.

7 Thank you.

8 ***

9 10:01 P.M.

10 --o0o--

11 MR. JOHN TURALDE: My name is John Turalde. I'm
12 47 years old. I'm 50 percent Hawaiian. And I'd like to
13 say, when I was a little boy and my playground was
14 Waikane, where the military took over the land over
15 there. And this was a playground, a swimming place, and
16 different sites where have some heiaus over there. And
17 that been gone for years, with the military walking and
18 marching from the Kaneohe Marine Base to Waikane. And
19 every day or every other day they march from the base to
20 Waikane. I hear footsteps, Army tanks, and truck tire
21 noise, enging noise, and passing our home every day. And
22 as they pass by, the road get destroyed every day. And
23 each every other day, when we go play up the mountain, up
24 in Waikane Valley, or down below, I look at the land, as
25 they bomb and as they training same time. And when they

1 off of training, that's when the only time we can go play
2 up there. And the land over there get destroyed. How
3 much land? Too much land. And whatever they leave back
4 when they leave, they leave everything back, and all the
5 shells and whatever left from the military. And I don't
6 think they should go back at Waikane mountain, the
7 valley, or down below or enter anyplace at Pohakuloa.

8 And, as for today, I'm living home in Hilo.
9 This is my residence, and my grandparents' birthplace on
10 the Big Island. And I think this is not good for the
11 land and for the people to breathe whatever air come down
12 from the mountains. All depends on the tradewinds, south
13 winds. Everybody get it, no matter what way the wind
14 blow. South wind, north wind, and east winds, everybody
15 get to breathe that air that should be good for us. Or
16 maybe one day we might not be around, as long as we live
17 as the age we supposed to live. And I don't think this
18 military don't deserve to come over here, because we have
19 enough military over here.

20 Thank you.

21 (More proceedings were had on the following page.)

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1 --oOo--

2 10:30 p.m.

3 MR. RAGU: My name is Ragu. I gave an introduction
4 in which I said that the -- that the military is sort of
5 dealing with an equivalent of a cultural gap that the U.S.
6 Military would find itself in if it was in another country,
7 and that if they can't take care of that cultural gap here,
8 they don't stand much of a chance in another more
9 inhospitable place like in Iraq, and that the military is
10 increasingly being used to fill in a diplomatic and
11 political void which it wasn't cut out to do, but it's now
12 in the hot seat being nice to people, for example.

13 And so in Iraq, it was there to secure the peace
14 when, in fact, the U.S. Military was really intending to
15 win a war, so now they have this overlapping mission that
16 it really wasn't set up for, but they're getting blamed for
17 not doing.

18 So that would come down to four things that I think
19 would help in that front. The first is a cultural finesse.
20 And the military is taking the time and money to train
21 their soldiers how to deal with different geographical
22 terrains, whether it's deserts or rainforests or mountains,
23 but they're increasingly finding themselves or rather the
24 majority of what the military is actually doing is finding
25 itself in other countries in a mission of peace-time

1 activity.

2 And so the more cultural savvy they can become with
3 the place, the better that they'll be able to interface and
4 the more effective they'll be at carrying on their task,
5 and the cultural savvy comes from a familiarity within the
6 cultures. Hawaii happens to be one, and if they can take
7 the time now, three days, five days, even ten days getting
8 a sense of the language, the customs, the geography, the
9 food, the language, it would be a good practice run for
10 soldiers to learn why they're abroad.

11 The second one is keeping their word. The problem
12 the military has is that they've been put into places to
13 carry on a military operation, and suddenly they find
14 themselves having to deal with sort of civilian concerns,
15 such as environmental impacts and things like that which
16 really isn't a military consideration, but now that they're
17 playing a larger political role, it is no longer an
18 environmental issue, but a very important political issue.
19 I mean, a public relations issue. Oh, I'm sorry, that's
20 for the environment.

21 For keeping their word, it's that many people suspect
22 that if the military asks for one thing, it's simply to
23 give them a foothold to be able to do a lot more or
24 inevitably it will include a lot more than what they ask
25 for. So, if they can keep it down to what they are asking

1 for, that would really help build a stronger sense of
2 credibility, because they always seem to take, you know --
3 take an inch and they literally take a mile.

4 The second one -- the third one was the environment.
5 That it's not an environmental issue, it's a public
6 relations issue, and especially, with things like the
7 munitions. You've got munitions unexploded around the
8 public or toxic waste.

9 And the last one is meetings. They're a real
10 aggravation. These poor guys have been sitting there for
11 ten hours, while all those speakers get to come and go.
12 They have to sort of sit there, and, you know, they're a
13 punching bag. However, if their interest is to be able to
14 keep on top of their winning-the-peace training, the
15 training ground for that is these public forums, and so
16 sitting in the hot seat will keep them on the learning
17 curve of the cultural PR.

18 Thanks. That's it.

19 --oOo--

20 12:35 p.m.

21 LISA CABAK: Lisa Cabak. I'm a guest on this island
22 here for only three weeks so far. I came to the Big Island
23 to do two stories as a freelance writer, to explore
24 opportunities for both volunteering and healing retreats,
25 alternatives for sustainable tourism. Through this I hope

1 to find the real aloha spirit and to share what I find with
2 my readers.

3 This week I'm volunteering at Mauna Aina, land of
4 peace, digging up sweet potatoes, harvesting green beans,
5 and most importantly working the two main crops, peace and
6 justice as Jim Albertini would say.

7 I was the one who took the call from the police
8 captain Jim spoke about. "I just wanted to know if
9 Mr. Albertini was planning on being arrested at the
10 hearings this week?" He asked. I was shocked, to say the
11 least. I replied, "No, I don't think he's planning on
12 being arrested."

13 On the way to the University, I asked Jim, "I'm not
14 going to be arrested if I go to the hearings, will I?" I
15 really didn't know. Arriving here tonight, seeing all of
16 the officers lined up in front of the hotel, I felt a
17 tenseness immediately. The air was thick. I walked up to
18 an officer and asked him casually, "If I hold up a sign,
19 I'm not going to be arrested, right?" His reply merely
20 stopped me cold. "Do you want to be arrested?" He asked.
21 "No," I said. "I've never protested before." Well, he
22 said, "Some people want to get arrested." And I was like,
23 "What?" Then he said, almost under his breath with a wave
24 of his hand, "I don't want the military in Pohakuloa
25 either."

1 The Aloha spirit is alive and well in this room
2 tonight and I feel blessed to be a part of this, and I'm
3 thankful that I'm not going to jail tonight.

4 When the military brat, in quotes, said there was
5 nothing we could do, for a moment my heart sank, and I felt
6 he was right, but I'm glad to be a part of a group that I
7 believe, we all believe, this is not a done deal and it
8 doesn't have to happen. That's it.

9 (End of breakout session.)

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