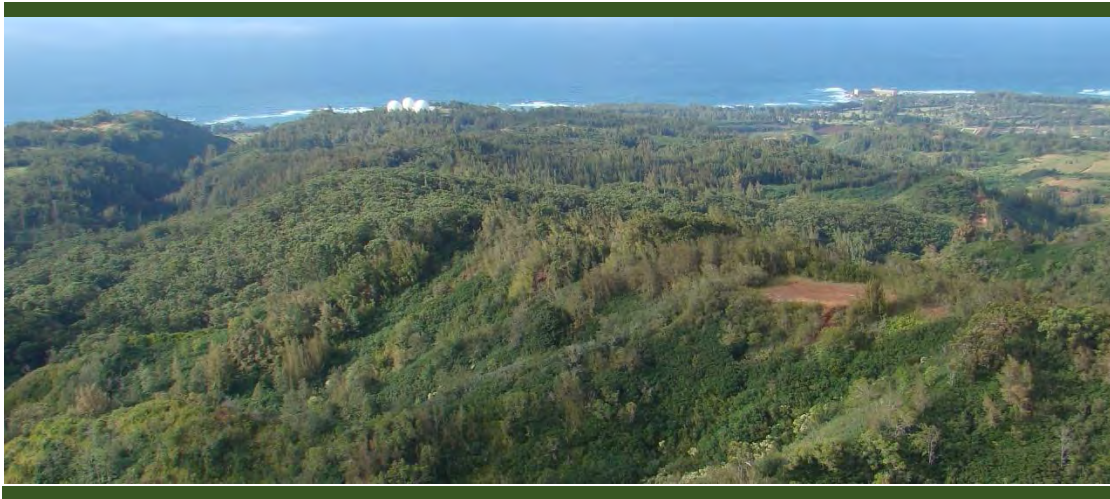


**ARMY TRAINING LAND RETENTION
OF STATE LANDS AT KAHUKU TRAINING AREA,
KAWAILOA-POAMOHO TRAINING AREA,
AND MAKUA MILITARY RESERVATION
ISLAND OF O'AHU
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
VOLUME IV: APPENDIX M-2**



U.S. ARMY

PREPARED FOR DIRECTORATE OF PUBLIC WORKS, U.S. ARMY GARRISON-HAWAII

PREPARED BY U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, HONOLULU DISTRICT
UNDER CONTRACT W9128A-19-D-0008

MAY 2025

EISX-007-21-001-1733763715

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**ARMY TRAINING LAND RETENTION
OF STATE LANDS AT KAHUKU TRAINING AREA,
KAWAIILOA-POAMOHO TRAINING AREA,
AND MAKUA MILITARY RESERVATION
ISLAND OF O'AHU**

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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Cover photograph: Aerial view of Kahuku Training Area (KTA) facing northwest
toward the ocean. Upper left corner shows KTA Tract A-1 beyond Pahipahi 'Ālua Gulch.
Photograph source: U.S. Army.

NOTE ABOUT USE OF HAWAIIAN DIACRITICAL MARKINGS:

This document honors the proper use and presentation of Hawaiian language including use of diacritical marks, the glottal stop and the macron (‘okina and kahakō). When Hawaiian words are used in a proper name of an agency or organization that does not utilize diacritical marks, then official titles are shown without diacritical marks. Diacriticals may not appear in direct quotes or public comments. Elsewhere in this document, diacritical markings are used for Hawaiian terminology, proper names and place names.



Volume IV Table of Contents

Appendix M-2

Appendix M-2: Draft EIS Comments Received

- Federal Agencies
- State of Hawai'i Agencies
- City and County of Honolulu Agencies
- Elected Officials
- Organizations
- Businesses
- Individuals
- Form Letters

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Draft EIS Comments Received

Federal Agencies

State of Hawai'i Agencies

County of Hawai'i Agencies

Elected Officials

Organizations

Businesses

Individuals

Form Letters

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- * All comments submitted (including instances of duplicate comments) are incorporated in this Appendix. Transcriptions were produced for both telephone and in-person comments. Transcriptions were completed using accepted transcription standards. Personal and sensitive information have been redacted.
- ** Translations were only provided when the entirety of the comment was in a non-English language.
- *** If a commentor provided attachments such as photographs, documents or other information, those attachments appear directly after the comment letter, and should be considered part of the preceding comment.

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Federal Agencies

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Federal Agencies

US Department of the Interior US-1

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency,
Region 9 US-8

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US Department of the Interior

Dear O‘ahu ATLR EIS Team: Please see attached comments from the U.S. Department of the Interior on the subject project. Thank you for the opportunity to comment. Respectfully, Vika Sirova Regional Environmental Protection Specialist CA, NV, AZ, WA, OR, ID and Pacific Islands Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance US Department of the Interior

Subject: U.S. Department of the Interior Comments – Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area, Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area, and Makua Military Reservation, Island of Oahu, Hawaii, June 2024

Dear O‘ahu ATLR EIS Team: The U.S. Department of the Interior (Department) has reviewed the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area, Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area, and Makua Military Reservation, Island of Oahu, Hawaii, June 2024 (DEIS). The Department appreciates the opportunity to review the DEIS and has the following comments to offer which include contributions from the Department’s U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under the authorities of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA), as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.). The Army proposes to retain up to approximately 6,322 acres of land the Army currently leases from the State of Hawaii. These lands are located on the island of Oahu and comprise approximately 1,150 acres at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), approximately 4,390 acres at Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and approximately 782 acres at Makua Military Reservation (MMR). The proposed action would enable the continuation of ongoing activities (military training; facility, utility, and infrastructure maintenance and repair activities; resource management actions; and associated activities such as emergency services) on State-owned land retained by the Army. The DEIS presents and analyzes impacts of three action alternatives: Alternative 1 (Full Retention); Alternative 2 (Modified Retention); Alternative 3 (Minimum Retention); and a No Action Alternative. The DEIS also presents and analyzes impacts of lease compliance actions, described as those actions conducted following expiration of the current lease and in accordance with the lease or otherwise negotiated with the State, to the extent feasible, within State-owned land not retained. The lease compliance actions are not part of the proposed action but would be triggered by expiration of the current lease for the State-owned land not retained under the various alternatives. As such, these lease compliance actions are considered connected actions under NEPA (40 C.F.R. 1508.25(a)(1)).

General Comments ESA Section 7 Compliance Section 7(a)(1) of the ESA directs Federal agencies to carry out programs within their authorities to advance the recovery of endangered and threatened species. The Department strongly encourages the Army to continue to work with the Service to conserve endangered and threatened species on all lands under its jurisdiction (State-owned land retained and U.S. Government-Controlled land). Impacts of the Army’s ongoing activities on endangered and threatened species and designated critical habitat are addressed by existing consultations in accordance with section 7(a)(2) of the ESA. The existing consultations also describe agreed-upon conservation measures for threatened and endangered species and designated critical habitat that the Army is required to implement in association with its ongoing activities. The Department recommends that the Army consider re-initiation of consultation in accordance with

section 7(a)(2) of the ESA regarding any changes to the Army's ongoing activities (e.g., military training and operations, conservation measures, etc.) and associated impacts to endangered and threatened species and their habitats as a result of the outcome of the proposed land retention action. We also acknowledge that the Army is currently preparing a draft Programmatic Biological Assessment which will address ongoing Army activities on U.S. Government- and State-owned land on Oahu. Land Not Retained For any State-owned land not retained, the Department recommends that the Army coordinates cleanup and restoration activities with the Service to ensure protection of threatened and endangered species and the habitat which supports them, as well as perform cleanup and restoration activities to a standard which allows for access to conduct management activities for the conservation and recovery of threatened and endangered species in areas that support listed species. It may not be accurate to assume the State would continue current levels of species and habitat protections within State-owned lands not retained. First, based on the Army's ongoing training and operations, the Army may be required to continue to implement species and habitat protections on the land not retained. Second, existing State land management mandates and resources may not ensure continuation of the same levels of species and habitat protections in these areas.

Specific Comments 3.3.4 Methodology and Significance Criteria (Page 3-54) We believe significant adverse impacts to Federal or State protected species could occur in instances when less than 20 percent of the species population occurrence found on installation experience a reduction of populations (numbers of individuals) or the distribution of protected species populations. By definition, endangered species are at risk of extinction. A number of endangered species within areas affected by the actions of the U.S. Army Garrison Hawaii on Oahu, exhibit declining trends due to ongoing threats and stressors. For species with uneven spatial distributions, significant adverse impacts to protected species may also occur at levels less than 20 percent. For protected species with a large percentage of their total statewide population found within the action area, significant adverse impacts would occur in the event of a loss of individuals or reduction in distribution.

3.3.5.1 Existing Conditions and Environmental Consequences – Kahuku Training Area - Invasive Species Management (Page 3-58) The Department recommends including updated information on the distribution of *Chromolaena odorata* and current management activities for this species by the Army within parcels A-1 and A-3, in particular, the Army's decision to refocus management efforts for *C. odorata* management in KTA from the goal of eradication to limiting its spread of *C. odorata* by military training and Oahu Army Natural Resource Program staff (2023 Status Report for the Makua and Oahu Implementation Plans, p. 45). We recommend that the Army includes the current and projected management of *C. odorata* at KTA in the analysis of alternatives.

3.3.5.1 Existing Conditions and Environmental Consequences – Kahuku Training Area – No Action Alternative (Page 3-62) Under the No Action Alternative, the DEIS states, “The Army would need to construct new facilities and infrastructure to replace lost training features (e.g., new range roads and access gates); these actions would require time, funding, planning, and regulatory compliance (e.g., separate NEPA analysis as appropriate)”. The Department recommends analysis of the need to construct new facilities and infrastructure as a potential environmental consequence. The Department recognizes the importance of the Army’s Oahu training areas in meeting military mission readiness needs in support of our national defense. We appreciate the opportunity to review and provide comments on the DEIS. If you have questions regarding Fish and Wildlife Service resources, please contact James Kwon, Fish and Wildlife Biologist (phone: 808-583-4420, email: james_kwon@fws.gov). Official correspondence for the Service relating to this project or future projects can be sent directly to pifwo_admin@fws.gov . When referring to this project in your communications with the Service, please include the following reference number: 01EPIF00-2024-0122407-NEPA. For all, other questions please contact me at Janet_Whitlock@ios.doi.gov . Sincerely, WHITLOCK JANET Digitally signed

by JANET WHITLOCK Date: 2024.07.30 16:53:44 -07'00' Janet Whitlock Regional
Environmental Officer Electronic distribution : ATLR-Oahu-EIS@g70.design cc: Shawn Alam,
Department of the Interior : shawn_alam@ios.doi.gov Earl Campbell, U.S. Fish and Wildlife
Service: earl_campbell@fws.gov James Kwon, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service:
james_kwon@fws.gov



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance
2800 Cottage Way, Room E-1712
Sacramento, CA 95825

July 30, 2024

IN REPLY REFER TO:
ER 24/0240
4111

O'ahu ATLR EIS Comments
P.O. Box 3444
Honolulu, HI 96801-3444

Subject: U.S. Department of the Interior Comments – *Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area, Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area, and Makua Military Reservation, Island of Oahu, Hawaii, June 2024*

Dear O'ahu ATLR EIS Team:

The U.S. Department of the Interior (Department) has reviewed the *Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area, Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area, and Makua Military Reservation, Island of Oahu, Hawaii, June 2024 (DEIS)*. The Department appreciates the opportunity to review the DEIS and has the following comments to offer which include contributions from the Department's U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under the authorities of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA), as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

The Army proposes to retain up to approximately 6,322 acres of land the Army currently leases from the State of Hawaii. These lands are located on the island of Oahu and comprise approximately 1,150 acres at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), approximately 4,390 acres at Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and approximately 782 acres at Makua Military Reservation (MMR). The proposed action would enable the continuation of ongoing activities (military training; facility, utility, and infrastructure maintenance and repair activities; resource management actions; and associated activities such as emergency services) on State-owned land retained by the Army. The DEIS presents and analyzes impacts of three action alternatives: Alternative 1 (Full Retention); Alternative 2 (Modified Retention); Alternative 3 (Minimum Retention); and a No Action Alternative.

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The Department recommends that the Army consider re-initiation of consultation in accordance with section 7(a)(2) of the ESA regarding any changes to the Army's ongoing activities (e.g., military training and operations, conservation measures, etc.) and associated impacts to endangered and threatened species and their habitats as a result of the outcome of the proposed land retention action. We also acknowledge that the Army is currently preparing a draft Programmatic Biological Assessment which will address ongoing Army activities on U.S. Government- and State-owned land on Oahu.

Land Not Retained

For any State-owned land not retained, the Department recommends that the Army coordinates cleanup and restoration activities with the Service to ensure protection of threatened and endangered species and the habitat which supports them, as well as perform cleanup and restoration activities to a standard which allows for access to conduct management activities for the conservation and recovery of threatened and endangered species in areas that support listed species.

It may not be accurate to assume the State would continue current levels of species and habitat protections within State-owned lands not retained. First, based on the Army's ongoing training and operations, the Army may be required to continue to implement species and habitat protections on the land not retained. Second, existing State land management mandates and resources may not ensure continuation of the same levels of species and habitat protections in these areas.

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The Department recognizes the importance of the Army’s Oahu training areas in meeting military mission readiness needs in support of our national defense. We appreciate the opportunity to review and provide comments on the DEIS. If you have questions regarding Fish and Wildlife Service resources, please contact James Kwon, Fish and Wildlife Biologist (phone: 808-583-4420, email: james_kwon@fws.gov). Official correspondence for the Service relating to this project or future projects can be sent directly to pifwo_admin@fws.gov. When referring to this project in your communications with the Service, please include the following reference number: 01EPIF00-2024-0122407-NEPA. For all, other questions please contact me at Janet_Whitlock@ios.doi.gov.

Sincerely,

Janet Whitlock
Regional Environmental Officer

Electronic distribution: ATLR-Oahu-EIS@g70.design

cc: Shawn Alam, Department of the Interior: shawn_alam@ios.doi.gov
Earl Campbell, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service: earl_campbell@fws.gov
James Kwon, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service: james_kwon@fws.gov

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9

**Dear Matthew Foster – Please see the attached EPA comments on the subject DEIS. Sincerely - * ~
 * ~ * Ms. Karen Vitulano U.S.
 Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9 Environmental Review Section 2 Environmental
 Justice, Community Engagement & Environmental Review Division San Francisco, California
 | Ancestral land of the Ohlone people**

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area, Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area, and Makua Military Reservation, Island of O'ahu (EIS No. 20240095)

Dear Matthew B. Foster, The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has reviewed the above-referenced document pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act, Council on Environmental Quality regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508), and Section 309 of the Clean Air Act. The CAA Section 309 role is unique to EPA. It requires EPA to review and comment on the environmental impact of any proposed federal action subject to NEPA's environmental impact statement requirements, and to make its comments public.

The DEIS evaluates the potential environmental impacts associated with retaining up to approximately 6,322 acres of State of Hawai'i-owned lands on the island of O'ahu to support continued military

training. The Proposed Action does not involve new training, construction, or resource management activities. If the Army decides to proceed with the Proposed Action, the Army would negotiate with the State regarding one or more new land retention estates (i.e., title, lease, and easement) and any associated conditions for the selected alternatives.

Review Summary

The DEIS is primarily a disclosure document for a real estate action to be negotiated with the State of Hawaii. As such, EPA did not identify significant public health, welfare, or environmental quality concerns to be addressed in the Final EIS. For your consideration, we have recommendations to enhance disclosure of impacts from training-related pollutants at Makua Military Reservation (MMR), including possible measures to manage future off-range impacts on subsistence food sources. Seafood contamination

The DEIS acknowledges that training-related pollutants are migrating off-range and contaminating seafood near Mākua Beach and in the muliwai (brackish water pools near mouths of streams), posing a health risk from food that area residents rely on for subsistence (p. 3-150 - 3-152). While no live-fire training is proposed for the future at MMR, it appears there is ample unexploded ordnance and contamination in the soils on the Range that are likely to move along existing pathways(1) into subsistence food supplies. We note that the contaminant levels in soils on the MMR were compared to Industrial Regional Screening Levels (RSLs), levels that are used to screen contaminant levels at Superfund sites. Because of the risk to residents from migration via seafood, in this case it is appropriate to compare soil contamination levels to Residential RSLs. The DEIS documents contaminants in groundwater including low levels of dioxin and furans in several monitoring wells (p. 3-152) which are located at the range boundary or off-range (Figure 3-13). The

DEIS states that the groundwater monitoring program was discontinued in 2021, and current and future assessment of potential off-site impacts to water quality due to training activities at MMR will continue to be assessed under the Operational Range Assessment (ORA) Program (p. 3-154). It is unclear how the ORA program would be used to assess future impacts; this program models munitions constituents based on the quantity used in training during the year, yet the action does not propose new munitions use. It is not clear whether any future sampling and analysis of seafood would occur; it appears that all previous sampling occurred pursuant to court orders.

The DEIS identifies the surrounding community as one with environmental justice concerns. However, the impacts to this community from seafood consumption were not assessed. The DEIS human health and safety discussion mentions only noise impacts, and the hazardous substances discussion incorrectly states that impacts would be limited to the MMR grounds. The assessment of impacts on cultural practices is contained in Section 3.5. It does not appear that subsistence seafood consumption was included in this evaluation. The Guide to the Implementation and Practice of the Hawaii Environmental Policy Act, states that the types of cultural practices and beliefs subject to assessment may include subsistence (p. 12), and the DEIS identifies subsistence fishing among the cultural practices mentioned by the Native Hawaiians interviewed for information on cultural resources, practices, and beliefs occurring within or associated with the MMR region of influence (p. 3-132).

Recommendation: In the FEIS, we recommend the discussion of seafood contamination be revised to clearly identify the risks from subsistence seafood consumption. State if any ongoing monitoring of seafood will occur under the Operational Range Assessment program or any other program. Discuss soil contamination in reference to Residential instead of Industrial Regional Screening Levels (RSLs). Include the discussion of seafood contamination from ongoing offsite migration of contaminants on area residents that rely on it for subsistence, in the environmental justice analysis and in the analysis of impacts to cultural practices.

In the Final EIS, identify measures that could reduce the continued migration of training-related pollutants, such as addressing sources of pollution within MMR boundaries. According to the Army's Operational Range Assessment program website, "When sampling data shows people or the environment around the installation could be exposed to MC (munitions constituents), the Army performs mitigation to eliminate that exposure. This mitigation will be part of the Army's environmental cleanup program, funded through the Defense Environmental Restoration Program." (2) This mitigation could be included in lease conditions should that land retention method be selected.

The EPA appreciates the opportunity to review this DEIS for the Army Training Land Retention of State Lands on O'ahu. Should you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact me at donez.francisco@epa.gov, or contact Karen Vitulano, the lead reviewer for this project, at (415) 947-4178 or vitulano.karen@epa.gov.

Sincerely,
Digitally signed by FRANCISCO DONEZ
Date: 2024.08.07 16:13:01 -07100'
Francisco Donez
Manager Environmental Review Section 2

cc: Sven Lindstrom, Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response Office, Hawaii Dept. of Health;
Russell Tsuji, Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources

(1) The most likely pathways for contaminant migration are surface water runoff during significant rainfall events and groundwater flow from the inland areas of MMR to the Pacific Ocean (p. 3-152)

(2) <https://aec.armv.mil/conservv/armv-operational-range-assessment-program-orap>



REGION 9

SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105

August 7, 2024

Matthew B. Foster
Conservation Branch Chief USAG-HI
Directorate of Public Works - Environmental Division
948 Santos Dumont Avenue, Building 105
Wheeler Army Airfield, Hawaii 96857-5013

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area, Kailua-Poamoho Training Area, and Makua Military Reservation, Island of O'ahu (EIS No. 20240095)

Dear Matthew B. Foster:

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The EPA appreciates the opportunity to review this DEIS for the Army Training Land Retention of State Lands on O'ahu. Should you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact me at donez.francisco@epa.gov, or contact Karen Vitulano, the lead reviewer for this project, at (415) 947-4178 or vitulano.karen@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

FRANCISCO DONEZ

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DONEZ
Date: 2024.08.07 16:13:01 -07'00'

Francisco Dóñez

Manager

Environmental Review Section 2

cc: Sven Lindstrom, Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response Office, Hawaii Dept. of Health
Russell Tsuji, Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources

² <https://aec.army.mil/conserve/army-operational-range-assessment-program-orap>

State of Hawai'i Agencies

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State of Hawai'i Agencies

Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism; Office of Planning and Sustainable Development	HI-1
Department of Health, Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response Office	HI-3
Department of Land and Natural Resources	HI-8
Department of Transportation	HI-48
Office of Hawaiian Affairs	HI-51

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STATE OF HAWAII OFFICE OF PLANNING & SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

JOSH GREEN, M.D.
GOVERNOR

SYLVIA LUKE
LT. GOVERNOR

MARY ALICE EVANS
DIRECTOR

235 South Beretania Street, 6th Floor, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 2359, Honolulu, Hawaii 96804

Telephone: (808) 587-2846
Fax: (808) 587-2824
Web: <https://planning.hawaii.gov/>

DTS202406120719DO

Coastal Zone
Management
Program

July 22, 2024

Environmental Review
Program

O'ahu ATLR EIS Comments
P.O. Box 3444
Honolulu, Hawaii 96801-3444

Land Use Commission

Land Use Division

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Army Training Land Retention of State-owned lands at
Kahuku Training Area, Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area,
and Makua Military Reservation, Island of O'ahu

Special Plans Branch

State Transit-Oriented
Development

Statewide Geographic
Information System

Statewide
Sustainability Program

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) on the Army Training Land Retention (ATLR) study of State-owned lands at the Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR). These collectively are referred to as the ALTR-O'ahu land retention study.

It is our understanding that the U.S. Army proposes to retain up to approximately 6,322 acres of State-owned lands on O'ahu based training sites in support of military readiness training. It is stated that the Army will arrange for retention and continued use of the State-owned lands prior to the expiration of the 1964 leases to ensure uninterrupted training of KTA, Poamoho, and MMR.

Following the decision on the retention of these military training lands, the Army will continue with ongoing readiness training; operational use of the existing facilities, as well as infrastructure maintenance and repair. Additionally, the retention of the State-owned lands, will involve resource management and stewardship obligations.

The Office of Planning and Sustainable Development (OPSD) has reviewed the submitted material and has the following comments to offer:

1. Issues of Programmatic Concern

We acknowledge that the DEIS addresses many of the issues that are of programmatic concern for our office as listed in our previous comment letter: DTS 202107271316HE, dated August 31, 2021. These include: Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 205 (State Land Use Laws) and the need for a Special Permit from the Land Use Commission; HRS Chapter 226 (the Hawai'i State Planning Act); as well as assesses environmental issues of importance to our office

surface water resources, water quality, and erosion controls.

2. Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA), Federal Consistency

We note that Section 4.3, page 4-11 states “the Army has initiated the requirement for a CZM consistency determination through coordination with the State. This process of engagement will continue after the publication of the EIS, and with input provided during the public comment and review process.”

This land retention action is subject to CZMA Federal Consistency as found in Title 15 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 930 Subpart C – Consistency for Federal Agencies.

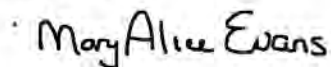
3. The Hawai'i Coastal Zone Management Program

The DEIS does not include an evaluation of HRS § 205A-2, the objectives and supporting policies of the Hawai'i CZM Program. HRS § 205A-2 serves as the foundation of the enforceable policies of the State of Hawai'i of which the CZMA federal consistency review is based upon. The Final Environmental Impact Statement should include an evaluation of this statute and its provisions. This assessment can be used as support material for the federal consistency review. Additionally, disclosure of impacts on CZM objectives and supporting policies will aid the State in determining impacts to the project area and to the coastal regions of the island of O'ahu.

The provisions of HRS § 205A-2 (which align with the enforceable policies) include Recreational Resources, Historic Resources, Scenic and Open Space Resources, Coastal Ecosystems, Economic Uses, Coastal Hazards, Managing Development, Public Participation, Beach Protection, and Marine Resources.

For any questions regarding this comment letter, please contact Joshua Hekeia at (808) 587-2845 or by email to Joshua.K.Hekeia@hawaii.gov. If you wish to respond to this comment letter, please include DTS202406120719DO in the subject line.

Sincerely,



Mary Alice Evans,
Director

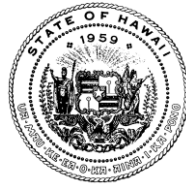
Hawai'i State Department of Health, Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response Office

Hi, Attached is the Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response (HEER) Office's comments for the above referenced document. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Jennah Oshiro Remedial Project Manager | Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Reponse Office

Hawai'i State Department of Health | Ka 'Oihana Olakino

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STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
KA 'OIHANA OLAKINO
P. O. BOX 3378
HONOLULU, HI 96801-3378

In reply, please refer to:
File:
210872 JO

July 5, 2024

Oahu ATLR EIS Comments
P.O. Box 3444
Honolulu, Hawaii 96801-3444

Sent via e-mail to: ATLR-Oahu-EIS@g70.design

Facility/Site: Kahuku Training Area
Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area
Makua Military Reservation MMRP

Subject: Comments for *Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area, Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area, and Makua Military Reservation, Island of O'ahu*; dated April 2024

To Whom it May Concern:

The Hawaii Department of Health (HDOH) Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response (HEER) Office has reviewed the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) and has the following comments:

General Comments:

1. If a new lease is granted, ensure that it includes sufficient time to conduct a thorough evaluation and cleanup of munitions hazards at the sites. Cleanup of former munitions sites under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) process required by Department of Defense takes years, sometimes decades to complete. Investigation of potential munitions hazards and clean-up while the Army still controls the property is preferable so that the State will not be forced to wait an indeterminant amount of time to recover the property following the expiration of the lease agreement. The HEER Office recommends that language be included in the DEIS to encourage the Army to begin munitions response activities on the State-owned land as soon as possible, as the Military Munitions Rule only applies to active range areas and does not cover the entire MMR property. Therefore, potential historic maneuver and impact areas no longer being used should be excluded from the Military Munitions Rule and assessment and clean-up of these areas and any other areas within the State-owned lands that are not being utilized should be conducted prior to the end of the lease.
2. In the event that the lease is extended or a new lease is a granted, the HEER Office recommends that a requirement be included in the lease to conduct ongoing unexploded

ordnance (UXO) investigations and clean up during the lease period and a final UXO cleanup *prior to* return of the land to the State or to restrict future activities in maneuver areas on State land such that munitions use is not allowed.

3. A copy of the Environmental Condition of Property (ECOP) has not been provided to the HEER Office. Please make a copy of the ECOP available to the public and to the HEER Office for review and comment, along with other relevant site documents. Include the information for the ECOP in the references, Chapter 5.

Specific Comments:

1. Section 2.1 (p. 2-2) states the following: "...it is assumed that the Army would be held to new lease conditions that are the same as or similar to the existing lease conditions..." which is also mentioned in Section 4.2.2 (p. 4-2). Given that most current state and federal environmental regulations did not exist at the time that the first lease agreement was drafted, why would this assumption be made? Any new lease agreement should address management of potential contamination of the properties and requirements to cleanup areas previously contaminated.
2. Section 2.2 indicates that much of the State-owned lands are or were previously utilized for maneuver areas with Section 3.6.5.3 (page [p.] 3-154) stating the following for MMR: "The State-owned land at MMR consists of approximately 782 acres, of which 722 acres have been under Army control since 1943 and subject to past bombing, shelling, and small arms firing" and "from the 1920s to 2004, MMR was used for small arms and artillery firing, helicopter gunnery practice and maneuvers, tactical live-fire training exercises, and ground training of military troops." The DEIS identified the following areas at MMR where munitions may have been used in the past that potentially overlap with the State-owned land:
 - Section 2.2.4.1 (p. 2-15) indicates that a portion of the State-owned lands are located within the boundary of the Company Combined Arms Assault Course (CCAAC) which was used for both live-fire and non-live fire maneuver training exercises.
 - Buffalo Objective which was previously used as a vital maneuver land (p. 2-16).
 - The southern firebreak loop where there were dedicated impact areas and potential UXOs. The DEIS indicates that these areas were previously used for training and have not been surveyed or cleared for munitions and explosives of concern (MEC), therefore there are designated high hazard areas that are avoided for ongoing training (p. 2-20).
 - Section 3.6.5.3 (p. 3-155) indicates that UXO are occasionally encountered at MMR. Additionally, HDOH has been made aware that munitions debris (MD) has been found in the former Beach Assault Training Area (BATA), located adjacent to the State-owned land at MMR, thus, it is possible that MEC is present within the State-owned lands at MMR despite previous removal actions in the area.

Although Section 2.1 (p. 2-3) states that the Army would conduct cleanup and restoration after the lease expires for any State-owned lands not retained, the HEER Office

recommends that the above mentioned maneuver and impact areas be investigated for munitions use, including munitions constituents (MC), *prior to* the end of the lease and remediated as necessary, as the Military Munitions Rule only applies to active range areas and does not cover the entire MMR property (see Comment #1).

3. Please clarify in Section 2.6.3 and elsewhere in the document (e.g., Section 3.6.5.3) that in the event of Alternative 2: Modified Retention, Alternative 3: Minimum Retention, and No Action Alternative, the Army would retain responsibility for ongoing management of any contaminated sites on the State-owned land and an agreement will be required to allow the Army access for necessary inspection and maintenance of the controls at the sites.
4. Section 3.6.5.3 (p. 3-155) states the following for MMR: "When suspected UXO is found in a training area, it is reported to Range Control, and the explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) team investigates to identify the item and determine whether it is hazardous, can be removed, or must be destroyed in place. If destroyed in place, any remnants are removed following destruction (USAG-HI, 2018a)." Please discuss how many and what types of UXO have been identified outside of the current training areas to date. It is important to understand the degree to which UXO may be present across the State-owned property in areas not designated as impact areas.
5. HDOH recommends re-evaluating the cumulative impacts discussed in Section 3.6.6.4 (p. 3-159), especially regarding the past use of munitions at MMR. The proceeding sections state that portions of MMR are no longer usable to the Army, such as the area mentioned in Section 2.2.4.2 (p. 2-20) which states the 64-acre improved convention munitions (ICM) Area/ICM Buffer Area and Open Burn/Open Detonation Areas as the following: "historically used for training and have not been surveyed or cleared of MEC, they are designated high hazard arrest hat must be avoided by ongoing training." Additionally, the former BATA that is within the U.S. Government-Controlled Land has undergone MEC removal actions but ongoing land use controls (LUCs) were determined necessary to protect the public and are not being properly implemented by the Army. Cumulative impacts at MMR cannot be considered short-term nor minor, as stated in Section 3.6.6.4. The cumulative effects of the past use of land by the military has resulted in unusable lands and ongoing long-term monitoring, which would continue if these State-owned lands were retained and must be better analyzed and considered in the DEIS.

Please contact me at (808) 586-4653 or via email at jennah.oshiro@doh.hawaii.gov if you have any questions. Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jennah Oshiro". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Jennah Oshiro
Remedial Project Manager
Site Discovery, Assessment, and Remediation Section
Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response Office
Hawaii Department of Health

State of Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources

Aloha, Please see the attached for the consolidated comments from the Department of Land and Natural Resources on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Army Training Land Retention at Kahuku Training Area. Mahalo, Reeana Wright Office of the Chairperson Dept. of Land and Natural Resources Phone: (808) 587-0403 Subject: Consolidated Comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Army Training Land Retention at Kahuku Training Area, Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area, and Mākua Military Reservation, Island of O'ahu, Tax Map Keys: (1) 5-8-002:002; (1) 5-9-006:026; (1) 7-2-001:006; (1) 6-9-003:001 (por.); (1) 8"001:007 (por.) & 012 (por.); (1) 8"001:008; (1) 8- 2-001:001, 022, 024, 025; (1) 8-2-001:002 (por.) Aloha Mr. Overton, On behalf of the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR), we are submitting our consolidated comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for Army Training Land Retention at Kahuku Training Area, Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area, and Mākua Military Reservation. Our divisions have reviewed the DEIS and have significant concerns and recommendations that are crucial for the comprehensive review and assessment of impacts to the proposed retention areas. Detailed comments from each division are attached for your reference. While final approval of the EIS will be made by the Board of Land and Natural Resources in a publicly noticed meeting, the below referenced DLNR Divisions have concerns that the DEIS may not fully disclose the environmental and cultural impacts.

1. Land Division: The Land Division expresses significant concerns regarding the adequacy of the DEIS. The Land Division emphasizes that the DEIS lacks detailed environmental surveys and proper mitigation measures. The Land Division highlights the potential need for the DEIS to be republished with significant revisions.
2. Division of Aquatic Resources (DAR): DAR expresses concern over the potential impacts on aquatic resources such as streams, wetlands, and coastal areas due to military training activities. They recommend the adoption of Best Management Practices (BMPs), such as surface runoff reduction, minimization of pollutants, and soil stabilization, to protect water resources and request that the U.S. Army conduct aquatic surveys to inventory native species in the affected areas. DAR supports reevaluation of land use to reduce environmental impacts while maintaining training access.
3. Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands (OCCL): OCCL notes that some parcels lie within the Protective, Limited, and Resource subzones of the Conservation District. OCCL supports Alternative 2, which avoids retaining certain lease areas within the Conservation District. OCCL emphasizes that military use is not an allowable use in any Conservation District subzone under the Hawai'i Administrative Rules.
4. Division of Forestry and Wildlife (DOFAW): DOFAW highlights the potential presence of endangered species and recommends minimizing habitat disturbances during the breeding season of native species. DOFAW suggests coordination with relevant wildlife organizations for wildfire prevention, particularly in arid areas. DOFAW advises against planting invasive species and recommends consultation with the O'ahu Invasive Species Committee for guidance on preventing the spread of invasive species. DOFAW raises concerns about potential impacts to cultural resources and recommends consultation with the State Historic Preservation Division.
5. State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD): SHPD finds the Historic and Cultural Resources Literature Review provided in the DEIS to be insufficient for assessing impacts. As such, SHPD highlights the need for a comprehensive Archaeological Inventory Surveys (AIS) and documentation of historic properties. SHPD stresses the importance of evaluating the full spatial extent of historic and

cultural resources. They recommend routine condition assessments of historic properties and better documentation of efforts. SHPD also supports the development of an access plan for cultural practitioners to engage with resources within the military reservations to ensure protection and preservation of traditional and customary practices pursuant to Article XII, Section 7 of the Hawaii State Constitution. We appreciate the opportunity to submit our comments. The attached letters from each division provide detailed comments and recommendations. Mahalo, Ryan K. P. Kanaka'ole First Deputy, Department of Land and Natural Resources Attached Comment Letters: 1. Land Division 2. DAR 3. OCCL 4. DOFAW 5. SHPD

[Land Division] SUBJECT: Comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area, Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area, and Makua Military Reservation Located on the Island of O'ahu Tax Map Keys (TMKs): (1) 5-8-002:002; 5-9-006:026; 7-2-001:006; 6-9-003:001 (por.); 8"001:008 and portions of 007 & 012; and 8-2-001:001, 022, 024, 025, and portions of 002 Thank you for the opportunity to review the subject document. The Land Division offers the following comments. After review of the document, the Land Division finds that the document, as currently written, does not meet the requirements of Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 343 and Hawai'i Administrative Rules (HAR) Chapter 11-200.1. At this time, the Land Division suspects that even if all the deficiencies noted below were corrected, the revised document would be much different from this version and the Draft EIS would need to be republished to provide further public review and comment. Please be aware, should the Applicant choose to move forward with a Final EIS and not correct the deficiencies, the Department will recommend denial of the acceptance of the Final EIS before the Board of Land and Natural Resources. The deficiencies are as follows: Pursuant to HAR §11-200.1-24(g)(6), the Draft EIS shall contain "summary technical data, diagrams, and other information necessary to enable an evaluation of potential environmental impact by commenting agencies and the public." The Land Division finds that the document is insufficient in this matter. There are numerous studies and plans referenced in the document but were not included. At minimum, any study, plan, or document referenced that is used to lay the basis of the existing environmental setting of the project or as evidence to support minimal environmental impacts as well as appropriate management practices/mitigation measures currently in practice should be reproduced and included in the appendices in their entirety. Further, there appears to be no current comprehensive studies or surveys prepared (i.e. technical data) for the State lands, in support of this EIS, that would assist us, other agencies, and the public in evaluating potential environmental impacts to existing resources. Pursuant to HAR §11-200.1-24(i), "The draft EIS shall include a description of the environmental setting... Special emphasis shall be placed on environmental resources that are rare or unique to the region and the action site (including natural or human-made resources of historic, cultural, archaeological, or aesthetic significance)." Along the same lines of the above comment, the description of the environmental setting should have been supported by current comprehensive studies and surveys that covered the entirety of the State-owned lands that are proposed to be leased. Rather, it appears that the U.S. Army Garrison-Hawaii (USAG-HI) and their consultants have relied on previous studies that have been piecemealed together in an attempt to provide a comprehensive overview of the environmental setting. However, the information is insufficient resulting in what we would consider to be major data gaps. For example, when discussing the biological resources at all three training sites, the discussion on species occurrence at the sites mainly relied on a list provided by the Pacific Island Fish and Wildlife Office (PIFWO) which the Army "cross referenced with biological surveys" (that were not provided) to determine the overall presence of a species at a specific site. Staff is concerned as this methodology resulted in several listed species being described as "not being documented on State-owned lands." Given that

the locations of the surveys and the timeframe in which those surveys were done were not provided, Staff is not confident that we can determine the extent of certain resources on the State-owned lands, thus any conclusion made regarding impacts is questionable. Most concerning is that the inventory of archeological sites is incomplete. While reviewing Section 3.4 of the Draft EIS, as well as Appendix I, Staff noted that at KTA, Tract A-1 has mostly been surveyed, yet Tract A-3 is approximately half surveyed, none of Poamoho has been surveyed (see statement of page 3-104 where the Draft EIS states “ No historic or cultural resources have been identified within the ROI for Poamoho because no surveys have been conducted), and less than half of MMR has been surveyed. No explanation was given as to why the remainder of the State-owned lands were not surveyed. While we are not suggesting that an Archaeological Inventory Survey (AIS) be done for the remaining un-surveyed portions of State lands, we would, at minimum request an archaeological field inspection be done so that the entire area of potential effect (APE), which would include all the lands being considered in the lease, be covered. This would also support HRS Chapter 6E review and compliance which would in turn provide meaningful mitigation measures to protect any archeological resources. This would include any ‘iwi kūpuna, which was identified in the Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA), but appears to not be addressed in the Draft EIS. In addition, the Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA) also appears to be lacking consultation with people from the relevant moku, specifically as it relates to MMR. This was confirmed through consultation with the Executive Director of the State Aha Moku. Through her review of the list of individuals and organizations contacted in Appendix D-3 of the CIA, the Executive Director noted that there were several key kūpuna that should have been included. We note that prior to the publication of the Draft EIS, we highly encouraged the 2 Army to consult with the Aha Moku, and as of July 18, 2024, it would appear there has been little to no attempt on the Army’s side to request consultation.

Further, Staff notes that impacts regarding cultural access at KTA and Poamoho and impacts to ‘iwi kūpuna were mentioned in the CIA, but not addressed nor acknowledged in the Draft EIS. As a side note, we also wish to point out that the historic/archeological and cultural resource studies done for the proposed action provide the basis for any State agency issuing a subsequent regulatory permit to conduct their Ka Pa‘akai analysis which involves: 1. Identification and scope of “valued cultural, historical, or natural resources” in the project area, including the extent to which traditional and customary native Hawaiian rights are exercised in the area; 2. The extent to which those resources, including traditional and customary native Hawaiian rights, will be affected or impacted by the proposed action; and 3. The feasible action, if any, to be taken to reasonably protect native Hawaiian rights if they are found to exist. Currently, there would be insufficient information for any State agency to do a thorough Ka Pa‘akai analysis. Pursuant to HAR §11-200.1-24(l), “ The Draft EIS shall include an analysis of the probable impact of the proposed action on the environment and impacts on the natural or human environment on the action. This analysis shall include consideration of all phases of the action and consideration of all consequences on the environment, include direct, and indirect effects...” Due to the lack of current studies and surveys, the Draft EIS lacks technical information sufficient to determine whether the statements made by USAG-HI and their consultants regarding impacts to the environment are valid. Using phrases such as “there have been no documented occurrences” or stating that a resource has not been observed does not negate the presence of such resource on the State-owned lands. Rather, Staff questions how USAG-HI can appropriately identify impacts if they lack a comprehensive understanding of the resources present on the properties. In addition, the biological resource section claims that noise impacts to the Hawaiian hoary bat are not an issue as “ it has likely become habituated to the noise of ongoing training activities.” The Draft EIS goes on to further state that “ while no noise impact studies have been done on Hawaiian hoary bat, numerous studies notes that wildlife become habituated after continuous or frequent exposure.” Staff again questions the validity of

such as statement as no technical data has been provided. Further, it would appear that the study referenced in conjunction with this conclusion was a noise study done for the monarch flycatcher, which is an avifauna species, not a mammalian species. Pursuant to HAR §11-200.1-24(p), “The draft EIS shall consider mitigation measures proposed to avoid, minimize, rectify, or reduce impacts, including provision for compensation for losses of cultural, community, historical, archaeological, and fish and wildlife resources, including the acquisition of land, waters, and interests therein. Description of any mitigation measures included in the action plan to reduce significant, 3 unavoidable, adverse impacts to insignificant levels, and the basis for considering these levels acceptable shall be included. Where a particular mitigation has been chosen from among several alternatives, the measures shall be discussed and the reasons given for the choice made. The draft EIS shall include, where possible, specific reference to the timing of each step proposed to be taken in any mitigation process, what performance bonds, if any, may be posted, and what other provisions are proposed to ensure that the mitigation measures will in fact be taken in the event the action is implemented.” While we appreciate the inclusion of best management practices (BMPs), standard operating procedures (SOPs), and management activities, we note that more information regarding the specificities of the BMPs, SOPs, and management activities needs to be included and elaborated upon. For example, there are many management measures that call for a program to be established and implemented. It is not clear whether or not that measure has been implemented nor any indication of the success of such program. In addition, there is mention of monitoring efforts by the Army, but no indication of how often such monitoring takes place. Regarding the mitigation measures proposed for impacts to cultural resources, the Draft EIS only considers impacts and mitigation for access to MMR. However, the CIA interviews revealed potential impacts to cultural access for both KTA and Poamoho as well. This should be properly documented in the Draft EIS and appropriate mitigation proposed. Regarding mitigation for MMR, the mitigation proposed should be a part of USAG-HI’s actively ongoing management practices. In addition, it should be noted that a cultural access plan does not provide any guarantee that the process would not further frustrate access. Moreso, the mitigation proposed does not offer any “timing” nor “provisions...to ensure” that the mitigation measures will be implemented should the project move forward. Regarding mitigation measures for military munitions and MECs, we would request that the Army clean up any areas not currently in use, including those areas that are under Federal control, but are State owned ceded lands. Pursuant to HAR §11-200.1-24(n), “The draft EIS shall include in a separate and distinct section a description of all irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources that would be involved in the proposed action should it be implemented.” As noted in the Draft EIS, the Army appears to take the position that this section is generally limited to only energy or other non-renewable resources. We disagree with that position as it is our understanding that this section applies to ALL resources (natural and cultural) and thus this section should be revised to encapsulate all irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources as a result of the proposed action. Pursuant to HAR §11-200.1-24(o), “The draft EIS shall address all probable adverse environmental effects that cannot be avoided...Also the rationale for proceeding with a proposed action, notwithstanding unavoidable effects, shall be clearly set forth in this section. The draft EIS shall indicate what other interests and considerations of governmental policies are thought to offset the adverse environmental effects of the proposed action. The draft EIS shall also indicate the extent to which these stated countervailing benefits could be realized by following reasonable alternatives to the proposed action that would avoid some or all of the adverse environmental effects.” 4 While the Draft EIS does include a section discussing unavoidable significant adverse impacts, it does not include the rationale for proceeding with the proposed action nor the other interests and considerations of governmental policies. Please be aware that due to the deficiencies and lack of data found in Chapters 1 through 3, Staff

will not be providing any in depth comment on Chapters 4 and 5 as they rely on information presented in the earlier chapters. Therefore, we choose to withhold our comments on those sections until more data is made available for review and comment. We also offer the following general comments regarding the Draft EIS and the action as well as comments regarding specific sections of the document:

We find that discussions surrounding the use of the airspace over the State-owned lands are contradictory. In Section 3.1.4, page 3-6, subheading Airspace, the USAG-HI claims that the “use and management of the airspace overlying the land areas...is unrelated to land use...and airspace boundaries and designations would not change...” However, the Army is requesting to retain the Poamoho Tract under Alternative 2. The Poamoho Tract appears to be only used for low-aviation training and has not been used for ground training for at least the last decade. Further, the Draft EIS states in Section 2.2.3.1 that “There are no U.S. Government-owned or -managed assets at Poamoho.” Therefore, we ask that you clarify what the low-level aviation training involves as it would appear the land retention of Poamoho Tract (land use) is in fact related to the use of airspace. This comment also somewhat applies to the North and South Ridge Tracts for MMR as it would appear only aviation training is allowable as per the 2007 Biological Opinion and the Integrated Wildland Fire Management Plan (IWFMP). For the MMR Tracts, we request that a discussion be included regarding the type of aviation training conducted and the purpose/importance of the U.S. Government-owned or -managed infrastructure on State land to better understand the need to retain the lease for these two tracts, as well as a discussion regarding the restrictions on training.

We also ask that you review the Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands (OCCL) comments that the Army received on the Second Draft EIS for the Pohakuloa Training Area (PTA) as their comments pertaining to a potential rule amendment in order for the proposed action to comply with the rules and regulations of the State Land Use Conservation District would appear to be applicable to the O’ahu training lands.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS: Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Very Small Quantity Generator (VSQG) are not listed in this section. A further review of the document may be warranted to check if there are other omissions.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: Regarding the documents listed in Table ES-1, there should be some type of access provided to the NEPA documents regarding the training and infrastructure within the State-owned lands at KTA, Poamoho and MMR. Searching the documents via the web did not produce access to any copies of the documents.

5 Table ES-2, column one, portions should be revised as currently what is listed is regulatory citations rather than the permit or approval itself. Also, please also include the permits that are listed in Section 3.3.5.1, page 3-61 which are not included in Table ES-2. Note that these comments also apply to Table 1-2.

In Section ES.4, it is identified that Alternative 2 is the preferred alternative. We suggest including a short discussion summarizing the reasoning for choosing Alternative 2 as this would be consistent with the concept that the Executive Summary should be self-contained without any further reference.

In Section ES.6, please clarify the term of the lease that the Army would be requesting should the Army pursue the path of a State lease.

We note that Table ES-3 is hard to understand. We would suggest using the “Harvey Balls” style used by Consumer Reports as a clearer and more familiar expression of qualitative information. We also note that the resources section titled “Cultural and Historic Resources” is identified in Table 3-59 as “Historic and Cultural Resources.” You may wish to check the document for consistency.

In Section ES.9, given the importance of identifying significant adverse impacts, we suggest including a more robust summary of the adverse impacts which would be consistent with the concept that the Executive Summary should be self-contained without necessarily further reference.

Section ES. 10 should include more information regarding the specific cumulative impacts as this would be consistent with the concept that the Executive Summary should be self-contained without necessarily further reference.

In Section

ES.11, it should be noted that the statement regarding the Army selecting potential mitigation measures and mitigation monitoring plans in the Record of Decision (ROD) does not supersede any discretionary decisions made by the Board of Land and Natural Resources (Board) who may require mitigation measures and monitoring plans that are not identified in the ROD should the State land lease option be pursued. · ES.12 as well as Section 2.1, page 2-2, second paragraph, includes a statement regarding lease compliant actions that “are assumed to be the same as the current lease.” This is an incorrect assumption. Standard conditions for leases, in general, have evolved over the years, and considering that the original lease was issued in 1964, it should be expected that lease conditions would be different and expanded. ES.12 also includes a statement which reads “Future cleanup and restoration activities would be completed in accordance with applicable future requirements, which are not known and may include emerging contaminants that become known in the future.” Please revise the language or clarify what you are alluding to. In addition, there is a statement that “Cleanup would likely fall under CERCLA, which has its own process outside this EIS process.” In Section 3.6 and 4.2.2 we would appreciate a summary or explanation of what the CERCLA procedure may entail as this would be helpful towards understanding the cleanup and restoration process. CHAPTER 1: · If Section 1.1.2 is supposed to address the history of the Army land use on the O‘ahu state-owned lands, it is confusing as to why the reader is referred to other sections for additional information regarding the historical land tenures for the three areas. · In Section 1.5, DLNR would appreciate an expanded discussion regarding the Army’s efforts for public engagement for the proposed action outside of the required consultation determined by the HEPA and NEPA processes. CHAPTER 2 · In Section 2.1, the second paragraph only refers to potential NEPA compliance. It should also reference to HEPA compliance as well, especially if such “changes” would occur on the State-owned lands. · First paragraph of page 2-3, the document states that “After the lease expires, the Army would follow Army regulations to determine how and when cleanup and restoration activities for hazardous substances and hazardous wastes, including munitions and explosives of concern (MEC), within the State-owned land not retained [would occur] ...” While we understand you believe this is not a part of the proposed action, any lands returned to the State would need to go through such a process and thus may be considered, from a HEPA perspective, a part of the project. Moreso, the no action alternative would require cleanup and remediation work and should be analyzed within the Draft EIS, therefore, USAG-HI should provide a summary of what cleanup and remediation could potentially involve. · Please provide the standard operating procedure documents for the different training areas that were referenced in Chapter 2. · Section 2.2.4.2 states that “MMR has combined live-fire capability that is not currently being used” and that “...the Army has determined that it will not pursue live-fire training at MMR. It is therefore not reasonably foreseeable and is not analyzed in this EIS.” This language appears to be somewhat contrary as to what was released by the media back in December 2023 as it lacks the level of commitment that was expressed by the US Army Pacific Spokesperson, Colonel Rob Phillips, who was quoted saying that “The U.S. Army discontinued live first activities at the Makua Military Reservation in 2004. In October, U.S. Army Pacific leadership signed a memorandum stating that there are no plans to resume live-fire at MMR, now or in the future.” This commitment should be reiterated and conveyed in the Draft EIS, unless the Army has since decided otherwise. · Section 2.2.4.3 discusses training on the Center Tract at MMR. It would appear there are areas with MEC hazards that are not usable due to the hazards. Please clarify if these hazardous areas are located within the State-owned lands and if so, please explain why these lands have not undergone remediation as of yet. · Section 2.3.2.3, Alternative 3, states that an issue is that the Army would no longer have access to the maneuver training lands (approximately 610 acres) and support facilities on 7 the North Ridge, South Ridge, and the Makai Tracts. However, it would appear that

the only training being conducted on all three of these tracts is aviation training. Therefore, it isn't clear why not having access to those lands would be problematic as they mostly act as a buffer for encroachments and accidental or intentional trespass. Section 2.3.3.2 includes a discussion of training at MMR's CCAC which states that the Army is no longer able to use the Buffalo Objective to support maneuver training due to the presence of cultural resources. We note that the training objective units are listed on Figure 2-3 but are not discussed in any of the sections. Therefore, we ask that more context be given regarding the objective units and their importance to training, and which units are in use or not in use. CHAPTER 3: Please include a complete copy of all the referenced documents in their entirety as referenced within this Chapter. In Section 3.2.5, the ceded lands discussion should further elaborate that the Admission Act also included language that that lands no longer needed by the US should be conveyed back to the State. Chapter 3 in general is a bit convoluted as the BMPs, SOPs, and other management activities are discussed before the existing conditions at the project site are even established. It would have been more helpful to know the existing conditions upfront and then understand how the management activities tie into the preservation of the resources. Section 3.2.5.2 and Section 3.2.5.3 are missing a discussion on impacts to recreation. Please revise accordingly. Section 3.3.5.1 under the subheading Environmental Consequences, on page 3-61, the third paragraph focuses on impacts to the pueo. Staff notes that while the Draft EIS notes that the pueo is a State listed endangered species, there is no discussion regarding compliance with State rules and regulations. Further, we ask that the Army clarify what additional protections they believe would be involved should the State "require (through negotiation) that the Army treat the pueo as if it were federally listed." Staff also notes that under the subsection, Full retention via Fee Simple Title and its Impacts, the Draft EIS states that "the pueo might receive less protection under fee simple title retention compared to a lease." Staff asks that the Army elaborate on the impacts to the pueo as it would appear that less protection would also equate to a larger impact. Further, Staff would ask the Army to confirm that under the fee simple alternative, it intends to invoke the supremacy clause thus not needing to comply with the State laws and regulations protecting the pueo. Section 3.3.5.3, under the subheading Amphibians, Reptiles, and Fish, please elaborate on the statement made that "Constituents associated with military training were detected in samples collected from marine species." The discussion should include the type of constituents found, in what quantities, and the effects on the marine species. Section 3.10.4.1, subheading Surface Water Quality, please include a discussion of the impacts that the four-component program has identified as well as any mitigation that was proposed as an outcome of the four-component program. 8 Section 3.10.4.1, subheading Environmental Consequences - KTA, please include a discussion of the impacts that may be related to vehicular or aviation spills. Please also further elaborate on what mitigation has been done or is ongoing to address impacts from runoff, erosion, and sedimentation. Section 3.10.5.3, subheading Existing Management Measures, please elaborate on "the procedures outlined in the Erosion Control BMPs Program Plan, INRMP, SPCC Plan, SWMP, [and] the SOP for MMR." Should you have any questions or concerns regarding this correspondence, please contact Lauren Yasaka of the Land Division at (808) 587-0431. Sincerely, Russell Tsuji Russell Y. Tsuji, Administrator Land Division

[Division of Aquatic Resources (DAR)] Brief Description of Project: The Army proposes to retain up to approximately 6,322 acres of State-owned lands at the O'ahu training areas in support of continued military training. Retention would occur by attaining a land interest that would allow continued use of the land; the land retention estate would not be selected until after completion of this EIS. The Army would arrange for retention and continued use of the State-owned lands prior to the expiration of the 1964 leases to ensure uninterrupted training. Following the arrangement for

retention of the State-owned lands, the Army would continue to conduct ongoing Army activities (e.g., military training; facility, utility, and infrastructure). Comments: O No Comments II Comments Attached Thank you for providing DAR the opportunity to review and comment on the proposed project. Should there be any changes to the project plan, DAR requests the opportunity to review and comment on those changes. Comments Approved: Brian J. Neilson DAR

Administrator Brief Description of Project maintenance and repair activities; resource management actions; and associated activities such as emergency services) on the State-owned lands retained. The Army also would continue to permit and coordinate ongoing activities (e.g., training and other activities such as public use programs) at the O'ahu training areas by other users, including Department of Defense agencies, international partners, local agencies, and the community. As a real estate action, the Proposed Action would enable continuation of ongoing activities on the State-owned lands retained by the Army. It does not include construction, modernization, or changes to ongoing activities within the State-owned lands retained. Additionally, the Proposed Action does not include changes to the use, size, or configuration of the special use airspace overlying the State-owned lands. The type, volume, and conduct of training, maintenance and repair activities, and resource management actions that occur at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR). The Proposed Action does not include construction or changes in military training activities or changes to resource management actions. Any such changes would be subject to separate National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analysis in the future. Additionally, the Proposed Action does not include changes to the use, size, or configuration of the special use airspace (SUA) overlying the State-owned lands. Water resources in these areas include surface water (e.g., streams, lakes, rivers, and wetlands), groundwater, floodplains, and coastal resources (e.g., estuaries, marine waters, coastal zone) and their relationship to the area of a particular proposed action. These resources are described in terms of occurrence, distribution, movement, and properties through the processes of precipitation, subsurface flow, evapotranspiration, and surface runoff. Surface water includes natural, modified, and constructed water confinement and conveyance features. These features are generally classified as streams, springs, lakes, wetlands, natural and artificial impoundments (e.g., ponds), and constructed drainage canals and ditches. Surface water systems are typically defined in terms of watersheds. A watershed is a land area bounded by topography that drains water to a common destination. Watersheds divide the landscape into hydrologically defined areas and serve to drain, capture, filter, and store water and determine its subsequent release. Stormwater is surface water generated by precipitation events that may percolate into permeable soils or runoff, which occurs when the stormwater flows across the top of impervious or saturated surface areas. Three types of streams (perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral) are present in Hawai'i. A perennial stream refers to fresh waters flowing year-round in all or part of natural channels, an intermittent stream refers to fresh waters flowing in definite natural channels only during part of the year or season, and an ephemeral stream refers to fresh waters flowing only during, and for a short duration after, precipitation events. Groundwater is water that collects or flows beneath the Earth's surface within aquifers. Groundwater is described in terms of depth from the surface, aquifer or well capacity, quality, recharge rate, and surrounding geological formations. Floodplains are areas of low-lying ground present along rivers, stream channels, or coastal waters subject to periodic or infrequent inundation from rainfall. The risk of flooding typically depends on local topography, the frequency of precipitation events, and the size of the watershed above the floodplain. Flood potential is evaluated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), which defines the 100-year floodplain as an area that has a 1 percent chance of inundation by a flood event in a given year. The Region of Influence (ROI) for the Mauka Military Reservation (MMR) comprises approximately 982 acres, situated along the Wai'anae Coast of O'ahu in the

western portion of MMR and within the Wai'anae District. The ROI for MMR is situated within four ahupua'a: Keawa'ula, Kahanahâiki, Mākua, and 'ōhikilolo; it encompasses five TMK parcels (TMKs [1] 8"001:008 and [1] 8-2-001:001, 022, 024, and 025) and portions of four parcels (TMKs [1] 6-9-003:001, [1] 8"001:007 and 012, and [1] 8-2-001:002). The MMR parcels are also referred to as the Makai, North Ridge, Center, and South Ridge Tracts. The ROI for water resources at MMR includes the contributory aquifer for the State-owned land located in the Kea'au aquifer system in the Wai'anae hydrologic unit as defined by CWRM, and the associated coastal waters. The contributory watershed is the surface waters that ephemerally occur in portions of the State-owned land during periods of heavy rainfall, including Punapōhaku Stream, Kalena Stream, Kaluakauila Stream, and the Mākua Stream, which is a perennial stream within the Kaluakauila, Mākua, and Keaau Watersheds. The State-owned land at MMR is located mainly within the Makua Watershed; the north portion is located within the Kaluakauila Watershed, and the south portion is located within the Kea'au Watershed. The Mākua Watershed includes drainages from the Punapōhaku Stream, Mākua Stream, Kalena Stream, and Kaluakauila Stream. This dry, leeward region does not support any perennial streams, but subsurface flow is present. Two ephemeral streams cross State-owned land at MMR, Punapōhaku Stream, and Kalena Stream, as do one perennial stream, Mākua Stream, and one intermittent stream, Kaluakauila Stream. USFWS NWI maps indicate that all these stream segments contain riverine wetlands. Runoff from the streams that drain the valley is channeled through box culverts beneath the highway and terminates east of the long ridge of dune sand east of the shoreline of Mākua Beach. Brackish water pools, or muliwai, are often formed near the mouths of streams, created by seasonal barriers of sand or sediment. Three muliwai (estuarine wetlands located adjacent to the ocean) ponds and the Hau Thicket were identified as potential wetlands between Farrington Highway and the ocean. Punapōhaku muliwai was determined to be a regulated wetland, Kalena and Mākua muliwai were determined to be streams, and the Hau Thicket was determined not to be a wetland. Riverine wetlands and possible palustrine wetlands associated with seep areas in the Mākua Stream drainage are avoided through various Army training restrictions. The size and shapes of the muliwai may vary over time, and not all appear to contain water throughout the year. The ROI for KTA is located near the northern tip of O'ahu within the Ko'olaupia District and encompasses two discontinuous TMK parcels (TMK [1] 5-8-002:002 and [1] 5-9-006:026) totaling approximately 1,268 acres. The northern parcel (Tract A-1) is situated within the northern portion of KTA and is comprised of an approximately 496-acre parcel located in Waiale'e Ahupua'a, with a small portion extending east into Pahipahi'alua Ahupua'a. The southern parcel (Tract A-3) is situated along the western KTA boundary and is comprised of an approximately 772-acre parcel located in Paumala Ahupua'a. Annual rainfall within KTA area ranges from approximately 1,130 millimeters (44.5 inches) in the northern portion closest to the water to 1,600 millimeters (63 inches) in the tablelands behind the coastal plain (Giambelluca et al. 2013). Koleleiki and Paumala streams flow northwest through the southern (Tract A-3) parcel and Waiale'e Gulch carries water through the northern (Tract A-1) parcel before joining Pahipahi'alua Stream near its outlet near Waiale'e Beach Park, approximately 800 meters (0.5 mile) north of the ROI for KTA. KTA (Tracts A-1 and A-3) Streams on the State-owned land include Waiale'e Gulch (intermittent stream), a tributary off of Kaunalā Gulch to the east of the State-owned land, and Paumalu Gulch (perennial stream), which has multiple branches on the State-owned land. Kaleleiki Stream, located on the west side of Tract A-3, is a perennial stream that is a tributary to the Paumala Stream. All streams and gulches within State-owned land flow aboveground to a certain point before going underground and reaching the ocean. At this time, the Army does not conduct water quality sampling at KTA. The ROI for Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), located within the southern portion of the larger KLOA, comprises approximately 4,582 acres and is situated within the interior portion of O'ahu

Island in the Waialua District; it encompasses one TMK parcel (TMK [1] 7-2-001:006) within Kamananui Ahupua'a. The ROI for Poamoho extends west from the summit of the Ko'olau Mountains to the eastern boundary of Wahiawā. The eastern portion of the ROI for Poamoho is also referred to as the Natural Area Reserve (NAR) Tract (established by Hawaii Board of Land and Natural Resources in 2005), while the remaining western portion is referred to as the Poamoho Tract. Poamoho (Poamoho Tract and Proposed NAR Tract) Deep gulches in the Poamoho parcel were created by two perennial streams: the Poamoho Stream, a perennial stream, and the North Fork of Kaukonahua Stream. Multiple other perennial streams also exist at Poamoho. An irrigation ditch system was developed between 1900 and 1910 by Waialua Sugar Company to bring water from Poamoho and Kaukonahua Streams for irrigation of sugarcane and pineapple fields. A portion of the approximately 4-mile Mākua Ditch is located within the State-owned land; the entire system has approximately 8 miles of lateral ditches and 38 tunnels. The Mākua Ditch was constructed to collect Kaukonahua water branches above Wahiawā Reservoir (Lake Wilson) for storage. One tunnel, the Poamoho Tunnel, was developed to move water from the northern part of the Poamoho Stream to the North Fork of Kaukonahua Stream and is partially located within Poamoho. The reservoir water is used for agriculture in the North Shore area of Waialua and Hale'iwa. Topographic maps by the U.S. Geological Survey note tunnels in the Poamoho area; however, it is unclear whether the ditches and tunnels are maintained, and the current condition of the system is unknown. The Commission of Water Resources Management (CWRM) is the primary steward of water resources and has broad powers and responsibilities to protect and manage Hawaii's water resources. Hydrologic units for groundwater and surface water have been defined by CWRM for all islands in the State. State-owned land at Poamoho lies in the Wahiawā (western side) and Ko'olau (eastern side) aquifer systems in the Central groundwater hydrologic unit with a sustainable yield of 23 million gallons per day. There are no wells on State-owned land at Poamoho. Poamoho Pond is one of several features identified as a potential wetland by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) within State-owned land. Poamoho Pond is located near the top of the Ko'olau Mountain Range and is managed by the O'ahu Army Natural Resources Program. This potential wetland has not yet been delineated by USACE, which would be needed to determine its regulatory status. Comments The leased lands discussed in the Draft Environment Impact Statement (DEIS) all contain, are adjacent to, or have connectivity with bodies of water that contain, or are suspected to contain aquatic resources. All three training areas: Makua Military Reservation, Kahuku Training Area, and the Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area have water-bodies associated with them in the form of streams, floodplains, wetlands, and coastal areas. Potential impacts to aquatic resources may not just be limited to bodies of water falling within the leased lands. Connectivity to the marine environment via surface runoff and groundwater means that actions limited to these areas may have impacts falling outside of their bounds. In general, threats to these resources could include but are not limited to stream diversion, land development, sedimentation, loss of groundwater, pollution, invasive species, channel hardening, and loss of surrounding vegetation including native species. The Division of Aquatic Resources (DAR) recognizes that current leases of these lands may help to alleviate some of these threats insofar as they limit general access and development as well as providing mitigation measures. However, DAR also notes that the ongoing military exercises in these areas are not without their impacts or risks. Live fire exercises, use of military grade machinery and equipment, and other activities within these areas do present risks to the environment that would otherwise not be present under limited civilian use only. Therefore, the Division of Aquatic Resources recommends the adoption and use of Best Management Practices (BMPs) for riparian zones and other areas and specific watershed management projects to provide the mechanism for attaining watershed management goals by maintaining the integrity of stream courses, reducing the volume of surface runoff originating from disturbed areas and running

directly into surface water, minimizing the movement of pollutants (e.g., nutrients) and sediment to surface water and groundwater, and stabilizing exposed mineral soil areas through natural or artificial revegetation means. The Division of Aquatic Resources requests that the U.S. Army Natural Resources Program conduct aquatic surveys in these areas as they are not readily accessible to the public. The aquatic biota in the streams are managed and conserved by the DAR and therefore an inventory of what aquatic species inhabits streams on these State- owned lands under U.S. Army jurisdiction is important for the State. Hawaiian streams, rivers, and estuaries provide habitat for native aquatic biota composed of 5 fish species 'o'opu akupa (*Eleotris sandwicensis*), 'o'opu naniha (*Stenogobius hawaiiensis*), 'o'opu nakea (*Awaous hawaiiensis*), 'o'opu nopili (*Sicyopterus stimpsoni*), 'o'opu 'alamo'o (*Lentipes concolor*), 2 crustacean species 'opae 'oeha'a (*Macrobrachium grandimanus*), 'opaeka'ala'ole (*Atyoida bisulcata*), and 2 mollusk species hapawai (*Neritina vespertina*), and hihiwai (*Neritina granosa*) which may occur in the stream maintenance locations. The estuary (muliwai) also provides habitat for 3 native fish species: aholehole (*Kuhlia xenura*, *Kuhlia sandwicensis*), 'ama'ama (*Mugil cephalus*). All the native stream biota shares an amphidromous life cycle which means they have a dependence on connectivity to the ocean. The adult animals lay their eggs in the stream and as the larvae hatch, they are swept downstream into the ocean, where they grow into post-larvae/juveniles before migrating back upstream. Therefore, it is important that all military activities avoid creating barriers that could block this downstream and upstream movement along with stream flow, along with BMPs to prevent pollutants from entering, leaching, or blowing into the stream ecosystem. DAR recognizes that these lands are important in maintaining the capability and readiness of US armed forces. A balance must be met between providing access to the lands for training activities and minimizing potential impacts. DAR supports steps to re- evaluate land use in these areas with the intent of lessening impacts or threat of impacts while still allowing access for training.

[Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands (OCCL)] SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area, Kawaiiloa-Poamoho Training Area, and Makua Military Reservation, island of O'ahu, Tax Maps Keys: (1) 5-8-002:002; (1) 5-9-006:026; (1) 7-2-001:006; (1) 6-9-003:001 (por.); (1) 8"001:007 (par.) & 012 (por); (1) 8"001:008; (1) 8-2-001: 001, 022, 024, 025; (1) 8-2-001:002 (par.) Dear Jeff Overton: The Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands (OCCL) has reviewed the subject documents and note some of the noted parcels lie within the Protective, Limited, and Resource subzones of the Conservation District. The U.S. leases approximately 6,322-acres of land on O'ahu from the State for military training at the Kahuku Training Area (KTA); the Kawaiiloa- Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR). Military leases are set to expire in 2029. The U.S. Army Garrison-Hawaii (USAG-HI), the entity responsible for management of Army training lands on O'ahu, proposes to retain State-owned lands on O'ahu in support of continued military training. The OCCL notes that Alternative 2 in the draft EIS is the preferred option. With this alternative, two existing lease areas within the Conservation District are no longer proposed for retention: • KTA's Tract A-3 that lies within the Resource subzone and the Pōpōkea-Pauma'ō Forest Reserve; and • A portion of the Poamoho parcel that lies within the Protective subzone and the Ewa Forest Reserve, that has been designated as a Natural Area Reserve pending Governor's approval. It appears under Alternative 2, proposed training within the Conservation District upon State leased land at the MMR area would take place within the "Center Tract" for maneuver, reconnaissance, assembly/operations, force on force, deployment and aviation training. Under Alternative 2, proposed actions at Poamoho would be aviation training. Like the second draft EIS for the Pōhakuloa Training Area on Hawai'i, the O'ahu draft EIS's Section 3.2.4 entitled Methodology and Significance Criteria under Land Use assumes: "The State would accept

a petition for, and might authorize, a special subzone in the conservation district under HAR Section 13-5-16 to allow military uses of the State-owned land retained by the Army.” Therefore, the OCCL has the same comments: The process to create a Special Subzone involves a rule amendment to HAR Chapter 13-5. In reviewing HAR §13-5-5 Amendments notes: “(a) Whenever any landowner or government agency whose property is directly affected by this chapter makes an application to change the boundaries or identified land uses of any subzone, rezone a subzone, establish a new subzone with certain identified land uses or when a person seeks to otherwise amend this chapter, or where the board proposes to make a change or changes itself, the change or changes shall be put in the form of a proposed amendment of this chapter by the applicant, complete with necessary maps, four copies of which shall be filed with the board. (b) Procedures for amending this chapter are prescribed in section 183C-4, HRS, as amended and chapter 13-1, subchapter 3.” It is unclear if a petition for a rule amendment to NAR, Chapter 13-5 entitled Conservation District, is an option for a leaseholder. Therefore, it appears to be speculative to say that the State would accept a petition and authorize a special subzone for military use when: it is unclear if a petition to amend the existing Conservation District subzone is appropriate; it is unclear what the outcome of any proposed rule amendment process will determine; and the decision to allow, modify, or deny the proposed rule amendment is at the Board of Land and Natural Resources discretion. Further per HRS §183C-1: “The legislature finds that lands within the state land use conservation district contains important natural resources essential to the preservation of the State’s fragile natural ecosystems and the sustainability of the State’s water supply. The intent of regulating land uses in the conservation district is for the purpose of conserving, protecting, and preserving the important natural and cultural resource of the state through appropriate management and use to promote their long-term sustainability and the public health, safety, and welfare.” In addition, HRS §205-2 (e): Conservation districts shall include areas necessary for protecting watersheds and water sources; preserving scenic and historic areas; providing park lands, wilderness, and beach reserves; conserving indigenous or endemic plants, fish, and wildlife, including those which are threatened or endangered, preventing floods and soil erosion; forestry; open space areas whose existing openness, natural condition, or present state of use, if retained, would enhance the present or potential value of abutting or surrounding communities, or would maintain or enhance the conservation of natural or scenic resources; areas of value for recreational purposes; other related activities; and other permitted uses not detrimental to a multiple use conservation concept. Conservation districts shall also include areas for geothermal resources exploration and geothermal resources development, as defined under section 182-1. It would be difficult to create a Special Subzone for land uses that appear to be inconsistent with the intent of the Conservation District and State land use policy stated in HRS 205. While the OCCL was disappointed no restorative actions were included in the EIS, we do note that in accordance with the lease and under the provisions of existing law, the Army retains responsibility for cleanup and restoration activities under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act process, which is outside this EIS. Should there be any questions regarding this correspondence, contact Tiger Mills of the OCCL at (808) 587-0382 or at kimberly.mills@hawaii.gov. Sincerely, K. Tiger Mills, Staff Planner Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands

[Division of Forestry and Wildlife (DOFAW)] SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for Army Training Land Retention at Kahuku Training Area, Poamoho, Makua Military Reservation, on O‘ahu The Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Forestry and Wildlife (DOFAW) has received your request for comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for Army Training Land Retention at the Kahuku Training

Area. Since 1964, the Army has leased approximately 6,322 acres on O‘ahu from the State of Hawai‘i. The leases expire on August 16, 2029. The Army proposes to retain up to approximately 6,322 acres of State- owned lands at KTA, Poamoho, and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) in support of continued military training. The purpose of the proposed action is to enable U.S. Army Hawaii (USARHAW) to continue to conduct military training on the State-owned lands within KTA, Poamoho, and MMR to meet its ongoing training requirements. The proposed action is needed to provide austere training environments, preserve maneuver areas, enable access between U.S. Government-owned lands in these three training areas, retain infrastructure investments, and allow for future facility and infrastructure modernization in support of USARHAW-coordinated training. The proposed action is a real estate action that would enable continuation of ongoing activities and does not include construction or changes in ongoing activities. The State listed 'ōpe'ape'a or Hawaiian Hoary Bat (*Lasiurus cinereus semotus*) could potentially occur at or in the vicinity of the project and may roost in nearby trees. Any required site clearing should be timed to avoid disturbance to bats during their birthing and pup rearing season (June 1 through September 15). During this period woody plants greater than 15 feet (4.6 meters) tall should not be disturbed, removed, or trimmed. Barbed wire should also be avoided in any construction as bats can become ensnared and killed by such fencing material during flight. Artificial lighting can adversely impact seabirds that may pass through the area at night by causing them to become disoriented. This disorientation can result in their collision with manmade structures or the grounding of birds. For nighttime work that might be required, DOFAW recommends that all lights used be fully shielded to minimize the attraction of seabirds. Nighttime work that requires outdoor lighting should be avoided during the seabird fledging season, from September 15 through December 15, when young seabirds make their maiden voyage to sea. If nighttime construction is required during the seabird fledgling season (September 15 to December 15), we recommend that a qualified biologist be present at the project site to monitor and assess the risk of seabirds being attracted or grounded due to the lighting. If seabirds are seen circling around the area, lights should then be turned off. If a downed seabird is detected, please follow DOFAW's recommended response protocol by visiting <https://dInr.hawaii.gov/wildlife/seabird-fallout-season/>. Permanent lighting also poses a risk of seabird attraction, and as such should be minimized or eliminated to protect seabird flyways and preserve the night sky. For illustrations and guidance related to seabird-friendly light styles that also protect seabirds and the dark starry skies of Hawai‘i please visit <https://dInr.hawaii.gov/wildlife/files/2016/03/DOC439.pdf>. The State endangered pueo or Hawaiian Short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus sandwichensis*) could potentially occur in the project vicinity. Pueo are most active during dawn and dusk twilights. Remove and exclude non-native mammals such as mongoose, cats, dogs, and ungulates from the nesting area. Minimize habitat alterations and disturbance during pueo breeding season. Pueo nest on the ground and active nests have been found year-round. Before any potentially disturbing activity like clearing vegetation, especially ground-based disturbance, DOFAW recommends a qualified biologist conduct surveys during crepuscular hours and walk line transects through the area to detect any active pueo nests. If a pueo nest is discovered, notify DOFAW staff, minimize time spent at the nest, and establish a minimum buffer distance of 100 meters from the nest until chicks are capable of flight. The State endangered 'Clio holo i ka ua

JOSH GREEN, M.D.
GOVERNOR | KE KIA'ĀINA

SYLVIA LUKE
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR | KA HOPE KIA'ĀINA



STATE OF HAWAII | KA MOKU'ĀINA 'O HAWAII'
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
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Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

Via Email: ATLR-OAHU-EIS@g70.design

Subject: Consolidated Comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Army Training Land Retention at Kahuku Training Area, Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area, and Mākua Military Reservation, Island of O'ahu, Tax Map Keys: (1) 5-8-002:002; (1) 5-9-006:026; (1) 7-2-001:006; (1) 6-9-003:001 (por.); (1) 8-1-001:007 (por.) & 012 (por.); (1) 8-1-001:008; (1) 8-2-001:001, 022, 024, 025; (1) 8-2-001:002 (por.)

Aloha Mr. Overton,

On behalf of the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR), we are submitting our consolidated comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for Army Training Land Retention at Kahuku Training Area, Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area, and Mākua Military Reservation. Our divisions have reviewed the DEIS and have significant concerns and recommendations that are crucial for the comprehensive review and assessment of impacts to the proposed retention areas. Detailed comments from each division are attached for your reference. While final approval of the EIS will be made by the Board of Land and Natural Resources in a publicly noticed meeting, the below referenced DLNR Divisions have concerns that the DEIS may not fully disclose the environmental and cultural impacts.

1. Land Division: The Land Division expresses significant concerns regarding the adequacy of the DEIS. The Land Division emphasizes that the DEIS lacks detailed environmental surveys and proper mitigation measures. The Land Division highlights the potential need for the DEIS to be republished with significant revisions.

2. Division of Aquatic Resources (DAR): DAR expresses concern over the potential impacts on aquatic resources such as streams, wetlands, and coastal areas due to military training activities. They recommend the adoption of Best Management Practices (BMPs), such as surface runoff reduction, minimization of pollutants, and soil stabilization, to protect water resources and request that the U.S. Army conduct aquatic surveys to inventory native species in the affected areas. DAR supports reevaluation of land use to reduce environmental impacts while maintaining training access.

3. Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands (OCCL): OCCL notes that some parcels lie within the Protective, Limited, and Resource subzones of the Conservation District. OCCL supports Alternative 2, which avoids retaining certain lease areas within the Conservation District. OCCL emphasizes that military use is not an allowable use in any Conservation District subzone under the Hawai'i Administrative Rules.

4. Division of Forestry and Wildlife (DOFAW): DOFAW highlights the potential presence of endangered species and recommends minimizing habitat disturbances during the breeding season of native species. DOFAW suggests coordination with relevant wildlife organizations for wildfire prevention, particularly in arid areas. DOFAW advises against planting invasive species and recommends consultation with the O'ahu Invasive Species Committee for guidance on preventing the spread of invasive species. DOFAW raises concerns about potential impacts to cultural resources and recommends consultation with the State Historic Preservation Division.

5. State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD): SHPD finds the Historic and Cultural Resources Literature Review provided in the DEIS to be insufficient for assessing impacts. As such, SHPD highlights the need for a comprehensive Archaeological Inventory Surveys (AIS) and documentation of historic properties. SHPD stresses the importance of evaluating the full spatial extent of historic and cultural resources. They recommend routine condition assessments of historic properties and better documentation of efforts. SHPD also supports the development of an access plan for cultural practitioners to engage with resources within the military reservations to ensure protection and preservation of traditional and customary practices pursuant to Article XII, Section 7 of the Hawaii State Constitution.

We appreciate the opportunity to submit our comments. The attached letters from each division provide detailed comments and recommendations.

Mahalo,



Ryan K. P. Kanaka'ole

First Deputy, Department of Land and Natural Resources

Attached Comment Letters:

1. Land Division
2. DAR
3. OCCL
4. DOFAW
5. SHPD

JOSH GREEN, M.D.
GOVERNOR | KE KIA'ĀINA

SYLVIA LUKE
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR | KA HOPE KIA'ĀINA



DAWN N. S. CHANG
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT

STATE OF HAWAII | KA MOKU'ĀINA 'O HAWAI'I
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
KA 'OIHANA KUMUWAIWAI 'ĀINA
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P.O. BOX 621
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July 26, 2024

Mr. Jeffrey Overton
G70
111 S. King Street, Suite 170
Honolulu, HI 96813
Sent via E-mail: ATLR-PTA-EIS@g70.design

Dear Mr. Overton:

SUBJECT: Comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area, Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area, and Makua Military Reservation Located on the Island of O'ahu
Tax Map Keys (TMKs): (1) 5-8-002:002; 5-9-006:026; 7-2-001:006; 6-9-003:001 (por.); 8-1-001:008 and portions of 007 & 012; and 8-2-001:001, 022, 024, 025, and portions of 002

Thank you for the opportunity to review the subject document. The Land Division offers the following comments.

After review of the document, the Land Division finds that the document, as currently written, does not meet the requirements of Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 343 and Hawai'i Administrative Rules (HAR) Chapter 11-200.1. At this time, the Land Division suspects that even if all the deficiencies noted below were corrected, the revised document would be much different from this version and the Draft EIS would need to be republished to provide further public review and comment. Please be aware, should the Applicant choose to move forward with a Final EIS and not correct the deficiencies, the Department will recommend denial of the acceptance of the Final EIS before the Board of Land and Natural Resources.

The deficiencies are as follows:

- Pursuant to HAR §11-200.1-24(g)(6), the Draft EIS shall contain "*summary technical data, diagrams, and other information necessary to enable an evaluation of potential environmental impact by commenting agencies and the public...*"

The Land Division finds that the document is insufficient in this matter. There are numerous studies and plans referenced in the document but were not included. At minimum, any study, plan, or document referenced that is used to lay the basis of the existing environmental setting of the project or as evidence to support minimal environmental impacts as well as appropriate management practices/mitigation measures currently in practice should be reproduced and included in the appendices in their entirety.

Further, there appears to be no current comprehensive studies or surveys prepared (i.e. technical data) for the State lands, in support of this EIS, that would assist us, other agencies, and the public in evaluating potential environmental impacts to existing resources.

- Pursuant to HAR §11-200.1-24(i), *"The draft EIS shall include a description of the environmental setting...Special emphasis shall be placed on environmental resources that are rare or unique to the region and the action site (including natural or human-made resources of historic, cultural, archaeological, or aesthetic significance)."*

Along the same lines of the above comment, the description of the environmental setting should have been supported by current comprehensive studies and surveys that covered the entirety of the State-owned lands that are proposed to be leased. Rather, it appears that the U.S. Army Garrison-Hawaii (USAG-HI) and their consultants have relied on previous studies that have been piecemealed together in an attempt to provide a comprehensive overview of the environmental setting. However, the information is insufficient resulting in what we would consider to be major data gaps.

For example, when discussing the biological resources at all three training sites, the discussion on species occurrence at the sites mainly relied on a list provided by the Pacific Island Fish and Wildlife Office (PIFWO) which the Army *"cross referenced with biological surveys"* (that were not provided) to determine the overall presence of a species at a specific site. Staff is concerned as this methodology resulted in several listed species being described as *"not being documented on State-owned lands."* Given that the locations of the surveys and the timeframe in which those surveys were done were not provided, Staff is not confident that we can determine the extent of certain resources on the State-owned lands, thus any conclusion made regarding impacts is questionable.

Most concerning is that the inventory of archeological sites is incomplete. While reviewing Section 3.4 of the Draft EIS, as well as Appendix I, Staff noted that at KTA, Tract A-1 has mostly been surveyed, yet Tract A-3 is approximately half surveyed, none of Poamoho has been surveyed (see statement of page 3-104 where the Draft EIS states *"No historic or cultural resources have been identified within the ROI for Poamoho because no surveys have been conducted"*), and less than half of MMR has been surveyed. No explanation was given as to why the remainder of the State-owned lands were not surveyed. While we are not suggesting that an Archaeological Inventory Survey (AIS) be done for the remaining un-surveyed portions of State lands, we would, at minimum request an archaeological field inspection be done so that the entire area of potential effect (APE), which would include all the lands being considered in the lease, be covered. This would also support HRS Chapter 6E review and compliance which would in turn provide meaningful mitigation measures to protect any archeological resources. This would include any 'iwi kūpuna, which was identified in the Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA), but appears to not be addressed in the Draft EIS.

In addition, the Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA) also appears to be lacking consultation with people from the relevant moku, specifically as it relates to MMR. This was confirmed through consultation with the Executive Director of the State Aha Moku. Through her review of the list of individuals and organizations contacted in Appendix D-3 of the CIA, the Executive Director noted that there were several key kūpuna that should have been included. We note that prior to the publication of the Draft EIS, we highly encouraged the

Army to consult with the Aha Moku, and as of July 18, 2024, it would appear there has been little to no attempt on the Army's side to request consultation.

Further, Staff notes that impacts regarding cultural access at KTA and Poamoho and impacts to 'iwi kūpuna were mentioned in the CIA, but not addressed nor acknowledged in the Draft EIS.

As a side note, we also wish to point out that the historic/archeological and cultural resource studies done for the proposed action provide the basis for any State agency issuing a subsequent regulatory permit to conduct their Ka Pa'akai analysis which involves:

1. Identification and scope of "valued cultural, historical, or natural resources" in the project area, including the extent to which traditional and customary native Hawaiian rights are exercised in the area;
2. The extent to which those resources, including traditional and customary native Hawaiian rights, will be affected or impacted by the proposed action; and
3. The feasible action, if any, to be taken to reasonably protect native Hawaiian rights if they are found to exist.

Currently, there would be insufficient information for any State agency to do a thorough Ka Pa'akai analysis.

- Pursuant to HAR §11-200.1-24(l), *"The Draft EIS shall include an analysis of the probable impact of the proposed action on the environment and impacts on the natural or human environment on the action. This analysis shall include consideration of all phases of the action and consideration of all consequences on the environment, include direct, and indirect effects..."*

Due to the lack of current studies and surveys, the Draft EIS lacks technical information sufficient to determine whether the statements made by USAG-HI and their consultants regarding impacts to the environment are valid. Using phrases such as "there have been no documented occurrences" or stating that a resource has not been observed does not negate the presence of such resource on the State-owned lands. Rather, Staff questions how USAG-HI can appropriately identify impacts if they lack a comprehensive understanding of the resources present on the properties.

In addition, the biological resource section claims that noise impacts to the Hawaiian hoary bat are not an issue as *"it has likely become habituated to the noise of ongoing training activities."* The Draft EIS goes on to further state that *"while no noise impact studies have been done on Hawaiian hoary bat, numerous studies notes that wildlife become habituated after continuous or frequent exposure."* Staff again questions the validity of such as statement as no technical data has been provided. Further, it would appear that the study referenced in conjunction with this conclusion was a noise study done for the monarch flycatcher, which is an avifauna species, not a mammalian species.

- Pursuant to HAR §11-200.1-24(p), *"The draft EIS shall consider mitigation measures proposed to avoid, minimize, rectify, or reduce impacts, including provision for compensation for losses of cultural, community, historical, archaeological, and fish and wildlife resources, including the acquisition of land, waters, and interests therein. Description of any mitigation measures included in the action plan to reduce significant,*

unavoidable, adverse impacts to insignificant levels, and the basis for considering these levels acceptable shall be included. Where a particular mitigation has been chosen from among several alternatives, the measures shall be discussed and the reasons given for the choice made. The draft EIS shall include, where possible, specific reference to the timing of each step proposed to be taken in any mitigation process, what performance bonds, if any, may be posted, and what other provisions are proposed to ensure that the mitigation measures will in fact be taken in the event the action is implemented."

While we appreciate the inclusion of best management practices (BMPs), standard operating procedures (SOPs), and management activities, we note that more information regarding the specifics of the BMPs, SOPs, and management activities needs to be included and elaborated upon. For example, there are many management measures that call for a program to be established and implemented. It is not clear whether or not that measure has been implemented nor any indication of the success of such program. In addition, there is mention of monitoring efforts by the Army, but no indication of how often such monitoring takes place.

Regarding the mitigation measures proposed for impacts to cultural resources, the Draft EIS only considers impacts and mitigation for access to MMR. However, the CIA interviews revealed potential impacts to cultural access for both KTA and Poamoho as well. This should be properly documented in the Draft EIS and appropriate mitigation proposed. Regarding mitigation for MMR, the mitigation proposed should be a part of USAG-HI's actively ongoing management practices. In addition, it should be noted that a cultural access plan does not provide any guarantee that the process would not further frustrate access. Moreso, the mitigation proposed does not offer any "timing" nor "provisions...to ensure" that the mitigation measures will be implemented should the project move forward.

Regarding mitigation measures for military munitions and MECs, we would request that the Army clean up any areas not currently in use, including those areas that are under Federal control, but are State owned ceded lands.

- Pursuant to HAR §11-200.1-24(n), *"The draft EIS shall include in a separate and distinct section a description of all irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources that would be involved in the proposed action should it be implemented."*

As noted in the Draft EIS, the Army appears to take the position that this section is generally limited to only energy or other non-renewable resources. We disagree with that position as it is our understanding that this section applies to ALL resources (natural and cultural) and thus this section should be revised to encapsulate all irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources as a result of the proposed action.

- Pursuant to HAR §11-200.1-24(o), *"The draft EIS shall address all probable adverse environmental effects that cannot be avoided...Also the rationale for proceeding with a proposed action, notwithstanding unavoidable effects, shall be clearly set forth in this section. The draft EIS shall indicate what other interests and considerations of governmental policies are thought to offset the adverse environmental effects of the proposed action. The draft EIS shall also indicate the extent to which these stated countervailing benefits could be realized by following reasonable alternatives to the proposed action that would avoid some or all of the adverse environmental effects."*

While the Draft EIS does include a section discussing unavoidable significant adverse impacts, it does not include the rationale for proceeding with the proposed action nor the other interests and considerations of governmental policies.

Please be aware that due to the deficiencies and lack of data found in Chapters 1 through 3, Staff will not be providing any in depth comment on Chapters 4 and 5 as they rely on information presented in the earlier chapters. Therefore, we choose to withhold our comments on those sections until more data is made available for review and comment.

We also offer the following general comments regarding the Draft EIS and the action as well as comments regarding specific sections of the document:

- We find that discussions surrounding the use of the airspace over the State-owned lands are contradictory. In Section 3.1.4, page 3-6, subheading *Airspace*, the USAG-HI claims that the “use and management of the airspace overlying the land areas...is unrelated to land use...and airspace boundaries and designations would not change...” However, the Army is requesting to retain the Poamoho Tract under Alternative 2. The Poamoho Tract appears to be only used for low-aviation training and has not been used for ground training for at least the last decade. Further, the Draft EIS states in Section 2.2.3.1 that “There are no U.S. Government-owned or -managed assets at Poamoho.” Therefore, we ask that you clarify what the low-level aviation training involves as it would appear the land retention of Poamoho Tract (land use) is in fact related to the use of airspace.

This comment also somewhat applies to the North and South Ridge Tracts for MMR as it would appear only aviation training is allowable as per the 2007 Biological Opinion and the Integrated Wildland Fire Management Plan (IWFMP). For the MMR Tracts, we request that a discussion be included regarding the type of aviation training conducted and the purpose/importance of the U.S. Government-owned or -managed infrastructure on State land to better understand the need to retain the lease for these two tracts, as well as a discussion regarding the restrictions on training.

- We also ask that you review the Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands (OCCL) comments that the Army received on the Second Draft EIS for the Pohakuloa Training Area (PTA) as their comments pertaining to a potential rule amendment in order for the proposed action to comply with the rules and regulations of the State Land Use Conservation District would appear to be applicable to the O'ahu training lands.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS:

- Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Very Small Quantity Generator (VSQG) are not listed in this section. A further review of the document may be warranted to check if there are other omissions.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

- Regarding the documents listed in Table ES-1, there should be some type of access provided to the NEPA documents regarding the training and infrastructure within the State-owned lands at KTA, Poamoho and MMR. Searching the documents via the web did not produce access to any copies of the documents.

- Table ES-2, column one, portions should be revised as currently what is listed is regulatory citations rather than the permit or approval itself. Also, please also include the permits that are listed in Section 3.3.5.1, page 3-61 which are not included in Table ES-2.

Note that these comments also apply to Table 1-2.

- In Section ES.4, it is identified that Alternative 2 is the preferred alternative. We suggest including a short discussion summarizing the reasoning for choosing Alternative 2 as this would be consistent with the concept that the Executive Summary should be self-contained without any further reference.
- In Section ES.6, please clarify the term of the lease that the Army would be requesting should the Army pursue the path of a State lease.
- We note that Table ES-3 is hard to understand. We would suggest using the "Harvey Balls" style used by Consumer Reports as a clearer and more familiar expression of qualitative information.

We also note that the resources section titled "Cultural and Historic Resources" is identified in Table 3-59 as "Historic and Cultural Resources." You may wish to check the document for consistency.

- In Section ES.9, given the importance of identifying significant adverse impacts, we suggest including a more robust summary of the adverse impacts which would be consistent with the concept that the Executive Summary should be self-contained without necessarily further reference.
- Section ES. 10 should include more information regarding the specific cumulative impacts as this would be consistent with the concept that the Executive Summary should be self-contained without necessarily further reference.
- In Section ES.11, it should be noted that the statement regarding the Army selecting potential mitigation measures and mitigation monitoring plans in the Record of Decision (ROD) does not supersede any discretionary decisions made by the Board of Land and Natural Resources (Board) who may require mitigation measures and monitoring plans that are not identified in the ROD should the State land lease option be pursued.
- ES.12 as well as Section 2.1, page 2-2, second paragraph, includes a statement regarding lease compliant actions that "are assumed to be the same as the current lease." This is an incorrect assumption. Standard conditions for leases, in general, have evolved over the years, and considering that the original lease was issued in 1964, it should be expected that lease conditions would be different and expanded.

ES.12 also includes a statement which reads "*Future cleanup and restoration activities would be completed in accordance with applicable future requirements, which are not known **and may include emerging contaminants** that become known in the future.*" Please revise the language or clarify what you are alluding to.

In addition, there is a statement that "*Cleanup would likely fall under CERCLA, which has its own process outside this EIS process.*" In Section 3.6 and 4.2.2 we would appreciate

a summary or explanation of what the CERCLA procedure may entail as this would be helpful towards understanding the cleanup and restoration process.

CHAPTER 1:

- If Section 1.1.2 is supposed to address the history of the Army land use on the O'ahu state-owned lands, it is confusing as to why the reader is referred to other sections for additional information regarding the historical land tenures for the three areas.
- In Section 1.5, DLNR would appreciate an expanded discussion regarding the Army's efforts for public engagement for the proposed action outside of the required consultation determined by the HEPA and NEPA processes.

CHAPTER 2

- In Section 2.1, the second paragraph only refers to potential NEPA compliance. It should also reference to HEPA compliance as well, especially if such "changes" would occur on the State-owned lands.
- First paragraph of page 2-3, the document states that *"After the lease expires, the Army would follow Army regulations to determine how and when cleanup and restoration activities for hazardous substances and hazardous wastes, including munitions and explosives of concern (MEC), within the State-owned land not retained [would occur]..."* While we understand you believe this is not a part of the proposed action, any lands returned to the State would need to go through such a process and thus may be considered, from a HEPA perspective, a part of the project. Moreover, the no action alternative would require cleanup and remediation work and should be analyzed within the Draft EIS, therefore, USAG-HI should provide a summary of what cleanup and remediation could potentially involve.
- Please provide the standard operating procedure documents for the different training areas that were referenced in Chapter 2.
- Section 2.2.4.2 states that *"MMR has combined live-fire capability that is not currently being used"* and that *"...the Army has determined that it will not pursue live-fire training at MMR. It is therefore not reasonably foreseeable and is not analyzed in this EIS."* This language appears to be somewhat contrary as to what was released by the media back in December 2023 as it lacks the level of commitment that was expressed by the US Army Pacific Spokesperson, Colonel Rob Phillips, who was quoted saying that *"The U.S. Army discontinued live first activities at the Makua Military Reservation in 2004. In October, U.S. Army Pacific leadership signed a memorandum stating that there are no plans to resume live-fire at MMR, now or in the future."* This commitment should be reiterated and conveyed in the Draft EIS, unless the Army has since decided otherwise.
- Section 2.2.4.3 discusses training on the Center Tract at MMR. It would appear there are areas with MEC hazards that are not usable due to the hazards. Please clarify if these hazardous areas are located within the State-owned lands and if so, please explain why these lands have not undergone remediation as of yet.
- Section 2.3.2.3, Alternative 3, states that an issue is that the Army would no longer have access to the maneuver training lands (approximately 610 acres) and support facilities on

the North Ridge, South Ridge, and the Makai Tracts. However, it would appear that the only training being conducted on all three of these tracts is aviation training. Therefore, it isn't clear why not having access to those lands would be problematic as they mostly act as a buffer for encroachments and accidental or intentional trespass.

- Section 2.3.3.2 includes a discussion of training at MMR's CCAC which states that the Army is no longer able to use the Buffalo Objective to support maneuver training due to the presence of cultural resources. We note that the training objective units are listed on Figure 2-3 but are not discussed in any of the sections. Therefore, we ask that more context be given regarding the objective units and their importance to training, and which units are in use or not in use.

CHAPTER 3:

- Please include a complete copy of all the referenced documents in their entirety as referenced within this Chapter.
- In Section 3.2.5, the ceded lands discussion should further elaborate that the Admission Act also included language that that lands no longer needed by the US should be conveyed back to the State.
- Chapter 3 in general is a bit convoluted as the BMPs, SOPs, and other management activities are discussed before the existing conditions at the project site are even established. It would have been more helpful to know the existing conditions upfront and then understand how the management activities tie into the preservation of the resources.
- Section 3.2.5.2 and Section 3.2.5.3 are missing a discussion on impacts to recreation. Please revise accordingly.
- Section 3.3.5.1 under the subheading *Environmental Consequences*, on page 3-61, the third paragraph focuses on impacts to the pueo. Staff notes that while the Draft EIS notes that the pueo is a State listed endangered species, there is no discussion regarding compliance with State rules and regulations. Further, we ask that the Army clarify what additional protections they believe would be involved should the State "*require (through negotiation) that the Army treat the pueo as if it were federally listed.*" Staff also notes that under the subsection, *Full retention via Fee Simple Title and its Impacts*, the Draft EIS states that "*the pueo might receive less protection under fee simple title retention compared to a lease.*" Staff asks that the Army elaborate on the impacts to the pueo as it would appear that less protection would also equate to a larger impact. Further, Staff would ask the Army to confirm that under the fee simple alternative, it intends to invoke the supremacy clause thus not needing to comply with the State laws and regulations protecting the pueo.
- Section 3.3.5.3, under the subheading *Amphibians, Reptiles, and Fish*, please elaborate on the statement made that "*Constituents associated with military training were detected in samples collected from marine species.*" The discussion should include the type of constituents found, in what quantities, and the effects on the marine species.
- Section 3.10.4.1, subheading *Surface Water Quality*, please include a discussion of the impacts that the four-component program has identified as well as any mitigation that was proposed as an outcome of the four-component program.

- Section 3.10.4.1, subheading *Environmental Consequences - KTA*, please include a discussion of the impacts that may be related to vehicular or aviation spills. Please also further elaborate on what mitigation has been done or is ongoing to address impacts from runoff, erosion, and sedimentation.
- Section 3.10.5.3, subheading *Existing Management Measures*, please elaborate on "*the procedures outlined in the Erosion Control BMPs Program Plan, INRMP, SPCC Plan, SWMP, [and] the SOP for MMR.*"

Should you have any questions or concerns regarding this correspondence, please contact Lauren Yasaka of the Land Division at (808) 587-0431.

Sincerely,

Russell Tsuji

Russell Y. Tsuji, Administrator
Land Division

JOSH GREEN, M.D.
GOVERNOR | KE KIA'ĀINA

SYLVIA LUKE
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR | KA HOPE KIA'ĀINA



STATE OF HAWAII | KA MOKU'ĀINA 'O HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL
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1151 PUNCHBOWL STREET, ROOM 330
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Date: July 16, 2024

DAR # AR6694b-additional comments

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ENFORCEMENT
ENGINEERING
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
KAHOOLAWE ISLAND RESERVE COMMISSION
LAND
STATE PARKS

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brian J. Neilson
DAR Administrator

FROM: Glenn Higashi, Aquatic Biologist
Bryan Ishida, Aquatic Biologist
Draft EIS for Army Training Land Retention on Oahu

SUBJECT:

Request Submitted by: Russell Y. Tsuji, Land Administrator

Kahuku Training Area, Poamoho, Makua Military Reservation, Island of Oahu,
Hawaii

Location of Project: _____

Brief Description of Project:


The Army proposes to retain up to approximately 6,322 acres of State-owned lands at the O'ahu training areas in support of continued military training. Retention would occur by attaining a land interest that would allow continued use of the land; the land retention estate would not be selected until after completion of this EIS. The Army would arrange for retention and continued use of the State-owned lands prior to the expiration of the 1964 leases to ensure uninterrupted training. Following the arrangement for retention of the State-owned lands, the Army would continue to conduct ongoing Army activities (e.g., military training; facility, utility, and infrastructure

Comments:

☐ No Comments ☒ Comments Attached

Thank you for providing DAR the opportunity to review and comment on the proposed project. Should there be any changes to the project plan, DAR requests the opportunity to review and comment on those changes.

Comments Approved: _____


Brian J. Neilson
DAR Administrator

Date: Jul 17, 2024

Brief Description of Project

maintenance and repair activities; resource management actions; and associated activities such as emergency services) on the State-owned lands retained. The Army also would continue to permit and coordinate ongoing activities (e.g., training and other activities such as public use programs) at the O'ahu training areas by other users, including Department of Defense agencies, international partners, local agencies, and the community.

As a real estate action, the Proposed Action would enable continuation of ongoing activities on the State-owned lands retained by the Army. It does not include construction, modernization, or changes to ongoing activities within the State-owned lands retained. Additionally, the Proposed Action does not include changes to the use, size, or configuration of the special use airspace overlying the State-owned lands. The type, volume, and conduct of training, maintenance and repair activities, and resource management actions that occur at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR).

The Proposed Action does not include construction or changes in military training activities or changes to resource management actions. Any such changes would be subject to separate National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analysis in the future. Additionally, the Proposed Action does not include changes to the use, size, or configuration of the special use airspace (SUA) overlying the State-owned lands.

Water resources in these areas include surface water (e.g., streams, lakes, rivers, and wetlands), groundwater, floodplains, and coastal resources (e.g., estuaries, marine waters, coastal zone) and their relationship to the area of a particular proposed action. These resources are described in terms of occurrence, distribution, movement, and properties through the processes of precipitation, subsurface flow, evapotranspiration, and surface runoff.

Surface water includes natural, modified, and constructed water confinement and conveyance features. These features are generally classified as streams, springs, lakes, wetlands, natural and artificial impoundments (e.g., ponds), and constructed drainage canals and ditches. Surface water systems are typically defined in terms of watersheds. A watershed is a land area bounded by topography that drains water to a common destination. Watersheds divide the landscape into hydrologically defined areas and serve to drain, capture, filter, and store water and determine its subsequent release. Stormwater is surface water generated by precipitation events that may percolate into permeable soils or runoff, which occurs when the stormwater flows across the top

Brief Description of Project

of impervious or saturated surface areas. Three types of streams (perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral) are present in Hawai'i. A perennial stream refers to fresh waters flowing year-round in all or part of natural channels, an intermittent stream refers to fresh waters flowing in definite natural channels only during part of the year or season, and an ephemeral stream refers to fresh waters flowing only during, and for a short duration after, precipitation events.

Groundwater is water that collects or flows beneath the Earth's surface within aquifers. Groundwater is described in terms of depth from the surface, aquifer or well capacity, quality, recharge rate, and surrounding geological formations.

Floodplains are areas of low-lying ground present along rivers, stream channels, or coastal waters subject to periodic or infrequent inundation from rainfall. The risk of flooding typically depends on local topography, the frequency of precipitation events, and the size of the watershed above the floodplain. Flood potential is evaluated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), which defines the 100-year floodplain as an area that has a 1 percent chance of inundation by a flood event in a given year.

The Region of Influence (ROI) for the Mauka Military Reservation (MMR) comprises approximately 982 acres, situated along the Wai'anae Coast of O'ahu in the western portion of MMR and within the Wai'anae District. The ROI for MMR is situated within four ahupua'a: Keawa'ula, Kahanahāiki, Mākua, and 'Ōhikilolo; it encompasses five TMK parcels (TMKs [1] 8-1-001:008 and [1] 8-2-001:001, 022, 024, and 025) and portions of four parcels (TMKs [1] 6-9-003:001, [1] 8-1-001:007 and 012, and [1] 8-2-001:002). The MMR parcels are also referred to as the Makai, North Ridge, Center, and South Ridge Tracts.

The ROI for water resources at MMR includes the contributory aquifer for the State-owned land located in the Kea'au aquifer system in the Wai'anae hydrologic unit as defined by CWRM, and the associated coastal waters. The contributory watershed is the surface waters that ephemerally occur in portions of the State-owned land during periods of heavy rainfall, including Punapōhaku Stream, Kalena Stream, Kaluakauila Stream, and the Mākua Stream, which is a perennial stream within the Kaluakauila, Mākua, and Keaau Watersheds.

The State-owned land at MMR is located mainly within the Mākua Watershed; the north portion is located within the Kaluakauila Watershed, and the south portion is located within the Kea'au

DAR# AR6694b-additional comments

Brief Description of Project

Watershed. The Mākua Watershed includes drainages from the Punapōhaku Stream, Mākua Stream, Kalena Stream, and Kaluakauila Stream. This dry, leeward region does not support any perennial streams, but subsurface flow is present. Two ephemeral streams cross State-owned land at MMR, Punapōhaku Stream, and Kalena Stream, as do one perennial stream, Mākua Stream, and one intermittent stream, Kaluakauila Stream. USFWS NWI maps indicate that all these stream segments contain riverine wetlands.

Runoff from the streams that drain the valley is channeled through box culverts beneath the highway and terminates east of the long ridge of dune sand east of the shoreline of Mākua Beach. Brackish water pools, or muliwai, are often formed near the mouths of streams, created by seasonal barriers of sand or sediment. Three muliwai (estuarine wetlands located adjacent to the ocean) ponds and the Hau Thicket were identified as potential wetlands between Farrington Highway and the ocean. Punapōhaku muliwai was determined to be a regulated wetland, Kalena and Mākua muliwai were determined to be streams, and the Hau Thicket was determined not to be a wetland. Riverine wetlands and possible palustrine wetlands associated with seep areas in the Mākua Stream drainage are avoided through various Army training restrictions. The size and shapes of the muliwai may vary over time, and not all appear to contain water throughout the year.

The ROI for KTA is located near the northern tip of O'ahu within the Ko'olaupia District and encompasses two discontinuous TMK parcels (TMK [1] 5-8-002:002 and [1] 5-9-006:026) totaling approximately 1,268 acres. The northern parcel (Tract A-1) is situated within the northern portion of KTA and is comprised of an approximately 496-acre parcel located in Waiale'e Ahupua'a, with a small portion extending east into Pahipahi'alua Ahupua'a. The southern parcel (Tract A-3) is situated along the western KTA boundary and is comprised of an approximately 772-acre parcel located in Paumalu Ahupua'a. Annual rainfall within KTA area ranges from approximately 1,130 millimeters (44.5 inches) in the northern portion closest to the water to 1,600 millimeters (63 inches) in the tablelands behind the coastal plain (Giambelluca et al. 2013). Koleleiki and Paumalu streams flow northwest through the southern (Tract A-3) parcel and Waiale'e Gulch carries water through the northern (Tract A-1) parcel before joining Pahipahi'alua Stream near its outlet near Waiale'e Beach Park, approximately 800 meters (0.5 mile) north of the ROI for KTA.

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Brief Description of Project

KTA (Tracts A-1 and A-3)

Streams on the State-owned land include Waiale'e Gulch (intermittent stream), a tributary off of Kaunalā Gulch to the east of the State-owned land, and Paumalū Gulch (perennial stream), which has multiple branches on the State-owned land. Kaleleiki Stream, located on the west side of Tract A-3, is a perennial stream that is a tributary to the Paumalū Stream. All streams and gulches within State-owned land flow aboveground to a certain point before going underground and reaching the ocean. At this time, the Army does not conduct water quality sampling at KTA.

The ROI for Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), located within the southern portion of the larger KLOA, comprises approximately 4,582 acres and is situated within the interior portion of O'ahu Island in the Waialua District; it encompasses one TMK parcel (TMK [1] 7-2-001:006) within Kamananui Ahupua'a. The ROI for Poamoho extends west from the summit of the Ko'olau Mountains to the eastern boundary of Wahiawā. The eastern portion of the ROI for Poamoho is also referred to as the Natural Area Reserve (NAR) Tract (established by Hawaii Board of Land and Natural Resources in 2005), while the remaining western portion is referred to as the Poamoho Tract.

Poamoho (Poamoho Tract and Proposed NAR Tract)

Deep gulches in the Poamoho parcel were created by two perennial streams: the Poamoho Stream, a perennial stream, and the North Fork of Kaukonahua Stream. Multiple other perennial streams also exist at Poamoho. An irrigation ditch system was developed between 1900 and 1910 by Waialua Sugar Company to bring water from Poamoho and Kaukonahua Streams for irrigation of sugarcane and pineapple fields. A portion of the approximately 4-mile Mākua Ditch is located within the State-owned land; the entire system has approximately 8 miles of lateral ditches and 38 tunnels. The Mākua Ditch was constructed to collect Kaukonahua water branches above Wahiawā Reservoir (Lake Wilson) for storage. One tunnel, the Poamoho Tunnel, was developed to move water from the northern part of the Poamoho Stream to the North Fork of Kaukonahua Stream and is partially located within Poamoho. The reservoir water is used for agriculture in the North Shore area of Waialua and Hale'iwa. Topographic maps by the U.S. Geological Survey note tunnels in the Poamoho area; however, it is unclear whether the ditches and tunnels are maintained, and the current condition of the system is unknown. The Commission of Water Resources Management (CWRM) is the primary steward of water resources and has broad powers and responsibilities to protect and manage Hawai'i's water resources. Hydrologic units for groundwater and surface water have been defined by CWRM for all islands in the State. Stateowned land at Poamoho lies in the Wahiawā (western side) and

DAR# AR6694b-additional comments

Brief Description of Project

Ko'olau (eastern side) aquifer systems in the Central groundwater hydrologic unit with a sustainable yield of 23 million gallons per day. There are no wells on State-owned land at Poamoho. Poamoho Pond is one of several features identified as a potential wetland by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) within State-owned land. Poamoho Pond is located near the top of the Ko'olau Mountain Range and is managed by the O'ahu Army Natural Resources Program. This potential wetland has not yet been delineated by USACE, which would be needed to determine its regulatory status.

Comments

The leased lands discussed in the Draft Environment Impact Statement (DEIS) all contain, are adjacent to, or have connectivity with bodies of water that contain, or are suspected to contain aquatic resources. All three training areas: Makua Military Reservation, Kahuku Training Area, and the Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area have water-bodies associated with them in the form of streams, floodplains, wetlands, and coastal areas. Potential impacts to aquatic resources may not just be limited to bodies of water falling within the leased lands. Connectivity to the marine environment via surface runoff and groundwater means that actions limited to these areas may have impacts falling outside of their bounds.

In general, threats to these resources could include but are not limited to stream diversion, land development, sedimentation, loss of groundwater, pollution, invasive species, channel hardening, and loss of surrounding vegetation including native species. The Division of Aquatic Resources (DAR) recognizes that current leases of these lands may help to alleviate some of these threats insofar as they limit general access and development as well as providing mitigation measures. However, DAR also notes that the ongoing military exercises in these areas are not without their impacts or risks. Live fire exercises, use of military grade machinery and equipment, and other activities within these areas do present risks to the environment that would otherwise not be present under limited civilian use only. Therefore, the Division of Aquatic Resources recommends the adoption and use of Best Management Practices (BMPs) for riparian zones and other areas and specific watershed management projects to provide the mechanism for attaining watershed management goals by maintaining the integrity of stream courses, reducing the volume of surface runoff originating from disturbed areas and running directly into surface water, minimizing the movement of pollutants (e.g., nutrients) and sediment to surface water and groundwater, and stabilizing exposed mineral soil areas through natural or artificial revegetation means.

The Division of Aquatic Resources requests that the U.S. Army Natural Resources Program conduct aquatic surveys in these areas as they are not readily accessible to the public. The aquatic biota in the streams are managed and conserved by the DAR and therefore an inventory of what aquatic species inhabits streams on these State-owned lands under U.S. Army jurisdiction is important for the State. Hawaiian streams, rivers, and estuaries provide habitat for native aquatic biota composed of 5 fish species 'o'opu akupa (*Eleotris sandwicensis*), 'o'opu naniha (*Stenogobius hawaiiensis*), 'o'opu nakea (*Awaous hawaiiensis*), 'o'opu nopili (*Sicyopterus stimpsoni*), 'o'opu 'alamo'o (*Lentipes concolor*); 2 crustacean species 'opae 'oeha'a (*Macrobrachium grandimanus*), 'opaekala'ole (*Atyoida bisulcata*); and 2 mollusk species hapawai (*Neritina vespertina*), and hihiwai (*Neritina granosa*) which may occur in the stream maintenance locations. The estuary (muliwai) also provides habitat for 3 native fish species: aholehole (*Kuhlia xenura*, *Kuhlia sandwicensis*), 'ama'ama (*Mugil cephalus*). All the native stream biota shares an amphidromous life cycle which means they have a dependence on connectivity to the ocean. The adult animals lay their eggs in the stream and as the larvae hatch, they are swept downstream into the ocean, where they grow into post-larvae/juveniles before migrating back upstream. Therefore, it is

important that all military activities avoid creating barriers that could block this downstream and upstream movement along with stream flow, along with BMPs to prevent pollutants from entering, leaching, or blowing into the stream ecosystem.

DAR recognizes that these lands are important in maintaining the capability and readiness of US armed forces. A balance must be met between providing access to the lands for training activities and minimizing potential impacts. DAR supports steps to re-evaluate land use in these areas with the intent of lessening impacts or threat of impacts while still allowing access for training.

JOSH GREEN, M.D.
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LAND
STATE PARKS

REF: OCCL: TM

Correspondence: OA 24-192

Jeff Overton
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ATLR-OAHU-EIS@g70.design

August 5, 2024

SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area, Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area, and Makua Military Reservation, island of O'ahu, Tax Maps Keys: (1) 5-8-002:002; (1) 5-9-006:026; (1) 7-2-001:006; (1) 6-9-003:001 (por.); (1) 8-1-001:007 (por.) & 012 (por); (1) 8-1-001:008; (1) 8-2-001: 001, 022, 024, 025; (1) 8-2-001:002 (por.)

Dear Jeff Overton:

The Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands (OCCL) has reviewed the subject documents and note some of the noted parcels lie within the Protective, Limited, and Resource subzones of the Conservation District. The U.S. leases approximately 6,322-acres of land on O'ahu from the State for military training at the Kahuku Training Area (KTA); the Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR). Military leases are set to expire in 2029. The U.S. Army Garrison-Hawaii (USAG-HI), the entity responsible for management of Army training lands on O'ahu, proposes to retain State-owned lands on O'ahu in support of continued military training.

The OCCL notes that Alternative 2 in the draft EIS is the preferred option. With this alternative, two existing lease areas within the Conservation District are no longer proposed for retention:

- KTA's Tract A-3 that lies within the Resource subzone and the Pūpūkea-Paumalū Forest Reserve; and
- A portion of the Poamoho parcel that lies within the Protective subzone and the Ewa Forest Reserve, that has been designated as a Natural Area Reserve pending Governor's approval.

It appears under Alternative 2, proposed training within the Conservation District upon State leased land at the MMR area would take place within the "Center Tract" for maneuver, reconnaissance, assembly/operations, force on force, deployment and aviation training. Under Alternative 2, proposed actions at Poamoho would be aviation training.

Like the second draft EIS for the Pōhakuloa Training Area on Hawai'i, the O'ahu draft EIS's Section 3.2.4 entitled Methodology and Significance Criteria under Land Use assumes: "The State would accept a petition for, and might authorize, a special subzone in the conservation district under HAR Section 13-5-16 to allow military uses of the State-owned land retained by the Army." Therefore, the OCCL has the same comments:

The process to create a Special Subzone involves a rule amendment to HAR Chapter 13-5. In reviewing HAR §13-5-5 Amendments notes:

"(a) Whenever any landowner or government agency whose property is directly affected by this chapter makes an application to change the boundaries or identified land uses of any subzone, rezone a subzone, establish a new subzone with certain identified land uses or when a person seeks to otherwise amend this chapter, or where the board proposes to make a change or changes itself, the change or changes shall be put in the form of a proposed amendment of this chapter by the applicant, complete with necessary maps, four copies of which shall be filed with the board.

(b) Procedures for amending this chapter are prescribed in section 183C-4, HRS, as amended and chapter 13-1, subchapter 3."

It is unclear if a petition for a rule amendment to HAR, Chapter 13-5 entitled Conservation District, is an option for a leaseholder. Therefore, it appears to be speculative to say that the State would accept a petition and authorize a special subzone for military use when: it is unclear if a petition to amend the existing Conservation District subzone is appropriate; it is unclear what the outcome of any proposed rule amendment process will determine; and the decision to allow, modify, or deny the proposed rule amendment is at the Board of Land and Natural Resources discretion.

Further per HRS §183C-1:

"The legislature finds that lands within the state land use conservation district contains important natural resources essential to the preservation of the State's fragile natural ecosystems and the sustainability of the State's water supply. The intent of regulating land uses in the conservation district is for the purpose of conserving, protecting, and preserving the important natural and cultural resource of the state through appropriate management and use to promote their long-term sustainability and the public health, safety, and welfare."

In addition, HRS §205-2 (e):

Conservation districts shall include areas necessary for protecting watersheds and water sources; preserving scenic and historic areas; providing park lands,

wilderness, and beach reserves; conserving indigenous or endemic plants, fish, and wildlife, including those which are threatened or endangered; preventing floods and soil erosion; forestry; open space areas whose existing openness, natural condition, or present state of use, if retained, would enhance the present or potential value of abutting or surrounding communities, or would maintain or enhance the conservation of natural or scenic resources; areas of value for recreational purposes; other related activities; and other permitted uses not detrimental to a multiple use conservation concept. Conservation districts shall also include areas for geothermal resources exploration and geothermal resources development, as defined under section 182-1.

It would be difficult to create a Special Subzone for land uses that appear to be inconsistent with the intent of the Conservation District and State land use policy stated in HRS 205.

While the OCCL was disappointed no restorative actions were included in the EIS, we do note that in accordance with the lease and under the provisions of existing law, the Army retains responsibility for cleanup and restoration activities under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act process, which is outside this EIS.

Should there be any questions regarding this correspondence, contact Tiger Mills of the OCCL at (808) 587-0382 or at kimberly.mills@hawaii.gov.

Sincerely,



K. Tiger Mills, Staff Planner
Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands

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LAND
STATE PARKS

July 1, 2024

Log no. 4607

MEMORANDUM

TO: RUSSELL Y. TSUJI, Administrator
Land Division

FROM: AFSHEEN A. SIDDIQI, Acting Wildlife Program Manager
Division of Forestry and Wildlife

SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for Army Training Land Retention
at Kahuku Training Area, Poamoho, Makua Military Reservation, on O'ahu

The Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Forestry and Wildlife (DOFAW) has received your request for comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for Army Training Land Retention at the Kahuku Training Area. Since 1964, the Army has leased approximately 6,322 acres on O'ahu from the State of Hawai'i. The leases expire on August 16, 2029. The Army proposes to retain up to approximately 6,322 acres of State-owned lands at KTA, Poamoho, and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) in support of continued military training. The purpose of the proposed action is to enable U.S. Army Hawaii (USARHAW) to continue to conduct military training on the State-owned lands within KTA, Poamoho, and MMR to meet its ongoing training requirements. The proposed action is needed to provide austere training environments, preserve maneuver areas, enable access between U.S. Government-owned lands in these three training areas, retain infrastructure investments, and allow for future facility and infrastructure modernization in support of USARHAW-coordinated training. The proposed action is a real estate action that would enable continuation of ongoing activities and does not include construction or changes in ongoing activities.

The State listed 'ōpe'ape'a or Hawaiian Hoary Bat (*Lasiurus cinereus semotus*) could potentially occur at or in the vicinity of the project and may roost in nearby trees. Any required site clearing should be timed to avoid disturbance to bats during their birthing and pup rearing season (June 1 through September 15). During this period woody plants greater than 15 feet (4.6 meters) tall should not be disturbed, removed, or trimmed. Barbed wire should also be avoided in any construction as bats can become ensnared and killed by such fencing material during flight.

Artificial lighting can adversely impact seabirds that may pass through the area at night by causing them to become disoriented. This disorientation can result in their collision with manmade structures or the grounding of birds. For nighttime work that might be required, DOFAW recommends that all lights used be fully shielded to minimize the attraction of seabirds. Nighttime work that requires outdoor lighting should be avoided during the seabird fledging season, from September 15 through December 15, when young seabirds make their maiden voyage to sea.

If nighttime construction is required during the seabird fledging season (September 15 to December 15), we recommend that a qualified biologist be present at the project site to monitor and assess the risk of seabirds being attracted or grounded due to the lighting. If seabirds are seen circling around the area, lights should then be turned off. If a downed seabird is detected, please follow DOFAW's recommended response protocol by visiting <https://dlnr.hawaii.gov/wildlife/seabird-fallout-season/>.

Permanent lighting also poses a risk of seabird attraction, and as such should be minimized or eliminated to protect seabird flyways and preserve the night sky. For illustrations and guidance related to seabird-friendly light styles that also protect seabirds and the dark starry skies of Hawai'i please visit <https://dlnr.hawaii.gov/wildlife/files/2016/03/DOC439.pdf>.

The State endangered pueo or Hawaiian Short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus sandwichensis*) could potentially occur in the project vicinity. Pueo are most active during dawn and dusk twilights. Remove and exclude non-native mammals such as mongoose, cats, dogs, and ungulates from the nesting area. Minimize habitat alterations and disturbance during pueo breeding season. Pueo nest on the ground and active nests have been found year-round. Before any potentially disturbing activity like clearing vegetation, especially ground-based disturbance, DOFAW recommends a qualified biologist conduct surveys during crepuscular hours and walk line transects through the area to detect any active pueo nests. If a pueo nest is discovered, notify DOFAW staff, minimize time spent at the nest, and establish a minimum buffer distance of 100 meters from the nest until chicks are capable of flight.

The State endangered 'Īlio holo i ka uaua or Hawaiian Monk Seal (*Monachus schauinslandi*) and threatened honu or Green Sea Turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) could potentially occur or haul out onshore within the vicinity of the proposed project site. Nesting season for honu is April through December and 'Īlio holo i ka uaua can give birth to pups all year round. If either species is detected within 100 feet (30 meters) of the project area, all nearby construction operations should cease and not continue until the focal animal has departed the area on its own accord.

State-listed waterbirds such as ae'o or Hawaiian stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus knudseni*), 'ālae ke'oke'o or Hawaiian coot (*Fulica alai*), and 'ālae 'ula or Hawaiian gallinule (*Gallinula chloropus sandvicensis*) could potentially occur at or in the vicinity of the proposed project site. It is against State law to harm or harass these species. If any of these species are present during construction, all activities within 100 feet (30 meters) should cease and the bird or birds should not be approached. Work may continue after the bird or birds leave the

area of their own accord. If a nest is discovered at any point, please contact the O'ahu Branch DOFAW Office at (808) 973-9778 and establish a buffer zone around the nest.

DOFAW recommends using native plant species for landscaping that are appropriate for the area; i.e., plants for which climate conditions are suitable for them to thrive, plants that historically occurred there, etc. Please do not plant invasive species. DOFAW also recommends referring to www.plantpono.org for guidance on the selection and evaluation of landscaping plants and to determine the potential invasiveness of plants proposed for use in the project.

DOFAW recommends minimizing the movement of plant or soil material between worksites. Soil and plant material may contain detrimental fungal pathogens (e.g., Rapid 'Ōhi'a Death), vertebrate and invertebrate pests (e.g., Little Fire Ants, Coconut Rhinoceros Beetles, etc.), or invasive plant parts (e.g., Miconia, Pampas Grass, etc.) that could harm our native species and ecosystems. We recommend consulting the O'ahu Invasive Species Committee (OISC) at (808) 266-7994 to help plan, design, and construct the project, learn of any high-risk invasive species in the area, and ways to mitigate their spread. All equipment, materials, and personnel should be cleaned of excess soil and debris to minimize the risk of spreading invasive species.

The invasive Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle (CRB) or *Oryctes rhinoceros* is found on the islands of O'ahu, Hawai'i Island, Maui and Kaua'i. On July 1, 2022, the Hawai'i Department of Agriculture (HDOA) approved Plant Quarantine Interim Rule 22-1. This rule restricts the movement of CRB-host material within or to and from the island of O'ahu, which is defined as the Quarantine Area. Regulated material (host material or host plants) is considered a risk for potential CRB infestation. Host material for the beetle specifically includes a) entire dead trees, b) mulch, compost, trimmings, fruit and vegetative scraps, and c) decaying stumps. CRB host plants include the live palm plants in the following genera: *Washingtonia*, *Livistona*, and *Pritchardia* (all commonly known as fan palms), *Cocos* (coconut palms), *Phoenix* (date palms), and *Roystonea* (royal palms). When such material or these specific plants are moved there is a risk of spreading CRB because they may contain CRB in any life stage. For more information regarding CRB, please visit <https://dlnr.hawaii.gov/hisc/info/invasive-species-profiles/coconut-rhinoceros-beetle/>.

You should avoid importing to O'ahu soil or other plant material from off-island. Soil and plant material may contain fungi (e.g., Rapid 'Ōhi'a Death) and other pathogens that could harm our native species and ecosystems. We recommend consulting the Hawai'i Interagency Biosecurity Plan at <http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/hisc/plans/hibp/> in planning, design, and construction of the project.

DOFAW notes that there is concern regarding potential impact to cultural resources, based on work in a nearby, adjacent project area. This area is a well-documented significant place with many undocumented archaeological sites that have not been assessed in a comprehensive way. We are finding that there are many more cultural and historic sites than previously known. DOFAW recommends that the State Historic Preservation Division be consulted regarding the proposed project work.

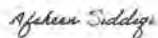
Due to the arid climate and risks of wildfire to listed species, we recommend coordinating with the Hawai'i Wildfire Management Organization at (808) 850-0900 or admin@hawaiiwildfire.org, on how wildfire prevention can be addressed in the project area. When engaging in activities that have a high risk of starting a wildfire (i.e. welding in grass), it is recommended that you:

- Wet down the area before starting your task,
- Continuously wet down the area as needed,
- Have a fire extinguisher on hand, and
- In the event that your vision is impaired, (i.e. welding goggles) have a spotter to watch for fire starts.

We recommend that Best Management Practices are employed during and after construction to contain any soils and sediment with the purpose of preventing damage to near-shore waters and marine ecosystems.

We appreciate your efforts to work with our office for the conservation of our native species. These comments are general guidelines and should not be considered comprehensive for this site or project. It is the responsibility of the applicant to do their own due diligence to avoid any negative environmental impacts. Should the scope of the project change significantly, or should it become apparent that threatened or endangered species may be impacted, please contact our staff as soon as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Kate Cullison, Protected Species Habitat Conservation Planning Coordinator via email at katherine.cullison@hawaii.gov.

Sincerely,



AFSHEEN A. SIDDIQI
Acting Wildlife Program Manager

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KAHOOLAWE ISLAND RESERVE COMMISSION
LAND
STATE PARKS

August 1, 2024

Col. Steven McGunegle
U.S. Army Garrison Hawai'i Commander
745 Wright Avenue, Wheeler Army Airfield
Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i 96857-5000

Doc. No. 2408SL01

Dear Colonel McGunegle:

**SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area,
Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area, and Makua Military Reservation, Island of O'ahu
TMK: (1) 5-8-002:002; (1) 5-9-006:026; (1) 6-9-003:001 (por.); (1) 7-2-001:006;
(1) 8-1-001:007 por.; (1) 8-1-001:012 por.; (1) 8-1-001:008; (1) 8-2-001:001; (1) 8-2-001:002
por.; (1) 8-2-001:022; (1) 8-2-001:024; and (1) 8-2-001:025**

The Department of Land and Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) appreciates the opportunity to provide written comments on the document titled, *Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area, Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area, and Makua Military Reservation, Island of O'ahu, Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Volumes II-III)*, prepared by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu District (April 2024). This document provides an assessment of the potential environmental impacts associated with the U.S. Army's proposed retention of up to approximately 6,322 acres of State of Hawai'i (State)-owned lands on the island of O'ahu to support continued military training.

Of the seven Army-managed training areas on O'ahu used by the U.S. Army Hawaii (USARHAW) to meet mission requirements, the U.S. Government leases approximately 6,322 acres from the State for military training on three of these training areas: Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR). Under the various alternatives, the U.S. Army Garrison-Hawaii (USAG-HI) would: under Alternative 1 retain the entire 6,322 acres of the State-owned lands currently used in the three training areas; under Alternative 2, approximately 4,192 acres; under Alternative 3, approximately 162 acres at MMR and approximately 2.4 miles of select range and firebreak roads; and under Alternative 4, no State-owned lands would be retained at KTA, Poamoho, and MMR following expiration of the 1964 lease in 2029.

The assessments of environmental impacts related to historical and cultural resources within the three training areas relies heavily on the information summarized in Volume III, Appendix I. This appendix consists of an archaeological literature review completed by Kleinfelder, Inc. (Gross et al., September 2023). It only addresses the Region of Influence (ROI) for historic and cultural resources which is defined as the entirety of the State-owned lands at KTA, Poamoho, and MMR, and a 100-foot buffer around these State-owned lands. This literature review is titled *FINAL—Historic and Cultural Resources Literature Review for Army Training Land Retention of State Lands in Makua Military Reservation, Kahuku Training Area, and Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area, Island of O'ahu, Hawai'i*, TMKS: (1) 5-8-002:002; (1) 5-9-006:026; (1) 6-9-003:001 (por.); (1) 7-2-001:006; (1) 8-1-001:007 (por.); (1) 8-1-001:008; (1) 8-1-001:012 (por.); (1) 8-2-001:002 (por.); and (1) 8-2-001:001, 022, 024, and 025.

SHPD recommends that the following critical concerns be addressed prior to concurrence with the assessments of environmental impacts related to each of the proposed alternatives:

1. The Historic and Cultural Resources Literature Review (Gross et al. 2023) provides an inadequate baseline for assessing the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts to historic and cultural resources within the State-owned lands. No maps or descriptions are provided showing the spatial extent of surveys that extended beyond the ROI into Federal-owned property, including historic and cultural resources that extend beyond the ROI. Assessments of integrity, site significance, eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) are at the scale of site or resource. As such, it is critical to know the full spatial extent of these historic and cultural resources, including portions outside the ROI, and what activities outside the ROI have impacted or have potential to adversely impact the portions outside the ROI.
2. The Historic and Cultural Resources Literature Review (Gross et al. 2023) provides information on site type, age, and function, but not on condition, integrity, significance, character-defining features, and eligibility criteria per NRHP Bulletin 36. Also absent is documentation as to which historic or cultural resources have been formally evaluated for NRHP eligibility and which such evaluations the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) has been provided the opportunity to review and provided concurrence.
3. The archaeological survey data provided for State-owned lands is inadequate. The following examples are not intended to be exhaustive.
 - a. For MMR, the text and maps showing the spatial extent of completed surveys indicate only approximately 681 acres of the approximately 982 acres comprising the ROI have been subject to an adequate archaeological survey (Appendix I, Figure 22). Of the 11 surveys reported, only 1 was conducted in the past 10 years, and 8 were completed over 18 years ago. Some of the historic properties are described as extending beyond the ROI, but they are not identified, and their full spatial extent is not provided. In 2005, USAG-HI archaeologists recorded damage to Site 50-80-03-6619, a Traditional Hawaiian wall complex, indicating Features 1 and 3 were “severely impacted by the detonation of a 100-lb. bomb” despite the installation of protective measures (Site 50-80-03-6619, Features 1 and 3). However, no recent historical or cultural resources surveys have been conducted to assess current site conditions at each of the historic properties within the ROI. Thus, it is unknown as to which historic properties may have been adversely impacted since they were recorded, including impacts related to current military activities. Surveys need to be conducted of the currently un-surveyed portion of the MMR ROI in order to provide an accurate baseline of historic properties (types and distributions) and for assessing impacts of continued military activities. Lastly, not all identified archaeological sites have been adequately documented and few sites or features have been subject to subsurface testing and as such little is known about potential subsurface historic and/or cultural resources within the ROI.
 - b. For KTA, adequate surveys are reported for approximately 596 acres of the approximately 1,268-acre ROI. Like the data provided for MMR, no information is provided regarding the “studies at the reconnaissance level that do not meet the Army’s current standards and so are not counted toward the current assessment.” While SHPD agrees that surveys that do not meet current standards should be separated from those that do, they should be discussed, their spatial extent shown, and any potential historic or cultural resources observed. The two studies identified were reconnaissance surveys with limited subsurface testing. The majority are related to pre-World War II and later military use of the area.
 - c. No surveys have been conducted and no historic or cultural resources have been identified within the ROI for Poamoho. Gross et al. (2023) indicates that the lack of surveys reflects the rugged environment and low non-aviation training activities, thus a lack of compliance needs. SHPD opines that the USAG-HI is responsible for conducting surveys to identify, document, and assess the eligibility of historic and cultural resources within each training area and, where such resources are identified to undertake measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate impacts to them. As such, no baseline data regarding historic and cultural resources has been obtained for Poamoho.
4. Gross et al. (2023) provide the following critical assessment, “5,248 acres of the total 6,322 acres of the State-owned lands have not been surveyed; thus, the presence of historic and cultural resources as well as previous impacts to those resources are unknown for these areas.” They further state, 46 historic and cultural resources are recorded within or partially within the ROI and include Traditional Hawaiian and historic (including

military) sites, structures, and features and, to date, approximately 19% (1,277 acres) of the ROI has been subject to an archaeological survey, comprising 13 separate investigations. Based on this assessment, SHPD argues that the “baseline” data provided for the State-owned lands is inadequate to support the USAG-HI’s assessment that anticipated environmental impacts to historic and cultural resources within KTA and MMR under Alternatives 1 and 2 is less than significant and that within Poamoho it is no impact.

5. Again, as indicated above, surveys have not been completed to assess the current condition of historic and cultural resources within KTA and MMR. Thus, it remains unknown which previously recorded resources have been impacted, the nature and severity of such impacts. Additionally, no data are provided assessing the adequacy of the best management practices (BMPs) implemented to avoid, minimize, or mitigation adverse impacts to individual or groups of resources within each ROI.
6. SHPD also opines that the analysis of historic and cultural resources within the State-owned lands may only be accurately completed when the identified cultural resources are evaluated within the broader spatial context within each of the three training areas, particularly in those areas where resources within the ROI are known to extend outside the ROI.
7. Pursuant to the Programmatic Agreement (PA) (2018)¹ SHPD requests the second draft EIS be revised to provide documentation of the efforts taken, and the results thereof, by the USAG-HI to complete archaeological surveys, historic property identification efforts, and evaluations of NRHP-eligibility since the PA was executed in August 2018 (Stipulation III.B.1 through III.B.4) and, if none have occurred to provide rationale why none were undertaken in accordance with the Programmatic Agreement or in support of the proposed Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at KTA, MMR, and Poamoho Training Area EIS. The most recent archaeological survey referenced in the draft EIS is 2015.
8. Also pursuant to the Programmatic Agreement (2018) SHPD requests the second draft EIS be revised to provide documentation of the efforts taken by the USAG-HI and the results of the historic property condition assessments (Stipulation III.C.1 through III.C.2) conducted since the PA was executed in August 2018. Stipulation III.C. states that the Cultural Resource Manager (CRM) shall routinely assess the condition of select historic properties in training areas. As indicated above, these condition assessments are important in providing a baseline for evaluating the environmental impacts of the proposed action.
9. SHPD supports comments provided by the Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA) interviewees regarding a desire for the USAG-HI to work with cultural practitioners to develop a mutually beneficial access plan for the entirety of the MMR that promotes engagement with cultural resources, practices, and beliefs, as well as promoting better long-term stewardship with the ‘āina with regard to military use of the land.

Mahalo for the opportunity to comment. The SHPO looks forward to seeing our comments taken into consideration, with meaningful revisions made to the draft EIS.

Aloha, *Susan A. Lebo*

Susan A. Lebo, PhD
Archaeology Branch Chief
Acting Administrator, State Historic Preservation Division

cc: David Crowley, USAG-HI, David.m.crowley22.civ@army.mil
Ryan Kanaka’ole, DLNR, ryan.kp.kanakaole@hawaii.gov

¹ Programmatic Agreement Among the U.S. Army Garrison, Hawaii, the Hawai‘i State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Regarding Routine Military Training Actions and Related Activities at United States Army Training Areas and Ranges on the Island of O‘ahu, Hawai‘i (16 August 2018)

Hawai'i State Department of Transportation

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area,

Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area, and Makua Military Reservation

Oahu, Hawaii

Tax Map Keys: (1) 5-8-002:002•, 5-9-006:026•, 7-2-001:006•,

8"001 008; 012(por.); 8-2-001: 001; 002(por.)•, 022; 024. 025

Thank you for requesting the Hawaii Department of Transportation's (HDOT) review and comments on the

subject Draft EIS. HDOT understands the United States Army Hawaii is proposing to retain State-owned

lands at Kahuku Training Area, Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area, and Makua Military Reservation on the

island of Oahu, for which the leases will expire on August 16, 2029. The proposed action is a real estate

action that allows the military to continue ongoing training and does not include construction or change in

ongoing activities.

HDOT has reviewed the Draft EIS and considering the proposed action and description, HDOT has no

comments to provide.

Please submit any subsequent land use entitlement-related requests for review or correspondence to the HDOT

Land Use Intake email address at DOT.LandUse@hawaii.gov.

If there are any questions, please contact Mr. Blayne Nikaido, Planner, Land Use Section of the HDOT

Statewide Transportation Planning Office at (808) 831-7979 or via email at

blayne.h.nikaido@hawaii.gov.

Sincerely,

EDWIN H. SNIFFEN

Director of Transportation



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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION | KA 'OIHANA ALAKAU
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August 6, 2024

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Mr. Jeffrey H. Overton, AICP
Principal
Group 70 International, Inc., dba G70
111 S. King Street, Suite 170
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Attention: Mr. Jeff Merz

Dear Mr. Overton:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)
Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area,
Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area, and Makua Military Reservation
Oahu, Hawaii
Tax Map Keys: (1) 5-8-002:002; 5-9-006:026; 7-2-001:006; 6-9-003:001(por.);
8-1-001:007(por.); 008; 012(por.); 8-2-001: 001; 002(por.); 022; 024. 025

Thank you for requesting the Hawaii Department of Transportation's (HDOT) review and comments on the subject Draft EIS. HDOT understands the United States Army Hawaii is proposing to retain State-owned lands at Kahuku Training Area, Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area, and Makua Military Reservation on the island of Oahu, for which the leases will expire on August 16, 2029. The proposed action is a real estate action that allows the military to continue ongoing training and does not include construction or change in ongoing activities.

HDOT has reviewed the Draft EIS and considering the proposed action and description, HDOT has no comments to provide.

Please submit any subsequent land use entitlement-related requests for review or correspondence to the HDOT Land Use Intake email address at DOT.LandUse@hawaii.gov.

If there are any questions, please contact Mr. Blayne Nikaido, Planner, Land Use Section of the HDOT Statewide Transportation Planning Office at (808) 831-7979 or via email at blayne.h.nikaido@hawaii.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ed Sniffen".

EDWIN H. SNIFFEN
Director of Transportation

Office of Hawaiian Affairs

Aloha e Col. McGunegle and Chair Chang: The Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) is in receipt of the April 2024 Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for Army Training Land Retention (ATLR) of State lands at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area (KPTA), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) on the island of O‘ahu. Group 70 International Inc. (hereinafter “G70”) has prepared this DEIS on behalf of the applicant, U.S. Army Garrison Hawai‘i, (hereinafter “Army”) pursuant to Hawai‘i Revised Statutes (HRS) 343 and the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA). Portions of these lands are part of a conservation district, resource subzone. Given that the current 65-year lease (originally acquired in 1964) is set to expire in 2029, a new lease is being sought from the State of Hawai‘i Board of Land and Natural Resources (BLNR) for up to 6,322 acres of State-owned lands. The preferred alternative, labeled as “Alternative 2 : Modified Retention”, is proposing that the Army retain only 4,192 acres of state-owned lands to continue military training for another 65 years. In this scenario, the Army would not retain lands where limited training occurs and where Army natural resources conservation management actions are not required to support sustainable training. Unretained lands would be subject to “lease conditions applicable to expiration”, which would include reforestation, removing signs, removing or abandoning infrastructure, and removing weapons and shells. The DEIS claims that these lands are critical to the military because they provide access to government-controlled areas, act as buffers between public lands and training activities, and support numerous training facilities and capabilities that are essential to the military. The Army would continue to conduct ongoing Army activities (e.g., military training; facility, utility, and infrastructure maintenance and repair activities; resource management actions; and associated activities such as emergency services) on the State-owned lands retained. The Army would further continue to permit and coordinate ongoing activities (e.g., training and other activities such as public rise programs) at the O‘ahu training areas by other users, including Department of Defense agencies, international partners, local agencies, and the community. Established by our State’s Constitution, [1] the OHA is a semi-autonomous State agency that was created after a Constitutional Convention in 1978 for the betterment of Native Hawaiians. Guided by a board of nine publicly elected trustees, all of whom are currently Native Hawaiian, OHA fulfills its mandate through advocacy, research, community engagement, land management, and the funding of community programs. In regards to trust responsibilities, the OHA trustees exercise their power “to manage and administer the proceeds from the sale or other disposition of the lands, natural resources, minerals, and income derived from whatever sources for native Hawaiians and Hawaiian, including all income and proceeds from that pro rata portion of the trust referred to in section 4 of this article for native Hawaiians...” [2] . Affirmation of OHA's public trust duties are further captured in Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 10. Given OHA’s responsibility to our beneficiaries and public trust lands, we must assess the practices of other agencies and advocate where necessary to make recommendations that limit or eliminate potential irrevocable harm to cultural resources and the public land trust. With this in mind, OHA offers the following comments pertaining to: lease term options; HRS 6E coordination; National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Compliance; Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA): biological surveys; ceded lands trust and conservation district considerations; and, recordation of comments. Lease term options Currently, there is no alternative proposing a shorter lease term. This question was proposed by OHA during the State agency meeting session on June 24. In response, Army staff indicated that minimally 25 years was needed, but that the DEIS was looking at how much land and not the “method” or duration of time in which

the land would be retained. OHA finds this explanation inadequate as varying time durations would have varying degrees of impact on the land, which arguably needs to be meaningfully considered in the DEIS. [1] Wu . CONST., art. XII, §5 (1978). [2] I—L\ . CONST., art. XII, art. XO, §5 and 6 (1978). By the Army’s provided rationale, any acceptable short term lease option could include anything between 25 to 64 years. OHA requests that the Army include a reasonable shorter-term lease alternative (i.e.. 35 or 40 or 45 years) that would be afforded a full detailed environmental analysis. If there is a reason to dismiss 35 or 45 year lease options, than this must be fully explained in the DEIS . OHA believes a shorter-term lease option could be more palatable to the State given that the public’s general trust with the military’s ability to properly steward Hawai’i lands and resources have been shaken in light of the recent failure of the Navy to properly inspect the Red Hill underground fuel tanks and past occurrences of strewn unexploded ordinances on State lands (i.e., Kaho‘olawe, Makua Valley). A shorter-term lease option would allow the State to evaluate the progress of the lease and to see if conditions are being met. A short-term lease would also push the Army to more quickly restore State lands that would not be retained under the preferred alternative after decades of military use. In this regard, OHA believes the DEIS does not provide enough detail on lease expiration activities for lands not retained under the preferred alternative. OHA recommends that Alternative 2 include specific details and a possible timeline on lease expiration activities for unretained State owned lands . OHA believes the Army should not view a shorter-term lease option as punitive or some kind of mission hindrance; but rather, a better means for both the State and the Army to evaluate the lease and existing conditions for modes of improvement. A reasonable short-term lease for any leased State lands is a chance for the military to rebuild public trust and to demonstrate a level of compromise. Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA) A CIA was prepared for this project by Honua Consulting per the Office of Environmental Quality Control (OEQC) Guidelines. The DEIS reports that it’s unclear if survey results for identified cultural practices are occurring directly within State-owned land. For KTA, ceremonial practices associated with iwi kūpuna (ancestral Native Hawaiian remains) were mentioned by several participants. The CIA concedes that not all burial locations may be known to the Army. Traditional resources gathering was also mentioned by a few individuals, including native plant gathering for lā‘au lapa‘au (traditional medicine practices) and canoe making. These areas of gathering were identified. The CIA goes on to mention that no cultural access requests were received for KTA in 2022. In regards to KPTA, concerns were shared regarding impacts to access and an inability to perform ceremonies. Practices identified included mālama ‘āina (caring for the land), kilo (observing the stars and environmental conditions), sharing mo‘olelo (stories) and passing on knowledge. However, the CIA indicated that no direct connections to State owned lands were made. The CIA mentions that no cultural access requests were made in 2022. For MMR, recorded practices included fishing, plant gathering for lā‘au lapa‘au, pa‘akai (salt) gathering, and trail access for canoe work. Again, the actual occurrence of practices on State owned lands was unknown. Concerns about access impediments due to unexploded ordinances (UXO) was also highlighted by interviewees for MMR. The CIA goes on to frame the Army’s cultural stewardship programs as beneficial for protecting resources and maintaining access. It is suggested that restoration work could be beneficial with minimal impacts. Given the level of uncertainty on findings in regards to practices and cultural resources on State lands, OHA recommends another round of outreach should be done, with perhaps more targeted questions regarding the location of cultural resources and practice areas with possible site visits (if practical) . Further, OHA suggests that access statistics named to be provided for years not occurring during the pandemic . 2022, the year that is primarily cited, was perhaps a bad year to base access statistics on. Accessibility to access request processes and procedures are also unclear. OHA recommends that more detail is needed to describe specifically how access is obtained, with perhaps a CIA

recommendation for an online portal link or app if one is not already available for cultural practitioners to improve accessibility . Feedback surveys post-visit could also help assess adequacy of access and overall care of cultural sites. As part of general CIA recommendations, OHA recommends that clearer timelines and goals for UXO removal be considered as part of lease terms for MMR; thus, providing leverage for clean up enforcement. HRS 6E Coordination The DEIS indicates that the HRS 6E process will follow the EIS process and that HRS 6E rules do not apply to EIS documents. While OHA does recognize that the State level processes for HRS 6E and 343 are separate, we have been supportive of the HRS 6E process being completed or at least initiated first to assist in properly informing the environmental review process. This is commensurate with Federal level guidance on National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) coordination. The intent of HRS Chapter 343 is to ensure a project's impact to the environment is fully considered in the planning process and to integrate mitigation where needed to minimize significant environmental harm. Surveys are conducted to identify various environmental components (i.e., flora, fauna, historic properties) so that any adverse impacts from the proposed action can be evaluated. In determining whether historic properties will be adversely impacted, the HRS 6E review process is essential to identifying historic sites and generating mitigation commitments in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD). Any identified sites and resulting mitigations made during the HRS 6E review process are typically included in the environmental review for an adverse impact analysis and public comment. Hawai'i Administrative Rules (HAR) 11-200.1 -18(d)(7) and (8) requires that impacts be identified and proposed mitigations be included within an environmental assessment. If HRS 6E is conducted after the HRS 343 process, impacts to historic and cultural resources cannot be fully identified as the statutory process to identify these environmental components is not yet completed. Furthermore, since mitigation for any adverse effects to historic properties and cultural resources are made as a result of consultation with SHPD through the HRS 6E process, proposed mitigations from this statutory process cannot be included in environmental review documents if HRS 6E is not completed first. OHA thus questions the completeness of any environmental review for projects that have not yet undergone HRS 6E review. As one of the key pillars of HRS 343 is to allow for public comment on a proposed action, deferring the HRS 6E review process to take place after HRS 343 review could hide the presence of historic properties and cultural resources that are important to Native Hawaiians from our beneficiaries and the general public. As the opportunity to include possible adverse impacts and mitigations in an environmental review would be foreclosed, our beneficiaries would not be fully informed on the proposed action when environmental review documents are specifically provided for comment. Thus, OHA recommends that the draft EIS (DEIS) demonstrate HRS 6E compliance in a way that ensures historic properties are properly identified, and mitigation provided for any adverse impacts . Further, if not done so already, OHA encourages consultation with the SHPD as soon as practicable and for the DEIS to include a timetable for HRS 6E compliance. National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Compliance The DEIS indicates that there will be no new NHPA Section 106 consultation for the proposed ATLR given the administrative nature of the lease extension and existing NHPA Section 106 mitigation agreements (i.e., 2018 Programmatic Agreement for KTA, various MOAs for MMR). For clarity, OHA recommends that a table or bullet points be added that shows specific Tax Map Keys (TMKs), training activities, and respective NHPA coverage/mitigations from existing agreements. OHA believes this is necessary to address perceived inconsistencies with NHPA mitigation agreement dates and the years in which certain types of training were established. For example, the training for "unmanned aerial systems" (UAS) at KTA appears to have been established in the 2019 O'ahu UAS Training Record of Consideration, yet the Programmatic Agreements (PA) cited was executed in 2018. Thus, it is unclear how the PA specifically covers the inclusion of any new training activities

established in 2019 or if pre-existing language for unmanned vehicles is sufficient. In another example, it is not clear if “assembly area operations” and “combined company arms assault course” training/activities at MMR are clearly covered under existing MOA agreements that are cited in the DEIS. For KTA and MMR areas, the DEIS claims that “beneficial impacts have occurred” from respective cultural resource programs and that general cultural awareness amongst soldiers has arisen. It is implied that cultural resources within areas of active military use result in “more frequent and robust cultural resource protection and management efforts”. To demonstrate this, it appears to OHA that the DEIS section for MMR provides clear bullet points for cultural resource activities and subsequent past NHPA agreement documents; however, the KTA section does not have such specific bullet points. Rather, readers are referred to a 2018 PA and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) for KTA. For consistency and clarity, OHA recommends that the DEIS clearly detail with bullets or a table what specific cultural resource activities are at KTA and what NHPA mitigation agreement condition(s) or document(s) they are tied to as was done with the MMR section of the DEIS.

Biological Resources The DEIS states that there will be no new Endangered Species Act (ESA) Section 7 consultations as the ATLR is an administrative action and in consideration of previous US Fish & Wildlife (USFWS) Biological Opinions (BO) completed over the years as part of ESA compliance for existing military activities. The DEIS goes on to provide tables for each area that show ongoing species management activities and the respective BO that they are following. Given that all of these BOs are over a decade old, OHA recommends that the DEIS demonstrate that any training activities that post-date the BOs are appropriately being mitigated from possible impacts to endangered or threatened species and critical habitats. As an example (and as was detailed in the previous section), it appears UAS training is a fairly recent development established in 2019. Further, the Army is said to be preparing a Programmatic Biological Assessment (PBA) in consultation with USFWS to cover listed species and critical habitats with full consideration of Army training and operations. The PBA would then supersede all previous USFWS BOs. Given the specificity and emphasis in the DEIS regarding each BO, it is perhaps a little concerning that they will soon be replaced by the PBA. OHA recommends that the DEIS 1) detail where changes may be made between the PBA and BOs; and, 2) provide assurances that the PBA will incorporate existing BO activities. Failing to disclose possible differences between the PBA and BO may arguably undermine the integrity of information provided to the general public for comment as part of the HRS 343 process. A timeline should also be provided for execution and implementation of the PBA.

It is also unclear to OHA if existing biological surveys and BOs obtained knowledge from cultural practitioners (with vast generational knowledge on cultural resources in training areas). It is clear from the DEIS’s CIA that cultural practitioners are indeed utilizing plants and fauna in the area for cultural practices. OHA recommends that any prior or ongoing consultations with Native Hawaiian cultural practitioners in regards to BO activities and development of the PBA be summarized in the DEIS. Additionally, consultation with the DLNR’s Division of Forestry and Wildlife (DOFAW) should be occurring (or should have already occurred) as part of development of existing BOs and the forthcoming PBA. Per DOFAW’s mission statement, they “protect, manage, and restore natural and cultural resources in collaboration with the people of Hawai‘i”; thus, they have a vast wealth of knowledge that could be useful to the Army. OHA recommends that any consultation with DOFAW be discussed within the DEIS as it relates to past BOs and forthcoming PBA. Comments and concerns from DOFAW are important as they are the State’s experts regarding this environmental component.

Ceded Land and Conservation District Considerations In regards to OHA’s own trust responsibilities, we have a vested interest in ceded lands that are part of the public land trust. Per the State of Hawai‘i Constitution, Article XII, Sections 5 and 6, the OHA trustees exercise their power “to manage and administer the proceeds

from the sale or other disposition of the lands, natural resources, minerals, and income derived from whatever sources for native Hawaiians and Hawaiians, including all income and proceeds from that pro rata portion of the trust referred to in section 4 of this article for native Hawaiians...” [1] Affirmation of OHA’s public trust duties are further captured in Hawai‘i Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 10 to assess the practices of other agencies and advocate where necessary to make recommendations that limit or eliminate potential irrevocable harm to cultural resources and the public land trust. As such, OHA must be consulted as part of the easement acquisition process as well as the land valuation process and included in discussions with the DLNR. We advise that the DEIS include direct mention of this process and the procedures for land valuation. Previously, OHA opted not to participate in cultural impact assessment (CIA) consultations for this project in June 2022 as it was unclear if the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) had been actively conducting periodic monitoring and site visits of these lease areas as an essential component of the State's duty to protect and preserve trust land. At the time, it also appeared that OHA was not invited to comment on the EIS Preparation Notice (EISPN) for ATLR. As part of our decline to participate in the CIA, OHA made clear that the State has an obligation to reasonably monitor a third party’s use of the property. To hold otherwise would permit the State to ignore the risk of impending damage to the land, leaving trust beneficiaries powerless to prevent irreparable harm before it occurs. This is especially true for lands with UXOs. [1] See State of Hawai‘i Constitution. Article XII, Sections 5 and 6. [3] See State of Hawai‘i Constitution. Article XII, Sections 5 and 6. Procedurally, the DEIS should address any possible concerns noted by the State via an independent inspection; in turn, the public would be allowed to comment via the HRS 343 process on how these deficiencies are being corrected or not. As you may be aware the Pōhakuloa Training Area (PTA) on Hawai‘i Island had a Environmental Condition of Property (ECOP) report prepared in 2015. More recently military use of State lands at PTA was challenged in court (see Ching v Case) over the matter of oversight and inspection of State leased lands. In 2019, the court ordered the DLNR to prepare a management plan that must include provisions for periodic monitoring of these lands as to ensure fulfillment of State trust responsibilities. OHA would assume that provisions for the State to independently conduct periodic monitoring and site visits at PTA would apply (or could be applied) to other State lands leased by the military for similar training purposes that included past or present live-fire training. The DEIS should make clear any site visits done by DLNR, inspection records (i.e., ECOP), and corrective actions (if any). In regards to conservation district use, it would appear that the DEIS is proposing that the Army will be exploring a petition for a rule amendment to create a special subzone. During the June 24th State agency meeting, Army staff indicated that consultation with DLNR’s Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands (OCCL) was ongoing and that an administrative rule change would be difficult. Given the complexities of this project and the administrative rule change process, OHA recommends that any OCCL consultations/comments/concerns and the rule change process be elaborated upon fully within the DEIS with a projected timeline for completion for conservation district use compliance. Absent such detail, the Army’s proposed actions in the conservation district are arguably non-compliant and the general public does not have the ability to assess any mitigations for non-compliance as part of the HRS 343 process. Per HAR 13-5-13, the resource subzone is to “ensure, with proper management, the sustainable use of the natural resources of those areas. ...”. Arguably, it is unclear how a military special subzone would impact other nearby resource subzone areas not utilized by the military. Essentially, you would have discontinuous resource subzones. The impacts of creating a special subzone on other nearby resource subzones should be fully detailed within the DEIS. Recordation of Comments HAR 11-200.1-24(s)(1) states that a DEIS shall include “reproductions of all written comments submitted during the consultation period required in section 11-200.1-23.” Typically, state level DEIS’s or DEA’s will

provide copies of all written comments as they were originally received. OHA believes that while some agencies sometimes opt to recreate or summarize comments in their own formats, the intent of the rules is to include actual copies to demonstrate that comments were unaltered and applicable to the public scoping or early consultation process for HRS 343 compliance. As such, please include unaltered copies of any written comments received as part of the DEIS and EISPN comment periods. Closing Remarks Mahalo for the opportunity to comment. OHA looks forward to seeing our comments taken into consideration, with meaningful revisions made to the DEIS. Given OHA's responsibility to our beneficiaries and the public land trust, we again further insist that OHA be included in future discussions with the DLNR regarding any consideration of lease renewal and the conditions of State lands observed as part of any DLNR site inspections. Should you have any questions, please contact OHA's Lead Compliance Specialist, Kamakana C. Ferreira at (808) 594-0227 or by email at kamakanaf@oha.org. 'O wau iho nō me ka 'ōia 'i'o. Stacy Ferreira Ka Pouhana, Chief Executive Officer



**STATE OF HAWAII
OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS**
560 N. NIMITZ HWY., SUITE 200
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96817

July 24, 2024

Col. Steven McGunegle
U.S. Army Garrison Hawai'i Commander
745 Wright Avenue, Wheeler Army Airfield
Schofield Barracks, Hawai'i 96857-5000

Dawn Chang
Chairperson, Board of Land and Natural Resources
1151 Punchbowl St.
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

Re: Draft Environmental Impact Statement
O'ahu Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area, Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area, and Makua Military Reservation
Tax Map Key: (1) 5-8-002:002; 5-9-006:026; 7-2-001:006; 6-9-003:001 (por.); 8-1-001:007 (por.); 8-1-001:012 (por.) and 008; 8-2-001:001 and 022; 8-2-001:002 (por.), 024 and 025

Aloha e Col. McGunegle and Chair Chang:

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) is in receipt of the April 2024 Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for Army Training Land Retention (ATLR) of State lands at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area (KPTA), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) on the island of O'ahu. Group 70 International Inc. (hereinafter "G70") has prepared this DEIS on behalf of the applicant, U.S. Army Garrison Hawai'i, (hereinafter "Army") pursuant to Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) 343 and the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA). Portions of these lands are part of a conservation district, resource subzone. Given that the current 65-year lease (originally acquired in 1964) is set to expire in 2029, a new lease is being sought from the State of Hawai'i Board of Land and Natural Resources (BLNR) for up to 6,322 acres of State-owned lands.

The preferred alternative, labeled as "Alternative 2: Modified Retention", is proposing that the Army retain only 4,192 acres of state-owned lands to continue military training for another 65 years. In this scenario, the Army would not retain lands where limited training occurs and where Army natural resources conservation management actions are not required to support sustainable training. Unretained lands would be subject to "lease conditions applicable to expiration", which

would include reforestation, removing signs, removing or abandoning infrastructure, and removing weapons and shells.

The DEIS claims that these lands are critical to the military because they provide access to government-controlled areas, act as buffers between public lands and training activities, and support numerous training facilities and capabilities that are essential to the military. The Army would continue to conduct ongoing Army activities (e.g., military training; facility, utility, and infrastructure maintenance and repair activities; resource management actions; and associated activities such as emergency services) on the State-owned lands retained. The Army would further continue to permit and coordinate ongoing activities (e.g., training and other activities such as public use programs) at the O'ahu training areas by other users, including Department of Defense agencies, international partners, local agencies, and the community.

Established by our State's Constitution,¹ the OHA is a semi-autonomous State agency that was created after a Constitutional Convention in 1978 for the betterment of Native Hawaiians. Guided by a board of nine publicly elected trustees, all of whom are currently Native Hawaiian, OHA fulfills its mandate through advocacy, research, community engagement, land management, and the funding of community programs. In regards to trust responsibilities, the OHA trustees exercise their power "to manage and administer the proceeds from the sale or other disposition of the lands, natural resources, minerals, and income derived from whatever sources for native Hawaiians and Hawaiian, including all income and proceeds from that pro rata portion of the trust referred to in section 4 of this article for native Hawaiians..."². Affirmation of OHA's public trust duties our further captured in Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 10.

Given OHA's responsibility to our beneficiaries and public trust lands, we must assess the practices of other agencies and advocate where necessary to make recommendations that limit or eliminate potential irrevocable harm to cultural resources and the public land trust. With this in mind, OHA offers the following comments pertaining to: lease term options; HRS 6E coordination; National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Compliance; Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA); biological surveys; ceded lands trust and conservation district considerations; and, recordation of comments.

Lease term options

Currently, there is no alternative proposing a shorter lease term. This question was proposed by OHA during the State agency meeting session on June 24. In response, Army staff indicated that minimally 25 years was needed, but that the DEIS was looking at how much land and not the "method" or duration of time in which the land would be retained. OHA finds this explanation inadequate as varying time durations would have varying degrees of impact on the land, which arguably needs to be meaningfully considered in the DEIS.

¹ HAW. CONST., art. XII, §5 (1978).

² HAW. CONST., art. XII, art. XII, §5 and 6 (1978).

By the Army's provided rationale, any acceptable short term lease option could include anything between 25 to 64 years. OHA requests that the Army include a reasonable shorter-term lease alternative (i.e., 35 or 40 or 45 years) that would be afforded a full detailed environmental analysis. If there is a reason to dismiss 35 or 45 year lease options, than this must be fully explained in the DEIS.

OHA believes a shorter-term lease option could be more palatable to the State given that the public's general trust with the military's ability to properly steward Hawai'i lands and resources have been shaken in light of the recent failure of the Navy to properly inspect the Red Hill underground fuel tanks and past occurrences of strewn unexploded ordinances on State lands (i.e., Kaho'olawe, Makua Valley). A shorter-term lease option would allow the State to evaluate the progress of the lease and to see if conditions are being met. A short-term lease would also push the Army to more quickly restore State lands that would not be retained under the preferred alternative after decades of military use. In this regard, OHA believes the DEIS does not provide enough detail on lease expiration activities for lands not retained under the preferred alternative. OHA recommends that Alternative 2 include specific details and a possible timeline on lease expiration activities for unretained State owned lands.

OHA believes the Army should not view a shorter-term lease option as punitive or some kind of mission hindrance; but rather, a better means for both the State and the Army to evaluate the lease and existing conditions for modes of improvement. A reasonable short-term lease for any leased State lands is a chance for the military to rebuild public trust and to demonstrate a level of compromise.

Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA)

A CIA was prepared for this project by Honua Consulting per the Office of Environmental Quality Control (OEQC) Guidelines. The DEIS reports that it's unclear if survey results for identified cultural practices are occurring directly within State-owned land. For KTA, ceremonial practices associated with iwi kūpuna (ancestral Native Hawaiian remains) were mentioned by several participants. The CIA concedes that not all burial locations may be known to the Army. Traditional resources gathering was also mentioned by a few individuals, including native plant gathering for lā'au lapa'au (traditional medicine practices) and canoe making. These areas of gathering were identified. The CIA goes on to mention that no cultural access requests were received for KTA in 2022.

In regards to KPTA, concerns were shared regarding impacts to access and an inability to perform ceremonies. Practices identified included mālama 'āina (caring for the land), kilo (observing the stars and environmental conditions), sharing mo'olelo (stories) and passing on knowledge. However, the CIA indicated that no direct connections to State owned lands were made. The CIA mentions that no cultural access requests were made in 2022.

For MMR, recorded practices included fishing, plant gathering for lā'au lapa'au, pa'akai (salt) gathering, and trail access for canoe work. Again, the actual occurrence of practices on State owned lands was unknown. Concerns about access impediments due to unexploded ordinances (UXO) was also highlighted by interviewees for MMR.

The CIA goes on to frame the Army's cultural stewardship programs as beneficial for protecting resources and maintaining access. It is suggested that restoration work could be beneficial with minimal impacts. Given the level of uncertainty on findings in regards to practices and cultural resources on State lands, OHA recommends another round of outreach should be done, with perhaps more targeted questions regarding the location of cultural resources and practice areas with possible site visits (if practical). Further, OHA suggests that access statistics need to be provided for years not occurring during the pandemic. 2022, the year that is primarily cited, was perhaps a bad year to base access statistics on. Accessibility to access request processes and procedures are also unclear. OHA recommends that more detail is needed to describe specifically how access is obtained, with perhaps a CIA recommendation for an online portal link or app if one is not already available for cultural practitioners to improve accessibility. Feedback surveys post-visit could also help assess adequacy of access and overall care of cultural sites.

As part of general CIA recommendations, OHA recommends that clearer timelines and goals for UXO removal be considered as part of lease terms for MMR; thus, providing leverage for clean up enforcement.

HRS 6E Coordination

The DEIS indicates that the HRS 6E process will follow the EIS process and that HRS 6E rules do not apply to EIS documents. While OHA does recognize that the State level processes for HRS 6E and 343 are separate, we have been supportive of the HRS 6E process being completed or at least initiated first to assist in properly informing the environmental review process. This is commensurate with Federal level guidance on National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) coordination. The intent of HRS Chapter 343 is to ensure a project's impact to the environment is fully considered in the planning process and to integrate mitigation where needed to minimize significant environmental harm. Surveys are conducted to identify various environmental components (i.e., flora, fauna, historic properties) so that any adverse impacts from the proposed action can be evaluated. In determining whether historic properties will be adversely impacted, the HRS 6E review process is essential to identifying historic sites and generating mitigation commitments in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD). Any identified sites and resulting mitigations made during the HRS 6E review process are typically included in the environmental review for an adverse impact analysis and public comment.

Hawai'i Administrative Rules (HAR) 11-200.1-18(d)(7) and (8) requires that impacts be identified and proposed mitigations be included within an environmental assessment. If HRS 6E is conducted after the HRS 343 process, impacts to historic and cultural resources cannot be fully identified as the statutory process to identify these environmental components is not yet completed.

Furthermore, since mitigation for any adverse effects to historic properties and cultural resources are made as a result of consultation with SHPD through the HRS 6E process, proposed mitigations from this statutory process cannot be included in environmental review documents if HRS 6E is not completed first. OHA thus questions the completeness of any environmental review for projects that have not yet undergone HRS 6E review.

As one of the key pillars of HRS 343 is to allow for public comment on a proposed action, deferring the HRS 6E review process to take place after HRS 343 review could hide the presence of historic properties and cultural resources that are important to Native Hawaiians from our beneficiaries and the general public. As the opportunity to include possible adverse impacts and mitigations in an environmental review would be foreclosed, our beneficiaries would not be fully informed on the proposed action when environmental review documents are specifically provided for comment. Thus, OHA recommends that the draft EIS (DEIS) demonstrate HRS 6E compliance in a way that ensures historic properties are properly identified, and mitigation provided for any adverse impacts. Further, if not done so already, OHA encourages consultation with the SHPD as soon as practicable and for the DEIS to include a timetable for HRS 6E compliance.

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Compliance

The DEIS indicates that there will be no new NHPA Section 106 consultation for the proposed ATLR given the administrative nature of the lease extension and existing NHPA Section 106 mitigation agreements (i.e., 2018 Programmatic Agreement for KTA, various MOAs for MMR). For clarity, OHA recommends that a table or bullet points be added that shows specific Tax Map Keys (TMKs), training activities, and respective NHPA coverage/mitigations from existing agreements. OHA believes this is necessary to address perceived inconsistencies with NHPA mitigation agreement dates and the years in which certain types of training were established. For example, the training for “unmanned aerial systems” (UAS) at KTA appears to have been established in the 2019 O'ahu UAS Training Record of Consideration, yet the Programmatic Agreements (PA) cited was executed in 2018. Thus, it is unclear how the PA specifically covers the inclusion of any new training activities established in 2019 or if pre-existing language for unmanned vehicles is sufficient. In another example, it is not clear if “assembly area operations” and “combined company arms assault course” training/activities at MMR are clearly covered under existing MOA agreements that are cited in the DEIS.

For KTA and MMR areas, the DEIS claims that “beneficial impacts have occurred” from respective cultural resource programs and that general cultural awareness amongst soldiers has arisen. It is implied that cultural resources within areas of active military use result in “more frequent and robust cultural resource protection and management efforts”. To demonstrate this, it appears to OHA that the DEIS section for MMR provides clear bullet points for cultural resource activities and subsequent past NHPA agreement documents; however, the KTA section does not have such specific bullet points. Rather, readers are referred to a 2018 PA and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) for KTA. For consistency and clarity, OHA recommends that the DEIS clearly detail with bullets or a table what

specific cultural resource activities are at KTA and what NHPA mitigation agreement condition(s) or document(s) they are tied to as was done with the MMR section of the DEIS.

Biological Resources

The DEIS states that there will be no new Endangered Species Act (ESA) Section 7 consultations as the ATLR is an administrative action and in consideration of previous US Fish & Wildlife (USFWS) Biological Opinions (BO) completed over the years as part of ESA compliance for existing military activities. The DEIS goes on to provide tables for each area that show ongoing species management activities and the respective BO that they are following. Given that all of these BOs are over a decade old, OHA recommends that the DEIS demonstrate that any training activities that post-date the BOs are appropriately being mitigated from possible impacts to endangered or threatened species and critical habitats. As an example (and as was detailed in the previous section), it appears UAS training is a fairly recent development established in 2019.

Further, the Army is said to be preparing a Programmatic Biological Assessment (PBA) in consultation with USFWS to cover listed species and critical habitats with full consideration of Army training and operations. The PBA would then supersede all previous USFWS BOs. Given the specificity and emphasis in the DEIS regarding each BO, it is perhaps a little concerning that they will soon be replaced by the PBA. OHA recommends that the DEIS 1) detail where changes may be made between the PBA and BOs; and, 2) provide assurances that the PBA will incorporate existing BO activities. Failing to disclose possible differences between the PBA and BO may arguably undermine the integrity of information provided to the general public for comment as part of the HRS 343 process. A timeline should also be provided for execution and implementation of the PBA.

It is also unclear to OHA if existing biological surveys and BOs obtained knowledge from cultural practitioners (with vast generational knowledge on cultural resources in training areas). It is clear from the DEIS's CIA that cultural practitioners are indeed utilizing plants and fauna in the area for cultural practices. OHA recommends that any prior or ongoing consultations with Native Hawaiian cultural practitioners in regards to BO activities and development of the PBA be summarized in the DEIS. Additionally, consultation with the DLNR's Division of Forestry and Wildlife (DOFAW) should be occurring (or should have already occurred) as part of development of existing BOs and the forthcoming PBA. Per DOFAW's mission statement, they "protect, manage, and restore natural and cultural resources in collaboration with the people of Hawai'i"; thus, they have a vast wealth of knowledge that could be useful to the Army. OHA recommends that any consultation with DOFAW be discussed within the DEIS as it relates to past BOs and forthcoming PBA. Comments and concerns from DOFAW are important as they are the State's experts regarding this environmental component.

Ceded Land and Conservation District Considerations

In regards to OHA's own trust responsibilities, we have a vested interest in ceded lands that are part of the public land trust. Per the State of Hawai'i Constitution, Article XII, Sections 5 and 6, the OHA trustees exercise their power "to manage and administer the proceeds from the sale or other disposition of the lands, natural resources, minerals, and income derived from whatever sources for native Hawaiians and Hawaiians, including all income and proceeds from that pro rata portion of the trust referred to in section 4 of this article for native Hawaiians..."³. Affirmation of OHA's public trust duties are further captured in Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 10 to assess the practices of other agencies and advocate where necessary to make recommendations that limit or eliminate potential irrevocable harm to cultural resources and the public land trust. As such, OHA must be consulted as part of the easement acquisition process as well as the land valuation process and included in discussions with the DLNR. We advise that the DEIS include direct mention of this process and the procedures for land valuation.

Previously, OHA opted not to participate in cultural impact assessment (CIA) consultations for this project in June 2022 as it was unclear if the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) had been actively conducting periodic monitoring and site visits of these lease areas as an essential component of the State's duty to protect and preserve trust land. At the time, it also appeared that OHA was not invited to comment on the EIS Preparation Notice (EISP) for ATR. As part of our decline to participate in the CIA, OHA made clear that the State has an obligation to reasonably monitor a third party's use of the property. To hold otherwise would permit the State to ignore the risk of impending damage to the land, leaving trust beneficiaries powerless to prevent irreparable harm before it occurs. This is especially true for lands with UXOs.

Procedurally, the DEIS should address any possible concerns noted by the State via an independent inspection; in turn, the public would be allowed to comment via the HRS 343 process on how these deficiencies are being corrected or not. As you may be aware, the Pōhakuloa Training Area (PTA), on Hawai'i Island, had a Environmental Condition of Property (ECOP) report prepared in 2015. More recently, military use of State lands at PTA was challenged in court (see Ching v Case) over the matter of oversight and inspection of State leased lands. In 2019, the court ordered the DLNR to prepare a management plan that must include provisions for periodic monitoring of these lands as to ensure fulfillment of State trust responsibilities. OHA would assume that provisions for the State to independently conduct periodic monitoring and site visits at PTA would apply (or could be applied) to other State lands leased by the military for similar training purposes that included past or present live-fire training. The DEIS should make clear any site visits done by DLNR, inspection records (i.e., ECOP), and corrective actions (if any).

In regards to conservation district use, it would appear that the DEIS is proposing that the Army will be exploring a petition for a rule amendment to create a special subzone. During the June 24th State agency meeting, Army staff indicated that consultation with DLNR's Office of

³ See State of Hawai'i Constitution, Article XII, Sections 5 and 6.

Col. Steven McGunegle and Chair Dawn Chang
U.S. Army Garrison Hawai'i Commander and DLNR Chairperson
DEIS – O'ahu Army Training Land Retention of State Lands
July 24, 2024
Page 8 of 9

Conservation and Coastal Lands (OCCL) was ongoing and that an administrative rule change would be difficult. Given the complexities of this project and the administrative rule change process, OHA recommends that any OCCL consultations/comments/concerns and the rule change process be elaborated upon fully within the DEIS with a projected timeline for completion for conservation district use compliance. Absent such detail, the Army's proposed actions in the conservation district are arguably non-compliant and the general public does not have the ability to assess any mitigations for non-compliance as part of the HRS 343 process.

Per HAR 13-5-13, the resource subzone is to "ensure, with proper management, the sustainable use of the natural resources of those areas...". Arguably, it is unclear how a military special subzone would impact other nearby resource subzone areas not utilized by the military. Essentially, you would have discontinuous resource subzones. The impacts of creating a special subzone on other nearby resource subzones should be fully detailed within the DEIS.

Recordation of Comments

HAR 11-200.1-24(s)(1) states that a DEIS shall include "reproductions of all written comments submitted during the consultation period required in section 11-200.1-23." Typically, state level DEIS's or DEA's will provide copies of all written comments as they were originally received. OHA believes that while some agencies sometimes opt to recreate or summarize comments in their own formats, the intent of the rules is to include actual copies to demonstrate that comments were unaltered and applicable to the public scoping or early consultation process for HRS 343 compliance. As such, please include unaltered copies of any written comments received as part of the DEIS and EISPN comment periods.

Closing Remarks

Mahalo for the opportunity to comment. OHA looks forward to seeing our comments taken into consideration, with meaningful revisions made to the DEIS. Given OHA's responsibility to our beneficiaries and the public land trust, we again further insist that OHA be included in future discussions with the DLNR regarding any consideration of lease renewal and the conditions of State lands observed as part of any DLNR site inspections.

Should you have any questions, please contact OHA's Lead Compliance Specialist, Kamakana C. Ferreira at (808) 594-0227 or by email at kamakanaf@oha.org.

‘O wau iho nō me ka ‘oia ‘i‘o,



Stacy Ferreira
Ka Pouhana, Chief Executive Officer

Col. Steven McGunegle and Chair Dawn Chang
U.S. Army Garrison Hawai'i Commander and DLNR Chairperson
DEIS – O'ahu Army Training Land Retention of State Lands
July 24, 2024
Page 9 of 9

SF:kf

CC: Carmen Hulu Lindsey, Ke Kauhuhu, Chair, OHA Board of Trustees
Kalei Akaka, OHA O'ahu Island Trustee
Lloyd J. Austin III, U.S. Secretary of Defense
Brian Schatz, U.S. Senator for Hawai'i
Mazy Hirono, U.S. Senator for Hawai'i
Ed Case, U.S. Representative, Hawai'i First Congressional District

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City and County of Honolulu Agencies

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City and County of Honolulu Departments

Board of Water Supply..... CNTY-1

Honolulu Police Department CNTY-3

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Board of Water Supply

See attached.

**BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY
KA 'OIHANA WAI
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU**

630 SOUTH BERETANIA STREET • HONOLULU, HAWAII 96843
Phone: (808) 748-5000 • www.boardofwatersupply.com

RICK BLANGIARDI
MAYOR
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ERNEST Y. W. LAU, P.E.
MANAGER AND CHIEF ENGINEER
MANAKIA A ME KAHU WILIKI

ERWIN KAWATA
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EDWIN H. SNIFFEN, Ex-Officio
GENE C. ALBANO, P.E., Ex-Officio

June 25, 2024

O'ahu ALTR EIS Comments
P.O. Box 3444
Honolulu, Hawaii 96801-3444

Dear United States Army:

Subject: Postcard Dated June 5, 2024 Requesting Comments on the
Environmental Impact Statement for Army Training Land Retention
of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area, Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training
Area, and Makua Military Reservation on the Island of O'ahu

Thank you for your letter regarding the land retention proposal.

The Board of Water Supply (BWS) does not have a water system serving and in the areas around the Army training lands. All water services should be provided by the private water systems serving the areas.

For your information, the BWS has four source wells along the northern boundary of the Kahuku Training Area parcels. All proposed developments shall verify with the State Department of Health regarding wastewater disposal systems that are allowable within the "No Pass Zone". Ground disposal of wastewater could detrimentally impact the underlying freshwater aquifer.

If you have any questions, please contact Daniel Koge, Project Review Branch of our Water Resources Division at (808) 748-5444.

Very truly yours,

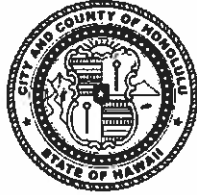
ERNEST Y. W. LAU, P.E.
Manager and Chief Engineer

Honolulu Police Department

Good Afternoon. Please refer to the attachment for HPD's comments regarding the subject projects. Mahalo, Lynelle Stone Administrative Operations Honolulu Police Department To Whom It May Concern: This is in response to your correspondence requesting input on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement regarding the Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area, Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area, and Mékua Military Reservation. Based on the information provided, the Honolulu Police Department does not have any concerns at this time. Thank you for the opportunity to review this project. If there are any questions, please call Management Analyst Emily Ogasawara of our Support Services Bureau at (808) 723-3751. Sincerely, GLENN HAYASHI Assistant Chief of Police Support Services Bureau

HONOLULU POLICE DEPARTMENT
KA 'OIHANA MĀKA'I O HONOLULU
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU
801 SOUTH BERETANIA STREET • HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813
TELEPHONE: (808) 529-3111 • WEBSITE: www.honolulupd.org

RICK BLANGIARDI
MAYOR
MEIA



ARTHUR J. LOGAN
CHIEF
KAHU MĀKA'I

KEITH K. HORIKAWA
RADE K. VANIC
DEPUTY CHIEFS
HOPE LUNA NUI MĀKA'I

OUR REFERENCE **EO-SH**

August 2, 2024

SENT VIA EMAIL

U.S. Army Garrison-Hawaii
ALTR-OAHU-EIS@g70.design

To Whom It May Concern:

This is in response to your correspondence requesting input on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement regarding the Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area, Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area, and Mākua Military Reservation.

Based on the information provided, the Honolulu Police Department does not have any concerns at this time.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this project. If there are any questions, please call Management Analyst Emily Ogasawara of our Support Services Bureau at (808) 723-3751.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Glenn Hayashi", is written over a horizontal line.

GLENN HAYASHI
Assistant Chief of Police
Support Services Bureau

Elected Officials

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Elected Officials

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Hawai‘i State Senator Kurt Fevella, District 20

Tonight, different place, different time. You guys not listening. Nobody there. Nobody here. So I'm turn around, I got a lot of brothers and family, to the people actually listening. Dawn Chang is our sell out. She had a chance to kill this in a board meeting. I couldn't attend that meeting. But it was all trickery. She never tell you guys and our neighbor island guys that she had an appointment with them at that meeting at 2:00. And everybody came from the neighbor island of crack of dawn. I couldn't because I was in committee hearings to be there. I wanted to be there. But then I was getting texts from her own board members on the tragedy that she was trying to underhand do in front of their members. Because all of you left, because you guys all get lives. They had to go back to neighbor islands, because they get lives. She was trying to do leasehold land, tried to force them to give her the executive permission to go ahead and do this deal without us. That's the reason why I wrote the letter to the governor, and I asked the governor to kick her out, to have her resign, because she does not resent (sic) -- represent the people that she said she is. Just because she get the blood kakou doesn't mean she representing us, because she not. So we went take to the streets and sit down with Dawn Chang, because she could have stopped all of this. You guys don't have to have been here. Keep to the promise of 2029 and be gone. There's nothing that they do in our lands that was great, nothing. You guys suffering from the devil weed? Who brought that? Hawaiians? No. Their machines, their helicopters, their soldiers in their shoes. How I know this? Because when I first got there, that was Senator Kai Kahele, water and land, tried to figure out how we could help them get rid of this because we couldn't figure it out. They was not going to take care of that. If anybody noticed, this is the most flammable -- flammable weed out there. And guess where it grows? On areas that we cannot reach, because we don't have helicopters. So how are we going to get it -- take those invasive species out, get rid of them? The guy came over here talking about Russia and -- sorry, I was going to read that, but forget it already -- and Russia and Germany. None of them would come over here because they still, to this day, each country still recognize Hawaii as a nation. The only one don't recognize us is the United States. This is not the United States. This is the Hawaii nation. It's our place. They're visitors, and their visitor pass has ended. They need to leave. Okay. Then you guys, like, say, oh, no, right? Military like say no. These guys will come, Saddam Hussein. Forget what president already -- he said this. Go google him. Saddam Hussein told the president: When you unoccupy Hawaii, I will unoccupied Kuwait. This is from a former dictator that died by their hands that respected Hawaii that much. Every single country. Japan. We was not war with Japan. The United States was at war with Japan. When Japan came here, they never took any Hawaiian lives. I say like that last night at the Waianae meeting, three tragedies from my community of a camp accidentally got and passed away, three of them. It wasn't deliberate. When we bomb Japan, we was deliberate in putting them to their knees by killing private citizens. That's why they went -- they went surrender because we was murdering them. Time after time, bullies, United States. Every country, every place they went, they bully. Last night, I only learned something so much that I could not sleep last night, that those Makua families was threatened by military to move within hours. Who does that? What country does that? America. But we, again, we need to educate ourselves. We all need to tell the governor to fire Dawn Chang, put our people in, make sure they protect the aina like they said, deal or no, yeah, said they're gonna take care of this. They're not. They're lying. Like how the other uncle came up and said, pretty much a done deal, yeah. Only way it gonna be a done deal, if we lay down. But we need to take to the streets. I'm gonna do them. I just was talking to -- oh, she knows. She went out. I was just talking to Melissa. I live and breathe for that in front of the capitol. Whether it gets one of

me or 10 of me, it doesn't matter. Dawn has to go. This lease, the trickery -- they said leases, right? No, that's not what they gonna call them. They gonna call them something else, right? Retention. So when I told Melissa and I told my family in Waianae, I never know about the meeting. I wrote an opposition letter. I never get no alert. You know why? They put them under retention and not leases. So my staff didn't pull it for the leases, because I told them watch when these meetings come up for lease extensions, because we're gonna stop them. We don't want it. Dawn could have done her job and said: You know what? We gonna to hold you guys to your promise. We not gonna have these lease extensions or land, whatever they call them, and done. But because somebody -- you gotta understand, Dawn is a puppet. She's a puppet. Some people are not gonna believe that. You know, I know she from the community around here. But she's a puppet to the governor. That's the reason why she doing this. The governor already, like they said, is already toasting champagne and caviar. We need to make sure the governor hears us, Dawn -- lose money -- Chang, and down with her, because you guys are important. When I was driving into Kahuku from Ewa Beach, I went this way. I see the desecration of these ugly windmills that we got sold out. That's the governor calling me. I guess you heard it complaining about him. But the bottom line is look what's happening to this community. When is it enough? You guys need to heal and take time to heal. We still never heal from the windmills, and then now you gonna desecrate more? Negative. Negative. So I ask you guys, whenever it's time, let's take to the streets. Down with Dawn Chang. If we gotta go march her house -- I don't know her address, but we can find out -- we'll go out there, and down with Dawn Chang. Thank you guys.

Kurt Fevella

Thank you. My question is tonight for you. Hawaii is at war with anybody? That would be the question. No. Hawaii is not at war with anybody, so why are we having the most training grounds for war? We never had or ever declared war with any other country or any other people. Why are we training to kill, not only kill, but even steal and of course the famous one is destroyed? So I say this, yeah, I am totally against this whole extended lease that the State do not even have permission from anybody here to lease any of the land. They are supposed to be caretakers. They're really caring for our land, yeah? Doing a great job. Negative. They don't have the authority to be leasing land anymore to you guys. Whatever what happened back in the war days or whatever, us guys being frightened or whatever the situation, yeah, because the big boogeyman was going to come attack us. Well, the boogeyman is no -- no more already. The military is the boogeyman. Okay? The United States Military is the biggest bully. They don't ask. They take. You just heard -- I got educated tonight from my family from Makua and Waianae. I never knew you could go over there, and you guys get so many hours to get so many hours to get your property out of there. I know the new family, yeah, going forward. . . . By going forward, I just, I understand that they -- they sent you here and I'll tell you this. As much as you take in all of this and I respect you, you're doing a injustice. . . . The reason for the whole song and dance is that you guys can go back to the State and Land Use Commission and all of these guys said check the box, negative. We don't want to extend the lease at Makua and you guys need to know that. You guys need to be good stewards of the land like you guys said you guys are and be gracious to the host family who is us, that hosted you enough, and leave. . . . You know, I -- I understand that they only sent you for whatever reason. The rest of the people are probably cowards, yeah, hiding behind a desk. But the bottom line is we need to have better-- not saying that you're not -- better representation of the leaders. Because you know why I say this? When -- when it comes to military, by the time it gets to the guy on the top, done he not going to hear none of this all of this what you guys just heard. You know, the wahine when she went to Japan with her husband and felt ill? Again, sir, we're connected to the aina. When she had to leave, that was the feeling she had and every other Hawaiian that goes to the continent feels. You never have that feeling because I'll never go to your property or your state or your island where you stay and evict you guys. I get 10 more minutes. I was counting the other guys. Just -- just joking. But the bottom line is, as she said, I came here as Kurt Fevella, but I am a state senator, and I know you guys got my letters because I am for no more lease extensions to none of the establishments that we have. . . . Okay. One more before I leave. You can answer this or not. Do you know where Pearl Lagoon is? Do you know where Pearl Lagoon is? Where? Pearl Harbor. That was the most place that you get food, everything. The Hawaiians was -- was flourishing with these things and guess what happened? They dredged it. They made tombstones for people. . . . Again, an act of war, finishing up on the Japan situation. Hawaii was never in war with Japan. America was. That's the reason why they had to respect not to kill everybody from Kolekole Pass all the way to Pearl Harbor. Sad to say three of our residents did die, but they didn't intend to kill civilians. . . . Just remember this, when we dropped the bomb, we intended to kill civilians. America, the biggest bully. Thank you.

Cedric Gates

Can you hear? Okay. Aloha, my kakou. My name is Cedric Asuega Gates. I'm a lifelong native of the beautiful Waianae Coast. I'm born and raised makaha boy. . . . I'm here to stand with my community of 96792 to testify on behalf of the 25,000-plus residents that I'm honored to represent to tell the military that Makua Valley should not be retained by the U.S. Army, especially after 2029, and should be restored and cleared of all UXOs and be returned to its rightful people, our community of Waianae. . . . As the representative of 96792, every year I introduce legislation to return Makau back to our people because it's obvious that it's the pono thing to do. But we haven't seen the support for the bill because I know the military opposes these types of policies. But now, you have the opportunity to take that upon yourself. . . . Most recently, we added Lualualei Naval to the list of lands that we would like to also see returned to our Waianae moku and the legislation that we introduce every year. Our community and I also strongly supported a bill that was introduced in congress by former Representative Kahele, I mean, the Leandra Wai Act.

Through this process, my heart and mind are with the many ohana and lineal descendants who were once caretakers of this sacred place, but were evicted from Makua during the war and land grab. It was a bittersweet moment to be in Makua with our kupuna to celebrate the U.S. Government signing of a document stating they will no longer need Makua for live firing. If that is truly the case, I see no need to retain this sacred aina. . . . In closing, I would like to say mahalo nui loa to the many residents and our kupuna who came before us to stop the desecration and keeping the agenda to Malama Makua alive along with other initiatives. They have sincerely inspired me to continue the good fight as a community member and now, as a life -- as an elected official along with educating all of us on how important this aina is to our people, our culture, and our history. . . . I look forward to seeing the continuation of the live firing agreement and, ultimately, see Makua Valley restored to the majestic place it once was. Mahalo to the military for hosting tonight's meeting. My hope is that you will hear sincerely the voices and hearts of our people and provide your assistance and full support to clean up all the UXOs and toxins before the aina is rightfully returned to our native Hawaiian community. Mahalo.

Hawai‘i State Representative Amy Perruso, District 46

To whom it may concern, As a dedicated representative of my community and an advocate for the protection and restoration of these lands, I am compelled to address the findings of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) concerning three parcels, focusing specifically on the Poamoho Training Area. The analysis presented in Sections 2.2.3, 2.3.2.2, and 3.2.5.2 provides critical insight into the current use and management of Poamoho, and underscores the necessity for significant change in how these lands are utilized and overseen. These changes are only possible if and when these lands are returned back to the state to hold in trust for the Hawaiian people, so I oppose renewal of these leases.

Cultural and Environmental Significance The Poamoho area is steeped in cultural significance and ecological value. The fenced conservation areas within Poamoho are crucial for protecting endangered resources and natural communities from ungulates. However, the military's periodic low-aviation training exercises over these lands disrupt the sanctity and ecological balance of the area. Despite prohibitions on digging and pyrotechnics, the mere presence of military operations undermines the spiritual and environmental integrity of Poamoho.

Inadequacy of Current Use The EIS notes that Poamoho's rugged terrain and dense vegetation make it a vital area for aviation training, particularly for low-altitude helicopter operations. However, the limited scope of training (restricted to aerial maneuvers without ground training for over a decade) begs the question of the necessity of ongoing military retention of these lands. The State maintains critical infrastructure, including hiking trails and conservation areas, which are underutilized due to military restrictions.

Socioeconomic and Legal Considerations The continued military presence on state-owned lands like Poamoho, governed by outdated leases from 1964, perpetuates historical injustices against Native Hawaiians. The lack of U.S. Government-owned assets at Poamoho further emphasizes that the land's primary value lies in its natural and cultural resources, not in its military utility. Returning these lands to state control and placing them in trust for the Hawaiian people would allow for more equitable and beneficial use, fostering community-led conservation and cultural preservation efforts.

Specific Concerns with Alternatives

Alternative 1: Full Retention Under this alternative, the Army would retain all state-owned land at Poamoho (approximately 4,390 acres) and continue all current training and management activities. This alternative poses significant risks to cultural sites and environmental resources, as the military retains full control and access, potentially perpetuating the disruption and degradation of these critical areas. The continuation of military activities under this alternative is not compatible with the State's conservation district regulations and public trust responsibilities.

Alternative 2: Modified Retention This alternative involves the retention of approximately 3,170 acres of state-owned land, excluding the Proposed Natural Area Reserve (NAR) Tract. While this reduces the area under military control, it still allows significant ongoing military activities, including aviation training. The state's assumption of management responsibilities for the NAR Tract is a positive step but does not fully address the broader issue of military occupation of culturally significant lands.

Existing Conditions and Environmental Consequences

Existing Conditions – Poamoho Poamoho is bordered by U.S. Government-controlled land to the south and a mixture of state- and privately-owned lands to the west and northeast. The surrounding land is largely undeveloped and part of the ‘Ewa Forest Reserve. The area lacks housing and resident population, emphasizing its natural and undeveloped state, which is crucial for conservation and cultural practices.

Environmental Consequences – Poamoho The Draft EIS highlights the potential for long-term adverse impacts associated with

military use of land in the conservation district, incompatible with state objectives and public trust purposes. The proposed retention under both alternatives would generate revenue but continue the adverse impacts on land tenure and the conservation district's goals. Encroachment Management and Scenic Views Poamoho serves as an important buffer for training activities at Schofield Barracks East Range (SBER), but this role should not overshadow the environmental and cultural degradation resulting from continued military use. The steep terrain and dense vegetation of Poamoho offer panoramic views and recreational opportunities, which are restricted by military control.

Analysis of Cumulative Impacts The DEIS improperly limits the scope of its cumulative impact analysis by not fully integrating the use of both state and federal lands. This segmentation prevents a comprehensive understanding of the broader environmental and cultural impacts. The Army's activities across O'ahu, including KTA, MMR, and Poamoho, should be evaluated as interconnected actions, as required by Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 343. The exclusion of federal land use impacts in the DEIS undermines the assessment of significance. For example, hazardous substances on federal lands can affect adjacent state lands and communities, a critical omission that skews the analysis of potential environmental risks.

Insufficient Disclosure of Cleanup and Contamination The DEIS fails to adequately address the extent to which lands will be cleaned up post-lease. The Army's historical lease terms are vague, and compliance with CERCLA does not guarantee full remediation. The DEIS must disclose the technical and economic feasibility of decontaminating the land, including any limitations that might prevent thorough cleanup. The ongoing contamination of ecosystems, particularly in Mākua, poses severe risks to local subsistence practices and the health of communities relying on these resources. The DEIS's current approach does not provide a clear plan for addressing these contamination issues.

Assessment of Cultural Practice Impact The DEIS's assessment of cultural impacts is inadequate and disingenuous. The proposed mitigation measures, such as updating cultural access plans and public education campaigns, do not sufficiently address the long-term loss of land and cultural disconnection experienced by Native Hawaiians. The methodology used to assess cultural impacts is flawed, often discounting significant concerns raised by community members.

Need for Further Survey of Historic Sites The DEIS concedes that significant portions of MMR state lands remain unsurveyed, leaving many historic and cultural resources undocumented. Comprehensive surveys are essential to fully understand and mitigate the impacts of military activities on these sites.

Secondary Impacts and Socioeconomic Considerations The DEIS does not adequately disclose the secondary impacts of changing land use laws to accommodate military purposes. The proposed rulemaking and permitting processes must be fully assessed to understand their potential widespread effects on conservation and agricultural lands. Moreover, the DEIS fails to consider the socioeconomic impacts of military land retention on affordable housing availability. Military housing allowances and cost of living adjustments place military personnel at a competitive advantage, exacerbating the housing crisis for local residents.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Native Species The DEIS's approach to assessing greenhouse gas emissions is fundamentally flawed, relying on global comparisons rather than a focused analysis of local impacts. The significant contributions of military operations to GHG emissions must be transparently evaluated. Additionally, the DEIS inadequately addresses the impacts on native species, particularly those sensitive to noise and habitat disruption. Poamoho is home to multiple critically endangered and vulnerable species that are also dependent on the proper conservation of critical habitat. The assertion that wildlife becomes habituated to noise is unsupported by comprehensive evidence and contradicts existing research on the detrimental effects of anthropogenic noise on wildlife. Full or partial retention of the land at Poamoho would continue to neutralize decades long conservation efforts of critical habitat and strip away the opportunity to expand natural area reserves that protect our native species.

Recommendations Terminate Military Leases: End all military leases at Poamoho, Mākua

and Kahuku, upon their expiration, with no extensions or renewals. This action is essential to restore the land to its rightful custodians and align with the public trust doctrine. Transfer to State Trust: Return Poamoho, Mākua and Kahuku to state control, managing the land in trust for the benefit of Native Hawaiians. This transfer will honor historical and cultural commitments and facilitate community-led stewardship. Environmental Restoration: Hold the military accountable for environmental remediation, including the restoration of native habitats and ensuring clean water resources. This responsibility includes addressing any hazardous substances found during compliance reviews. Cultural and Community Engagement: Involve Native Hawaiian communities in the planning and management of Poamoho, Mākua and Kahuku, ensuring that traditional practices and cultural heritage are preserved and promoted. Community-led initiatives should be prioritized to restore and maintain the cultural integrity of the land. Conclusion The Draft EIS for Poamoho underscores the need for a paradigm shift in land management that prioritizes cultural preservation, environmental protection, and socioeconomic equity. Ending military leases and returning Poamoho to state trust will honor the land's true value and foster a sustainable future for Hawai'i and its people. The recommendations outlined towards that end provide a path forward that respects the cultural, environmental, and economic needs of the Hawaiian community, ensuring that Poamoho, along with the other important lands involved in the lease negotiation process, remain cherished and protected landscape for generations to come. Sincerely, Amy Perruso Hawai'i State Representative, District 46



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Hale o nā Luna Makaʻāinana

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Recommendations

1. Terminate Military Leases: End all military leases at Poamoho, Mākua and Kahuku, upon their expiration, with no extensions or renewals. This action is essential to restore the land to its rightful custodians and align with the public trust doctrine.
2. Transfer to State Trust: Return Poamoho, Mākua and Kahuku to state control, managing the land in trust for the benefit of Native Hawaiians. This transfer will honor historical and cultural commitments and facilitate community-led stewardship.
3. Environmental Restoration: Hold the military accountable for environmental remediation, including the restoration of native habitats and ensuring clean water resources. This responsibility includes addressing any hazardous substances found during compliance reviews.
4. Cultural and Community Engagement: Involve Native Hawaiian communities in the planning and management of Poamoho, Mākua and Kahuku, ensuring that traditional practices and cultural heritage are preserved and promoted. Community-led initiatives should be prioritized to restore and maintain the cultural integrity of the land.

Conclusion

The Draft EIS for Poamoho underscores the need for a paradigm shift in land management that prioritizes cultural preservation, environmental protection, and socioeconomic equity. Ending military leases and returning Poamoho to state trust will honor the land's true value and foster a sustainable future for Hawai'i and its people. The recommendations outlined towards that end provide a path forward that respects the cultural, environmental, and economic needs of the Hawaiian community, ensuring that Poamoho, along with the other important lands involved in the lease negotiation process, remain cherished and protected landscape for generations to come.

Sincerely,



Amy Perruso
Hawai'i State Representative, District 46

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AF3IRM Hawai‘i

AF3IRM Hawai‘i strongly opposes the Army's retention of any of the "State" lands at Kahuku. AF3IRM is a transnational feminist organization with chapters across Turtle Island and America's occupied territories where Native, Black, and Immigrant women unite to fight against imperialism and colonization. We as transnational feminists understand that patriarchy is at the core of what enables these oppressive systems to continue to exist and are committed to dismantling them.

U.S. military presence has shown a pattern of land and resource misuse harming environmental ecosystems and indigenous lifeways in Hawai‘i and across the globe. The U.S. has been complicit by funding and providing weapons to the Israeli Occupation Forces even when American citizens have demonstrated their dissent to the death and destruction of Israel's crimes against humanity. Many of these weapons have been developed and tested in Hawai‘i! Hewa! Like Israel's colonial project in Palestine and other occupied lands, the U.S. is exploiting lands, poisoning waters, desecrating sacred places, and erasing Kanaka Maoli here in Hawai‘i. ENOUGH IS ENOUGH.

One of the resource areas included is human health and safety. Wherever soldiers are being trained to kill or develop weapons for destruction, there will never be health and safety. As transnational feminists, we are attentive to intersections among nationhood, race, gender, sexuality, and economic exploitation on a world scale in the context of imperialist globalization. The same tools of imperialism, white supremacy, and patriarchy are the root cause of the ongoing crisis of missing murdered indigenous women and girls. It is the root cause of the dispossession of Native peoples. It is women who bear the brunt of the violent consequences that come with the dispossession of land from indigenous people.

The extent of the environmental impacts of Kahuku by the U.S. military is not reflective of the damage over the years and even years to come. Hire a third party consultant to evaluate the environmental impacts on all 6,322 acres of land that are up for renewal. What is more important is the action taken afterwards to do what is right and restore the health of the land and return it to the people.

The people of Hawai‘i say NO MORE WAR and LAND BACK, BODIES BACK. Invest in taking care of the people with food sovereignty, fully-resourced schools, accessible healthcare, and housing. Community care will bring safety.

We demand that the U.S. military implement an immediate ceasefire on all conservation lands in KTA. No more live fire training in Hawai‘i to prepare soldiers to wage wars overseas. This "readiness" for war will only lead to more violence. Return back the lands to the people who will steward the life-giving lands and endemic species and restore the sacred connection to the place.

We demand the U.S. military implement an immediate clean-up and restoration effort with the millions of dollars that they are annually allotted. Only then can the people of Hawai‘i be healthy and safe. We envision, and are actively creating, a world where indigenous peoples lead in 'āina stewardship and waters flow. Women and gender expansive relatives reclaim their respected role as knowledge keepers, healers, and givers of life. Everyone is cared for and every BODY is safe.

In conclusion, end the Army's occupation of any of the "State" lands at Kahuku, clean up and restore the lands, and immediately return the land to Kānaka Maoli, its rightful stewards.

Alaka'i Hui Ku Like Kakou

Aloha my name is KauKa'ahuokalani Wahilani and lifelong Wai'anae resident. First and foremost I am in 100% opposition against any land extension of Makua, Kahuku, Poamoho, Pohakuloa!!! This is my written testimony I've given a verbal testimony as well. However I had more to say and that was on the behalf of the more than 300 families that called Makua their home from the 15th Century. I am on behalf of them that were illegally taken from Ancestral lands. In the word of our Beloved Queen Liliuokalani which stated "Never cease to act because you fear you may fail" in the words of James Kaulia "A Hikii kealoha Aina Hope loa" until the last Aloha Aina in my words "Do what is right!!!"



COMMENT FORM
Army Training Land Retention of State Lands
at Kahuku Training Area,
Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area,
and Makua Military Reservation, Island of O'ahu
Environmental Impact Statement
Draft EIS Public Review

Public Meeting Venue: Wairane **Date Submitted:** 7/9/24

The Army invites comments, suggestions, and relevant information on the Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) on the island of O'ahu, Environmental Impact Statement (O'ahu ATLR EIS). Please provide comments (use additional sheets as necessary), and place in comment box at a public meeting or mail to the address provided on the back of the form. Alternatively, you may submit written comments via the EIS website at: <https://home.army.mil/hawaii/OahuEIS> or email comments to: ATLR-Oahu-EIS@g70.design. All comments will be reviewed, regardless of how they are submitted. Please do not submit duplicate comments. Comments should be written clearly, as commenters will not be contacted to provide clarification. Comments must be submitted or postmarked before or on August 7, 2024 to be considered in the Final EIS.

Please provide your comments below:

Aloha my name is Kaupohokalani Wahilani and Lifelong Wairane resident. First and Foremost I am in 100% opposition against any land extension of Makua, Kahuku, Poamoho, Pohakuloa. This is my written testimony I've given a verbal testimony as well. However I had more to say and that was on the behalf of the more than 300 Families that called Makua their home from the 15th century I am on behalf of them that were illegally taken from their Ancestral lands. In the words of our Beloved Queen Liliuokalani which stated "Never cease to act because you fear you may fail" in the words of James Hiram "A Hiki i Keabha Hina Hopena" until the last Aloha Hina in my words "Do what is right" ʻŌʻ

Name: Kaupohokalani Wahilani
Organization: Alakai Hui Ku Lika Kaka
Address: [REDACTED]
City: Waimanalo HI 96792 State: _____ Zip: _____
Email: _____

Privacy Notice: Public comments to this EIS are requested pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), Hawai'i Revised Statutes Chapter 343 and Hawai'i Administrative Rules 11-200.1. Substantive comments received during the Draft EIS public review period will be considered during Final EIS preparation, and may be published in the Final EIS. Personal contact information will not be published in the Final EIS. Personal contact information will be maintained for the project record and will not be released unless required by law.

Americans For De-Occupation

Aloha nui loa U.S. Army Pacific Command,

Please forward this testimony directly to the President of The United States, as they have a Sole Executive Agreement, a treaty, which under Article 6 of The United States Constitution, must be enforced, as the agreement was binding to all successor presidents since President Grover Cleveland and Queen Liliuokalani made the executive treaty and trust.

We owe the Hawaiian Kingdom respect, dignity and a treaty of peace. It is long overdue and our credibility is and has been on the line which is a threat to United States national security.

We must defend and protect our oaths and the constitution our forebears prescribed. We must also defend Treaty Law, The Law of Nations, and Prescribed International Humanitarian Law.

Treaties are the supreme law of the land in the United States, and we are out of our jurisdiction in the Hawaiian Kingdom.

Our presence in the Hawaiian Kingdom is unnecessary, unconstitutional and unwise.

Our presence in the Hawaiian Kingdom is more of a threat to The United States of America's national security And the Hawaiian Kingdoms Security. Our service members are in the unnecessary line of sight of nuclear strikes along with the entire population of the Hawaiian Kingdom archipelago. The Hawaiian Kingdom is a neutral country and can serve as a great sanctuary for diplomacy and food security for all of humanity. We must give our best efforts to help them help themselves.

We must rightfully enforce Army Field Manuals FM-27-10 and FM 27-5 in the Hawaiian Kingdom.

We would be wise to bring our service members home to defend the United States continent (after we clean up our mess) like Smedley Butler recommended, and vow to defend the Hawaiian Kingdom from anybody doing what we did to them again, we owe it to them and it would be a testament to freedom around the world. We do not imitate for we are an example for others.

With our technological edge on warfare and defending our interests, we should make it our interest to defend the Hawaiian Kingdom from afar. The United States is more than capable of building its own archipelago within 300 miles of our shores to truly defend the source of freedom, the American people, and our allies. Heck, we could build archipelagos the size of Hawaii all around our shores.

We must uphold the rule of law in the Pacific and around the world before humanity is doomed by miscalculation or madness. That is what America can do for the world. I can think of no better nation to truly defend freedom and our own ideals, which are currently in urgent need of defense.

With great appreciation,

Nicholas Daniel Ball
Americans For De-Occupation

Council for Native Hawaiian Advancement

Steven B. McGunegle, Colonel
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August 7, 2024

RE: Strong Support for No Action for the Army Leases at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua

Aloha mai kākou,

Mai ka pi‘ina a ka lā puka i Ha‘eha‘e a i ka mole ‘olu ‘o Lehua,‘ano‘ai kākou.

There is an deep, familial connection between the land and the people who live on it intrisically woven into the histories and genealogies of Native Hawaiians. We see this pilina (relationship) in oral traditions as early as the Kumulipo, one of Hawai‘i’s foremost cosmogonic genealogies,¹ and mo‘olelo (story) of Hāloanakalaukapalili, the first kalo plant and the elder sibling of all Native Hawaiians.² In order to protect and preserve this connection to the land, **the undersigned organizations express our strong support for the No Action Alternative for the Army Training Land Retention of State Lands (ATLR).**

The draft environmental impact statement (EIS) for the United States Army’s leases at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua does not inspire confidence that the U.S. Army has the means or the desire to protect and preserve these places of cultural, historical, and biological significance. Public-suggested alternatives that uplift stewardship responsibilities and repair the decades damage were haphazardly eliminated from consideration and not given the benefit of analysis.³ Thus, none of the remaining potential alternatives adequately address our concerns.

While the details for each parcel varies, the patterns of abuse and exploitation repeat themselves for all of the areas included in this draft EIS. The research in this comment is specific to the valleys that make up Mākua Military Reservation (Mākua, Ko‘iahi, Kahanahāiki), but our concerns raised in this comment should be considered analogous to all U.S. Army land leases up for expiration in 2029.

¹ Martha Warren Beckwith (translator) & David Stampe (interlinearizer), *Kumulipo A Hawaiian Creation Chant*, at 13-15 (1951).

² Kamehameha Publishing, *Hāloa: Let’s Talk Story About...Hāloa!*, Kumukahi (July 1, 2024, 11:39 AM), <https://kumukahi.org/units/ka-hikina/haloa>.

³ Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area, Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area, and Makua Military Reservation Island of O‘ahu (hereinafter “Draft EIS”) at 2-25.

Mākua Military Reservation Mo'olelo and Background

Pumehana ka hale i ka noho 'ia e ka makua.
Warm is the house in which the parent lives.⁴

The word mākua directly translates to “parents” in the Hawaiian language.⁵ As Native Hawaiians are born of the land, the land itself is the makua. As a parent cares for and raises its child, it is also the child's duty to care for its parent. **The Army's history of abuse in the valleys of Mākua, Ko'iahi, and Kahanahāiki (hereinafter referred to as “Mākua” in totality) severs that connection between child and parent.**

Mākua's name is no coincidence. Mākua was the place where the progenitors of mankind, Papa and Wākea, met to create man.⁶ Mākua is the birthplace of man and therefore the parent to mankind. The time has come to right a wrong and allow the lease at Mākua to expire, returning Mākua to its keiki who will care for it the way it needs to be cared for.

Mākua is a place of vast cultural and environmental importance. In the mo'olelo of Hi'iakaikapoliopole, Mākua served as a resting place for the goddess Hi'iaka on her journey to fetch Lohi'auipo for her sister, Pele. It is also in this mo'olelo where Mākua is exalted for its maile lauli'i, which once grew abundantly at Ko'iahi.⁷ Mākua also was known as a refuge for many critically endangered flora, namely uhiuhi, mamani, and kalamona.⁸

Until the 1920's, Mākua could and did sustain its own community. Pre-Western contact, it was estimated that the valleys of Mākua and Kahamahāiki sustained 312 people.⁹ These people were evicted from their lands under the U.S. Army's claim of ownership to the kuleana lands in that area. While the Army claimed that each resident was paid “fair market value,” conflicting resident testimony reports that they were evicted at gunpoint.¹⁰

The U.S. Army's century-long occupation of Mākua has been one of historic misuse and mismanagement, highlighted by chronic wildfires, toxic chemical pollution, and open area live fire training. Retention of the land is in direct contradiction to concerns laid out by the public and the draft EIS itself:

Continued retention or alienation of ceded lands from the public trust intended for the benefit of Native Hawaiians would be a loss to some extent of this sense of connection. Non-Native Hawaiian control of the 'āina impedes Native Hawaiians' ability to perpetuate and practice this belief system, including their responsibility to engage, connect, and care for the 'āina. Therefore, this continued loss of land

⁴ Mary Kawena Pukui, 'Ōlelo No'eau: Hawaiian Proverbs & Poetical Sayings, #2748 (1983).

⁵ Mary Kawena Pukui & Samuel Elbert, Hawaiian Dictionary.

⁶ Marion Kelly & Nancy Aleck, *Mākua Means Parents* (1997).

⁷ Mālama Mākua, *Mākua In Mo'olelo*, <https://www.malamamakua.org/hiiaka>.

⁸ Marion Kelly & Sidney Michael Quintal, Cultural History Report of Makua Military Reservation and Vicinity Makua Valley, Oahu, Hawaii (1977) (citing C.S. Judd, *Botanical Bonanzas*, Thrum's Hawaiian Annual for the Year, 68-69 (1932)).

⁹ Marion Kelly & Sidney Michael Quintal, *Cultural History Report of Makua Military Reservation and Vicinity Makua Valley, Oahu, Hawaii* (1977).

¹⁰ Sparky Rodrigues, Waianae and Mākua Valley: Environmental dangers, destruction and restoration (2018), https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XqfuMgyZbLU&t=3744s&ab_channel=APECEpic (last visited Jul 22, 2024).

represents a disproportionate effect and a long-term, significant, adverse impact on communities with environmental justice concerns.¹¹

For the betterment of Hawai‘i and its communities, the leases must end in 2029.

No proposed alternative adequately cares for the cultural resources of Mākua Valley

He ali‘i ka ‘āina, he kauwā ke kanaka.

The land is chief, man its servant.¹²

The Army’s presence in Mākua dates back to the 1920’s and, in the century since, they have demonstrated a lack of care and sheer negligence in protecting and preserving Mākua’s cultural resources. **The draft EIS does not adequately address cultural harms and the No Action Alternative should be taken in the interest of preservation of cultural resources.**

From the 1940’s until 2004, Mākua was used as target practice by the Army.¹³ As a result of decades of live-fire training, numerous cultural sites and resources such as heiau and ko‘a have been permanently altered or outright destroyed. The nearby graveyard is marred by bullet holes in many of the headstones.¹⁴ For arguably the entirety of its tenancy, the U.S. Army has had no reverence or respect for the land.

While the valleys were off-limits to the Native Hawaiian community for decades, public access has become more available through the hard work of organizations like Mālama Mākua and Earthjustice. However, there is still a significant amount of improvement needed. As it stands, Mālama Mākua is the only organization who can take members of the public to access the valleys, a heavy burden for one organization to undertake. Additionally, access dates are pre-selected by the Army and eliminates access for many who do not have flexible schedules. More entities and organizations should be cleared to access Mākua and access dates should be controlled by the community who can improve availability and accessibility.

It is abundantly clear that Army cares neither for the rich cultural resources at Mākua, nor the generations of families who had lived and died there.

No proposed alternative can adequately repair or protect the environmental and biological resources of Mākua Valley.

The occupation of Mākua has been defined by adverse impacts to the land, its plants, its animals, and its people. We know that this will take an enormous amount of resources over decades to restore Mākua to its previous state of abundance. **The draft EIS does not adequately address environmental harms and the No Action Alternative should be taken in the interest of biological and environmental safety.**

¹¹ Draft EIS, *supra* note 3, at 3-275.

¹² Mary Kawena Pukui, ‘Ōlelo No‘eau: Hawaiian Proverbs & Poetical Sayings, #531 (1983).

¹³ William Cole, *Army ends live fire training at Makua*, The Star Advertiser, January 13, 2011, <https://www.staradvertiser.com/2011/01/13/hawaii-news/army-ends-live-fire-training-at-makua/>.

¹⁴ Kelly & Aleck, *supra* note 6.

Pre-Western contact, Mākua was known for being one of the finest sources pili grass on the island.¹⁵ This native grass, particularly used for thatching, also did not produce the same heat-intense fires that originate from the invasive molasses and guinea grasses found in the valley today.¹⁶ From 1970-1998, 325 individual fires had broken out at Mākua, with the 50% of the burned areas being affected by fires greater than 100 acres in size.¹⁷ Despite live fire ceasing in 2004, massive fires have consistently broken out at Mākua and have caused irreparable harm to the environment.¹⁸

The Army's negligence in stewarding the land and implementing fire control specifications advised to them has resulted in thousands of acres being scorched.¹⁹ In those fires, countless native flora and fauna have been lost. The Army's negligence in removing unexploded ordinance and cleaning up after the ceasing of live fire has manifested not only harm to the land but also harm to those who work it. In April 2015, two civilian workers were injured after encountering unexploded ordinance while doing grounds work.²⁰

The Army has once again shown its disinterest in caring for the land as and for the community it supposedly serves.

Conclusion

This is not the first nor the last time we must negotiate for the proper stewardship of our land. The U.S. military's failure of restoration and cleanup at Kaho'olawe and Kalaeloa has created a dubious record for itself. This ongoing record leads us to believe that they are incapable of, or disinterested, in stewarding such an important piece of cultural, historical, and biological significance. The U.S. Army should move forward with the No Action Alternative for its land leases at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua.

We sincerely appreciate your time and consideration regarding the concerns listed above. For any follow-up questions or concerns, please contact Council for Native Hawaiian Advancement's Policy Director, Madelyn McKeague at madelyn@hawaiiancouncil.org. Mahalo nui loa.

¹⁵ Marion Kelly & Sidney Michael Quintal, Cultural History Report of Makua Military Reservation and Vicinity Makua Valley, Oahu, Hawaii (1977) (citing George Bowser, *The Hawaiian Kingdom Commercial Directory and Tourists' Guide*, 490 (1880))

¹⁶ Kelly & Aleck, *supra* note 6 at 16.

¹⁷ Andrew M. Beavers et al., *Analysis of Fire Management Concerns at Makua Military Reservation*

¹⁸ U.S. Army responds to 40-acre fire at Makua Military Reservation, KITV (2022),

https://www.kitv.com/news/local/u-s-army-responds-to-40-acre-fire-at-makua-military-reservation/article_c2f5e38c-202f-11ed-92ab-2399bf23b62e.html (last visited Jul 17, 2024); Makua Military Reservation fire burns 486 acres, Army (2010),

https://www.army.mil/article/43454/makua_military_reservation_fire_burns_486_acres (last visited Jul 9, 2024).

¹⁹ Beavers et al., *supra* note 17.

²⁰ 2 civilian workers injured after explosion in Makua Valley, KHON2 (2015), <https://www.khon2.com/news/2-civilian-workers-injured-after-explosion-in-makua-valley/>.

Signed,

Council For Native Hawaiian Advancement
‘Ekolu Mea Nui
Institute For Native Pacific Education and Culture
Kanaeokana
Kua‘āina Ulu ‘Auamo
Papa Ola Lōkahi
Sierra Club Of O‘ahu Group
Sierra Club Of Hawai‘i



Analysis of Fire Management Concerns at Makua Military Reservation

Andrew M. Beavers

Robert Burgan

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Analysis of Fire Management Concerns at Makua Military Reservation

December 6, 1999

Submitted by

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Analysis of Fire Management Concerns at
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Introduction

Makua Military Reservation (MMR) is located on 4190 acres on the northwest leeward side of Oahu, Hawaii. The reservation is surrounded on the north, east, and south by high, precipitous valley walls and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. Surrounding cliffs reach heights of 2100 to 2900 feet. Numerous threatened and endangered plant and animal species reside on these cliffs.

MMR has been used since World War II as a live-fire training range by all branches of the military. This activity has resulted in the continuous introduction of a large number of ignition sources. When combined with the invasion of exotic species that are well adapted to the effects of burning, a highly fire prone environment was produced. A road network designed to contain fires that started on the range and a fire danger rating system were emplaced in the 1980's to reduce the number and extent of fires within the valley.

During the past decade a series of large fires, notably in 1995 and 1998, negatively impacted a portion of the native habitat and endangered species that occupy the high elevation ridges (map 1). In September 1998, Earth Justice Legal Defense Fund threatened to sue both the Army and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) unless the Army initiated consultations with the USFWS in accordance with section 7 of the Endangered Species Act within 60 days. Shortly thereafter, an errant mortar round started a fire that burned 800 acres outside of the south firebreak road. The commanding general of the U.S Army Hawaii Garrison shut down the range until Section 7 consultations are completed.

Part of the mitigation plan resulting from these consultations require the Army to provide a more effective wildfire management program. This report provides information about MMR's fire history, fuels, potential fire behavior, and fuel modification recommendations. Other information necessary for achieving more precise fire behavior prediction capabilities is being compiled by the U.S. Forest Service Pacific Southwest Research Station. The additions include high-resolution weather modeling and fire simulations using the FARSITE Fire Area Simulator. Though these supplements will provide further insights into fire behavior, they are not essential to fire prediction or fire control. These additions will be addressed in a separate report to be submitted by the Forest Service.

Fire History of the Makua Military Reservation

1.1 Summary

Pre-historic fire in the Hawaiian Islands was most likely rare and probably did not impact a significant area. The arrival of Europeans brought an increase in fire size and frequency. This trend has continued and the use of MMR as a live-fire range has induced a high fire frequency through consistent ignition sources.

1.2 Fire History Methods

A long-term history of fire in the Hawaiian Islands was compiled from the literature. Fire history at MMR was determined to the extent possible from existing literature and records obtained from the U.S. Army Hawaii Range Division, the Staff Judge Advocate's office, the Directorate of Public Works Environmental Division, and the Federal Fire Department at Lualualei. Some of these records were fire reports kept by the Army while others were fire response records kept by the Federal Fire Department.

1.3.1 Pre-Historic Fire Regime

The Hawaiian Islands have been subjected to infrequent fires throughout their history. The presence of an active volcano on at least one island at any one time suggests that fires from volcanic activity almost certainly occurred. However, fires caused by this ignition source within the frame of recorded history tend to be small and are oftentimes insubstantial when compared with the area affected by the lava flows themselves (Vogl, 1969)¹. Lightning, the principal natural ignition source worldwide, is rare in Hawaii and when it does occur, fires of any significance are rarely started (Mueller-Dombois, 1981)². Smith and Tunison (1992)³ suggest that the lack of carbon in subsurface soils formed prior to human colonization and away from volcanically active areas indicates a low fire frequency. In addition, these authors believe that

¹ Vogl, R.J. 1969. The Role of Fire in the Evolution of the Hawaiian Flora and Vegetation. Reprint from *Proceedings Annual Tall Timbers Fire Ecology Conference*, April 10-11, 1969.

² Mueller-Dombois, D. 1981. Fire in Tropical Ecosystems. In *Fire Regimes and Ecosystem Properties. Proc. Of the Conf.*, 137-176. U.S. Forest Serv. General Tech. Rep. WO-26.

³ Smith, C.W. and Tunison, T.J. 1992. Fire and Alien Plants in Hawaii: Research and Management Implications for Native Ecosystems. In: Stone C.P., Smith C.W., and Tunison J.T. (Eds) *Alien Plant Invasions in Hawaii*. Univ. Hawaii Press.

low fire frequency probably was a result of infrequent natural ignition sources, relatively moist non-flammable native vegetation, and discontinuous fuel beds. For these reasons, fires before the discovery of Hawaii by Polynesians 1600 years ago were most likely infrequent and of small scale.

1.3.2 400 A.D. – European Arrival

The introduction of anthropogenic influences brought an increase in the frequency and size of fires. These influences, particularly the use of slash and burn agriculture by native Hawaiians (Kirch, 1982⁴, Cuddihy and Stone, 1990⁵), provided open areas free of vegetation for non-native pyrophytic (species that proliferate in the presence of frequent fire) grasses to take hold. The introduction of these grasses resulted in vegetation that was more prone to ignition and provided continuous fuel beds over which fire could propagate. These conditions led to a positive feedback cycle in which fire-adapted grass species increased the likelihood of fire, which in turn burned native habitat, allowing further invasion by fire-adapted grasses. Though it is clear that Makua valley was used by native Hawaiians, it is unknown whether they practiced the types of vegetation management that would produce a pyrophytic grass dominated landscape.

1.3.3 European Arrival – 1940

European arrival introduced a suite of plants and animals whose adaptations allow them to outcompete native Hawaiian species. Over the intervening years, hundreds of exotics have been introduced to the Hawaiian Islands. Eighty-six species are considered to pose a serious threat to native biota, the pyrophytic grasses being some of the most aggressive (Hughes et al., 1991)⁶. These grass species tend to rapidly colonize burned areas and, once established, are difficult to remove due to their sprouting abilities (Smith and Tunison, 1989). Because of their superior adaptation to fire, they can quickly outcompete Hawaiian species after a burn, resulting in extensive stands of exotic, fire-adapted grasses. The introduction of these grasses, combined

⁴ Kirch, P.V. 1982. The impact of the prehistoric Polynesians on the Hawaiian ecosystem. *Pac. Sci.* 36(1):1-14.

⁵ Cuddihy, L.W., and Stone, C.P. 1990. *Alteration of native Hawaiian vegetation: effects of humans, their activities and introductions*. Univ. Hawaii Coop. Natl. Park Resour. Stud. Unit. Honolulu: Univ. Hawaii Pr.

⁶ Hughes, F., Vitousek, P.M., Tunison, T. 1991. Alien grass invasion and fire in the seasonal submontane zone of Hawaii. *Ecology* 72(2) 743-746.

with the ever-increasing number of anthropogenic ignition sources, has resulted in significantly larger and more frequent fires.

1.3.4 1940 – Present

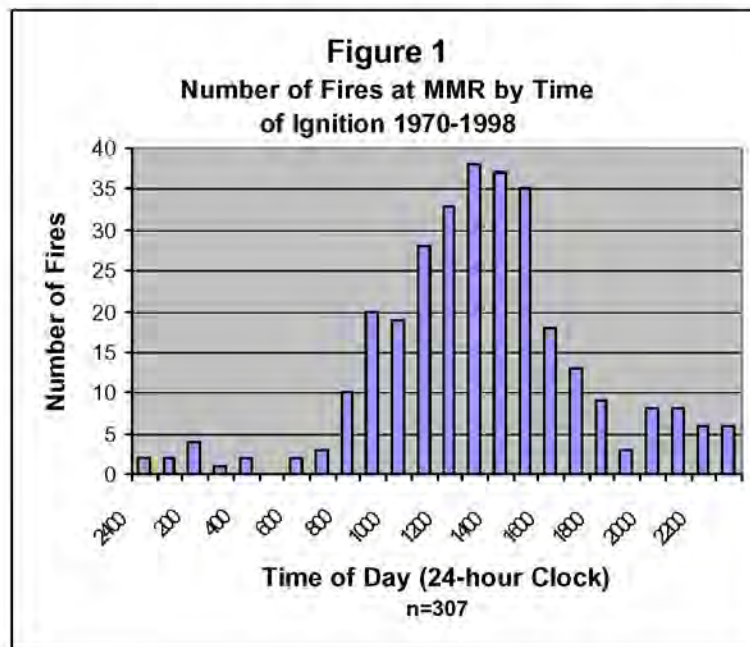
Smith and Tunison (1992) documented an increase in the frequency and size of fires at Hawaii Volcanoes National Park since 1968. They noted that this increase coincided with the spread and intensification of alien grasses. The resulting rise in grass biomass produced a fuel bed far more suitable to fire propagation. Introduced grasses, similar to those found in Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, may have found their way into Makua Valley far earlier. The conversion of the area to a military live fire range in the 1940's introduced seed spread vectors for exotics (via military vehicles and personnel) and a daily source of ignitions. These ignitions produced fires that allowed the encroachment of exotic pyrophytic grasses. While records before the late 1980's are highly fragmented and incomplete, the increase in fire frequency and size within MMR after 1940 was probably similar to that of Hawaii Volcanoes National Park after 1968. Currently, alien grasses, particularly Guinea grass (*Panicum maximum* Jacq.) and molasses grass (*Melinis minutiflora* Beauv.) heavily dominate the valley floor as well as C-ridge and the northern ridge (map 2). Molasses grass has encroached well into the forested areas within the northern valley lobe. These grasses have the ability to invade native systems without the aid of fire (Mueller-Dombois and Goldammer, 1990)⁷ suggesting that even total removal of fire from the system may not stop their spread. However, these authors suggest that the occurrence of fire speeds the invasion by inducing an explosive colonization and densification of pyrophytic grasses.

1.3.5 Fire Records and Trend Analysis for Makua Military Reservation

All available records from the agencies mentioned in section 1.1 were compiled into the database in appendix 1. Large gaps in information are frequent and records prior to 1996 are incomplete in terms of both the existence of a record for every fire and the recorded information in the available records. Trend analyses were conducted on all 325 records for the time of ignition, month, size of average fires, fire danger rating index, and ignition source. The number

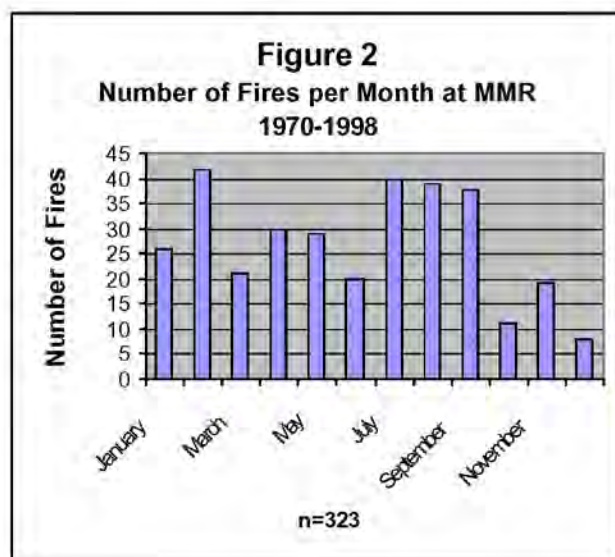
⁷ Mueller-Dombois, D. and Goldammer, J.G. 1990. Fire in tropical ecosystems and global environmental change: An introduction. In: *Fire in the tropical biota: Ecosystem processes and global challenges*. Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg.

of values (n) available for each analysis is noted in each figure. Due to the number of missing values and records, caution should be taken when attaching significance to any of these results.



The existing fire records support the idea that fires at MMR follow patterns similar to those found on the mainland. Fires were most likely to occur during the peak burning period of 1000 to 1600 hours (Figure 1). One hundred ninety fires were recorded as starting during these six hours of the day from 1970 to 1998, far more than the number recorded during the remaining 18 hours of the day (117). Fires appear to be more frequent

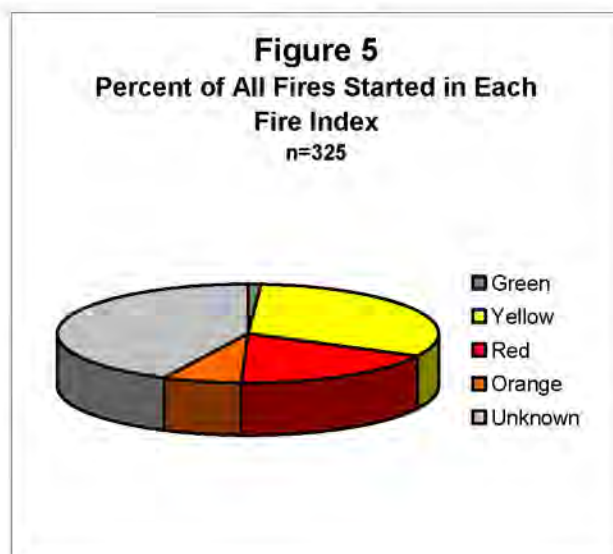
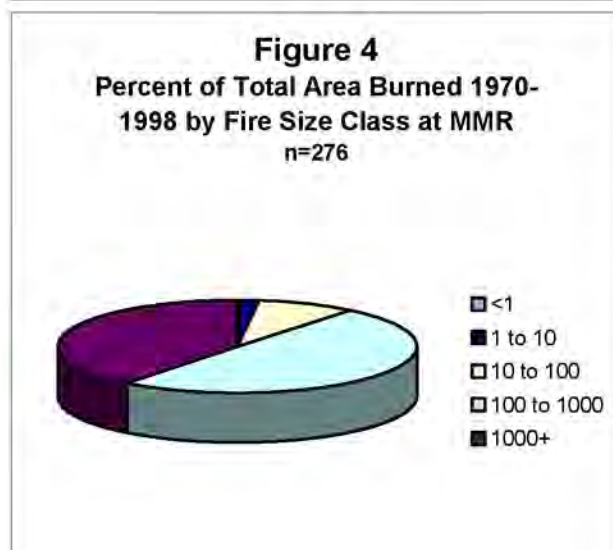
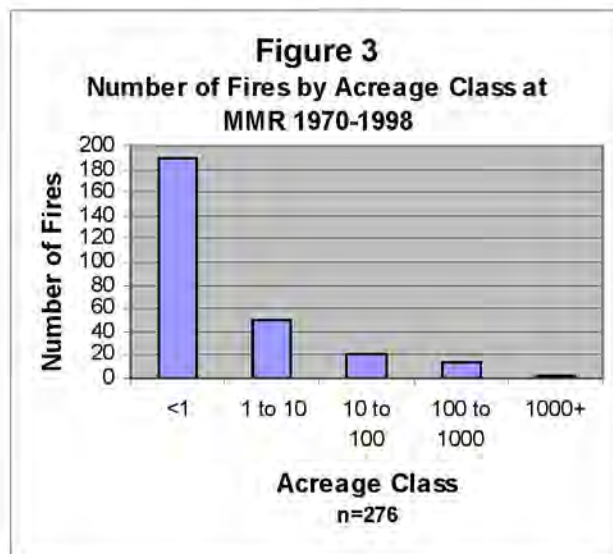
during the driest time of the year, July through September (Figure 2). However, February recorded 42 fires, the most for any month. This is intriguing because February is during the wet season (Block 1997)⁸. Climatic variation, number of training days for a given year, and



differences in the types of weapons allowed from one year to the next precluded analysis of fire occurrence trends from one year to the next.

Fires were divided into size categories (<1 acre, 1 to 10 acres, 10 to 100 acres, 100 to 1000 acres, and 1000 or more acres). The relationship of the number of fires to fire size is an inverse J distribution, as would be expected (Figure 3). But the bulk of the area burned (50%) is by fires greater than 100 acres

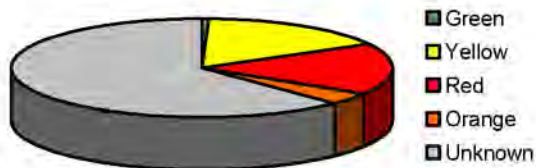
⁸ Block, Paul. 1997. Land Condition-Trend Analysis at Schofield Barracks and Makua Valley 1996 for the U.S. Army Garrison – Hawaii. Center for Ecological Management of Military Lands, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO.



in size (Figure 4). This suggests that a small number of fires are causing a large part of the resource damage. Controlling or eliminating these few large fires would greatly reduce the threat to MMR's resources.

The fire danger rating system that has been in place since the 1980s divided burning index values into four categories: Green, Yellow, Red, and Orange. The danger index was calculated from weather data collected from an on-site remote automated weather station (RAWS). All types of training were allowed under Green conditions but no training was allowed under Orange conditions. Various weapons systems, thought to pose too high a fire risk, were not allowed under Yellow conditions, and further weapons restrictions were imposed under Red conditions. The majority of fires recorded started under Yellow conditions (Figure 5). This suggests that perhaps this category was too liberal either in the weapons allowed or in its burning index cutoff value. Lowering the burning index (BI) threshold for this index (and, thus removing weapons from use at higher Yellow BIs) or removing fire prone weapons from use under Yellow conditions (particularly tracers), would result in fewer fires in this index categories and fewer fires overall. The acreage burned by fires started in each fire index category (Figure 6) suggests that, for fires with known fire

Figure 6
Acres Burned by Fire Index at Time of
Fire Start
 n=325

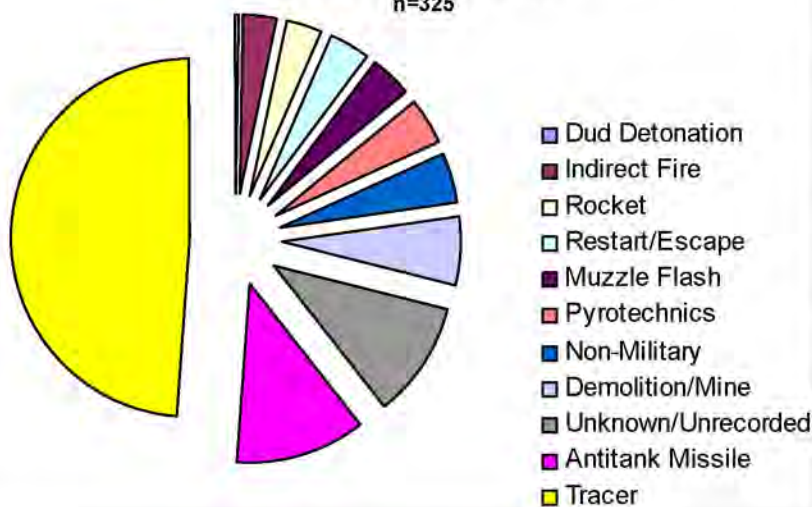


indices, the majority of acres (33%) were burned by fires that started under Yellow or Red conditions. This does not mean that these acres all burned under the yellow or red fire index, only that the fire ignition occurred under these conditions. The burning conditions after the time of ignition are unknown and may have played a major role in the number of acres burned. Use of the new fire danger rating system, described in section 4.3.2, will change the BI cutoffs as well as the weapons allowed

under each fire index.

Historically, tracers have been the largest cause of fires at MMR (Figure 7)⁹. The Army

Figure 7
Fire Ignition Sources as a Percent of All
Fires From 1970-1998
 n=325



decided in October, 1999 that tracers will no longer be allowed on the range. This will dramatically reduce the number of ignitions because tracers accounted for 49% of all ignitions in the fire history records. The elimination of tracers is a major step towards protecting the natural

⁹ Definitions for categories in Figure 7: 'Dud detonation'-Any fire started by spontaneous explosion of unexploded ordnance; 'Indirect Fire'-any fire started by mortars or artillery; 'Rocket'-any fire started by an unguided rocket propelled weapon (rockets are distinguished from missiles which are guided); 'Restart/Escape'- fires that were declared out and reignited to burn additional acreage or prescribed fire escapes; 'Muzzle Flash'-any fire started by the hot propellant gases escaping from the barrel of a gun when it is fired; 'Pyrotechnics'-any fire started by flares or weapons simulators (noisemakers or fireworks); 'Non-military'-any fire started by civilians or activities not associated with military training; 'Demolition/Mine'-any fire started by TNT, C-4 plastic explosives, or mines; 'Unknown/Unrecorded'-the cause of the fire is not known; 'Antitank Missile'-any fire started by a guided rocket propelled antitank weapon; 'tracer'-any fire started by the hot materials in a tracer round.

resources of MMR. Other weapons that should be considered for restrictions or usage modification during Yellow and Red fire index conditions are demolition explosives, mines, and pyrotechnics.

Antitank missiles, including Dragon and TOW missiles, account for 12% of all fires in the fire history records. However, Dragon missiles are no longer used on the range and these were responsible for 33 of the 38 antitank missile-caused fires. TOW missiles are rarely used on the range and pose a very small fire ignition threat. For these reasons, antitank missiles are not considered to be a major fire hazard.

Demolition explosives and mines account for 6% (20) of the fires in the fire history records. Because these weapons are placed rather than fired, the area in which the explosion occurs is known with great accuracy before detonation. By simply treating the site in which the explosives are to be used or choosing a site with little fire ignition risk, such as areas of bare ground, the ignition potential of these weapons can easily be reduced to nearly zero. Treatments can be as simple as cutting the grass to stubble height in areas where demolition charges or mines will be used.

Non-military ignitions accounted for 5% of fires (15) in the fire history records. Nearly all of these were caused by civilians. This is significant because most of these fires started on the highway and several of them are considered to be intentionally and/or maliciously set. In the end, this may be the greatest fire threat to MMR since the timing of military ignitions can be controlled, while civilian ignitions cannot. At this point there are few barriers to prevent fires started along the highway from quickly moving up valley. Improving fuel management along the highway could be vital to maintaining threatened and endangered species habitat (see section 5.3.1).

Other ignition sources each account for less than 5% of fires in the historical record and are therefore of minor concern. Mortars (included in the indirect fire category), thought by the Army to be one of the major ignition sources after tracers, account for only 4% (10 ignitions) of all fires in the fire history records. This indicates that mortars are not a primary ignition source and do not warrant any special attention or attempts at ignition control.

1.4 Recommendations

Fire records should be kept for every fire, regardless of extent or severity. These records should include:

- Date of ignition
- Time of ignition
- Ignition source
- Date declared out
- Time declared out
- Time of escape (if appropriate)
- Burning index and fire danger category (green, yellow, or red) at the time of ignition and every hour that the fire burns
- Resources used to suppress the fire (including number and type of equipment and personnel)
- Location of the fire (i.e. The ignition point and the burn boundary, preferably located with a GPS unit)
- Whether the ignition occurred outside of the firebreak road
- The number of acres that burned outside of the firebreak road
- The number of acres that burned inside the firebreak road
- The total number of acres burned
- Whether any of the known endangered species locations were burned

RAWS data during all fires should be retained with the fire records for future reference. The Makua Military Reservation Fire Report forms can easily be modified to include this additional information, with the possible exception of hourly fire danger ratings for long-lived fires. In addition, for those fires that escape initial attack and grow beyond a threshold size (approximately 100 ac), a wildland fire situation analysis and large fire narrative should be completed. These documents summarize daily fire danger, fire behavior, resources and values at risk (including endangered species habitat), and resultant management decisions and outcomes.

Vegetation Mapping Methods for the Makua Military Reservation

2.1 Summary

A vegetation map of MMR was created using digitized aerial photography and field data collection. The purpose of this map was to accurately ascertain vegetation cover for the entire valley, which is needed for fuel model determination and the high-resolution weather modeling being completed by the Forest Service. Eight vegetation classes and one non-vegetated class were delineated on a map that was then digitized. The final product was then reclassified into three fuel types: grass (for the valley bottom), forest (for the forested ridge areas), and kukui (*Aleurites moluccana* (L.) Willd) (for the wet gully areas dominated by kukui forest).

2.2 Vegetation Mapping Methods

One-meter resolution color infrared aerial photographs from February 1998 were assembled into a georeferenced mosaic to provide a complete view of the area to be mapped. This image was then digitized into ArcView format and an unsupervised classification with six spectral signatures (classes) was run by Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technicians at Colorado State University (CSU), providing a preliminary vegetation map for improvement by field observations. The spectral classes were intended to distinguish six vegetation types and provide a starting point for the field portion of the vegetation classification.

A tour of MMR in early May 1999 provided an opportunity to determine likely classes for use in mapping. Vegetation classes suitable to the ecosystems within the mapping area were further refined with the help of botanists from the Army's Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) program and the Directorate of Public Works Environmental Division (DPW Env). Ten classes were devised: grass, grass/shrub, shrub, 'ohi'a (*Metrosideros polymorpha* Gaud) dominated forest, koa (*Acacia koa* A. Gray) dominated forest, wiliwili (*Erythrina sandwicensis* Degener) dominated forest, kukui dominated forest, savanna, vegetated cliffs, and intensively managed/denuded areas.

Initial data collection quickly proved the unsupervised classification to be unsatisfactory at distinguishing between vegetation types and was therefore not relied upon for the remainder of the mapping effort. 1:3200 scale images were used to delineate vegetation boundaries in the field. Because of constraints on groundwork outside of the firebreak road (virtually all of this

area is inaccessible due to unexploded ordinance (UXO) concerns), the field mapping was accomplished by visually delineating vegetation boundaries from useful vantage points. Oftentimes this meant delineating boundaries from a distance of more than a mile. Because of the distance, it was difficult to differentiate between the 'ohi'a, koa, and wiliwili forests. Therefore, these forest types were lumped into a single category and termed "mixed forest", resulting in eight vegetation categories. Additionally, fire behavior in these forest types is unlikely to vary noticeably because their litter is highly similar. Kukui dominated forest was left as a separate vegetation class because it tends to grow in particularly moist areas. Therefore fire behavior will likely be different from other forest types. Also, its light-colored canopy is easily distinguishable for mapping.

Ground truthing was not possible in the areas covered by UXO restrictions. Areas inside of the firebreak road were homogenous enough that truthing was deemed unnecessary for fire management purposes.

The final vegetation class boundaries were digitized into the ITAM GIS database. These maps were then reclassified into a fuels map (map 3) for MMR. Three distinct fuels were distinguished: grasses dominated by Guinea grass (*Panicum maximum* Jacq.), forest (including all of the forest vegetation with the exception of areas dominated by kukui), and kukui (representing the wet gully areas dominated by kukui). There are a considerable number of immature shrubs in areas of the grass fuel type that may warrant a fourth fuel type when they grow to maturity. However, at this point they will likely have little effect on fire behavior because the grass will be the primary carrier of the fire and past experience with fire at MMR has indicated that prescribed burning keeps the shrubs in check. For more information about the fuel types see section 4.

2.3.1 Vegetation Mapping Results

Eight vegetation classes and one non-vegetated class have been identified for mapping within the perimeter of the MMR. The final vegetation map is map 4. The following is a description of each vegetation category:

Grass

Alien grasses are generally greater than 1m in height, though grass in areas that have been burned or managed within the past year may be shorter. The principal species are Guinea grass and molasses grass (*Melinis minutiflora* P.). The latter has been known to result in exceptionally high fire intensity, probably due to oils secreted from the base of leaf hairs onto the leaf surfaces. Heavy accumulations of dead biomass, nearing 100% of all grass biomass in the dry months, are common in the grass class. Pockets of shrubs, particularly haole koa (*Leucaena leucocephala* (Lam.) de Wit), exist within the grass vegetation class. Virtually no native species are present.

Grass/Shrub

Alien grasses grow in the understory or are codominant with shrubs. Grass biomass remains high and the influence of the shrubs is in the addition of larger diameter fuels to the fuel matrix as well as a firebrand source for spotting. There is some disagreement among personnel with fire experience at MMR about whether intensity and rate of spread of fires burning from grass into grass/shrub areas is reduced. However, at present, most shrubs (primarily haole koa) in the grass/shrub category have been repeatedly burned in the past several years and are therefore small and probably have little effect on fire behavior as the grasses will be the primary carrier of the fire.

Shrub

Alien (generally at middle elevations) and native (at higher elevations) shrub species dominate this class. Shrublands tend to occur at middle elevations in scattered patches and at high elevations on ridges unsuitable for the production of a forest stand of full stature. Many areas classified as shrub are occupied by species technically classified as trees that have taken on a shrubby growth form.

Mixed Forest

All tree species, with the exception of kukui, are included in this class. These forests are heavily dominated by the native species of 'ohi'a, wiliwili, and koa, though areas of alien infestation occur. Forested areas are almost exclusively located above 200 m. Where forested

areas exist below this elevation they are limited to locations with favorable soils, moisture, and aspect.

Kukui Dominated Forest

Kukui dominated forest is any area where kukui canopy cover is greater than 50%. This class of vegetation occurs almost exclusively in moist gullies within the native forest class.

Vegetated Cliffs

This class includes any heavily to lightly vegetated cliff faces with a slope greater than approximately 75 degrees. Vegetation cover ranges from virtually none (in isolated areas) to complete cover of grasses and low stature shrubs. Individual trees are present but uncommon and closed canopy forests are absent.

Savanna

Grasslands with a tree canopy greater than 50% fall into this category. Grasses in the understory are consistently the alien species named above. Tree species include both native and exotic individuals.

Forest/Shrub

Shrublands with a tree canopy greater than 50% make up the forest/shrub category. Shrub and tree species include both native and exotic individuals. This vegetation class occurs only in one location along Farrington Highway.

Roads, Areas Around Buildings, and Bare Soil

This class includes roads, buildings and the surrounding landscaped vegetation, and areas with very sparse vegetation. Areas impacted enough by training exercises to remove continuous vegetation cover are included. This category is composed of areas where there is very little risk of fire ignition or spread. Locations that have been mowed and/or burned for fuel management are not included because they represent areas of higher fire ignition and spread risk.

2.3.2 Fuel Map Results

All vegetation classes with the exception of the mixed forest and the Kukui dominated forest classes were reclassified into a “grass” fuel class. The mixed forest was represented by a “forest” fuel class and the kukui dominated forest was reclassified into a “kukui” fuel class. A description of the associated fuel models can be found under section 4.3.1.

The Fire Effects Information System (www.fs.fed.us/database/feis), a national database of species-specific responses to fire, was checked for information about any of the species mentioned here. No information on any species was found.

2.4 Recommendations

The vegetation map should be updated as necessary in response to encroachment of pyrophytic grasses into native habitat, the maturing of shrubs within the grass category, or as events dictate. Improvements in vegetation mapping may be possible with further field work by botanists familiar with Hawaiian vegetation. However, the cost of remotely sensed data of the quality necessary to improve the map far outweighs any benefits that the increased vegetation map resolution would provide.

Fuel Load Information for Makua Military Reservation

3.1 Summary

Fuel loads, depths, and surface area to volume ratios (SA/V) were collected and analyzed to provide an indication of the worst case fuel scenario at MMR. Worst case fuels are defined here as mature stands that have reached their average maximum height and biomass (both live and dead). By sampling worst case fuels, predictions made by fire behavior models will tend to over-estimate fire behavior resulting in conservative management of the range. Once fuels in managed locations are measured, differences in estimated fire behavior and fuel loads between managed and unmanaged areas can be compared. The fuel sampling was limited to the grass fuel within the firebreak road due to UXO concerns elsewhere. Because there is no forest vegetation within the firebreak road, the forest and kukui fuel types were not sampled. Recommendations are made about fuel data collection in the future.

3.2.1 Fuel Load Data Collection Methods

Four 100 m transects were established within stands of mature grass fuels. Transects were located within mature stands of grass to represent the worst case fuel loading scenario for this fuel type. Transect orientation to the fuels and topography was random. Plots were established every 10 m along the transect with the first plot at 0m and the last at 90 m. A total of 40 samples was collected. Daubenmire frames (20 cm x 50 cm) were used to delineate each plot. All standing grass was cut as close to the ground as possible and placed in a garbage bag labeled with the transect number and the plot number. Dead fuel that was lying horizontally was cut where it intercepted the edges of the plot and was placed into the bag as well. Samples were then sent to CSU for drying and weighing. An overall fuel load was computed by averaging 39 sample dry weights (one outlier was removed, see section 3.2.3).

3.2.2 Fuel Depth Data Collection Methods

At each sample point on the transect, the fuel depth was estimated by measuring the height of the tallest fuel particle. Bob Burgan and Francis Fujioka, (USDA Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Research Station) recommended that maximum fuel depth be multiplied by 2/3 to provide an average fuel depth for the plot. An overall fuel depth was estimated by averaging all forty measurements.

3.2.3 Surface Area to Volume Ratio Data Collection Methods

At the end of each transect, the final plot location (at 100m) was used to sample SA/V for a total of four samples. This was accomplished by establishing a point at the end of the transect and collecting the 10 stalks of grass, closest to this point. The thickness of each sample was separately measured using the techniques outlined by Fujioka and Fujii (1980)¹⁰. Twenty-five measurements were taken from each sample for a total of 100 measurements. Weighting factors (to adjust for uneven fuel biomass distribution between stalks and leaves), and SA/V were calculated using equations described by Fujioka and Fujii. One SA/V measurement of 28,818

¹⁰ Fujioka, F.M., Fujii, D.M. 1980. Physical characteristics of fine fuels in Hawaii – Some refinements on surface area-to-volume calculations. PSW Research Note PSW-348. 7 p., Pacific Southwest Research Station, Berkeley, CA.

1/ft was removed from the leaf data pool because it was clearly an outlier (defined here as more than three standard deviations from the mean). A final SA/V was determined by, first, averaging the 41 leaf and 58 stem SA/V measurements. These two averages were then multiplied by their respective weight correction factors and the results were added to produce a final SA/V.

3.3 Fuel Sample Results

The table below represents summary statistics for each fuel parameter measured.

	<i>Depth (ln) n=40</i>	<i>SA/V Leaf* (1/ft) n=41</i>	<i>SA/V Stem (1/ft) n=58</i>	<i>SA/V Ave.* (1/ft) n=99</i>	<i>Loading* (t/a) n=39</i>
Minimum	34.67	522.88	141.39	N/A	1.48
Maximum	68.67	5853.66	4783.36	N/A	24.78
Median	49.67	2162.16	621.37	N/A	7.70
Mean	49.63	2333.44	781.63	1052.52	9.42
Upper 95% CI	51.51	2746.08	986.81	N/A	11.27
Lower 95% CI	47.76	1920.81	576.45	N/A	7.57
Standard Error	0.93	204.17	102.46	N/A	0.91
Standard Deviation	5.86	1307.30	780.34	N/A	5.71

*One outlier was removed

3.4 Recommendations

Fuel data collection should continue using the methods described above to develop a model of the managed grass occurring inside the firebreak road. SA/V can be assumed to be the same as that calculated here, however depth and loading will have to be estimated for the managed fuels. Transects could be added to existing or future Land Condition Trend Analysis (LCTA) plots. These transects will have to be adjusted each time they are read so that fuel load data are not collected from the same plots that were used the time before, as the biomass may not have had enough time to recover in the interim. This can be accomplished by rotating the transect bearing by 45 degrees every time it is sampled and placing sample plot #1 at 5m instead of 0m (to avoid resampling the area at the base stake). Managed fuels should be sampled at the end of the cutting or burning cycle (i.e. when the fuels are oldest and tallest), probably at the end of one year's growth. Fuel sampling efforts should make every attempt to minimize the effects of recurrent trampling along transect locations.

Fire Behavior for Makua Military Reservation

4.1 Summary

Fire behavior fuel models for the grass, forest, and kukui fuel types were constructed and validated to the extent possible using fuel load estimates collected in the field and the best available subject matter experts. The local area expertise of Sammy Houseberg (Director of Installation Safety, 25th ID (L) USARHAW) and Don Studebaker (Fire Management Officer, Palomar District, Cleveland National Forest), complemented fuel observations and modeling recommendations made by Bob Burgan and Francis Fujioka. The resultant fuel models were validated to the extent possible using the experience of Mr. Houseberg and Mr. Studebaker. The National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS) fuel model¹¹ that is used for BI calculations was changed from L to N. A new fire danger rating system is created based on BIs associated with recommended flame lengths predicted by BEHAVE.

Fire prediction models were used because they provide precise quantitative information about anticipated fire behavior under given environmental conditions. The predictive capabilities of these programs are not perfect, but models are an indispensable tool used by fire managers throughout the world. Models provide managers with guidance on the extent of fuel reduction required to reduce flame lengths to controllable thresholds or predictions of fire growth during the next hour. The advantage to modeling is that we can evaluate many of the pros and cons of a particular course of action before anything is done on the ground.

4.2.1 Fuel Model Development

On August 17, 1999, Bob Burgan and Francis Fujioka visited MMR for the purpose of initiating the building of fuel models for the area. A document summarizing the comments of Mr. Burgan and Mr. Fujioka regarding fire prevention at MMR is included in appendix 2. The consensus of all present was that all of the lower valley vegetation types should be represented by a single grass fuel model. The fuel model that we developed is intended for use primarily as a

¹¹ Note: NFDRS fuel models are not to be confused with fire behavior fuel models. NFDRS fuel models are used to estimate fire danger. Fire behavior fuel models are used as inputs into a fire behavior prediction model such as BEHAVE (Andrews, P.L. 1986. BEHAVE: Fire Behavior Prediction and Fuel Modeling System – BURN subsystem, Part 1. INT-GTR-194; Andrews, P.L. and Chase, C.H. 1989. BEHAVE: Fire Behavior Prediction and Fuel Modeling System – Burn Subsystem, Part 2. INT-GTR-260). NFDRS fuel models will be referred to as “NFDRS fuel models” while fire behavior fuel models will be referred to as “fuel models”.

fire danger rating tool and will significantly overpredict fire behavior in most of the fuels inside the firebreak because it was designed for the heavier fuel accumulations that occur outside of the firebreak. The intent of this fuel model is to allow fire danger ratings based on the conditions outside of the firebreak. In this fashion, operations on the range will be controlled by the ability to control fire outside of the firebreak, where the risk posed by fire is the greatest. We entered rough estimates of fuel parameters into the TSTMDL¹² (Test Model) subsystem of BEHAVE as a starting point. With the guidance of both Mr. Houseberg and Mr. Studebaker the model was adjusted until it yielded results consistent with their substantial experience.

At a later date, the fuel model was used to run fire behavior simulations encompassing the full range of environmental conditions that occur at MMR. The results were given to Mr. Houseberg to compare to his experience with fire at MMR. Mr. Houseberg was utilized because he was the Facility Manager stationed at MMR for a number of years and has had more experience with fire at MMR than any other known individual. Adjustments were made to the fuel model to incorporate Mr. Houseberg's comments. We did not validate the fuel models because only two acceptable burn areas were located that would be available before the onset of the rainy season and the ensuing poor burning conditions. Two burns would only provide two data points, far fewer than necessary to provide a relevant validation, and therefore we decided the burns should be postponed until spring or summer 2000. By this time the roads within the south fuel break should be adequate to compartmentalize the area into five or six separate prescription areas (see section 5.4.2). Additionally, the use of Mr. Houseberg to test a wide variety of environmental conditions is more useful than a limited number of test burns providing data relating to only a couple of environmental conditions. All who helped develop the fuel models feel that, as long as they are used conservatively, the fuel models will be sufficient for the purposes of this study.

4.2.2 Fire Danger Rating System Development

The fire danger rating system that was in use through 1998 was revamped to reflect changes in the BI calculations and to incorporate the results of the fire history analysis. The BI calculations were changed because we decided that NFDRS fuel model N (sawgrass) better

¹² Burgan, Robert E. and Rothermel, Richard C. 1984. BEHAVE: Fire Behavior Prediction and Fuel Modeling System – Fuel Subsystem. INT-GTR-167.

represents the fuels at MMR than NFDRS fuel model L (western perennial grass) which had been used in the past. The use of NFDRS fuel model L was based on the assumption that all fires would occur and be contained within the managed fuels inside the firebreak. This has not been the case and the use of NFDRS fuel model N reflects the fact that fires escape the firebreak roads. The BI's that are yielded by this change much better represent the fire behavior observed in the past according to Mr. Houseberg. NFDRS fuel model N more closely resembles the fuels outside of the firebreak, and is therefore more conservative because it will tend to overpredict fire spread within the firebreak. Thus, operations will be curtailed when burning conditions are less threatening, because the higher fire spread predictions for outside of the firebreak will be determining the cutoff values for training.

4.3.1 Fuel Model Results

The fuel model descriptors are as follows:

	<i>Grass</i>	<i>Forest</i>	<i>Kukui</i>
1 Hour Fuel Load (t/a)	4.00	1.00	0.10
10 Hour Fuel Load (t/a)	3.00	1.00	0.00
100 Hour Fuel Load (t/a)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Live Herbaceous Fuel Load (t/a)	4.00	0.00	0.00
Live Woody Fuel Load (t/a)	0.00	3.00	3.00
1 Hour SA/V (1/ft)	1200	1300	1300
Live Herbaceous SA/V (1/ft)	1100	0.00	0.00
Live Woody SA/V (1/ft)	0.00	1100	1100
Fuel Bed Depth (ft)	1.70	2.00	1.00
Heat Content (BTU/lb)	8000	8000	8000
Extinction Moisture (%)	40	40	35

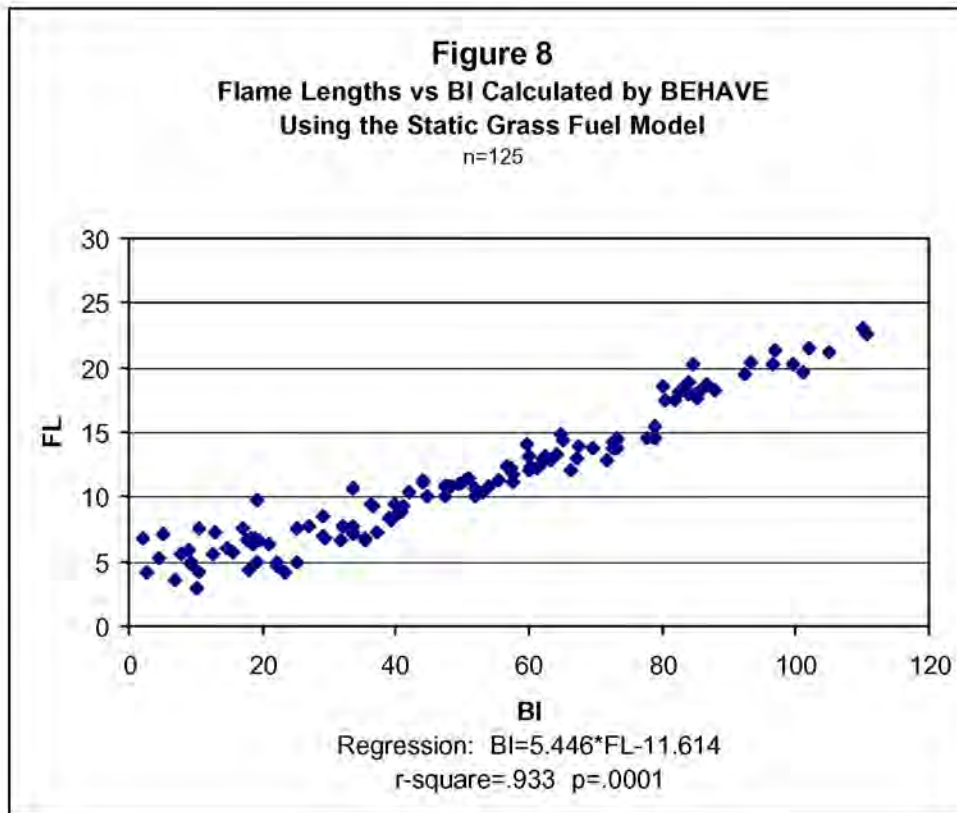
All three fuel models were constructed to be “static”, meaning that the computer will not transfer herbaceous fuel loads to 1-hour fuel loads as conditions become drier. We considered making the grass fuel model “dynamic” (herbaceous fuel loads do transfer to 1-hour fuel loads with decreasing fuel moistures) but decided against this due to the fact that these models will be

used primarily for fire danger rating. Because the NFDRS fuel models to which we are correlating our fuel models are static, we decided that our fuel models should be static as well.

Successful fire prevention and suppression will inevitably lead to an increase in biomass in areas outside of the firebreak. This condition will amplify the danger posed by any fire that does escape containment within managed areas inside the firebreak. Because there is no acceptable method to reduce fuel loads outside of the firebreak, there is little that can be done to alleviate this problem. However, the fuel models developed here were based on worst case fuel loads which should allow a sufficient margin of error for fire managers.

4.3.2 Fire Danger Rating System Results

The change in the NFDRS fuel model (L to N) used for BI calculation has yielded results that much more closely match the past fire behavior observed by Mr. Houseberg at MMR. Using NFDRS fuel model L generally resulted in BIs from 10 to 40. BIs are calculated to be approximately ten times the expected flame length. The new NFDRS fuel model results in BIs on the order of 30 to 100, which matches the typical flame lengths observed at MMR.



BIs were correlated with flame lengths predicted by BEHAVE using data from the lower RAWS (Figure 8) and the grass fuel model. Dead fuel moistures, windspeed, and wind direction were obtained from the Daily Fire Weather

Report from the lower RAWs. The slope was set to 20% for every run and the direction of the wind vector was set as degrees clockwise from due west (BEHAVE needs the direction of the wind in relation to the slope. For simplicity, the slope was assumed to face west). Calculations were made for the direction of maximum spread. These flame lengths were compared with the BI in a linear regression. The resulting regression equation is at the bottom of Figure 8.

The original fuel model used to regress flame length against BI was dynamic. This model was developed to best represent the fuels and predict fire behavior at MMR. However, the regression produced BI cutoffs that were too conservative based on our observation of the fuels at MMR and consultations with individuals experienced with the subject matter. Because our model is regressed against a static NFDRS fuel model and will be used primarily for fire danger rating, not fire prediction (at least at this point), it makes more sense for us to use a static model. For these reasons, the model was changed to the static model introduced in section 4.3.1.

4.3.3 Limitations of Fire Modeling

Mathematical fire models developed by Richard Rothermel in 1972¹³ are the basis of virtually all fire prediction systems in use in the United States today. The BEHAVE fire prediction system that was used for this analysis is based on the mathematics worked out by Rothermel and has several inherent limitations. The model describes the conditions in the flaming front fire having a quasi-steady state spread rate within 6 feet of the ground, and under homogenous fuel and environmental conditions. Andrews (1986)¹⁴ recommends limiting projection periods to 2 to 4 hours, even when environmental conditions are fairly constant. Additionally, Rothermel and Rinehart (1983)¹⁵ provide a graphical interpretation of the greater accuracy of fire prediction in grass fuel types (like the ones at MMR) as compared to more complicated forest environments. For more information on the assumptions and limitations of this model, refer to Rothermel 1972 and Andrews 1986.

¹³Rothermel, Richard C. 1972. A Mathematical Model for Predicting Fire Spread in Wildland Fuels. USDA Forest Service Research Paper INT-115. Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, Ogden, UT.

¹⁴ Andrews, P.L. 1986. BEHAVE: Fire Behavior Prediction and Fuel Modeling System—BURN Subsystem, Part 1. Gen. Tech. Rep. INT-194, 130 p.

¹⁵ Rothermel, Richard C. and Rinehart, George C. 1983. Field Procedures for Verification and Adjustment of Fire Behavior Predictions. Gen. Tech. Rep. INT-142. Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, Ogden, UT, 84401.

The fuel models created here were validated to the greatest extent possible using currently available information. Our primary source has been Sammy Houseberg. While Mr. Houseberg provided us with many valuable insights, it is important to note that his input is based on the experiences of ten years ago. Mr. Houseberg has mentioned several times that his memory of these events may not be entirely accurate. In addition, the fuels at MMR have almost certainly changed in the meantime, possibly affecting the behavior of fires. The model must remain suspect to some degree until validation with replicated test burns can be accomplished.

4.4 Recommendations

The fuel models described in section 4.3.1 are intended as a starting point to be improved upon in the future. In no way should these be interpreted as the final fuel models. The models will have to be validated with test burns and through experience with unplanned ignitions, calibrated if necessary, and re-validated with further burns. The models here have been calibrated as well as possible using the available information. In addition, the grass model has been designed for fuels in their worst case scenario (mature stands) so that it will overestimate fire behavior somewhat. At some point in the future an additional fuel model should be developed that reflects the type of fire behavior typical of the new fuel bed created as the shrub species recover from the last large fire.

Flamelengths calculated by the BEHAVE system were used to initially determine training cutoffs at MMR. These cutoffs have been correlated with BIs using the regression equation established in section 4.3.2 to simplify range control by allowing the range staff to control range operations using BI instead of flame length outputs from BEHAVE. The following table indicates the flame lengths, BIs, and their associated fire index color:

<i>Flame Length (ft)</i>	<i>Burning Index (BI)</i>	<i>Fire Index Color</i>
0-6	0-22	Green
6-11	22-50	Yellow
11+	50+	Red

Because of the conservative nature of the fuel model used to estimate these flame lengths and their associated BIs, these cutoffs provide a conservative estimate of when training should be allowed on the range. It should be noted that this table represents a baseline. Over the course of the next several years, the Army can expect the training restrictions to become more liberal because experience will be gained with ignition potential and the models will be validated.

The flame lengths in the above table equate approximately with standard cutoffs used by federal wildland fire agencies to estimate fire control difficulties. These cutoffs can be adjusted as experience is gained with the relationship between weather conditions and ignitions. If no fires are started under a set of conditions for a long period of time (months), the upper limit for each category can be increased. However, great caution should be taken when raising the limits of any index category. Sufficient experience must be gained first.

The BIs used for determination of the fire index color should be taken from the RAWS recording the highest BI. Particular attention should be paid to the RAWS on the ridge because high BIs at this station indicate a high probability that any fire that might occur in the native forest or enter this area from below will pose an unacceptable threat to the ridgeline habitat.

We recommend that the Army consider some restrictions to weapons use at MMR. These limitations are based on fire occurrence, which may have been influenced by past restrictions on specific weapons (restricted weapons would have caused fewer fires making them appear in the fire history to be safer than they really are). Therefore, no weapon system should be allowed for use in a fire danger category in which it was not allowed under the range restrictions in September 1998 (the last time the range was open for training). It should be noted that we are not weapons experts and recommendations regarding weapons restrictions are subject to approval by the Army.

Initially, weapons allowed on the range should be restricted to ball ammunition under Green and Yellow conditions. Red conditions will necessitate the closing of the range to training. The restriction to ball ammunition will allow the range staff time to adapt to the new calculations and cutoffs. The time necessary for the range staff to learn the new procedures cannot be estimated, but all systems should be running smoothly and the staff should be competent with all of the fire index determinations and fire suppression measures before any other ammunition is fired on the range.

Once the new operation procedures are well understood by the range staff, the following weapons restrictions should be considered. Under Green conditions all weapons that were authorized for use at MMR in 1998 (excluding tracers) should be allowed since the danger posed by any potential ignition is very low. Yellow conditions warrant the elimination of pyrotechnics, demolition charges, and mines. These weapons each resulted in more than 5% of fires while remaining ignition sources each account for less than 5% of ignitions. By restricting pyrotechnics and demolitions/mines and eliminating tracers, Dragon missiles, and rockets, which have already been voluntarily removed from use by the Army, the probability of fires should be reduced to less than 30% of the historic fire occurrence.

Ball ammunition and indirect fire caused the fewest fires in the past. While fires ignited by the muzzle flash of rifles have accounted for as many fires as pyrotechnics, rifle fire is far more common than pyrotechnics so we would expect more fires to be caused by this source. Also, all muzzle flash ignited fires start within the firebreak (all weapons are required to fire from within the firebreak at targets within the firebreak) and with proper pre-suppression preparation (see section 5) should pose little escape risk. Rockets and indirect fire should, at least initially, be restricted to Green conditions even though these weapons have both accounted for very few fires (3% each). This is based on the fact that these weapons had fairly stiff restrictions on their use in the past. Other weapons that are not included in this report but are used on the range should follow the same restrictions that were placed on them in 1998.

The grass fuel model should be validated using test burns and, if possible, observations made during wildfires. Because burning the forest fuel type is unacceptable, the forest and kukui fuel models will have to be validated using only information that can be obtained during wildfires. Access difficulties and the lack of safety zones for firefighters in forested areas may rule out any validation of the forest model. However, as the goal is to keep fire out of the forest, the inability to validate the forest fuel model is of little consequence. It should be noted that data collected during wildfires will be less reliable as fires at MMR tend to be of sufficient intensity to preclude data collection at the fire front because personnel cannot get close enough to make accurate measurements. Test burns allow personnel to pre-place any necessary measuring devices. This increases the accuracy of the measurements. Data from all types of fires should be collected using the methods outlined by Rothermel and Rinehart (1983).

Fuel Management Options for Makua Military Reservation

5.1 Summary

Fuel management options were discussed on site with Bob Burgan, Francis Fujioka, Pat Costales, Don Studebaker, Sammy Houseberg, Gayland Enriques, and Ron Borne. All existing fuel management techniques were considered for use at MMR, however, many were unacceptable due to the UXO and cultural resource concerns. Fuel modifications and treatments are shown on map 5. Long term refinement and prioritization of fuel treatments may be accomplished with a wildfire prevention analysis (WPA)¹⁶. There is currently not enough data to support a WPA as several years of reliable information are required. The longer the period of historical information, the better will be the results of the analysis. The fuel management options are listed by priority based on the best available information in regard to values and risks.

It is not the intent of this report to mandate fuel manipulations or other management policies and some of the options given here may exceed Army capabilities for engineering, environmental, cultural, or economic reasons. However, the first three treatments are considered to be of great importance to the preservation of the threatened and endangered species within MMR because they can be implemented immediately and provide significant protection to vulnerable areas.

5.4.1 Continue Current Treatments

Fuel loads within the south firebreak road have been kept down by mowing large portions of the area periodically. This should be continued barring the use of prescribed fire (discussed below) to accomplish the same objective. Helicopter landing zones, staging areas, and areas surrounding buildings and objectives should continue to be mowed as they are presently.

Herbicides are currently boom sprayed up to 10 feet out from the edge of most of the firebreak road. The lack of vegetation within this area is noticeable and this treatment should be continued as a method to widen the firebreak. However, the treatment area should be expanded to include the entire firebreak including the area along the north side of the south firebreak, a section not currently treated. (see section 5.4.5)

¹⁶ For more information about WPAs contact Pat Durland, Fire Management Specialist at the National Interagency Fire Management Center in Boise, ID.

The firebreak roads are currently in good condition but in several places are in danger of being washed out by erosion induced by heavy rains. The roadside ditches and the road itself should be improved to better dissipate water flow wherever possible.

5.4.2 Prescribe Burn Areas Inside of Firebreaks

Because of the efficiency of fuel removal, prescribed burning should be the primary method utilized to control fuel loads within the firebreak road. Using fire to reduce these fuels instead of mechanical reduction will save time and money. Prescribed fire can be used to treat areas that are impossible to treat with mechanical reduction which support high risk of escape during a wildfire, such as the forested southeast corner of the south firebreak road. The risk of escaped prescribed fires will most likely be counter-balanced by the fact that the entire area inside the firebreak road can be treated, resulting in fewer wildfire escapes.

The area within the south firebreak road should be compartmentalized by improving existing and abandoned roads. These roads should be cleared of all vegetation to a width of no less than 10 ft and graded to the extent necessary for use by both Humvee and standard civilian wildland fire engines. If possible, a single graded road 10 feet wide should be constructed within the north firebreak road to compartmentalize this area. The location of this road should split the north area approximately in half. In addition, the old bulldozer line north of the northernmost extent of the north firebreak road should also be improved. With such a road network in place, compartments can be burned one at a time which will allow much better control of the timing of the prescribed fire in relation to weather conditions and require fewer resources per burn. Each compartment should be burned no less than once per year and more frequently if necessary. The Army may also want to consider widening the existing firebreak in areas of higher escape risk such as the forested southeast corner of the south firebreak.

Prescribed burns outside of the firebreak road have been used in the past to reduce the fuels on and around C-ridge. However, in 1995 an escaped prescribed fire ignited for this purpose led to the decision to restrict prescribed burns to the fuels inside the firebreak. This escape eliminated the possibility of using fire for fuels management elsewhere in the valley.

5.4.3 Treatments Along Farrington Highway

The threat of an ignition along Farrington Highway, either accidental or malicious, is very real. Because the firebreak roads are constructed from a root road at the entrance to the range, any fire starting along the highway will always be outside of the firebreak, and thus, difficult to contain if the ignition occurs under high fire danger conditions. Because of this threat, the fuels along Farrington Highway should be cut as short as possible. In the area where the north ridge meets the highway and the terrain is too steep for mowing, fuels should be cut back as far as possible with weed-whackers. If the terrain is deemed too steep for weed-whacking, boom spraying of herbicide should be utilized to diminish fuel loads as far from the highway as this method permits. This will have to be continued for several years before existing vegetation begins to degrade and the corresponding fuel loads decrease. If an initial cutting of this area can be accomplished followed by consistent herbicide application, this problem will be reduced greatly.

Where the fenceline runs parallel to the highway, all vegetation between the fence and the highway and 10 feet inside of the fence should be cut as low as possible, including vegetation in drainages and low-lying areas. The area between the end of the fence and Makua Cave should be cut as low as possible within 25 feet of the highway. All areas that are cut should be maintained as often as is necessary to keep the vegetation less than 8 inches in height. A dozer line approximately 25 feet in from the highway and 10 to 15 feet wide should be constructed parallel to the highway wherever terrain, UXO, and cultural resources allow. The construction of this dozer line will provide a line of defense against wildfires starting on the highway and allow prescribed burning of the strip of vegetation between the dozer line and the highway. All of the recommendations made within this option assume that environmental and engineering obstacles can be overcome. At a minimum the fuels along the highway fenceline should be cut.

5.4.4 Construct a Firebreak to Protect C-Ridge

A second firebreak should be constructed to provide a second line of defense against fires moving up C-ridge. This area has been of particular concern for fire management because it provides a highly efficient pathway for fire to move into the native forest habitat at the top of the ridge. The firebreak should start at the Y intersection in the firebreak road, continue along the south flank of C-ridge, and tie in with the south firebreak road near its easternmost point (see

map 5). Once this break is constructed, fuels within the compartment created between the existing firebreak and the new firebreak should be cut, burned, or grazed, depending on feasibility.

This recommendation assumes that creating a firebreak in this area is both technically possible and sensitive to cultural and environmental resources. A less intrusive fuelbreak could be constructed using handline that doesn't tie into the firebreak road. While this is less likely to stop a fire, it will certainly slow it down. The time gained may give suppression crews the extra advantage needed to contain the fire.

However, firebreak construction and maintenance may not be possible in this area, regardless of the construction techniques used because of steep terrain, UXO, and cultural resources. If this is the case, the Army should mow the flat area immediately surrounding and east of the upper dip pond and north of the south firebreak whenever interior areas are mowed. This will reduce the likelihood of spotting across the firebreak in the direction of C-ridge and thus offer further protection from fires originating within the firebreak.

Constructing a second firebreak road outside of the first (thereby producing a second line of defense) has been considered as an option for several years by the Army but has been repeatedly set back by safety issues, engineering difficulties, and high costs. Sending bulldozers into the impact area to construct a road is not feasible due to UXO and constructing a road across the terrain involved would be a major engineering undertaking. Finally, the cost of such a project, even if safety and engineering issues could be overcome, would most likely be far too expensive to justify.

5.4.5 Herbicide Along the Firebreak

The area between the easternmost end of the south firebreak and the junction with the north firebreak is not currently sprayed with herbicide. This length of road should be added to the herbicide application locations to increase the protection of C ridge from fires occurring within the south firebreak.

Use of herbicides on a larger scale is likely to fail approval of regulatory agencies because of concerns over water quality, contamination of the soil, and fears that the herbicide will drift into sensitive habitats. Additionally, while chemical agents can kill vegetation, the fuel load remains and the situation can actually be worsened since the dead fuel component increases

to nearly 100% after application, thus decreasing average fuel moistures and increasing the fire danger. The resulting fuel matrix, if ignited, may very well result in an uncontrollable conflagration.

5.4.6 Grazing

If a livestock owner is willing to risk livestock loss to UXO detonation, cattle or sheep could be grazed at the east end of the north valley lobe and south of the south firebreak road. Because these animals are unlikely to move up slopes greater than 30 degrees, it is unlikely that they will be able to move into areas known to be inhabited by threatened or endangered species. Unfortunately, the biomass consumed by grazing animals may be patchy or inadequate to effectively reduce the fuel load. In addition, the logistics of moving livestock in and out of UXO restricted areas would have to be overcome. However, due to the low cost for this option (the Army would provide the land for free in exchange for the livestock owner assuming the risk of livestock loss), it should be considered as a viable alternative. This alternative would reduce fuel loads outside the firebreak road, and could be even more desirable if implemented in conjunction with burning or mowing in the north firebreak. For this option to be logistically possible the animals in the north valley lobe will probably have to be fenced within the north firebreak. This would negate the main advantage of grazing in this location, which is the ability to treat areas outside of the fuel break, making this option less attractive.

Cattle could graze the entire lower valley since they could be confined to the valley bottom by the topography. However, herding the cattle out of the range before each training session is prohibitively costly and time-consuming. Additionally, few ranchers are willing to accept the risk to their livestock posed by UXO and obtaining enough livestock to effectively reduce fuel loads valley-wide would be difficult.

Further Recommendations

Personnel Qualifications

One of the most frequently cited reasons for the decrease in fire prevention and suppression success in the 1990's has been the lack of a well-trained, devoted fire manager on site at MMR. We recommend that a fire specialist be on site at all times. This individual should be experienced in fire suppression, qualified through S-490 (Advanced Wildland Fire Behavior Calculations), and receive national level fire danger rating training. The individual could also perform other range duties (e.g. Facility Manager) if the Army doesn't want to create a position solely for the purpose of fire management at MMR. The individual would be responsible not only for maintaining the firefighting capabilities of MMR at their optimum levels, but also for the collection of data from wildfires (see sections 4.4 and 1.4). The individual would train those under his/her command in the tactics of wildland fire suppression (e.g. engines, pumps, saws, intermediate fire behavior, etc.). It is highly recommended that the term of this position extend over a multi-year period and that incentives are offered to retain competent individuals for as long as possible. Experience at MMR most likely will result in more effective firefighting and fire prevention capabilities. This position should be filled before any training occurs at MMR.

Operating Procedures

All of the recommendations made within this report assume that future fire managers at MMR will enforce the policies and guidelines suggested here and within the Wildland Fire Management Plan. Without proper enforcement of the BI training restrictions and improved firefighting readiness, fires will continue to burn large areas and threaten valuable natural resources. Additionally, effective data collection must be maintained in order to provide information for calibration of the fire danger rating system and the fuel models to provide the best fire management possible. The fuel models provided in section 4.3.1 are a beginning upon which improvements can certainly be made with information gathered during wild and prescribed fires. The fire danger rating system cutoff values may also be refined using the wildfire prevention analysis referred to in section 5.1. These improvements will further enhance the Army's ability to prevent and suppress wildfire at MMR.

Improved Coordination with Other Agencies

The Army should continue efforts to coordinate pre-suppression and suppression efforts with local, state, and federal agencies. The current agreements with the Federal Fire Department, the National Park Service, and state and local agencies should be strengthened wherever possible. Coordination should include fuels management, particularly with respect to adjoining state lands, as well as suppression efforts.

Conclusions

The challenges of fire management at MMR can be overcome with proper fuel management, effective data collection and analysis, and appropriate fire suppression training and preparedness. Improved fire prevention, resulting from recommendations made in this report combined with restrictions that the Army has already made on authorized weapons at MMR, should reduce fire occurrence to a fraction of historic levels. The Army's elimination of tracers alone will cut ignitions by 50%. The fire danger rating system, which has been greatly improved through fire modeling, will reduce fire starts even further. When combined with the fuel manipulations recommended above, fires that do occur will have little chance of causing any significant damage.

If fuel management (including appropriate future maintenance) is carried out successfully and guidelines from this report are enforced, the fires that do occur will burn under conditions that allow effective fire suppression before endangered species habitat is impacted. Although fire risk can never be eliminated completely, the Army will have improved capabilities for managing the fires that may occur.

Some of our recommendations will not be feasible for engineering, natural resource, cultural, or economic reasons, however, every improvement that is made will further reduce the chances of fires burning critical habitat. By initially proceeding with caution, monitoring conditions under which operations are conducted safely, and improving fire management techniques whenever possible, undesired fire impacts will be reduced and the Army will have the use of MMR as a live fire range for the foreseeable future.

Fire History Records for Makua Military Reservation

Army Fire Report #	Start Date (YYMMDD)	End Date (YYMMDD)	MTC Objective	Grid Coordinates (6 digits only)	Time of Start	Time Out	Acres Burned	Fire Index Color	Burning Index	Escaped Firebreak	Suppression Aircraft Type	Ground Personnel	Ignition Source
700805	700807				900	1400	1525.00					17	
750309	750312				930	1500	370.00					14	Incendiary
830129	N/A												
870514	N/A												Rocket
870516	N/A												Rocket
870629	N/A												Rocket
870726	N/A												Tracer
870811	N/A												Prescribed Fire Escape
870919	N/A				915	1020							Fire Restart
871008	N/A												
871015	N/A				1450	1530							
880414	N/A				1130	1400							
880526	N/A				905	1030							Flare
880526	N/A												Star Cluster
880607	N/A				2111	2219							Tracer
880623	N/A				1035	2030							Tracer
880702	N/A				1553	1630							
880723	N/A												
880810	N/A				1210								Rocket
880818	N/A				1801	1835							
880827	N/A												Rocket
880828	N/A				1335	1920							Rocket
880829	N/A												Tracer
880831	N/A				1330	1400							Tracer
880908	N/A												Demolition
880922	N/A												Tracer
881022	N/A				1409	1627							Rocket
881103	N/A												Tracer
881205	N/A				2018	2159							Star Cluster
881211	N/A						750.00						
890515	N/A			EJ804807	1330	2010	60.00	Green		No	UH-1, CH-47	70	Dud Detonation (60mm phosphorous)
890712	890713			EJ825812	955	1145	300.00	Red		Yes	UH-1, CH-46	40	Dragon Missile (HE)
890721	N/A												Pyrotechnics
890730	N/A			EJ822811	1200	1625	0.25			Yes			Pyrotechnics
890812	N/A			EJ827806	930	1055	2.50	Red		Yes	UH-1	20	Tow Missile
890816	N/A		DEER		1120	1130	0.03	Red				24	Mine
890816	890817				2315	45							Unknown (Highway)
890826	N/A			EJ797804	200		0.03						Unknown
890912	N/A			EJ815811	1208	1216	0.01	Red					Dragon Missile (HE)
890913	N/A			EJ816811	1225	1245	0.01	Red			None	3	Dragon Missile (HE)
890913	N/A			EJ812811	1425	1450	0.01	Red			UH-1	6	Dragon Missile (HE)
890915	N/A			EJ814812	1146	1300	0.01	Red		No	UH-1	3	Dragon Missile (HE)
890920	N/A			EJ805808	859	904	0.01				None	2	Bangalore
890920	N/A			EJ806808	1150	1159	0.01	Red			None	6	Smoke Grenade

Appendix 1

Army Fire Report #	Start Date (YYMMDD)	End Date (YYMMDD)	MTC Objective	Grid Coordinates (6 digits only)	Time of Start	Time Out	Acres Burned	Fire Index Color	Burning Index	Escaped Firebreak	Suppression Aircraft Type	Ground Personnel	Ignition Source
890922	N/A			EJ820810	1453	1503	0.01					3	Demolition
890927	N/A			EJ817818	1200	1205	0.10	Red			None	20	
891016	N/A			EJ810823	1230	1305	0.01	Red			None	3	5.56mm Ball Ammunition
891122	N/A				1030	1040	0.01	Yellow			None	5	Tracer
891127	N/A				1515	1600	0.40	Yellow			UH-1	20	Tracer
891128	N/A			EJ809817	1545	1700	0.01	Yellow		No	CH-47	20	Tracer
891128	N/A			EJ810816	1545	1700	0.01	Yellow		Yes	CH-47	20	Tracer
891128	N/A			EJ805814	1545	1700	0.01	Yellow		Yes	CH-47	20	Tracer
891208	N/A			EJ827806	930	1055	2.50	Red		Yes	UH-1	20	TOW Missile
900000	N/A				1330	1345	0.10	Red			None	3	Claymore Mine
900000	N/A				1535	1625	0.10	Red			UH-1	4	Demolition
900110	N/A			EJ809819	925	1130	5.50	Yellow		Yes	UH-60	0	Tracer
900110	N/A			EJ802811	1028	1300	1.25	Yellow		No	UH-60	20	Tracer
900110	N/A			EJ815812	1331	1800	225.00	Yellow			UH-60	30	Tracer
900110	N/A				1615	1810				No			
900111	N/A			EJ807808	1400	1412	0.10	Yellow		No	UH-60	0	Dragon Missile (HE)
900111	N/A			EJ813805	1445	1800	0.60	Yellow		No	UH-60		Tracer
900204	N/A			EJ819811	1220	1230	0.01	Yellow		No	None	3	Tracer
900204	N/A			EJ820810	1220	1235	0.01	Yellow		No	None	1	Tracer
900204	N/A			EJ818811	1240	1245	0.01	Yellow		No	None	3	Tracer
900204	N/A			EJ819811	1240	1245	0.01	Yellow		No	None	3	Tracer
900204	N/A			EJ821810	1300	1315	0.10	Yellow		Yes	UH-1	13	Tracer
900204	N/A			EJ819811	1350	1405	0.01	Yellow		No	None	3	Tracer
900204	N/A			EJ819811	1418	1425	0.01			No	None	3	
900205	N/A			EJ823818	1030	1045	0.15	Yellow		Yes	None	3	Tracer
900205	N/A			EJ819811	1110	1120	0.10	Yellow		No	None	3	Tracer
900205	N/A			EJ821810	1119	1128	0.10	Yellow		No	None	4	Tracer
900205	N/A			EJ819811	1145	1155	0.10	Yellow		No	None	3	Tracer
900205	N/A			EJ819810	1230	1240	0.10	Yellow		No	None	3	Tracer
900206	N/A			EJ818810	1232	1300	0.10	Yellow		No	UH-1	4	Tracer
900206	N/A			EJ820810	1326	1334	0.01	Yellow		No	None	1	Tracer
900206	N/A			EJ811811	1445	1500	0.10	Yellow		No	None	2	Tracer
900317	N/A			EJ809816	1340	1440	0.10	Yellow		Yes	UH-1	0	Tracer
900317	N/A			EJ806813	1540	1550	0.01	Yellow		No	None	2	Tracer
900318	N/A			EJ806813	1345	1440	0.10	Yellow		No	UH-1	5	Tracer
900330	N/A			EJ801811		1310	0.10	Yellow		No	UH-1	15	Dragon Missile (HE)
900330	N/A			EJ807808		1310	0.75	Yellow		No	UH-1	15	Dragon Missile (HE)
900411	N/A			EJ813812	1347	1400	0.10	Yellow			None	10	Tracer
900411	N/A			EJ817811	1348	1353	0.01	Yellow		No	None	1	Tracer
900411	N/A			EJ819811	1515	1550	0.10	Yellow		No	None	11	Tracer
900524	N/A				1438	1515				Yes			Unknown
900529	N/A				908	926					UH-1		Dragon Missile (HE)
900611	N/A			EJ805815	1240	1255	0.10	Red		No	Unknown	4	Tracer
900611	N/A			EJ800813	1330		9.00	Red			Unknown	50	Tracer
900704	N/A			EJ798850	1740		9.00	Red		Yes	Civilian	0	Unknown
900719	N/A				2113	2332		Red			UH-60	50	Tracer
900720	N/A			EJ819811	1055	1300	0.20	Red			UH-1, UH-60	47	Tracer

Appendix 1

Army Fire Report #	Start Date (YYMMDD)	End Date (YYMMDD)	MTC Objective	Grid Coordinates (6 digits only)	Time of Start	Time Out	Acres Burned	Fire Index Color	Burning Index	Escaped Firebreak	Suppression Aircraft Type	Ground Personnel	Ignition Source
	900720	N/A			1156	1422				No			
	900801	N/A			1030	1040	0.01	Red			None	2	Dragon Missile (HE)
	900802	N/A			1327	1340	0.01	Red			None	3	Claymore Mine
	900810	N/A			1400	1415	0.01	Red			UH-1	1	Claymore Mine
	900816	N/A			1020	800	0.01	Red			UH-1	120	Smoke Grenade
	900820	N/A		EJ819811	1510	1545	0.10	Red		No	None	20	Demolition
	900829	N/A		EJ803811	1220	1310	0.10	Red		No		9	Ball Ammo
	900829	N/A		EJ806812	1500		800.00	Red			Unknown		Ball Ammo
	900902	N/A			1130	1135	0.01	Red			None	2	Dragon Missile (HE)
1	901020	N/A			115	630	15.00	Red	13	Yes	Hughs 500	6	Non-Military
	901020	N/A			851	1445							
11,0	901103	901104			2355	20	2.00	Red	15	Yes	None	6	Off Post
11,1	901104	N/A			1930	2205	12.00	Orange	20	Yes	Hughes 500	23	Non-Military
11,2	901105	901106			1422	300	0.50	Red	11	Yes	None	8	Non-Military
11,3	901105	N/A			1440	1730	240.00	Red	11	Yes	UH-60, CH-47, Unknown	80	Non-Military
	901105	N/A			1525	1920							
11,4	901107	N/A			600	1100	0.50	Red	13	Yes	UH-1, UH-60, Hughes 500	6	Restart
11,5	901109	901110			1520	1230	47.00	Red	17	Yes	CH-47, Unknown	16	Restart
	901109	901110			2051	111							
	901110	N/A			654	900							
91-01	910116	N/A			1010	1015	0.01			No	None	2	Dragon Missile (HE)
91-02	910207	N/A			2045	2055	0.02		5	Yes	None	4	Tracer
91-04	910227	N/A			1501	1543	0.54		8	Yes	Unknown	3	Tracer
91-05	910330	N/A			1520	1615	0.49		3	No	None	1	Tracer
91-06	910330	N/A			1720	1753	0.07		3	No	None	4	Tracer
91-07	910401	N/A		EJ814816	1545	2030	20.00		3	Yes	2 UH-1, CH-47	17	Tracer
91-03	910414	N/A			2120	2224	3.00		5	No	UH-60	7	Tracer
91-08	910423	N/A			1350	1358	0.01		8	No	Unknown	2	Ball
91-09	910430	N/A			1341	1354	0.04		23	Yes	None	5	Ball
91-09	910501	N/A		EJ826812	1341	2320	71.66		19	Yes	UH-1, UH-60, CH-47	47	Tracer
91-10	910501	N/A		EJ825809	1341	1800	14.83		19	Yes	UH-1, CH-47		
91-11	910507	N/A			1240	1249	0.01		3	Yes	None	2	Tracer
91-12	910529	N/A		EJ801810	1305	1310	0.00		14	No	None	1	Tracer
91-13	910530	N/A		EJ803811	951	1002	0.00		25	No	None	4	Tracer
91-14	910530	N/A		EJ802810	1259	1313	0.00		25	No	None	2	Tracer
	910622	N/A			1530	1645							
91-16	910715	N/A		EJ801811	1545	1620	0.02		47	No	None	3	Tracer
91-17	910715	N/A		EJ804811	1548	1625	0.10		47	No	None	3	Tracer
91-18	910715	N/A		EJ806812	1553	1630	0.06		47	No	None	3	Tracer
91-19	910715	N/A		EJ803810	1710	1730	0.12		47	No	None	2	Tracer
91-20	910716	N/A			1122	1137	0.00		47	No	None	None	Tracer
91-21	910716	N/A			1123	1136	0.00		47	No	None	None	Tracer
91-22	910716	910717		EJ826808	1240	100	75.00		47	Yes	2 UH-1, CH-47, Hughes 500	17	Tracer
91-23	910717	N/A		EJ839803	1226	1240	0.10		34	No	UH-1	8	Gunship (Tracer)
91-24	910717	N/A		EJ806811	1530	1615	1.11		46	No	UH-1	23	Tracer
91-25	910718	N/A			1007	1011	0.00		46	No	None	3	Tracer
91-26	910723	N/A			1355	1415	0.10		39	No	None	None	Ball

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Army Fire Report #	Start Date (YYMMDD)	End Date (YYMMDD)	MTC Objective	Grid Coordinates (6 digits only)	Time of Start	Time Out	Acres Burned	Fire Index Color	Burning Index	Escaped Firebreak	Suppression Aircraft Type	Ground Personnel	Ignition Source
91-27	910724	N/A			1335	1415	0.25		39	No	UH-1	8	Tracer
91-28	910725	N/A			1251	1255	0.00		28	No	None	3	Tracer
91-29	910725	N/A			1421	1510	0.03		22	No	None	3	Tracer
91-30	910725	N/A		EJ818807	1422	1900	400.00		22	No	UH-1	3	Demolition
	910727	N/A			1452	1844							
91-31	910731	N/A			1527	1841	1.00		25	Yes	UH-1, CH-47, Hughes 500	15	Off Post
91-32	910801	N/A			450	1010	1.00		25	Yes	UH-1, CH-47, Unknown	12	Ball
	910801	N/A			1400	1745							
91-33	910802	N/A			1030	1045	0.02		34	No	None	2	Demolition
91-34	910822	N/A			1320	1410	0.10		30	No	None	22	Tracer
91-33	910822	N/A			1515	1600	0.25		30	No	None	3	Tracer
	910827	N/A			300	450							
91-35	910828	N/A			245		0.10		40	Yes	None	None	Non-Military
	910828	N/A			1230	1550							Restart
	910902	N/A			1644	1702							
91-36	910903	N/A			1410	1425	0.05		24	No	None	17	Demolition
91-37	910903	N/A			1531	1757	7.00		22	No	UH-1, CH-47	40	Demolition
91-38	910904	N/A			1329	1905	3.50		23	No	UH-1	14	Dragon Missile (HE)
91-39	910904	910905			1627	600	75.00		23	No	UH-1, UH-60	11	Indirect Fire
	910909	N/A			804	1130							
91-40	910909	N/A			1105	1200	9.25		52	Yes	UH-1	6	Tracer
91-41	910909	N/A			1450	1630	0.50		37	Yes	UH-1	5	Non-Military
91-42	910912	N/A			855	1345	98.00		14	Yes	UH-1, CH-46	26	Tracer
91-43	910912	N/A			2205	2330	2.00		14	Yes	None	1	Non-Military
91-44	910917	N/A			1518	1620	0.25		27	No	UH-1	6	Ball
91-45	910923	N/A		EJ815813	1040	1102	0.01		24	No	None	2	Tracer
91-46	910924	N/A			1710	1725	0.25		26	Yes	UH-60	6	Unknown
91-47	910924	N/A			1734	1825	5.00		26	Yes	UH-60	None	Unknown
91-48	911010	N/A			1210	1220	1.00		25	No	None	6	Pyrotechnics
91-49	911010	N/A			1405	1412	0.00		28	No	None	2	Ball
91-50	911010	N/A			2240	2315	0.25		26	No	None	22	Dragon Missile (HE)
91-51	911107	N/A			1216	1230	0.00		37	Yes	None	3	Off Post
91-52	911217	N/A			1045	1235	0.05		39	No	None	9	Tracer
91-53	911217	N/A			1310	1400	0.17		17	No	None	4	Tracer
91-54	911217	N/A			1310	1400	0.01		17	No	None	4	Tracer
91-55	911217	N/A			1310	1400	0.15		17	No	None	4	Tracer
	920604	N/A			1800	1835							
93-01	930114	N/A			1434	1439	0.00	Red	22	No	None	4	Non-Military (Charcoal)
93-02	930119	N/A			1410	1422	0.01	Yellow	19	No	None	2	Dragon Missile (HE)
93-03	930119	N/A			1418	1434	0.00	Yellow	19	No	None	1	Tracer
93-04	930119	N/A			1550	1610	0.06	Yellow	19	No	None	1	Tracer
93-05	930119	N/A			1620	1638	0.00	Yellow	19	No	None	2	Tracer
93-06	930120	N/A			1408	1416	0.01	Orange	30	No	None	2	Dragon Missile (HE)
93-07	930120	N/A			1408	1422	0.00	Orange	30	No	None	2	Dragon Missile (HE)
93-08	930123	N/A			1350	1359	0.00	Yellow	19	No	None	1	Tracer
93-09	930123	N/A			1443	1458	0.01	Yellow	18	No	None	1	Tracer
93-10	930124	N/A			1206	1210	0.00	Yellow	18	No	None	1	Tracer

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93-11	930124	N/A			1215	1222	0.00			No	None	1	Tracer
93-12	930124	N/A			1345	1400	0.25	Yellow	18	No	UH-1	3	Tracer
93-13	930216	N/A			1418	1420	0.00	Red	21	No	None	5	Pyrotechnics
93-14	930218	N/A			1525	1530	0.00	Red	23	No	None	3	Tracer
93-15	930218	N/A			1720	1730	0.01	Red	23	No	None	8	Tracer
93-16	930223	N/A			1325	1415	2.00	Orange	32	No	UH-1	7	Tracer
93-17	930225	N/A			2308	2340	0.01	Orange	32	No	UH-1	3	Dragon Missile (HE)
93-18	930302	N/A			1420	1450	0.20	Orange	39	No	UH-1	6	Dragon Missile (HE)
93-19	930304	N/A			1230	1500	11.12	Orange	39	No	UH-1	24	Mortar
93-22	930309	N/A			1132	1215	6.40	Yellow	30	No	UH-1	None	Pyrotechnics
93-20	930311	N/A			915	948	1.30	Red	22	No	UH-1	5	Tracer
93-21	930314	N/A			1859	1910	0.01	Yellow	21	No	None	1	Dragon Missile (HE)
93-22	930412	N/A			1415	1730	123.58	Orange	34	No	UH-1, CH-46	23	Tracer
93-23	930412	N/A			1415	1425	0.10	Orange	34	No	None	2	Tracer
93-24	930412	N/A			1415	1735	20.00	Orange	34	Yes	UH-1	38	Off Post (Malicious)
93-25	930413	N/A			1250	1515	46.27	Orange	34	No	UH-1	25	Demolition
93-26	930420	N/A			900	905	0.25	Yellow	18	No	None	4	Ball
93-27	930421	N/A			1120	1700	9.00	Orange	42	No	UH-1	2	Mortar
93-28	930422	N/A			1145	1430	100.00	Orange	42	No	UH-1	18	Dragon Missile (HE)
93-29	930423	N/A			1600	1800	0.30	Red	22	No	None	2	Dragon Missile (HE)
93-30	930428	N/A			1645	1715	0.25	Yellow	15	No	UH-1	3	Dragon Missile (HE)
93-33	930510	N/A			1505	1508	0.30	Red	28	No	None	2	Dragon Missile (HE)
93-34	930511	N/A			1420	1430	0.09	Orange	34	No	None	2	Dragon Missile (HE)
93-35	930512	N/A			1615	1621	0.01	Red	23	No	None	6	Dragon Missile (HE)
93-36	930525	N/A			1605	1705	3.95	Orange	33	No	UH-1	5	Indirect Fire
93-37	930526	N/A			1522	1543	0.25	Yellow	15	No	UH-1	6	Tracer
93-38	930526	N/A			1522	1600	0.17	Yellow	15	No	UH-1	6	Tracer
93-39	930616	N/A			1950	2020	0.22	Red	27	No	UH-1	5	Mortar, 81mm
93-40	930617	N/A			35	140	0.50	Red	27	Yes	UH-1	4	Tracer
93-41	930626	N/A			1245	2330	5.35	Red	23	Yes	UH-1, UH-60, CH-53	48	MK19 TPT
93-42	930718	N/A			2225	2335	0.25	Yellow	11	No	UH-60	4	Dragon Missile (HE)
93-43	930818	N/A			1210	1220	0.25	Yellow	16	No	None	3	Practice SMAW
93-44	931014	N/A			815	830	0.02	Red	21	No	UH-1	17	Dragon Missile (HE)
93-45	931115	N/A			1800	1825	0.26	Yellow	16	No	UH-60	2	Tracer
93-46	931116	N/A			1030	1039	80.92	Yellow	16	No	UH-1	None	Tracer
93-47	931213	N/A			1641	1732	0.25	Yellow	16	Yes	UH-1	6	Tracer
94-01	940106	N/A			1613	1715	1.00	Yellow	19	No	UH-60	5	Tracer
94-02	940204	940205			2020	30	18.00	Yellow	14	No	UH-60	34	Tracer
94-03	940206	N/A			2205	2350	7.40	Yellow	17	No	UH-60	28	Tracer
94-04	940208	N/A			2255	2325	0.03	Yellow	18	No	UH-60	4	Tracer
94-05	940210	N/A			240	310	0.01	Yellow	15	No	UH-60	3	Dragon Missile (HE)
94-06	940211	N/A			1220	1240	0.90	Yellow	17	No	UH-60	4	Tracer
94-07	940211	N/A			1805	1900	2.50	Yellow	18	No	UH-60	23	Tracer
94-08	940211	940212			2343	27	0.22	Yellow	18	No	UH-60	4	Dragon Missile (HE)
94-09	940308	N/A			1735	1809	0.90	Yellow	16	Yes	UH-60	3	Tracer
94-10	940329	N/A			1800	1845	0.25	Green	10	No	None	3	Tracer
94-11	940330	940331			2315	35	1.10	Green	7	Yes	UH-60	6	Tracer

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94-12	940406	N/A			1145	1845	6.79	Yellow	18	No	3 UH-60, 2CH-47	65	Tracer
94-13	940406	N/A			1155	1845	217.50	Yellow	18	Yes	3 UH-60, 2CH-47	65	Tracer
94-14	940407	N/A			1152	1352	0.90	Red	24	No	None	3	Indirect Fire
94-15	940414	N/A			733	820	1.40	Yellow	20	No	None	12	Tracer
94-16	940414	N/A			2029	2055	0.02	Yellow	19	No	None	8	Tracer
94-17	940523	N/A			858	931	1.70	Yellow	15	Yes	UH-60	4	Tracer
94-18	940608	940609			2130	220	0.11	Yellow	19	No	2 UH-60	9	Tracer
94-19	940609	N/A			1940	2200	13.00	Red	29	No	UH-60	9	Demolition
94-20	940620	N/A			852	1130	88.98	Yellow	15	No	2 UH-60	30	Tracer
94-21	940620	N/A			1225	1320	3.56	Yellow	15	No	UH-60	7	Tracer
94-22	940706	N/A			1555	1800	0.00	Orange	35	Yes	UH-60	51	Off Post (Malicious)
94-23	940712	N/A			2250	2310	0.05	Yellow	15	Yes	None	3	Tracer
94-24	940819	N/A			1045	1744	181.00	Red	26	Yes	2 UH-60, CH-53	61	TOW Missile
94-25	940915	N/A			2020	2027	0.05	Yellow	15	No	None	3	20mm Tracer
95-01	950201	N/A			1615	1642	0.25	Red	24	No	UH-60	10	Dragon Missile (HE)
95-02	950202	N/A			1641	1655	0.00	Red	21	No	None	12	Dragon Missile (HE)
95-03	950212	N/A			925	1020	0.25	Yellow	17	No	None	2	Tracer
95-04	950222	N/A			1515	1800	0.26	Red	22	No	CH-47	6	Demolition
95-05	950316	N/A			205	240	0.01	Green	9	Yes	UH-60	None	Tracer
95-06	950601	N/A			2042	2100	0.20	Red	29	No	UH-60	8	Dragon Missile (HE)
95-07	950614	950616			115	605	2400.00			Yes			Escaped Prescribed Fire
95-08	950716	N/A			1340	1500	2.02			No	None	2	Tracer
95-09	950813	N/A			910	1045	7.41	Yellow	19	No	UH-60	49	Tracer
95-09	950815	N/A			910	1055	0.00	Yellow	13	No	None	21	Tracer
	951006	N/A			1120	1830	350.00				3 Unknown	331	
	960423	N/A		EJ185811	1831	2000	0.25						Tracer
	960508	N/A		EJ804807	1015	1405	0.15	Yellow	17		2 UH-60	9	20 mm TPT
	960527	N/A			1130	1430							
	960530	N/A		EJ816809	1100	1145	0.25	Yellow	11		None	9	Tracer
	960531	N/A			915	1035	0.50	Yellow	15	No	CH-47	1	Tracer
	960604	N/A			1010	1130	0.25	Yellow	15	No	CH-47	2	Tracer
	960605	N/A		EJ814811	455	528	0.25						Tracer
	960724	N/A		EJ804807	1600	1635	0.25	Yellow	20		None	9	Tracer
	960724	N/A		EJ804807	1645	1655	0.25	Yellow	20		None	9	Tracer
	960724	N/A		EJ804807	1720	1735	0.26	Yellow	20		None	9	Tracer
	960814	N/A		EJ818800	1735	1810	0.25	Red	27		UH-60	6	TOW Missile
	960918	N/A		EJ802809	1540	1840	0.25	Yellow	18	No	CH-53	6	Ball
97-01	970128	N/A		EJ812805	1205	1252	0.25			No	None		Tracer
97-02	970128	N/A		EJ807805	1530	1711	0.50			No	CCH-53		Tracer
97-03	970129	N/A		EJ809802	1105	1230	0.25			No	None		Tracer
94-04	970211	N/A		EJ807805	1330	1410	0.25			No	None		Tracer
94-05	970211	N/A		EJ806804	1458	1653	0.25			No	UH-60		Tracer
94-06	970228	N/A		EJ808805	1510	1845	2.96			No	None		Tracer
94-07	970331	N/A		EJ808804	1350	1400	0.00			No	None		Grenade Simulator
94-08	970401	N/A		EJ813801	805	915	0.25			No	CH-46		Tracer
94-09	970401	N/A		EJ812802	1105	1215	0.25			No	CH-46		Tracer
94-10	970401	N/A		EJ811801	1320	1402	1.00			No	CH-46		Tracer

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Army Fire Report #	Start Date (YYMMDD)	End Date (YYMMDD)	MTC Objective	Grid Coordinates (6 digits only)	Time of Start	Time Out	Acres Burned	Fire Index Color	Burning Index	Escaped Firebreak	Suppression Aircraft Type	Ground Personnel	Ignition Source
94-11	970417	N/A		EJ806807	1130	1200	0.50			No	None		Tracer
94-12	970417	N/A		EJ807807	1130	1200	0.50			No	None		Tracer
94-13	970417	N/A		EJ811807	1130	1200	0.25			No	None		Tracer
94-14	970417	N/A		EJ822811	1140	1320	1.00	Yellow	15	No	UH-60	None	Tracer, Spot Fire
94-15	970513	N/A		EJ811807	901	936	1.50			No	None		Tracer
94-16	970516	N/A		EJ812804	920	1020	0.50			No	None		Tracer
94-17	970517	N/A		EJ818808	1350	1410	1.50			No	None		Mortar (HE)
94-18	970525	N/A		EJ818808	1010	1042	0.25			No	None		Tracer
94-19	970525	N/A		EJ807813	1400	1430	0.25			No	None		Tracer
94-20	970627	N/A	None	EJ820806	1800	1845	2.00	Red	26	No	UH-60		Demolition/Explosives
94-21	970725	N/A		EJ817815	1100	1200	1.00			No	None		Demolition
94-22	970725	N/A		EJ806816	1345	1415	0.50	Red	21	No	UH-60		Demolition
94-23	970729	N/A		EJ820804	1450	1820	20.00	Yellow	19	No	3 UH-60	12	Ball
94-24	970731	N/A		EJ818804	1455	1535	10.00	Yellow	19	No	2 UH-60	2	Ball
94-25	970731	N/A		EJ821806	2153	2248	0.25	Yellow	14	No	UH-60	5	Tracer
94-26	970805	N/A		EJ821807	820	945	2.00	Yellow	18	No	UH-60		Tracer
94-27	970805	N/A		EJ819812	2110	2145	0.25	Yellow	17	No	None	2	Tracer
94-28	970809	N/A		EJ819806	746	810	0.25	Yellow	10	No	None	2	Tracer
94-29	970809	970810		EJ824803	2125	25	2.00	Yellow	14	Yes	2 UH-60	9	AT-4
94-30	970813	N/A		EJ822806	2111	2142	1.00	Yellow	17	No	None		Tracer
94-31	970819	N/A		EJ812802	1820	1850	0.25	Red	24	No	None	3	Mortar 60mm
94-32	970906	N/A		EJ805807	1340	1640	5.00	Yellow	15	No	CH-46, 2 UH-60	20	Tracer
94-33	970907	N/A		EJ806804	1400	2000	3.00	Orange	35	No	UH-60	4	Restart
94-34	970908	N/A		EJ824803	925	1225	3.00	Yellow	14	Yes	2 UH-60	9	AT-4, Tracer
97-34	970925	N/A		EJ820808	52	110	0.50	Yellow	18	Yes	None	3	Tracer
97-35	971112	N/A		EJ816804	2052	2116	0.30			No			TPT, 20mm
98-01	980123	N/A	DEER	EJ818807	1700	1724	0.50	Yellow	19	No	None		AT-4
98-02	980130	N/A	COYOTE	EJ809806	2320	2345	1.00	Yellow	17	No	UH-60		Tracer
98-03	980211	N/A	ELK	EJ818805	1245	1351	0.25	Red	23	No	UH-60		Tracer
98-04	980225	N/A	DEER	EJ814808	1605	1615	0.25	Yellow	16	No	None		Tracer
98-05	980225	N/A	DEER	EJ819802	1630	1645	0.25	Yellow	16	No	None		Tracer
98-06	980227	N/A	DEER	EJ817806	1441	1520	2.00	Yellow	20	No	UH-60		Tracer
98-07	980227	N/A	DEER	EJ820808	1535	1550	0.25			No	None		Tracer
98-08	980227	N/A	DEER	EJ819808	1630	1642	0.25	Yellow	18	No	None		Tracer
98-09	980307	980308		EJ802821	1730	1000	100.00	Yellow	20	Yes	UH-60	2	Off Post
98-10	980318	N/A		EJ803805	1040	1430	50.00	Orange	40	Yes	CH-47, UH-60, CH-53	62	Tracer, Grenade Simulator
98-11	980318	N/A		EJ825806	1750	2218	30.00	Red	26	Yes	UH-60	3	TOW Missile
98-12	980618	N/A	DEMO PIT	EJ819805	1030	1033	0.01	Orange	32	No	None		Demolition
98-13	980722	N/A		EJ798814	1345	1445	1.00	Orange	32	Yes	None	3	Off Post (Malicious)
	980805	N/A			1645	1810							
98-14	980914	N/A	FP	EJ801807	915	1200	4.00	Red	26	No	CH-53		Mortar, 81mm (HE)
98-15	980914	N/A		EJ801807	1755	1900		Orange	46	No	None		Restart
98-16	980915	N/A		EJ801807	700	745	0.01	Yellow	21	No	None		Restart
98-17	980915	N/A		EJ816811	1310	1350	0.75	Orange	38	No	None		Restart
98-18	980916	N/A	FP	EJ815815	840	2200	800.00	Yellow	19	Yes	CH-47, UH-60, CH-53, 2 CH-60	71	Mortar, 60mm (HE)
98-19	980917	N/A		EJ825814	1254	1634	0.01			Yes	CH-47	None	Restart

Appendix 1

US Army Hawaii (USARHAW)
Fire Behavior Modeling/Danger Rating Consultation*

Robert Burgan
Colorado State University
Ft. Collins, CO

Francis Fujioka
USDA Forest Service
Riverside Fire Lab, Riverside, CA

September 17, 1999

Francis Fujioka (USDA Forest Service, PSW) and Robert Burgan (USDA Forest Service, IFSL, retired) visited the Makua Military Reservation, Oahu, on August 13, 1999, in the company of Gayland Enriques (USAR Hawaii), Pat Costales (DOFAW, Oahu Branch Manager), and Andy Beavers (CSU fire ecologist). The purpose of this visit was to review the Army's efforts toward managing and minimizing the wildland fire risk.

Our first stop was the Remote Automatic Weather Station (RAWS) site on Makua Ridge. This is an excellent location for a RAWS unit to monitor the conditions in the forested areas. It also provided an excellent vantage point from which to discuss the wildland fire situation. It was immediately obvious to Fujioka and Burgan, and certainly not news to the others, that it is not possible to make a 100 percent guarantee that all fires can be confined to the lower valley. However this report does discuss minimizing the risk.

We discussed not only the ignition potential from military activities, but also the potential of fire starts from civilian activity along the highway. While civilian ignition sources are not as frequent as military sources, neither are they under any sort of control. Thus they may occur at a time of very high fire danger and when suppression capability is at a minimum. We could not define a strong defense against this threat. The obvious solution of building a firebreak parallel to the highway was not acceptable for archeological and social reasons. Neither was the option of grazing. The potential for fires to burn into the Makua Training Area from outside was summarized with the comment that about all the Army can do is respond the best they can when a fire occurs.

We also noted lanes of grass passing through the upper forested areas from below. These grasses apparently invaded because of damage from past fires. At this point there doesn't seem to be much that can be done other than to minimize further burning and encroachment. The high elevation RAWS station should be very useful for determining the potential for fire to enter the forest from below, thus providing key information on when field exercises would pose an unacceptable risk to the forest.

* Note: In the period between the writing of this consultation and the finalization of the Analysis of Fire Management Concerns at MMR report, a number of changes were made to the recommendations within this consultation because of changes in Army policy and the discovery of new information. For these reason, recommendations made in this consultation may not appear or may differ from those in the Analysis of Fire Management Concerns at MMR report.

After completing discussions at the upper RAWS site, we met Ron Borne at the range officers' building near the highway. Ron gave us a good history of how the current situation developed and of the importance of getting training exercises established. We then drove the firebreak road around the training area, stopping to look at the midvalley water reservoir, the micro-RAWS, and the vegetation. Gayland pointed out the areas that have been mowed in the past, and the areas where the vegetation is not treated because of unexploded ordinance. These areas are obviously of great concern because fires within them can only be fought from the air. Unfortunately, successful protection from fire for long periods results in increased biomass so the potential for damaging fires increases over time. There are no obvious solutions other than the current practice of maximizing the effective width of the firebreak road by using herbicides to kill adjacent vegetation. The problem of ricochets or errant rounds is difficult to guard against other than by strict control of the live fire exercises.

Gayland said the Army has spent about \$300,000 per year in the past on fuels management (mowing, herbicide application). He also pointed out some older roads within the interior of the primary training area, suggesting that these roads could be cleaned and improved to serve as interior firebreaks, thus partitioning the training area into smaller parcels that could be more easily prescribed burned. This is a good idea and should provide a large cost-savings over mowing. It would be important to burn annually to keep the biomass down and the prescribed fires manageable.

Finally we went to Schofield Barracks to look at the vegetation map produced by Andy Beavers. Andy advised us that he has defined four primary vegetation types – grass, grass/shrub, shrub, and forest. The shrub component of the grass/shrub type appeared to be small enough that it can be ignored for fuel modeling purposes because the grass will be the primary carrier of fires. Andy's map should be most useful for doing FARSITE simulations using custom fuel models. Although NFDRS fuel models are not normally "customized" because there is no specialized software for this purpose, NFDRS fuel models could also be assigned to Andy's vegetation map if there were ever an effort to map fire danger at high resolution for the Makua Valley.

On August 17, Don Studebaker (USFS, Cleveland NF) and Mr. Sammy Houseberg joined us and we built custom fire behavior fuel models for the unmanaged grass and forest types outside the firebreak.

An additional fire behavior fuel model should be developed for the MMR -- a "managed grass" fuel model to represent the "worst case" managed grass type – probably 1 year of growth. This model can be built by Burgan in telephone and email consultation with Sammy Houseberg and Gayland Enriques. It is not critical that this model be built immediately because it will not be used for current operations, but rather is needed for use in the FARSITE program. It is needed for FARSITE because the "unmanaged" grass model will overpredict fire spread rate and flame length for the managed grass stands. When using FARSITE, the grass areas cut down to stubble, and the bare earth areas can be considered to be firebreaks.

On completion of this effort, we discussed the advisability of doing some test fires to help assess the capability of the unmanaged grass fuel model to predict rate of spread (ROS) and flame length (FL). We drove to the MMR to look for suitable test plots, and found two candidate areas. On returning to Schofield, we further discussed the urgency of doing test burns. The consensus opinion, shared by Burgan and Fujioka, was that rushing to do test burns by the end of September when the weather would likely become unfavorable, was not wise. That is, it is not necessary to do the test burns prior to commencement of training because these burns would only provide two data points.

We felt that a better assessment of the grass fuel model could be obtained by having Sammy Houseberg and Don Studebaker each spend sufficient time using BEHAVE to determine whether or not the fire behavior predicted by the fuel model over a wide range of fuel moistures and wind speeds, matched their considerable experience. If not, it will be adjusted and re-tested. For initial use of a fuel model it is more important to know that it is going to produce reasonable fire behavior predictions over a wide range of environmental conditions than it is to match the results of a limited number of test burns, because this guards against unpleasant surprises. Testing of the unmanaged grass fuel model should be completed before training starts.

Fuel model verification data (flame lengths and spread rates) should be taken as a matter of course whenever prescribed burns are conducted, or during fires resulting from unplanned ignitions, if possible. This should provide for improvement of all fuel models over time – a process that should continue for years.

Recommendations

- 1) Get an account with the Weather Information Management System (WIMS) before starting training exercises. The Army has already begun this effort and expects the account to be established in the next week or two. This will provide a sanctioned method to calculate NFDRS indexes for the MMR, and provide for permanent storage of the weather data so it is not inadvertently discarded. It will also make the weather data easily available for future research. Because the NFDRS is a “bookkeeping” system, requiring continuous tracking of weather, it is critical to take weather observations every day, not just when exercises are held.
- 2) Code the RAWs station to use NFDR fuel model N before starting training. NFDR fuel model L (western perennial grass) has been used in the past to represent the grass fuels at the MMR. This model was apparently chosen to represent the managed fuels within the firebreak roads. The current philosophy is to represent the older grass stands outside the firebreak roads. NFDR model N (sawgrass) is recommended for this.

The old philosophy of using fuel model L makes the inherent assumption that all fires will occur and be contained within the firebreaks. This has not been the case. The new philosophy of using model N is more conservative because it implies that operations will be curtailed when burning conditions in the unmanaged grass outside the firebreaks are such that the fires could not be controlled. The managed fuels within the firebreaks should present a much less serious fire potential in the same burning conditions.

- 3) Burning index has been used in the past for estimating fire potential. This is a good index for this purpose and its use should be continued. The only other NFDRS index that we recommend is the Ignition Component because, with future research, it may provide additional insight into the probability of an ignition, given the type of ordinance. Capability to calculate the BI and IC daily must be in place before training starts.
- 4) We recommend, that at least initially, the BEHAVE System be used as the primary system to control operations. Thus BEHAVE needs to be running on the computer (PC) at the MMR before training starts. Live and dead moistures needed for BEHAVE can be obtained from the NFDRS calculations for the lower RAWS site. Because we have changed from NFDRS model L to model N, the range of BI values associated with the current precaution levels will be different. Normally, the breakpoints for precaution levels are set by doing an historical analysis of fire occurrence and size associated with the NFDRS indexes. Sufficient historical weather and fire occurrence data are apparently not available. Personal experience can also be used to set the breakpoints, as Sammy Houseberg did, but this requires a considerable period of time (years). We specifically built a fuel model to represent the older grass stands, so using it in BEHAVE to calculate flame lengths provides the best foundation for starting operations. Flame length/fire control situations described in Rothermel's "How to Predict the Spread and Intensity of Forest and Range Fires", provide a mechanism to translate the current precaution classes to fire behavior flame lengths:

Precaution Class	Flame Length (ft)	Control Options
Green	0 - 4	Hand crew can control
Yellow	4 - 6	Equip req'd to control
Red	6 - 8	Serious control problems
Orange	8+	Head fire can't be controlled

The flame length breakpoints in Rothermel's publication are: 0-4 feet, 4-8 feet, 8-11 feet, and 11+ feet. Rothermel's standard breakpoints have been modified in the above table, for application at the MMR, on the advice of Mr. Houseberg. These are more conservative than the standard breakpoints, but the authors agree that is a good way to start. These breakpoints can be relaxed if experience so indicates.

Division of the NFDRS fuel model N burning index values by 10 provides an estimate of flame length, providing a mechanism to relate BI values for this fuel model, to the precaution levels. After sufficient fire occurrence data has been gathered (50-100) fires, FIREFAMILY PLUS should be used to refine the association between BI, IC, and fire size and occurrence.

- 5) More severe burning conditions may be tolerated if the wind is blowing down valley than up valley. We recommend that exercises not be permitted if the wind is blowing up the valley and the flame length for the unmanaged grass model is greater than 6 feet. This corresponds to a BI of 60. These are probably conservative values that will need to be adjusted. Going beyond an 8 foot flame length (BI=80) with up valley winds would be questionable. Implement this recommendation before starting training.

- 6) Fire occurrence records need to be kept and entered into the National Interagency Fire Management Integrated Database (NIFMID). This can be done through the WIMS account. The standard Forest Service fire report can be used, with the exception that some local notes will have to be kept to define the types of ordinance that started each fire. These records will be useful for future research. This recommendation doesn't have to be implemented before training starts, but every effort should be made to implement it sometime in 1999.
- 7) An experiment is suggested to not only determine flame lengths at which fires start to become a concern, but also to determine the associated NFDRS burning index and ignition component values. This experiment should be conducted in September 1999, if possible. It needs to be accomplished before training starts.

This experiment would require that grass mowing in part of the main training area be modified, just this one time, to provide a patchwork of small (100 foot square) stands of unmowed grass. About 50 such grass patches should be sufficient. They should be in locations where fire suppression will be easy. Live fire can be directed into these test plots under various weather conditions to determine when ignitions begin to occur. Much data can be gathered quickly and safely in this manner, and the testing can begin as soon as the mowing is complete. The test firing should begin about noon, when the vegetation is relatively dry, then continue during the day until the fuels moisten as the humidity rises in the evening. The reason for starting at noon is that actual fuel moisture tends to lag values predicted from just relative humidity and temperature. That is, vegetation is likely to be slightly wetter than predicted when the humidity is falling, and slightly drier than predicted when the humidity is rising.

Thus, afternoon tests are more conservative in that actual dead fuel moistures will be at least as dry as predicted, perhaps slightly drier.

Utilize one test plot at a time, progressing from ball ammunition to explosives, to tracers--that is, from weapons least likely to start a fire to those most likely to cause a fire. Record the weather data and the BI, IC, and calculated fire behavior flame length at each test firing, as well as whether or not a fire is actually started. For custom fire behavior fuel models requiring live moisture inputs, use values calculated by the NFDRS for the valley bottom RAWS station. This effort could help refine the BI guidelines, and could probably be completed before Sept. 30, 1999. A study plan should be written to guide this effort.

- 8) Determine how well the valley bottom RAWS represents weather conditions in the main training area, where the micro-RAWS is currently located. NFDRS and fire behavior calculations should initially be made using weather from the valley bottom because the conditions there are warmer and drier than further up the valley, thus giving a conservative assessment of fire potential. However, the mid-slope RAWS station may be more appropriate, if it observes weather parameters, particularly windspeeds and directions, significantly different than those recorded for the valley bottom station. Comparison of the weather readings between the two stations does not need to be accomplished prior to starting training, but on completion, it may permit use of the mid-valley RAWS for fire potential estimates, and gain some additional training days.

- 9) Training exercises should not be permitted when the ridge-top weather station indicates high fire danger according to the precaution level guidelines. Implement this recommendation immediately.
- 10) Continued refinement of burning index and flame length guidelines should be a goal. Mr. Houseberg only had the valley bottom station to work with. Having 3 RAWS stations provides a great opportunity to refine the conditions under which exercises can be conducted. Rothermel and Rinehart provide a method for field verification of fire behavior predictions (Rothermel and Rinehart 1983). Implementation of this recommendation can only occur with active training.
- 11) Make national level fire danger rating training, and at least 400 level fire behavior training, as well as operations and incident management training, a prerequisite for the position of range safety officer. Because training takes time, it is not reasonable to expect this recommendation to be implemented prior to commencement of training, but it should be actively pursued. In the meantime, make sure the most knowledgeable people are at the MMR making decisions regarding the risk of training under the current weather conditions.
- 12) It is suggested that 1 hour timelag fuel moistures be set to 10 hour fuel moistures for both fire danger and fire behavior calculations. Research by Anderson (1985) indicates that only very fine vegetation actually has a 1-hour timelag response. Vegetation meeting this criteria does not exist at the MMR. Implement prior to starting training.

The authors of this report are not qualified to say what kind of training should occur at the start and when should it increase. This can be better answered by the military experts than us, other than to say “be conservative” in the beginning and shoot only ball ammunition on the drier days and explosives or tracers on the wetter days, but test the limits a bit as experience is gained.

The authors also leave recommendations on suppression equipment or tactics to people who are more experienced in fire suppression.

Because it is not possible to build an impervious fireline around the training area, limitation of fire risk through awareness of fire potential is critical. We believe the Army has the tools to limit the risk, and the will to do so, but again, it must be recognized that fire risk cannot be forced to zero. Even closing the MMR will not eliminate fire risk, and in fact would likely make it worse because responsible people with fire fighting equipment would no longer be “on site” and the vegetation biomass would build up to dangerous levels due to lack of vegetation management. An ignition from the vicinity of the highway could then be very serious.

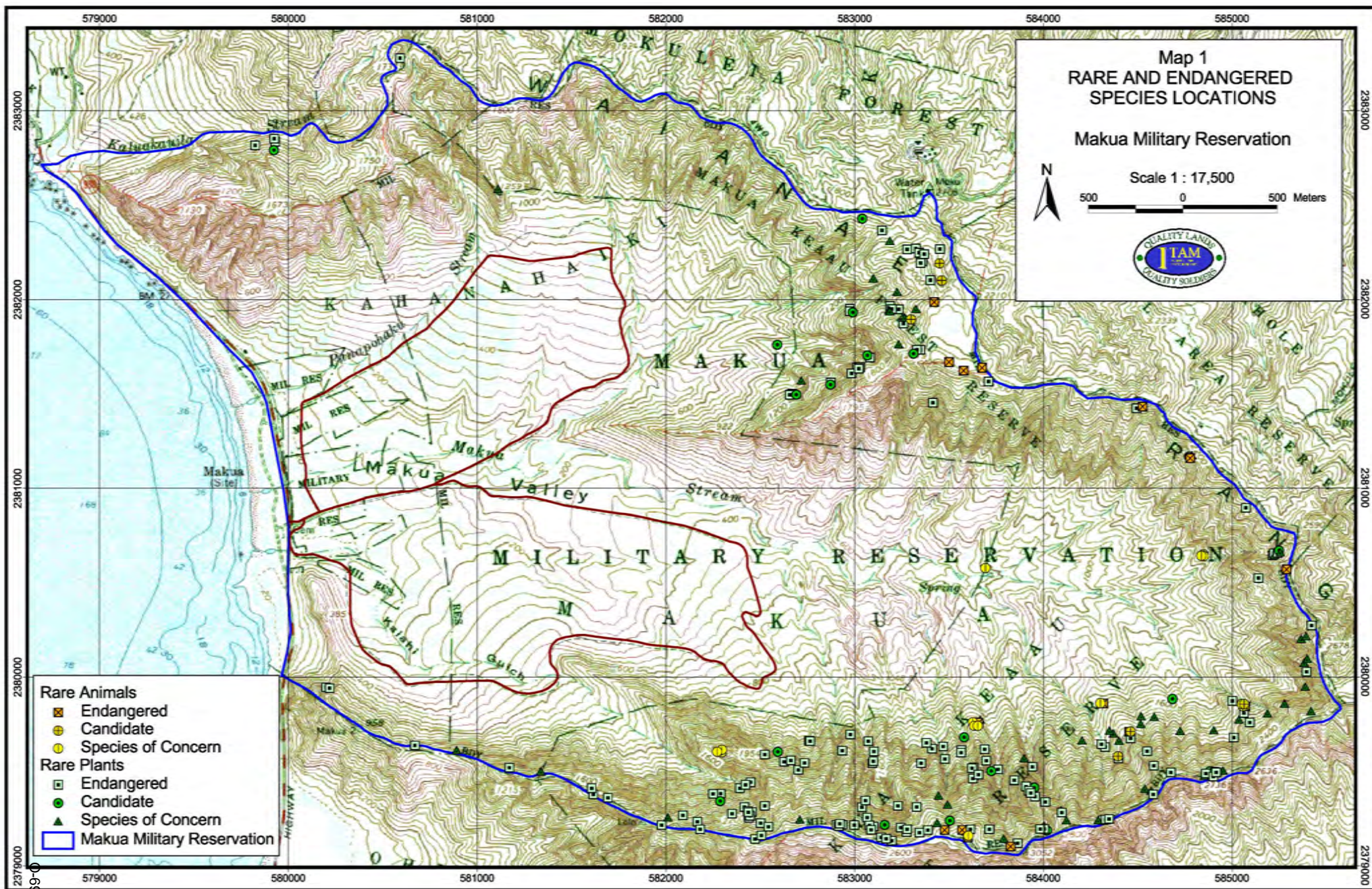
In terms of assessing fire potential, it is obvious the Army is doing everything it can to minimize fire damage to the endangered species in the MMR.

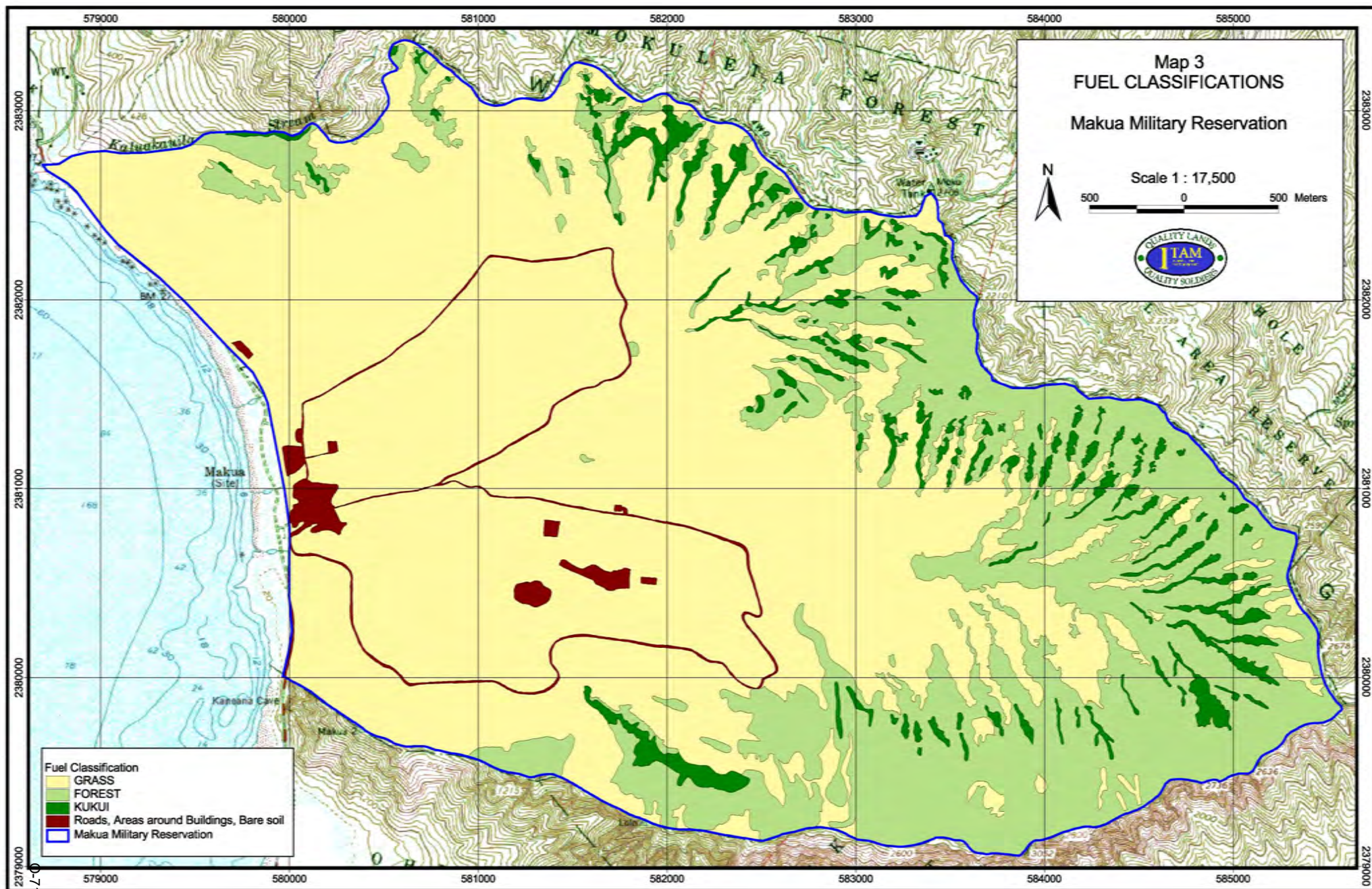
References

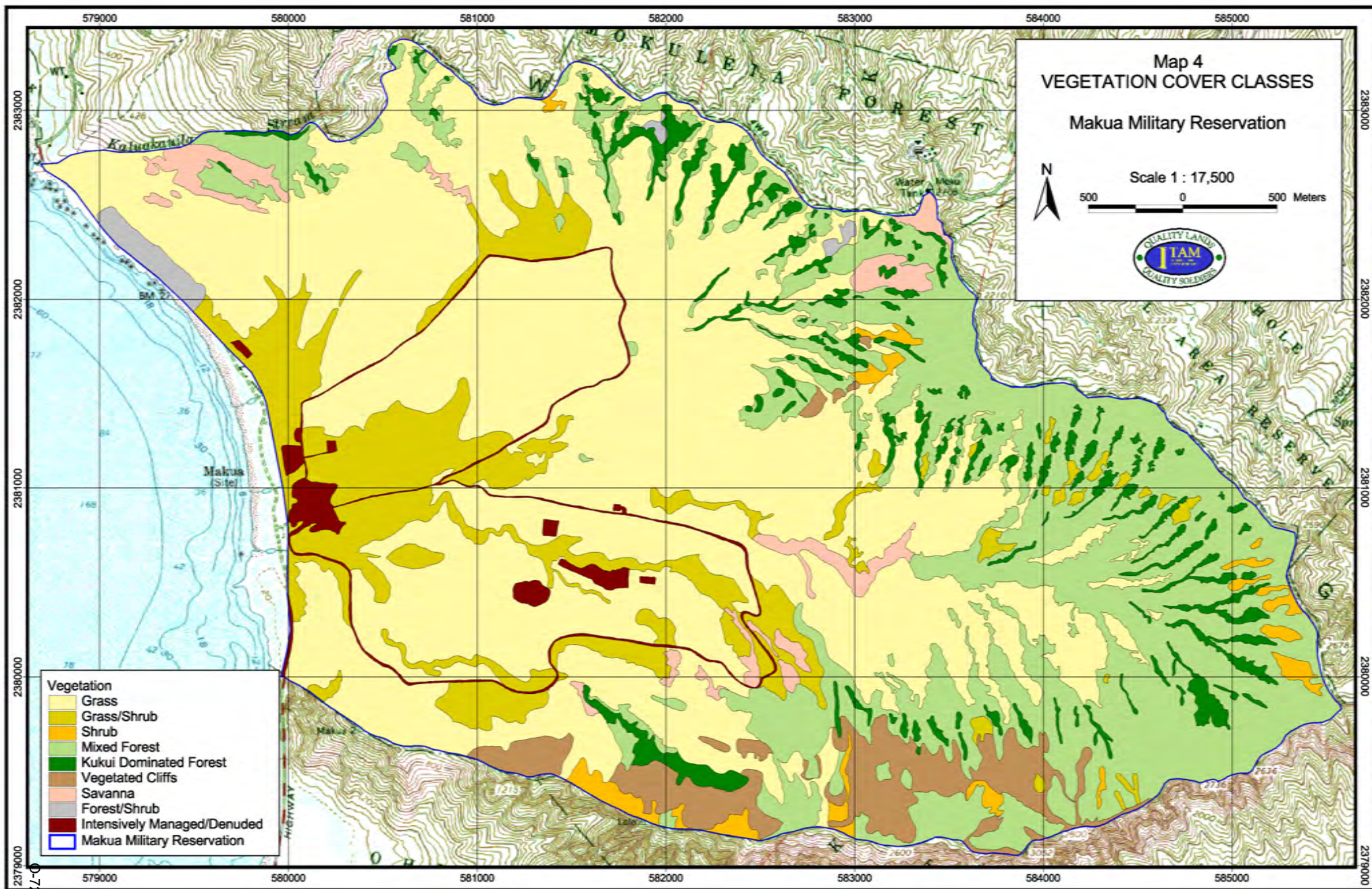
Anderson, H.E. 1985. Moisture and fine fuel response. IN: Eighth Conf. On Fire and Forest Meteorology, Detroit Michigan, April 29 – May 2, 1985.

Appendix 2

Rothermel, Richard C., and George C. Rinehart. 1983. Field procedures for verification and adjustment of fire behavior predictions. USDA Forest Service, Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, GTR INT-142. 25p.







Map 5 FUEL MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS Makua Military Reservation

CURRENT

RECOMMENDED

- Roads
- Currently Herbicided
- Currently Mowed
- Makua Military Reservation

- Recommended Herbicide Construction/Improvement
- Recommended Mowing
- Proposed Grazing
- Prescribed Burn Areas
- Makua Military Reservation

Kumulipo

A Hawaiian Creation Chant

edited and translated by Martha Warren Beckwith
(University of Chicago Press, 1951)
Interlinearization by David Stampe

[1] KA WA AKAHI

CHANT ONE

0001. O ke au i kahuli wela ka honua
At the time when the earth became hot
0002. O ke au i kahuli lole ka lani
At the time when the heavens turned about
0003. O ke au i kuka'iaka ka la
At the time when the sun was darkened
0004. E ho'omalalama i ka malama
To cause the moon to shine
0005. O ke au o Makali'i ka po
The time of the rise of the Pleiades
0006. O ka walewale ho'okumu honua ia
The slime, this was the source of the earth
0007. O ke kumu o ka lipo, i lipo ai
The source of the darkness that made darkness
0008. O ke kumu o ka Po, i po ai
The source of the night that made night
0009. O ka lipolipo, o ka lipolipo
The intense darkness, the deep darkness
0010. O ka lipo o ka la, o ka lipo o ka po
Darkness of the sun, darkness of the night
0011. Po wale ho--'i
Nothing but night
0012. Hanau ka po
The night gave birth
0013. Hanau Kumulipo i ka po, he kane
Born was Kumulipo in the night, a male
0014. Hanau Po'ele i ka po, he wahine
Born was Po'ele in the night, a female
0015. Hanau ka 'Uku-ko'ako'a, hanau kana, he 'Ako'ako'a, puka
Born was the coral polyp, born was the coral, came forth
0016. Hanau ke Ko'e-enuhe 'eli ho'opu'u honua
Born was the grub that digs and heaps up the earth, came forth
0017. Hanau kana, he Ko'e, puka
Born was his [child] an earthworm, came forth
0018. Hanau ka Pe'a, ka Pe'ape'a kana keiki puka
Born was the starfish, his child the small starfish came forth
0019. Hanau ka Weli, he Weliweli kana keiki, puka
Born was the sea cucumber, his child the small sea cucumber came forth
0020. Hanau ka 'Ina, ka 'Ina
Born was the sea urchin, the sea urchin [tribe]
0021. Hanau kana, he Halula, puka
Born was the short-spiked sea urchin, came forth
0022. Hanau ka Hawa'e, o ka Wana-ku kana keiki, puka
Born was the smooth sea urchin, his child the long-spiked came forth
0023. Hanau ka Ha'uke'uke, o ka 'Uhalula kana keiki, puka
Born was the ring-shaped sea urchin, his child the thin-spiked came forth

0024. Hanau ka Pi'oe, o ka Pipi kana keiki, puka
Born was the barnacle, his child the pearl oyster came forth
0025. Hanau ka Papaua, o ka 'Olepe kana keiki, puka
Born was the mother-of-pearl, his child the oyster came forth
0026. Hanau ka Nahaweale, o ka Unauna kana keiki, puka
Born was the mussel, his child the hermit crab came forth
0027. Hanau ka Makaiauli, o ka 'Opihi kana keiki, puka
Born was the big limpet, his child the small limpet came forth
0028. Hanau ka Leho, o ka Puleholeho kana keiki, puka
Born was the cowry, his child the small cowry came forth
0029. Hanau ka Naka, o ke Kupekala kana keiki, puka
Born was the naka shellfish, the rock oyster his child came forth
0030. Hanau ka Makaloa, o ka Pupu'awa kana keiki, puka
Born was the drupa shellfish, his child the bitter white shell fish came forth
0031. Hanau ka 'Ole, o ka 'Ole'ole kana keiki, puka
Born was the conch shell, his child the small conch shell came forth
0032. Hanau ka Pipipi, o ke Kupe'e kana keiki, puka
Born was the nerita shellfish, the sand-burrowing shellfish his child came forth
0033. Hanau ka Wi, o ke Kiki kana keiki, puka
Born was the fresh water shellfish, his child the small fresh water shellfish came forth
0034. Hanau kane ia Wai'ololi, o ka wahine ia Wai'olola
Born was man for the narrow stream, the woman for the broad stream
0035. Hanau ka Ekaha noho i kai
Born was the Ekaha moss living in the sea
0036. Kia'i ia e ka Ekahakaha noho i uka
Guarded by the Ekahakaha fern living on land
0037. He po uhe'e i ka wawa
Darkness slips into light
0038. He nuku, he wai ka 'ai a ka la'au
Earth and water are the food of the plant
0039. O ke Akua ke komo, 'a'oe komo kanaka
The god enters, man can not enter
0040. O kane ia Wai'ololi, o ka wahine ia Wai'olola
Man for the narrow stream, woman for the broad stream
0041. Hanau ka 'Aki'aki noho i kai
Born was the tough seagrass living in the sea
0042. Kia'i ia e ka Manienie-'aki'aki noho i uka
Guarded by the tough landgrass living on land
0043. He po uhe'e i ka wawa
Darkness slips into light
0044. He nuku, he wai ka 'ai a ka la'au
Earth and water are the food of the plant
0045. O ke Akua ke komo, 'a'oe komo kanaka
The god enters, man can not enter
0046. O kane ia Wai'ololi, o ka wahine ia Wai'olola
Man for the narrow stream, woman for the broad stream
0047. Hanau ka 'A'ala'ula noho i kai
Born was the 'Ala'ala moss living in the sea
0048. Kia'i ia e ka 'Ala'ala-wai-nui noho i uka
Guarded by the 'Ala'ala mint living on land
0049. He po uhe'e i ka wawa
Darkness slips into light
0050. He nuku, he wai ka 'ai a ka la'au
Earth and water are the food of the plant
0051. O ke Akua ke komo, 'a'oe komo kanaka
The god enters, man can not enter

0052. O kane ia Wai'ololi, o ka wahine ia Wai'olola

Man for the narrow stream, woman for the broad stream

0053. Hanau ka Manauea noho i kai

Born was the Manauea moss living in the sea

0054. Kia'i ia e ke Kalo-manauea noho i uka

Guarded by the Manauea taro plant living on land

0055. He po uhe'e i ka wawa

Darkness slips into light

0056. He nuku, he wai ka 'ai a ka la'au

Earth and water are the food of the plant

0057. O ke Akua ke komo, 'a'oe komo kanaka

The god enters, man can not enter

0058. O kane, ia Wai'ololi, o ka wahine ia Wai'olola

Man for the narrow stream, woman for the broad stream

0059. Hanau ke Ko'ele'ele noho i kai

Born was the Ko'ele seaweed living in the sea

0060. Kia'i ia e ke ko Punapuna, ko 'ele'ele, noho i uka

Guarded by the long-jointed sugarcane, the ko 'ele'ele, living on land

0061. He po uhe'e i ka wawa

Darkness slips into light

0062. He nuku, he wai ka 'ai a ka la'au

Earth and water are the food of the plant

0063. O ke Akua ke komo, 'a'oe komo kanaka

The god enters, man can not enter

0064. O kane ia Wai'ololi, o ka wahine ia Wai'olola

Man for the narrow stream, woman for the broad stream

0065. Hanau ka Puaki noho i kai

Born was the Puaki seaweed living in the sea

0066. Kia'i ia e ka Lauaki noho i uka

Guarded by the Akiaki rush living on land

0067. He po uhe'e i ka wawa

Darkness slips into light

0068. He nuku, he wai ka 'ai a ka la'au

Earth and water are the food of the plant

0069. O ke Akua ke komo, 'a'oe komo kanaka

The god enters, man can not enter

0070. O kane ia Wai'ololi, o ka wahine ia Wai'olola

Man for the narrow stream, woman for the broad stream

0071. Hanau ka Kakalamoa noho i kai

Born was the Kakalamoa living in the sea

0072. Kia'i ia e ka Moamoa noho i uka

Guarded by the moamoa plant living on land

0073. He po uhe'e i ka wawa

Darkness slips into light

0074. He nuku, he wai ka 'ai a ka la'au

Earth and water are the food of the plant

0075. O ke Akua ke komo, 'a'oe komo kanaka

The god enters, man can not enter

0076. O kane ia Wai'ololi, o ka wahine ia Wai'olola

Man for the narrow stream, woman for the broad stream

0077. Hanau ka limu Kele noho i kai

Born was the Kele seaweed living in the sea

0078. Kia'i ia e ka Ekele noho i uka

Guarded by the Ekele plant living on land

0079. He po uhe'e i ka wawa

Darkness slips into light

0080. He nuku, he wai ka 'ai a ka la'au

Earth and water are the food of the plant

0081. O ke Akua ke komo, 'a'oe komo kanaka

The god enters, man can not enter

0082. O kane ia Wai'ololi, o ka wahine ia Wai'olola

Man for the narrow stream, woman for the broad stream

0083. Hanau ka limu Kala noho i kai

Born was the Kala seaweed living in the sea

0084. Kia'i ia e ka 'Akala noho i uka

Guarded by the 'Akala vine living on land

0085. He po uhe'e i ka wawa

Darkness slips into light

0086. He nuku, he wai ka 'ai a ka la'au

Earth and water are the food of the plant

0087. O ke Akua ke komo, 'a'oe komo kanaka

The god enters, man can not enter

0088. O kane ia Wai'ololi, o ka wahine ia Wai'olola

Man for the narrow stream, woman for the broad stream

0089. Hanau ka Lipu'upu'u noho i kai

Born was the Lipu'upu'u living in the sea

0090. Kia'i ia e ka Lipu'u, noho i uka

Guarded by the Lipu'u living on land

0091. He po uhe'e i ka wawa

Darkness slips into light

0092. He nuku, he wai ka 'ai a ka la'au

Earth and water are the food of the plant

0093. O ke Akua ke komo, 'a'oe komo kanaka

The god enters, man can not enter

0094. O kane ia Wai'ololi, o ka wahine ia Wai'olola

Man for the narrow stream, woman for the broad stream

0095. Hanau ka Loloa, noho i kai

Born was the Long-one living at sea

0096. Kia'i ia e ka Kalamaloloa, noho i uka

Guarded by the Long-torch living on land

0097. He po uhe'e i ka wawa

Darkness slips into light

0098. He nuku, he wai ka 'ai a ka la'au

Earth and water are the food of the plant

0099. O ke Akua ke komo, 'a'oe komo kanaka

The god enters, man can not enter

0100. O kane ia Wai'ololi, o ka wahine ia Wai'olola

Man for the narrow stream, woman for the broad stream

0101. Hanau ka Ne, noho i kai

Born was the Ne seaweed living in the sea

0102. Kia'i ia e ka Neneleau noho i uka

Guarded by the Neneleau [sumach] living on land

0103. He po uhe'e i ka wawa

Darkness slips into light

0104. He nuku, he wai ka 'ai a ka la'au

Earth and water are the food of the plant

0105. O ke Akua ke komo, 'a'oe komo kanaka

The god enters, man can not enter

0106. O kane ia Wai'ololi, o ka wahine ia Wai'olola

Man for the narrow stream, woman for the broad stream

0107. Hanau ka Huluwaena, noho i kai

Born was the hairy seaweed living in the sea

0108. Kia'i ia e ka Huluhulu-'ie'ie noho i uka

Guarded by the hairy pandanus vine living on land

0109. He po uhe'e i ka wawa

Darkness slips into light

0110. He nuku, he wai ka 'ai a ka la'au

Earth and water are the food of the plant

0111. O ke Akua ke komo, 'a'oe komo kanaka

The god enters, man can not enter

0112. O ke kane huawai, Akua kena

The man with the water gourd, he is a god

0113. O kalina a ka wai i ho'oulu ai

Water that causes the withered vine to flourish

0114. O ka huli ho'okawowo honua

Causes the plant top to develop freely

0115. O paia ['a] i ke auau ka manawa

Multiplying in the passing time

0116. O he'e au loloa ka po

The long night slips along

0117. O piha, o pihapiha

Fruitful, very fruitful

0118. O piha-u, o piha-a

Spreading here, spreading there

0119. O piha-e, o piha-o

Spreading this way, spreading that way

0120. O ke ko'o honua pa'a ka lani

Propping up earth, holding up the sky

0121. O lewa ke au, ia Kumulipo ka po

The time passes, this night of Kumulipo

0122. Po--no

Still it is night

[2] KA WA ELUA

CHANT TWO

0123. Hanau kama a ka Powehiwehi

Born is a child to Po-wehiwehi

0124. Ho'oleilei ka lana a ka Pouliuli

Cradled in the arms of Po-uliuli[?]

0125. O Mahiума, o Ma'apuia

A wrestler, a pusher [?]

0126. O noho i ka 'aina o Pohomiluamea

Dweller in the land of Poho-mi-luamea

0127. Kukala mai ka Haipu-aalamea

The sacred scent from the gourd stem proclaims [itself]

0128. O naha wilu ke au o Uliuli

The stench breaks forth in the time of infancy

0129. O ho'ohewahewa a kumalamala

He is doubtful and stands swelling

0130. O pohouli a poho'ele'ele

He crooks himself and straddles

0131. O na wai ehiku e lana wale

The seven waters just float

0132. Hanau kama a hilu, a holo

Born is the child of the hilu fish and swims

0133. O ka hilu ia pewa Iala kau
The hilu fish rests with spreading tail-fin
0134. O kau[ʻ]ana a Pouliuli
A child of renown for Po-uliuli
0135. O kuemiemi a Powehiwehi
A little one for Po-wehiwehi
0136. O Pouliuli ke kane
Po-uliuli the male
0137. O Powehiwehi ka wahine
Po-wehiwehi the female
0138. Hanau ka iʻa, hanau ka Naiʻa i ke kai la holo
Born is the Iʻa [fish], born the Naiʻa [porpoise] in the sea there swimming
0139. Hanau ka Mano, hanau ka Moano, i ke kai la holo,
Born is the Mano [shark], born the Moano [goatfish] in the sea there swimming
0140. Hanau ka Mau, hanau ka Maumau i ke kai la holo
Born is the Mau, born the Maumau in the sea there swimming
0141. Hanau ka Nana, hanau ka Mana i ke kai la holo
Born is the Nana, born the Mana fish in the sea there swimming
0142. Hanau ka Nake, hanau ka Make i ke kai la holo
Born is the Nake, born the Make in the sea there swimming
0143. Hanau ka Napa, hanau ka Nala i ke kai la holo
Born is the Napa, born the Nala in the sea there swimming
0144. Hanau ka Pala, hanau ke Kala i ke kai la holo
Born is the Pala, born the Kala [sturgeon ?] in the sea there swimming
0145. Hanau ka Paka, hanau ka Papa i ke kai la holo
Born is the Paka eel, born is the Papa [crab] in the sea there swimming
0146. Hanau ke Kalakala, hanau ka Huluhulu i ke kai la holo
Born is the Kalakala, born the Huluhulu [sea slug] in the sea there swimming
0147. Hanau ka Halahala, hanau ka Palapala i ke kai la holo
Born is the Halahala, born the Palapala in the sea there swimming
0148. Hanau ka Peʻa, hanau ka Lupe i ke kai la holo
Born is the Peʻa [octopus], born is the Lupe [sting ray] in the sea there swimming
0149. Hanau ke Ao, hanau ke Awa i ke kai la holo
Born is the Ao, born is the Awa [milkfish] in the sea there swimming
0150. Hanau ke Aku, hanau ke Ahi i ke kai la holo,
Born is the Aku [bonito], born the Ahi [albacore] in the sea there swimming
0151. Hanau ka Opelu, hanau ke Akule i ke kai la holo
Born is the Opelu [mackerel], born the Akule fish in the sea there swimming
0152. Hanau ka Amaʻama, hanau ka Anae i ke kai la holo
Born is the Amaʻama [mullet], born the Anae [adult mullet] in the sea there swimming
0153. Hanau ka Ehu, hanau ka Nehu i ke kai la holo
Born is the Ehu, born the Nehu fish in the sea there swimming
0154. Hanau ka Iao, hanau ka Aoʻao i ke kai la holo
Born is the Iao, born the Aoʻao in the sea there swimming
0155. Hanau ka Ono, hanau ke Omo i ke kai la holo
Born is the Ono fish, born the Omo in the sea there swimming
0156. Hanau ka Pahau, hanau ka Lauhau i ke kai la holo
Born is the Pahau, born is the Lauhau in the sea there swimming
0157. Hanau ka Moi, hanau ka Loʻiloʻi i ke kai la holo
Born is the Moi [threadfin], born the Loʻiloʻi in the sea there swimming
0158. Hanau ka Mao, hanau ka Maomao, i ke kai la holo
Born is the Mao, born is the Maomao in the sea there swimming
0159. Hanau ke Kaku, hanau ke Aʻuaʻu i ke kai la holo
Born is the Kaku, born the Aʻuaʻu in the sea there swimming
0160. Hanau ke Kupou, hanau ke Kupoupou i ke kai la holo
Born is the Kupou, born the Kupoupou in the sea there swimming
0161. Hanau ka Weke, hanau ka Lele i ke kai la holo
Born is the Weke [mackerel ?], born the Lele in the sea there swimming

0162. Hanau ka Palani, hanau ka Nukumomi i ke kai la holo
Born is the Palani [sturgeon], born the Nukumomi [cavalla] in the sea there swimming
0163. Hanau ka Ulua, hanau ka Hahalua i ke kai la holo
Born is the Ulua fish, born the Hahalua [devilfish] in the sea there swimming
0164. Hanau ka 'Ao'aonui, hanau ka Paku'iku'i i ke kai la holo
Born is the 'Ao'aonui born the Paku'iku'i fish in the sea there swimming
0165. Hanau ka Ma'i'i'i, hanau ka Ala'ihī i ke kai la holo
Born is the Ma'i'i'i fish, born the Ala'ihī fish in the sea there swimming
0166. Hanau ka 'O'o, hanau ka 'Akilolo i ke kai la holo
Born is the 'O'o, born the 'Akilolo fish in the sea there swimming
0167. Hanau ka Nenuē, noho i kai
Born is the Nenuē [pickerel] living in the sea
0168. Kia'i ia e ka Lauhue noho i uka
Guarded by the Lauhue [gourd plant] living on land
0169. He po uhe'e i ka wawa
Darkness slips into light
0170. He nuku, he kai ka 'ai a ka i'a
Earth and water are the food of the plant
0171. O ke Akua ke komo, 'a'oe komo kanaka
The god enters, man can not enter
0172. O kane ia Wai'ololi, o ka wahine ia Wai'olola
Man for the narrow stream, woman for the broad stream
0173. Hanau ka Pahaha noho i kai
Born is the Pahaha [young mullet] living in the sea
0174. Kia'i ia e ka Puhala noho i uka
Guarded by the Puhala [pandanus] living on land
0175. He po uhe'e i ka wawa
Darkness slips into light
0176. He nuku, he kai ka 'ai a ka i'a
Earth and water are the food of the plant
0177. O ke Akua ke komo, 'a'oe komo kanaka
The god enters, man can not enter
0178. O kane ia Wai'ololi, o ka wahine ia Wai'olola
Man for the narrow stream, woman for the broad stream
0179. Hanau ka Pahau noho i kai
Born is the Pahau living in the sea
0180. Kia'i ia e ka Lauhau noho i uka
Guarded by the Hau tree [hibiscus] living on land
0181. He po uhe'e i ka wawa
Darkness slips into light
0182. He nuku, he kai ka 'ai a ka i'a
Earth and water are the food of the plant
0183. O ke Akua ke komo, 'a'oe komo kanaka
The god enters, man can not enter
0184. O kane ia Wai'ololi, o ka wahine ia Wai'olola
Man for the narrow stream, woman for the broad stream
0185. Hanau ka He'e noho i kai
Born is the He'e [squid] living in the sea
0186. Kia'i ia e ka Walahe'e noho i uka
Guarded by the Walahe'e [shrub] living on land
0187. He po uhe'e i ka wawa
Darkness slips into light
0188. He nuku, he kai ka 'ai a ka i'a
Earth and water are the food of the plant
0189. O ke Akua ke komo, 'a'oe komo kanaka

The god enters, man can not enter

0190. O kane ia Wai'ololi, o ka wahine ia Wai'olola

Man for the narrow stream, woman for the broad stream

0191. Hanau ka 'O'opukai noho i kai

Born is the 'O'opu [gobey fish] living in the sea

0192. Kia'i ia e ka 'O'opuwai noho i uka

Guarded by the 'O'opu [fish] living in fresh water

0193. He po uhe'e i ka wawa

Darkness slips into light

0194. He nuku, he kai ka 'ai a ka i'a

Earth and water are the food of the plant

0195. O ke Akua ke komo, 'a'oe komo kanaka

The god enters, man can not enter

0196. O kane ia Wai'ololi, o ka wahine ia Wai'olola

Man for the narrow stream, woman for the broad stream

0197. Hanau ka puhi Kauwila noho i kai

Born is the Kauila eel living in the sea

0198. Kia'i ia e ka Uwila noho i uka

Guarded by the Kauila tree living on land

0199. He po uhe'e i ka wawa

Darkness slips into light

0200. He nuku, he kai ka 'ai a ka i'a

Earth and water are the food of the plant

0201. O ke Akua ke komo, 'a'oe komo kanaka

The god enters, man can not enter

0202. O kane ia Wai'ololi, o ka wahine ia Wai'olola

Man for the narrow stream, woman for the broad stream

0203. Hanau ka Umaumalei noho i kai

Born is the Umaumalei eel living in the sea

0204. Kia'i ia e ka 'Ulei noho i uka

Guarded by the 'Ulei tree living on land

0205. He po uhe'e i ka wawa

Darkness slips into light

0206. He nuku, he kai ka 'ai a ka i'a

Earth and water are the food of the plant

0207. O ke Akua ke komo, 'a'oe komo kanaka

The god enters, man can not enter

0208. O kane ia Wai'ololi, o ka wahine ia Wai'olola

Man for the narrow stream, woman for the broad stream

0209. Hanau ka Paku'iku'i noho i kai

Born is the Paku'iku'i fish living in the sea

0210. Kia'i ia e ka la'au Kukui noho i uka

Guarded by the Kukui tree [candlenut] living on land

0211. He po uhe'e i ka wawa

Darkness slips into light

0212. He nuku, he kai ka 'ai a ka i'a

Earth and water are the food of the plant

0213. O ke Akua ke komo, 'a'oe komo kanaka

The god enters, man can not enter

0214. O kane ia Wai'ololi, o ka wahine ia Wai'olola

Man for the narrow stream, woman for the broad stream

0215. Hanau ka Laumilo noho i kai

Born is the Laumilo eel living in the sea

0216. Kia'i ia e ka [la'au] Milo noho i uka

- Guarded by the Milo tree living on land
 0217. He po uhe'e i ka wawa
 Darkness slips into light
0218. He nuku, he kai ka 'ai a ka i'a
 Earth and water are the food of the plant
0219. O ke Akua ke komo, 'a'oe komo kanaka
 The god enters, man can not enter
0220. O kane ia, Wai'ololi, o ka wahine ia Wai'olola
 Man for the narrow stream, woman for the broad stream
0221. Hanau ke Kupoupou noho i kai
 Born is the Kupoupou fish living in the sea
0222. Kia'i ia e ke Kou noho i uka
 Guarded by the Kou tree living on land
0223. He po uhe'e i ka wawa
 Darkness slips into light
0224. He nuku, he kai ka 'ai a ka i'a
 Earth and water are the food of the plant
0225. O ke Akua ke komo, 'a'oe komo kanaka
 The god enters, man can not enter
0226. O kane ia Wai'ololi, o ka wahine ia Wai'olola
 Man for the narrow stream, woman for the broad stream
0227. Hanau ka Hauliuli noho i kai
 Born is the Hauliuli [snake mackerel] living in the sea
0228. Kia'i ia e ka Uhi noho i uka
 Guarded by the Uhi yam living on land
0229. He po uhe'e i ka wawa
 Darkness slips into light
0230. He nuku, he kai ka 'ai a ka i'a
 Earth and water are the food of the plant
0231. O ke Akua ke komo, 'a'oe komo kanaka
 The god enters, man can not enter
0232. O kane ia Wai'ololi, o ka wahine ia Wai'olola
 Man for the narrow stream, woman for the broad stream
0233. Hanau ka Weke noho i kai
 Born is the Weke [mackerel] living in the sea
0234. Kia'i ia e ka Wauke noho i uka
 Guarded by the Wauke plant living on land
0235. He po uhe'e i ka wawa
 Darkness slips into light
0236. He nuku, he kai ka 'ai a ka i'a
 Earth and water are the food of the plant
0237. O ke Akua ke komo, 'a'oe komo kanaka
 The god enters, man can not enter
0238. O kane ia Wai'ololi, o ka wahine ia Wai'olola
 Man for the narrow stream, woman for the broad stream
0239. Hanau ka 'A'awa noho i kai
 Born is the 'A'awa fish living in the sea
0240. Kia'i ia e ka 'Awa noho i uka
 Guarded by the 'Awa plant living on land
0241. He po uhe'e i ka wawa
 Darkness slips into light
0242. He nuku, he kai ka 'ai a ka i'a
 Earth and water are the food of the plant
0243. O ke Akua ke komo, 'a'oe komo kanaka
 The god enters, man can not enter

0244. O kane ia Wai'ololi, o ka wahine ia Wai'olola

Man for the narrow stream, woman for the broad stream

0245. Hanau ka Ulae noho i kai

Born is the Ulae [lizard fish] living in the sea

0246. Kia'i ia e ka Mokae noho i uka

Guarded by the Mokae rush living on land

0247. He po uhe'e i ka wawa

Darkness slips into light

0248. He nuku, he kai ka 'ai a ka i'a

Earth and water are the food of the plant

0249. O ke Akua ke komo, 'a'oe komo kanaka

The god enters, man can not enter

0250. O kane ia Wai'ololi, o ka wahine ia Wai'olola

Man for the narrow stream, woman for the broad stream

0251. Hanau ka Palaoa noho i kai

Born is the Palaoa [walrus] living in the sea [?]

0252. Kia'i ia e ka Aoa noho i uka

Guarded by the Aoa [sandalwood] living on land

0253. He po uhe'e i ka wawa

Darkness slips into light

0254. He nuku, he kai ka 'ai a ka i'a

Earth and water are the food of the plant

0255. O ke Akua ke komo, 'a'oe komo kanaka

The god enters, man can not enter

0256. O ke ka'ina a palaoa e ka'i nei

The train of walruses passing by [?]

0257. E kuwili o ha'aha'a i ka moana

Milling about in the depths of the sea

0258. O ka opule ka'i loloa

The long lines of opule fish

0259. Manoa wale ke kai ia lakou

The sea is thick with them

0260. O kumimi, o ka lohelohē a pa'a

Crabs and hardshelled creatures

0261. O ka'a monimoni i ke ala

[They] go swallowing on the way

0262. O ke ala o Kolomio o miomio i hele ai

Rising and diving under swiftly and silently

0263. Loa'a Pimoe i ke polikua

Pimoe lurks behind the horizon

0264. O Hikawainui, o Hikawaina

On the long waves, the crested waves

0265. O pulehulehu hako'ako'a

Innumerable the coral ridges

0266. Ka mene 'a'ahu wa'awa'a

Low, heaped-up, jagged

0267. O holi ka poki'i i ke au ia uliuli

The little ones seek the dark places

0268. Po'ele wale ka moana powehiwehi

Very dark is the ocean and obscure

0269. He kai ko'ako'a no ka uli o Paliuli

A sea of coral like the green heights of Paliuli

0270. O he'e wale ka 'aina ia lakou

The land disappears into them

0271. O kaha uliuli wale i ka po--la

Covered by the darkness of night

0272. Po--no

Still it is night

[3] KA WA EKOLU CHANT THREE

0273. O kane ia, o ka wahine kela

A male this, the female that

0274. O kane hanau i ke auau po-‘ele‘ele

A male born in the time of black darkness

0275. O ka wahine hanau i ke auau po-haha

The female born in the time of groping in the darkness

0276. Ho‘ohaha ke kai, ho‘ohaha ka uka

Overshadowed was the sea, overshadowed the land

0277. Ho‘ohaha ka wai, ho‘ohaha ka mauna

Overshadowed the streams, overshadowed the mountains

0278. Ho‘ohaha ka po-niuaue‘ae‘a

Overshadowed the dimly brightening night

0279. Ulu ka Haha na lau eiwa

The rootstalk grew forming nine leaves

0280. Ulu nioniolo ka lau pahiwa

Upright it grew with dark leaves

0281. O ho‘oulu i ka lau palaiali‘i

The sprout that shot forth leaves of high chiefs

0282. Hanau o Po-‘ele‘ele ke kane

Born was Po‘ele‘ele the male

0283. Noho ia e Pohaha he wahine

Lived with Pohaha a female

0284. Hanau ka pua a ka Haha

The rootstalk sprouted

Hanau ka Haha

0285. Hanau ka Huhu he makua

Born was the Wood borer, a parent

0286. Puka kana keiki he Huhulele, lele

Out came its child a flying thing, and flew

0287. Hanau ka Pe‘elua ka makua

Born was the Caterpillar, the parent

0288. Puka kana keiki he Pulelehua, lele

Out came its child a Moth, and flew

0289. Hanau ka Naonao ka makua

Born was the Ant, the parent

0290. Puka kana keiki he Pinao, lele

Out came its child a Dragonfly, and flew

0291. Hanau ka Unia ka makua

Born was the Grub, the parent

0292. Puka kana keiki he Uhini, lele

Out came its child the Grasshopper, and flew

0293. Hanau ka Naio ka makua

Born was the Pinworm, the parent

0294. Puka kana keiki he Nalo, lele

Out came its child a Fly, and flew

0295. Hanau ka Hualua ka makua

Born was the egg [?], the parent

0296. Puka kana keiki he Manu, lele

Out came its child a bird, and flew

0297. Hanau ka Ulili ka makua

Born was the Snipe, the parent

0298. Puka kana keiki he Kolea, lele

- Out came its child a Plover, and flew
 0299. Hanau ke A'o ka makua
 Born was the A'o bird, the parent
0300. Puka kana keiki he A'u, lele
 Out came its child an A'u bird, and flew
0301. Hanau ka Akekeke ka makua
 Born was the Turnstone, the parent
0302. Puka kana keiki he Elepaio, lele
 Out came its child a Fly-catcher, and flew
0303. Hanau ka Alae ka makua
 Born was the Mudhen, the parent
0304. Puka kana keiki ka Apapane, lele
 Out came its child an Apapane bird, and flew
0305. Hanau ka Alala ka makua
 Born was the Crow, the parent
0306. Puka kana keiki he Alawi, lele
 Out came its child an Alawi bird, and flew
0307. Hanau ka 'E'ea ka makua
 Born was the 'E'ea bird, the parent
0308. Puka kana keiki he Alaiaha, lele
 Out came its child an Alaiaha bird, and flew
0309. Hanau ka Mamo ka makua
 Born was the Mamo honey-sucker, the parent
0310. Puka kana keiki he 'O'o, lele
 Out came its child an 'O'o bird, and flew
0311. Hanau ka Moho he makua
 Born was the Rail, the parent
0312. Puka kana keiki he Moli, lele
 Out came its child a brown Albatross, and flew
0313. Hanau ke Kikiki ka makua
 Born was the Akikiki creeper, the parent
0314. Puka kana keiki he Ukihi, lele
 Out came its child an Ukihi bird, and flew
0315. Hanau ke Kioea ka makua
 Born was the Curlew, the parent
0316. Puka kana keiki he Kukuluae'o, lele
 Out came its child a Stilt, and flew
0317. Hanau ka 'Iwa ka makua
 Born was the Frigate bird, the parent
0318. Puka kana keiki he Koa'a, lele
 Out came its child a Tropic bird, and flew
0319. Hanau ke Kala ka makua
 Born was the migrating gray-backed Tern, the parent
0320. Puka kana keiki he Kaula, lele
 Out came its child a red-tailed Tropic-bird, and flew
0321. Hanau ka Unana ka makua
 Born was the Unana bird, the parent
0322. Puka kana keiki he Auku'u, lele
 Its offspring the Heron came out and flew
0323. O ka lele anei auna
 Flew hither in flocks
0324. O kahaka'i a lalani
 On the seashore in ranks
0325. O ho'onohonoho a pa'a ka pae
 Settled down and covered the beach
0326. Pa'a ka aina o Kanehunamoku
 Covered the land of Kane's-hidden-island
0327. Hanau manu ka 'aina
 Land birds were born

0328. Hanau manu ke kai

Sea birds were born

0329. Hanau kane ia Wai'ololi, o ka wahine ia Wai'olola

Man born for the narrow stream, woman for the broad stream

0330. Hanau ka Lupe noho i kai

Born was the Stingray, living in the sea

0331. Kia'i ia e ka Lupeakeke noho i uka

Guarded by the Stormy-petrel living on land

0332. He po uhe'e i ka wawa

Darkness slips into light

0333. He hua, he 'i'o ka 'ai a ka manu

Earth and water are the food of the plant

0334. O ke Akua ke komo, 'a'oe komo kanaka

The god enters, man can not enter

0335. Hanau kane ia Wai'ololi, o ka wahine ia Wai'olola

Man for the narrow stream, woman for the broad stream

0336. Hanau ka Noio noho i kai

Born was the Sea-swallow, living at sea

0337. Kia'i ia e ka 'Io noho i uka

Guarded by the Hawk living on land

0338. He po uhe'e i ka wawa

Darkness slips into light

0339. He hua, he 'i'o ka 'ai a ka manu

Earth and water are the food of the plant

0340. O ke Akua ke komo, 'a'oe komo kanaka

The god enters, man can not enter

0341. O kane ia Wai'ololi, o ka wahine ia Wai'olola

Man for the narrow stream, woman for the broad stream

0342. Hanau ke Kolea-a-moku noho i kai

Born was the Duck of the islands, living at sea

0343. Kia'i ia e ke Kolea-lele noho i uka

Guarded by the Wild-duck living on land

0344. He po uhe'e i ka wawa

Darkness slips into light

0345. He hua, he 'i'o ka 'ai a ka manu

Earth and water are the food of the plant

0346. O ke Akua ke komo, 'a'oe komo kanaka

The god enters, man can not enter

0347. O kane ia Wai'ololi, o ka wahine ia Wai'olola

Man for the narrow stream, woman for the broad stream

0348. Hanau ka Hehe noho i kai

Born was the Hehe, living at sea

0349. Kia'i ia e ka Nene noho i uka

Guarded by the Nene [goose] living on land

0350. He po uhe'e i ka wawa

Darkness slips into light

0351. He hua, he 'i'o ka 'ai a ka manu

Earth and water are the food of the plant

0352. O ke Akua ke komo, 'a'oe komo kanaka

The god enters, man can not enter

0353. O kane, ia Wai'ololi, o ka wahine ia Wai'olola,

Man for the narrow stream, woman for the broad stream

0354. Hanau ka Auku'u noho i kai

Born was the Auku'u, living by the sea

0355. Kia'i ia e ka 'Ekupu'u noho i uka
Guarded by the Ekupu'u bird living on land
0356. He po uhe'e i ka wawa
Darkness slips into light
0357. He hua, he i'o ka 'ai a ka manu
Earth and water are the food of the plant
0358. O ke Akua ke komo, 'a'oe komo kanaka
The god enters, man can not enter
0359. O kane, ia Wai'ololi, o ka wahine ia Wai'olola
Man for the narrow stream, woman for the broad stream
0360. Hanau ka Noio noho i kai
Born was the Noddy [noio], living at sea
0361. Kia'i ia e ka Pueo noho i uka
Guarded by the Owl [pueo] living on land
0362. He po uhe'e i ka wawa
Darkness slips into light
0363. He hua, he i'o ka 'ai a ka manu
Earth and water are the food of the plant
0364. O ke Akua ke komo, 'a'oe komo kanaka
The god enters, man can not enter
0365. O ka leina keia a ka manu o Halulu
This is the flying place of the bird Halulu
0366. O Kiwa'a, o ka manu kani halau
Of Kiwa'a, the bird that cries over the canoe house
0367. O ka manu lele auna a pa'a ka La
Birds that fly in a flock shutting out the sun
0368. Pa'a ka honua i na keiki manu a ka pohaha
The earth is covered with the fledgelings of the night breaking into dawn
0369. He au pohaha wale i ka mu-ká
The time when the dawning light spreads abroad
0370. O ka hahu 'ape manewanewa
The young weak 'ape plant rises
0371. O ka holili ha'ape lau manamana
A tender plant with spreading leaves
0372. O ka manamana o ka hanau po
A branching out of the nightborn
0373. O po wale kela
Nothing but darkness that
0374. O po wale keia
Nothing but darkness this
0375. O po wale ke au ia Po'ele'ele
Darkness alone for Po'ele'ele
0376. O poni wale ke au ia Pohaha, ka po
A time of dawn indeed for Pohaha
0377. Po--no
Still it is night

[4] KA WA EHA CHANT FOUR

0378. E kukulu i ke 'ahi'a a la'a la
Plant the 'ahi'a and cause it to propagate
0379. O ka 'ape aumoa ka hiwa uli
The dusky black 'ape plant
0380. O ho'okaha ke kai i ka 'aina
The sea creeps up to the land

0381. O kolo aku, o kolo mai
Creeps backward, creeps forward
0382. O ho'ohua ka ohana o kolo
Producing the family of crawlers
0383. O kolo kua, o kolo alo
Crawling behind, crawling in front
0384. O pane[ʻe] ke alo, o ho'ohonua ke kua
Advancing the front, settling down at the back
0385. O ke alo o ku'u milimili nanea
The front of my cherished one [ʻ?]
0386. O panoia, o panopano
He is dark, splendid,
0387. O kane o ka Popanopano i hanau
Popanopano is born as a male [ʻ?]
0388. O ka Popanopano ke kane
Popanopano, the male
0389. O Polalowehi ka wahine
Po-lalo-wehi, the female
0390. Hanau kanaka ho'olu'a hua
Gave birth to those who produce eggs
0391. Ho'ohua a lau i ka po a'e nei
Produce and multiply in the passing night
0392. Ia nei la ho'oku'uku'u
Here they are laid
0393. Ia nei la ho'oka'aka'a
Here they roll about
0394. Kaka'a kamali'i he'e pu'eone
The children roll about, play in the sand
0395. O kama a ka Popanopano i hanau
Child of the night of black darkness is born
0396. Hanau ka po
The night gives birth
0397. Hanau ka po ia milinanea
The night gives birth to prolific ones
0398. Kuka'a ka po ia ki'i nana'a
The night is swollen with plump creatures
0399. Hanau ka po ia honu kua nanaka
The night gives birth to rough-backed turtles
0400. Kulia ka po ia 'ea kua neneke
The night produces horn-billed turtles
0401. Hanau ka po ia ka 'ula maku'e
The night gives birth to dark-red turtles
0402. Kula'a ka po ia ka 'ula li'i
The night is pregnant with the small lobster
0403. Hanau ka po ia mo'onanea
The night gives birth to sluggish-moving geckos
0404. Kukele ka po ia mo'oni[a]nia
Slippery is the night with sleek-skinned geckos
0405. Hanau ka po ia pilipili
The night gives birth to clinging creatures
0406. Kukala ka po ia kalakala
The night proclaims rough ones
0407. Hanau ka po ia ka'uka'u
The night gives birth to deliberate creatures
0408. Kuemi ka po ia palaka
The night shrinks from the ineffective
0409. Hanau ka po ia ka ihu kunini
The night gives birth to sharp-nosed creatures

0410. Kueli ka po ia kupelepele
Hollowed is the night for great fat ones
0411. Hanau ka po ia kele
The night gives birth to mud dwellers
0412. Kali ka po ia mehe[u]he[u]
The night lingers for track leavers
0413. Hanau kane ia Wai'ololi, o ka wahine ia Wai'olola
Born is the male for the narrow stream, the female for the broad stream
0414. Hanau ka Honua noho i kai
Born is the turtle [Honu] living in the sea
0415. Kia'i ia e ke Kuhonua noho i uka
Guarded by the Maile seedling [Kuhonua] living on land
0416. He po uhe'e i ka wawa
Darkness slips into light
0417. He nuku, he la'i ka 'ai a kolo
Earth and water are the food of the plant
0418. O ke Akua ke komo, 'a'oe komo kanaka
The god enters, man can not enter
0419. O kane ia Wai'ololi, o ka wahine ia Wai'olola
Man for the narrow stream, woman for the broad stream
0420. Hanau ka Wili noho i kai
Born is the sea-borer [Wili] living in the sea
0421. Kia'i ia e ka Wiliwili noho i uka
Guarded by the Wiliwili tree living on land
0422. He po uhe'e i ka wawa
Darkness slips into light
0423. He nuku, he la'i ka 'ai a kolo
Earth and water are the food of the plant
0424. O ke Akua ke komo, 'a'oe komo kanaka
The god enters, man can not enter
0425. O kane ia Wai'ololi, o ka wahine ia Wai'olola
Man for the narrow stream, woman for the broad stream
0426. Hanau ka Aio noho i kai
Born is the sea-worm living in the sea
0427. Kia'i ia e ka Naio noho i uka
Guarded by the bastard-sandalwood living on land
0428. He po uhe'e i ka wawa
Darkness slips into light
0429. He nuku, he la'i ka 'ai a kolo
Earth and water are the food of the plant
0430. O ke Akua ke komo, 'a'oe komo kanaka
The god enters, man can not enter
0431. O kane ia Wai'ololi, o ka wahine ia Wai'olola
Man for the narrow stream, woman for the broad stream
0432. Hanau ka Okea noho i kai
Born is the Okea living in the sea
0433. Kia'i ia e ka Ahakea noho i uka
Guarded by the Ahakea tree living on land
0434. He po uhe'e i ka wawa
Darkness slips into light
0435. He nuku, he la'i ka 'ai a kolo
Earth and water are the food of the plant
0436. O ke Akua ke komo, 'a'oe komo kanaka
The god enters, man can not enter

0437. O kane ia, Wai'ololi, o ka wahine ia Wai'olola

Man for the narrow stream, woman for the broad stream

0438. Hanau ka Wana noho i kai

Born is the sea-urchin [Wana] living in the sea

0439. Kia'i ia e ka Wanawana noho i uka

Guarded by the thorny Wanawana plant living on land

0440. He po uhe'e i ka wawa

Darkness slips into light

0441. He nuku, he la'i ka 'ai a kolo

Earth and water are the food of the plant

0442. O ke Akua ke komo, 'a'oe komo kanaka

The god enters, man can not enter

0443. O kane ia Wai'ololi, o ka wahine ia Wai'olola

Man for the narrow stream, woman for the broad stream

0444. Hanau ka Nene noho i kai

Born is the Nene shellfish living in the sea

0445. Kia'i ia e ka Manene noho i uka

Guarded by the Manene grass living on land

0446. He po uhe'e i ka wawa

Darkness slips into light

0447. He nuku, he la'i ka 'ai a kolo

Earth and water are the food of the plant

0448. O ke Akua ke komo, 'a'oe komo kanaka

The god enters, man can not enter

0449. O kane ia Wai'ololi, o ka wahine ia Wai'olola

Man for the narrow stream, woman for the broad stream

0450. Hanau ka Liko noho i kai

Born is the Liko living in the sea

0451. Kia'i ia e ka Piko noho i uka

Guarded by the Piko tree living on land

0452. He po uhe'e i ka wawa

Darkness slips into light

0453. He nuku, he la'i ka 'ai a kolo

Earth and water are the food of the plant

0454. O ke Akua ke komo, 'a'oe komo kanaka

The god enters, man can not enter

0455. O kane ia Wai'ololi, o ka wahine ia Wai'olola

Man for the narrow stream, woman for the broad stream

0456. Hanau ka Opeope noho i kai

Born is the Opeope jellyfish living in the sea

0457. Kia'i ia e ka Oheohe noho i uka

Guarded by the Oheohe [bamboo] living on land

0458. He po uhe'e i ka wawa

Darkness slips into light

0459. He nuku, he la'i ka 'ai a kolo

Earth and water are the food of the plant

0460. O ke Akua ke komo, 'a'oe komo kanaka

The god enters, man can not enter

0461. O kane ia Wai'ololi, o ka wahine ia Wai'olola

Man for the narrow stream, woman for the broad stream

0462. Hanau ka Nananana noho i kai

Born is the Nanana [sea spider] living in the sea

0463. Kia'i ia, e ka Nonanona noho i uka

Guarded by the Nonanona living on land

0464. He po uhe'e i ka wawa

Darkness slips into light

0465. He nuku, he la'i ka 'ai a kolo

Earth and water are the food of the plant

0466. O ke Akua ke komo, 'a'oe komo kanaka

The god enters, man can not enter

0467. O hulahula wale ka ne'e [a]na a kolo

With a dancing motion they go creeping and crawling

0468. O ka maewa huelo ka loloa

The tail swinging its length

0469. O kukonakona o kukonakona

Sullenly, sullenly

0470. Hele lu wale i ki'o [a]na

They go poking about the dunghill

0471. O ka lepo hune ka 'ai, 'ai--a

Filth is their food, they devour it

0472. 'Ai a kau, 'ai a mu-a

Eat and rest, eat and belch it up

0473. Ka 'ai [a] na a kauwa hewahewa

Eating like common people

0474. A pilihua wale ka 'ai [a]na

Distressful is their eating

0475. O keke a hana ha-ná

They move about and become heated

0476. O hana mai ulu kunewanewa

Act as if exhausted

0477. Ke newa nei ka hele

They stagger as they go

0478. O hele i ka 'aina o Kolo

Go in the land of crawlers

0479. Hanau ka ohana o Kolo i ka po

The family of crawlers born in the night

0480. Po--no

Still it is night

[5] KA WA ELIMA

CHANT FIVE

0481. O kuhele ke au ia Kapokanokano

The time arrives for Po-kanokano

0482. O ho'omau i ke ahu o Polalouli

To increase the progeny of Po-lalo-uli

0483. O ka uli 'iliuli makamaka hou

Dark is the skin of the new generation

0484. 'Iliuli o ka hiwahiwa Polalouli

Black is the skin of the beloved Po-lalo-uli

0485. Moe a wahine ia Kapokanokano

Who sleeps as a wife to the Night-digger

0486. O ke kanokano o ka ihu nuku 'eli honua

The beaked nose that digs the earth is erected

0487. E'eku i ka moku e kupu a pu'u

Let it dig at the land, increase it, heap it up

0488. E ho'opalipali [a]na ke kua

Walling it up at the back

0489. Ho'opalipali ke alo

Walling it up in front

0490. O ke kama a pua'a i hanau

The pig child is born

0491. Ho'ohale uka i ka nachelehele
Lodges inland in the bush
0492. Ho'omaha i ka lo'ilo'i o Lo'iloa
Cultivates the water taro patches of Lo'iloa
0493. O 'umi he au ka moku
Tenfold is the increase of the island
0494. O 'umi he au ka 'aina
Tenfold the increase of the land
0495. Ka 'aina a Kapokanokano i noho ai
The land where the Night-digger dwelt
0496. Oliuliu ke ala i ma'awe nei
Long is the line of his ancestry
0497. O ka ma'awe hulu hiwa o ka pua'a
The ancient line of the pig of chief blood
0498. Hanau ka pua'a hiwahiwa i ke au
The pig of highest rank born in the time
0499. Ke au a Kapokanokano i noho ai
The time when the Night-digger lived
0500. Moe a po ia Polalouli
And slept with Po-lalo-uli
0501. Hanau ka po
The night gave birth
0502. Hanau ke Po'owa'awa'a, he wa'awa'a kona
Born were the peaked-heads, they were clumsy ones
0503. Hanau ke Po'opahapaha, he pahapaha laha
Born were the flat-heads, they were braggarts
0504. Hanau ke Po'ohiwahiwa, he hiwahiwa luna
Born were the angular-heads, they were esteemed
0505. Hanau ke Po'ohaole, he haole kela
Born were the fair-haired, they were strangers
0506. Hanau ke Po'omahakea, he keakea ka 'ili
Born were the blonds, their skin was white
0507. Hanau ke Po'oapahu, he huluhulu kala
Born were those with retreating foreheads, they were bushy haired
0508. Hanau ke Po'omeumeu, he meumeu kona
Born were the blunt-heads, their heads were round
0509. Hanau ke Po'oauli, he uliuli kona
Born were the dark-heads, they were dark
0510. Hanau ka Hewahewa, he hewahewa kona
Born were the common class, they were unsettled
0511. Hanau ka Lawalawa, he lawalawa kela
Born were the working class, they were workers
0512. Hanau ka Ho'oipo, he ho'oipoipo kona
Born were the favorites, they were courted
0513. Hanau ka Hulu, a he 'a'aia kona
Born were the slave class, and wild was their nature
0514. Hanau ka Hulupi'i, he pi'ipi'i kona
Born were the cropped-haired, they were the picked men
0515. Hanau ka Meleoli, he melamela kona
Born were the song chanters, they were indolent [?]
0516. Hanau ka Ha'upa, he ha'upa nuinui
Born were the big bellies, big eaters were they
0517. Hanau ka Hilahila, he hilahila kona
Born were the timid ones, bashful were they
0518. Hanau ke Kenakena, he kenakena ia
Born were the messengers, they were sent here and there
0519. Hanau ka Luheluhe, he luheluhe kona
Born were the slothful, they were lazy

0520. Hanau ka Pi'i'awa'awa, he 'awa'awa kona

Born were the stingy, they were sour

0521. Hanau ka Li'ili'i, he li'ili'i kona

Born were the puny, they were feeble ones

0522. Hanau ka Makuakua, he kuakua kona

Born were the thickset, they were stalwart

0523. Hanau ka Halahala, he lei hala kona

Born were the broad-chested, broad was their badge in battle

0524. Hanau ka Eweewe, he eweewe kona

Born were the family men, they were home lovers

0525. Hanau ka Huelo-maewa, he aewe kona

Born were the mixed breeds, they had no fixed line of descent

0526. Hanau ka Hululiha, he lihelihe kona

Born were the lousy-headed, they were lice infested

0527. Hanau ka Pukaua, he kaua hope kona

Born were the war leaders, men followed after them

0528. Hanau ka Mehe'ula, he 'ula'ula ia

Born were the high chiefs, they were ruddy

0529. Hanau ka Pu'uwelū, he weluwelu kona

Born were the stragglers, they were dispersed

0530. O kana ia welu keia

Scattered here and there

0531. Laha ai kama o Lo'iloa

The children of Lo'iloa multiplied

0532. O ululoa ka 'aina o Mohala

The virgin land sprang into bloom

0533. E ku'u mai ana i ka ipu makemake

The gourd of desire was loosened

0534. O makemake kini peleleu

With desire to extend the family line

0535. O mele ke amo a Oma kini

To carry on the fruit of Oma's descendants,

0536. A pili ka hanauna a Kapokanokano

The generations from the Night-digger

0537. I ka po nei la--

In that period of the past

0538. Po--no

Still it is night

[6] KA WA EONE

CHANT SIX

0539. O kupukupu kahili o Kua-ka-mano

Many new fines of chiefs spring up

0540. O kuku ka mahimahi, o ka pihapiha kapu

Cultivation arises, full of taboos

0541. O ka holo [a]na kuwaluwalu ka linalina

[They go about scratching at the wet lands

0542. Holī [a]na, ho'omaka, ho'omakamaka ka 'ai

It sprouts, the first blades appear, the food is ready] [?]

0543. Ka 'ai ana ka pi'ipi'i wai

Food grown by the water courses

0544. Ka 'ai ana ka pi'ipi'i kai

Food grown by the sea

0545. Ka henehene a lualua

Plentiful and heaped up

0546. Noho po'opo'o ka 'iole makua

- The parent rats dwell in holes
 0547. Noho pupi'i ka 'iole li'ili'i
 The little rats huddle together
 0548. O ka hulu ai malama
 Those who mark the seasons
 0549. 'Uku li'i o ka 'aina
 Little tolls from the land
 0550. 'Uku li'i o ka wai
 Little tolls from the water courses
 0551. O mehe[u] ka 'aki'aki a nei[a] ha'ula
 Trace of the nibblings of these brown-coated ones
 0552. O lihilihi kuku
 With whiskers upstanding
 0553. O pe'epe'e a uma
 They hide here and there
 0554. He 'iole ko uka, he 'iole ko kai
 A rat in the upland, a rat by the sea
 0555. He 'iole holo i ka uaua
 A rat running beside the wave
 0556. Hanau laua a ka Pohiolo
 Born to the two, child of the Night-falling-away
 0557. Hanau laua a ka Pone'eaku
 Born to the two, child of the Night-creeping-away
 0558. He nene'e ka holo a ka 'iole 'uku
 The little child creeps as it moves
 0559. He mahimahi ka lele a ka 'iole 'uku
 The little child moves with a spring
 0560. He lalama i ka 'ili'ili
 Pilfering at the rind
 0561. Ka 'ili'ili hua 'ohi'a, hua 'ole o ka uka
 Rind of the 'ohi'a fruit, not a fruit of the upland
 0562. He pepe kama a ka po, hiolo i hanau
 A tiny child born as the darkness falls away
 0563. He lele kama a laua o ka po ne'e aku
 A springing child born as the darkness creeps away
 0564. O kama a uli a kama i ka po, nei la
 Child of the dark and child in the night now here
 0565. Po--no
 Still it is night

[7] KA WA EHIKU CHANT SEVEN

0566. O kau ke anoano, ia'u kualono
 Fear falls upon me on the mountain top
 0567. He ano no ka po hane'e aku
 Fear of the passing night
 0568. He ano no ka po hane'e mai
 Fear of the night approaching
 0569. He ano no ka po pihapiha
 Fear of the pregnant night
 0570. He ano no ka ha'iha'i
 Fear of the breach of the law
 0571. He weliweli ka nu'u a ho'omoali
 Dread of the place of offering and the narrow trail
 0572. He weliweli ka 'ai a ke'e koe koena
 Dread of the food and the waste part remaining
 0573. He weliweli a ka po hane'e aku
 Dread of the receding night

0574. He 'ili'ilihia na ka po he'e mai
Awe of the night approaching
0575. He 'ili[hia] 'ilio kama a ka po h[an]e'e aku
Awe of the dog child of the Night-creeping-away
0576. He 'ilio kama a ka po he'e mai
A dog child of the Night-creeping-hither
0577. He 'ilio 'i'i, he 'ilio, 'a'a
A dark red dog, a brindled dog
0578. He 'ilio 'olohe na ka lohelohē
A hairless dog of the hairless ones
0579. He 'ilio alana na ka 'a'alua
A dog as an offering for the oven
0580. He manu ke ha'i o Pulepule
Palatable is the sacrifice for supplication
0581. O mihi i ke anuanu, huluhulu 'ole
Pitiful in the cold without covering
0582. O mihi i ka welawela i ke 'a'ahu 'ole
Pitiful in the heat without a garment
0583. Hele wale i ke ala o Malama
He goes naked on the way to Malama
0584. Kanaha'i a ka po i na kama
[Where] the night ends for the children [of night]
0585. Mai ka uluulu a ka welewele--a
From the growth and the parching [?]
0586. Mai ka nahu [a]na a ka nenehe
From the cutting off and the quiet [?]
0587. O Hula ka makani kona hoa
The driving Hula wind his companion
0588. O ke kaikaina muli o ka Lohelohe no
Younger brother of the naked ones, the 'Olohe
0589. Puka ka pe'ape'a lohelohē
Out from the slime come rootlets
0590. Puka ka pe'ape'a huluhulu
Out from the slime comes young growth
0591. Puka ka pe'ape'a lau manamana
Out from the slime come branching leaves
0592. Puka ka pe'ape'a hane'e aku
Out from the slime comes outgrowth
0593. A ka po he'enalū mai i hanau
Born in the time when men came from afar
0594. Po--no
Still it is night

[8] KA WA EWALU CHANT EIGHT

0595. O kama auli[*i], auli[*i] anei
Well-formed is the child, well-formed now
0596. O kama i ke au o ka po kinikini
Child in the time when men multiplied
0597. O kama i ke au o ka po he'enalū maniao
Child in the time when men came from afar
0598. Hanau kanaka o mehelau
Born were men by the hundreds
0599. Hanau kanaka ia Wai'ololi
Born was man for the narrow stream
0600. Hanau ka wahine ia Wai'olola
Born was woman for the broad stream

0601. Hanau ka po Akua
Born the night of the gods
0602. O kanaka i kukuku
Men stood together
0603. O kanaka i momoe
Men slept together
0604. Momoe laua i ka po mamao
They two slept together in the time long ago
0605. Ahinahina wale kanaka e kaka'i nei
Wave after wave of men moving in company
0606. Ha'ula'ula wale ka lae o ke akua
Ruddy the forehead of the god
0607. Ha'ele'ele ko ke kanaka
Dark that of man
0608. Hakeakea wale ka 'auwae
White-[bearded] the chin
0609. Ho'omalino ke au ia ka po kinikini
Tranquil was the time when men multiplied
0610. Ho'ola'ila'i mehe ka po he'enalu mamao
Calm like the time when men came from afar
0611. I kapaia La'ila'i ilaila
It was called Calmness [La'ila'i] then
0612. Hanau La'ila'i he wahine
Born was La'ila'i a woman
0613. Hanau Ki'i he kane
Born was Ki'i a man
0614. Hanau Kane he akua
Born was Kane a god
0615. Hanau o Kanaloa, o ka he'e-haunawela ia
Born was Kanaloa the hot-striking octopus
A--o
0616. Hanau ka pahu
The wombs gave birth [?]
0617. O Moanaloha
Ocean-edge
0618. Kawaoma'aukele ko laua hope mai
The-damp-forest, latter of the two
0619. Ku-polo-li'ili-ali'i-mua-o-lo'i-po kona muli
The first chief of the dim past dwelling in cold uplands, their younger
0620. O ke kanaka ola loa o lau a lau ali'i
The man of long life and hundreds upon hundreds of chiefs
0621. O kupo, o kupo
Scoop out, scoop out,
0622. O kupa, o kupa, kupakupa, ku--pa
Hollow out, hollow out, keep hollowing
0623. O kupa kupa, keke'e ka noho a ka wahine
Hollow out, hollow out, "the woman sat sideways"
0624. O La'ila'i wahine o ka po he'e[nalu] mamao
La'ila'i, a woman in the time when men came from afar
0625. O La'ila'i wahine [o] ka po kinikini
La'ila'i, a woman in the time when men multiplied
0626. Noho i kanaka o ka po kinikini
Lived as a woman of the time when men multiplied
0627. Hanau o Hahapo'ele he wahine
Born was Groping-one [Hahapo'ele], a girl
0628. Hanau o Hapopo he wahine
Born was Dim-sighted [Ha-popo], a girl
0629. Hanau o Maila i kapa o Lopalapala

Born was Beautiful [Maila] called Clothed-in-leaves [Lopalapala]

0630. O 'Olohe kekahi inoa

Naked ['Olohe] was another name

0631. Noho i ka 'aina o Lua

[She] lived in the land of Lua [pit]

0632. Kapa ai ia wahi o 'Olohelohe Lua

[At] that place called "pit of the 'Olohe"

0633. 'Olohelohe kane hanau i ke ao

Naked was man born in the day

0634. 'Olohelohe ka wahine hanau i ke au

Naked the woman born in the upland

0635. Noho mai la ia kane

[She] lived here with man [?]

0636. Hanau La'i'olo ia kane

Born was Creeping-ti-plant [La'i'olo] to man

0637. Hanau Kapopo he wahine

Born was Expected-day [Kapopo], a female

0638. Hanau Po'ele-i, hanau Po'ele-a

Born was Midnight [Po'ele-i], born First-light [Po'ele-a]

0639. Ko laua hope mai o Wehiloa

Opening-wide [Wehi-loa] was their youngest

0640. Na lakou nei i hanau mai

These were those who gave birth

0641. Ka kikiki, ka makakaka

The little ones, the older ones

0642. Ku nu'u muiona ka muimui ana

Ever increasing in number

0643. O kanaka lele wale, o kanaka nei la

Man spread abroad, man was here now

Ua a--o--

[9] KA WA EIWA

CHANT NINE

0644. O La'ila'i, o Ola'i-ku-honua

Still, trembling stands earth

0645. O Wela, o Owe, o owa ka lani

Hot, rumbling, split is the heaven

0646. Oia wahine pi'ilani a pi'ilani no

This woman ascends to heaven, ascends right up to heaven

0647. Pi'iaoa lani i ka nahelehele

Ascends up toward the forest

0648. Onehenehe lele kulani ka honua

Tries to touch the earth and the earth splits up

0649. O kama ho'i a Ki'i i 'o'ili ma ka lolo

Children of Ki'i sprung from the brain

0650. Puka lele, lele pu i ka lani

Came out, flew, flew also to the heavens

0651. Kau ka 'omea ke aka 'ula ha'iha'ilona

Showed the sign, the ruddy tint by which they were known

0652. Kau i ka lae, he hua ulu 'i'i

Showed the fine reddish hair at puberty [?]

0653. Kau i ka 'auwae, he huluhulu 'a

Showed on the chin a reddish beard

0654. Ka hanauna a ia wahine ho'opaha'oha'o

The offspring of that mysterious woman

0655. Ka wahine no 'Iliponi, no loko o 'I'ipakalani

The woman of 'Iliponi, of within 'I'ipakalani

0656. No ka 'aunaki kuku wela ahi kanaka
"From the female firestick comes the fire that makes men"
0657. Oia wahine noho i Nu'umealani
That woman dwelt in Nu'umealani
0658. 'Aina a ka aoa i noho ai
Land where the gods dwelt
0659. I hohole pahiwa ka lau koa
"She stripped the dark leaves of the koa tree"
0660. He wahine kino paha'oha'o wale keia
A woman of mysterious body was this
0661. Me ia ia Ki'i, me ia ia Kane
She lived with Ki'i, she lived with Kane
0662. Me ia i Kane a ka po kinikini
She lived with Kane of the time when men multiplied
0663. Moe wale ke au o ia kini
Forgotten is the time of this multitude
0664. He kini ka mamo ka po inaina-u
A multitude the posterity of the time of child-bearing
0665. Oia no ke ho'i iluna
She returned again upward
0666. O ka la'a la'au aoa o Nu'umealani noho mai
Dwelt in the sacred forest of the gods in Nu'umealani
0667. Ho'okauhua ilaila, ho'owa i ka honua
Was pregnant there, the earth broke open
0668. Hanau Hahapo'ele ka wahine
Born was the woman Groping-one [Haha-po'ele]
0669. Hanau Hapopo ilaila
Born was Din-sighted [Hapopo], a woman
0670. Hanau 'Olohelohē i muli nei
Last born was Naked-one, 'Olohelohē
0671. O ka 'apana hanauna ia wahine la
Part of the posterity of that woman
0672. Ua--ao--

[10] KA WA UMI
CHANT TEN

0673. O mai la, o La'ila'i ka paia
Come hither, La'ila'i [to] the wall [?]
0674. O Kane a Kapokinikini ka pou, o Ki'i ka mahu
Kane of Kapokinikini [to] the post; Ki'i be quiet
0675. Hanau La'i'olo'olo i noho ia Kapapa
Born was La'i'olo'olo and lived at Kapapa
0676. Hanau Kamaha'ina he kane
Born was Kamaha'ina the first-born, a male
0677. Hanau Kamamule he kane
Born was Kamamule, a male
0678. O Kamakalua he wahine
Kamakalua the second child was a girl
0679. O Po'ele-i e-holo, kama
Came the child Po'ele-i [Midnight]
0680. O Po'ele-a a-holo, kama
Came the child Po'ele-a [First-light]
0681. O Wehi-wela-wehi-loa
Wehi-wela-wehi-loa [Opening-to-the heat, opening wide]
0682. Ho'i hou La'ila'i noho ia Kane
La'ila'i returned and lived with Kane
0683. Hanau o Ha'i he wahine

- Born was Ha'i, a girl
 0684. Hanau o Hali'a he wahine
 Born was Hali'a, a girl
 0685. Hanau Hakea he kane
 Born was Hakea, Fair-haired, a male
 0686. Hanau ka muki, muka, mukekeke
 There was whispering, lip-smacking and clucking
 0687. Mulea, kukuku, kunenewa
 Smacking, tut-tutting, head-shaking
 0688. Moku, monu, mumule ana
 Sulking, sullenness, silence
 0689. Mumule wale ana Kane i ka mule
 Kane kept silence, refused to speak
 0690. I mule, i ke'eo, i ka maua
 Sullen, angry, resentful
 0691. I ka wahine weweli wale
 With the woman for her progeny
 0692. Pe'e e kane ia e ho'ohanau kama
 Hidden was the man by whom she had children
 0693. E ho'ohanau kama i kana keiki
 [The man] to whom her children were born [?]
 0694. Ho'ole ka lani iaia muli wale
 The chiefess refused him the youngest
 0695. Ha'awi i ka 'ape kapu ia Ki'i
 Gave the sacred 'ape to Ki'i
 0696. E Ki'i no ke moe iaia
 She slept with Ki'i
 0697. Ha'ili Kane i ka mua, heleu wale
 Kane suspected the first-born, became jealous
 0698. Ha'ili o Ki'i o La'ila'i i ka muli lae punia
 Suspected Ki'i and La'ila'i of a secret union
 0699. Pehi i ka pohaku hailuku ia Kane
 They pelted Kane with stones
 0700. O kani ka pahu ke wawa nei ka leo
 Hurling a spear; he shouted aloud
 0701. O ka'u ho'ailona ia, ka ka muli
 "This is fallen to my lot, for the younger [line]"
 0702. Huhu lili Kane moe muli ia mai la
 Kane was angry and jealous because he slept last with her
 0703. O ka ewe o kana muli i muli ai
 His descendants would hence belong to the younger line
 0704. Haku ai kama hanau mua
 The children of the elder would be lord
 0705. Imua ia La'ila'i, imua ia Ki'i
 First through La'ila'i, first through Ki'i
 0706. Ka laua kama hanau lani la
 Child of the two born in the heavens there
 0707. Puka--
 Came forth

[11] KA WA UMIKUMAMAKAHI
CHANT ELEVEN

0708. Oia wahine noho lani a pi'o lani no
 She was a woman living among chiefs and married to her brother
 0709. Oia wahine haulani a noho lani no
 She was a restless woman living among chiefs
 0710. Noho no iluna a iho pi'o ia Ki'i
 She lived above and came bending down over Ki'i

0711. Weli ai ka honua i na keiki
The earth swarmed with her offspring
0712. Hanau o Kamaha'ina, he kane
Born was Kamaha'ina [First-born], a male
0713. Hanau o Kamamule, kona muli
Born was Kamamule, her younger born
0714. Hanau o Kamamainau, o kona waena
Born was Kamamainau, her middle one
0715. Hanau o Kamakulua kona poki'i, he wahine
Born was Kamakulua her little one, a girl
0716. Noho Kamaha'ina he kane ia Hali'a
Kamaha'ina lived as husband to Hali[a]
0717. Hanau o Loa'a ke kane
0718. Loa'a ke kane -- Nakelea ka wahine
0719. Le -- Kanu
0720. Kalawe -- Kamau
0721. Kulou -- Haliau
0722. Na'u -- Ka-le
0723. 'A'a -- Hehe
0724. Pulepule -- Ma'i
0725. Nahu -- Luke
0726. Pono -- Pono'i
0727. Kalau -- Ma-ina
0728. Kulewa -- Kune
0729. Po'u -- Kala'i
0730. Po'ulua -- Kukulukulu
0731. Pae -- Ha'a'a
0732. Paeheunui -- Ki'eki'e
0733. Hewa -- Kulu
0734. Maku -- Niau
0735. Wala -- Kunewa
0736. Piha -- Pihapiha
0737. Mu -- Kuku
0738. Nawai -- Hele
0739. Wawa -- Hanehane
0740. Kua'i -- 'A'anai
0741. Lu'u -- Lu'ule'a
0742. Mai -- Mai'a
0743. Mai'a -- Paua
0744. Lana -- Kilo
0745. Lanalana -- Paepae
0741. Pulu -- Lepea
0742. Puluka -- Lelepe
0743. Pulukene -- Lelekau
0744. Pulumakau -- Lelemau
0750. Pulukeya -- 'Umala
0751. Nekue -- Mahili
0752. Nakai -- Napo'o
0753. Kuleha -- Ma-ka
0754. 'Ike -- 'Ao'ao
0755. Mala -- Hu'i
0756. Malama -- Puiki
0757. Eho -- Pulama
0758. Ehoaka -- Pulanaia

- 0759. Ehoku -- Malaia
- 0760. Keoma -- Haho'oili
- 0761. Kinohi -- Mu'ala
- 0762. Ponia -- Luka
- 0763. Meu'a -- Mamau
- 0764. Meu'alua -- Maukele
- 0765. Ho'olana -- Ho'ohuli
- 0766. Ho'omeha -- Memeha
- 0767. Pula -- Kua
- 0768. Kuamu -- Kuawa
- 0769. Ko'u -- Ko'uko'u
- 0770. Meia -- Pekau
- 0771. Kawala -- Mahuli
- 0772. Huli -- 'Imi
- 0773. Loa'a -- 'Oli'oli
- 0774. Huhu -- Le'awale
- 0775. Makuma -- Manoa
- 0776. Manomano -- Lauahi
- 0777. Kini -- Mau
- 0778. Leha -- Maua
- 0779. Pu'a -- 'Ena
- 0780. Pu'a'ena -- 'Ena'ena
- 0781. Wela -- Ahi
- 0782. Maiko -- Kulewa
- 0783. Maikokahi -- Kuakahi
- 0784. Maikolua -- Pahila
- 0785. Hilahila -- Ho'ohila
- 0786. Kelau -- Lukau
- 0787. Paio -- Haluku
- 0788. Paia -- Kalaku
- 0789. Keala -- Keala'ula
- 0790. Pi'ao -- Nai'a
- 0791. Niau -- Kekumu
- 0792. Launie -- Huluhu
- 0793. Mono -- Pa'a
- 0794. Hekau -- Ka'ili
- 0795. Ho'opa'a -- Ha
- 0796. Kalama -- Kapala
- 0797. Helu -- Namu
- 0798. Paila -- Opuopu
- 0799. Halale -- Malu
- 0800. Malie -- Kalino
- 0801. Ma'oki -- Hulahe
- 0802. Kaiwi -- Iwi'a
- 0803. Kulea -- Kulia
- 0804. Makou -- Koulu
- 0805. Ia'u -- Mahea
- 0806. Iaka -- Meia
- 0807. Makili -- Lulu
- 0808. Heamo -- Lou
- 0809. Heamokau -- Makea
- 0810. Pu'ili -- Apomai
- 0811. Pu'ili'ili -- Li'ili'i

- 0812. Pu'iliaku -- Heleihea
- 0813. Mokukapewa -- Na'alo
- 0814. Mokukai'a -- Naele
- 0815. Pi'ala -- Heleua
- 0816. Kiamo -- Komo
- 0817. Koikua -- Keaho
- 0818. Koi'ele -- Kauhi
- 0819. Pa'ele -- Peleiomomo
- 0820. Keomo -- Omoomo
- 0821. Hulimakani -- Nanailuna
- 0822. Nanaikala -- Haipule
- 0823. Kalawela -- Kalahuiwale
- 0824. Kealakau -- Hoku
- 0825. Kamau -- Meu
- 0826. 'Opala -- Wene
- 0827. Hali -- Halima
- 0828. Haliluna -- Halilalo
- 0829. Halimau -- Halelo
- 0830. Halipau -- Muakau
- 0831. Nunua -- Nene'e
- 0832. Nananaka -- Lele'io
- 0833. Oamio -- Ololi
- 0834. Omiomio -- Wiwini
- 0835. Aila -- Kukala
- 0836. Ailamua -- Heia
- 0837. Ailakau -- Hele
- 0838. Ailapau -- Kaiwi
- 0839. Manu -- Hele'upa
- 0840. Lilio -- Makini
- 0841. Leheluhe -- 'Aina
- 0842. Kelemau -- Hinapu
- 0843. Kaumau -- Puoho
- 0844. Kaukahi -- Ma'ele
- 0845. Mauka -- Kai
- 0846. Ohi -- Laulau
- 0847. Ikamu -- Namu
- 0848. Kalu -- Moena
- 0849. Kalukalu -- Hilipo
- 0850. Lipo -- Na'o
- 0851. Lipowao -- Naele
- 0852. Pili -- 'Aiku
- 0853. Pilimau -- Maumaua
- 0854. Kahale -- Mua
- 0855. Kahale'ai -- Nu'u
- 0856. Lawai'a -- Ka'i'o
- 0857. Mauaka -- Lehu
- 0858. Wana -- Kala
- 0859. Wanawana -- Wanakau
- 0860. Wanakaulani -- Melu
- 0861. Wanamelu -- Hulili
- 0862. Kaulua -- Kaohi
- 0863. Wala'au -- Eiaau
- 0864. Hanehane -- Hahane

- 0865. Hawane -- Kuamu
- 0866. Heleau -- Ma'aku
- 0867. Hulimea -- 'Aiko
- 0868. Hulimua -- Newa
- 0869. 'Ewa -- 'Ewa'ewa
- 0870. Omali -- Malimali
- 0871. Huelo -- Kakai
- 0872. Niolo -- Eiaku
- 0873. Pilimai -- Kona
- 0874. Keanu -- Peleau
- 0875. Ka'io -- Pueo
- 0876. Haluaka -- Kaolo
- 0877. Kapuhi -- Mula
- 0878. Ehio -- Emio
- 0879. Kakai -- Alakai
- 0880. Amo -- Koikoi
- 0881. Amoaku -- Kuwala
- 0882. Helemai -- Heleaku
- 0883. Onaho -- Keanali'i
- 0884. Piliko'a -- Ukuli'i
- 0885. Mahinahina -- Halepo'i
- 0886. Po'opo'o -- Nawai
- 0887. Omana -- Manamana
- 0888. Omana'io -- Huluheu
- 0889. Mana'ina'i -- Malana'i
- 0890. Huluemau -- Ka'alo
- 0891. Kaluli -- Pau
- 0892. Nakino -- Kinohi
- 0893. Nakinolua -- Ewalu
- 0894. Ukiki -- Eau
- 0895. Uli -- Uliuli
- 0896. Mele -- Melemele
- 0897. Lanai -- Po'i
- 0898. Ha'o -- Au
- 0899. Pakaikai -- Puehu
- 0900. Moana -- Hilo
- 0901. Hulu -- Makali
- 0902. He -- Ho'eue
- 0903. Makilo -- Moi
- 0904. Naua -- 'Upa
- 0905. Ua -- Hama
- 0906. Pele'u -- Hamahuna
- 0907. Mahina -- Hina
- 0908. Mahinale -- Ulukua
- 0909. Mahinale'a -- Palemo
- 0910. Pipika -- Kuhinu
- 0911. Mahele -- Pu'unaue
- 0912. Kaohi -- Kaohiohi
- 0913. Kona -- Konakona
- 0914. Iho -- Pelu
- 0915. Kula'a -- Mailu
- 0916. Kuamau'u -- Holehole
- 0917. Pahili -- Halulu

- 0918. Keia -- Luluka
- 0919. Maki'oi -- Meihiole
- 0920. Helehele -- Pineha
- 0921. 'Aukai -- Milo
- 0922. Moekau -- Helemau
- 0923. Hulua -- Pulama
- 0924. Melemele -- Milokua
- 0925. Kumuniu -- Pilia
- 0926. Amoi -- Akua
- 0927. Kunewa -- Hulema
- 0928. Pahilo -- Pili'aiku
- 0929. Napo'i -- Ka'ale
- 0930. Kulana -- Na-wa
- 0931. Kakau -- Po'ipo'i
- 0932. Holeha -- Huluhuhu
- 0933. Pa'ani -- Malana'opi
- 0934. Lewa -- Kukelemio
- 0935. Pihau -- Hoiha
- 0936. Kelewa'a -- Kinohili
- 0937. Kaki'o -- Hiliha
- 0938. Hulipena -- Miko
- 0939. Mokiweo -- Pakala
- 0940. Kapalama -- Kepo'oha
- 0941. Kapalamalama -- Kepo'olimaha
- 0942. Wikani -- Kamakolu
- 0943. Kapehi -- Kaluku'u
- 0944. Hiwa -- Kahiwhiwa
- 0945. Pano -- Kekaliholiho
- 0946. Opelau -- Maha
- 0947. Mahilu -- Kaene
- 0948. Ho'olewa -- Waiau
- 0949. Kumau -- Kahaka
- 0950. Papalele -- Kukala
- 0951. Haole -- Kuwahine
- 0952. Makua -- Kaluakekane
- 0953. Leho -- Holomau
- 0954. Opikana -- Nahenahe
- 0955. Helemaka -- Liko
- 0956. Kukuhale -- Hinaulu
- 0957. Pohakukau -- Hinamai
- 0958. Helua -- Kalani
- 0959. Komokomo -- Malie
- 0960. Po'ele'ele -- Ho'olua
- 0961. Nuku'ele'ele -- Papakele
- 0962. Mama -- Papakapa
- 0963. Hamama -- Malele
- 0964. Kuemi -- Kulua
- 0965. Opiliwale -- Kapoulana
- 0966. Ahulimai -- Mahinu'ele
- 0967. Ma'ikomo, -- Pelemau
- 0968. Hununu -- Kamanu
- 0969. Ho'olohe -- Nawaikaua
- 0970. Kumaua -- Kulukaua

- 0971. Koikoī -- Hau
- 0972. Mau‘awa -- Kolokolo,
- 0973. Kelelua -- ‘A‘a
- 0974. Mukana -- Mahi‘opu
- 0975. Mahili -- Wili
- 0976. Kukona -- Naka
- 0977. Kanawai -- Hapele
- 0978. Lohilohi -- Hapeleau
- 0979. Apikili -- Nohilo
- 0980. Ho‘omaku -- Nohalau
- 0981. Olepe -- Makau
- 0982. Kala -- Heleana
- 0983. Hulipau -- Hulimakeau
- 0984. Makohi -- Hulimakele
- 0985. ‘O‘opuola -- Nahalau
- 0986. Nihuhuli -- Nakuli‘i
- 0987. Ohao -- Nakumau
- 0988. Nu‘u -- Helemai
- 0989. Lena -- Palemo
- 0990. Ahiahi -- Opihi
- 0991. Ahiahihia -- Ounauna,
- 0992. Ahiakane -- Wanaku
- 0993. Ahiakapoloa -- Kikala
- 0994. Ahiakapokau -- Hapu‘u
- 0995. Ahiakulumau -- Makani
- 0996. Ahiakamake -- Kilau
- 0997. Ahiaka‘olu -- Honika
- 0998. Pohinakau -- Hilahea
- 0999. Moulikaina -- Ho‘omaka
- 1000. Ho‘oku -- Nanana
- 1001. Manaweulani -- Laukunu
- 1002. Ho‘omailu -- Puluea
- 1003. Mailu -- Lehuane
- 1004. Polehua -- Keahu
- 1005. Pu‘ulele -- Noelo
- 1006. Hamohulu -- Noe‘ula
- 1007. I‘amama -- Noenoe
- 1008. Kuinewa -- Pilimau‘u
- 1009. Holopulau -- Hinakona,
- 1010. Makanewanewa -- Helepau
- 1011. Melia -- Melemele
- 1012. Humuhumu -- Palamau
- 1013. Ukianu -- Nenu
- 1014. Ukinala -- Ilimaka
- 1015. Ukikamau -- Keohoko
- 1016. Ukilelewa -- Laumeki
- 1017. Ukinahina -- Nilea
- 1018. Ho‘opulu -- ‘Olo‘olohu
- 1019. Nahiole -- Kealapi‘i
- 1020. Mukiki -- Makino
- 1021. Kiola -- I‘ai‘a
- 1022. Mulemulea -- Helelu
- 1023. Kukawa -- Maika‘iwa

- 1024. Kamio, -- Molemole
- 1025. Ho'omu -- Unauna
- 1026. Hailau -- Pamakani
- 1027. Ho'omauke'a -- Muli
- 1028. Pulune -- Kahe
- 1029. Kuaua -- Wailuhi
- 1030. Moeiho -- 'Imihia
- 1031. Manu'ala -- Kawele
- 1032. Kolealea -- Kauwewe
- 1033. Hilohilo -- Hokelona
- 1034. Maluipo -- Hoki'i
- 1035. 'Awaia -- Milo
- 1036. Ho'ohinu -- Ohouma
- 1037. Eapu -- Uluoha
- 1038. lalo -- Makalewa
- 1039. Heiau -- Pi'ioha
- 1040. Hei'aumana -- Ho'ohiwa
- 1041. Pulemo -- Maluolua
- 1042. Kaukeoa -- Hi'ileia
- 1043. Helemua -- Puainea
- 1044. Kalele -- Wamakona
- 1045. Paepae -- Lima'auki
- 1046. Keoa -- Puameli
- 1047. Kapouhina -- Kuamaulu
- 1048. Kapouhinaha -- Hoku'a'ala
- 1049. Ho'opi'opi'o -- Pi'onu'u
- 1050. Ho'opi'oaka -- Pi'oanuenue
- 1051. Ho'olahalaha -- Pulau
- 1052. Ho'omahilu -- Makua
- 1053. Nanewa -- Peleuwao
- 1054. Nanawa'a -- Oma
- 1055. Ho'okilo -- Pilikamau
- 1056. Kumeheu -- Leleawa
- 1057. Leleiluna -- Mainahu
- 1058. Halekumu -- Kimonaue
- 1059. Halepaio -- Holio
- 1060. Halemoeanu -- Ke'oke'o
- 1061. Haleluakini -- Mali'i
- 1062. Halekuamu -- Noio
- 1063. Ha'iola -- Laulaha
- 1064. Kalelemauliaka -- Miloha
- 1065. Ko'iniho -- Naku
- 1066. Po'oku -- Paleamakau
- 1067. Hale'imiloea -- Hilohilo
- 1068. Pani'oni'o -- Liho
- 1069. Kealakike'e -- Maiau
- 1070. Oiaku -- Kaniho
- 1071. Huini -- Naihu
- 1072. Pa -- 'Ai'ano
- 1073. Pana -- Koliau
- 1074. Panakahi -- Alia'oe
- 1075. Pa'ikekalua -- Piliwale
- 1076. Pu'ukolukolu -- Hele'iamai

1077. Napu'ueha -- Ho'okonokono
1078. Palimakahana -- Helemaia
1079. Waiakea -- Hepahuno
1080. Kaeamauli -- 'Eleiku
1081. Kokoi'ele -- Maumau
1082. Kaholookalwa -- Heoioi
1083. Kalelenohinalea -- Aluaku
1084. Pana'akahihinalea -- Helule
1085. Panaikaluakahinalea -- Painaina
1086. Pu'ukoluakukahinalea -- Noakawalu
1087. Napu'uikahakahinalea -- Piliamo
1088. Palimawaleahinalea -- Manu
1089. Akahiakaea'akilolo -- Lekeamo
1090. Paluaakaea'akilolo -- Kelekeau
1091. Pu'ukoluakaea'akilolo -- 'Umikaua
1092. Pu'uhakahaa'akilolo -- Mailo
1093. Pu'ulimakaeaaka'akilolo -- Nihohoe
1094. Akahiikeewe -- Paliuka
1095. Paluakeewe -- Paliikai
1096. Paukolu -- Makaimoimo
1097. Pu'uhakeewe -- Lauohokena
1098. Pulimakawe -- Piu
1099. Waiakaeakawe -- Nahinahi
1100. Kamauliakawe -- Kamehai
1101. Koieleakawe -- Ulupo
1102. Kuaiwaakawe -- Newaiku
1103. Henahuno -- Puhemo
1104. Panakahikenahu -- Lahilahi
1105. Panaluakenahu -- Kaukeahu
1106. Panakolukenu -- 'Ulalena
1107. Panahakenahu -- Eiwale
1108. Lewelimakenahu -- Konukonu
1109. Paakaeakenahu -- Uli
1110. Omaulikenahu -- Na'ina'i
1111. Ko'ielehakenahu -- Pilomoku
1112. Kuaiwakelekenahu -- Nahae
1113. Hekaunano -- Welawela
1110. Papio -- Lo'ilo'i
1115. Manu'akele -- Kealo
1116. Kaunuka -- Kukamaka
1117. Maki'i -- Auhe'e
1118. Kupololi'ili -- Ha'ihae
1119. Kupoka -- Milio
1120. Kupokanaha -- Hamunu
1121. Kupone'e -- Naia
1122. Kupohaha -- Pakau
1123. Kupoko -- Hemolua
1124. Kupo-e -- Naio
1125. Kupou -- Kelekele
1126. Kupolele -- Hapulu
1127. Kupololo -- Napulu
1128. Kupolili -- Kuamo'o
1129. Kuponakanaka -- Mu'umu'u

- 1130. Kupohilili -- Mo'onawe
- 1131. Kupohalalu -- Helua
- 1132. Kupohelemai -- Poiwa
- 1133. Kupokalalau -- Nana
- 1134. Kupolahauma, -- Nakulu
- 1135. Kupoli'ili'i -- Eiamae
- 1136. Kupolona'ana'a -- Lelehewa
- 1137. Kupolomaikau -- Kimopu
- 1138. Kupolohelele -- Holi
- 1139. Kupolopa'iuma -- Kupolupa'iuma
- 1140. Kupoloha'iha'i -- Luli
- 1141. Kupolokeleau -- Makeamo
- 1142. Kupolonaunau -- 'Imo
- 1143. Kupoloahilo -- Lua
- 1144. Kupolomakanui -- Hulili
- 1145. Kupolomaiana -- Manu
- 1146. Kupolokahuli -- Hulu
- 1147. Kupololili -- Namaka
- 1148. Kupololililili -- Pulupuli
- 1149. Kupololalala -- Naku
- 1150. Kupolohalala -- Ahi
- 1151. Kupololuana -- Hoaka
- 1152. Kupolola'ila'i -- Lelea
- 1153. Kupolola'iolo -- Hanau
- 1154. Kupolola'imai -- Ilimai
- 1155. Kupolola'iaku -- Ho'oilo
- 1156. Kupolohilihili -- Makanalau
- 1157. Kupolomalimali -- Hulipumai
- 1158. Kupolo'ale -- Leleiluna
- 1159. Kupolo'imo -- Holo'oko'a
- 1160. Kupolokalili -- Uliuli
- 1161. Kupolomene -- Hiwauli
- 1162. Kupolohulu -- Kinopu
- 1163. Kupolohulilau -- Makiao
- 1164. Kupolohulimai -- Makiaoea
- 1165. Kupelokamana'o -- 'Ewa
- 1166. Kupelokeweka -- Lukona
- 1167. Kupelokulu -- Eapa'ipa'i
- 1168. Kupolonehea -- Hulihele
- 1169. Kupolohaliu -- Maliu
- 1170. Kupolonakunaku -- Uliau
- 1171. Kupolo'ololo -- Kio'io
- 1172. Kupolo'ololi -- Holeaku
- 1173. O Polo -- Nolu
- 1174. Polohili -- Kau
- 1175. Polokau -- Uli
- 1176. Polouli -- Polo
- 1177. Polopolo -- Hamu
- 1178. Polohamu -- Nini
- 1179. Polonini -- Ha'iha'i
- 1180. Poloha'iha'i -- Hei
- 1181. Poloheihei -- Hanu'ai
- 1182. Polohanu'ai -- 'Ewa

1183. Polomahimahi -- Kolo
1184. Poloaku -- Malu'ape
1185. Polomai -- Pelepele
1186. Eliakapolo -- Pua'a
1187. Ekukukapolo -- Pua'akame
1188. Halimaikapolo -- Uluea
1189. Ho'opoloaho -- Hiamanu
1190. Poloku -- Paka
1191. Polokane -- Leleamia
1192. Polohiwa, -- Halu
1193. Polomua -- Menea
1194. Popolomea, -- Miomio
1195. Popolohuamea -- Omo
1196. Popolokai'a -- Lanaki
1197. Polonananana -- Manahulu
1198. Polomakiawa -- La'ohe
1199. Poloanewa -- Peleaku
1200. Polohauhau -- Nanale
1201. Polohehewa -- Huamua
1202. Polomehewa -- Hewa
1203. Poloula'a -- Makolu
1204. Poloahiwa -- Hiwa
1205. Polo'ula -- 'Ula
1206. Polowena -- We-na
1207. Poloimu -- Mohalu
1208. Polokakahia -- Kanakau
1209. Polo'i -- 'I'i
1210. Polo'i'i -- Hipa
1211. Polohi-pa -- Pe-pa
1212. Polohi-pakeke -- Meao
1213. Polohi-pakaka -- Lahiki
1214. Polohi-helehele-lahiki -- Kahiki
1215. Polohi-paukahiki -- Ka'ahiki
1216. Polohilele -- Haumea
1217. Poloahaumea -- Ahiluna
1218. Poloahiluna -- Kaumai
1219. Polokaumai -- Kaulani
1220. Polokaulani -- Kamakani
1221. Poloikamakani -- Ikai
1222. Poloikai -- Kamehani
1223. Poloikamehani -- Maumau
1224. Poloimaumau -- Mauna
1225. Poloimauna -- La'au
1226. Poloila'au -- Kanahele
1227. Poloikanahela -- Kukulu
1228. Poloikukulu -- Ho'omoe
1229. Poloiho'omoe -- Hanahana
1230. Poloihanahana -- Ka-hai'au
1231. Polokahiau -- Luahiko
1232. Poloikalua -- Hiko
1233. Poloahiko -- Kahá
1234. Poloikaha -- Lima
1235. Poloihilima -- Waiku

- 1236. Poloioaiku -- Maui
- 1237. Polomauli -- Koele
- 1238. Polokokoiele -- 'Iiwa
- 1239. Polokuaiwa -- Hemo
- 1240. Polohemo -- Nahunahu
- 1241. Polokina'u -- Oli'iloa
- 1242. Poloki'i -- Mano
- 1243. Pololi'i -- Halula
- 1244. Polowaikaua -- Pomea
- 1245. Li'ili -- Auau
- 1246. Li'iliauau -- Kamau
- 1247. Li'ilikamau -- Holiholi
- 1248. Li'ilili'ili -- Nanaahu
- 1249. Li'ilihalula -- Hole
- 1250. Li'ilimama -- Holehole
- 1251. Li'ilimanua -- Pilimau
- 1252. Li'ilihakahaka -- Ho'ohene
- 1253. Li'iliha -- Iwiaku
- 1254. Li'ilihemoaku -- Lanikama
- 1255. Li'ilikaumai -- 'Iliuli
- 1256. Li'iliaolo -- 'Olo'olo
- 1257. Li'ilipihapiha -- Nu'unu'u
- 1258. Li'ilinu'unu'u -- Helelima
- 1259. Li'ilihelima -- Auli
- 1260. Li'iliau -- Nolonolu
- 1261. Li'ilimiha -- Haleakeaka
- 1262. Li'ilinania -- Puluka
- 1263. Li'ilipelu'a -- Maluli
- 1264. Li'ilimahimahi -- Makauma
- 1265. Li'ilikaliaka -- Nahili
- 1266. Li'ilimeleau -- Poloa
- 1267. Li'ilileoleo -- Popoko
- 1268. Li'ililimanu -- Po'imo'imo
- 1269. Li'ilikapili -- Poiauwale
- 1270. Li'iliholowa'a -- Poilumai
- 1271. Li'iliholomau -- Poinanaia
- 1272. Li'ilikalele -- Nanana
- 1273. Li'ilikaili -- Nanaue
- 1274. Li'ilipoipo -- Nahuila
- 1275. Li'iliwalewale -- Meia
- 1276. Li'ilihanahana -- Kulaimoku
- 1277. Li'ilihuliana -- Pihi
- 1278. Li'iliwahipali -- Pililau
- 1279. Li'ilinohopali -- Ma'ele'ele
- 1280. Li'ilinohoana -- Kauhale
- 1281. Li'ilikauhale -- Palia
- 1282. Li'ilipulepule -- Pule
- 1283. Li'ili-la -- Halawai
- 1284. Li'ili-hou -- Leleipaoa
- 1285. Li'ili-kaki'i -- Miliamau
- 1286. Li'ili-kahuli -- Kulana
- 1287. Li'ili-homole -- 'Iwa'iwa
- 1288. Li'ili-pukaua -- Luna

- 1299. Li'ilililolilo -- Kaua
- 1290. Li'ililanalana -- Lilo
- 1291. Li'ililanakila -- Kila
- 1292. Li'ililana-au -- Kilaua
- 1293. Li'ilimalana -- Mana
- 1294. Li'iliahula -- Lana
- 1295. Li'ilipukiu -- Piko
- 1296. Li'ilipaluku -- Hulikau
- 1297. Li'ilima'ema'e -- Pakapaka
- 1298. Li'i'oki'oki -- Li'ili'i
- 1299. Li'iali'ili'i -- Lilioma
- 1300. Li'iakauli'ili'i -- Manukele
- 1301. Li'iakamama -- Mama
- 1302. Li'iamama -- Paepae
- 1303. Li'ipaepae -- Umu
- 1304. Li'iumu -- Ki'i
- 1305. Li'iluaki'i -- Kini
- 1306. Li'iluakini -- Lohi
- 1307. Li'imolohi -- Naehele
- 1308. Li'ikau'unaehele -- Upa
- 1309. Li'ia'upa -- Li'awa
- 1310. Li'imuli'awa -- Newaku
- 1311. Li'inewaku -- Mali
- 1312. Li'ihomali -- Pulama
- 1313. Li'ipulama -- Palama
- 1314. Li'ipalama -- 'Ohinu
- 1315. Li'i'ohinu -- 'Omaka
- 1316. Li'i'omaka -- 'Olua
- 1317. Li'ipau -- Kaneiwa
- 1318. O 'A -- O Li'i
- 1319. Ali'i -- La'a
- 1320. Ali'ila'a -- Aka
- 1321. Ali'iaka -- Mau
- 1322. Ali'imaui -- Ali'i
- 1323. Ali'iali'i -- Pohea
- 1324. Ali'ipo'i -- Mi'i
- 1325. Ali'ikono -- Pahu
- 1326. Ali'ipahu -- 'Ume
- 1327. Ali'i'ume -- Hala
- 1328. Ali'ihala -- Poniponi
- 1329. Ali'iponi -- Kelenanahu
- 1330. Ali'ilanahu -- Ka'eka'ea
- 1331. Ali'ikaea -- Hohonupu'u
- 1332. Ali'ihonupu'u -- Kaeahonu
- 1333. Opu'upu'u -- "
- 1334. Ali'ilehelehe -- Lehelehe
- 1335. Ali'imakolu -- Hinakolu
- 1336. Ali'inohouka -- Mauka
- 1337. Ali'ihimuhani -- Haui
- 1338. Ali'ileleiona -- Lopiana
- 1339. Ali'iwala'au -- Kukeleau
- 1340. Ali'ikuwala -- Mana'a'ala
- 1341. Ali'ikomokomo -- Lupuhi

1342. Ali'iaku -- Ikuwa
1343. Ali'inewa -- Mania
1344. Ali'ikuhikuhi -- Lahulahu
1345. Ali'ikilo -- Loa
1346. Ali'ikiloloa -- Pokopoko
1347. Ali'ikilopoko -- Anana
1348. Ali'iemi -- 'Ami'ami
1349. Ali'ikolo -- Lepau
1350. Ali'ihelu -- Lepeake
1351. Ali'iheluone -- Malamu
1352. Ali'ipu'uone -- Nahakea
1353. Ali'ikamanomano -- Ho'ouli
1354. Ali'ihukeakea -- Pololani
1355. Ali'ipauku -- Kalakala
1356. Ali'inana -- Huli
1357. Ali'ikilokilo -- Kelea
1358. Ali'ikuloluna -- Halululu
1359. Ali'ikilolono -- Kalahai
1360. Ali'ikiloau -- Kanamu
1361. Ali'ikilohonua -- Heanaipu
1362. Ali'ikilouli -- Ho'owili
1363. Ali'ikilokai -- 'Ume
1364. Ali'ikilonalu -- 'Ohi
1365. Ali'ikilohulu -- Pelapela
1366. Ali'ikiloahu -- Oheohe
1367. Ali'ikilomakani -- Malumalu
1368. Ali'ikilola -- Lipoa
1369. Ali'ikilohoku -- Kanulau
1370. Ali'ikilomalama -- Nahele
1371. Ali'ikilomakali'i -- Ho'opulu
1372. Ali'ikilokau -- Kakeli'i
1373. Ali'ikiloho'oilo -- Hulu
1374. Ali'ika'ana'au -- Lono
1375. Ali'ika'anamalama -- Kea
1376. Ali'ika'anaua -- Papahuli
1377. Ali'ikilomo'o -- Mo'olio
1378. Ali'ikilokua -- Kilohi
1379. Ali'ikiloalo -- Anapu
1380. Ali'ikilohope -- A-aa
1381. Ali'ikilomua -- Pehe
1382. Mua -- Wanaku
1383. Muapo -- Haina
1384. Muahaka -- Kulamau
1385. Mualele -- Hilipo
1386. Muakaukeha -- Keanukapu
1387. Muahale -- La'apilo
1388. Muahalekapu -- Ho'ohali
1389. Muaanoano -- Nauia
1390. Muakekele -- Ipu
1391. Muahaipu -- Kahiko
1392. Muakahiko -- Wa'awa'a
1393. Muawa'a -- Po'i
1394. Muapo'ipo'i -- Helenaku

- 1395. Muakamalulu -- Kaukahi
- 1396. Muahele'i -- Lulu
- 1397. Muakohukohu -- Mo'olelo
- 1398. Muakahukahu -- Kapili
- 1399. Muaoma -- Kahu
- 1400. Muanalu -- Anoano
- 1401. Muanaluhaki -- Nalu
- 1402. Muanalupopo'i -- Poki'i
- 1403. Muanalukalohe -- Nanaku
- 1404. Muanaluha'ikakala -- Moku
- 1405. Mualala -- Ho'onahu
- 1406. Muahaipu -- 'Api'api
- 1407. Muapule -- Mahoa
- 1408. Muahanu'ala -- Ahia
- 1409. Muaikekele -- Mulemule
- 1410. Muaipoipo -- 'Akia
- 1411. Muakalaiki'i -- Lena
- 1412. Muakawa'a -- 'Auhuhu
- 1413. Muaiopele -- La'aumele
- 1414. Muaiopola -- La'ala'au
- 1415. Muapali -- Wahine
- 1416. Muaho'opo -- Kikana
- 1417. Muaunu -- Uj-a
- 1418. Muaha'i -- Kahuli
- 1419. Mualupe -- 'Eli'eli
- 1420. Muakala -- Mo'omo'o
- 1421. Muawekea -- Kapu
- 1422. Muahilo -- Lau
- 1423. Muakahu -- Eiwa
- 1424. Muakahukahu -- Hiliahu
- 1425. Mua'ama'ama -- Kaomi
- 1426. Muaahilo -- Auwe
- 1427. Muaanoa -- Olopule
- 1428. Muaale'ale'a -- Ka'imai
- 1429. Muainakalo -- Kinika
- 1430. Muaohupu -- Niniha
- 1431. Muaikauka -- Niniahu
- 1432. Muaikumuka -- Moemole
- 1433. Muaikaunukukanaka -- Mokukaha
- 1434. Muaokalele -- Opilopilo
- 1435. Muaokahaiku -- Meheia
- 1436. Muaokahanu'u -- Kamanuha'aha'a
- 1437. Muaokalani -- Lele'amio
- 1438. Muamamao -- Aumalani
- 1439. Muanu'unu'u -- Kahakaua
- 1440. Muaokamoi -- Holi
- 1441. Muaokaha'i -- Haehae
- 1442. Muaokeoma -- Mano
- 1443. Muaokekahai -- Opelele
- 1444. Muaoka'olika -- Ehu
- 1445. Muaokapahu -- Kapilipili
- 1446. Muaokahana -- Hapoe
- 1447. Muaokahanai -- Hunu

1448. Muaokaipu -- Ohekele
1449. Mua'ume'umeke -- Pukapu
1450. Muapo'i -- Ponouli
1451. Muaahuliau -- Lehiwa
1452. Muai papio -- Keleauma
1453. Muailoiloi -- Pohopoho
1454. Lo'imua -- Nanio
1455. Lo'ikahi -- Pae
1456. Lo'ilua -- Pililauhea
1457. Lo'ilo'i -- Manukoha
1458. Lo'ikalakala -- Kanaia
1459. Lo'iloloi -- Naio
1460. Lo'ilolohi -- Puhimaka
1461. Lo'inuilo'i -- Kalino
1462. Lo'ilo'ikaka -- Kalanياهو
1463. Lo'iakama -- Poepoe
1464. Lo'iiopoe -- Hiloauama
1465. Lo'ilo'inui -- Uhuau
1466. Lo'ipouli -- Moku
1467. Lo'imia -- Leleiona
1468. Lo'iapele -- Haikala
1469. Lo'iahemahema -- Nakulu
1470. Lo'iakio -- Kukala
1471. Lo'ialuluka -- Hi'ipoi
1472. Lo'iahamahamau -- Olo
1473. Lo'i'olo'olo -- Papa'a
1474. Lo'ikolohonua -- Hano
1475. Lo'iipulau -- Mahoe
1476. Lo'ianomeha -- Kaloa
1477. Lo'ikinikini -- Pokipoki
1478. Lo'imanomano -- Kinikahi
1479. Lo'ilo'imai -- Holiolio
1480. Lo'ilo'ikapu -- Alohi
1481. Lo'ilo'ikala -- Aheaka
1482. Lo'ilo'inahu -- Niao
1483. Lo'ilo'ipili -- Wali
1484. Lo'iahuahu -- Waleho'oke
1485. Lo'ikulukulu -- Nohopali
1486. Lo'ipilipa -- Nohinohi
1487. Lo'ipilipili -- Mahealani
1488. Lo'ihalalu -- Palimu
1489. Lo'ihalululu -- Kahiona
1490. Lo'ilo'ilele -- Lukama
1491. Lo'ilo'ipa -- Kahikahi
1492. Lo'ipakeke -- Waikeha
1493. Lo'iloipo -- Manini
1494. Lo'ilo'ipololo -- Hinalo
1495. Lo'iipololo -- Oamaamaku
1496. Lo'ikamakele -- Lahi
1497. Lo'ihia'aloa -- Keleakaku
1498. Lo'imanuwa -- Lahipoko
1499. Lo'ikalokalo -- Pauha
1500. Lo'i'ihia'ihia -- Kaheka

1501. Lo'ihilimau -- Pi'opi'o
 1502. Lo'imoemoe -- Ho'okaukau
 1503. Lo'ipilopilo -- Ho'oiloli
 1504. Lo'iko'iko'i -- Puapua
 1505. Lo'iko'i'i -- Mahiapo
 1506. Lo'iloloilo -- Kulukau
 1507. Lo'iloloilo[?] -- Kupe'e
 1508. Lo'iloloikapu -- Kealanu'u
 1509. Lo'ilalolo -- Kinana
 1510. Lo'ilo'inaka -- Pulelehu
 1511. Lo'ilo'ila -- Milimili
 1512. Lo'ilo'ikopea -- Apoapoahi
 1513. Lo'iimauamaua -- Pola
 1514. Lo'iikuki'i -- Houpo
 1515. Lo'iimanini -- Kakiwi
 1516. Lo'iipukapuka -- Polinahe
 1517. Lo'iomilu -- Ipulau
 1518. Lo'iomiliapo -- Nahawiliea
 1519. Lo'iomakana -- Ho'olaumiki
 1520. Lo'iokanaloa -- Palahalaha
 1521. Lo'ioki'iki'i -- Hulikahikeoma
 1522. Lo'iihi'ikua -- Kahiliapoapo
 1523. Lo'iihi'ialo -- Kaheihei
 1524. Lo'iokanaha -- Hilipalahalaha
 1525. Lo'iikeluea -- Apuwaiolika
 1526. Lo'iopilihala -- Ohiohikahanu
 1527. Lo'iomalelewa'a -- Palakeaka
 1528. Lo'ii'ele'ele -- Mimika
 1529. Lo'ipo -- Kilika, hanau o
 1530. Pola'a--
 Born was Pola'a
 1531. Hanau ka 'ino, hanau ke au
 Born was rough weather, born the current
 1532. Hanau ka pahupahu, kapohaha
 Born the booming of the sea, the breaking of foam
 1533. Hanau ka haluku, ka haloke, ka nakulu, ka honua naueue
 Born the roaring, advancing, and receding of waves, the rumbling sound, the earthquake
 1534. Ho'iloli ke kai, pi'i ka mauna
 The sea rages, rises over the beach
 1535. Ho'omu ka wai, pi'i kua a hale
 Rises silently to the inhabited places
 1536. Pi'i konikonihi'a, pi'i na pou o Kanikawá
 Rises gradually up over the land ...
 1537. Lele na ihe a Kauikahó

 1538. Apu'epu'e ia Kanaloa, Kanikahoe

 1539. Hanau o Poelua i ke alo o Wakea
 Born is Po-elua [Second-night] on the lineage of Wakea
 1540. Hanau ka po'ino
 Born is the stormy night
 1541. Hanau ka, pomaika'i
 Born the night of plenty
 1542. Hanau ka moa i ke kua o Wakea
 Born is the cock on the back of Wakea
 1543. Make Kupolo-li'ili-ali'i-mua-o-lo'ipo

Ended is [the line of] the first chief of the dim past dwelling in cold uplands

1544. Make ke au kaha o piko-ka-honua; oia pukaua

Dead is the current sweeping in from the navel of the earth: that was a warrior wave

1545. Hua na lau la nalo, nalo i ka po liolio

Many who came vanished, lost in the passing night

[12] KA WA UMIKUMAMALUA

CHANT TWELVE

1546. Opu'upu'u ke kane -- La'aniha ka wahine

1547. Opu'upe -- Pepe

1548. Opu'umauna -- Kapu'u

1549. Opu'uhaha -- Leleiao

1550. Opu'ukalaua -- Mauka-o

1551. Opu'uhanahana -- Kilokau

1552. Opu'uhamahamau -- Halalai

1553. Opu'ukalauli -- Makele

1554. Opu'ukalakea -- Opu'u'ele

1555. Opu'ukalahiwa -- Opu'umakaua

1556. Opu'ukalalele -- Lelepau

1557. Maunanui -- Makelewa'a

1558. Maunane'e -- Hulipu

1559. Maunapapapa -- Kanaua

1560. Maunaha'aha'a -- Ha'alepo

1561. Maunahiolo -- Hane'ene'e

1562. Pu'ukahonua -- Lalohana

1563. Ha'akuku -- Wa'awa'a

1564. Ha'apipili -- Ha'amomoe

1565. Kanioi -- Ha'akauwila

1566. Puanue -- Lalomai

1567. Kepo'o -- Kau-a-wana

1568. A'a'a -- Ho'oanu

1569. Piowai -- 'A'amo

1570. Nauanu'u -- Makohilani

1571. Ha'ulanuiakea -- Huku

1572. Mahikoha -- Hinaho'oka'ea

1573. 'O'opukoha -- Kumananaiea

1574. Hawai'i -- Ulunui

1575. Kekihe-i -- Kekila'au

1576. Makuaikawaokapu -- Ikawaoelilo

1577. Makaukau -- Hahalua

1578. Kalolomauna -- Kaloloamoana

1579. Kalolopiko -- Kalolo'a'a

1580. 'A'a -- Waka'au

1581. Kauwila -- Uhiuhi

1582. Palipali -- Palimoe

1583. Punalauka -- Punalakai

1584. Pihe'eluna -- Pihe'elalo

1585. Malana'opi'opi -- Hika'ulunui

1586. Malanaopiha-e -- Pihaehae

Hanau Kihala'aupoe he Wauke

Hanau o 'Ulu he 'Ulu

Hanau ko laua muli o

1587. Kepo'o -- Halulu
1588. Oliua -- Kauikau
1589. Kikona -- Ka'imai
1590. Ho'opulupulu -- Auna
1591. Ho'olehu -- Lapa'i
1592. Ka'ulunokalani -- Kahele
1593. Ho'ouka -- 'Aluka
1594. Kanalu -- Hakihua
1595. Po'i -- Lenawale
1596. Paepaemalama -- Kaumai
1597. Kaulana -- Kaulalo
1598. Pala'au -- Paweo
1599. Nuku'ono -- Hopulani
1600. Pouhana -- Hanaku
1601. Kaiwiloko -- Kamaka
1602. Leua -- Ka'oiwi
1603. Ho'okahua -- Ho'omalae
1604. Kuiau -- Ku'iaeonaka
1605. Kapawaolani -- Kaini'o
1606. Manamanaokalea -- Kaukaha
1607. 'Auku'u -- Koha
1608. Kakahiaka -- Ku'ua
1609. Kapoli -- Ho'opumehana
1610. Kimana -- Kalimalimalimalau
1611. Polohilani -- Kalanimakuaka'apu
1612. Kahilinaokalani -- Hemua
1613. Kapaia -- Ho'olawakua
1614. Kakai -- Manawahua
1615. 'O'ili -- Mohala
1616. Kapaeniho -- 'Oke'a
1617. Kaupeku -- Kapua
1618. Ka'ope'ope -- Kuka'ailani
1619. Nakia -- Ho'omaua
1620. Ko'ele -- Lohelau
1621. Huakalani -- Kaunu'u'ula
1622. Nu'uko'i'ula -- Meheaka
1623. Kaioia -- Meheau
1624. Kalalomaiao -- Ho'oliu
1625. Hakalaoa -- Kulukau
1626. Kekoha -- Mahikona
1627. Pipili -- Ulukau'u
1628. Ka'ulamaokoke -- Kapiko
1629. Ka'ulakelemoana -- Ho'omau
1630. Hi'ikalaulau -- Hamaku
1631. Hainu'awa -- 'Ulahuanu
1632. Laukohakohai -- Ho'olilihia
1633. Opa'iakalani -- Kumukanikeka'a
1634. Opa'ikumulani -- Kauikaiakea
1635. Liahua -- Kapohele-i
1636. Kanikumuhele -- Ho'omauolani
1637. Ho'opililani -- Nawihio'ililani
1638. Ohemokukalani -- Kauhoaka
1639. Pilihona -- Mahinakea

- 1640. Ho'omahinukala -- Paliho'omoe
- 1641. La'iohopawa -- Kuaiwalono
- 1642. Kuliaimua -- Ho'opi'alu
- 1643. La'aumenea -- Mahiliaka
- 1644. Ho'opiliha'i -- Holiliakea
- 1645. Kiamanu -- Pu'unauaeakea
- 1646. Ho'opa'ilimua -- Ho'opi'imoana
- 1647. Nakukalani -- Kaukealani
- 1648. Naholokauihiku -- 'Apo'apoakea
- 1649. Pepepekaua -- Puhiliakea
- 1650. Ho'omaopulani -- Ahuahuaakea
- 1651. Kukulani -- Awekeau
- 1652. Kukauhalela'a -- Waka'aumai
- 1653. Kukaimukanaka -- Hiliapale
- 1654. Kukamokia -- Hauli
- 1655. Kukahauli -- Lele'imo'imo
- 1656. Kukamoi -- Ho'oahu
- 1657. Kukaluakini -- Pu'epu'e
- 1658. Ho'opilimoena -- Kahiolo
- 1659. Ho'opailani -- Mahikona
- 1660. Lohalohai -- Lauhohola
- 1661. Kelekauikau -- Mokumokalani
- 1662. Kanikania'ula -- Meimeikalani
- 1663. Keleikanu'ulani -- Palimaka
- 1664. Keleikanu'upia -- Pihana
- 1665. Keleikapouli -- Opi'opuaka
- 1666. Kelemalamahiku -- Ku'uku'u
- 1667. Ho'ohiolokalani -- Ho'opalaha
- 1668. Ho'opihapiha -- Ho'onu'anua
- 1669. Ho'opalipali -- Kuka'alani
- 1670. Mihikulani -- Poupehiwa
- 1671. Maunaku -- Kalelewa'a
- 1672. Ho'oholihae -- Hinapahilani
- 1673. Pi'ipi'iwa'a -- Naukelemauna
- 1674. Kakelekaipu -- Laulaulani
- 1675. Nakiau'a'awa -- Po'iao
- 1676. Nanue -- Kuhimakani
- 1677. Napolohi -- Lonoaakaikai
- 1678. Ho'ohewahewa -- Ho'opalepale
- 1679. Milimilipo -- Miliho'opo
- 1680. Ku'emakaokalani -- 'Ohuku
- 1681. Po'opo'olani -- Heanalani
- 1682. Ka'iliokalani -- Kiloahipe'a
- 1683. Ho'oipomalama -- Kaikainakea
- 1684. Kunikunihia -- Mali'iluna
- 1685. Paniokaukea -- Pokaukahi
- 1686. Polomailani -- Nakao
- 1687. Polohiua -- Heiheiao,
- 1688. Kukukalani -- Pani'oni'o
- 1689. Ho'olepau -- Holoalani
- 1690. Nu'ualani -- Pahiolo
- 1691. Lanipahiolo -- Mukumulani
- 1692. Ho'omukulani -- Newa'a

- 1693. Ho'onewa -- Kua'a'ala
- 1694. Lanuku'a'a'ala -- Pilimeha-e
- 1695. Ho'opilimeha-e -- Niniaulani
- 1696. Maninikalani -- Kalaniku
- 1697. Ho'onakuku -- Nahunahupuakea
- 1698. Lanipuke -- Kalolo
- 1699. Ahukele -- 'O'ilialolo
- 1700. Pi'oalani -- Pi'oalewa
- 1701. Miahulu -- Pahulu
- 1702. Minialani -- Ki'ihalani
- 1703. Kumakumalani -- Ho'ouna
- 1704. Ho'opilipilikane -- Pilikana
- 1705. Nu'akeapaka -- Holiakea
- 1706. Palela'a -- Palikomokomo
- 1707. Palimoe -- Palialiku
- 1708. Paliho'olapa -- Palimau'ua
- 1709. Palipalihia -- Paliomahilo
- 1710. Hanau Paliku
- 1711. Hanau Ololo -- Ololonu'u
- 1712. Hanau Ololohonua -- Olalohana
- 1713. Hanau Kumuhonua -- Haloiho
- 1714. O Kane [k] he mau mahoe
O Kanaloa he mau mahoe
- 1715. O Ahukai [ka muli loa] -- Holehana
- 1716. Kapili -- Kealona'ina'i
- 1717. Kawakupua -- Helea'eiluna
- 1718. Kawakahiko -- Kaha'ulaia
- 1719. Kahikolupa -- Lukaua
- 1720. Kahikoleikau -- Kupomaka'ika'eleue
- 1721. Kahikoleiulu -- Kanemakaika'eleue
- 1722. Kahikoleihonua -- Ha'ako'ako'aikaukahonua
- 1723. Ha'ako'ako'alauleia -- Kaneiako'akahonua
- 1724. Kupo -- Lanikupo
- 1725. Nahaeikekaua -- Hane'eiluna
- 1726. Keakenui -- Laheamanu
- 1727. Kahianaki'iakea -- Luaanahinaki'ipapa
- 1728. Koluahanahinaki'iakea -- Ha'anahinaki'ipapa
- 1729. Limaanahinaki'iakea -- Onoanahinaki'ipapa
- 1730. Hikuanahinaki'iakea -- Waluanahinaki'ipapa
- 1731. Iwaanahinaki'iakea -- Lohanahanahinaki'ipapa
- 1732. Welaahilaninui -- Owe
- 1733. Kahikoluamea -- Kupulanakehau
- 1734. Wakea i noho ia Haumea, ia Papa, ia Haohokakalani, hanau o Haloa
O Haloa--no

[13] KA WA UMIKUMAMAKOLU

CHANT THIRTEEN

(HE LALA NO KA WA UMIKUMAMALUA)

(A BRANCH OF CHANT TWELVE)

- 1735. Paliku ke kane -- Paliha'i ka wahine
- 1736. Palika'a -- Palihiolo
- 1737. Lakaunihau -- Keaona

1738. Nalaunu'u -- Pu'ukahalelo
 1739. Kapapanuiniuauakea -- Ka'ina'inakea
 1740. Kapapaku -- Kapapamoe
 1741. Kapapaluna -- Kapapailalo
 1742. 'Olekailuna -- Kapapapa'a
 1743. Kapapanuialeka -- Kapapahanauua
 1744. Kapapanuikahulipali -- Kapapai'anapa
 1745. Kapapanuiakaula -- Kapapaholahola
 1746. Kapapaki'ilaula -- Kapapaiakea
 1747. Kapapai'aoa -- Kapapapoukahi
 1748. Kapapauli -- Kapapapoha
 1749. [Hanau] o Kapapa-pahu ka mua, Ka-po-he'enalu mai kona hope noho
 1750. Ka-po-he'enalu ke kane -- Kamaulika'ina'ina ka wahine
 1751. Kaho'okokohipapa -- Mehakuakoko
 1752. Papa'iao -- Mauluikonanui
 1753. Papahe'enalu -- Hanauna
 1754. Hanau a iloko o Pu'ukahonualani o Li'aikuhonua, o kona muli mai, o Ohomaila
 1755. Ohomaili ke kane -- Honuakau ka wahine
 1756. Kehaukea -- Kualeikahu
 1757. Mohala -- Lu'ukauualani
 1758. Kahakuiaweaukelekele -- Hinawainonolo
 1759. Kahokukelemoana -- Hinawai'oki
 1760. Mulinaha -- 'Ipo'i
 Mulinaha was the husband, 'Ipo'i the wife
 1761. Hanau o Laumiha he wahine, i noho ia Kekahakualani
 Born was Laumiha a woman, lived with Ku-ka-haku-a-lani ["Ku-the-lord-of-heaven"]
 1762. Hanau o Kaha'ula he wahine, i noho ia Kuhulionua
 Born was Kaha'ula a woman, lived with Ku-huli-honua ["Ku-overturning-earth"]
 1763. Hanau o Kahakauakoko he wahine, i noho ia Kulani'ehu
 Born was Kahakauakoko a woman, lived with Ku-lani-'ehu ["Ku-(the)-brown-haired-chief"]
 1764. Hanau o Haumea he wahine, i noho ia Kanaloa-akua
 Born was Haumea a woman, lived with the god Kanaloa
 1765. Hanau o Kuleauakahi he kane, i noho ia Kuaimehani he wahine
 Born was Ku-kaua-kahi a male, lived with Kuaimehani
 1766. Hanau o Kauahulihonua
 Born was Kaua-huli-honua
 1767. Hanau o Hinamanoulua'e he wahine
 Born was Hina-mano-ulua'e ["Woman-of-abundance-of food-plants"] a woman
 1768. Hanau o Huhune he wahine
 Born was Huhune ["Dainty"] a woman
 1769. Hanau o Haunu'u he wahine
 Born was Haunu'u a woman
 1770. Hanau o Haulani he wahine
 Born was Haulani a woman
 1771. Hanau o Hikapuaiaiea he wahine, ike [i]a Haumea, o Haumea no ia
 Born was Hikapuaiaiea ["Sickly"] a woman; Haumea was recognized, this was Haumea
 1772. O Haumea kino paha'oha'o, o Haumea kino papawalu
 Haumea of mysterious forms, Haumea of eightfold forms
 1773. O Haumea kino papalehu, o Haumea kino papamano
 Haumea of four-hundred-thousand-fold forms, Haumea of four-thousand-fold forms
 1774. I manomano i ka lehulehu o na kino
 With thousands upon thousands of forms
 1775. Ia Hikapuaiaiea pa umauma ka lani
 With Hikapuaiaiea the heavenly one became barren
 1776. Pa ilio ia wahine o Nu'umea
 She lived like a dog, this woman of Nu'umea [?]
 1777. O Nu'umea ka 'aina, o Nu'upapakini lea honua

- Nu'umea the land, Nu'u-papa-kini the division
1778. Laha Haumea i na mo'opuna
Haumea spread through her grandchildren
1779. I'o Ki'o pale ka ma'i, ka'a ka lolo
With Ki'o she became barren, ceased bearing children
1780. Oia wahine hanau manawa i na keiki
This woman bore children through the fontanel
1781. Hanau keiki puka ma ka lolo
Her children came out from the brain
1782. Oia wahine no o 'I'ilipo o Nu'umea
She was a woman of 'I'ilipo in Nu'umea
1783. I noho io Mulinaha
She lived with Mulinaha
1784. Hanau Laumiha hanau ma ka lolo
Born was Laumiha ["Intense-silence"] born from the brain
1785. O Kaha'ula wahine hanau ma ka lolo
Born was the woman Kaha'ula ["Erotic-dreams"] from the brain
1786. O Kahakauakoko hanau ma ka lolo
Born was Ka-haka-uakoko ["The-perch-of-the-low-lying rainbow"] from the brain
1787. O Haumea o ua wahine la no ia
Haumea was this, that same woman
1788. Noho ia Kanaloa-akua
She lived with the god Kanaloa
1789. O Kauakahi-akua no a ka lolo
The god Kaua-kai ["First-strife"] was born from the brain
1790. Ho'ololo ka hanauna a ia wahine
Born from the brain were the offspring of that woman
1791. Ha'ae wale ka hanauna lolo
Drivelers were the offspring from the brain
1792. O Papa-huli-honua
Papa-seeking-earth
1793. O Papa-huli-lani
Papa-seeking-heaven
1794. O Papa-nui-hanau-moku
Great-Papa-giving-birth-to-islands
1795. O Papa i noho ia Wakea
Papa lived with Wakea
1796. Hanau Ha'alolo ka wahine
Born was the woman Ha'alolo
1797. Hanau inaina ke ke'u
Born was jealousy, anger
1798. Ho'opunini ia Papa e Wakea
Papa was deceived by Wakea
1799. Kauoha i ka la i ka malama
He ordered the sun, the moon
1800. O ka po io Kane no muli nei
The night to Kane for the younger
1801. O ka po io Hilo no mua ia
The night to Hilo for the first-born
1802. Kapu kipaepae ka hanu'u
Taboo was the house platform, the place for sitting
1803. Ka hale io Wakea i noho ai
Taboo the house where Wakea lived
1804. Kapu ka 'ai lani makua
Taboo was intercourse with the divine parent
1805. Kapu ka 'ape ka mane'one'o
Taboo the taro plant, the acrid one
1806. Kapu ka 'akia ka 'awa'awa
Taboo the poisonous 'akia plant

1807. Kapu ka 'auhuhu ka mulemulea
Taboo the narcotic auhuhu plant
1808. Kapu ka 'uhaloa no ke ola loa
Taboo the medicinal uhaloa
1809. Kapu ka la'alo ka manewanewa
Taboo the bitter part of the taro leaf
1810. Kapu ka haloa ku ma ka pe'a
Taboo the taro stalk that stood by the woman's taboo house
1811. Kanu ia Haloa ulu hahaloa
Haloa was buried [there], a long taro stalk grew
1812. O ka lau o Haloa i ke ao la
The offspring of Haloa [born] into the day
1813. Pu--ka--
Came forth

[14] KA WA UMIKUMAMAHA
CHANT FOURTEEN

1814. Li'aikuhonua ke kane -- Ke'akahulihonua ka wahine
1815. Laka -- Kapapaialaka
1816. Kamo'oalewa -- Lepu'ukahonua
1817. Maluapo -- Laweakeao
1818. Kinilauemano -- Upalu
1819. Halo -- Kinilauewalu
1820. Kamanookalani -- Kalanianoho
1821. Kamakaokalani -- Kahuaokalani
1822. Keohookalani -- Kamaookalani
1823. Kaleiokalani -- Kapu'ohiki
1824. Kalali'i -- Keaomele
1825. Malakupua -- Ke'ao'aoalani
1826. Ha'ule -- Loa'a
1827. Namea -- Walea
1828. Nananu'u -- Lalohana
1829. Lalokona -- Laloho'oniani
1830. Honuapoiluna -- Honuailalo
1831. Pokinikini -- Polelehu
1832. Pomanomano -- Pohako'iko'i
1833. Kupukupuanu'u -- Kupukupualani
1834. Kamoleokahonua -- Ke'a'aokahonua
1835. Paiaalani -- Kanikekoa
1836. Hemoku -- Pana'ina'i
1837. Makulu -- Hi'ona
1838. Milipomea -- Hanahanaiau
1839. Ho'okumukapo -- Ho'ao
1840. Lukahakona -- Niaulani
1841. Hanau o Kupulanakehau he wahine
1842. Hanau o Kulani'ehu he kane
1843. Hanau o Koi'aakalani
1844. O Kupulanakehau wahine
1845. I noho ia Kahiko, o Kahiko-luamea
1846. Hanau o Paupaniakea
Born was Pau-pani-a[wa]kea
1847. O Wakea no ia, o Lehu'ula, o Makulukulukalani
This was Wakea; [born was] Lehu'ula; [born was] Makulu-kulu-the-chief
1848. O ko laua hope, o kanaka 'ope'ope nui

- Their youngest, a man of great bundles
 1849. Huihui a kau io Makali'i, pa--'a
 Collected and placed with Makali'i; fixed fast
1850. Pa'a na hoku kau i ka lewa
 Fixed are the stars suspended in the sky
1851. Lewa Ka'awela, lewa Kupoilaniua
 [There] swings Ka'awela [Mercury], swings Kupoilaniua
1852. Lewa Ha'i aku, lewa Ha'i mai
 Ha'i swings that way, Ha'i swings this way
1853. Lewa Kaha'i, lewa Kaha'ihai
 Kaha'i swings, swings Kaha'ihai [in the Milky Way]
1854. Lewa Kaua, ka pu'uhoku Wahilaninui
 Swings Kaua, the star cluster Wahilaninui
1855. Lewa ka pua o ka lani, Kaulua-i-ha'imohai
 Swings the flower of the heavens, Kaulua-i-ha'imohai
1856. Lewa Puanene, ka hoku ha'i haku
 Puanene swings, the star that reveals a lord
1857. Lewa Nu'u, lewa Kaha'ilono
 Nu'u swings, Kaha'ilono swings
1858. Lewa Wainaku, lewa Ikapa'a
 Wainaku [patron star of Hilo] swings, swings Ikapa'a
1859. Lewa Kihula, lewa Keho'oea
 Swings Kiki'ula, swings Keho'oea
1860. Lewa Pouhanu'u, lewa Ka'ili'ula
 Pouhanu'u swings, swings Ka-ili'ula, The-red-skinned
1861. Lewa Kapakapaka, lewa Mananalo
 Swings Kapakapaka, [and the morning star] Mananalo [Jupiter or Venus]
1862. Lewa Kona, lewa Wailea
 Swings Kona, swings Wailea [patron star of Maui]
1863. Lewa ke Auhaku, lewa Ka-maka-Unulau
 Swings the Auhaku, swings the Eye-of-Unulau
1864. Lewa Hinalani, lewa Keoea
 Swings Hina-of-the-heavens, Hina-lani, swings Keoea
1865. Lewa Ka'aka'a, lewa Polo'ula
 Ka'aka'a swings, swings Polo'ula [star of Oahu]
1866. Lewa Kanikania'ula, lewa Kauamea
 Kanikania'ula swings, Kauamea swings
1867. Lewa Kalalani, lewa Kekepue
 Swings Kalalani [of Lanai], swings [the astrologers' star] Kekepue
1868. Lewa Ka'alolo, lewa Kaulana-a-ka-la
 Swings Ka'alolo [of Ni'ihau], swings the Resting-place-of-the-sun [Kaulana-a-ka-la]
1869. Lewa Hua, lewa 'Au'a
 Hua swings, 'Au'a [Betelgeuse] swings
1870. Lewa Lena, lewa Lanikuhana
 Lena swings, swings Lanikuhana
1871. Lewa Ho'oleia, lewa Makeaupe'a
 Swings Ho'oleia, swings Makeaupe'a
1872. Lewa Kaniha'alilo, lewa 'U'u
 Swings Kaniha'alilo, swings 'U'u
1873. Lewa 'A'a, lewa 'Ololu
 Swings Wa [Sirius], swings 'Ololu
1874. Lewa Kamaio, lewa Kaulu[a]lana
 Kamaio swings, swings Kaulu[a]lana
1875. Lewa o Ihu-ku, lewa o Ihu-moa
 Swings Peaked-nose, swings Chicken-nose
1876. Lewa o Pipa, lewa Ho'eu
 Swings Pipa, swings Ho'eu
1877. Lewa Malana, lewa Kaka'e
 Swings Malana, swings Kaka'e

1878. Lewa Mali'u, lewa Kaulua
Swings Mali'u, swings Kaulua
1879. Lewa Lanakamalama, lewa Naua
Lanakamalama swings, Naua swings
1880. Lewa Welo, lewa Ikiiki
Welo swings, swings Ikiiki
1881. Lewa Ka'aona, lewa Hinaia'ele'ele
Ka'aona swings, swings Hinaia'ele'ele
1882. Lewa Puanakau, lewa Le'ale'a
Puanakau [Rigel] swings, swings Le'ale'a
1883. Lewa Hikikaueia, lewa Ka'elo
Swings Hikikaueia [Sirius of navigators], swings Ka'elo
1884. Lewa Kapawa, lewa Hikikaulonomeha
Swings Kapawa, swings Hikikaulonomeha [Sirius of astrologers]
1885. Lewa Hoku'ula, lewa Poloahilani
Swings Hoku'ula, swings Poloahilani
1886. Lewa Ka'awela, lewa Hanakalanai
Swings Ka'awela, swings Hanakalanai
1887. Lewa Uliuli, lewa Melemele
Uliuli swings, Melemele swings [two lands of old]
1888. Lewa Makali'i, lewa Na-huihui
Swings the Pleiades, Makali'i, swings the Cluster, na Huihui
1889. Lewa Kokoiki, lewa Humu
Swings Kokoiki [Kamehameha's star], swings Humu [Altair]
1890. Lewa Moha'i, lewa Kauluokaoka
Moha'i swings, swings Kaulu[a]okaoka
1891. Lewa Kukui, lewa Konamaukuku
Kukui swings, swings Konamaukuku
1892. Lewa Kamalie, lewa Kamalie-mua
Swings Kamalie, swings Kamalie the first
1893. Lewa Kamalie-hope
Swings Kamalie the last
1894. Lewa Hina-o-na-lailena
Swings Hina-of-the-yellow-skies, Hina-o-na-leilena
1895. Lewa na Hiku, lewa Hiku-kahi
Swing the Seven, na Hiku [Big Dipper], swings the first of the Seven
1896. Lewa Hiku-alua, lewa Hiku-kolu
The second of the Seven, the third of the Seven
1897. Lewa Hiku-aha, lewa Hiku-lima
The fourth of the Seven, the fifth of the Seven
1898. Lewa Hiku-ono, lewa Hiku-pau
The sixth of the Seven, the last of the Seven
1899. Lewa Mahapili, lewa ka Huihui
Swings Mahapili, swings the Cluster
1900. Lewa Na Kao
Swing the Darts [Kao] of Orion
1901. Lu ka 'ano'ano Makali'i, 'ano'ano ka Iani
Sown was the seed of Makali'i, seed of the heavens
1902. Lu ka 'ano'ano akua, he akua ka Iani
Sown was the seed of the gods, the sun is a god
1903. Lu ka 'ano'ano a Hina, he walewale o Lonomuku
Sown was the seed of Hina, an afterbirth of Lono-muku
1904. Ka 'ai a Hina-ia-ka-malama o Waka
The food of Hina-ia-ka-malama as Waka
1905. I ki'i [i]a e Wakea a Kaiuli
She was found by Wakea in the deep sea
1906. A kai ko'ako'a, kai ehuehu
In a sea of coral, a turbulent sea
1907. Lana Hina-ia-ka-malama he ka

- Hina-ia-ka-malama floated as a bailing gourd
1908. Kaulia a'e i na wa'a, kapa ia Hina-ke-ka ilaila
Was hung up in the canoes, hence called Hina-the-bailer [-ke-ka]
1909. Lawe [i]a uka, puhuluholu ia
Taken ashore, set by the fire
1910. Hanau ko'ako'a, hanau ka puhi
Born were corals, born the eels
1911. Hanau ka inaina, hanau ka wana
Born were the small sea urchins, the large sea urchins
1912. Hanau ka 'eleku, hanau ke 'a
The blackstone was born, the volcanic stone was born
1913. Kapa ia Hina-halako'a ilaila
Hence she was called Woman-from-whose-womb-come-various-forms, Hinahalakoa
1914. 'Ono Hina i ka 'ai, ki'i o Wakea
Hina craved food, Wakea went to fetch it
1915. Kukulu i ki'i a paepae
[He] set up images on the platform
1916. Kukulu kala'ihī a lalani
Set them up neatly in a row
1917. Ki'i Wakea moe ia Hina-kaweo'a
Wakea as Ki'i [image] slept with Hina-ka-we'o-a
1918. Hanau ka moa, kau i ke kua o Wakea
Born was the cock, perched on Wakea's back
1919. 'Alina ka moa i ke kua o Wakea
The cock scratched the back of Wakea
1920. Lili Wakea, kahilihili
Wakea was jealous, tried to brush it away
1921. Lili Wakea inaina uluhua
Wakea was jealous, vexed and annoyed
1922. Papale i ka moa lele i kaupaku
Thrust away the cock and it flew to the ridgepole
1923. O ka moa i kaupaku
The cock was on the ridgepole
1924. O ka moa i ka haku
The cock was lord
1925. O ka 'ano'ano ia a Ka'eo'eo
This was the seed of The-high-one
1926. E halakau nei i ka lewa
Begotten in the heavens
1927. Ua lewa ka lani
The heavens shook
1928. Ua lewa ka honua
The earth shook
1929. I ka Nu'u no
Even to the sacred places

[15] KA WA UMIKUMAMALIMA **CHANT FIFTEEN**

1930. O Haumea wahine o Nu'umea i Kukuiha'a
Haumea, woman of Nu'umea in Kukuiha'a
1931. O Mehani, nu'u manoanoa o Kuaihealani i Paliuli
Of Mehani the impenetrable land of Kuaihealani in Paliuli
1932. Liholiho, 'ele'ele, panopano lani 'ele
The beautiful, the dark [land], darkening the heavens
1933. Kamehanolani, o Kameha'ikaua
A solitude for the heavenly one, Kameha-'i-kaua [?]
1934. Kameha'ikaua, akua o Kauakahi
Kameha-'i-kaua, The-secluded-one-supreme-in-war, god of Kauakahi

1935. I ke oki nu'u i ke oki lani o Haiuli
At the parting of earth, at the parting of high heaven
1936. Ha'alele i ka houpo huhu lili punalua
Left the land, jealous of her husband's second mate
1937. Kau i ka moku o Lua, o Ahu a Lua, noho i Wawau
Came to the land of Lua, to 'Ahu of Lua, lived at Wawau
1938. Wahine akua wahine o Makea
The goddess became the wife of Makea
1939. O Haumea wahine o Kalihi o Ko'olau
Haumea became a woman of Kalihi in Ko'olau
1940. Noho no i Kalihi i kapa i ka lihilihi o Laumiha
Lived in Kalihi on the edge of the cliff Laumilia
1941. Komo i ka 'ulu, he 'ulu ia
Entered a growing tree, she became a breadfruit tree
1942. O kino 'ulu, o pahu 'ulu, o lau 'ulu ia nei
A breadfruit body, a trunk and leaves she had
1943. He lau kino o ia wahine o Haumea
Many forms had this woman Haumea
1944. O Haumea nui aiwaiwa
Great Haumea was mysterious
1945. I aiwaiwa no Haumea i ka noho
Mysterious was Haumea in the way she lived
1946. Nonoho i na mo'opuna
She lived with her grandchildren
1947. I ka moemoe i na keiki
She slept with her children
1948. Moe keiki ia Kau[a]kahi, o Kuaimehani ka wahine
Slept with her child Kauakahi as [?] the wife Kuaimehani
1949. Moe mo'opuna ia Kauahulihonua
Slept with her grandchild Kaua-huli-honua
1950. O Hulihonua ka wahine
As [?] his wife Huli-honua
1951. Moe mo'opuna ia Haloa
Slept with her grandchild Haloa
1952. O Hina-mano'ulua'e ka wahine
As [?] his wife Hinamano'ulua'e
1953. Moe mo'opuna ia Waia, o Huhune ka wahine
Slept with her grandchild Waia as [?] his wife Huhune
1954. Moe mo'opuna ia Hinanalo, o Haunu'u ka wahine
Slept with her grandchild Hinanalo as [?] his wife Haunu'u
1955. Moe mo'opuna ia Nanakahili, o Haulani ka wahine
Slept with her grandchild Nanakahili as [?] his wife Haulani
1956. Moe mo'opuna ia Wailoa, o Hikopuaneiea ka wahine
Slept with her grandchild Wailoa as [?] his wife Hikapuaneiea
1957. Hanau o Ki'o, ike [i]a Haumea
Ki'o was born, Haumea was recognized
1958. Ike [i]a o Haumea he pi'alu'alu
Haumea was seen to be shriveled
1959. He konahau, he konakona
Cold and undesirable
1960. He 'awa'awa iná ka wahine
The woman was in fact gone sour
1961. 'Awa'awahia a mulemulea
Hard to deal with and crabbed
1962. I hainá, eu, ai'a, he wahine pi'i-keakea-e
Unsound, a fraud, half blind, a woman generations old
1963. Ua pi'alu ke kua, pi'alu ke alo
Wrinkled behind, wrinkled before
1964. Ke'ehina ka uma'uma, pa hiolo Nu'umea

Bent and grey the breast, worthless was [the one of] Nu'u-mea [?]

1965. Nauau papa pa umauma 'ilio ka wahine

She lived licentiously, bore children like a dog

1966. Ia Ki'o laha na li'i

With Ki'o came forth the chiefs

1967. Moe ia Kamole i ka wahine o ka nahelehele

He slept with Kamole, with the woman of the woodland

1968. Hanau o Ole ke kane o Ha'i ka wahine

Born was Ole, Ha'i was the wife

1969. Pupue ke kane -- Kamahale ka wahine

1970. Manaku -- Hikoho'ale

1971. Kahiko -- Kaea

1972. Lukahakona -- Ko'ulamaikalani

1973. Luau'u -- Kawaoma'aukele

1974. Ki'i -- Hinako'ula

[The genealogical line follows from Ki'o seven generations to Ki'i at line 1974. To Ki'i is born by his wife Hinako'ula, a famous name in Hawaiian romance, the two sons 'Ulu and Nana'ulu, names common to other Polynesian genealogies of chief line. To one or the other of these two all Hawaiian chiefs trace their line of descent. The Kumulipo genealogy continues from 'Ulu. At line 1984 it introduces the parents of the Maui brothers, and the section concludes with the name song of the Maui born "on the back of Wakea," presumably the same Maui who heads the closing genealogy of the sixteenth section.]

1975. Hanau o 'Ulu, hanau O Nana'ulu

1976. 'Ulu ke kane -- Kapunu'u ka wahine

1977. Nana -- Kapulani

1978. Nanaie -- Kahaumokuleia

1979. Nanaielani -- Hinakina'u

1980. Waikalani -- Kekaulani

1981. Kuheleimoana -- Mapu'uaia'a'ala

1982. Konohiki -- Hakaululena

1983. Waolena -- Mahui'e

Waolena was the man, Mahui'e the wife

1984. Akalana -- Hina-a-ke-ahi

Akalana was the man, Hina-of-the-fire the wife

1985. Hanau Maui mua, hanau Maui waena

Born was Maui the first, born was Maui the middle one

1986. Hanau Maui-kiki'i, hanau Maui-a-ka-malo

Born was Maui-ki'iki'i, born was Maui of the loincloth

1987. O ka malo o Akalana i humea

The loincloth with which Akalana girded his loins

1988. Ho'okauhua Hina-a-ke-ahi, hanau he moa

Hina-of-the-fire conceived, a fowl was born

1889. He huamo a ke keiki a Hina i ho'okauhua

The child of Hina was delivered in the shape of an egg

1990. 'A'ohe ho'i he moa o ka moe ana

She had not slept with a fowl

1991. He moa ka ka hanau ana

But a fowl was born

1992. Alala ke keiki, ninau Hina

The child chirped, Hina was puzzled

1993. 'A'ohe ho'i he kanaka o ka moe ana he keiki ka

Not from sleeping with a man did this child come

1994. He keiki aiwaiwa na Hina-a-ke-ahi

It was a strange child for Hina-of-the-fire

1995. Ukiuki Kia[i]-loa ma laua o Kia[i]-a-ka-poko

The two guards [?] were angry, the tall and the short one

1996. O na kaikunane ia o Hina

The brothers of Hina

1997. O na kia[i] elua iloko o ke ana ha

The two guards within the cave

1998. Paio haká Maui, hina ua kia[‘i]
Maui fought, those guards fell
1999. Kahe ka wai ‘ula i ka lae o Maui
Red blood flowed from the brow [?] of Maui
2000. O ka ua mua ia a Maui
That was Maui’s first strife
2001. Ki‘i i ka pu ‘awa hiwa a Kane ma laua o Kanaloa
He fetched the bunch of black kava of Kane and Kanaloa
2002. O ka ua alua ia a Maui
That was the second strife of Maui
2003. O ka ua akolu ke ku‘eku‘e o ka ‘ahu‘awa
The third strife was the quarrel over the kava strainer
2004. O ka ua aha o ka ‘ohe a Kane ma laua o Kanaloa
The fourth strife was for the bamboo of Kane and Kanaloa
2005. O ka ua alima o ka paehumu[?]
The fifth strife was over the temple inclosure for images [?]
2006. O ka ua aono o ka anu‘u
The sixth strife was over the prayer tower in the heiau [?]
2007. Nu[n]u Maui, ninau i ka makuakane
Maui reflected, asked who was his father
2008. Ho‘ole Hina, “‘A‘ole au makua
Hina denied: “You have no father
2009. O ka malo o Kalana o ka makua ia”
The loincloth of Kalana, that was your father”
2010. ‘Ono i ka i‘a na Hina-a-ke-ahi
Hina-of-the-fire longed for fish
2011. A‘o i ka lawai‘a, kena Hina-a-ke-ahi
He learned to fish, Hina sent him
2012. “E ki‘i oe i ko makuakane
“Go get [it] of your parent
2013. Aia ilaila ke aho, ka makau
There is the line, the hook
2014. O Manai-a-ka-lani o ka makau ia
Manai-a-ka-lani, that is the hook
2015. O ka lou [a]na o na moku e hui ka moana kahiko”
For drawing together the lands of old ocean”
2016. Ki‘i [a]na ka ala‘e nui a Hina
He seized the great mudhen of Hina
2017. Ke kaikuahine manu
The sister bird
2018. O ka ua ahiku [o] na ua a Maui
That was the seventh strife of Maui
2019. O ke kupua e‘u nana i ho‘olou
He hooked the mischievous shape-shifter
2020. Ke ‘a, ka waha, ka opina o Pimoe
The jaw of Pimoe as it snapped open
2021. O ka i‘a ‘Aimoku e halulu ai ka moana
The lordly fish that shouts over the ocean
2022. Lilo Pimoe moe i kaina a Maui
Pimoe crouched in the presence of Maui
2023. Ulu aloha o Mahanaulu‘ehu
Love grew for Mahana-ulu-‘ehu
2024. O kama a Pimoe
Child of Pimoe
2025. Lawena uka ai Maui i na i‘a koe ka pewa
Maui drew them [?] ashore and ate all but the tailfin
2026. I ho‘ohalulu a‘e Kane ma laua o Kanaloa
Kane and Kanaloa were shaken from their foundation
2027. O ka ua a hikilele ‘iwa a Maui

- By the ninth strife of Maui
 2028. Ola Pimoe ma ka pewa
 Pimoe "lived through the tailfin"
 2029. Ola Mahanaulu'ehu ma ka hi'u
 Mahana-ulu-'ehu "lived through the tail"
 2030. Lilo Hina-ke-ka ia Pe'ape'a
 Hina-ke-ka was abducted by Pe'ape'a
 2031. O ke akua pe'ape'a o Pe'ape'a
 Pe'ape'a, god of the octopus family
 2032. O ka ua ho'olawa ia a Maui
 That was Maui's last strife
 2033. I waluhia ka maka o Pe'ape'a-makawalu
 He scratched out the eyes of the eight-eyed Pe'ape'a
 2034. Kikeke ka ua ia Moemoe
 The strife ended with Moemoe
 2035. Kilika ke kaua a Maui i ka La
 Everyone knows about the battle of Maui with the sun
 2036. I kipuka 'ahele a Maui
 With the loop of Maui's snaring-rope
 2037. Lilo makali'i i ka La
 Winter [?] became the sun's
 2038. Lilo ke kau ia Maui
 Summer became Maui's
 2039. Inu i ka wailena ma ke kuna
 He drank the yellow water to the dregs [?]
 2040. O Kane ma laua o Kanaloa
 Of Kane and Kanaloa
 2041. O kaua i ka ho'upa'upa
 He strove with trickery
 2042. Puni Hawai'i, puni Maui
 Around Hawai'i, around Maui
 2043. Puni Kauai, puni Oahu
 Around Kauai, around Oahu
 2044. I Kahulu'u ka ewe i Waikane ka piko
 At Kahulu'u was the afterbirth [deposited], at Waikane the navel cord
 2045. Ha'ule i Hakipu'u i Kualoa
 He died at Hakipu'u in Kualoa
 2046. O Maui-a-ka-malo
 Maui-of-the-loincloth
 2047. O ka ho'okala kupua o ka moku
 The lawless shape-shifter of the island
 2048. He moku--no
 A chief indeed

[16] KA WA UMIKUMAMALIMA
CHANT SIXTEEN

2049. Maui ke kane -- Hinakealohaila ka wahine
 Maui-son-of-Kalana was the man, Hina-kealohaila the wife
 2050. Nanamaoa -- Hinakapa'ikua
 2051. Kula'i -- Hinaho'opa'ia
 2052. Nanakua'e -- Keaukuhonua
 2053. Kapawa -- Kukuluhiokalani
 2054. Heleipawa -- Ko'oko'okumaikalani
 2055. Hulomalailena -- Hinamaikalani
 Hulu-at-[the]-yellow-sky was the man, Hina-from-the-heavens the wife
 2056. 'Aikanaka -- Hina'aiakamalama
 'Ai-kanaka was the man, Hina-of-the-moon the wife

2057. Hanau o Punaimua, o Hema, o Puna i muli
Born was Puna-the-first, born was Hema, born was Puna-the-last
2058. 'Aha'i Hema i ke apuela o Luamahaheau
Born was Kaha'i the great to Hema, Hina-ulu-'ohi'a was the wife
2059. Hanau Kaha'i-nui-a-Hema -- Hinaulu'ohi'a
Hema went after the birthgifts for the wife [?]
2060. Wahieloa ke kane -- Ho'olaukahili ka wahine
Wahieloa was the man, Ho'olaukahili the wife
2061. Laka -- Hikawaolena
Laka was the man, Hikawainui the wife
2062. Luanu'u -- Kapokulei'ula
2063. Kamea -- Popomaile
2064. Pohukaina -- Huahuakapolei
2065. Hua -- Hikiiluna
2066. Paunuikaikeanaina -- Manokalililani
2067. Huanuiekalaia'ila'ikai -- Kapoea
2068. Paunuikuakaolokea -- Kapuho'okia
2069. Haho -- Kauwilai'anapu
2070. Palena -- Hikawainui
Palena was the man, Hikawainui the wife
2071. Hanau Hanala'anui, hanau Hanala'aiki
Born was Hanala'a-nui, born was Hanala'a-iki
2072. Hanala'aiki ke kane -- Kapukapu ka wahine
Hanala'aiki was the man ...
2073. Mauiloa -- Kauhua
2074. Alau -- Moeikeana
2075. Kanunokokuheli'i -- Keikauhale
2076. Lonomai -- Kolu
2077. Wakalana -- Kawai
2078. 'Alo -- Puia
2079. Kaheka -- Ma'ilou
2080. Mapuleo -- Kama'eokalani
2081. Paukei -- Pa'inale'a
2082. Luakoa ke kane -- Hina'apo'apo ka wahine
2083. Kuhimau -- Kaumana
2084. Kamaluohua -- Kapu
2085. Lo'e -- Waoha'akuna
2086. Kahokuohua -- Hikakauwila
2087. Kaka'e -- Kapohanaupuni
2088. Kaulahea -- Kapohauola,
2089. Kahekili -- Hauanuihoni'ala
Kahekili [the first] was the man, Hauanuihoni'ala was the wife
2090. Hanau o Kawauka'ohēle, o Kelea-nui-noho-ana-'api'api, he wahine
Born was Kawauka'ohēle and [his sister] Kelea-nui-noho-ana-'api'api ["Kelea-swimming-like-a-fish"]
2091. Noho [Kelea] ia Kalamakua
She [Kelea] lived as a wife to Kalamakua
2092. Hanau La'ielohelohe, noho ia Pi'ilani, [hanau Pi'ikea]
Born was La'ie-lohelohe, [she] lived with Pi'ilani, Pi'ikea was born
2093. O Pi'ikea noho ia 'Umi, [hanau] o Kumalae-nui-a-Umi
Pi'ikea lived with 'Umi, Kumalae-nui-a-'Umi [was born]
2094. Nona ka Pali haili kauwa
His was the slave-destroying cliff
2095. Kumalae-nui-a-'Umi ke kane, o Kumunui puawale ka wahine
Kumalae-nui-a-'Umi was the man, Kumunui-puawale the wife
2096. Makua ke kane, ka wohi kukahi o ka moku

Makua was the man, standing first of wohi rank on the island

2097. **Kapohelemai** ka wahine, he wohi ali'i kapu, ka ho'ano

Kapo-hele-mai was the wife, a taboo wohi chiefess, the sacred one

2098. **O 'I, ia 'I** ka moku, ka haina kanaka

'I, to 'I is the chiefship, the right to offer human sacrifice

2099. **Ke kaulana 'aina i Pakini**

The ruler over the land section of Pakini

2100. **Ka 'ohi'a ko, ke ku'ina o ka moku o Hawai'i**

With the right to cut down 'ohi'a wood for images, the protector of the island of Hawai'i

2101. **Ia Ahu, ia Ahu-a-'I, ia Lono**

To Ahu, Ahu son of 'I, to Lono

2102. **Ia Lono-i-ka-makahiki ho'i**

To Lono-i-ka-makahiki



Mākua Means Parents

A Brief Cultural History of Mākua Valley

By Marion Kelly and Nancy Aleck

Published by the American Friends Service Committee - Hawai'i Area Program

December 1997



Mākua Valley, 1932. US Army Signal Corps photo from General Wells' album, courtesy Schofield Barracks Library.

Polynesians first sailed their voyaging canoes to these islands from the South Pacific, perhaps as early as two thousand years ago. They came to *Ka Pae 'Āina* (the Hawaiian Archipelago), bringing with them the knowledge their ancestors had gathered over many centuries of living on small islands all across the Pacific Ocean. The first *Kānaka Maoli* (Hawaiian People; literally, the true people) already knew the rules for preserving their natural resources. They knew how to create everything they needed from limited amounts of land and from the sea around them. They brought with them an understanding of the fragile nature of an island environment. Their culture, their

daily lifestyle, and their belief system reflected their awareness of the need to preserve island resources for themselves and for their children.

The culture of *Kānaka Maoli* was based on the belief that the land and the sea and everything on the land and in the sea was created by their gods for people to use and enjoy. *Kānaka Maoli* recognized the gifts of their gods by caring for them and creating conditions that made them productive. They devoted their lives to attain harmony among themselves, their gods and their environment.

Kanaka Maoli cultivators and fishermen practiced constant concern and vigilance in every aspect of

daily life. As careful observers of their environment, they translated what they saw into codes of human conduct; they produced those things needed to survive without destroying nature's resources for future generations.

In a valley such as Mākua, where rainfall and fresh water resources are relatively sparse, keeping

alive the knowledge of successful practices is imperative. The presence of *heiau* (temples) and *ko'a* (fishing shrines) in the area suggests intense involvement and attention to these activities.

With the introduction of the market economy into Hawai'i by western traders in the late 1700s and changes



Drawing of Mākua by Rev. Hiram Bingham, circa 1821.

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Note: The original 1977 study, "A Cultural History Report of Mākua Military Reservation and Vicinity" by Marion Kelly and Sidney M. Quintal, was prepared for the Bishop Museum under U.S. Army contract. The Army was required by law to survey all the lands it was using and to identify any and all cultural sites. The report was never published. In support of growing efforts to win the return of Mākua Valley, the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) has prepared this paper to include information from the original report and events since 1977.

to land tenure in the mid-1800s, commercial values infiltrated the values of *Kanaka Maoli* society. The basic practice of Hawaiians was to use the land and sea to provide all people with the necessities of life. It was replaced by the practice of using the natural resources of the land to bring the greatest possible profits to the landowners.

A century later, military use and occupation in Mākua dealt an even greater blow. It destroyed the natural environment and furthered the alienation of land from the native tenants.

PRE-COLONIAL MĀKUA

The *mo'olelo* (oral histories) of Wai'anae claim the entire coastline from Kea'au around Ka'ena to Kawaihāpai as a *wahi pana* (sacred place). It was here that the *Kānaka Maoli* were formed from the 'āina (land). It is here that our spirits return to *Pō* (the spirit realm) at *Leina a Ka'uhane* (soul's leap). *Mākua* means parents: it is the site where *Papa* (the earth-mother) and *Wākea* (the sky-father) meet.



Mākua Valley, 1932. US Army Signal Corps photo from General Wells' album, courtesy Schofield Barracks Library.

Kāneana Cave was said to be the dwelling place of the shark-man. His lover was a *mo'o* (guardian lizard) who could change into a beautiful woman. They would meet at the rock below the cave where the stream meets the ocean—*pōhaku kūla'ila'i*. Both the cave and, at certain times, the stream, were *kapu* (sacred; off limits). It is likely that a *heiau ko'a* was nearby.

Many ancient legends are linked with Mākua, but little is known with certainty about the earliest

Waialua districts.

At one time there were at least five fresh water springs in the interior of the valley. Agriculture was practiced in the lower valley. At least three large *heiau* (temples) are known of: *Kumuakuopi'o*, a large agricultural *heiau*; *Ka'ahihi*; and *Ukanipō*, used for burial rites. In ancient times, the valley was known for its expert *lua* (Hawaiian martial arts) fighters.

Early census record by missionaries gave only one figure for the entire Wai'anae District, not by individual *ahupua'a* (a traditional land division usually encompassing the land between two ridges from the mountain top to the sea). The population of

"[T]he climate is hot and quite destitute of water and the poor ignorant natives of those days lived mostly by fishing." - written of Wai'anae in 1828 by the son of Rev. John Emerson

times. A fishing village probably dominated Mākua Beach where a number of *ko'a* stood (one was still there in the 1930s). The ocean off Mākua Beach was once a rich resource for many kinds of fish, shellfish, and *limu* (seaweed). The beach was an important canoe landing for travelers between the Wai'anae and

Mākua area was probably around 300 to 400 in pre-colonial times.

Emerson's view of Wai'anae (see insert) was seen from the dusty road on the coast. Another view of the valley is that of a deep, spacious, green valley. There were endless terraces that once produced *kalo*

(taro) and *'uala* (sweet potatoes). Then, in the 1820s and 1830s, foreigners introduced western diseases. As a result, the *Kanaka Maoli* population was drastically reduced and the terraces were no longer cultivated.

Botanists throughout the 20th century have found upper Mākua valley to be the location of one of O'ahu's most abundant collections of rare and endangered Hawaiian plants. Mākua was known for its *maile lauli'i*. It was said that people walking along the



Ivanhoe Naiwi at the spring in lower Mākua Valley. The spring is associated in legends with the *mo'o* of Kalena Stream Pond.

beach could smell the fragrance of this small-leaved *maile*.

The Māhele of 1848 required *Kānaka Maoli* to file claims for their *'ohana* (family) lands. About 200 acres were eventually awarded to Hawaiian families in Mākua. It can be assumed that Mākua Valley was well cultivated, since one of the requirements for a *kuleana* claimant was that his land had to be used to grow crops to feed his family.

Mākua Valley was made Government Land by Kamehameha III at the time of the 1848 Māhele, and sixteen *kuleana* were awarded in Mākua Valley in the 1850s. The rest remained Government Land that was leased out by the government to non-*Kānaka Maoli* for ranching.

CIVILIAN OCCUPATION OF MĀKUA

Beginning in the 1860s and after, there were at least two well-known western family names involved in ranching in Mākua. Samuel Andrews was the son of

Judge Lorrin Andrews. Rather than follow in his father's footsteps and become a missionary, Samuel Andrews chose to be a rancher. He was comfortable living and working with *Kānaka Maoli*. Andrews raised a family with Malaea Naiwi, whose home originally had been in Waimea, Hawai'i. Most of their children took their mother's surname. Andrews lived in Mākua until Naiwi died in 1897. Shortly thereafter Andrews sold his lease to Lincoln McCandless, including some *kuleana* in the valley that he had acquired. McCandless became a major landowner in Mākua Valley, as well as other places on O'ahu. The *Commercial Advertiser* called him "Link the Land Baron," and said he made a specialty of getting *kuleana* from native tenants (October 20, 1908).

It became increasingly difficult for the *Kanaka Maoli* families who remained in the valley to live surrounded by ranching activities, so they eventually moved to the coastal area. Originally, sweet potato was the basic crop; land near the freshwater springs was used for *kalo*. People interviewed in 1975 remembered crops of cucumber, watermelon, pumpkin, sweet potato, cotton, tobacco and corn grown in the lower part of the valley. Although rainfall was limited, wells pumped by windmills furnished somewhat brackish water for residents. Brackish water ponds existed most of the year, some providing habitats for edible fish.



Heleimihi House, circa 1913. Photo from Mable Putnam Chil-son albums, courtesy Hawaiian Historical Society.



ABOVE: Planting cucumber seeds. Ushijima children prepare a field for planting, circa 1930s. Photo loaned by H. Okamoto.

RIGHT: Mākua Railroad Station. Photo loaned by H. Okamoto.



“... I was born on the hill right in Mākua, and they call it Pu‘upa‘i ... My dad had his ranch house ... he had cows ... horses and ... vegetables, too. And alongside of his place was a stream. It was a beautiful place. All the Hawaiian people gathering at the station mixed in with the cowboys and kids, waving and saluting. We would give them a toot-toot, and pretty soon...they would be out of sight. We would come Saturday morning to Mākua. As soon as we get there, all the Hawaiians down there would be waiting for us at the depot...We used to have a nice time. Those days won't come back any more,” A Train Engineer of 25 years

Paniolo Days

Young Hawaiian and other local boys worked as cowboys for McCandless from their early teens. Roping wild cattle in the forests of Mākua was an art, and only a few achieved proficiency at it. In addition to cattle, several hundred pigs were kept on Mākua Ranch. Wild pigs that often took over the feeding troughs, were caught and given to the cowboys.

Today, the influence of rooting pigs and browsing goats is evident within the native forest of Mākua. Native flora ground cover has been removed, soil erosion has depleted some species, and native plants have been eaten or overtaken by introduced species.

Those who lived at Mākua before 1947 have vivid memories of the trains that came and went, all signs of which have now nearly completely disap-



ABOVE: Mākua Beach scene, circa 1913. Note church and *auolo* (canoe shed) in the distance and *wa'a* (canoes) and fishnets on the beach. Photo from Mable Putnam Chilson albums, courtesy Hawaiian Historical Society.



LEFT: Mākua Church Choir, circa 1915. John Naiwi, choir master, kneeling in center. Photo loaned by H. Meyers.

peared. For almost fifty years the train was Mākua's most important link, bringing news, supplies, and people, and taking cattle and surplus produce and fish to the markets of Wai'anae, 'Ewa, and Honolulu. Most of the Japanese who lived in Mākua Valley in the early 1900s came as railroad workers and stayed at the Section Camp. For a dollar a day pay they built and maintained the track.

At least once a year the church communities from Waialua and from the Wai'anae coast would gather at Mākua Church for a Saturday evening concert and services the following day.

The first written mention of Mākua Church is found in a minister's 1860 complaint about the parishioners dancing. When he tried to put a stop to this, however, the people resisted. Mākua Church was one of the Hawaiian Protestant Congregational Churches, but it remained relatively independent when most others joined the United Church Council. Although the church was destroyed by the military during World War II, the Mākua congregation still maintains the cemetery and is gradually restoring the area.

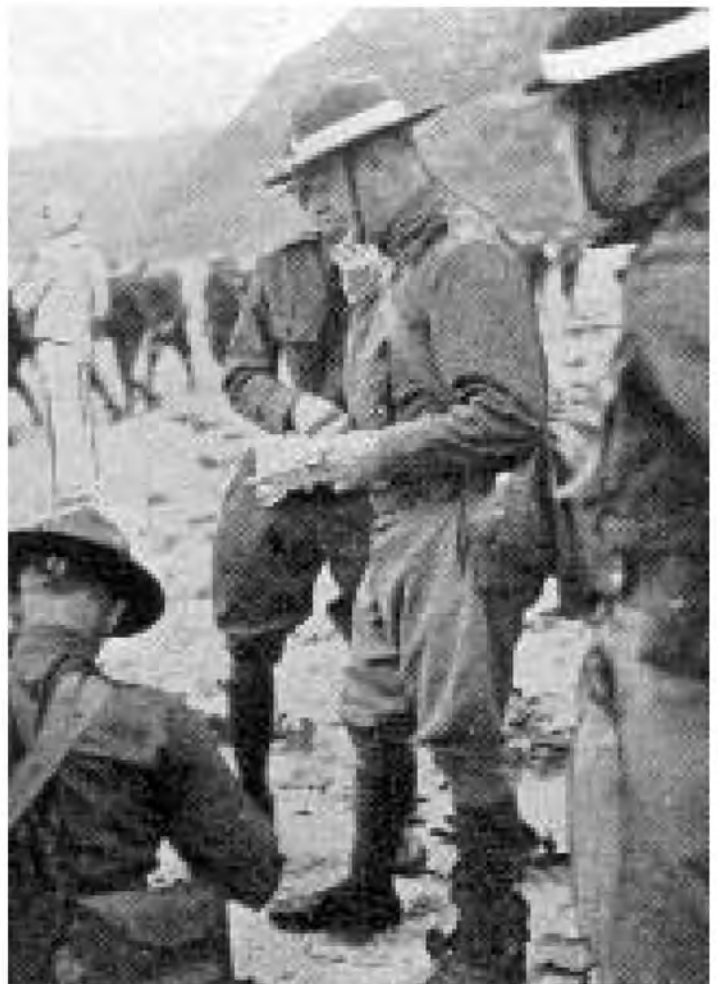
MILITARY OCCUPATION OF MĀKUA

U.S. military use of Mākua Valley dates from the 1920s when it first acquired three parcels in the



*“At about 11 A.M. ... there came sounds of boats scraping on the sandy beaches nearby, and bursts of strong language. We know the marines were landing! ... All in all it was hard work, fine experience and good fun. We hope to go again some day.” — From the *Infantry Journal*, March-April, 1932.*

PHOTOS THIS PAGE: 30th Infantry amphibious landing at Mākua, 1932. Walter Mann, in *Infantry Journal* 39, p.87, 1932.





In the 1970s activists fought to protect Mākua as well as Kahoʻolawe. Now that Kahoʻolawe has been returned and is being restored, activists are renewing the movement for the return of Mākua. Unexploded ordnance litters the valley in Mākua, making the valley hazardous. Photo: Ed Greevy.

upper floor of the valley for howitzer emplacements. Condemnation proceedings, or notice to turn over, or sell lands were begun with the valley residents. Public notice in the newspaper called on those who might have title to appear in court to certify their claims. No one (with the exception of L.L. McCandless) was paid

“Under these conditions you couldn’t even talk. Martial law came in, they move you out of Mākua...and that’s it.” [Interview No. 14]

for condemned parcels. Military war games in the 1930s first used Mākua for amphibious landings.

At War in the Pacific

After the bombing of Pearl Harbor in 1941, the US Army took over the entire Mākua-Kaena Point area for military security and training operations. At this time there were about 3,000 people living along the Waiʻanae Coast. World War II changed the use of the

valley dramatically. It was transformed from a relatively peaceful cattle ranch into a busy garrison. The remaining *kuleana* residents, the railroad workers, and the McCandless Estate ranch were told to leave the valley. Structures were demolished by target practice, fences torn down, pipelines cut, fishing holes bombed,

and fresh water wells were used as dumps for waste oil.

Up to 1943, Mākua had been used mainly for howitzers and troop bivouacs. Newly modified training activities changed the valley into an area of intensive joint Army-Navy maneuvers. The Navy sent planes to bomb the valley, while battleships shelled it from the ocean and troops were landed from amphibious crafts. White crosses were painted on the roofs of homes and on the Church and church hall, and the sites were bombed. Even gravestones in Mākua cemetery

were damaged by live target practice. The number of military personnel on O'ahu rose to 400,000, many of

the Army for the lower portion of the valley. The cost to the Army was \$1.00 for the term of the lease. The coastal area was granted from the federal government to the State as a public trust and allowed for public access and use, except when training activities would present a danger.

"What have the military accomplished? The total destruction of Makua Valley! What have they gained? Nothing! . . . It is a gross stupidity for not returning Makua to the rightful owners!"

Ivanhoe K. Naiwi, Letter dated April 5, 1988

At War in Mākua

whom lived in a tent city in Mākua Valley.

A permit issued by the Territory in 1943 specified that military use of the area was to be "for the duration of the present war [WWII] and six months thereafter." This "Revocable Permit 200" also agreed that upon relinquishment of the area, the military authorities would "remove all its property and return the premises ... [in] a condition satisfactory to the Commissioner of Public Lands."

World War II in the Pacific ended in August, 1945. As early as November of that year, Territory of Hawai'i Governor Stainback called for the return of

Mākua. "I feel strongly that these lands should be made

available to the public again and not permanently removed from their enjoyment," he wrote to the US War Department. His request was denied. The Army by now had plans for a permanent Mākua training area.

The Statehood Admission Act of 1959 allowed the Federal government to reserve land for military purposes. This formed the basis for President Johnson's Executive Order in 1964 which reserved the interior portion of the valley as Mākua Military Reservation. This also provided a 65-year lease to the

To this day, military activities continue at Mākua. The local population of the Wai'anae Coast has swelled to over 40,000 people. The Army controls approximately 4,200 acres in Mākua Valley and uses the land 75% of the time. Training activities have included ground maneuvers, amphibious landings,



Unexploded ordnance in Mākua Valley. Photo: Ed Greevy.

naval and air bombardment, helicopter strafing, mortar and artillery fire, mustard gas and napalm use. They also include open burn and open detonation (OBOD) of old ammunition and other waste from military sites all over O'ahu. Bombing and fires caused by live-fire training have damaged cultural sites, burned forest and killed many of the endangered plant and animal species native to the valley. Lead and various cancer-causing toxins have been introduced into the air, land and water.

In 1955 the Army said that Mākua Valley was so contaminated that it was not practical to return it. However, this did not stop them from continuing to harm the environment. In 1977 the military again pointed out how expensive it would be to de-dud Mākua. Peter Apo, who was then working with the Wai‘anae Hawaiian Heritage Center, replied, “Even if

continues to this day and is not subject to public review.

Department of Defense policy is to return target lands only after all explosives are cleared. Continuing the training exercises and burnings will guarantee that cleaning Mākua Valley will eventually be impossible, making it unsafe for anyone to ever use



As the military continues its occupation and desecration of Mākua, Kānaka Maoli are denied access to the valley. Photo: Kyle Kajihiro

the land. This has occurred in Waikāne Valley, where the military leased land from the Kamaka family for live ammunition training. When they were through, the Marine Corps never cleaned up the land as it promised in the lease. Instead, they claimed that the Kamaka property was now too hazardous for human use and too costly to clean up. The condemned land, was made it off-limits to the public, including the Kamaka family, forever!

it takes a hundred years to restore the Valley it obviously makes more sense to start now than to keep bombing.” But the Army insisted. In 1988 they wrote that it “would not be feasible in either terms of time or money, to clear unexpended ordnance from Mākua Military Reservation.”

In November of 1992, the Army applied for a permit from the Environmental Protection Agency to permanently conduct open burn/open detonation (OBOD) of waste munitions. Following public outcry, this request was withdrawn. However, 95% of the OBOD done at Mākua is classified as “training” and is exempt from EPA regulations. This type of “training”

Rare and endangered plants and animals struggle to maintain their habitats within Mākua. **Another form of life is also endangered: the people.**

“You know, we gave back Germany and Japan after the war and returned the land to the people who we were at war with. Now what’s the big deal with Mākua Valley?” [Interview No. 9]

Relationship to the land is primary in Hawaiian culture. But, public access to the Mākua Valley is limited and under strict military control. Because of Mākua’s bounty and beauty, Hawaiians and other local residents have always been drawn there to practice a simple and traditional lifestyle. Despite consistent live-fire training in the upper valley, some have found refuge at Mākua beach. For centuries, Kānaka Maoli have gone



ABOVE: Mākua Council, 1996. Houseless *Kānaka Maoli* made Mākua their *pu'uhonua*, a place of refuge, healing and peace. Photo: Ed Greevy

RIGHT: The military painted a white cross on the church and bombed it. All that remains is the local cemetery and rubble. Photo: Kyle Kajihiro

BELOW: The state evicted families living on Mākua Beach June 18, 1996. It bulldozed homes and barricaded the beach. The graffiti on the barricade reads "No Hawaiians -- No Aloha." Photo: Kyle Kajihiro



to Mākua to fish, gather salt, and teach their children about their heritage. These practices are expressions of *Kanaka Maoli* cultural and religious way of life developed over millenia to serve the needs of the 'ohana. Today, the government labels such families "squatters." For more than two decades, people have been consistently evicted from Mākua Beach.

In 1965 a motion picture company was allowed use of Mākua Beach for the filming of the movie *Hawai'i*. To accommodate the movie company's needs, the state requested the police to see that all "squatters" were removed.

Then, in 1969 the Division of State Parks began an effort to create a Mākua-Ka'ena Point State Park, which included Mākua Valley, the M ā k u a - K e a ' a u , Mokulē'ia, and Kua-okalā Forest Reserves, with Peacock Flats to be left as a protected

wilderness area. The Army was again unwilling to release the land at Mākua.

At the time of this original study in 1977, fifty-two dwellings were counted on the beach at Mākua. During that year, one of the earliest protests was held. Two hundred *Kānaka Maoli* and supporters placed a flag at the Army's locked gate, claiming Mākua for the people.

After Hurricane Iwa destroyed the homes of about 40 people living at Mākua Beach in 1982, the State sent police, dogs, and machinery to stop them from rebuilding. *Kōkua Mākua 'Ohana* was formed, and in January of 1983 six people were arrested for "obstructing governmental operations." These

resisters, "the Mākua Six," argued that the land belonged to the Hawaiian nation and that they had the right to exercise traditional and customary practices of subsistence, culture and religion. Several hundred people rallied in support of the Mākua residents.

As many as 300 people were living at Mākua Beach in the fall of 1995. Some had been there for years. Most, who called it home, found it a healing place, a *pu'uhonua*. On June 18, 1996, 16 people were arrested when state authorities evicted families from Mākua Beach. State bulldozers demolished their

dwellings. The news media was barred from covering this eviction, the third eviction at Mākua since 1983.

Despite these repeated attempts to deny them their traditional practices at Mākua, *Kānaka Maoli* continue to exert their cultural rights there. On July 12, 1997, nearly ten thousand mourners gathered at Mākua Beach to bid farewell to

singer/songwriter Israel Kamaka-wiwo'ole and scatter his ashes at sea. Two days later, the Marine Corps announced plans to land nearly 700 California-based troops in those same waters and march them across the beach for war games in the valley. Strong community opposition forced the cancellation of the September exercises, but the Marine Corps has stated that it intends to conduct amphibious landings at Mākua twice a year.

In the more than 50 years of battle training, the war against the traditional life of Mākua has not been a "training exercise." In other areas of the world where the U.S. military has engaged in a real war, it has, at the end of hostilities, returned the land to the people



Several of the ten thousand mourners at the funeral of Israel "Iz" Kamakawiwo'ole at Mākua Beach, July 12, 1997. Photo: Sparky Rodrigues



ABOVE: *Kanaka Maoli* students from the University of Hawai‘i clear weeds at Mākua to reopen a stream bed. Efforts like these will be critical to the restoration of *ahupua‘a*. Photo: Kyle Kajihiro

and helped to restore it. This is not so of Hawaiian Land.

The military occupation of Mākua Valley, their use of the beach, the destruction of sacred sites and endangered species habitats, and the consistent eviction of people from Mākua Beach are all harming the ‘āina and slowly killing the culture. This is a form of cultural genocide - if the means for practicing the culture is destroyed, the culture eventually is destroyed.

In August of 1997, two *Kanaka Maoli* cultural structures were restored at Mākua. *Pōhaku* (stones) were gathered for the building of a *paepae* (foundation) named *Papa Honua* (Earth Foundation) ☀



and a for a *kuahu* (altar) dedicated to *Kanaloa*, the god



In 1996 when the State announced plans to evict the residents of Mākua, the community organized to fight the eviction. The State succeeded in evicting the families, but their spirit lives on. *I mua Mākua!* Photo: Ed Greevy

E ola hou 'o Mākua

May Mākua live again



ABOVE LEFT: Volunteers from Koa Mana, Mālama Mākua, Hui Mālama o Kāne'ākī, AFSC, and friends restore a *paepae* (foundation) named *Papa Honua*. Once there was a *Kanaka Maoli* settlement here. Photo: Bonita Chang

ABOVE RIGHT: Native Hawaiian practitioners constructed a *kuahu* (altar) dedicated to *Kanaloa*. Photo: Kyle Kajihiro

LEFT: When Senator Inouye came out in support of the marines landing at Mākua, the Hawai'i Ecumenical Coalition and other organizations organized a vigil at Punchbowl Cemetery. The vigil highlighted the similarities between the desecration of Punchbowl by vandals and the military desecration of *Kanaka Maoli* burials at Mākua and elsewhere. Photo: Kyle Kajihiro

If you wish to help to free Mākua, contact:

Mālama Mākua
Phone: (808) 696-2823

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Please make checks payable to "AFSC Hawai'i, Mākua Report," and send it to:

AFSC - Hawai'i
2426 O'ahu Ave.
Honolulu, HI 96822.



Historic sites in Mākua and Kahanahaiki Valleys by several archaeologists and illustrated in Rosendahl's report as Fig. 12-1. Site distributions at Mākua Ahupua'a.



Ē, Makua,
Fishing companion of Kawelo,
Awake!
It is day.
The sun is rising.
Bring hooks and lines and net.
The paddles rattle.
The bailers rattle.
Ē, Makua, awake!
It is day.*

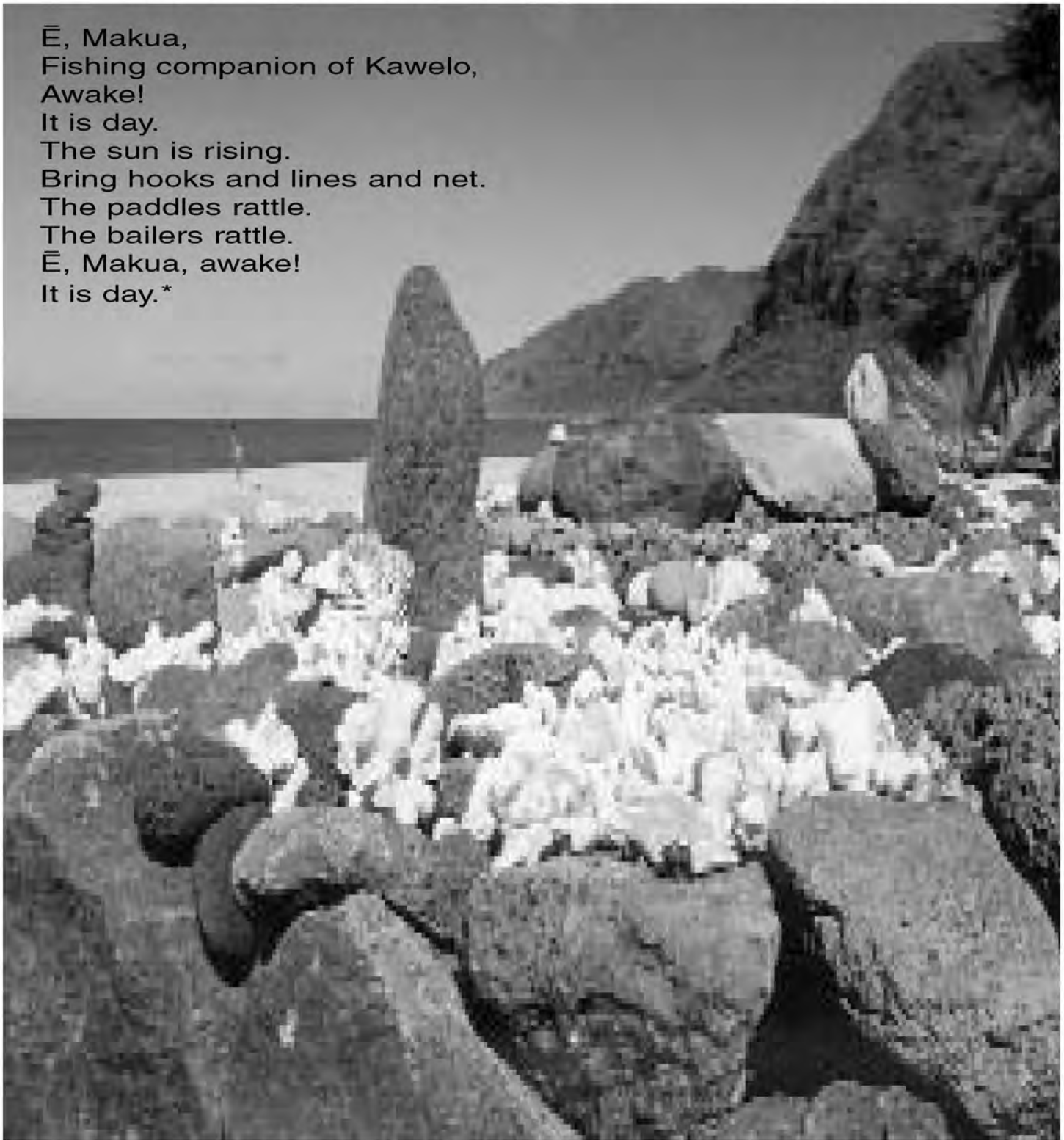


Photo: Kyle Kajihiro

* From Kawena Pukui and Caroline Curtis, *The Waters of Kāne, and Other Legends of the Hawaiian Islands*. Honolulu: Kamehameha Schools Press. 1951.

EarthJustice

Aloha, Please see the attached comment letter, which Earthjustice submits on behalf of Mālama Makua in response to the June 7, 2024 solicitation for public comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Army Training Land Retention of State-Owned Lands at Kahuku Training Area, Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area, and Mākua Military Reservation, Island of O‘ahu. If you would like to discuss these comments further or have any questions, please feel free to contact me by email at [REDACTED] or by telephone at (808) 599-2436. Mahalo, Elena



August 7, 2024

Via Electronic Mail

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Re: Comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Army Training Land Retention of State-Owned Lands at Kahuku Training Area, Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area, and Makua Military Reservation, Island of O'ahu, Hawai'i, 89 Fed. Reg. 48,600 (June 7, 2024)

To Whom It May Concern:

Earthjustice submits these comments on behalf of Mālama Mākua in response to the U.S. Army's solicitation for public comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Army Training Land Retention of State-Owned Lands at Kahuku Training Area ("KTA"), Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area ("Poamoho"), and Makua Military Reservation ("MMR") on O'ahu ("DEIS"), for which current leases expire on August 16, 2029. *See* 89 Fed. Reg. 48,600 (June 7, 2024); Army Training Land Retention on O'ahu—Draft EIS (June 2024), *available at* https://files.hawaii.gov/dbedt/erp/The_Environmental_Notice/2024-06-08-TEN.pdf. The Army has prepared this DEIS pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act ("NEPA") to inform the Army's own decisions regarding whether to continue occupying and training on State-owned lands and also pursuant to the Hawai'i Environmental Policy Act ("HEPA") to inform the State of Hawai'i Board of Land and Natural Resources' ("BLNR's") decisions regarding the public trust resources under its care. *See* DEIS at 1-26. Please note that, while Mālama Mākua's mission focuses on safeguarding the sacred lands at Mākua, Kahanahāiki and Ko'iahi that lie within MMR, these comments apply equally to the DEIS's analysis of the Army's proposal to retain training lands at KTA and Poamoho.

As a threshold matter, we emphasize that Mālama Mākua considers continued military occupation and use of MMR, KTA and Poamoho for military training to be *hewa*, which should cease immediately. Accordingly, Mālama Mākua strongly supports the “no action” alternative, under which “the Army would not retain any of the State-owned lands at KTA (Tracts A-1 and A-3), Poamoho (Poamoho Tract and Proposed NAR Tract), or MMR (Makai, North Ridge, Center and South Ridge Tracts) after expiration of the 1964 lease.” DEIS at 2-42.

While Mālama Mākua opposes any continued military occupation or use of MMR, KTA and Poamoho, it understands that the purpose of the EIS process “is to require disclosure of relevant environmental considerations that were given a ‘hard look’ by the agency, and thereby to permit informed public comment on proposed action and any choices or alternatives that might be pursued with less environmental harm.” *Lands Council v. Powell*, 395 F.3d 1019, 1027 (9th Cir. 2005); *see also* Haw. Rev. Stat. §§ 343-1, 343-2. Mālama Mākua offers its comments to assist the Army and BLNR in complying with their duties under NEPA and HEPA.

A. The DEIS’s proposed land retention methods are not consistent with the State’s public trust duties or existing law.

The DEIS acknowledges that “military use of the land in the conservation district ... is not an allowable use under HAR Chapter 13-5” and is also “not permissible under HRS Chapter 205-4.5” “in the agricultural district.” DEIS at 3-21; *see also id.* at 3-28, 3-37. To evade those state laws, the DEIS contemplates multiple methods for attaining a land interest that would allow the continued use of State-owned lands for military training activities, including (1) acquiring fee simple title to the State-owned lands for “fair market value,” (2) a potential land exchange, and (3) through the negotiation of a new lease agreement, which would require an amendment to the state conservation district rules. *See* DEIS at ES-12, 2-47, 3-13, 4-1. None of the land retention methods proposed in the DEIS is compatible with the State’s obligation as trustee of the public lands trust or existing law, and, therefore, they are not reasonable land retention alternatives. Moreover, all the State-owned lands being addressed under the proposed action have been identified as ceded lands. DEIS at 3-13. Given that “[t]he State’s duty of care is especially heightened in the context of ceded land held in trust for the benefit of Native Hawaiians and the general public under article XII, section 4 [of the Hawai’i State Constitution],” *Ching v. Case*, 145 Hawai’i 148, 177 n.49, 449 P.3d 1146, 1175 n.49 (2019), BLNR, as the approving agency for the purposes of HEPA, should not accept any of the methods proposed in the DEIS as a viable land retention option.

1. Fair Market Value of the State-owned lands.

The DEIS claims that there will be “new,” “long-term,” and “beneficial impacts” on land tenure resulting from a sale of the State-owned lands, which would be negotiated at “equitable, fair market value” and would generate revenue that would be used to fund State programs that

benefit Native Hawaiians and other public programs. DEIS at 3-22, 3-29, 3-37. The DEIS, however, is silent as to how “fair market value” would be determined. This deprives the public, including members of the public with expertise on the issue of determining fair market value, of the opportunity to comment on whether the Army’s proposed methodology to determine fair market value is proper. This violates NEPA and HEPA’s public engagement requirements. *See* 40 C.F.R. § 1501.9 (“The purpose of public engagement is to inform the public of an agency’s proposed action, allow for meaningful engagement during the NEPA process, and ensure decision makers are informed by the views of the public”).

Given the extremely unique nature of these lands, determining “fair market value” would be extremely complex and would need to take into consideration, among other things, the intrinsic cultural and ecological significance of these lands, any potential loss of value due to historical contamination and hazards created by decades of military use, and the foreclosure of future uses. Without a method for determining the fair market value of State-owned lands that considers these and other considerations, the BLNR cannot make informed decisions regarding the public trust resources under its care. Moreover, absent disclosure of how fair market value will be determined, the DEIS’s claims that a new lease or sale would provide beneficial impacts is unsupported and purely speculative.

To permit informed public review and comment on the Fair Market Value alternative and also to allow for informed decision-making, as NEPA and HEPA require, the Army was obliged, but failed, to disclose fully in the DEIS the considerations for determining “fair market value” for any fee simple land transaction of the State-owned public trust lands.

2. Proposed Land Exchange.

The DEIS proposes a land exchange between the Army and the State of Hawai’i as one potential way to attain a land interest that would allow the continued use of State-owned lands for military uses. DEIS at 2-47, 4-1. All the State-owned lands being addressed under the proposed action are ceded lands. DEIS at 3-13. Section 5(f) of the Admission Act imposes a trust upon these lands and appoints the State as the trustee. *See* Pub. L. 86-3 (1959). “The most basic aspect of the State’s trust duties is the obligation to protect and maintain the trust property and regulate its use. . . . The trustee is under a duty to the beneficiary to use reasonable care and skill to preserve the trust property.” *Ching v. Case*, 145 Hawai’i 148, 170, 449 P.3d 1146, 1168 (2019) (cleaned up). The alienation of any public trust lands through a land exchange would result in the permanent loss of land, which is inconsistent with the State’s public trust duty to preserve trust property for the use and benefit of Native Hawaiians and the general public. Moreover, to the extent that the Army has surplus lands available for a potential land exchange, the United States government is already required to convey any surplus lands in its possession to the State of Hawai’i without monetary consideration, except for the fair market value of

buildings and improvements, making these lands unavailable for a land exchange. *See* Pub. L. 88-233 (1963).

3. New Lease and Amendment of Conservation District Rules.

The DEIS further proposes the negotiation of a new lease agreement as a method to retain State-owned lands for continued military training activities. Any new lease agreement would require an amendment of the State's conservation district rules to allow military uses in the conservation district. The State-owned lands are regulated under State conservation district rules, Hawai'i Administrative Rules ("HAR") chapter 13-5. The express purpose of the conservation district rules is "conserving, protecting, and preserving the important natural and cultural resources . . . through appropriate management and use to promote their long-term sustainability and the public health, safety, and welfare." HAR § 13-5-1. Military uses are not included as allowable uses for any conservation district subzone and are therefore considered nonconforming. *See* HAR § 13-5-2 & 13-5-22 through -25. The DEIS suggests that incompatibility with conservation district rules could be addressed through the establishment of a new subzone within the conservation district that allows military uses. DEIS at 3-13. Amending conservation district rules to accommodate the Army's continued destruction of important natural and cultural resources contradicts the express purpose of the State conservation district rules and violates BLNR's public trust duty to use reasonable care and skill to protect, preserve and manage public trust lands. Such an amendment would be grossly inappropriate and would set a dangerous precedent of amending conservation district rules to legalize nonconforming uses.

B. Analysis of the "No Action" Alternative Must Consider the Substantial Benefits of Terminating Military Occupation and Use of State-Owned Lands.

In analyzing the "no action" alternative, the Army must consider the substantial benefits that would come from freeing the State-owned lands at MMR, KTA and Poamoho—and the public-trust resources found there—from continued military occupation and from putting an end to further training-related degradation, contamination, and destruction.

The mere fact that the Army holds leases for these lands has largely put them off-limits to beneficial use by the public for generations. The Army severely limits access for cultural, subsistence and recreational purposes and often suddenly (and unilaterally) shuts down public access altogether. *See, e.g.*, DEIS at 3-247 (only portions of KTA open for recreation or hunting and such access is permitted only "on weekends and holiday" or seasonally); Complaint, *Mālama Mākua v. Carter*, Civ. No. 16-00597 (D. Haw. Nov. 7, 2016) (notwithstanding court-ordered settlement, Army unilaterally shut down cultural access at MMR). Allowing the leases to expire without renewal would reopen these lands to Hawai'i's people, conferring substantial benefits from increased public access for cultural, subsistence and recreational purposes and

allowing these lands to return to culturally appropriate uses, including but not limited to the traditional practices of aloha ‘āina and mālama ‘āina; the gathering of native plants and woods, including for ceremonial and medicinal purposes; hunting; kilo (observation); watershed protection; spiritual practices; and recreational activities.

The DEIS, however, fails to fully capture the substantial benefits that terminating military occupation and use of State-owned land would have on cultural resources and practices because it confines the scope of its analysis to the boundaries of the State-owned parcels. *See, e.g.,* DEIS at 3-125 (dismissing practices and beliefs raised in the cultural impact assessment because “[i]t is unclear from the survey results if any of these practices occur directly within the State-owned land”). This is contrary to deeply rooted traditional Native Hawaiian beliefs that kānaka (people) are genealogically tied to ‘āina (land) in a way that transcends western boundaries and ways of thinking. The Hawai‘i Supreme Court in *Office of Hawaiian Affairs v. Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawai‘i*, acknowledged the cultural importance of land to Native Hawaiians:

The health and well-being of the native Hawaiian people is intrinsically tied to their deep feelings and attachment to the land. ‘Āina, or land, is of crucial importance to the native Hawaiian people--to their culture, their religion, their economic self-sufficiency and their sense of personal and community well-being. ‘Āina is a living and vital part of the native Hawaiian cosmology, and is irreplaceable . . . it is the foundation of their cultural and spiritual identity as Hawaiians. The ‘āina is part of their ‘ohana, and they care for it as they do for other members of their families. For them, the land and the natural environment is alive, respected, treasured, praised, and even worshipped.

121 Hawai‘i 324, 333, 219 P.3d 1111, 1120 (2009) (cleaned up). This deep connection to ‘āina is the foundation of numerous cultural practices that transcend the geographical boundaries on a map. Not only is the focus on the specific geographical boundaries of the State-owned parcels of land overly constricting, it also ignores indigenous knowledge of the host of practices that were traditionally exercised over the broad geographical area that would encompass the State-owned lands and that could be reestablished on State-owned lands returned to the State. *See, e.g.,* DEIS at 3-125 (acknowledging that cultural impact assessment interviewees identified resources, practices, and beliefs, but disregarding input because “informants did not directly connect these resources to the specific geographical boundaries of the State-owned land[.]”); *see also* 40 C.F.R. § 1501.8(a) (affirming the use and benefit of indigenous knowledge as a source of relevant special expertise in the environmental review process).

Here, the DEIS is deficient in its evaluation of the substantial benefits of terminating military occupation and use of State-owned lands on cultural resources and practices in its “no action” alternative. *See* 40 C.F.R. § 1502.14(b) (requiring that an agency “discuss each alternative considered in detail . . . so that reviewers may evaluate their comparative merits”)

C. Analysis of Alternatives Must Consider Measures to Minimize Impacts of Continued Military Occupation and Use of State-Owned Lands.

The Army's failure to disclose its proposed action (*i.e.*, the land retention method and terms of the selected method) renders the DEIS legally deficient. The Army claims that it is only following "completion of this EIS" that a decision will be made regarding the land retention method, and what terms would be associated with the selected methods.¹ The Army misstates the legally mandated procedures.

Under federal law, the alternatives section is "the heart of the environmental impact statement." 40 C.F.R. § 1502.14. Similarly, under Hawai'i law, the EIS must evaluate "reasonable alternatives that could attain the objectives of the action," with "particular attention ... given to alternatives that might enhance environmental quality or avoid, reduce, or minimize some or all of the adverse environmental effects, costs, and risks of the action." Haw. Admin. R. § 11-200.1-24(h). Alternatives should examine "different designs or details of the proposed action that would present different environmental impacts." *Id.* § 11-200.1-24(h)(1). Federal law similarly requires the alternatives analysis in an EIS to "[i]nclude appropriate mitigation measures not already included in the proposed action or alternatives." 40 C.F.R. § 1502.14(e). Accordingly, under both state and federal law, the EIS itself, not some analysis performed following completion of the NEPA/HEPA process, must evaluate alternatives that incorporate measures to minimize the impacts of continued military occupation and use of any portion of MMR, KTA or Poamoho (*e.g.*, lease conditions) that the Army proposes to retain.

By refusing to disclose its Proposed Action until after all opportunity for comment has passed," the Army illegally "insulates its decision-making process from public scrutiny." *State of Cal. v. Block*, 690 F.2d 753, 771 (9th Cir. 1982). In *Citizens for Better Forestry v. U.S. Dep't of Ag.*, the 9th Circuit held that the deprivation of the public's "opportunity to comment on" a NEPA analysis "violated [the plaintiff's] rights under the regulations implementing NEPA." 341 F.3d 961, 970 (9th Cir. 2003). The inclusion in the final EIS of a representative sample of comments does not cure this deficiency, *Block*, 690 F.2d at 773, and deprives the public the opportunity to

¹ See DEIS at ES-6 ("the land retention estate would not be selected until after completion of this EIS"); ES-12 ("Negotiation is required with the State to determine what estate(s) and method(s) would be considered. This negotiation would follow issuance of the Army [Record of Decision]"); 1-15 ("The Record of Decision (ROD) for this EIS will decide on the amount and location of State land that the Army would seek to retain. It will not decide on the method of retention . . . That decision with [sic] be made following the ROD and negotiations with the State"); 1-19 ("Any request to create a new subzone, such as one that allows for military activities under a new lease, would occur after completion of the EIS process"); 1-20 ("If a new lease were to be executed, military activities on State-owned lands would follow State regulations as appropriate").

meaningfully engage in the environmental review process. *See* 40 C.F.R. § 1501.9(a) (mandating that “the purpose of public engagement is to inform the public of an agency’s proposed action, allow for meaningful engagement during the NEPA process, and ensure decision makers are informed by the views of the public”). The DEIS’s failure to do so deprives the public of the opportunity to review, evaluate and comment on the comparative merits of the proposed alternatives. *See id.* § 1502.14(b) (requiring that an agency “discuss each alternative considered in detail . . . so that reviewers may evaluate their comparative merits”).

Reasonable conditions for any continued military occupation/use of State-owned lands that the Army was obliged to consider and analyze in its DEIS include, but are not limited to: (1) a prohibition on any live-fire training; (2) provision for community observers to monitor military activities; (3) an ongoing obligation to clear all UXO; and (4) guarantees of adequate opportunities for cultural, subsistence and recreational access. These are discussed in greater detail below, and were also raised in Mālama Mākua’s scoping comments, which were submitted by letter dated August 31, 2021, and are part of the project administrative record.

The DEIS failed to consider alternatives that incorporated any of these reasonable conditions, rendering the DEIS deficient and requiring the Army to prepare and circulate a revised DEIS for public review and comment. “NEPA’s public comment procedures are at the heart of the NEPA review process.” *Block*, 690 F.2d at 770. “This reflects the paramount Congressional desire to internalize opposing viewpoints into the decision-making process to ensure that an agency is cognizant of all the environmental trade-offs that are implicit in a decision.” *Id.* 690 F.2d at 771 (citations omitted). Moreover, “[t]he existence of reasonable but unexamined alternatives renders an EIS inadequate.” *‘Īlio‘ulaokalani Coalition v. Rumsfeld*, 464 F.3d 1083, 1095 (9th Cir. 2006).

Here, the DEIS fails to respond, let alone provide any reasoned analysis in response to any of the proposed conditions and mitigation measures provided in Mālama Mākua’s scoping comments. The failures require the Army to prepare and circulate a revised DEIS for public review and comment. *See* 40 C.F.R. § 1502.9(b) (“If a draft statement is so inadequate as to preclude meaningful analysis, the agency shall prepare and publish a supplemental draft of the appropriate portion”).

1. Prohibition on Live-Fire Training

The DEIS acknowledges that adverse impacts on historic and cultural resources associated with past military activities within State-owned land “are largely associated with physical impacts from live-fire training.” *See* DEIS at 3-111. None of the State-owned land at any of the three training areas is currently used for live-fire training, and the Army has long been able to carry out its national security mission without live-fire training at MMR, KTA or Poamoho. *See* DEIS at 3-144 (KTA); 3-147 (Poamoho); 3-154 (MMR). In fact, the Army has not

fired a single shot at MMR since June 2004, more than 20 years ago, and it has never conducted live-fire training at Poamoho. *See* DEIS at 3-147, -154. While the DEIS makes clear the Army's determination that "it will not pursue live-fire training at MMR," DEIS at 3-34, going forward, the prohibition on live-fire training on State-owned lands should be extended to prohibit the firing of *any* weapons either *on* leased State lands or *from* leased State lands *into* federally held training areas, which would confer protection (and, thus, significant benefit) to public trust resources on land that is currently under federal ownership. Notably, the Army's stated purpose is to retain the use of these training lands "to allow the military to *continue ongoing training* and to meet combat readiness requirements" and "*does not propose any changes in uses currently at the project sites.*" DEIS at ES-5, 4-15 (emphasis added). As discussed, current training does not include any live-fire training at any of these facilities, and the DEIS acknowledges that land retention is important for "*non-live-fire training.*" DEIS at ES-5 (emphasis added). The DEIS fails, however, to evaluate as part of any alternative imposing a condition that would expressly prohibit live-fire training. The failure to evaluate an alternative that would prohibit live-fire training renders the DEIS deficient and requires the Army to prepare the circulate a revised DEIS for public review and comment.

2. Community Observers to Monitor Military Activities

To minimize the impacts associated with military use of State-owned land, adequate monitoring of the Army's compliance with lease terms is vital. In *Ching v. Case*, 145 Hawai'i 148, 449 P.3d 1146 (2019), the Hawai'i Supreme Court held that the BLNR had breached its trust duties to monitor the Army's compliance with the terms of its lease for State-owned land located within Pōhakuloa Training Area on Hawai'i Island. To help ensure adequate monitoring of the Army's compliance with the conditions and limitations included in any new lease or other agreement for continued military occupation and use of State-owned lands at MMR, KTA or Poamoho, the EIS should examine alternatives that provide for community observers to monitor all military activities that take place on, or otherwise affect, leased lands.

The court-ordered settlement currently in effect for MMR confirms the reasonableness, feasibility and importance of imposing a community observer requirement. That agreement provides that "[a]t least one member of Mālama Mākua will be allowed access as an observer to each live-fire training exercise at MMR, post-training UXO cleanup, and post-training evaluation of damage to cultural sites." Settlement Agreement and Stipulated Order, *Mālama Mākua v. Rumsfeld*, Civ. No. 00-00813 SOM LEK, at ¶ 12 (D. Haw. Oct. 4, 2001) ("2001 Settlement"). The settlement further provides for "[o]ther members of the Wai'anae Coast community" to serve as observers. *Id.* In consultation with Mālama Mākua, the Army established detailed protocols for monitoring by community observers. *See* Access by Members of Mālama Mākua and/or Members of the Wai'anae Coast to Observe Training at Mākua Military Reservation (Nov. 2, 2001).

During the limited period (from October 2001 to June 2004) when live-fire training occurred at MMR, Mālama Mākua and Waiʻanae Coast community observers witnessed, flagged and prevented numerous violations by the Army of limitations on live-fire training imposed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to ensure compliance with the Endangered Species Act (*e.g.*, unit commanders attempting to continue training exercises when the burn index was too high and mortar rounds fired outside the firebreak roads). Conditioning any lease renewal on the Army allowing community observers would likewise help ensure compliance with lease terms that seek to prevent harm to the human environment.

Apart from a vague reference that the Army would consider developing a mitigation plan with monitoring requirements, DEIS at 3-6, the DEIS fails to consider or analyze any alternative that requires the Army to allow community observers to monitor all military activities that take place on, or otherwise affect, leased lands. Instead, the DEIS defers identification and selection of mitigation measures to the Record of Decision, following completion of the EIS. This violates NEPA's requirement that an agency's analysis of alternatives "sharply define the issues for the decision maker and the public and provide a clear basis for choice among options," 40 C.F.R. § 1502.14, "[d]iscuss each alternative considered in detail . . . so that reviewers may evaluate their comparative merits," *id.* § 1502.14(b), and "[i]dentify the agency's preferred alternative . . . in the draft statement." *Id.* § 1502.14(d). The failure to identify and evaluate alternatives and mitigation measures in the DEIS renders it deficient and deprives the public of the opportunity to meaningfully engage in the environmental review process. As such, NEPA requires that the Army prepare and circulate a revised DEIS for public review and comment.

3. Comprehensive Removal of Unexploded Ordnance

As noted above, the current leases for MMR, KTA and Poamoho all oblige the Army, upon expiration or other termination of the leases, to "remove weapons and shells used in connection with its training activities." DEIS Appendix G (1964 MMR Lease ¶ 26; 1964 KTA Lease ¶ 29; 1964 Poamoho Lease ¶ 29). All three leases, however, limit the Army's obligation to clean up UXO to only "expenditures for removal of shells [that] will not exceed the fair market value of the land." DEIS Appendix G (1964 MMR Lease ¶ 26; 1964 KTA Lease ¶ 29; 1964 Poamoho Lease ¶ 29). Moreover, while the Army is obliged to "make every reasonable effort . . . to remove or deactivate all live or blank ammunition upon completion of a training exercise," the current leases impose no clear duty on the Army, prior to the leases' termination, to remove any UXO that its "reasonable" efforts may have missed. DEIS Appendix G (1964 KTA Lease ¶ 9; 1964 Poamoho Lease ¶ 9; *see also* 1964 MMR Lease ¶ 8 (same)).

UXO on Army training lands poses grave threats to the public now, not just when leases end. That threat extends to members of the public outside of Army training facilities because shrapnel from UXO that accidentally detonates does not magically stop at the military training

area's fence line. To minimize threats to the public, the EIS should examine alternatives that mandate the Army to conduct ongoing, comprehensive clearance of UXO from all leased State-owned lands, as well as from any "ceded" lands claimed by the federal government where UXO might threaten the public when conducting activities on leased lands or on lands outside of military training areas. The Army should be obliged to continue UXO clearance until all UXO is removed, with no funding limitation.

The Army has also used the presence of UXO on military training lands as a justification for restricting public access to those lands to conduct cultural, subsistence and recreational activities, inflicting significant harm on neighboring communities and cultural practitioners. To minimize such harms in the future (and to mitigate the harm that military occupation and use of these lands has inflicted in the past), the DEIS should examine alternatives that condition any lease renewal on the Army's commitment to clear UXO from *all lands* at MMR, KTA and Poamoho (whether leased from the State or claimed as "ceded" by the federal government), which would remove obstacles to cultural, subsistence and recreational access.

The court-ordered settlement for MMR confirms the reasonableness and feasibility of such lease conditions. To reduce the risk to members of the public using Mākua Beach and Farrington Highway (*i.e.*, conducting activities outside MMR), the settlement requires the Army to clear UXO from "the area within MMR extending 1,000 meters mauka (towards the mountains) from Farrington Highway." 2001 Settlement ¶ 8(a). The settlement also requires the Army to clear UXO from "additional, high priority areas at MMR" in order to "increas[e] access to cultural sites." *Id.* ¶ 8(b); *see also* High Priority Site List for UXO Clearance (June 12, 2009).² The settlement obliged the Army to "make good faith efforts to secure the necessary funding" for this UXO clearance, without placing any cap on the required expenditures. 2001 Settlement ¶ 8(a); *see also id.* ¶ 8(b).

Instead of considering an alternative that imposes a condition requiring the Army to conduct ongoing, comprehensive clearance of UXO from all leased State-owned lands, as well as from any "ceded" lands claimed by the federal government, the DEIS defers determination of parameters for compliance with the lease conditions until "after completion of this EIS" and "following lease expiration." *See* DEIS at 2-2. This violates NEPA's requirement that an agency identify alternatives and appropriate mitigation measures in the draft statement and deprives the public of the opportunity to meaningfully engage in the environmental review process. *See* 40 C.F.R. § 1502.14. As such, NEPA requires the Army prepare and circulate a revised DEIS for public review and comment.

² While the 2001 Settlement obliges the Army to clear UXO from twenty-two sites to allow for cultural access, scores of other cultural sites at MMR remain off-limits to cultural access due to the presence of UXO. *See* Site List and Terrain Analysis for the Identification of Public Access Priorities, Makua Military Reservation, Oahu, Hawaii (Feb. 2009).

4. Cultural, Subsistence and Recreational Access

The DEIS fails to sufficiently evaluate alternatives and mitigation measures that would reduce adverse impacts on cultural, subsistence and recreational access to State-owned lands used for military training. For many decades, military occupation of and training on lands at MMR, KTA and Poamoho have inflicted significant harm on the community by severely limiting—and often completely prohibiting—public access for cultural, subsistence and recreational purposes. The Cultural Impact Assessment further indicates that although the Army has existing access policies in place, they are largely ineffective to ensure adequate cultural access. *See* Appendix B at 162.

Both NEPA and HEPA require a discussion of measures to mitigate, avoid, minimize, or reduce adverse environmental impacts. *See* 40 C.F.R. §1502.16(a)(9); HAR § 11-200.1-24(p). HEPA further provides that a draft EIS “shall include, where possible, specific reference to the timing of each step proposed to be taken in any mitigation process . . . and what other provisions are proposed to ensure that the mitigation measures will in fact be taken in the event the action is implemented.” HAR § 11-200.1-24(p).

Apart from vague proposals to “review and update the Army’s public engagement efforts,” “update and/or develop a mutually beneficial cultural access plan,” and “promote long-term stewardship of the ‘āina,” DEIS at 3-135 to 3-136, the DEIS’s discussion of mitigation measures does little to ensure steps will be taken to mitigate the significant adverse impacts on cultural practices. The DEIS failed to evaluate alternatives and mitigation measures that would minimize these harms by ensuring that, should the Army be permitted to continue its occupation and use of any State-owned lands, the public will have adequate opportunities for access on both State-owned lands and “ceded” lands claimed by the federal government. The prohibition on live-fire training and mandate to conduct comprehensive UXO removal (discussed above) will create better conditions for such access to occur.

The court-ordered settlement for MMR confirms the reasonableness and feasibility of such lease conditions. The settlement requires the Army to give members of the Wai‘anae Coast community “daytime access (sunrise to sunset) to MMR to conduct cultural activities at least twice a month” and to allow “overnight access (from two hours before sunset on the first day until two hours after sunset on the second day) to MMR to conduct cultural activities on at least two additional occasions per year.” 2001 Settlement ¶ 13. The Army agreed to provide this cultural access at a time that it contemplated conducting live-fire training exercises at MMR. *See id.* ¶¶ 2-3. Given that no live-fire training currently occurs at MMR, KTA or Poamoho, it is both reasonable and feasible for the Army to provide more frequent public access to these training areas for cultural—as well as subsistence and recreational—purposes. The failure to include alternatives that take a “hard look” at such measures, renders the DEIS deficient. *See Robertson v. Methow Valley Citizens Council*, 490 U.S. 332, 350 (1989) (noting that NEPA requires agencies to

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“take a hard look at environmental consequences” of their proposed actions, consider alternatives, and publicly disseminate information before taking final action).

Thank you for your consideration of these comments. If you have any questions or would otherwise like to discuss these comments, please feel free to contact me via email [REDACTED] or telephone (808-599-2436).

Regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Elena L. Bryant". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Elena" being more prominent.

Elena L. Bryant

Senior Associate Attorney

From: Melodie Aduja <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Wednesday, August 7, 2024 4:41 PM
To: [REDACTED]; G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS; Russell Tsuji
Cc: Alan Burdick; Melodie Aduja
Subject: Comments RE DEIS for Army Training Land Retention of KTA, PTA, and MMR
Attachments: Supplemental Comments - O`ahu Military Lease Retention EIS^J I^J 8-7-2024.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Aloha Mr. Foster, Mr. Merz, and Mr. Tsuji:

Kindly, please find attached, the comments of the Environmental Caucus of the Democratic Party of Hawai`i regarding the military's Proposed Action at KTA, PTA, and MMR upon the expiration of their current leases.

Mahalo nui loa,
Melodie Aduja and
Alan Burdick
Co-chairs, Environmental Caucus of the Democratic Party of Hawai`i



Environmental Caucus of The Democratic Party of Hawai'i

DEIS: https://files.hawaii.gov/dbedt/erp/Doc_Library/2024-06-08-OA-DEIS-Army-Training-Land-Retention-on-Oahu.pdf

Online submission: <https://home.army.mil/hawaii/OahuEIS>

August 7, 2024

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**Supplemental Comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Army
Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area, Kawailoa-
Pōamoho Training Area, and Mākua Military Reservation, Island of O'ahu, Hawai'i**

Dear Mr. Foster, Mr. Merz and Mr. Tsuji:

Thank you again for the opportunity for the Environmental Caucus of the Democratic Party of Hawai'i ("DPH") to provide comments relating to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement ("EIS") for the Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area, Pōamoho Training Area, and Mākua Military Reservation, Island of O'ahu, Hawai'i.

The Democratic Party of Hawai'i has an enrolled membership of approximately 140,290 active and associate members in the State of Hawai'i with 70,544 members residing in the City

and County of Honolulu. The Environmental Caucus of the Democratic Party is a semi-autonomous organization with over 7,555 DPH active and associate members. We advocate to advance the Party's environmental Platform planks and Resolutions, including those adopted by DPH members at the Democratic State Convention in 2018 that are noted *infra*.

Preliminarily, the Environmental Caucus rejects the process involved in developing a draft EIS for the Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area, Pōamoho Training Area, and Mākua Military Reservation, Island of O'ahu, Hawai'i for the Department of Army (Army). Given that the Army has retained itself to process the draft EIS, we find that to be a blatant conflict-of-interest, and we, therefore, urge the Army to retain an independent disinterested third-party to conduct this draft EIS to assure a fair and just result, free from bias and self-interest in the resulting EIS, compiled in the best of interests of all stakeholders and not just in the best interests of the Army. Currently, having the Army process an EIS concerning the Army's authority, responsibility, and past and future activities is clearly a conflict of interest and should not have been allowed under any circumstances. This foreseeable and inevitable conflict is clearly unreasonable and unjustifiable without any grounds to allow such conflict to stand without challenge.

Back in August 2021, the Environmental Caucus demanded that this conflict of interest be eliminated and resolved by replacing the DOA immediately with a disinterested third-party to complete the draft EIS. It is apparent that the Army has failed to do so, and therefore, this EIS and the process surrounding it are tainted by this fundamental conflict of interest.

Fundamentally, over the past three years, since we made our preliminary comments back in August 2021, the Army has ignored the 12 environmental issues that we previously have raised. Indeed, now, we believe that we must add a proposal for a key procedural requirement for any lease renewals to include ongoing enforceable requirements for environmental protection, and add one more very critical substantive environmental issue relating to environmental toxins in the PFAS family of chemicals.

Any Lease Renewals Must Have Enforceable Requirements for Environmental Protection

Before we proceed with our objections to the approval of any renewals of the current set of military leases, we recognize the immense power imbalances that will almost certainly result in the renewal of at least some of the current leases. We believe that it is essential for any future lease renewals must include ongoing enforceable requirements for environmental protection and restoration. We outline below how these protections need to be implemented.

As detailed below, the current leases have resulted in multiple forms of environmental contamination. The military cannot deny these irrefutable facts. Among the contamination are: (1) Littering some sites with unexploded ordinance that has not been cleaned up; indeed, we are unaware of any serious effort by the military to remove them; and (2) Contamination of the soil, groundwater, and drinking water with environmental contaminants whose toxicity is only recently becoming understood.

These contaminants must be removed, and citizen-enforceable provisions need to be inserted into any future leases to ensure that actual removal activities will take place on an expedited timetable, rather than being empty promises. We also believe that there needs to be a

citizen oversight board for each military base that will have the legal standing and authority to engage on a regular and frequent basis with well-briefed representatives of the relevant military branch(es) who will respond in an adequate and timely manner to inquiries by such civilian oversight boards regarding environmental, health, and related issues arising from the military's continued use of any leases.

The Environmental Protection Administration (EPA) provided a partially satisfactory model for such oversight boards in the Administrative Order on Consent (AOC) issued in 2023, for the closure of the Navy's Red Hill Underground Fuel Storage Tanks and related clean-up. For these reasons, we believe that **each and every future Military Lease** should be made subject to an EPA-created and administered AOC, with an **oversight board**, such as the Community Representation Initiative (CRI) that was established under the 2023 Red Hill AOC, so that there is a mechanism in place from the beginning to inform the Military agency of residents' needs and to **require good-faith, timely, and meaningful cooperation and responses by the Military**. However, we note that the Navy has been seriously uncooperative in its duties under the 2023 Red Hill AOC. **Future oversight boards must have greater powers and be given substantially more respect.**

USAG-HI is the home to the 25th Infantry Division whose mission is to deploy to conduct decisive actions in support of united land operations. The Division conducts persistent engagement with regional partners to shape the environment and prevent conflict across the Pacific operational environment. This unit conducts theater-wide deployment to perform combat operations in support of the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command. The 25th Infantry Division is based out of Schofield Barracks on O'ahu and trains at various training areas including the Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Pōamoho Training Area (PTA), and the Mākua Military Reservation (MMR). These training areas are used by Army units and other users including the Marine Corps and Hawaii Army National Guard. These three areas on O'ahu are but one-third of the 18,060 federal and state lands used for military training on the island.

Since 1964, the Army has leased approximately 6,377 acres on O'ahu from the State of Hawai'i. The leases expire on August 16, 2029. The Army proposes to retain up to approximately 6,377 acres of State-owned lands at KTA, Pōamoho, and MMR in support of continued military training (Proposed Action). The Proposed Action is a real estate action that would enable continuation of ongoing activities and does not include construction or changes in ongoing activities.

Approximately 1,170 acres of State-owned land at KTA have been used for military training since the mid-1950s. Current training includes high-density company-level helicopter training in a tactical environment, large-scale ground maneuver training, and air support training.

Approximately 4,370 acres of State-owned land at PTA have been used for military training since 1964. It provides airspace with ravines and deep vegetation for realistic helicopter training.

Approximately 760 acres of State-owned land at MMR have been used for military training for nearly 100 years. Tactical training began in 1941 after the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor. Current training includes maneuver training, the establishment and use of restricted airspace for unmanned aerial vehicle training, and wildfire suppression and security activities. Live-fire training ceased in 2004 after numerous community lawsuits were filed; however, clean-up and

restoration remain to be completed.

Fundamentally, the Environmental Caucus of the DPH objects to the retention of the 65-year military leases for, *inter alia*, the unconscionable consideration of \$1.00 USD (for the entire lease term, and it is even questionable whether that single dollar was ever paid!). These leases began in 1964 and will expire on August 16, 2029. The Environmental Caucus advocates for the NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE. The basis for this opposition rests on the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Historically, the military's actions have not demonstrated any real great concern for the local communities, their culture, and their history. As it stands, the military has plenty of land available even without the 6,322 acres of state land on O‘ahu subject to retention.

Pohakuloa Training Area is the largest contiguous live-fire range and maneuver training area in Hawai‘i, covering nearly 36 square miles on Hawai‘i Island. It is also subject to State lease renewal on August 16, 2029. The EIS process for Pohakuloa Training Area started earlier, on September 23, 2020.

The military has 17,725 acres (72 km²) on Central O‘ahu at Schofield Barracks; the Marine Corps Base Hawai‘i at Kane‘ohe, occupies 2,951 acres (11.94 km²), which is the entire Mokapu Peninsula; and the Joint Base Pearl Harbor–Hickam consisting of 2,850 acres of land and facilities valued at more than \$444 million, all of which could be used as alternative maneuvering and training sites should the three State lease retention requests be rejected. For these reasons, the “no action alternative” regarding the retention of these three State leases will not adversely affect the Army’s current operations, because alternative training locations are viable and available. The question should be, is the retention of these State leases absolutely necessary for military exercises? The answer to this question resounds in the negative especially in light of the environmental degradation of the lands, the endangerment of plant and animal species, and the destruction of historical, traditional, and cultural properties.

While the Environmental Caucus reserved oral testimony for our written testimony during the three public comment meetings held on July 9, 2023 at the Waianae District Park Multi-Purpose Room, July 10, 2024 at Kahuku High and Intermediate School, and July 11, 2024 at Leilehua High School, the Environmental Caucus observed through video recordings of these meetings that nearly 100% of the oral testimony received was in opposition to the State lease retention, thus seeking the no action alternative, which would allow these Military leases to expire according to their written terms.

The reasons for this opposition have been multiple: First, the U.S. Military has historically and systematically abused and degraded the environment and has not been environmentally sound in its clean-up and restoration in the State of Hawai‘i and nationwide. Second, the proposed renewal at these three locations would continue to be environmentally destructive and entirely out of proportion to what minimal benefit it might provide to the host native Hawaiian people, its traditions and culture, and all residents of the State of Hawai‘i in general.

As to the first reason: There are more than 40,000 hazardous sites across the country polluted by U.S. military operations, affecting a total amount of land larger than the entire State of

Florida. Many of these sites have extensive groundwater and soil pollution, or present a risk of exploding bombs and munitions, even if they are open to the public. Some have been converted to parks and wildlife reserves and even housing developments. Many sites were part of old defense facilities that have long since shut down, and may not be known locally, even though a risk of exposure to contaminants may still be present. Even sites where the DOD says it has already completed its response, an ongoing threat or risk to the public may remain. While the data pinpoint a precise location, contamination from that location may well affect a much larger area, including public and private lands and the water supplies beneath them.

<https://www.propublica.org/article/reporting-recipe-bombs-in-your-backyard>.

Given the U.S. Military's use of hazardous substances, explosives and ordnance necessitating numerous cleanups leaving the land with restricted or no access available, it appears that the purposes of NEPA and HEPA cannot be accomplished by the retention of the three State Leases and allowing the Army to continue its maneuvering and training thereon as it did for the last 60+ years.

There are 115 Military installations with hazardous sites in the State of Hawai'i **ALONE** with an estimated total past and future cleanup cost of \$2.77+ Billion and of the 115 Military installations, 43 are determined by the DOD to be HIGH and MEDIUM hazardous risk Installations. See the following chart:

<u>MILITARY INSTALLATION</u>	<u>#HAZ. SITES</u>	<u>CITY</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>RISK OF HARM</u>
PEARL HARBOR NAVAL STATION	145	PEARL HARBOR	Honolulu	High Risk
LUALUALEI NAVAL MAGAZINE	40	WAI'ANAE	Honolulu	High Risk
WAHIAWA NCTAMS EASTPAC	30	WAHIAWĀ	Honolulu	High Risk
PEARL HARBOR NSY	27	PEARL HARBOR	Honolulu	High Risk
PŌHAKULOA TRAINING AREA	25	KAWAIHAE HARBOR	Hawaii	High Risk
WAIKOLOA MANEUVER AREA	25	WAIKOLOA	Hawaii	High Risk
PEARL HARBOR FISC	17	PEARL HARBOR	Honolulu	High Risk
NAVFAC HAWAII PEARL HARBOR	17	PEARL HARBOR	Honolulu	High Risk
WAIKAKALAUAMMO STORAGE	7	MILILANI	Honolulu	High Risk
WAIKANE TRAINING AREA	3	WAIKĀNE	Honolulu	High Risk
'AIEA MILITARY RESERVATION	2	'AIEA	Honolulu	High Risk
MAUI BOMBING TARGETS	2	MAUI	Maui	High Risk
HE'EIA COMBAT TRAINING CAMP	2	KAHALU'U	Honolulu	High Risk
MAKANALUA BOMBING RANGE	1	MOLOKA'I	Kalawao	High Risk
RABBIT ISLAND	1	WAIMANALO BAY	Honolulu	High Risk

PACIFIC JUNGLE COMBAT	1	PUNALU'U/KAHANA	Honolulu	High Risk
PAKINI BOMBING RANGE	1	KA'U	Hawaii	High Risk
KAHUKU TRAINING CAMP	1	KAHUKU	Honolulu	High Risk
FORT SHAFTER	54	HONOLULU	Honolulu	Medium Risk
KANEOHE BAY MCB	33	KĀNE'OHE BAY	Honolulu	Medium Risk
WHEELER ARMY AIRFIELD	31	HONOLULU	Honolulu	Medium Risk
BELLOWS AIR FORCE STATION	28	BELLOWS AFS	Honolulu	Medium Risk
MAKUA MILITARY RESERVATION	10	O'AHU	Honolulu	Medium Risk
PEARL HARBOR NSB	7	PEARL HARBOR	Honolulu	Medium Risk
JFHQ HI ARNG	4	HONOLULU	Honolulu	Medium Risk
BIG ISLAND BOMBING TARGETS	3	ISLAND OF HAWAI'I	Hawai'i	Medium Risk
PALMYRA ISLAND	2	PALMYRA	So. Pacific	Medium Risk
MAKAPU'U LIGHT HOUSE RES	2	MAKAPU'U	Honolulu	Medium Risk
ARMY IMPACT RANGE	2	HILO	Hawai'i	Medium Risk
WAIMEA TRAINING SITE	1	WAIMEA	Kaua'i	Medium Risk
WAILUA ARTILLERY IMPACT AREA	1	WAILUA	Kaua'i	Medium Risk
O'AHU ISLAND TARGET	1	MOKUAUIA	Honolulu	Medium Risk
AHUKINI	1	OFFSHORE AHUKINI	Kaua'i	Medium Risk
WAIMEA FALLS PARK	1	HALE'IWA	Honolulu	Medium Risk
GROVE FARM ARTY IMP	1	LIHUE	Kaua'i	Medium Risk
MOKU HO'ONIKI ISLAND	1	MOLOKA'I	Maui	Medium Risk
RANGE D-400-L	1	WAHIAWA	Honolulu	Medium Risk
PAPOHAKU RANCLAND SUB	1	MOLOKA'I ISLAND	Maui	Medium Risk
UNEXPLODED ORD REMOVAL	1	MOLOKINI ISLAND	Maui	Medium Risk
CENTER COMBAT RANGE	1	WAHIAWĀ	Honolulu	Medium Risk
KANE PU'U NAVAL BOMBING RANGE	1	LANAI	Maui	Medium Risk
KA'U BOMBING RANGE	1	VOLCANO	Hawai'i	Medium Risk
WAIAWA TRAINING AREA	1	WAIAWA	Honolulu	Medium Risk

<https://projects.propublica.org/bombs/installation/HI9214522234002100#b=15.512459942662547,174.06437,31.555618072891495,-147.263755&c=shrink>

The point of providing this listing is to demonstrate the absolutely deplorable record of the U.S. military in exercising its stewardship responsibilities as a lessee and as titleholder of lands in the State of Hawai‘i.

Given the multitude of Military Installations throughout the State of Hawai‘i that remain at high and medium risk of injury and contamination, the Environmental Caucus of the Democratic Party of Hawai‘i remains steadfast in its opposition to the proposed State lease retentions. Our bases include, but are not limited to NEPA, HEPA, Article XI, Section 1 of the Hawai‘i State Constitution; the Precautionary Principle; and Ching v. Case, 145 Hawai‘i 148, 449 P.3d 1146 (2019), as well as fundamental principles of environmental protection and logic.

The Hawai‘i State Constitution, Article XI, Section 1, states:

For the benefit of present and future generations, the State and its political subdivisions shall conserve and protect Hawai‘i’s natural beauty and all natural resources, including land, water, air, minerals, and energy sources, and shall promote the development and utilization of these resources in a manner consistent with their conservation and in furtherance of the self-sufficiency of the State. All public natural resources are held in trust by the State for the benefit of the people.

The Hawai‘i Supreme Court has declared that Article XI, Section 1 of the Hawai‘i State Constitution provides that the Public Trust Doctrine (“PTD”) is a fundamental element of Constitutional Law in the State of Hawai‘i.

The Federal Government in its activities is required to conform to the laws under the Hawai‘i State Constitution. Specifically, under Article XI, Section 1, of the Hawai‘i State Constitution, the State has an obligation to protect, control, and regulate the use of Hawai‘i’s water resources for the benefit of its people. The Hawai‘i Supreme Court has declared that this Constitutional provision created a duty for the State to protect public trust purposes. The Public Trust Doctrine, therefore, seeks to protect the following Public Trust purposes:

1. Domestic water use of the general public, particularly drinking water,
2. The exercise of Native Hawaiian and traditional and customary rights including appurtenant rights,
3. Reservations of water for Hawaiian Home Land allotments, and
4. Maintenance of waters in their natural state. (Water Resource Protection Plan (2008), Commission on Water Resource Management)

Both the Hawai‘i Supreme Court and the Commission on Water Resource Management have declared that the Public Trust Doctrine applies with equal force to groundwater as it does to surface water.

The Precautionary Principle is a duty under the PTD. The PTD is a preventive doctrine, not a remedial one, as the Hawai‘i Supreme Court recognized when it found that the Precautionary Principle was an inherent attribute of the PTD. In endorsing the Precautionary Principle, the

Hawai‘i Supreme Court rejected the requirement of scientific certainty before acting to protect Public Trust Purposes, noting that to do so will often allow for only reactive, not preventive regulation.

In 2018, the Democratic Party of Hawai‘i, out of concern and an abundance of caution over military degradation, devastation, and desecration of the State’s Public Trust lands, affecting hundreds of thousands of *Kanaka Maoli*, residents, businesses, and visitors to the State of Hawai‘i, adopted the following Resolution:

GOV:2018-18 Urging the Congressional Delegation to Actively Work to
Ensure that the Military Protects Our Natural Resources

Whereas, Damaging the land and impairing natural resources is inconsistent with protecting the homeland; and

Whereas, Military activities have contaminated our groundwater at Red Hill, littered the landscape of Pōhakuloa with unexploded ordnance, adversely affected archaeological sites and habitat at Mākua, and rendered substantial portions of Kaho‘olawe unsafe; and

Whereas, The military once claimed that it was a matter of national security that it be allowed to continue to bomb Kaho‘olawe and continue to train at Mākua, but that has proven to be inaccurate; and

Whereas, A state judge questioned the Army’s veracity and reliability when it claimed to regularly clean up debris after each training exercise at Pōhakuloa; and

Whereas, Although the Navy argues that its fuel has not found its way into our drinking water wells, yet it is undisputed that leaks from some of its Red Hill tanks have contaminated our groundwater in an unacceptable manner; now, therefore, be it Resolved,

That the Democratic Party of Hawai‘i urge all members of the Hawai‘i Congressional Delegation to actively work to ensure that the military takes all necessary action to prevent degradation of our natural resources and clean up the existing contamination; and be it

Ordered, That copies of this Resolution be transmitted to the Hawai‘i Congressional delegation.

[End quote]

In addition, the Democratic Party of Hawai‘i passed the following Resolution in light of the Hawai‘i Supreme Court’s opinion in *Ching v. Case*, (*supra*), approving the decisions of three levels of the Hawai‘i Judiciary that declared that **administrative agencies must follow the environmental protection provisions of the Hawaii Constitution, or else their decisions will be overturned.** The same should apply to any Hawai‘i State agency that approves renewal of the Military’s leases if environmental considerations are not given appropriate

deference.

ENV:2018-09 Urging the Board of Land and Natural Resources to Abide by the Principles of Mālama ‘Āina

Whereas, The Board of Land and Natural Resources (BLNR) has a trust duty to mālama ‘āina; and

Whereas, The BLNR refused to assess the environmental impact of commercial aquarium collection until ordered to do so by the courts;

Whereas, In Ching v. Case (Civ. 14-1085-04) on April 3, 2018, First Circuit Judge Gary Chang concluded that the BLNR breached its duty to mālama ‘āina when it failed to monitor and investigate the Army’s compliance with lease terms to clean up unexploded ordnance at Pōhakuloa on Hawai‘i Island; and

Whereas, The Hawai‘i Supreme Court, the Intermediate Court of Appeals, and a circuit court concluded in three different cases that BLNR’s historic preservation division has violated its own rules that protect significant historic sites; and

Whereas, The BLNR attempted to relinquish the public’s interest in a shoreline path in Waikīkī;

Whereas, For years, the BLNR has continued to allow Alexander & Baldwin to take millions of gallons of water daily from dozens of streams without ever analyzing the impact on aquatic life in each of these streams; and

Whereas, The Hawai‘i Supreme Court concluded that the BLNR acted arbitrarily and capriciously, and abused its discretion by ignoring court decisions and a court order when certifying the shoreline; now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Democratic Party of Hawai‘i urge all members of the Board of Land and Natural Resources to abide by the principles of mālama ‘āina as described in Ching v. Case (cited above); and be it

Ordered, That copies of this Resolution be transmitted to the Governor of the state of Hawai‘i and each member of the Board of Land and Natural Resources.

[End quote]

As to the second reason, the Environmental Caucus strongly prefers the No Action Alternative is preferred as neither (1) Full Retention, (2) Modified Retention, nor (3) Minimum Retention and Access of the expiring military KTA, PTA, and MMR State Leases would comply with the **National Environmental Policy Act of 1969** (“NEPA”), 42 U.S.C. § 4321. The purpose of NEPA is to declare a national policy that will encourage productive and enjoyable harmony

between man and his environment; to promote efforts which will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of man; to enrich the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the Nation; and to establish a Council on Environmental Quality.

Clearly, there are serious environmental, social, and cultural concerns associated with the KTA, PTA, and MMR State Lease Retentions, even if modified retention or minimum retention and access. The circumstances surrounding the State lease retentions coupled with the existing frustration of Hawai'i residents over current military unsatisfactory stewardship of the Pōhakuloa Training Area and other areas described, *supra*; current endangerment of O'ahu's Moanalua-Waimalu groundwater aquifer below the Red Hill fuel storage tanks which supplies potable water to Moanalua through Honolulu to Hawai'i Kai, and the numerous Pearl Harbor CERCLA superfund sites that evidences the military-caused environmental degradation, give the local community ample grounds to object the full, modified, and minimum retention and access to KTA, PTA, and MMR.

These military-related uses of KTA, PTA, and MMR (a) fail to encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between man and the environment as the environment suffers irreparable harm; (b) as to MMR, fail to promote efforts that prevents or eliminates damage to the environment and biosphere as the target areas remain littered with spent munitions and fragments and unexploded ordnance, contaminated with depleted uranium which fail to stimulate the health and welfare of man; and (c) fail to enrich the understanding of the rare ecological systems and natural resources and wildlife important to our Nation as required under NEPA and HEPA.

The Army identified 13 environmental resource areas that could be impacted by ongoing activities as a result of the Proposed Action. These resource areas include (1) land use, (2) biological resources, (3) historic and cultural resources, (4) cultural practices ((3) and (4) are combined for purposes of this public comment), (4) hazardous substances and hazardous wastes, (5) air quality and greenhouse gases, (6) noise, (7) geology, topography, and soils, (8) water resources, (9) socioeconomic, (10) economic justice, (11) transportation and traffic, and (12) human health and safety.

The following environmental resource areas evaluated in the 2021 Draft EIS (1) noise and vibration, (2) infrastructure (utilities), (3) airspace management, and (4) electromagnetic spectrum, but has been omitted from the 2024 Draft EIS.

Environmental Issue No. 1 – Effect on Land Use:

KTA is located on the northern part of O'ahu, beginning in the lowlands across Kamehameha Highway from the shrimp farms and agricultural fields to the summit of the Ko'olau Mountains. The Army uses KTA for pyrotechnic training, foot maneuver training, urban combat training and helicopter training. The terrain consists of rolling hills dissected by broad drainages in lower elevations, and relatively steep and windswept ridges in upper elevations.

Habitat within KTA is highly disturbed with some small, predominantly native forest patches in the mid elevation mesic forest leading up to mostly native stretches of summit and wet forest. Within the mid elevation mesic forest are the populations of endangered *Eugenia koolauensis*, Hawaiian name with diacritics: Nīoi. Nīoi is formerly found in dry gulches and slopes

from 325 to about 985 feet in the north and south areas of the Ko‘olau Mountains, O‘ahu, and Mauna Loa, Moloka‘i. Now presumed extinct on Moloka‘i. Currently extremely rare and now found in the northern Ko‘olau Mountains on the north fork of the Kamananui Stream, Waimea Valley and from Pūpūkea-Paumalū, O‘ahu. In native Hawaiian history, the Nīoi wood was believed to be poisonous and was carved into images called kālaipāhoa, literally poison gods or goddesses. The tree is said to grow only at Maunaloa, Moloka‘i where this species once grew, but now extinct there. These images were always in possessions of the ruling chiefs. Shavings from the back of the images were placed in an enemies’ food to cause death. It was only when sorcery was employed were they said to be poisonous. Today, we know these trees to be harmless.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service acquired this land as an addition to the James Campbell National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge). The Refuge is one of the premier recovery areas on O‘ahu for four species of endangered Hawaiian waterbirds and supports a variety of migratory waterfowl and shorebird species and other native wildlife. The Refuge includes lowland coastal areas that features wetlands, beach coastal dunes, and strand habitats that the Service is protecting and managing as part of the National Wildlife Refuge System. An interdisciplinary team composed of refuge managers and biologists, public use specialists, planners, wetland and endangered species recovery biologists developed a range of land protection alternatives. The Estate leases most of the Kahuku coastal area to tenants who use the lands for commercial aquaculture, commercial fruit and vegetable farms, and horse and cattle grazing.

The Kahuku coastal plain features are some of the best undeveloped coastal lowland wetlands, dunes, and coastal strand habitat on O‘ahu. The land is managed as a high-quality wildlife habitat with some areas serving as management buffer areas. This area includes lands between the Refuge units, the large aquaculture facilities adjacent to Kamehameha Highway, and a portion of wetland, dunes, and coastal strand habitat seaward from the Ki‘i Unit. This area features high quality wildlife habitats that have importance for endangered species and migratory bird habitat, coastal plant and animal habitats, and some management buffer areas.

The retention of KTA would continue to cause a threat to the conservation efforts of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Wildlife Refuge and a disproportionate threat to the habitats of endangered species, migratory bird habitats, coastal plant and animal habitats.

However, unlike MMR, neither KTA nor PTA were used for live-fire maneuvering and training; therefore, the return of KTA and PTA back to the State upon expiration of these State Leases would be fairly simple, as cleanup of military debris from live-fire training and unexploded ordnances and munitions is not at issue in those two areas.

If the MMR, KTA, and PTA State Leases are retained, what will the U.S. Army do to alleviate, eliminate and avoid any and all adverse effects caused by its use of these state lands and what will the Army do to cleanup any and all military debris currently on these sites?

Environmental Issue No. 2- Biological Resources:

A biological resource is a substance or object in the environment required by an organism for normal growth, maintenance, and reproduction. For plants key resources are light, nutrients, water, and a place to grow. For animals, key resources are food, water, and territory. The Army said in 2020 that it annually spends more than \$12 million in Hawaii on environmental programs.

Its natural resources program helped save three native plant species from extinction: the haha, Hawaiian mint and tree aster. However, this amount is of no consequence considering the extensive military debris cleanup that needs to be done to return the lands back to its original fertile ecosystem, if this is even possible. The saving of three endangered plant species from extinction is commendable; however, there are many, many more endangered plant and animal species that remain at risk. These endangered plant and animal species must be given top priority as many of them cannot be found elsewhere in the world. The retention of the State-Military leases will continue adverse impacts on the biological resources for areas endangered plants and wildlife as their existing biological resources will be diminished and destroyed with continued military maneuvering and training. The greatest threat to these endangered species is the loss of habitat of which continue military use will add to the risk of plant and wildlife extinction by the elimination of their habitat.

There are several rare taxa at KTA. We believe that the siting of the radar installation at this location would unreasonably place these species in existential jeopardy. They are (1) *Bobea timonioides*, a species of concern; (2) *Nesoluma polynesianum*, a species of concern; (3) *Pteralyxia macrocarpa*, a candidate for endangered; (4) *Tetraplasandra gymnocarpa*, endangered; and (5) *Lasiurus cinereus semotus*, endangered.

(1) **'Ahakea (*Bobea timonioides*)** is a species of flowering tree in the coffee family, *Rubiaceae*, that is endemic to Hawai'i. It inhabits dry, coastal mesic and mixed mesic forests at elevations of 250–580 meters (820–1,900 ft). It is threatened by habitat loss.

(2) *Nesoluma polynesianum*, the **keahi** or **island nesoluma**, is a species of flowering plant in the family *Sapotaceae*. This plant is found in the Cook (New Zealand), Tubuai (French Polynesia), and Hawaiian Islands (United States). It is threatened by habitat loss.

(3) *Pteralyxia laurifolia*, the **ridged pteralyxia**, is a species of plant in the family *Apocynaceae*. It is endemic to the Island of Oahu in the Hawaiian Islands. The species is listed as vulnerable, threatened by habitat loss.

(4) *Polyscias gymnocarpa*, commonly known as the **Ko'olau Range 'ohe** or **Ko'olau tetraplasandra**, is a species of flowering plant in the family *Araliaceae*, that is endemic to the Hawaiian island of O'ahu. It is threatened by habitat loss.

(5) The **Hawaiian hoary bat** (*Lasiurus semotus*, sometimes given as *Aeorestes semotus*), also known as **'ōpe'ape'a**, is a species of bat endemic to the islands of Hawai'i. The Hawaiian hoary bat is distributed only among the major volcanic islands of Hawai'i, making it the only extant and native terrestrial mammal in the state. The Hawaiian hoary bat was officially named the state land mammal of Hawai'i in 2015. It is a federally listed endangered taxon of the United States.

The Hawaiian hoary bat is brown in color with a silver coloration that 'frosts' the fur on its back, ears, and neck. It typically weighs between 14 to 18 g (0.49 to 0.63 ounces), and has a wingspan of about 10.5 to 13.5 inches, with females being larger than males. It is insectivorous, nocturnal, and forage and hunt using echolocation.

Hoary bats are a solitary subspecies and roost individually rather than in colonies. They are found throughout a large range of different habitats - forests, agricultural fields, and areas

populated with humans. Due to their elusive and solitary nature, there is very limited knowledge on the ecology or life history of the bat. As of now, population sizes are unknown, which is problematic because this data is necessary for species recovery plans. Currently the Hawaiian hoary bat is listed as endangered under the Endangered Species Act.

Regarding conservation, the Hawaiian hoary bat faces a number of possible threats including habitat loss, collisions with man-made structures such as wind turbines and barbed wire, impact of pesticides on primary food source, predation and competition with invasive species, and roost disturbance and tree cover reduction.

(6) **Hawaiian Monk Seals and Hawaiian waterbirds** are a critically endangered species with habitual movements. They tend to make specific beaches their home and return to them regularly, especially while giving birth and nursing. Kahuku point and the James Campbell National wildlife Refuge and sanctuary are popular habitats for the endangered monk seals and waterbirds which will be threatened by the deployment of the HDR-H at the KTA-1 site.

All four species of endangered Hawaiian waterbirds – Hawaiian stilt, Hawaiian coot, Hawaiian moorhen, and Hawaiian duck – nest and maintain populations on the Refuge and occur within the Kahuku coastal plain.

The Refuge and surrounding areas are premier spots for observing wintering migratory waterfowl and shorebirds that visit from September through May. Important migratory species on the Refuge that would benefit from protection and management of additional habitat include Shoveler, Northern pintail, Black-crowned night heron, Pacific golden plover, Semi-palmated plover, Ruddy turnstone, Sanderling, Wandering tattler, Lesser yellowlegs, and Bristle-thighed curlew. Ring-billed gull regularly visit the Refuge during winter months. The Asian Short-eared owl (also known as Hawaiian owl or pueo) is a Species of Concern and listed as endangered on O'ahu by the State of Hawai'i. Owls have been observed hunting over grassy areas and marshes on and adjacent to the Refuge.

In the recent past, green turtles nested in the area every other year for a total of three nesting seasons. Eggs were deposited in the sand just south of the Ki'i outlet. Endangered Hawaiian monk seals are known to occur in offshore waters and would likely use the beach area if undisturbed. Protection of the area from predators would also foster colonization of the dune strand areas by Pacific migratory seabirds including Laysan albatross, Red-footed boobies, and ground nesting seabirds such as shearwaters and petrels. All of these endangered, candidates for endangered, and species of concern are under threat of habitat diminution as the result of the proposed siting of HDR-H at KTA-1.

Mākua Military Reservation (MMR)

There are numerous endangered plants species and animal species in the MMR. MMR encompasses two valleys, Kahanahaiki and Mākua, which are the northern-most valleys in the Wai'anae Mountains. Encompassing approximately 4,190 acres, MMR was once the largest maneuvering/live-fire training area on O' ahu but based on continuous community outcry, protests, and demonstrations, live-fire training in this area ceased. Elevation within MMR ranges from sea level to just over 3,000 feet. While most of the natural habitats within MMR are highly disturbed there are large pockets of relatively intact dry and mesic forest. The terrain at MMR is extremely steep, exposed and rocky. There are five MUs and two ungulate control areas within MMR (See

Figure B, Management Units Mākua Military Reservation). There are a total of thirty-three endangered species in Mākua, thirty of which are plants.

Kahanahaiki Management Unit

Kahanahaiki MU is located on the northeast rim of Mākua Valley. At its boundary to the East, is the State of Hawaii's Pahole Natural Area Reserve. Kahanahaiki has an elevational range of 1,500 feet to 2,300 feet and an annual rainfall of 1,200 mm-3,800 mm. Kahanahaiki MU is approximately 110 acres in size and is characterized as being a diverse mesic forest. Ridges and drainages that feed into the northern half of MMR (Kahanahaiki Valley) dissect the Kahanahaiki MU. A feral pig enclosure fence surrounds 90 acres of the Kahanahaiki MU. This fence was completed in December of 1996. Kahanahaiki contains twelve endangered plant species and two endangered animal species and is the site of the first endangered species outplanting on military lands in Hawaii. Because there is good road access and native resources are abundant, Kahanahaiki has been a focal point for volunteer projects.

‘Ohikilolo Management Unit

‘Ohikilolo MU is located on ‘Ohikilolo Ridge, which is the southern boundary of Mākua Valley. It encompasses approximately forty acres. The terrain is extremely steep and rocky and access to the upper portion of this management unit is by helicopter only. Large patches of ‘Ohikilolo Ridge lack vegetation and erosion by wind and rain is severe. A large population of goats once exacerbated this problem by consuming most of the vegetation on the ridge. With intensive goat control measures and a perimeter fence installed, this MU is now very close to being ungulate free. ‘Ohikilolo MU harbors a great deal of intact vertical cliff habitat and small patches of intact mesic forest. There is a goat-proof enclosure of approximately two and a half acres at the plateau where ‘Ohikilolo ridge meets Kea‘au ridge from the south. ‘Ohikilolo contains thirteen endangered plant species and two endangered animal species. ‘Ohikilolo is also home to the largest population of *Achatinella mustelina* known to the Natural Resource Staff (NRS).

Kaluakauila Management Unit

Kaluakauila MU is approximately forty-five acres and is located in and around Kaluakauila drainage, just north of Mākua Valley. The area around this drainage is referred to as Keawa‘ula. This MU is made up primarily of dry forest on steep slopes and contains some intact native cliff habitat. Kaluakauila MU is very susceptible to fires because the habitat surrounding the intact native forest patches is comprised of introduced grasses and shrubs, which have very high fire potentials. There are a total of six endangered plants in Kaluakauila MU.

Lower Mākua Management Unit

The Lower Mākua MU is located at the base of the cliffs on the southern side of Mākua Valley. Portions of the lower valley contain extensive intact stands of dry forest that become intermixed with mesic forest as elevation increases. The Lower Mākua MU ranges from 800 feet to 2,200 feet in elevation and encompasses an area of 270 acres. NRS believe that the stands of dry and mesic forest found in this MU are the most intact on O‘ahu. The Lower Mākua MU contains eight endangered plant species and two endangered animal species.

C-Ridge Management Unit

The C-ridge MU is located on the north exposure of the large ridge, which separates Mākua and Kahanahaiki Valleys. It is a small four-acre patch of native dry forest surrounded on the lower side by introduced grasslands and on the upper side by sheer cliffs between 800 and 1,200 feet. The hike to C-ridge is lengthy which limits the amount of time spent and number of trips made to the area. This MU used to be susceptible to fires from military live-fire training now ceased. There are a total of three endangered plant species known from this MU.

East Rim Ungulate Control Area

The East Rim Ungulate Control Area is situated at the headwall of the southern side of Mākua Valley, opposite Pahole Natural Area Reserve. It contains small native mesic forest patches but is dominated by non-native canopy and understory species. Christmas berry (*Schinus terebenthifolius*) dominates large portions of this area. The substrate character of this Ungulate Control Area varies from loose rocky soil to rocky cliff. This unit extends from 1,800 ft to 2,600 ft and is approximately one hundred acres in area. There are a total of three endangered plant species in the East Rim Ungulate Control Area.

Ko‘iahi Ungulate Control Area

Ko‘iahi Ungulate Control Area is centered on Ko‘iahi gulch, which is the southernmost subgulch of MMR. The southern boundary ridge of Mākua, ‘Ohikilolo, and a spur ridge off of ‘Ohikilolo form Ko‘iahi gulch. Alien scrubby vegetation and kukui (*Aleurites moluccana*) overstory dominate this area. The substrate character of Ko‘iahi ranges from rocky talus to rocky cliff and gulch substrates. This area extends from 400 ft to 2,200 ft in elevation and is approximately two hundred and thirty acres in area. There are a total of eight endangered plant species in Ko‘iahi Ungulate Control Area.

If the MMR, KTA, and PTA State leases are to be retained, what will the U.S. Army do to alleviate, eliminate and avoid any and all adverse effects to the area biological resources caused by its use of these state lands that impacts the habitats of endangered plant and animal species and what will the Army do to clean up any and all military debris currently on these sites that are already destroying these habitats?

Environmental Issue No. 3 – Effect on Historic Cultural Resources & Cultural Practices:

Cultural resources are the prehistoric and historic remains or indicators of past native Hawaiian activities including artifacts, sites, structures, buildings, landscapes such as rock inscription, and earthworks; and objects or collection of importance to the native Hawaiian culture or community for scientific, traditional, religious, and other reasons.

Three years ago, on August 10 and 11, 2021, the U.S. Army held public scoping hearings for an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for Army Training Land Retention. Among the several dozens of individuals that testified, there was unanimous agreement that the U.S. military must clean up their military debris and leave, calling for the No Action Alternative. Many *Kānaka Maoli* (Native Hawaiians) testified about the ongoing violence of the U.S. military desecrating the environment with unexploded ordnance and depleted uranium, demolishing cultural sites, and

trampling on the *iwi* (bones) of their ancestors.

The Section 106 process requires the Army to consult with the Hawai‘i State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) and local residents regarding traditional and customary practices, cultural, historic and/or religious significance to themselves or their ohana.

KTA is located in the Ko‘olauloa District. Ko‘olauloa is the northeastern district of O‘ahu, from Waimea Bay on the North Shore to Ka‘a‘awa on the windward coast. (“Ko‘olau” means “windward”; “loa” means “long”) The valleys from La‘ie to Kahana are well-watered and fertile. The most famous god of this land was Kamapua‘a, “Pig-Child,” whose home was in the valley of Kaliuwa‘a (Sacred Falls) in Kaluanui. The gods Kāne and Kānaloa wandered through this district, creating springs and fishing. Fish are abundant; the coastline is also noted for its shark gods and shark men (*mano kanaka*).

The KTA is situated near a *he‘iau*. This Hawaiian altar is an ‘ahupua‘a demarcation between the ‘ahupua‘a land division boundaries of Hanaka‘oe to the west and Kahuku to the east. ‘*Ahupua‘a* – literally the altar (‘*ahu*) of the pig (*pua‘a*), is the name for both land division and the stone altar that serves as the marker of the division. The ‘*ahupua‘a* system of land management was a cornerstone of traditional Hawaiian life and helped Native Hawaiians to develop one of the most sustainable methods of land use in the world. Extending from the forested mountain tops *mauka* (inland) or the *wao akua* (region of the gods), through the *kula* (open plains used for farming) and extending out into the *makai* (ocean), each ‘*ahupua‘a* contained everything its inhabitants needed to sustain life which it did for the more than one thousand pre-colonization years before the late 1700s. The retention of the Military Leases would alter the cultural resources of prehistoric and historic remains or indicators of past native Hawaiian traditions, culture, and activities.

For the *Kānaka Maoli*, the use of the land, the seas, and the air by the U.S. military represent a military occupation and an encroachment of their sovereign rights to determine the future of Ka Pae ‘Aina (as sovereignty activist Dr. Kekuni Blaisdell taught people should call Hawai‘i). Ka Pae ‘Aina needs to reduce its dependence on the U.S. military and tourism. The people of Ka Pae ‘Aina demand the return of the lands leased to the military to their natural state. The U.S. military must clean up its waste and unexploded ordnance from the leased lands.

The collective rights of *Kānaka Maoli* must be protected – the right to peace, the right to a healthy environment, the right to self-determination, and the right to human-oriented development. The people of Ka Pae ‘Aina are for peace and multicultural, international understanding. They do not want any part of the escalation of military conflict between the competing imperial centers of the U.S. and China.

Ka Pae ‘Aina must not be used by the U.S. war machine. Support must be afforded to the Native Hawaiians and their aspirations for peace and justice. Communities need to work together to heal, protect, and nurture their ancestral lands after decades of war and destruction. Refusing to renew the leases of lands occupied by the U.S. military is a necessary and urgent step toward this goal.

If the MMR, KTA, and PTA State Leases are retained, what will the U.S. Army do to alleviate, eliminate and avoid any and all adverse effects to the area cultural resources caused by

its use of these state lands that impacts the tradition and culture of native Hawaiians and what will the Army do to cleanup any and all military debris currently on these sites that are already destroying the culture and traditions of native Hawaiians?

Environmental Issue No. 4 – Effect on Hazardous Materials and Waste Management:

Spread of PFAS and Other Toxins:

In addition, and of utmost importance, is the gravity of the adverse health effects from long-term exposure to PFAS and its related chemicals, as well as other “GenX” chemicals. All Military agencies must abide by the proposed Rules for the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR). *See*, [National Primary Drinking Water Regulations | US EPA](#). For example, the NPDWR establishes MCLs at 4 ppt for PFOA and PFOS, and 1.0 ppt Hazard Index for combined GenX chemicals.

We support these new rules. They are much stricter than the merely advisory Environmental Action Levels (EALs) of the Hawai‘i State Department of Health (DOH). The DOH, rather than reducing the PFAS EALs, increased them to greater unsafe levels. Adopting the NPDWR would create national uniformity, bringing Hawai‘i closer to a safe measurable drinking water standard.

Those EALs were adopted and increased without public notice that was anywhere near adequate or scientific justification after requests by the Military for higher action levels that would, generally, allow the Military to avoid taking remedial actions. Hawai‘i is a highly militarized state where the PFAS EALs do not follow the EPA’s Science Advisory Board but rather follow military requests for increased EALs upon releases of the contaminants to relieve it of notice requirements and remediation duties.

For example, in Hawai‘i, in December 2022, the State’s PFOA EAL was at 6 ppt; however, in April 2023, the DOH increased the level to 12 ppt. Similarly, the PFOS EAL was at 4 ppt, then DOH increased the level in April 2023 to 7.7 ppt. Combined GenX Chemicals EALs were at 652 ppt, then increased by DOH to 1801 ppt. All without any serious effort by DOH to provide public notice or any meaningful opportunity for the public to be heard.

PFAS and its related chemicals are known to cause kidney cancers, liver damage, heart attacks, strokes, and developmental (birth weight) effects. PFAS have been detected in Kunia, Waipio, Honolulu and Kahului airports, and eight Hawai‘i military sites, including the Navy’s Pearl Harbor drinking water. This liquid cancer is ingested through drinking water, breathing, and eating fish, animal, and agricultural products. It is absorbed through cosmetics, personal items, clothing, carpets, linen, and bedding.

With these Rules come uniformity, nationally, and statewide that are much safer than our local Rules. Similarly, the Military must conform generally to EPA EAL standards, rather than the currently inadequate Hawai‘i DOH standards.

Military contamination hazards include unexploded ordnance, various types of fuels and petroleum products; organic solvents such as perchloroethylene and trichloroethylene; dioxins and PCB; explosives and propellants such as RDX, TNT, HMX and perchlorate; heavy metals such as

lead and mercury; napalm, chemical weapons, and radioactive waste from nuclear powered ships. Cobalt 60, a radioactive waste product from nuclear-powered ships, has been found in sediment at Pearl Harbor. Between 1964 and 1978, 4,843,000 gallons of low-level radioactive waste were discharged into Pearl Harbor. 2,189 steel drums containing radioactive waste were dumped in an ocean disposal area 55 miles from Hawai‘i.

KTA, PTA, and MMR have delicate ecosystems that already struggle to properly manage waste. Surrounding communities should not be burdened with any additional magnitude of hazardous waste production and disposal.

If the MMR, KTA, and PTA State Leases are retained, what will the U.S. Army do to alleviate, eliminate and avoid any and all hazardous waste production and disposal caused by its use of these state lands and what will the Army do to cleanup any and all military debris currently on these sites?

Environmental Issue No. 5 - Air Quality & Greenhouse Gases:

Between 2015 and 2017, US forces were active in 76 countries. Of these seven were on the receiving end of air or drone strikes and 15 had “boots on the ground”. There were 44 overseas military bases, and 56 countries were receiving training in counter-terrorism. In 2017, all this added up to fuel purchases of 269,230 barrels of oil a day and the release of 25,000 kilotons of [carbon dioxide equivalent](#) into the atmosphere.

‘Military’s vast furnace’

“Each of these missions requires energy – often considerable amounts of it,” the scientists say. The impacts of climate change are likely to continue in ways that are more intense, prolonged and widespread, which would give cover to even more extensive US military operations. The only way to cool what they call the “military’s vast furnace” is to turn it off. [US military is huge greenhouse gas emitter | Climate News Network %](#) One way to turn it off is to reduce its carbon footprint by allowing the KTA, PTA, and MMR State Leases to terminate accordingly on August 16, 2029; this would be a way to turn it off and not turn it back on again.

If the MMR, KTA, and PTA State leases are retained, what will the U.S. Army do to alleviate, eliminate and avoid any and all greenhouse gas emissions caused by its helicopter maneuvering and training use of these state lands and what will the Army do to cleanup any and all military debris currently on these sites? What, if any, renewable energy can be available to eliminate the use of fossil fuels during the Army’s helicopter and other aviation training exercises?

Environmental Issue No. 6– Noise and Vibration:

Sustained background noises or white-noise produced the Army helicopter and other aviation maneuver and training exercises impacts public health and safety. Environments with sustained background noise can have variable effects on learning cognitive abilities, and various noise-related physiological changes.

Epidemiological studies have addressed possible links between exposure to radio frequency (RF) and excess risk of cancer, decreased ability to perform mental tasks, reduced endurance,

hearing effects of “buzzing”, “clicking”, “hissing”, and “popping” sounds depending on the RF pulsing characteristics. Radio frequency noise, both electromagnetic interference (EMI) and radio frequency interference (RFI) may affect residents in the surrounding communities. Radar can cause interference in medical devices like cardiac pacemakers and hearing aids and create other health emergency situations.

Given that KTA, PTA and MMR are subject to continued helicopter and aviation maneuvering and training that can cause surrounding adverse health and safety effects on humans and wildlife, it would be best not to retain these State Leases where there are risks of harm to the residents of the surrounding communities.

If the MMR, KTA, and PTA State Leases are retained, what will the U.S. Army do to alleviate, eliminate and avoid any and all adverse effects from noise and vibrations caused by its use of helicopters and other aviation crafts within these state lands?

Environmental Issue No. 7 – Effect on Geology and Soils:

The mechanical breakup of rocks and the chemical weathering of minerals contribute to soil formation. The downward percolation of water brings dissolved ions and also facilitates chemical reactions. Soil forms most readily under temperate to tropical conditions, and moderate precipitation. The retention of the KTA, PTA, and MMR State Lease would allow the Army to continue to destroy the geology and soil at these sites just as any military causes substantial changes to the geology and soils; however, in this case, the adverse effect would be substantial to the diminishing habitats of the area’s endangered species mentioned herein.

If the MMR, KTA, and PTA State Leases were retained, what will the U.S. Army do to alleviate, eliminate and avoid any and all adverse effects to the geology and soils caused by its use of these state lands and what will the Army do to cleanup any and all military debris currently on these sites and restore these sites?

Environmental Issue No. 8 - Effect on Water Resources:

As mentioned above, the Kahuku coastal plain features some of the best undeveloped coastal lowland wetlands, dunes, and coastal strand habitat on O‘ahu. The surrounding land is a high-quality wildlife habitat with some areas serving as National Wildlife Refuge management buffer areas. This area includes lands between the Refuge units, the large aquaculture facilities adjacent to Kamehameha Highway, and a portion of wetland, dunes, and coastal strand habitat seaward from the Ki‘i Unit. This area features high quality wildlife habitats that have importance for endangered species and migratory bird habitat, coastal plant and animal habitats, and some management buffer areas. The goal of the National Wildlife Refuge is to assist with endangered water bird recovery as well as protect habitats for other migratory and resident wildlife.

In addition, there are two watersheds in the area, and there are concerns about contamination to the drinking water in both watersheds.

The retention of the KTA, PTA, and MMR State Leases would continue to cause a threat of risk of harm and damage to the habitats of endangered plant and animal species and would continue to create further risks of contamination to surrounding watersheds.

If the MMR, KTA, and PTA State Leases are retained, what will the U.S. Army do to alleviate, eliminate and avoid any and all adverse effects to the area water resources caused by its use of these state lands and what will the Army do to cleanup any and all military debris currently causing water resource contamination on these sites?

Environmental Issue No. 9 - Socioeconomics:

Socioeconomic status is the social standing or class of an individual or group. Social and economic factors, such as income, education, employment, community safety and social supports can significantly affect how well and how long we live, these factors also affect our ability to make healthy choices, afford medical care and housing, manage stress, and more. Working class refers to those who must work in order to survive. The Kahuku, Wai‘anae, and Waipahu communities are composed of mainly working-class people. The retention of the KTA, PTA, and MMR State Leases in these communities’ backyard will not improve the socioeconomic condition of these communities, but rather it will reduce their socioeconomic conditions, as they will be retaining these military exercises in the “backyard” of communities that do not welcome them.

The U.S. military’s current strategic posture in the Pacific is intended to provoke China. It poses the risk of World War III and the extinction of the human species. Home to the Indo-Pacific Command, Hawai‘i serves as the control center for U.S. military domination of over half the planet. For this reason, when Hawai‘i was not actually a State of the U.S., but rather a territory, Japanese imperial forces attacked Pearl Harbor in 1941. On January 13, 2018, an alert was issued to every cell phone in Hawai‘i that a ballistic missile was inbound, causing residents to scramble and some to continue to experience post-traumatic stress. That such an attack was even plausible demonstrates that the military presence does not make Hawai‘i safer, rather it made Hawai‘i a target.

If the MMR, KTA, and PTA State Leases are retained, what will the U.S. Army do to alleviate, eliminate, or avoid such adverse socioeconomic effects caused by its use of these State lands and what will the Army do to improve the socioeconomic status of these communities that are adversely impacted by further military training in their backyard?

Environmental Issue No. 10 – Environmental Justice:

As it is generally defined, “Environmental Justice” is the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income, with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. Those “policies” necessarily include the selection of site locations for governmental or commercial activities that adversely affect the neighborhoods of such sites when selected.

Three sites are located close to concentrations of habitation, and those sites are indeed adversely affecting the neighboring communities. They are Pōamoho, Kahuku, and Mākua.

We believe that the EIS fails to give adequate consideration of the adverse environmental impacts that these three sites have on the neighboring communities. We further believe that, if adequate consideration were given to these impacts, this consideration would be a strong, if not determinative factor in determining that the Military should not seek extensions

of the leases for those sites.

Environmental Issue No. 11 – Transportation & Traffic:

Transportation and traffic on the two-lane highways to KTA, PTA, and MMR have been slowed, creating a hazardous condition for the public for an unknown number of days when heavy military equipment have been transported, because it is the only roadway in the vicinity. Emergency response vehicles will be slowed, and this situation will compromise public safety.

If the MMR, KTA, and PTA State Leases are retained, what will the U.S. Army do to alleviate, eliminate and avoid any and all adverse transportation and traffic effects in the area caused by its use of these state lands that impacts the ingress and egress on the two-lane highways to these sites which may compromise public safety among other inconveniences to the surrounding communities?

Environmental Issue No. 12 – Effect on Health and Safety:

If the MMR, KTA, and PTA State Leases are retained, what will the U.S. Army do to alleviate, eliminate and avoid adverse health and safety effects experienced at and from these sites to surrounding communities caused by the U.S. Army's continued use of these sites for helicopter and other aviation maneuvering and training and what will the Army do to cleanup military debris currently on these sites caused by its helicopter and aviation maneuvering and training?

Conclusion

We believe that a comprehensive and objective analysis of U.S. military activities at MMR, KTA, and PTA pursuant to these 12 enumerated factors (Nos. 3 and 4 are combined in No. 3) will lead inexorably to the conclusion that the military needs to cease further maneuvering and training activities, engage in thorough clean-up of the sites, and return them to the people of Hawai'i not later than the original lease expiration date of August 16, 2029. It must also pay arrearages for the grossly insufficient lease rent.

As described in Table ES-3 at page ES-9 of the Draft EIS, "[o]verall, implementation of the Proposed Action, through implementation of one of the action alternatives, would result in significant, adverse impacts on land use (land tenure), cultural practices (at MMR, and environmental justice." Draft EIS, page ES-8.

As such, we favor ES.8.4, the No Action Alternative. Under the No Action Alternative, the Army would not retain any of the State-owned lands at the O'ahu training areas after expiration of the 1964 lease in 2029, and as shown on Table ES-3: Summary of Environmental Impacts at page ES-9, the No Action Alternative will provide a significant BENEFICIAL IMPACT on the land use environmental subject area of evaluation.

The environmental damages from the continued military training use at MMR, KTA, and PTA are in many cases, substantial. We continue to oppose further retention of the MMR, KTA, and PTA by the U.S. Army as the risk of damage to the environment and ecosystem are great and the likelihood of substantial restoration efforts are low to the detriment of the Native Hawaiian community, the community at large, and endangered plant and animal species, many of which are

indigenous of and endemic to Hawai‘i.

The Environmental Caucus of the DPH objects to the retention of the MMR, KTA, and PTA State Leases after their expiration of August 16, 2029, and requests that the U.S. Army adhere to the NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE. The basis for this opposition rests on the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), HEPA, Section 106, Case v. Ching, supra, and the Hawai‘i State Constitution on the Public Trust Doctrine and Precautionary Principle.

Mahalo for the opportunity to provide these additional comments.

/s/ Melodie R. Aduja

Melodie R. Aduja

Co-Chair, Environmental Caucus of the Democratic Party of Hawai‘i

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/s/ Alan B. Burdick

Alan B. Burdick

Co-Chair, Environmental Caucus of the Democratic Party of Hawai‘i

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Free Access Coalition

The Free Access Coalition opposes the continued "free" lease of Hawaii's lands to the military for a variety of reasons including how the military has managed the leased land and the amount of lease they pay to the State.

Mahalo for your time.

Greenpeace Hawaii

Greenpeace Hawaii opposes renewing the Army leases for the following reasons:

Protection of our Environment:

- * The Army admits to harming the land and environment in the Draft EIS. The Army admits there will be “significant adverse impacts” on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua.
- * The Army does not commit to clean up these lands until after the EIS is finalized, and vague terms in the 1964 leases do not require future clean up actions.
- * The U.S. military has never returned Hawaiian lands in any usable state.
- * The lands in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku are home to dozens of endangered organisms found nowhere else in the world.
- * The Draft EIS underestimates the impact of noise and other training activities on native species, providing insufficient evidence for its conclusions.

Kānaka Maoli Self-Determination:

- * Kānaka Maoli never relinquished their rights to these lands and their sovereignty over them was never extinguished.
- * The Admissions Act (a federal law) set aside these stolen lands to be held in a public trust for five purposes including the betterment of the conditions of native Hawaiians as defined in the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920.
- * These Hawaiian Kingdom Crown and government lands were taken without consent or compensation.
- * These leases were awarded to the U.S. Army for only \$1 for 65 years, nowhere near fair and just compensation.

Transparency and Cultural Access:

- * There hasn't been full disclosure of military activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands.
- * The Army's restrictive cultural access policies hinder Kānaka Maoli cultural practices and access to numerous historical and sacred sites at these “training areas.”

- * The DEIS fails to address long-term impacts of limited cultural access to these lands.
- * The DEIS minimizes the impact on cultural practices and historic sites, focusing only on state lands, and not considering the broader cultural and historical context

Housing:

- * The presence of military personnel exacerbates housing competition, decreasing the availability of affordable housing and impacting local residents, adversely impacting local residents and contributing to the displacement of Kānaka Maoli.
- * The DEIS does not assess the impact of continued military operations on an island already facing a housing crisis.

Climate Change & Water:

- * The DEIS fails to address the cumulative effects of military training on both state and federal lands. Hazardous substances on federal lands pose a risk to state lands and surrounding communities.
- * The Army's cleanup commitments are limited by economic feasibility which may leave contamination unaddressed.

Testimony for draft Environmental Impact Statement for Army Training Land Retention of
State Lands at Kahuku Training Area, Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area, and Makua
Military Reservations island of O’ahu

Date: August 1, 2024

**From: Rev. Amy Chieko Wake, Hawaii Acts of Repentance Task Force Chair,
California-Pacific Conference of the United Methodist Church**

“Be fair-minded and just. Do what is right! Help those who have been robbed” Jeremiah 22:3

On April 29, 2024, the United Methodist Church General Conference approved a formal apology for the part played by our denomination in the illegal overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii in 1893. Specifically, Rev Harcourt W. Peck, who became a pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Honolulu, was one of the riflemen and aide to the commander of the illegal overthrow.

This official apology is not an ending, but a beginning. The next step is to continue to build relationships with Hawaiians and listen to them so they can guide us on how to make this apology meaningful beyond words into action, advocacy and ally-ship. One such relevant and timely opportunity to advocate for kānaka maoli is the issue of whether the state of Hawaii should grant new leases to the Army for the 6,322 acres listed in the draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The old leases, for \$1 each, which began August 7, 1964 are ending on August 16, 2029. The Army has expressed the desire to keep control of these lands as training areas and seeks new leases with the state of Hawaii.

The lands that are the subject of the leases are Crown Lands, which are defined under the Constitution of the Kingdom of Hawaii and were owned by the King Kamehameha III and "henceforth inalienable and shall descend to the heirs and successors of the Hawaiian Crown forever." However, after the illegal overthrow, the Crown Lands were seized by the new illegal self-proclaimed “Republic of Hawaii” government, followed by an “annexation” by the United States.

This land confiscation was both a legal and a moral injustice against the subjects of the Kingdom of Hawaii. The historical facts show that there exists no signed treaty of annexation and that the state does not hold clear, legal title to these lands and therefore is not in a position to lease this land to the Army.

We are advocating for no new leases being offered to the Army. The Makua Military Reservation (MMR) in Wai’anae is especially fragile and culturally sensitive, and it is documented in the Army’s own draft EIS that this land contains petroglyphs, walls, mounds, terraces and lithic scatter and possible human burials. The MMR lease should not be renewed and the Army should be held accountable for thoroughly cleaning up all of the contaminants, including unexploded ordnances on that land, subject to verification by an independent environmental organization, before returning it to the kānaka maoli. All three

of the parcels subject to this draft EIS should be returned kānaka maoli after a thorough and verified clean-up by the Army.

“In the past, God didn’t judge people for what they didn’t know. But now he commands all people everywhere to turn away from their sins. Acts 17:30

We cannot change the past, but we can change the present and inform the future. We are not the people we were 65 years ago; we have more knowledge and more understanding, and realize there is a difference between “dominion” over the land meaning stewardship and creation care verses and “domination” interpreted as extractive and exploitive actions against the ‘aina. The United Methodist Book of Discipline, our governing document, ¶160 states, “All creation is the Lord’s, and we are responsible for the ways in which we use and abuse it. Water air, soil, minerals, energy resources, plants, animal life and space are to be valued and conserved because they are God’s creation and not solely because they are useful to human beings.”

In regards to the draft EIS itself, it fails to recognize what other land the U.S. Army has at its disposal, whether federal land or any other land, to use for training. By not including this information, the draft EIS seems to imply that the leasing of these 6,322 acres is more critical to U.S. Army readiness than it actually is in reality. “The U.S. military has a global real estate portfolio valued at around \$749 billion and 26.9 million acres” and “98% of that land is stateside.”¹We are requesting the total number of acres, listed by state on the continental United States, as well as the location and number of acres in Guam, Marianna Islands, American Samoa, and Puerto Rico that the Army can use for training to give context to this issue.

Mahalo for reading our testimony.

¹Koop, Avery. *Visual Capitalist.com* [How Much Land does the U.S. Military Control in Each State?](https://www.visualcapitalist.com/how-much-land-does-the-u-s-military-control-in-each-state/) ([visualcapitalist.com](https://www.visualcapitalist.com/)) 27 July 2022.

Hawai'i For Palestine

Aloha,

On behalf of the Hawai'i For Palestine organization as Kanaka and allies, we object to the renewal of current Army illegal leases to train on and occupy stolen Hawaiian Lands.

Onipa'a,

Hawai'i For Palestine

August 6, 2024

Matthew Foster

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Board of Land and Natural Resources

NATIVE HAWAIIAN

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Honolulu, HI 96813

dlnr.land@hawaii.gov

Subject: Comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area, Kawaiioa-Poamoho Training Area, and Makua Military Reservation, Island of O'ahu.

Aloha mai kākou,

Please consider the following comments from Hawai'i Peace and Justice.

The Army DEIS is an improper instrument for guiding State decision making affecting public trust lands

The Army, as petitioner, and the State, as trustee for the lands in question, have fundamentally different interests and obligations with regard to the public trust lands in question. As the petitioner, the Army has an interest in findings that minimize the significance of its impacts in order to present a more favorable proposal to the State. While a NEPA analysis may fulfill the Army's legal obligations in order to reach a record of decision, the State has a different set of obligations, and higher standards of care, with regard to the lands in question.

The State has a trust obligation to protect the land and environment, including cultural resources. The State cannot rely on the Army's land use proposal and environmental analysis. As trustee, the State must conduct its own planning process and environmental impact analysis based on its duty to mālama 'āina, as stated by Judge Gary Chang in *Clarence Ching and Mary Maxine Kahaulelio vs. Suzanne Case* (2018):

Public trust lands are state-owned lands that are held for the use and benefit of the

people in general of the State of Hawaii. The State of Hawaii is the trustee of these public lands in the public trust. The trustee of the public lands trust has the highest duty to preserve and maintain the trust lands. This duty is broadly coined in the concept of "malama 'aina"—to care for the land. (*Clarence Ching and Mary Maxine Kahaulelio vs. Suzanne Case* 2018)

Therefore, the State cannot make responsible decisions about these lands without considering its own land management obligations and what care the land requires.

Scoping issues

The DEIS treats each parcel as discrete objects of analysis. However, as the Army's own documents indicate, these sites are integral to an entire network of logistical, training, and operational sites. So the scope of the analysis must consider how the retention of training lands will enable activities on other sites and produce impacts at these other related sites. Therefore the scope of analysis extends far beyond a simple "real estate action".

Another scoping issue is a problem with use of the term "sustainable" to refer to the continuation of military occupation of lands and "encroachment" to refer to non-military activities in proximity to military sites. This is problematic because it was the U.S. military that originally encroached on Hawaiian lands and transformed the landscape. And these environmental changes impaired the sustainability of many Hawaiian social, economic, and cultural practices. So, the use of "sustainable" and "encroachment" in the DEIS flips history on its head, where the foreign military installation is regarded as native, and the native people of the land are treated as intruders. The Army should avoid using these historically misleading terms to describe its project.

Land Use

The DEIS is deficient because it fails to identify and analyze the impacts of its proposed method(s) for retaining the land. Since the lands in question are part of the Government and Crown lands of the Hawaiian Kingdom and constitute Hawaiian trust lands, the method by which the Army retains the land is of material consequence and can have significant cultural and social impacts, especially for Kānaka Maoli. The DEIS erroneously concludes that acquisition of the land in fee would have the same impacts as retention through a new lease. Acquisition of the land in fee would constitute an alienation of Hawaiian land and exacerbate centuries of trauma associated with the overthrow and occupation of Hawai'i by the United States. If the Army were to proceed with acquiring the land in fee through a land swap or condemnation, it would constitute a taking from the public trust and from Kānaka Maoli in particular, whose

genealogical claims to the land are superior to the claims of others. Similarly, if the Army is considering seeking an Executive Order, it must analyze the impacts of this action. Executive Order lands, which constitute a majority of the military's land holdings in Hawai'i, are part of the Hawaiian trust lands, and constitute a special category due to their historical origins as the national lands of the Hawaiian Kingdom. The DEIS must fully disclose the proposed methods of land retention and analyze their potential cultural and social impacts.

The DEIS misleadingly lists the areas of Mākua outside of the lands leased from the State as "government controlled". However, while portions of kuleana lands in Mākua were acquired by the Government through eminent domain and is claimed by the Government in-fee, the largest portion of Mākua was assigned to the Army by an executive order and falls within the larger corpus of Government and Crown Lands trust, otherwise known as "ceded lands". The "Hawai'i Military Land Use Master Plan (HMLUMP)" (U.S. Indo-Pacific Command 2021) correctly distinguishes "Ceded Land" from land owned in fee by the Government.

The DEIS fails to make available for public review of a number of documents pertaining to the Army's land acquisition proposal as presented to the Secretary of Defense. On page 1-9, the DEIS states:

USAG-HI ordered preliminary title reports and metes and bounds surveys for the State-owned lands; completed Environmental Condition of Property (ECOP) reports, an Analysis of Alternatives Study (AAS), economic analyses, and preliminary cost estimates; and initiated a Major Land Acquisition Waiver (MLAW) process with the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment that initiated the NEPA process, commenced public planning, and communicated with the State.

The public should be able to review and critique the methods by which the Army arrived at its assessment of the environmental condition and alternatives, its cost projections and economic impacts analysis, and the instruments under consideration for land retention. As I have indicated elsewhere, the method by which the Army proposes to retain the land makes a big difference in the social, cultural, and psychological impacts of the action. The Army must make the following documents pertaining to the land acquisition proposal available on its website for public review:

- Environmental Condition of Property (ECOP) reports
- Analysis of Alternatives Study (AAS)
- U.S. Army Hawaii (USARHAW). (2017). USARHAW Major Land Acquisition Proposal.
- U.S. Army Hawaii (USARHAW). (2017). MMR Analysis of Alternatives: No Action Alternative.

- U.S. Army Hawaii (USARHAW). (2018). USARHAW Major Land Acquisition Waiver. Memorandum issued by Assistant Secretary of Defense. June 4, 2018.

The DEIS refers to the O‘ahu Range Complex Master Plan (2022) and five plans that inform the Master Plan, none of which are available for public review. The Army must make these documents available for public review on its website:

- U.S. Army Hawaii (USARHAW). (2022). Range Complex Master Plan.
- Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) work plans
- U.S. Army Garrison-Hawaii (USAG-HI). (2010). Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) 2010-2014, Island of O‘ahu, Schofield Barracks Military Reservation, Schofield Barracks East Range, Kawaihoa Training Area, Kahuku Training Area, Dillingham Military Reservation, Makua Military Reservation, Tripler Army Medical Center. July 2010.
- U.S. Army Garrison-Hawaii (USAG-HI). (2018). An Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) for the U.S. Army Garrison - Hawaii, O‘ahu Island, Hawai‘i.
- U.S. Army Garrison-Hawaii (USAG-HI). (2020). Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP), U.S. Army Garrison, Hawai‘i, 2015–2020.

Compliance with the leases

The Army has said that it would comply with the leases. However, there is no analysis of the proactive measures the Army will take to restore the harm done to the land. By omitting this analysis, the Army effectively condemns these lands to ruination in order to avoid its obligation to restore the land.

State Land Use Regulations

The O‘ahu training lands in question fall within the State Conservation District. As stated above, the Army has a duty to fulfill its obligations under the lease, consistent with State land use regulations, to mālama ‘āina. As the Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands testified on the first DEIS for Pōhakuloa:

It appears that military training is in direct conflict of the Conservation District designation to conserve, protect, and preserve the important natural and cultural resource of the State... It is inappropriate to conduct this type of warfare practice upon Conservation District land adjacent to areas designated as critical habitat for the Palila; and a recreational campground for the people of Hawai‘i. (Mills 2022)

The same land use conflicts would hold for the leased lands on O‘ahu. The DEIS indicates that the Army proposes to change the land use designation or request an special exemption for its activities at these sites, but there is no description of the proposed land use revision actions or any analysis of their impacts.

Cultural Resources

To date, investigations into the number and significance of cultural sites have been superficial. Kānaka ‘Ōiwi and the general public currently only have limited access to the O‘ahu parcels, and therefore, are denied the right to fully enjoy and conduct cultural, religious, or subsistence gathering practices until the lands are cleaned up and restored.

The DEIS fails to conduct a Kapa‘akai analysis of the proposed actions, which must include,

(1) the identity and scope of “valued cultural, historical, or natural resources” in the petition area, including the extent to which traditional and customary native Hawaiian rights are exercised in the petition area; (2) the extent to which those resources -- including traditional and customary native Hawaiian rights -- will be affected or impaired by the proposed action; and (3) the feasible action, if any, to be taken by the LUC to reasonably protect native Hawaiian rights if they are found to exist. (Ka Pa‘akai O Ka‘aina v. Land Use Commission, 94 Haw. 31. 2000. 36)

Cultural Landscapes:

The DEIS fails to provide a complete traditional cultural properties (TCP) analysis of the larger cultural landscape. The Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA) must consider the entire interconnected cultural landscape of O‘ahu. Hawai‘i law recognizes that in addition to built structures, a cultural resource may also be a natural feature of the landscape, such as a mountain, hill, rock, tree, stream, or animal which has cultural significance to Kānaka ‘Ōiwi. This study should include an in-depth cultural landscape study (CLS) and ethnographic survey (ES) and discuss the impact of the proposed action on this expanded cultural landscape.

In the late 1990s and early 2000s, the Army commissioned the *Final Traditional Cultural Places Study / Ethnographic Report for Mākua* (Cultural Surveys Hawai‘i 2000). In 2017, I requested this document through FOIA. After a seven-year ordeal of delays and misdirection, I finally received this document on July 31, 2024. This study is significant because it provides ethnographic support for the designation of Mākua and its connected landscapes as a TCP and

its eligibility for listing on the National Register. The DEIS fails to cite this document or analyze the cultural importance of Mākua.

One of the key concepts described by participants in the Mākua study is ka'anani'au, "the rolling beauty of time", which refers to the system of land divisions/connections and spiritual demarcations on the island of O'ahu prior to the introduction of the ahupua'a system from Hawai'i and Maui. The ka'anani'au form a network of sites across O'ahu that link sites spiritually, culturally, and politically across distances. They can include visual landmarks or sites connected by stories, events, and people. Therefore the cultural landscape analysis must expand its spatial scope to incorporate the wider web of sites as indicated in the ka'anani'au approach.

The "Cultural Resource Evaluations of Stryker Transformation Areas in Hawai'i" (Monahan 2009), which was produced as part of a settlement agreement between the Army and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, recommended that a number of areas affected by the Stryker Brigade expansion be studied and evaluated for TCP status and NR listing. The Monahan report found that a number of archaeological studies of Kahuku were incomplete. Despite scoping comments referencing this report, the DEIS is deficient because it fails to cite this document and analyze the cultural significance of these affected landscapes.

The Papakū Makawalu methodology, developed by the Edith Kanaka'ole Foundation, would be appropriate to employ in the assessment of the cultural meanings and significance of the affected area.

Wildfires and Threatened and Endangered Species

The very existence of the O'ahu Natural Resources Program (ONRP) is the result of legal and political challenges from the community over military impacts on endangered species and their ecosystems. Wildfires in Mākua were one of the key threats that forced the Army to create the ONRP. The DEIS must provide a complete history of wildfire events on Army lands on O'ahu, including the dates, causes, extent of damage, responses, and results. This record will give the public and decision makers data for evaluating the cumulative risk of military training at these sites.

Have there been any audits of the sufficiency of existing firefighting capabilities to combat military wildfires? Please provide any such assessment of the firefighting capabilities. We can expect climate-change-induced wildfires to increase in frequency and intensity. What is the readiness of the Army's wildfire capabilities? How much is the wildfire risk expected to change due to climate change?

Socioeconomics / Environmental Justice Analysis:

The greatest environmental justice impacts will be borne by Kānaka ‘Ōiwi who have the most profound ancestral and political connection to the lands in question. As I mentioned at recent public meetings on the DEIS, the DEIS should include an ethnographic or sociological analysis of the testimonies delivered at the public meetings *as evidence of historical, multi-generational, cultural trauma*. In other words, it is not enough for the DEIS to incorporate only the text of these testimonies. The DEIS must incorporate an analysis of the phenomenon of cultural and political trauma on display at these public meetings in the emotional expression and social dynamics of the oral testimonies. This analysis will inform the environmental justice analysis, the cultural impacts analysis, and the cumulative analysis. The DEIS touts the Army policy of allowing limited forms of cultural access to the affected sites. However, in their expressions of grief about the loss of cultural connection to ‘āina, numerous testifiers described how limited opportunities for cultural access, and the highly restrictive rules imposed on cultural access cannot mitigate the harm of being alienated from their ancestral lands.

The DEIS does not analyze the opportunity costs of Army retention of these lands, nor does it analyze the benefits of restoring and returning these lands to the State for cultural, educational, or other beneficial uses. What are the possible cultural and educational benefits of restoring these lands on O‘ahu? The DEIS should include a case study of the quantitative and qualitative beneficial impacts of the restoration of Kaho‘olawe as a cultural reserve. By analogy, the DEIS can infer the possible beneficial impacts of restoring and returning the O‘ahu training sites and their conversion into spaces of environmental and cultural revitalization.

Appraisal of Real Estate Market Value Cannot Account for the Cultural Value of ‘Āina

The leases contain an onerous clause that allows the Army to escape its responsibilities for cleaning up the land if the cost of the cleanup exceeds the appraised value of the land. By using real estate metrics, these lands would be appraised at ridiculously low prices. This would allow the Army to avoid its obligations to restore damaged environments. When the Board of Land and Natural Resources recently considered conducting an appraisal of the leased lands, the public has a right to know what role the Army had in initiating this process. Did the Army request that the State begin the process of appraising the lands in question? It is crucial to remember that these places are regarded as ‘āina, which includes history, genealogy, religion, and a living relationship with the people; ‘āina is much more than simply real estate. So a market appraisal for the land is an intrinsically flawed method of valuation. This ‘āina has

cultural and social value that cannot be monetized and must be evaluated in culturally appropriate ways, such as the Papakū Makawalu methodology.

Toxic and Hazardous Substances

What is the extent of UXO and toxic hazards at these various sites? Please provide maps and documentation of the UXO and other known contamination hazards at the O'ahu sites.

Cumulative Impacts

What are the climate impacts of the military activities at O'ahu training areas? The DEIS fails to analyze the amount of fossil fuels consumed by all training activities to and from the training area, the fossil fuels consumed during training activities, and their associated carbon emissions. Given the recent Lahaina Fire, and the omission of military carbon emissions from international climate reports, the climate change impact of the military activities on O'ahu is an important cumulative impact that must be analyzed. Recent studies of the climate impacts of the Ukraine war provide some methodologies that could be applied here.

Public Participation

The NEPA process is flawed because the Army has consistently withheld important information, either intentionally or through negligence. During the scoping process and in the Pōhakuloa DEIS process, public commenters asked that key cultural resources studies and land use documents be made available to the public. But these have not been made available or referenced in the DEIS. Historically, the military has suppressed cultural resources studies, such as the Kelly and Quintal oral history report (1977), the Maly oral history report (1998), and the Monahan supplemental archaeology report (2009). This pattern of suppressing information suggests that the Army wishes to influence more favorable findings in the NEPA process by withholding or suppressing the release of findings which do not favor the proposed actions.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Me ke aloha 'āina,

Kyle Kajihiro on behalf of Hawai'i Peace and Justice

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- Monahan, Christopher M. and SWCA Environmental Consultants. 2009. "Cultural Resource Evaluations of Stryker Transformation Areas in Hawai'i." SWCA Project Number 15131. Office of Hawaiian Affairs and U.S. Army.
- U.S. Indo-Pacific Command. 2021. "Hawai'i Military Land Use Master Plan (HMLUMP)."

Heirs of Kamehameha III

State of Hawaii Constitution Article XVIII, Section 5 confirms "continuity of laws" such as Hawaiian Kingdom 1840 Constitution under the "Exposition of the Principals on which the Present Dynasty is Founded"; Pararaph 3: The Kingdom is permanently confirmed to Kamehameha III and His Heirs, and His Heirs shall be persons who He and the chiefs shall appoint, during HIs lifetime," Kamehameha III named four Heirs in His 1853 Last Will & Testament--accepted by the Hwn Kingdom Probate Court. Today two of the four named heirs have living Descendants. It is the Living Descendants who make the Diplomatic Protest, objecting to the leasing of the Private lands of Kamehameha III protected under the Geneva IV Convention. The heirs have not appointed the State of Hawaii our Representative or Land Commissioners to lease any Portion of Land in the Kamehameha II Private Land Inventory. Furthermore it is a false statement to say the State of Hawaii owns or received these lands lawfully in 1959 under US PUBLIC Law 86-3. On 3 January 1865 the Hawaiian Kingdom enacted the 1864 Chapter XXXIV Act that made all of Kamehameha III's land inalienable w/a maximum 30 year lease at market rates. So it is an impossibility for the Republic of Hawaii in 1898 to give the Crown lands to the U.S. & for the U.S. to give the same to the State of Hawaii in 1959 under U.S. Public Law 86-3. [Attached Exhibit A-00001].



U.S. ARMY

COMMENT FORM

Army Training Land Retention of State Lands
at Kahuku Training Area,
Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area,
and Makua Military Reservation, Island of O'ahu
Environmental Impact Statement
Draft EIS Public Review

Public Meeting Venue: Leilehua H.S. Date Submitted: July 11, 2024

The Army invites comments, suggestions, and relevant information on the Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) on the island of O'ahu, Environmental Impact Statement (O'ahu ATLR EIS). Please provide comments (use additional sheets as necessary), and place in comment box at a public meeting or mail to the address provided on the back of the form. Alternatively, you may submit written comments via the EIS website at: <https://home.army.mil/hawaii/OahuEIS> or email comments to: ATLR-Oahu-EIS@g70.design. All comments will be reviewed, regardless of how they are submitted. Please do not submit duplicate comments. Comments should be written clearly, as commenters will not be contacted to provide clarification. Comments must be submitted or postmarked before or on August 7, 2024 to be considered in the Final EIS.

Please provide your comments below: STATE OF HAWAII CONSTITUTION ARTICLE XVIII, Section 9 confirms "Continuity of Laws" such as
Hawaiian Kingdom 1840 Constitution under the "Exposition of the Principals on which the Present
Dynasty is Founded"; Paragraph 3: The Kingdom is permanently confirmed to Kamehameha III and
His Heirs, and His Heirs shall be persons who He and the chiefs shall appoint, during His lifetime,..."
Kamehameha III named four Heirs in His 1853 Last Will & Testament - accepted by the
Hawaiian Kingdom Probate Court. Today two of the four named heirs have living Descendants.
It is the Living Descendants who make their Diplomatic Protest, objecting to the
leasing of the Private Lands of Kamehameha III protected under the Geneva IV
convention. The heirs have not appointed the State of Hawaii our Representative
or Land Commissioners to Lease any Portion of Land in the Kamehameha III
Private Land Inventory. Furthermore it is a false statement to say the State of Hawaii
owns or received these lands lawfully in 1959 under US Public Law 86-3.
On 3 January 1865 the Hawaiian Kingdom enacted the 1864 Chapter XXXIV Act that made
all of Kamehameha III's land inalienable w/ a maximum 30 year lease at market rates.
So it is an impossibility for the Republic of Hawaii in 1898 to give the Crown lands to the U.S. & for
the U.S. to give the same to the State of Hawaii in 1959 under U.S.
Name: Ruth Belomet (me)
Organization: Heirs of Kamehameha III
Address: [REDACTED]
City: [Haleiwa Postale Station] State: Oahu, H.I. Zip: 96712-9998
Email: [REDACTED]

Privacy Notice: Public comments to this EIS are requested pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), Hawai'i Revised Statutes Chapter 343 and Hawai'i Administrative Rules 11-200.1. Substantive comments received during the Draft EIS public review period will be considered during Final EIS preparation, and may be published in the Final EIS. Personal contact information will not be published in the Final EIS. Personal contact information will be maintained for the project record and will not be released unless required by law.





UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland

MEMORANDUM

Date: 25 February 2018

From: Dr. Alfred M. deZayas
United Nations Independent Expert
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

To: Honorable Gary W. B. Chang, and
Honorable Jeannette H. Castagnetti, and
Members of the Judiciary for the State of Hawaii

Re: The case of Mme Routh Bolomet

As a professor of international law, the former Secretary of the UN Human Rights Committee, co-author of book, The United Nations Human Rights Committee Case Law 1977-2008, and currently serving as the UN Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order, I have come to understand that the lawful political status of the Hawaiian Islands is that of a sovereign nation-state in continuity; but a nation-state that is under a strange form of occupation by the United States resulting from an illegal military occupation and a fraudulent annexation. As such, international laws (the Hague and Geneva Conventions) require that governance and legal matters within the occupied territory of the Hawaiian Islands must be administered by the application of the laws of the occupied state (in this case, the Hawaiian Kingdom), not the domestic laws of the occupier (the United States).

Based on that understanding, in paragraph 69(n) of my 2013 report (A/68/284) to the United Nations General Assembly I recommended that the people of the Hawaiian Islands and other peoples and nations in similar situations — be provided access to UN procedures and mechanisms in order to exercise their rights protected under international law. The adjudication of land transactions in the Hawaiian Islands would likewise be a matter of Hawaiian Kingdom law and international law, not domestic U.S. law.



I have reviewed the complaint submitted in 2017 by Mme Routh Bolomet to the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, pointing out historical and ongoing plundering of the Hawaiians' lands, particularly of those heirs and descendants with land titles that originate from the distributions of lands under the authority of the Hawaiian Kingdom.

Pursuant to the U.S. Supreme Court judgment in the Paquete Habana Case (1900), U.S. courts have to take international law and customary international law into account in property disputes.

The state of Hawaii courts should not lend themselves to a flagrant violation of the rights of the land title holders and in consequence of pertinent international norms.

Therefore, the courts of the State of Hawaii must not enable or collude in the wrongful taking of private lands, bearing in mind that the right to property is recognized not only in U.S. law but also in Article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted under the leadership of Eleanor Roosevelt.

Respectfully,


Dr. Alfred M. deZayas

United Nations Independent Expert on the promotion of a
democratic and equitable international order Office of the High
Commissioner for Human Rights
Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland



O-204



GENEVA SCHOOL OF DIPLOMACY & INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE

MEMORANDUM

Date: 14 December 2018

To: United Nations Secretary General, António Guterres
and Member States of the United Nations

From: Dr. Alfred M. de Zayas
Professor of Law, Geneva School of Diplomacy
United Nations Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable
international order (May 2012-April 2018)

Re: The application of international law in the context of the Hawaiian Islands

On 25, February 2018, in my capacity as Professor of Law and UN Independent Expert for the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order, I stated in a Memorandum to Honorable Jeanette H. Castagnetti, Honorable Gary W.B. Chang, and members of the U.S. State of Hawaii Judiciary;

"... the lawful political status of the Hawaiian Islands is that of a sovereign nation-state in continuity; but a nation-state that is under a strange form of occupation by the United States resulting from an illegal military occupation and a fraudulent annexation. As such, international laws (the Hague and Geneva Conventions) require that governance and legal matters within the occupied territory of the Hawaiian Islands must be administered by the application of the laws of the occupied state (in this case, the Hawaiian Kingdom), not the domestic laws of the occupier (the United States)."

My memorandum was based on knowledge obtained during decades of work as a lawyer with the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, followed by six years as Human Rights Council mandate holder, spanning the study of reports, complaints, interventions and petitions submitted by Hawaiians to various Committees and bodies of the United Nations with regard to the situation of the Hawaiian Islands.

Legal and historical questions raised by Hawaiians at the United Nations regarding the political status of the Hawaiian Islands stretch back over forty years. Admittedly controversial and complex, these issues were relevant to my mandate pursuant to Human Rights Council Resolution 18/6, which emphasizes the necessity to implement the *jus cogens* right of self-determination.



On 17 December 2017 a Petition/Complaint from Madam Routh Bolomet was submitted to the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, calling for an investigation and correction of GA Resolution 1469 of 12 December 1959. Madam Bolomet maintains that said GA Resolution 1469 in effect, makes the United Nations and its Member States complicit in human rights violations that stem from the wrongful occupation of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States of America. Among the most egregious of abuses being aided and abetted by UN GA Resolution 1469 is the wrongful seizure of private lands from the heirs and descendants who hold original allodial titles (absolute titles in perpetuity) issued by the sovereign King Kamehameha III, under the laws of the Hawaiian Kingdom. Madam Bolomet is one of the rightful heirs to these inalienable lands that were summarily taken by the occupier.

Private Lands in an occupied territory are protected under the Fourth Geneva Convention and Article 42 of the 1907 Hague Regulations (HR) that states a "...territory is considered occupied when it is actually placed under the authority of the hostile army. The occupation extends only to the territory where such authority has been established and can be exercised." According to their common Article 2, the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 applies to any territory occupied during international hostilities. They also apply in situations where the occupation of state territory meets with no armed resistance. While the entry into force of the Hague and Geneva Conventions are subsequent to the overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom by the United States in 1893, the hostile actions perpetrated by the occupiers since 1893 entail continuing violations of fundamental rules of international law and human rights. By analogy, it should be remembered that the colonisation and exploitation of sovereign peoples in Asia and Africa were gradually phased out in the 20th century, and that the international community supported the aspiration of many peoples to exercise their right of self-determination, whereas in Hawaii the occupation and spoliation persists to this day, in gross violation of the human rights of the Hawaiian people.

Every occupation of territory is subject to the UN Charter and is regulated by international law. Once a situation exists which factually amounts to an occupation, the laws of occupation should be applied – whether or not the occupation is considered lawful, what its aim is or whether it is called an "invasion", "liberation", "administration" or "occupation." As the law of occupation is primarily motivated by human rights and humanitarian considerations, it is solely the facts on the ground, that determine its application.

The duties of the occupying power are spelled out in the 1907 Hague Regulations (articles 42-56) and the Fourth Geneva Convention (GC IV, articles 27-34 and 47-78), as well as in certain provisions of Additional Protocol I and customary international humanitarian law.

The occupying power and the local authorities cannot deprive the population of an occupied territory of the protection afforded by international humanitarian law (GC IV, article 47). Under those laws the people of Hawaii are internationally protected persons, and under no circumstance can protected persons be deprived of their rights or coerced into renouncing their rights (GC IV, article 8). Mme Bolomet is, therefore an internationally protected person.

The main rules of the law applicable to Mme Bolomet's complaint are:

1) *The occupying power does not acquire sovereignty over the territory.* 2) *The occupying power must respect the laws in force in the occupied territory, unless they constitute a threat*



to its security or an obstacle to the application of the international law of occupation. 3) Reprisals against protected persons or their property are prohibited. 4) The confiscation of private property by the occupier is prohibited.

Madam Bolomet not only meets the definition of a Civilian Protected Person under Geneva Convention (IV) defined in the 12 August 1949. COMMENTARY OF 1958 [p.45] ARTICLE 4; as a direct descendant of several Hawaiian Kingdom High 'Ali'i (Royalty), thus also qualifying as a descendant of a Head of State for "International Protected Person" status under the Protection of Diplomats Convention the UNGA adopted 14 December 1973.

A central provision of the convention is the principle of *aut dedere aut judicare* — that a party to the treaty must either (1) prosecute a person who commits an offence against an internationally protected person or (2) send the person to another state that requests his or her extradition for prosecution of the same crime.

RB NOTES:

Includes U.S. Military Personnel, State of Hawaii Offices/Agencies, State Legislators & County Council & Office of Hawaiian Affairs Trustees & Employees

All members of the State of Hawaii Judiciary are required to take an oath to uphold the U.S. Constitution. Article VI, Paragraph 2 of the U.S. Constitution, establishes that federal laws made pursuant to it, and treaties (such as the Geneva and Hague conventions) duly ratified, constitute **the supreme law of the land**. This is also the tenor of the US Supreme Court judgment in the *Paquete Habana* case (175 U.S. 677 (1900)) <https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/175/677/>

Therefore, judges and other officers of the courts of the State of Hawaii are bound by their oaths to respect, honor and apply such international laws to which the United States has subscribed. The judges and justices serving in the U.S. State of Hawaii judicial system are bound by their oaths of office to comply with appropriate international laws when applicable. But numerous complaints submitted to the UN indicate the judges and justices of the U.S. State of Hawaii completely disregard and even display contempt for international laws.

The ongoing plundering of Hawaiian Kingdom Private Lands by the legal systems of the United States and the State of Hawaii calls for an emergency investigation and intervention holding all those who are willful participants to be held accountable to U.S. Federal and international law. It is my understanding that the U.S. Executive Office and the U.S. Department of State have been put on notice of Mme Bolomet's "International Protected Person's Status" as a Hawaiian Kingdom subject as well as an heir of the Head of State; King Kamehameha I. But those U.S. offices have refused to acknowledge Mme Bolomet's status and have not made any effort to provide relief. Therefore, by *aut dedere aut judicare*, all signatories to the Hague and Geneva Conventions have a legitimate interest and an *erga omnes* obligation to hold wrong doers to the highest standard of compliance to the Conventions.

Respectfully,



Dr. Alfred M. deZayas

UN Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order 2012-2018...





GENEVA SCHOOL OF DIPLOMACY & INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE

Date: 11 November 2021

To: Hon. Dean E. Ochiai, Hon. Jeffrey Crabtree and all Members of the Judiciary

From: Dr. Alfred M. de Zayas

Professor of Law, Geneva School of Diplomacy

United Nations Independent Expert on the Promotion of a Democratic and Equitable International Order
(May 2012 – April 2018)

Re: Redressing Historical Inequities and the appropriate application of Constitutional and International Laws in the context of Private Allodial Titles lands made inalienable in the Hawaiian Islands for Mme Routh Bolomet™'s First Circuit Court Case No.: 1CC161000893

Dear Honorable Sirs and Madams of the Judiciary,

Mme Routh Bolomet™ has asked me to answer three questions pertaining to Private Allodial¹ Title Lands and Private Inalienable Allodial Title Lands located in the Hawaiian Islands:

- 1- Can Private Inalienable Allodial Title Lands be confiscated by a new government regime, lawful or not?
- 2- Does the U.S. Public Law 103-150 Apology Resolution in fact supersede U.S. Public Law 86-3, Admissions Act of 1959?
- 3- Which laws apply to Private Allodial Title Lands and Private Inalienable Allodial Title Lands in the Hawaiian Island?

Question 1: *Can Private Inalienable Allodial Title Lands be confiscated by a new government regime, lawful or not?* The short answer is No.

As a professor of history, I have focused on issues of colonialism and imperialism, peoples and minorities, and published several pertinent books, including *Nemesis at Potsdam* (Routledge 1977), *A Terrible Revenge* (Palgrave/Macmillan 1994).

As a professor of international law at several universities I have developed an expertise on international jurisprudence and human rights and published several books, including *Building a Just World Order* (Clarity Press, Atlanta, 2021). I have also taught international relations at the Geneva School of Diplomacy.

The case of the Hawaiian Kingdom's usurpation by 13 Businessmen with the assistance of the U.S. Military reveals classical imperialism and colonialist aspects but is also "sui generis" and calls for a holistic analysis with a view to arrive at a just and durable settlement under constitutional and international law, in which the court

¹ ALLODIUM Bouvier 6th Edition 1856 (The Bouvier dictionary was used by the Hawaiian Kingdom Government as one of its references when building its laws) **Allodium estates. Signifies an absolute estate of inheritance, in contradistinction to a feud.** 3 Kent, Com. 390; Cruise, Prel. Dis. c. 1, 13; 2 Bl. Com. 45. For the etymology of this word, vide 3 Kent Com. 398 note; 2 Bouv. Inst. n. 1692



should not only apply Hawaiian Kingdom domestic law but incorporate general principles of justice and decide *ex aequo et bono*.

We can all agree that the Kanaka Maoli (Hawaiian people) possess a sophisticated culture, language and religion, which deserve protection in the light of the humanistic principles of President Woodrow Wilson and general principles of law including *ex injuria non oritur jus* – from a breach of law no new law emerges – and *sic utere tuo ut alienum non laedas* – use your own property as not to injure that of others.

Indeed, prior to the illegal usurpation of the Hawaiian Kingdom in 1893, native Hawaiians lived in a highly organized sustainable society with a functioning social system initially based on communal land tenure, which evolved to private allodial title land tenure that assured future lineal Descendants of the original Awardees these same lands awarded by King Kamehameha III and successor Monarchs.

What is at issue presently are the ongoing unlawful confiscation and reassignment of the same private lands made inalienable or not, conveyed as allodial (absolute) title under Hawaiian Kingdom laws before its usurpation.

²Given the many separate state successions involved in the formation of the United States between Great Britain, France, Spain, the Republic of Texas, and Hawaii, the proposition of public international law is that the municipal law of a country is not changed by a change of sovereignty. Private law rights acquired or 'vesting' under the law of the former sovereign remain valid after state succession and continue to be governed by the law of the former Sovereign applicable at the time when such private law rights originally 'vested' or were acquired ... notwithstanding the fact that the former Sovereign has been de facto replaced. This doctrine is affirmed in the following decision of the United States Supreme Court in **United States v. Percheman**, 32 U.S. 7 Pet. 51 51 (1832) Syllabus states:

"...Even in cases of conquest, it is very unusual for the conqueror to do more than to displace the sovereign and assume dominion over the country.

The modern usage of nations, which has become law, would be violated; that sense of justice and of right which is acknowledged and felt by the whole civilized world would be outraged if private property should be generally confiscated and private rights annulled on a change in the sovereignty of the country. The people change their allegiance, their relation to their ancient sovereign is dissolved, but their relations to each other and their rights of property remain undisturbed...."

Question 2: *Does the U.S. Public Law 103-150 Apology Resolution in fact supersede U.S. Public Law 86-3, Admissions Act of 1959?* The short answer is: The answer is in the details....

The Apology Resolution signed by President Bill Clinton in November 1993 (103d Congress Joint Resolution 19) acknowledged that "from 1826 until 1893, the United States recognized the independence of the Hawaiian Kingdom, extended full and complete diplomatic recognition to the Hawaiian Government, and entered into treaties and conventions with the Hawaiian Monarchs to govern commerce and navigation in 1826, 1842, 1849, 1875 and 1887. Professor Stephen Kinzer's book *Overthrow: America's Century of Regime Change from Hawaii to Iraq* (Times Books, 2006) is relevant to understand facets of the litigation in Mme Routh Bolomet's case.

The 1993 Congressional Declaration "(3) apologizes to Native Hawaiians [Hawaiian Nationals] on behalf of the

² Stephen P. Kerr, B.B.A., J.D., L.L.M., M.A.T. on dynastic law. (Dr. Kerr was a World Court Litigator and Special International Legal Counsel to the House of Habsburg-Lorraine and a Professor of Law at Antioch University School Law in Washington, D.C.) in his article date APRIL 29, 2011. THE ROYAL'S LAWS; DYNASTIC LAWS.



people of the United States for the overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom on January 17, 1893 with the participation of agents and citizens of the United States, and the deprivation of the rights of Native Hawaiians [Kanaka Maoli] 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 [Kanaka Maoli]....”

The more recent U.S. Supreme Court case *OHA Et Al v. STATE Et Al* began as an objection to the STATE OF HAWAII selling a portion of Kamehameha III's private inalienable allodial title lands a.k.a. Crown Lands, but in fact the US Supreme Court did NOT rule on whether the STATE has or does not have perfect title to Kamehameha III's private inalienable allodial title lands, but rather on whether the US Public Law 103-150 Apology Law supersedes US Public Law 86-3; the Admission Act.

While on its face it may be correct to say the US Public Law 103-150 – The Apology Resolution which refers to the unlawful acts that occurred in the ‘Hawaiian Islands’, are inferior or subordinate to US Public Law 86-3 The 1959 Admissions Act that admitted Hawaii into the United States as its 50th State; But, by its own definition of Hawaii the 50th State, it does not “include” any of the Hawaiian Islands in the Hawaiian Island Archipelago found at 18°54’ to 28°15’N 154°40’ to 178°25’W. This would mean that in fact the “Admissions Act of 1959” cannot be superior to the Apology Resolution since it does not apply to the same geographical or territorial location.

Regardless of this fact, a new government regime, lawful or not cannot confiscate and reassign or sell private allodial title lands, inalienable or not.

In this spirit the Court is encouraged to do justice to Mme Routh Bolomet™ and the Kanaka Maoli [Hawaiian National] people and consider the relevance of international law in providing a remedy for the harm resulting from the illegal 1893 usurpation and the ongoing wrongful taking and assignments of private allodial title lands under U.S. Domestic Laws, which amounts to an Intentional Interference of Inheritance.

Question 3: *Which laws currently apply to Private Allodial Title Lands and Private Inalienable Allodial Title Lands in the Hawaiian Island?*

In addressing international obligations, Ian Brownlie states³ “A state cannot plead provisions of its own law or deficiencies in that law in answer to a claim against it for an alleged breach of its obligations under international law.”

The general proposition of public international law is that the municipal law of a country is not changed by a change of sovereignty. Private law rights acquired or 'vesting' under the law of the former sovereign remain valid after state succession and continue to be governed by the law of the former Sovereign applicable at the time when such private law rights originally 'vested' or were acquired ... notwithstanding the fact that the former Sovereign has been de facto replaced.

In support of this proposition see the decisions of The Hague "World Court, the Permanent Court of International Justice in the case of the **German Settlers in Poland**, P.C.I.J., Series B, No. 6, Advisory Opinion No. 8, **Annual Digest**, 1923-1924, Case No. 37.; [95] *It is true that the Treaty of Peace does not in terms formally announce the principle that, in the case of a change of sovereignty, private rights are to be respected; but this principle is clearly recognized by the Treaty.*

More Case Law: confirming private rights are to be respected with sovereignty/government regime changes:

Sopron-Koszeg Local Railway Company Case, Lega of Nations, Official Journal, 1929, p. 1359; American Journal of International law, Vol. XXIV (1930) pp. 164-174; **Annual Digest**, 1929-1930, Case No. 34; **E**.

³ Public Principles of International Law, Ian Brownlie (Fifth Edition, Oxford University Press)



Thalheimer v. Yugoslav State before the Hungarian-Yugoslav Mixed Arbitra Tribunal on 6 Sept 1928, Recueil, VIII, p. 579, **Annual Digest**, 1927-1928, Case no. 60; **State Succession (Notarial Act) Case**, before the Austrian Supreme Court in Civil Matters decided 13 May 1919, **Annual Digest**, 1919-1922, Case No. 40; **Occupation of Crete Case**, the Greek Court of Cassation, **Annual Digest**, 1925-1926, Case No. 69; **Heirs of the Prince Mohammed Selim v. The Government of Palestine**, **Annual Digest** 1935-1937, Case No. 39; **Mihan Singh v. the Sub-Divisional Canal Officer**, **Annual Digest**, 1954, pp. 64-66; Supreme Court of India in **Virendra Singh v., State of Uttar Pardesh**, **Annual Digest**, 1955, p. 131

Given the many separate state successions involved in the formation of the United States between Great Britain, France, Spain, the Republic of Texas, and Hawaii, this doctrine is also affirmed in the following decisions of the United States Supreme Court in **United States v. Percheman**, 7 Pet. 51, 86-87 (1830).

Fremont v. United States 17 How. 542, 58 U. S. 241 (1854); **United States v. Fullard-Leo**, 331 U. S. 256 (1946); **Delassus v. United States**, U.S. Supreme Court 34 U.S. (9 Pet.) 117 at 133; **Soulard v. United States**, 4 Pert. 511 at 512 (1830);

The same doctrine of public international law re complete survival of 'vested' private law rights upon state succession has also been affirmed in the following decision of American State courts in

Miller v. Letzerich, 49 Sw2d 404, 85 A.L.R. 451 (Texas, 1932); *It is elementary that a change of sovereignty does not affect the property rights of the inhabitants of the territory involved.* **Kilpatrick v. Sisneros**, 23 Tex. 113, 131; **Musquis v. Blake**, 24 Tex. 461, 466; **Airhart v. Massieu**, 98 U.S. 491, 496, 25 L.Ed. 213; **Jones v. McMasters**, 20 How. 8, 21, 15 L.Ed. 805; **U.S. v. Percheman**, 7 Pet. 87, 8 L.Ed. 604.

According to the principle *ubi jus, ibi remedium* – where there is law, there is also recourse and remedy (Permanent Court of International Justice 1928, judgment in the *Chorzow Factory case* concerning a discriminatory confiscation) this Court is invited to follow the ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Paquete Habana* case, which establishes the principle tht treaties and customary international law constitute an accepted part of American law and should be applied by US courts (<https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/175/677/>).

Indeed, the language of Article VI of the US constitution requires it:

“This constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof: and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land: and the Judges in every STATE shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.”

This means that because treaties are also the supreme law of the United States, it is the obligation of the Courts to apply them where relevant. Moreover, Congress should adopt enabling legislation so that US commitments under these treaties are met, including obligations under the UN Charter, Chapter XI, article 73, and under Articles 1, 26, and 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the overriding principles of non-discrimination.



In *Foster & Elam v. Neilson*, 27 U.S. 253 (1829) ⁴ the U.S. Supreme Court ruled where a political question arises" ... Analogous to and arising out of the same considerations as the **political question doctrine** is the act of state **doctrine** under which United States courts will not examine the validity of the public acts of foreign governments done within their own territory, ..."

The land at issue in *Mme Routh Bolomet*TM case is a portion of the Kamehameha III's private inalienable allodial title lands the STATE OF HAWAII claims to have Perfect Title to. To have Title the U.S. and /or the STATE OF HAWAII would have to possess a conveyance for these lands prior to January 3, 1865, when the private lands of Kamehameha III, left to His heirs and successors (while in Office) were made inalienable under Hawaiian Kingdom Act XXXIV section 3.

Hawaiian Kingdom records and history shows the private lands of Kamehameha III were not transfer or conveyed to the U.S. any time prior to January 3, 1865; Therefore, it is safe to conclude the STATE OF HAWAII does not hold Perfect Title and there are not any Hawaiian Kingdom Laws or International laws that would acknowledge a confiscation of private lands or entitlements from its rightful heirs.

In its concluding observations upon examination of the US third periodic report under the ICCPR, "37. The Committee notes with concern that no action has been taken by the State party to address its previous recommendation relating to the extinguishment of aboriginal and indigenous rights...."

Finally, the Committee regrets that it has not received sufficient information on the consequences on the situation of *Indigenous Native Hawaiians of Public Law 103-150 apologizing to the Native Hawaiian Peoples for the illegal overthrown* [usurpation] *of the Kingdom of Hawaii, which resulted in the suppression of the inherent sovereignty of the Hawaiian People. (Articles 1, 26, and 27 in conjunction with Article 2, paragraph 3 of the Covenant).*"

The Human Rights Committee concluded that "The State party should review its policy towards indigenous peoples as regards the extinguishment of aboriginal rights... It should take further steps in order to secure the rights of an indigenous peoples under article 1 and 27 of the Covenant to give them greater influence in decision-making affecting their natural environment and their means of subsistence as well as their own culture."

<file:///C:/Users/alfre/Documents/CCPR C USACO 3 Rev.1-EN.pdf>

<http://hrlibrary.umn.edu/usdocs/hruscomments2.html>

This Court has a golden opportunity to redress some of the injustices done by prior generations and to give concrete content to President Clinton's 1993 Apology Resolution, as well as honoring the laws of the Hawaiian Kingdom and its private land allodial titles Constitutionally guaranteed to its heirs and assigns.

⁴ *Foster & Elam v. Neilson*, 27 U.S. 253 (1829) Opinions/Syllabus Page 27 U. S. 254 para 5 " ...In the United States, a different principle is established. Our [U.S.] Constitution declares a treaty to be the law of the land. It is consequently to be regarded in courts of justice as equivalent to an act of the legislature whenever it operates of itself, without the aid of any legislative provision. when the terms of the stipulation import a contract, when either of the parties engage to perform a particular act, the treaty addresses itself to the Political, not the Judicial, Department, and the Legislature must execute the contract before it can become a rule for the Court.



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Alfred Zayas



Ka Lahui Hawaii

Page #1 of 4

I don't support the Army Leases Renewals and I support the return of the lands at Makua, Poamōho and Kahuku to kanaka maoli.

Page #2 of 4

Name signature zipcode

Candace Fujikane [signature] [96741]

Paul K. Naki III [signature] 96792

Wyatt K. Pua [signature] 96792

Jennifer Young [signature] 96707

[Verna Handford-Bright] [signature] 96792

[Darok Pine] [signature] 96792

Allan Ornellas [signature] 96793

[Steve Maromi] [signature] 96792

Hideki Kimukai [signature] 96826

Shelby Billionaire [signature] 96792

[Joseph Siali] [signature] 96792

Keeaumoku Kapu

Aha moku o Maui Inc. [signature] 96761

Pu'uhonua Bumpy D. Kanahele [signature] 96793

[Rocky Nazala] [signature] 96792

Abraham Kaio [signature] 96792

[name] [signature] 96792

Page #3 of 4

Name signature zipcode

Joseph Akuna [signature] 96792

Ah Ching Pae [signature] 96792

Luwella Leonardi [signature] 96792

Jerome Kalame [signature] 96786

[signature] Maria Nalama 96797

Reginald Kalama 96797

Pikake Demotto Lum [signature] 96792

Shantell Cruz [signature] 96792

Isaias Cruz [signature] 96792

Chandel Cruz [signature] 96792

Isaias Kahanu Cruz [signature] 96792

Isadel Cruz [signature] 96792

Makanoe Hufana [signature] 96822

Arruda Georgette [signature] 96813

John Estoy Waianae 96792

Page #4 of 4

Kaneala Salsedo 8083412411 Iso Hamaka Dr. [signature]

Maria DeLaCruz 96795 [signature]

Celia DeLaCruz 96795 [signature]

Antonio DeLaCruz 96795 [signature]

[Keegan Mccleerey] 96795 [signature]

Doris Ornellas 96792 [signature]

Landris Ornellas 96792 [signature]

Keone Aiu 96778 [signature]

Hilary Hacker 96792 [signature]

I don't Support the
Army Lease Renewals
and I support the
return of the
lands at Makua, Poamoho
and Kahuku to Kanaka
Maoli.


Name	Signature	Zip Code Zip
Candace Frijikane	Candace Frijikane	96741
Paul K. Naki III	Paul K. Naki III	96792
Wyatt K. Fua	Wyatt K. Fua	96792
Jennifer Young	Jennifer Young	96707
Vernon Sanford Bright	Vernon Sanford Bright	96792
Derek Puni	Derek Puni	96792
Allan Ornellas	Allan Ornellas	96793
STGVS MTRM	STGVS MTRM	96792
Hideki Kimukeri	Hideki Kimukeri	96826
SHELBY BILLIATRE	SHELBY BILLIATRE	96792
Joseph Sali	Joseph Sali	96792
Kekaumoku Kapu	Kekaumoku Kapu	96761
Aha moku o Maui Inc.	Aha moku o Maui Inc.	
Puuhonua Bumpy D. Kanahele	Puuhonua Bumpy D. Kanahele	96793
Puuhonua Bumpy D. Kanahele	Puuhonua Bumpy D. Kanahele	
Rocky Naeola	Rocky Naeola	96792
ABLAHAN KAI O	ABLAHAN KAI O	96792
Chad Kanahele	Chad Kanahele	96792

NAME

SIGNATURE

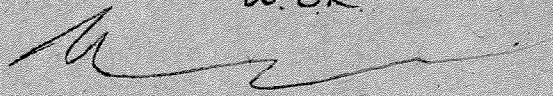
ZIP CODE

Joseph Akana


JUL 1-308/3-415
W.O.R.

96792

Ah Chung Pae

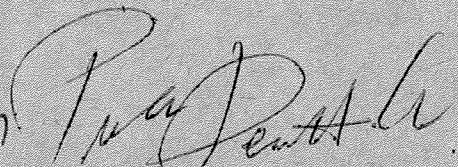


Luwella Leonard: Luwella & Leonard 96792

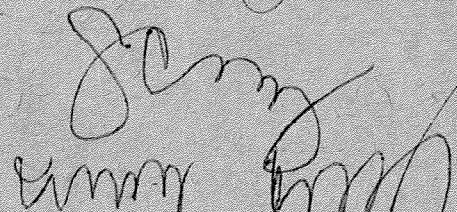
Jerome Kalama  96786

 Maria Kalama 96797

REGINALD KALAMA 96797


Pikake Demotto-Lum  96792

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~~Isabel~~
Makanae Hufana  96822

Arruda,orgette  96813

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KANEAKA SALSEN

808 341 2411

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Maria DeLaCruz

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~~John Salsen~~ Marcus

Celia DeLaCruz

96795

Celso

Antonio DeLaCruz

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Antonino

Keegan Alcega

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Keegan

Doris Ornellas

96792

Doris Ornellas

Landis Ornellas

96792

~~Landis Ornellas~~

Keone Ali

96778

~~Keone Ali~~

Hilary Hacker

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August 8, 2024

Matthew Foster

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Russell Tsuji, Administrator

Board of Land and Natural Resources

1151 Punchbowl St., Room 220

Honolulu, HI 96813

dlmr.land@hawaii.gov

Subject: Ka Lāhui Hawai‘i comments on the Draft EIS for Army Training Land Retention at Kahuku Training Area, Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area, and Makua Military Reservation on the island of O‘ahu (O‘ahu ATLR EIS)

Aloha,

Ka Lāhui Hawai‘i is a native initiative for self-determination and self-governance formed by and for the Kanaka Maoli people in 1987. Please see our comments below on the O‘ahu ATLR EIS.

Indigenous Self-Determination and Native Land

One hundred percent of the 6,322 acres of lands being considered for retention by the US Army in the Draft EIS are Hawaiian Kingdom national lands that rightfully belong to the indigenous Hawaiians aka the Kanaka Maoli people. Ka Lāhui Hawai‘i’s position has always been for the return of these lands to the Hawaiian nation and people and we are opposed to the sale, lease or transfer of these lands to non-Hawaiians in order to keep these corpus of the 2 million acres of national lands intact until they are returned to the rightful owners. These national lands were taken without Kanaka Maoli consent or compensation and our people never relinquished their rights to these lands and their sovereignty over them (see Public Law 103-150). The Territory of Hawai‘i had no right to award these 65-year-leases for \$1 to the US Army. The 1959 Admissions Act (a federal law) set aside these stolen lands to be held in a public trust for five purposes including the betterment of the conditions of native Hawaiians as defined in the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920. If the “State of Hawai‘i” and its agent, the Department of Land and Natural Resources, was to allow the continued retention of these lands by the US Army after 65 years of destroying cultural and historical sites, restricting Kanaka Maoli cultural access, bombing and



destroying land and water features, forcibly removing Kanaka Maoli families, and littering these areas with unexploded ordinances - it would be a breach of trust. Furthermore, any retention of these lands by the US Army undermines Kanaka Maoli Self-Determination and Human Rights set forth in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and International Human Rights Conventions.

Environment and Endangered Species

In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be “significant adverse impacts” on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua. The Mākua and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Poamoho is home to both endangered species and the critically imperiled O‘ahu land snail. Warfare exercises conducted in these fragile environments puts these endangered species and the critically imperiled land snail at risk which is exacerbated by the fact that the full extent of the US Army activities on these lands have never been fully disclosed to the public. The 2021 Red Hill spill which poisoned 93,000 O‘ahu residents is a prime example of how the US military lack of transparency and occupation of thousands of acres of prime O‘ahu lands is a threat to public health and a livable future on O‘ahu. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural and cultural resources, lands, water, and fragile ecosystems which are home to dozens of organisms found nowhere else in the world. In fact the Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs.

Housing

The US Army training facilities at Makua, Poamoho, and Kahuku do not provide housing to workers. This means that affordable housing for local communities will be harder to come by around these areas which further exacerbates housing competition, decreases the availability of affordable housing, adversely impacting local residents, and contributing to the displacement of Kānaka Maoli. The Draft EIS does not assess the impact of continued military operations on an island already facing a housing crisis. The lack of affordable housing and the theft of national and traditional lands has led to the Kanaka Maoli people making up a disproportionate amount of the houseless population - they are 40% of the houseless in Hawai‘i while only making up 21% of the population.

Economy

The detrimental effects of the military’s presence on O‘ahu outweighs any short term economic gains. Relying on military jobs is not a sustainable economic strategy. The military pays only \$1 for leases, a rate that fails to contribute to the local economy meaningfully and their presence leads to contamination and extreme exploitation of the land. If the US Army is allowed to retain these lands it will ultimately lead to the continued abuse of natural and cultural resources and lands. Returning the land now to the cultural stewardship and ahupua‘a based agricultural practices of the Kanaka Maoli people would help create jobs and sustainable food systems that would decrease dependence on imported foods.

National Security Narrative



In 1893, it was the US who invaded the Hawai‘i and overthrew the Hawaiian Monarchy under the false pretense of protecting American lives when nothing could be further from the truth. Egregious harm has been done to the people of O‘ahu, including the Kanaka Maoli people, in the name of “National Security”. After the Red Hill spill by the US military in November of 2021, the 93,000 residents on their water distribution line were told that the water was safe to drink even though military officials knew that thousands of gallons of fuel had just been spilled in the drinking water. The US occupation and destruction of our environment and natural resources has been threat to public health and in fact their presence here amplifies the threat of war on Hawai‘i shores.

Fourth Option

Ka Lāhui Hawai‘i would like to propose a fourth option for land retention that is not in the Draft EIS. The US Army cleans up, restores all 6,322 acres of leased lands, and then returns them to the Kanaka Maoli people.

Sincerely,

M. Healani Sonoda-Pale

Spokesperson, Ka Lāhui Hawai‘i

Ka Lāhui

Aloha here are the signatories of the " End Army Leases of Hawaiian Lands on O'ahu " petition. One doc shows the signatories from the Change.org petition and the other doc has the hand signed signatures of the petition. Please accept this as testimony from hundreds of concerned residents, citizens and global community members. [Petition] End Army Leases of Hawaiian Lands on O'ahu As members of the global community, we are demanding that all military leases set to expire in 2029 on O'ahu not be renewed and that these lands be returned to the rightful owners, the Kānaka Maoli people. Since 1964 when the 65-year leases were signed between the "State of Hawai'i" and the US Army for \$1.00 each, military activities have led to "significant adverse impacts" (according to the Army's own language in the Draft EIS) on O'ahu's natural resources, historical and cultural sites, and social fabric. Cultural access to traditional burials and other significant sites on the public lands leased by the US Army remains restricted. The Army is arguing that they need to continue their control over 1,150 acres in Kahuku, 4,390 acres at Kawaihoa-Poamoho, and 782 acres in Mākua valley to practice war games while they ignore their contribution to the climate crisis and how their actions undermine the quality of life for most people who call Hawai'i home. All three Army training areas are home to dozens of endangered species and are located in close proximity to residential communities - exposing residents to hazardous and unsafe combat like conditions including toxic emissions, noise pollution, and fire risks while perpetuating an ongoing legacy of unexploded ordinance, invasive species, and the contamination of water sources and soil on these once-fertile lands which are sacred to the Kānaka Maoli people.







[See attached for signatures]

End Army Leases of Hawaiian Lands on O'ahu

As members of the global community, we are demanding that all military leases set to expire in 2029 on O'ahu not be renewed and that these lands be returned to the rightful owners, the Kānaka Maoli people.

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First and Last Name	Signature
Emily Makahi	
Castro Muanai	
Erica Lu	
Haku Kamakekaina	
Emma Koa	
Lei Nihon	

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First and Last Name	Signature
Niegel Rozet	
Aukahi Rozet	Aukahi
Elena Rozet	Elena
Amana Rozet	Amana
Piri Rozet	Piri

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First and Last Name	Signature
Royce Nakahara	
Meghan Bridges Jeffen	
Kandace Andrade	
Nicole Yoshimoto	
Erik Yoshimoto	

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First and Last Name

Signature

<i>Keina'ale-Hikori</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
<i>FRANK CHUNG</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
<i>TERI SAVANNEA</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
<i>Susan Pestana</i>	<i>Susan Pestana</i>
<i>Aia'i Paikai</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>

End Army Leases of Hawaiian Lands on O'ahu



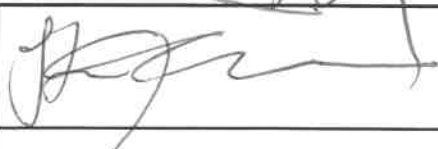


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First and Last Name

Signature

RANDALL AKEE	
Bernice Mustasrik	
Hua Salomone	
Noelani Ahi	
Kapali Keahi	

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First and Last Name

Signature

Imahealani McClellan	Imahealani McClellan
Kapiolani Ha'o	Kapiolani Ha'o
Kawika Merzberg	Kawika Merzberg
Sam Snowdon	Sam Snowdon
Regina Peterson	Regina Peterson

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First and Last Name	Signature
Amelia Freed	
Anela Howard	
ANALEMOANA WONG-KALU	
Walter Ritte	
Loretta Ritte	

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First and Last Name	Signature
Kimberly Moa	
Aly Lyma	
Kahan Vegas	
RANDY K. HOWARD	
Joanna K. Howard	

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First and Last Name	Signature
Mahi LaPierre	
Kehiiala Isniki-Kalakele	
PAPALANINOKU JACKSON	
Natashya Tong	
Jonah Naimon Reyes	

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First and Last Name	Signature
KAMILA NIHEU	
TOM MEHAU	
PONO KOALOKA	
S. Pomaikaii Fred	
KUNANE R.A. WOOTEN	

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First and Last Name	Signature
Marisa Hidalgo-Wong	Marisa Hidalgo-Wong
Andre Perez Jr.	Andre Perez Jr.
Andre Perez	Andre Perez
Mark Tilser	Mark Tilser
Keli Joane Keli Joane	K. Joane

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First and Last Name	Signature
Pua Pinto	
Kariana Jennings	
Eleili Jennings	
Marion Healan Heen	
Lulookalani Matai	

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First and Last Name	Signature
Alicia Nani Reyes	
Anuenue Pūnua	
Koyahi Pūnua	
Ida Hanohano	
Hercules Huihui	

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First and Last Name	Signature
Anela Akiu	Anela Akiu
Kelly Akiu	Kelly Akiu
Keoki Akiu	Keoki Akiu
Abel Akiu	Abel Akiu
CALVIN KAAWA	

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First and Last Name	Signature
Caitlyn Yoshina-Nguyen	
Arri Yoshina-Nguyen	
Dylan Pilger	
Barryn Chun	
Bree Kalima	

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First and Last Name	Signature
Barbara Tom	
Keke Walker	
Lerlani Mataea	
Isis Usborne	
KARA KELAI	

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First and Last Name	Signature
Paul Tran	
Regina Gregory	
Fern Avenue Holland	
SHONDELL Leinani mā Pua'ala	
Malaya Caligutan-Tran	

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First and Last Name	Signature
MELANIE AZAMA	
Kim Ha'upu	
STEVEN THOMAS	
Pua Noland	
DEAK CAMPBELL	

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First and Last Name	Signature
Ka'iqīng Sn	
Leoni Rodriguez	
Koa Melcher	
Dianne Deauna	
Tatsuki Kohata	


7/28/2024
①

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First and Last Name	Signature
Dancette Yockman	
EDIE HANDHARD	
Jessie Kekuni-Awea	
Sage Ke'abehani Quamro	
Kylie (Noelani) Akiona	

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First and Last Name

Signature

Kennard Kekona	Kennard Kekona
Kathleen Teixeira (Haupu)	Kathleen Teixeira
Doreene Kua Olanu (Haupu)	Doreene Kua Olanu
Alohi Ae'a	Alohi Ae'a
Allan Ornellas	Allan Ornellas

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First and Last Name

Signature

Maile Cummings	Maile, Cummings
Maana McKeague	Maana McKeague
Scott Miller	Scott Miller
Cheryl Holtz	Cheryl Holtz
Suzette Felizilda	Suzette Felizilda

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First and Last Name	Signature
JAMES Tsing	
Renee Ing	
JORDAN NUNIES	
Annie Leong	
Suzie Leong	

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First and Last Name	Signature
Shayna Nuelani Dabis-Ton	
Danielle Rodrigues	
Charde Garcia-Ka'ai	
Precious James	
Allison Arakaki	

End Army Leases of Hawaiian Lands on O'ahu Change.Org Petition <https://www.change.org/protectOahu>

As members of the global community, we demand that all military leases set to expire in 2029 on O'ahu not be renewed and that the US military clean up, restore, and return the lands they occupy to the rightful owners, the Kānaka Maoli people.

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Signatures:

Name	City	State	Postal Code	Country	Signed On
M. Healani Sonoda-Pale				US	7/26/2024
Madison Owens	Honolulu	HI	96813	US	7/26/2024
Laura Hay	Honolulu	HI	96813	US	7/26/2024
Mialisa Otis		CA		US	7/27/2024
Kaiulani Lambert	Honolulu	HI	96808	US	7/27/2024
Mona Kea	Kahului	HI	96732	US	7/27/2024
Marilyn Mick	Honolulu	HI	96815	US	7/27/2024
Bjorn Blomquist	Henderson	NV	89014	US	7/27/2024
Asheemo Daily	Compton	CA	90222	US	7/27/2024
Sherry S		HI		US	7/27/2024
Suzie Garrett	Tucson	AZ	85711	US	7/27/2024
Kristine Riley	Fairfield	CT	6824	US	7/27/2024
rose elovitz	Honolulu	HI	96813	US	7/27/2024
Richard Rothschiller	Honolulu	HI	96816	US	7/27/2024

Nora Marchetto-Ryan	Ewa Beach	HI	96706	US	7/27/2024
Jamie Fletcher	Hilton Head Island	SC	29926	US	7/27/2024
David Guran	Tallmadge	OH	44278	US	7/27/2024
Jackelyn Ambriz	Fontana	CA	92335	US	7/27/2024
Will Caron	Kaneohe	HI	96744	US	7/27/2024
lily marcoux	Kailua	HI	96734	US	7/27/2024
Lana Bilbo	Honolulu	HI	96818	US	7/27/2024
Keoni DeFranco	Waimanalo	HI	96795	US	7/27/2024
Grey Singer	Birmingham	AL	35206	US	7/27/2024
Michelle LEWIS	Keaâau	HI	96749	US	7/27/2024
Bronson Patten	Tempe	AZ	85281	US	7/27/2024
Jordan McNeil	Warren	OH	44484	US	7/27/2024
Jessica dos Santos	Kahuku	HI	96731	US	7/27/2024
Millie Jones	New Jersey	NJ	7719	US	7/27/2024
Joshua Martin	Metairie	LA	70001	US	7/27/2024
Jon Inwood	Brooklyn	NY	11226	US	7/27/2024
Nikolai Storch	Honolulu	HI	96819	US	7/27/2024
Nona A	Los Angeles	HI	96816	US	7/27/2024
Carrie Inamasu-Aken	Waianae	HI	96792	US	7/27/2024
Clarissa Mansfield	Bellingham	WA	98225	US	7/27/2024
Sandhya K	San Jose	AL	75038	US	7/27/2024
Meagan Sandberg	Astoria		11105	US	7/27/2024
Rachel Felschow	Ashburn	VA	20148	US	7/27/2024
Molly McQuillan	Chicago	IL	60613	US	7/27/2024
David Wulatin	Oak Park	IL	60302	US	7/27/2024
Brandon Wade	Lithonia	GA	30038	US	7/27/2024
aly -.-		HI	96707	US	7/27/2024
makaela harrell	Ladera Ranch	CA	92694	US	7/27/2024
Aaron Dunbar	Lowell	OH	45744	US	7/27/2024
Daniel Walsh				Ireland	7/27/2024
Allison Kotzig	Delray Beach	FL	33444	US	7/27/2024
randy wurster	boston	MA	2132	US	7/27/2024
Kylie Akiona	Mililani	HI	96789	US	7/27/2024
Taryn Mangram	Madison	WI	53703	US	7/27/2024

Max Gross	Sacramento	CA	95815	US	7/27/2024
Wren Patton	Honolulu	HI	96826	US	7/27/2024
Christopher Maxwell	Colorado Springs	CO	80915	US	7/27/2024
Faith Terry	Horseheads	NY	14845	US	7/27/2024
Lily Perez	Sacramento	CA	95823	US	7/27/2024
Monica Salazar	Baraga	MI	49908	US	7/27/2024
Charlie Z	Portland	OR	97252	US	7/27/2024
yolanda harned	austin	TX	78741	US	7/27/2024
L C	Detriot	MI	30009	US	7/27/2024
Emilie Terry	Portland	OR	972005	US	7/27/2024
Christopher Kasak	Makawao	HI	96768	US	7/27/2024
Henaninooekawahineuioike	Waianae	HI	96792	US	7/27/2024
Jade Young	Escondido	CA	92027	US	7/27/2024
Maya Garcia	Chicago	IL	60638	US	7/27/2024
Chelsey tipton	Chicago	IL	60602	US	7/27/2024
LeaDan Yee	Bonney Lake	WA	98391	US	7/27/2024
Parnia Vafaei	San Diego	CA	92115	US	7/27/2024
Ryan I Kaha'i'ōlelo Sueoka	Honolulu	HI	96826	US	7/27/2024
Susan Drymala	Severna Park	MD	21146	US	7/27/2024
Elizabeth Barrios	Los Angeles	CA	90042	US	7/27/2024
Nicole Howard	Lubbock	TX	79416	US	7/27/2024
Tina McKim	Bellingham	WA	98226	US	7/27/2024
Cindy Freitas		CO		US	7/27/2024
neeru bhardwaj	West Roxbury	MA	2132	US	7/27/2024
R Runnels	Mililani Town	HI	96789	US	7/27/2024
Victoria Moran	New York	NY	10128	US	7/27/2024
Jacob Hotz	Makawao	HI	96768	US	7/27/2024
Heidi Turpin	Los Angeles	CA	90004	US	7/27/2024
Andrew Thomas	Gibsonia	PA	15044	US	7/27/2024
Selena Laraque	The Bronx	NY	10456	US	7/27/2024
Elizabeth Purnell	Madison	WI	53716	US	7/27/2024
Noelani Ahia	Honolulu	HI	96818	US	7/27/2024
C F	Duvall	WA	98019	US	7/27/2024
Dianne Deauna	Honolulu	HI	96822	US	7/27/2024

Kingston Shh	Miami	FL	33167	US	7/27/2024
Lamisa Muksitu	Worcester	MA	1610	US	7/27/2024
Carrie Reiersen	Seattle	WA	98133	US	7/27/2024
Panine Wright			98846	New Caled	7/27/2024
Jackson Wong	San Francisco	CA	94117	US	7/27/2024
Candice Kirby	Kailua-Kona	HI	96740	US	7/27/2024
Elijah Howard	Albany	NY	12210	US	7/27/2024
Olivia Franspach	Shla	AZ	3752	US	7/27/2024
Simoni kapa	Athens			Greece	7/27/2024
Laura Ramirez	Kapaa	HI	96746	US	7/27/2024
Nixen Curry	Randolph	MA	2368	US	7/27/2024
Linda Reilly	Cypress	CA	90630	US	7/27/2024
Tessa Lee	Phoenix	AZ	85007	US	7/27/2024
Samuel Ballard	Pisgah Forest	NC	28768	US	7/27/2024
Sara Melish	Oakland	CA	94619	US	7/27/2024
Nana-Honua Manuel	Volcano	HI	96785	US	7/27/2024
Kiana Davis	Atlantic Beach	FL	32233	US	7/27/2024
Connor James	Kaneohe	HI	96744	US	7/27/2024
Hawkins DuBois	Los Angeles	CA	90064	US	7/27/2024
Paata Kekutia	Batumi		6000	Georgia	7/27/2024
big balls		GA		US	7/27/2024
Rae Leong	Hilo	HI	96720	US	7/27/2024
Warren Hayama	Honolulu	HI	96815	US	7/27/2024
Demi Hunziker	Porirua			New Zealand	7/27/2024
Addie Johnson Talbott	Lihue	HI	96766	US	7/27/2024
John & Lucy Witeck	Honolulu	HI	96817	US	7/27/2024
Julia Hargs	Manchester			Liechtenste	7/27/2024
Mika Paulino	Barrigada			Guam	7/27/2024
Naomi Madu	Fulham		W6	UK	7/27/2024
willow chang	honolulu	HI	96822	US	7/27/2024
NADIA SEDIRA			29000	France	7/27/2024
Yolanda Schultes	Wittenbach		9300	Sweden	7/27/2024
Nolitha Mathibe	Cape Town		7800	South Africa	7/27/2024
Joyce Wond	Honolulu	HI	96808	US	7/27/2024

Allison Shiozaki	Keaâau	HI	96749	US	7/27/2024
Alana Burns Alcock	Madison	AL	35758	US	7/27/2024
Erika Rikhiram	Clermont	FL	34711	US	7/27/2024
Nicole Shintani	Honolulu	HI	96817	US	7/27/2024
Kalai Hanohano	He'eia	HI	999nevermind	US	7/27/2024
Don Jugoz	Honolulu	HI	96817	US	7/27/2024
Steve Loo	Hilo	HI	96720	US	7/27/2024
Gonny Stevens	Lanaken		3620	Belgium	7/27/2024
Micah Wagler	Lillington	NC	27546	US	7/27/2024
Ryan-Lowary Sam Fong	Wai'anae	HI	96792	US	7/27/2024
Ann Wright	Honolulu	HI		US	7/27/2024
Sebastian Garza	Cambridge	MA	2139	US	7/27/2024
Deirdre Roney	Kailua-Kona	HI	96740	US	7/27/2024
Albert R González Marín	San Juan			Puerto Rico	7/27/2024
Lovell Lisa	Crown Point	NY	12928	US	7/27/2024
Noe Tupou	Honolulu	HI	96822	US	7/27/2024
Keahi Adolpho	Richmond	VA	23220	US	7/27/2024
Tara Willging	Fredericksburg	VA	22407	US	7/27/2024
Dylan Reynolds	Butte	MT	59701	US	7/27/2024
J Herring	Honolulu	HI	96818	US	7/27/2024
Quinn Barbuta	Utrecht		3523	Portugal	7/27/2024
Samantha Romero	Queens	NY	11377	US	7/27/2024
Grace Okezie	Phoenix	AZ	85041	US	7/27/2024
Leah Holah	Toronto		M3J	Canada	7/27/2024
Dominique Antoniaza	Angers		49100	France	7/27/2024
Savanna Cate	Hines	OR	97738	US	7/27/2024
Ella Mack	Saratoga	CA	95070	US	7/27/2024
armer teufel reger	Nurnberg		90443	Germany	7/27/2024
Lindsay Brents	Vienna	VA	22181	US	7/27/2024
Kūpa'a Kaleo	Kapolei	HI	96707	US	7/27/2024
Sharon Kato	Woodacre	CA	94973	US	7/27/2024
Haley Seleni	Ewa Beach	HI	96706	US	7/27/2024
Kapuakainani Sieck	Reno	NV	89502	US	7/27/2024
Tom Johnson	Seattle	WA	98101	US	7/27/2024

Lake Best	Chattanooga	TN		37416	US	7/27/2024
Barbara Bennett	Los Angeles	CA		90026	US	7/27/2024
stephen weir	Bideford	ENG	ex39 4an		UK	7/27/2024
Michael Yano	Honolulu	HI		96826	US	7/27/2024
John Hutton	Winston-salem	NC		27104	US	7/27/2024
Abby Rhinehart	New York	NY		10033	US	7/27/2024
Taylor B.	Chicago	IL		60638	US	7/27/2024
celine duburg anchen	montevideo				Uruguay	7/27/2024
Jonah Keohokapu	Wahiawa	HI		96786	US	7/27/2024
Tajrian Sarwar	Selden	NY		11784	US	7/27/2024
John Shigemura	Hilo	HI		96720	US	7/27/2024
Jennifer Shehan	La Conner	WA		98257	US	7/27/2024
Maria van Geel.	Poznan				Poland	7/27/2024
Ronnie Whang	San Francisco	CA		94122	US	7/27/2024
Biancarosa Alfieri	Ovada			15076	Italy	7/27/2024
Jennifer Jajeh	Los Angeles	CA		90028	US	7/27/2024
Maxwell Mattern	Gainesville	FL		32608	US	7/27/2024
Nancy Petersen	Claremont	CA		91711	US	7/27/2024
Reyn Yonashiro	Honolulu	HI		96813	US	7/27/2024
Rían Clarke	Leicester	ENG	LE1		UK	7/27/2024
Marissa Leatherman	Kaneohe	HI		96744	US	7/27/2024
Helena Alexandria	Toronto		M5B 2L7		Canada	7/27/2024
Noel Kent	Honolulu,	HI		97816	US	7/27/2024
Corinne E	Boston	MA		2115	US	7/27/2024
Collin Thomas	Albany	NY		12203	US	7/27/2024
David Turner	Kailua	HI		96734	US	7/27/2024
A D-T.	San Jose	CA		95126	US	7/27/2024
Dr. L. Donaker	Denver	CO		90049	US	7/27/2024
Adriana Whitley	Palmdale	CA		93551	US	7/27/2024
Benjamin Kilinski	Honolulu	HI		96816	US	7/27/2024
Bonnie Ozaki	Honolulu	HI		96825	US	7/27/2024
Kadeen Waldron	Brooklyn	NY		11212	US	7/27/2024
Hanna Addis	Rockville	MD		20850	US	7/27/2024
DeVonn Caldwell	Baltimore	MD		21217	US	7/27/2024

Olioli Buika	Summit	NJ	7901	US	7/27/2024
Abigail Huntoon	Litchfield	CT	6759	US	7/27/2024
Rishad Q	Seattle	WA	98133	US	7/27/2024
Nikolai Eiteneer	Sacramento	CA	95864	US	7/27/2024
Ben Lindsay	Lisburn	NIR	BT28	UK	7/27/2024
Carlyn Turnage	Land O Lakes	FL	34638	US	7/27/2024
Mariah Akogun	Jonesboro	GA	30236	US	7/27/2024
Olivia Cobble	Fort Worth	TX	76131	US	7/27/2024
Heidi Richter	San Jose	CA	95130	US	7/27/2024
Renee Vaca	Burbank	CA	91505	US	7/27/2024
Kelk Jeffery Sr.	Lions Bay		VON 2E0	Canada	7/27/2024
Michelle Le	Milpitas	CA	95035	US	7/27/2024
Zachary Henderson	Orem	UT	84057	US	7/27/2024
Lucas Currey	Chandler	AZ	85225	US	7/27/2024
Christina Burlison	Pasadena	CA	91106	US	7/27/2024
Katie Cosby	Ozark	AL	36360	US	7/27/2024
Eli Anderson	San Diego	CA	92114	US	7/27/2024
Isabel Johnson	Atlanta	GA	30326	US	7/27/2024
Madeline Snyder	Palm Coast	FL	32164	US	7/27/2024
Jordan McKibben	Atlanta	GA	30345	US	7/27/2024
Joshua Toussaint	Atlanta	GA	30331	US	7/27/2024
Cora Lewis	Pittsboro	NC	27312	US	7/27/2024
Camilo Monsalve	Atlanta	GA	30312	US	7/27/2024
CJ Albrycht	Columbus	OH	43214	US	7/27/2024
Graham Molg	Milwaukee	WI	53207	US	7/27/2024
Margaret McDonald	Lac La Biche		TOA	Canada	7/27/2024
Jakoiya Whitters	North Las Vegas	NV	89081	US	7/27/2024
Peggy Choy	Madison	WI	53726	US	7/27/2024
Angie N	Chicago	IL	60624	US	7/27/2024
Nico Westbrook	Gilbert	AZ	85297	US	7/27/2024
Kara Akiyama	Honolulu	HI	96821	US	7/27/2024
Teo Duldulao	Honolulu	HI	96817	US	7/27/2024
Ryan Egan	Jersey City	NJ	7302	US	7/27/2024
kip Goodwin	Kapaa	HI	96746	US	7/27/2024

Annie Mason	Brooklyn	NY	11225	US	7/27/2024
Nina Farris	Portland	OR	97206	US	7/27/2024
Leila Nicar	Surrey		V3W	Canada	7/27/2024
Lyric C	Asheville	NC	28801	US	7/27/2024
Randi Kamaunu	Kaneohe	HI	96744	US	7/27/2024
Colleen Kelly	Honolulu	HI	96816	US	7/27/2024
Renata Cheferrino	Rio de Janeiro		22785-200	Brazil	7/27/2024
Ash Trowel	Baton Rouge	LA	70809	US	7/27/2024
Christine Villaflor	'Ewa Beach	HI	96706	US	7/27/2024
Michelle Montgomery	Marshfield	MA	2050	US	7/27/2024
Ash Smith	Minneapolis	MN	55455	US	7/27/2024
Courtnee Harriz	Pearl	MS	39208	US	7/27/2024
Finn Sullivan	Oak Park	IL	60302	US	7/27/2024
Cari Croninger	Atlanta	GA	30350	US	7/27/2024
Aliah Bautista	Victorville	CA	92395	US	7/27/2024
Raj Perry	Henderson	NV	89015	US	7/27/2024
Ariel Kates	Brooklyn	NY	11216	US	7/27/2024
Adam Kaluba	Burleson	TX	76028	US	7/27/2024
Kate Le	Newark	CA	94560	US	7/27/2024
Abigail Skemp	Southgate	MI	48195	US	7/27/2024
Andie H	Costa Mesa	CA	92626	US	7/27/2024
Sana Erskine	Stone Mountain		30083	US	7/27/2024
Ariel Cooper	Napoleonville	LA	70390	US	7/27/2024
Anaya McGill	Napoleonville	LA	70390	US	7/27/2024
Anaía Caiazza	Rosario. Santa Fe		2000	Argentina	7/27/2024
Arlene Wassman	Honolulu	HI	96817	US	7/27/2024
Aiko Manaole	Waianae	HI	96792	US	7/27/2024
Jessica Fernandez	Waianae	HI	96792	US	7/27/2024
Leili Slutz	Honolulu	HI	96817	US	7/27/2024
Janielle Chris Torregosa	Long Beach	CA	90815	US	7/27/2024
Paul Englund	'Ewa Beach	HI	96706	US	7/27/2024
Elaxis Sanborn	Honolulu	HI	96808	US	7/27/2024
Theresa Kekawa-Kahili	Honolulu	HI	96822	US	7/27/2024
Gabrielle Clark	Honolulu	HI	96816	US	7/27/2024

Anuheia Brash	Honolulu	HI	96808	US	7/27/2024
Nahale Brash	Waianae	HI	96792	US	7/27/2024
Piper Kublick	Honolulu	HI	96816	US	7/27/2024
Dawson Pahia-Kuloloia	Honolulu	HI	96817	US	7/27/2024
Jonelle Clark	Kapolei	HI	96707	US	7/27/2024
Kira Arruda	Honolulu	HI	96813	US	7/27/2024
Colleen Rost-Banik	Honolulu	HI	96815	US	7/27/2024
Georgia Montgomery	Katy	TX	77449	US	7/27/2024
Karissa S	Honolulu	HI	96808	US	7/27/2024
Destiny Ewaliko	Honolulu	HI	96826	US	7/27/2024
Faith Ewaliko	Honolulu	HI	96792	US	7/27/2024
Leimomi Akau	Honolulu	HI	96808	US	7/27/2024
Kat D	Burnaby		V5C	Canada	7/27/2024
Amol Sandhu	Windsor		N9E	Canada	7/27/2024
Samia Ismail	Fort Smith	AR	72903	US	7/27/2024
Amy Perruso	Wahiawa	HI	96786	US	7/27/2024
Kristi Lindenmuth	Ann Arbor	MI	48103	US	7/27/2024
John Alder	Spokane	WA	99207-2970	US	7/27/2024
christa rotolo	New Haven, CT 06515	NY		US	7/27/2024
Jason Alexander	Honolulu	HI	96848	US	7/27/2024
Healani Goo	Honolulu	HI	96819	US	7/27/2024
edward hsu	Great Neck	NY	11020	US	7/27/2024
Katrina Sanko	Lynden	WA	98264	US	7/27/2024
Cee N.	Auckland			New Zealand	7/27/2024
Xavier Bonilla	Las Vegas	NV	89110	US	7/27/2024
Miana Tran	Austin	TX	78705	US	7/27/2024
Alex Ng	New York	NY	10128	Denmark	7/27/2024
Mimi Beams	Honolulu	HI	96817	US	7/27/2024
Lily Okimura	Honolulu	HI	96826	US	7/27/2024
Nicolas Santiago	Plainfield	IL	60431-8091	US	7/27/2024
Deborah Aldrich	Waipahu	HI	96797	US	7/27/2024
Priyakshi Bhatta	Guwahati		781011	India	7/27/2024
Chazz Okimura	Honolulu	HI	96821	US	7/27/2024
Tip B	New York	NY	10023	US	7/27/2024

Colleen van Wijngaarden	Schiedam		3112ME	Netherland	7/27/2024
Katherine VILLANUEVA	Honolulu	HI	96822	US	7/27/2024
Lehua Hanaike	Land O Lakes	FL	34639	US	7/27/2024
Devin Beach	Nashville	TN	37211	US	7/27/2024
Candace Fujikane	Kaneeohe	HI	96744	US	7/27/2024
F M	San Jose	CA	95125	US	7/27/2024
Kaleolani Keliikoa-Kapololu	Waianae	HI	96792	US	7/27/2024
Kaylin Fountain	Honolulu	HI	96808	US	7/27/2024
Hokulani Carlos-Keliikipi	Honolulu	HI	96808	US	7/27/2024
Yoko Liriano	Honolulu	HI	96808	US	7/27/2024
natalie smith	Washington	DC	20018	US	7/27/2024
Lindsay Luft Dixon	Honolulu	HI	96819	US	7/27/2024
Kimberlee Stone	Kansas City	MO	64116	US	7/27/2024
Brian "Ioane" Jahn	Honolulu	HI	96808	US	7/27/2024
Hipolito Ramos	Troutman	NC	28166	US	7/27/2024
Hiilei Dikito	Honolulu	HI	96819	US	7/27/2024
Syeda Khadeeja	Surrey		V3Z	Canada	7/27/2024
Chelsea Puanani Park	Honolulu	HI	96817	US	7/27/2024
Kelsea Kohel	Colorado Springs	CO	80904	US	7/27/2024
Alyson Hiapo	Honolulu	HI	96808	US	7/27/2024
Julia Cruz	Honolulu	HI	96808	US	7/27/2024
Lynette Cruz	Waianae	HI	96792	US	7/27/2024
Tasnim Ahmed	Roseville	CA	95747	US	7/27/2024
Serena Zamora	Jacksonville		32210	US	7/27/2024
Andrew Floyd				US	7/27/2024
Jackson Gay	Honolulu	HI	96792	US	7/27/2024
Jasmin Visser	Johannesburg		2041	South Africa	7/27/2024
Nadia Wendt	Spokane	WA	99202	US	7/27/2024
Linh Nguyen	San Jose	CA	95117	US	7/27/2024
Mack Dunavant	Pittsburgh	PA	15206	US	7/27/2024
Ava Quinlan	Boston	MA	2121	US	7/27/2024
Kanoeakalani Dabis-Tolenti	Waianae	HI	96792	US	7/27/2024
James Manuwai	Keaau	HI	96749	US	7/27/2024
Josie Deshler	Los Angeles	CA	90804	US	7/27/2024

Jody Green	Waipahu	HI		96797	US	7/27/2024
'Iwalani Kalei	Hilo	HI		96720	US	7/27/2024
walter chun	Honolulu	HI		96817	US	7/27/2024
Rebekah Jennings	Kingsport	TN		37663	US	7/27/2024
Ryan Hueber	Manchester	NH		3103	US	7/27/2024
Beth Post	Granite Bay	CA		95746	US	7/27/2024
K Smith	Honolulu	HI		96816	US	7/27/2024
Kauwila Sheldon	Kailua	HI		96734	US	7/27/2024
Zach Pipp	Manhattan	KS		66502	US	7/27/2024
yael kennedy	Chappaqua	NY		10514	US	7/27/2024
Martha Noyes	Honolulu	HI		96817	US	7/27/2024
nico campos	Hialeah	FL		33012	US	7/27/2024
Geoffrey Hicks	Honolulu	HI		96818	US	7/27/2024
Hasan Hussain	Burton-on-Trent	ENG	DE14		UK	7/27/2024
Koko Hookano	'Ewa Beach	HI		96706	US	7/27/2024
Duncan McGraw	Albuquerque	NM		87106	US	7/27/2024
Marian Marciel	Chino	CA		91710	US	7/27/2024
Sudol Eve	Merrimack	NH		3054	US	7/27/2024
Noah Rude	Kansas City	MO		64109	US	7/27/2024
Claire Phillips	Los Angeles	CA		90026	US	7/27/2024
Mimi Forsyth	Waipahu	HI		96797	US	7/27/2024
Joslyn Mclaughlin	Kaneohe	HI		96744	US	7/27/2024
Mahealani Ahia	Kaneohe	HI		96744	US	7/27/2024
Stan Muneoka	Honolulu	HI		96822	US	7/27/2024
bhanusri p	Bengaluru			562130	India	7/27/2024
Michael Tada	Honolulu	HI		96817	US	7/27/2024
Mahina Nuhi	Honolulu	HI		96817	US	7/27/2024
Chantell Cambia	Honolulu	HI		968717	US	7/27/2024
Starr Kalahiki	Honolulu	HI		96819	US	7/27/2024
Robert Fife	Durham	NC		27713	US	7/27/2024
Webster Leone	Aberdeen	MD		21001	US	7/27/2024
Nicole Gonzales	Kailua-Kona	HI		96740	US	7/27/2024
Kī Diolan	Kapolei	HI		96707	US	7/27/2024
Jared Viloria	Waianae	HI		96792	US	7/27/2024

Brooke Vilorio	Honolulu	HI	96808	US	7/27/2024
Kealii Pooloa	Hilo	HI	96720	US	7/27/2024
Chantal Kelihoomalua	Kapolei	HI	96707	US	7/27/2024
Sophia Bunk			86381	Germany	7/27/2024
Davie-ann "D" Momilani Th	Pearl City	HI	96782	US	7/27/2024
Rain Wright	Honolulu	HI	96816	US	7/27/2024
danielle west	Santa Cruz	CA	95062	US	7/27/2024
William Kruger	Phoenix	AZ	85083	US	7/28/2024
Tina Picken	Courtice		L1E	Canada	7/28/2024
Kimberly Makaneole	Hilo	HI	96720	US	7/28/2024
rachel Karr	NORTH POTOMAC	MD	20878	US	7/28/2024
Nicole Dragoiu-Luca	New York	NY	10035	US	7/28/2024
Gillian Duenas	Port Orchard	WA	98366	US	7/28/2024
julianne spencer	Mississauga		L5B	Canada	7/28/2024
Sharon pilayo	Hilo	HI	96720	US	7/28/2024
Jennifer Ramos	Kailua	HI	96734	US	7/28/2024
Merle Pak	Kaneohe	HI	96744	US	7/28/2024
Amika Matteson	Honolulu	HI	96822	US	7/28/2024
Sherry Kaku	Honolulu	HI	96825	US	7/28/2024
Noriko O'Shea	Honolulu	HI	96814	US	7/28/2024
Englandio Sukksballs	Myrtle Beach	SC	29579	US	7/28/2024
Amanda Castillo	Newark	CA	94560	US	7/28/2024
Mary Girard	Ottawa		K1Y 3T7	Canada	7/28/2024
Renee Robinson	Keauhou	HI	96739	US	7/28/2024
M Roberts	upper chichester	PA	19061	US	7/28/2024
Terri Gedo	Los Angeles	CA	90045	US	7/28/2024
Jamilla Kwan	Sydney		2072	Australia	7/28/2024
Kaela Bloemendaal		MN		US	7/28/2024
Adam Pellegrin	Honolulu	HI	96822	US	7/28/2024
Edy Gawiran	Kaneohe	HI	96744	US	7/28/2024
Allison Oconnor	Honolulu	HI	96816	US	7/28/2024
Andres Ventura	Wilmington	NC	28405	US	7/28/2024
Alyssa Christopher	Lowell	MA	1852	US	7/28/2024
Alex Takemoto	Honolulu	HI	96821	US	7/28/2024

Brooke Maxim	Westminster	CA	92683	US	7/28/2024
Nico I	Seattle	WA	98188	US	7/28/2024
Miro Mak	Mississauga		L5M	Canada	7/28/2024
Cole Nakamoto	Honolulu	HI	96822	US	7/28/2024
Gabriela Garcia	Dallas	TX	75212	US	7/28/2024
Maia Berryman-Kamp	Rotorua			New Zealand	7/28/2024
Anne-Marie Tremblay-Buge	Saint Thomas de Montmagny		G5V	Canada	7/28/2024
Ashley Thomas	Ortonville	MI	48462	US	7/28/2024
Thomas Shea	Somerville	MA	2145	US	7/28/2024
Heather Gorell	Sterling	VA	20165	US	7/28/2024
Julie Warech	Honolulu	HI	96826	US	7/28/2024
Aneesa Ishaq	Spring	TX	77379	US	7/28/2024
Anusha Limdi	Detroit	MI	48228	US	7/28/2024
Andy L	Glendale	CA	91206	US	7/28/2024
Curtis Pang Sr	Kahului	HI	96732	US	7/28/2024
Mimi Duncan	Durham	NC	27703	US	7/28/2024
Renee Price	'Ewa Beach	HI	96706	US	7/28/2024
Jennifer Latham	Honolulu	HI	96826	US	7/28/2024
Kahanulālani Fung	Honolulu	HI	96817	US	7/28/2024
Ellie Tsuchiya	Waipahu	HI	96797	US	7/28/2024
Janice Toma Shiira	Honolulu	HI	96826	US	7/28/2024
Fabienne Melchior	Kailua	HI	96734	US	7/28/2024
Dulce Brown	Chattanooga	TN	37419	US	7/28/2024
Jun Shin	Honolulu	HI	96814	US	7/28/2024
Elaine SanJose	Hilo	HI	96720	US	7/28/2024
Alexander Hall	Orlando	FL	32839	US	7/28/2024
Harmony Hamilton	Orlando	FL	32806	US	7/28/2024
cynthia massa	Hilo	HI	96720	US	7/28/2024
Grace Armon	Galesburg	IL	61401	US	7/28/2024
shay sylvester	Honolulu	HI	96816	US	7/28/2024
Toni Silva	Honolulu	HI	96817	US	7/28/2024
Christy Kiaaina	Waianae	HI	96792	US	7/28/2024
Amber Laban	Long Beach	CA	90805	US	7/28/2024
Eban Cooper	Novi	MI	48374	US	7/28/2024

Jerry Mouse Martinez	Estero	FL	33929-0171	US	7/28/2024
E Dreisbah	Morrisville	PA	19067	US	7/28/2024
Piilani Schneider	Haleiwa	HI	96712	US	7/28/2024
Emily Trower-Young	New York	NY	10037	US	7/28/2024
Mackenzie Sophia		MN		US	7/28/2024
Kalena Blakemore	Volcano	HI	96785	US	7/28/2024
Monette Kamelamela	Kaunakakai	HI	96748	US	7/28/2024
Lily Ashby				US	7/28/2024
Mitsuki Mendoza	Sunnyvale	CA	94085	US	7/28/2024
Michael Zarate	Honolulu	HI	96817	US	7/28/2024
Malia Kamai	Hilo	HI	96720	US	7/28/2024
Susan Gorman-Chang	ewa beach	HI	96706	US	7/28/2024
Stephanie Cambear	Calgary		T2N	Canada	7/28/2024
Madalyn Freestone	Fort Worth	TX	76244	US	7/28/2024
miriam Pumehana paisner	boulder	CO	80301	US	7/28/2024
Michelle Austin	Athens		10433	Greece	7/28/2024
marli genegabuas	Waianae	HI	96792	US	7/28/2024
Megan wong	Kilauea	HI	96754	US	7/28/2024
Mariya Naqvi	Richardson	TX	75080	US	7/28/2024
john urbonas	Plainfield	IL	60586	US	7/28/2024
Robin Kauhola	Honolulu	HI	96819	US	7/28/2024
Molly Ouellette	Billings	MT	59101	US	7/28/2024
Rosa Cabrerizo	Hospitalet de Llobregat		8905	Spain	7/28/2024
Sylvia Breuer	Hamburg		20144	Germany	7/28/2024
Saito Hiroko	Honolulu	HI	96826	US	7/28/2024
Brent Nagami	Pearl City	HI	96782	US	7/28/2024
Gaby Vogel	Munich		81667	Germany	7/28/2024
Brodie Marschall	Wurtulla, QLD		4575	Australia	7/28/2024
Sommer Kanae	Kaimuki	HI	96816	US	7/28/2024
Leora Ovadia	Denver	CO	80230	US	7/28/2024
Janet Tran	Honolulu	HI	96822	US	7/28/2024
Emily Fujii	Honolulu	HI	96816	US	7/28/2024
Maria Benincasa	Burke	VA	22015	US	7/28/2024
Kiana Hovind	South San Francisco	CA	94080	US	7/28/2024

Jim Albertini	Ola'a (Kurtistown)	HI	96760	US	7/28/2024
Uilani Naipo	Hilo	HI	96720	US	7/28/2024
Rev. Dr. Michele Shields	San Francisco	CA	94123	US	7/28/2024
Stephanie Vierra	Honolulu	HI	96825	US	7/28/2024
Elliot A	Sydney	AL	2131	Australia	7/28/2024
Alison Joy	Kapolei	HI	96707	US	7/28/2024
Jonna Hatori	Honolulu	HI	96808	US	7/28/2024
Curtis Crabbe Crabbe	Kaunakakai	HI	96748	US	7/28/2024
Florence Ives	Oroville	CA	95966	US	7/28/2024
Tasha Pai	Hanapepe	HI	96716	US	7/28/2024
モハメド ファーハ			101-0032	Japan	7/28/2024
Selina Higa	Waipahu	HI	96797	US	7/28/2024
Keith Matsushita	Kaneohe	HI	96744	US	7/28/2024
Melissa L Moniz	San Antonio	TX	78254	US	7/28/2024
Michelle Noll	Mount Prospect	IL	60056	US	7/28/2024
Luca-Moon Palomino	Albuquerque	NM	87112	US	7/28/2024
Matthew Booth	Johannesburg		1201	South Africa	7/28/2024
Consuelo Serena Velasco	Strambino Fr Cerone		10019	Italy	7/28/2024
J. Roselani Kahaleanu	Honolulu	HI	96825	US	7/28/2024
Danielle Magee	Honolulu	HI	96815	US	7/28/2024
Hanna B	Ansbach		91522	Germany	7/28/2024
Orrin Kupau	Waianae	HI	96792	US	7/28/2024
Analei Holt	Aberdeen	WA	98520	US	7/28/2024
Al Holt	Seattle	WA	98103	US	7/28/2024
Rosi Zang	Aschaffenburg		63743	Germany	7/28/2024
Amélie Jaspert			59650	France	7/28/2024
Jenn Zigler	Molokai	HI	96748	US	7/28/2024
Sophia Pama	Taguig			Philippines	7/28/2024
ken Oh	Kuala Lumpur			Malaysia	7/28/2024
Lisa Blaney lamp	Amesbury	MA	1913	US	7/28/2024
Zaria Jones	Greenville	SC	29605	US	7/28/2024
rosalyn kekahuna	Beaverton	OR	97006	US	7/28/2024
W Reid White	Chapel Hill	NC	27516	US	7/28/2024
Debra Heyler	Mililani Town	HI	96789	US	7/28/2024

mary marshall	Winter Park	FL	32792	US	7/28/2024
Jax Martino	NY	NY	10541	US	7/28/2024
Meredith Noll	Haverford	PA	19041	US	7/28/2024
Jeslene Moore	Malvern	AR	72104	US	7/28/2024
MIYAZAKI Chieko	Takamatsu		761-8062	Japan	7/28/2024
Kelly Banfield	Washington	NJ	7882	US	7/28/2024
Shannon Hernandez	Waianae	HI	96792	US	7/28/2024
Anjulie Pickett	Byford		6122	Australia	7/28/2024
Joanne Creutz	Plymouth	MA	2360	US	7/28/2024
Renae Earnest	Sandwich	IL	60548	US	7/28/2024
Spencer Hogan	New Orleans	LA	70119	US	7/28/2024
Norman Kaneshiro	Honolulu	HI	96822	US	7/28/2024
Roxana Moya	Santiago			Chile	7/28/2024
鮎川 しずか	Tokyo		151-0071	Japan	7/28/2024
Dani Burlison	Santa Rosa	CA	95407	US	7/28/2024
Tracie Allan	Salem	OR	97303	US	7/28/2024
佐々木 紀子	川崎市		214-0021	Japan	7/28/2024
Osmany Aparicio	San Salvador			El Salvador	7/28/2024
Peri Ferguson	Eden Prairie	MN	55347	US	7/28/2024
Chiara Giamona	San Antonio	TX	78258	US	7/28/2024
Hanneke Mol	Poortvliet	NE	4693EG	US	7/28/2024
Nelly PRESTAT	Mouroux		77120	France	7/28/2024
Basil DuBois	Minneapolis	MN	55414	US	7/28/2024
Marga Gili	Palma		7003	Spain	7/28/2024
Wendy Smith	Blackpool		FY1	UK	7/28/2024
Rita Miyamoto	Honolulu	HI	96818	US	7/28/2024
Sollux Captor	Sacramento	CA	95827	US	7/28/2024
Marites Reimann	Oslo		1	Norway	7/28/2024
Frances Scardino	Animal Village	CA	99999	US	7/28/2024
Kristen Mesa	Montebello	CA	90640	US	7/28/2024
justin wilson	Bensalem	PA	19020	US	7/28/2024
Alex Rome	Elk Grove	CA	95758	US	7/28/2024
Yvonne Valdez	San Jose	CA	95124	US	7/28/2024
Harleen Rai	Sunnyvale	CA	94086	US	7/28/2024

R Vincent	Kapolei	HI	96706	US	7/28/2024
Harold Pang	Honolulu	HI	96822	US	7/28/2024
Rachel Chelico	Mercer Island	WA	98040	US	7/28/2024
James Baldwin	Spokane	WA	99208	US	7/28/2024
Andréa Branco	Sao Paulo		4110	Brazil	7/28/2024
Jovie Mesich	Wausau	WI	54403	US	7/28/2024
Aileen Yamashiro	Kaneohe	HI	96744	US	7/28/2024
Scott Miller	Honolulu	HI	96808	US	7/28/2024
Arthur Bullen	New York	NY	10011	US	7/28/2024
marissa dickinson	Denver	CO	80224	US	7/28/2024
Jade knerr	Bettendorf	IA	52722	US	7/28/2024
Diana Davis	Nassau			Bahamas	7/28/2024
Stephenie Brown	Lihue	HI	96766	US	7/28/2024
Carmen Martinez	Palmdale	CA	93552	US	7/28/2024
Amber Ward	Austin	TX	78741	US	7/28/2024
Sam Retton	Madera	CA	93638	US	7/28/2024
Jordan Wainwright	Chino Hills	CA	91709	US	7/28/2024
Kula Raquedan	Waimanalo	HI	96795	US	7/28/2024
Jessica Brunson	Hayward	CA	94541	US	7/28/2024
Sadie Thompson	Wellesley	MA	2482	US	7/28/2024
Cheryl Hotta	Honolulu	HI	96808	US	7/28/2024
Sam G	Springfield	MA	1109	US	7/28/2024
Lis Wheeler	framingham	MA	1701	US	7/28/2024
Donald wleklinski	Terre Haute	IN	47803	US	7/28/2024
Puck Waite	Carrollton	TX	75007	US	7/28/2024
Christopher Evans	Shobdon		HR6	UK	7/28/2024
Micah Mizukami	Honolulu	HI	96822	US	7/28/2024
Kotomi K	Pasadena	CA	91101	US	7/28/2024
Shayna Ingram	Santa Barbara	CA	93105	US	7/28/2024
Colleen Hamilton	New York	NY	10030	US	7/28/2024
Travis Keali'i Maddela	Honolulu	HI	96808	US	7/28/2024
kumai sanoe	Mansfield	OH	44906	US	7/28/2024
Matt Petterborg	Salt Lake City	UT	84106	US	7/28/2024
Rachel Pisarcik	Scranton	PA	18504	US	7/28/2024

Blessed DeCrowe	McKinney	TX	75071	US	7/28/2024
A Lang	Parkville	MD	21234	US	7/28/2024
Desiree Gonzales vigil	Chandler	AZ	85225	US	7/28/2024
Zoey Cronin				UK	7/28/2024
Antigone Harding	Cambridge		CB4	UK	7/28/2024
Cynthia Murphy	Buffalo	NY	14223	US	7/28/2024
Denie English	Estancia	NM	87016	US	7/28/2024
Vincent Castro	Edmonds	WA	98026	US	7/28/2024
Megan Parry				UK	7/28/2024
Laura Paul	Honolulu	HI	96808	US	7/28/2024
Liberada Guidone	Portland	OR	97203	US	7/28/2024
Wilson Peters	KAUNAKAKAI	HI	96748	US	7/28/2024
Starry Night	Sacramento	CA	95823	US	7/28/2024
Joan Puchert	Las Vegas	NV	89166	US	7/28/2024
Koa Melcher	Los Angeles	CA	90032	US	7/28/2024
Diana beth	griffith	IN	46319	US	7/28/2024
Katina Marx	Honolulu	HI	96808	US	7/28/2024
Reginald Brown	Kailua	HI	96734	US	7/28/2024
Vanessa Souki	Kailua	HI	96734	US	7/28/2024
Dani Stewart	Richmond	VA	23282	US	7/28/2024
Dino Allen	Wailuku	HI	96793	US	7/28/2024
Lauren Bromund	Columbus	OH	43209	US	7/28/2024
Charlotte Chhabra	Charlotte	NC	28269	US	7/28/2024
Mylo Choy-Sutton	New Paltz	NY	12561	US	7/28/2024
E'Niyah Fields	Taylor	MI	48180	US	7/28/2024
Sandi Quinsaat	Koloa	HI	96756	US	7/28/2024
Lenny Hatori	Honolulu	HI	96821	US	7/28/2024
Rebecca Maier	Sacramento	CA	95820	US	7/28/2024
Istiah Ahmed	New York	NY	10118	US	7/28/2024
Eola Lokebol	Waianae	HI	96792	US	7/28/2024
Nicole Panui	Honolulu	HI	96808	US	7/28/2024
Michael Hikalea	Waipahu		96790	US	7/28/2024
Keoni Rodriguez	San Bernardino	CA	92413	US	7/28/2024
Donavan Kamakani Albano	Honolulu	HI	96808	US	7/28/2024

Ian-Xavier David	Oakton	VA	22124	US	7/28/2024
Hannah Manshel	Honolulu	HI	60615	US	7/28/2024
Ana Hernandez	Ewa Beach	HI	96706	US	7/28/2024
Carol Book	York	PA	17406	US	7/28/2024
Ryuu Itashiki	Converse	TX	78109	US	7/28/2024
clara o	Honolulu	HI	96816	US	7/28/2024
Maryam Abid	Lawrence	KS	66049	US	7/28/2024
Embry OLeary	Iowa City	IA	52246	US	7/28/2024
Samantha Sniff	Ellijay	GA	30540	US	7/28/2024
Terry Hamada	PEARL CITY	HI	96782-1046	US	7/28/2024
Karen Orozco	Everett	WA	98208	US	7/28/2024
Sarah McCarthy	Chicago	IL	60615	US	7/28/2024
Kyliann Maglasang	Honolulu	HI	96819	US	7/28/2024
Hinano Paia	Honolulu	HI	96826	US	7/28/2024
Chaz Kini	Honolulu	HI	96817	US	7/28/2024
Christina Jacob	Surrey		V3S 3L6	Canada	7/28/2024
Liz H	Wokingham	ENG	RG40	UK	7/28/2024
Deborah Crowell	Holualoa	HI	96725	US	7/28/2024
Tenaya Jackman	Honolulu	HI	96815	US	7/28/2024
Aaron Robertson	College Station	TX	77840	US	7/28/2024
Kerry O'Donnell	New York	NY	10036	US	7/28/2024
Sebastian Church	Honolulu	HI	96822	US	7/28/2024
Mischa Pacada	âAiea	HI	96701	US	7/28/2024
Shannon Ferrell	New Orleans	LA	70115	US	7/28/2024
josie rizzo	Chicago	IL	60618	US	7/28/2024
Natalie Mason	Saint Cloud	FL	34772	US	7/28/2024
Samara Tsikel	North York	SC		Canada	7/28/2024
Tina Wang	San Gabriel	CA	91775	US	7/28/2024
Montgomery Panui	Pearl City	HI	96782	US	7/29/2024
Sophia Woofter	Los Angeles	CA	90032	US	7/29/2024
Lehua Bender	Honolulu	HI	96825	US	7/29/2024
Mahina Hardin	Honolulu	HI	96825	US	7/29/2024
Emma Rudy	Honolulu	HI	96821	US	7/29/2024
Rachelle Tom	Honolulu	HI	96816	US	7/29/2024

Haylin Chock	Honolulu	HI	96819	US	7/29/2024
Taylor Cheng	Honolulu	HI	96818	US	7/29/2024
Alicia Rozet	'Ewa Beach	HI	96706	US	7/29/2024
Akiko Akita	Honolulu	HI	96819	US	7/29/2024
Dan M	Champaign	IL	61820	US	7/29/2024
Dolly Tatofi	'Ewa Beach	HI	96706	US	7/29/2024
Kūna'e C Pu'uone Kamahele	Honolulu	HI	96826	US	7/29/2024
Julia Lohman	San Diego	CA	92104	US	7/29/2024
Pomaikai Fatongia	Honolulu	HI	96814	US	7/29/2024
Victoria Flick	Aumsville	OR	97325	US	7/29/2024
Saara Tarkkanen				Finland	7/29/2024
Doris Kitchen	Hendersonville	NC	28739	US	7/29/2024
Anelalani Livingston-Sturge	Wahiawa	HI	96786	US	7/29/2024
Carolyn Pacheco	'Ewa Beach	HI	96706	US	7/29/2024
Ponomaikalani Yoshizawa-B	Honolulu	HI	96825	US	7/29/2024
Sonja Cookman	Honolulu	HI	96808	US	7/29/2024
Debra Kekaulua	Kapaa	HI	96746	US	7/29/2024
Cerina Livaudais	Honolulu	HI	96826	US	7/29/2024
Paul Cullen	Kaunakakai	HI	96748	US	7/29/2024
Meanie Fejeran	Pearl City	HI	96782	US	7/29/2024
Melinda Kinnaird	Hot Springs National Pa	AR	71913	US	7/29/2024
Michael Dorsett	Atlanta	GA	30301	US	7/29/2024
Michael Manuel	Volcano	HI	96785	US	7/29/2024
Patricia Greene	Kailua-Kona	HI	96740	US	7/29/2024
Lisa Grandinetti	Mililani	HI	96789	US	7/29/2024
EllaJean Stevens	Anchorage	AK	99507	US	7/29/2024
Alana Hart	Honolulu	HI	96818	US	7/29/2024
Shaina Padeken	Watertown	NY	13601	US	7/29/2024
Douglas Dacer	Ludington	MI	49431	US	7/29/2024
Bee E	Albuquerque	NM	87106	US	7/29/2024
Kumella Aiu	Honolulu	HI	96822	US	7/29/2024
Texanna Fernandez	Waverly		26101	US	7/29/2024
Cat Richmond	Hobart		7011	Australia	7/29/2024
C Conda	Holualoa	HI	96725	US	7/29/2024

Molly Dunn	Towson	MD	21286	US	7/29/2024
Ella Ahtilinn	Kankaanpää			Finland	7/29/2024
Adrienne Lockett	Atlanta	GA		US	7/29/2024
Bryanna Tsukiyama Bond	Evanston	IL	60202	US	7/29/2024
priscella mayo	Los Angeles	CA	90063	US	7/29/2024
George Bourlotos	Dover	NJ	7801	US	7/29/2024
Xavier Tsukiyama	Park Ridge	IL	60068	US	7/29/2024
Imani E	Philadelphia	PA	19124	US	7/29/2024
Martin Hattendorf	Tübingen		72072	Germany	7/29/2024
Charlotte Hattendorf			76571	Germany	7/29/2024
Franza Joseph	Mattapan	MA	2126	US	7/29/2024
Erica Blando	Hilo	HI	96720	US	7/29/2024
Nadja Leijonros	Gothenburg			Sweden	7/29/2024
Anett Kaczmarek	Bautzen		2625	Germany	7/29/2024
Der Vang	Fresno	CA	93705	US	7/29/2024
Ana Maria R. Nemenzo	Quezon City		4415	Philippines	7/29/2024
Mary Caston	Taos	NM	87571	US	7/29/2024
Kristen Young	Honolulu	HI	96813	US	7/29/2024
Renee Lynn	Lexington	NC	27295	US	7/29/2024
Tess Kennedy	Uxbridge	ENG	UB8 3UT	UK	7/29/2024
Christna Frutuoso	Esch		4069	Luxembourg	7/29/2024
Lily Mocles	General Santos City		9000	Philippines	7/29/2024
Dominique Girard	Marseille		13001	France	7/29/2024
Alex Kowtun	Hornell	NY	14843	US	7/29/2024
Christine Sudan	Yverdon			Switzerland	7/29/2024
Brenda Ceril	Ellesmere Port	ENG	CH66 2RL	UK	7/29/2024
Bambi Mayr				Austria	7/29/2024
Linda L. Rich	Honolulu	HI	96815	US	7/30/2024
Alana Preziosi	Swedesboro	NJ	8085	US	7/30/2024
Kiara Ward	Chula Vista	CA	91913	US	7/30/2024
Jasper Lysander	Kapaa	HI	96746	US	7/30/2024
Amber Scott	Ocala	FL	34471	US	7/30/2024
Nemuko Caihe	Honolulu	HI	96848	US	7/30/2024
Kingston Malepeai	Honolulu	HI	96818	US	7/30/2024

Crystal Cheff	Newberry	FL	32669	US	7/30/2024
Sharikée Banks	Syracuse	NY	13208	US	7/30/2024
Leanne McKeough	Canberra	ACT	2600	Australia	7/30/2024
Danielle Ciccone	Hilo	HI	96720	US	7/30/2024
Mike Hawkins Sr	Munster	IN	46321	US	7/30/2024
Patrice Choy	Honolulu	HI	96822	US	7/30/2024
Monette Kaakimaka-Kamel	Kaunakakai	HI	96748	US	7/30/2024
Charles Keoho	Wailuku	HI	96793	US	7/30/2024
angie gutierrez	Cape Coral	FL	33990	US	7/30/2024
Emily Kandagawa	Waianae	HI	96792	US	7/30/2024
Lori Dudoit	Kaunakakai	HI	96748	US	7/30/2024
Veronique Dick			57700	France	7/30/2024
Maya Sakai	Toronto		M6A	Canada	7/30/2024
Kathie Boley	Portland	CA	97221	US	7/30/2024
Eileen Rodrigues	Hilo	HI	96720	US	7/30/2024
Lei Niheu	Honolulu	HI	96813	US	7/30/2024
Rebekah Garrison	Honolulu	HI	96822	US	7/30/2024
Anna Laidler	East Stroudsburg	PA	18301	US	7/30/2024
Noel Shaw	San Diego	CA	92108	US	7/30/2024
Katharine Lamparter	Austin	TX	78753	US	7/30/2024
Billie Richter	Round Rock	TX	78665	US	7/30/2024
Jacob Gerard	Medway	MA	2053	US	7/30/2024
Joyce Courter	Kahuku		96731	US	7/30/2024
Nada Mangialetti	Kapolei	HI	96707	US	7/30/2024
Theresa Thompson	Makawao		96768	US	7/30/2024
Ben Young	Honolulu	HI	96824	US	7/30/2024
Erin Foley	Waikoloa	HI	96738	US	7/30/2024
Lou Ann Uyeda	Honolulu	HI	96817	US	7/30/2024
Andrew Greene	Kaneohe	HI	96744	US	7/30/2024
Kristen Yamamoto	Honolulu	HI	96826	US	7/30/2024
Sky Fischer	Haiku	HI	96708	US	7/30/2024
Jim Ambrose	Kapaa	HI	Unknown	US	7/30/2024
Evan Lotu	Honolulu	HI	96818	US	7/30/2024
Alice Preston	Guelph	ON	N1H 4P4	Canada	7/30/2024

Heather Held	Kailua-Kona	HI	96740	US	7/30/2024
Briana Kawata	Kapolei	HI	96707	US	7/30/2024
Darrell Maielua	Honolulu	HI	96817	US	7/30/2024
Ricia Shema	Volcano	HI	96785	US	7/30/2024
Asia Manzano	Kapolei		96707	US	7/30/2024
Vance Jason	Kailua Kona	HI	96740	US	7/30/2024
d saito	Honolulu	HI	96825	US	7/30/2024
Oscar Larican jr	Hilo	HI	96720	US	7/30/2024
Anna Fonua	Kaneohe	HI	96744	US	7/30/2024
Robert Hagemann	Honolulu	HI	96805	US	7/30/2024
Ginger-Lei Lagat	Kapolei	HI	96707	US	7/30/2024
Marti Smith	koloa	HI	96756	US	7/30/2024
Diane Kane	Hilo	HI	96720	US	7/30/2024
Aedyn-Rhys Taylor	Mililani		96789	US	7/30/2024
Olivia Coletti	Haiku	HI	96708	US	7/30/2024
April Yago	Wahiawa	HI	96786	US	7/30/2024
Jaylyn Dobie	San Jose	CA	95148	US	7/30/2024
Lorenzo Beronilla	San Jose	CA	95148	US	7/30/2024
Gabriela Gaeta	Wahiawa	HI	98786	US	7/30/2024
Malvina Mikelson	Kailua Kona	HI	96740	US	7/30/2024
Sandra Bailey	Makawao	HI	96768	US	7/30/2024
Chad Aoyagi	Honolulu	HI	96814	US	7/30/2024
Tedd Surman	Honolulu	HI	96815	US	7/30/2024
Diane Wong	Kaneohe	HI	96744	US	7/30/2024
christina sanchez	Kurtistown	HI	96760	US	7/30/2024
Gerald Ponce	Kahului	HI	96732	US	7/30/2024
Terri Paia	Honolulu	HI	96822	US	7/30/2024
David Olanolan	Haena	HI	96714	US	7/30/2024
Kendra Ozaki	Kailua	HI	96734	US	7/30/2024
Henry Leoiki	Honolulu	HI	96816	US	7/30/2024
Lynn Arakaki	Honolulu	HI	96816	US	7/31/2024
Liana Petranek	Honolulu	HI	96817	US	7/31/2024
Kayden L	Issaquah	WA	98029	US	7/31/2024
Emilia Kini	Kaneohe	HI	96744	US	7/31/2024

Deborah Sherman	Haleiwa	HI	96712	US	7/31/2024
Jaime Hoe	Kula	HI	96790	US	7/31/2024
Brent Kakesako	Honolulu	HI	96822	US	7/31/2024
Malia Kaai-Barrett	Honolulu	HI	96813	US	7/31/2024
Vianca Dacumos	Honolulu	HI	96822	US	7/31/2024
Star Zink	Fort Atkinson	WI	53538	US	7/31/2024
taylor matthews	honolulu	HI	96819	US	7/31/2024
William Freitas	Kailua kona	HI	96745	US	7/31/2024
Melissa Tomlinson	Lafayette	CA	94549	US	7/31/2024
Beryl Tsukimura	Honolulu	HI	96825	US	7/31/2024
RENEE COESTER	Pearl City	HI	96782	US	7/31/2024
Amanda Velasco	Pearl City	HI	96782	US	7/31/2024
Abby Lapitan	Honolulu	HI	96818	US	7/31/2024
Jason Mizula	Kaunakakai	HI	96729	US	7/31/2024
Ashley Carney	Orange	CA	92866	US	7/31/2024
Michael Britland	Honolulu	HI	96826	US	7/31/2024
Angela Barnes-Harper	New York	NY	10118	US	7/31/2024
Noel Akiona	Mililani	HI	96789	US	7/31/2024
Shelbey Singlehurst	HI	HI	96734	US	7/31/2024
Lisa Chaly	Honolulu	HI	96825	US	7/31/2024
Blane Davis	Honolulu	HI	96817	US	7/31/2024
elizabeth lee	st anthony		a0k4s0	Canada	7/31/2024
Ruth Ann Howden	Kaunakakai	HI	96748	US	7/31/2024
Vikki Pahia	Hauula	HI	96717	US	7/31/2024
Elizabeth Wichmann-Walcz	Honolulu	HI	96822	US	7/31/2024
Joan Heller	Lawai	HI	96765	US	7/31/2024
Haley Kuntz	kilauea	HI	96754	US	7/31/2024
Pete Doktor	Honolulu	HI	96819	US	7/31/2024
Rachel Haili	Honolulu		96822	US	7/31/2024
Harry Laimana	Keaâau	HI	96749	US	7/31/2024
Jaden Epler	Hilo	HI	96720	US	7/31/2024
Ketty Mobed	Kaunakakai	HI	96748	US	7/31/2024
leon qiao	Vancouver		V5L	Canada	7/31/2024
Shiea Baker	Clovis	CA	93619	US	7/31/2024

Tom From the Big Island	Kapaau	HI	96755	US	7/31/2024
Mary Grace Toledo	Waipahu	HI	96797	US	7/31/2024
Frances Hutton	Kaneohe	HI	96744	US	7/31/2024
jeremiah oldfather	honokaa	HI	96727	US	7/31/2024
Kelly Banuelos	Monrovia	CA	91016	US	7/31/2024
Jasmine Sparrow	Grand Forks	ND	58201	US	7/31/2024
John Terkelsen	Mt. View	HI	96771	US	7/31/2024
Rebekah Hill	Kailua-Kona	HI	96740	US	7/31/2024
Harry Akamine	Pearl City	HI	96782	US	7/31/2024
Shawna Schulz	Honolulu	HI	96818	US	7/31/2024
Schylar Smith	'Ewa Beach	HI	96706	US	7/31/2024
Taylor Garcia	Honolulu	HI	96816	US	7/31/2024
Gene Groves	Kihei	HI	96753	US	7/31/2024
Lolita Mikami	Waipahu	HI	96797	US	7/31/2024
Chad Yamada	Honolulu	HI	96816	US	7/31/2024
Sherry Pollack	Kaneohe	HI	96744	US	7/31/2024
DeeAnn Phillips	Mililani Town	HI	96789	US	7/31/2024
Chelsea Uchihara	Honolulu	HI	96817	US	7/31/2024
Gloria Mack	Brunswick	OH	44212	US	7/31/2024
Kiera Usagawa	Kane'ohe	HI	96744	US	7/31/2024
Christine Ahia	Hilo	HI	96720-5938	US	7/31/2024
Amanda Bauman	Kapaa	HI	96746	US	7/31/2024
Pomai Stone	Kailua	HI	96734	US	7/31/2024
Janice Ludlow	Marcellus	MI	49067	US	7/31/2024
Kathleen Cuddy-Smith	Honolulu	HI	96818	US	7/31/2024
Sugihara (杉原) Koji (浩司)			165-0025	Japan	7/31/2024
吉田 千佳			473-0916	Japan	7/31/2024
天野 達志	安城市		4460072	Japan	7/31/2024
Annmarie Corkett	Richmond Hill	NY	11418	US	7/31/2024
Leilani Petranek	Anahola	HI	96703	US	7/31/2024
松本 久美子	埼玉県所沢市		3591121	Japan	7/31/2024
sawada junji	Maekawa		256-0813	Japan	7/31/2024
志田 正則	Sapporo		064-0916	Japan	7/31/2024
Ann Renick	Honolulu	HI	96822	US	7/31/2024

長縄 江津			1850032	Japan	7/31/2024
Sara A				Egypt	7/31/2024
Peter Herrmann	Wichita	KS	67212	Liechtenste	7/31/2024
よしざわ きょうこ	Tokyo		151-0071	Japan	7/31/2024
Jes LePere	Dallas	TX	75216	US	7/31/2024
星川 まり	東京都		183-0022	Japan	7/31/2024
Liam Dugas	New Baltimore	MI	48047	US	7/31/2024
Abigail Aria	Decatur	AL	35601	US	7/31/2024
石井 信久	Tokyo		102-0082	Japan	7/31/2024
Elliott Brown	Steubenville	OH	43952	US	7/31/2024
Katalina Crafts	New Baltimore	MI	48047	US	7/31/2024
Max Dikcis	Niagara Falls	NY	14304	US	7/31/2024
claire marchand	Makawao	HI	96768	US	7/31/2024
Jonathan Satow	Mililani	HI	96789	US	7/31/2024
Sarah Kwan	Burbank	CA	91502	US	7/31/2024
levinio velasquez	Captain Cook	HI	96704	US	7/31/2024
Briana Finau	Kaneohe	HI	96744	US	7/31/2024
Leif Kennedy	Honolulu	HI	96826	US	7/31/2024
Yu Kawashiri	Honolulu	HI	96814	US	7/31/2024
Mia Naholowa'a	Pearl city	HI	96782	US	7/31/2024
Antonio Dela Cruz	Kaaawa	HI	96730	US	7/31/2024
Saphire Tucker	Kapolei	HI	96707	US	7/31/2024
Trevondrick Francis	Hilo	HI	96720	US	7/31/2024
Cheyene Cavaco	Waianae	HI	96792	US	7/31/2024
Lynn Masuda	Honolulu	HI	96826	US	7/31/2024
Noelle Mondaya	Brooklyn	NY	11229	US	7/31/2024
Malia Hind	Kailua Kona	HI	96740	US	7/31/2024
Cameron Fernandez	Makawao	HI	96768	US	7/31/2024
ed sancious	Lihue	HI	96766	US	7/31/2024
Ann Quiocho	Honolulu		96822	US	7/31/2024
Cole Barton	Kailua Kona	HI	96740	US	7/31/2024
大口 彰子	Osaka		541-0051	Japan	7/31/2024
Tamlyn Hunt	Hilo	HI	96720	US	7/31/2024
Rees Michael	Waimea	HI	96743	US	7/31/2024

Tatsuki Kohatsu	Honolulu	HI	96848	US	7/31/2024
Cienna Kaholokula	Kahului	HI	96732	US	7/31/2024
Wayne Tsukamoto	Pearl City	HI	96782	US	7/31/2024
Jeremy Fishinger	Kihei	HI	96753	US	7/31/2024
aina dang	Honolulu	HI	96816	US	7/31/2024
denise colgrove	Hilo	HI	96720	US	7/31/2024
Ke'alohe Worthington	âAiea	HI	96701	US	7/31/2024
Jose Rodriguez	Honolulu	HI	96814	US	7/31/2024
Kelly Whitaker	Honolulu	HI	96822	US	7/31/2024
Lopaka Brown	Ewa Beach	HI	96706	US	7/31/2024
Monica Williams	Mililani Town	HI	96789	US	7/31/2024
Kilei Balaz-Oblero	Wahiawa		96786	US	7/31/2024
Xuan Nguyen	Honolulu	HI	96826	US	7/31/2024
Gabby Bresler	Denver	CO	80219	US	7/31/2024
Madeleine Brennan	Ewa Beach	HI	96706	US	7/31/2024
Robert Asam	Honolulu	HI	96813-1647	US	7/31/2024
Samantha Torres	Denver	CO	80211	US	7/31/2024
Katlyn Howery	Denver	CO	80211	US	7/31/2024
Miguel Gallegos	Honolulu	HI	96819	US	7/31/2024
Cynthia Ning	Honolulu	HI	96822	US	7/31/2024
Ashley Miller	Honolulu	HI	96816	US	7/31/2024
Jordan DiTullio	Waipahu	HI	96797	US	7/31/2024
Hulilau Wilson	Honolulu	HI	96819	US	7/31/2024
Beverly Toyama	Pearl City	HI	96782	US	7/31/2024
Megan DiTullio	Brooklyn	NY	11213	US	7/31/2024
Melanie Baker	Denver	CO	80219	US	7/31/2024
Tiffany Mathews	Honolulu	HI	96818	US	7/31/2024
Anna Morales	Kapolei	HI	96707	US	7/31/2024
Rosalie Luo	Honolulu	HI	96815	US	7/31/2024
Erin Edmundson	Kailua-Kona	HI	96740	US	7/31/2024
Jessica Mallow	Honolulu		96813	US	7/31/2024
Emily Scoles	Honolulu	HI	96816	US	7/31/2024
Rudy Martinez	San Jose	CA	95122	US	7/31/2024
Cassidy Condit	Kaneohe	HI	96744	US	7/31/2024

Jansen Fujinaga	Waialua		96791	US	7/31/2024
Michelei Tancayo	Lahaina	HI	96761	US	7/31/2024
吉田 亜矢子			2210005	Japan	7/31/2024
Mariko Jackson	Hauula	HI	96717	US	8/1/2024
Hannah Corsi	Honolulu	HI	96819	US	8/1/2024
Wenda Kuamoo	Waianae	HI	96792	US	8/1/2024
Nicole Anderson	Honolulu	HI	96818	US	8/1/2024
Elisha Nascimento	Hilo	HI	96720	US	8/1/2024
Mosiah Jimenez	Reno	NV	89502	US	8/1/2024
Nic Liang	Delray Beach	FL	33446	US	8/1/2024
Gregory Aweau	Huntsville	AL	35801	US	8/1/2024
Walter Ritte	Kaunakakai	HI	96748	US	8/1/2024
Jamison Aweau	Irvine	CA	92618	US	8/1/2024
Laurie Higby	Honolulu	HI	96826	US	8/1/2024
Misty Pegram	Kapolei	HI	96707	US	8/1/2024
Walter Ott	Syracuse	NY	13219	US	8/1/2024
James Rendon	Ontario	CA	91761	US	8/1/2024
Dale Gardner	Honolulu	HI	96826	US	8/1/2024
Paolo Cruzalegui	Ladera Ranch	CA	92694	US	8/1/2024
ruth turner	Takoma Park	MD	20912	US	8/1/2024
Anna Rapada	San Diego	CA	92105	US	8/1/2024
Maridel Andrada	National City	CA	91950	US	8/1/2024
Jarrold Fujinaga	Mililani Town	HI	96789	US	8/1/2024
ariel watanabe	Portland	OR	97220	US	8/1/2024
Robbie Snyder	Honolulu	HI	96822	US	8/1/2024
Ane Miller	Wailuku		96793	US	8/1/2024
Elizabeth Hooker	Hanalei	HI	96714	US	8/1/2024
Travis Sasaki	Honolulu	HI	96826	US	8/1/2024
Lleo Ricard	Kamuela	HI	96743	US	8/1/2024
Mike Stevens	Honolulu	HI	96789	US	8/1/2024
Justin Tabilin	Honolulu	HI	96819	US	8/1/2024
Linda Nishimura	Honolulu	HI	96818	US	8/1/2024
Denise Taylor	Kula	HI	96790	US	8/1/2024
Willow Feeley	Kahului	HI	96732	US	8/1/2024

Desoto Fischer	Enfield	CT	6082	US	8/1/2024
Kelley Kaipo Peters	Kirikiroa			New Zealand	8/1/2024
村田 マユコ	Tokyo		151-0071	Japan	8/1/2024
Gina Vasconcellos	Lanai	HI	96763	US	8/1/2024
烏山 朋子	Shinchiba		260-0031	Japan	8/1/2024
Cameron Keawe	Kapolei	HI	96707	US	8/1/2024
Ralph Unger	Pahoa	HI	96778	US	8/1/2024
Jason Barthel	Chicago	IL	60647	US	8/1/2024
Emelia Briscoe	Honolulu	HI	96816	US	8/1/2024
Donna Francavilla	Honolulu	HI	96817	US	8/1/2024
David Otake	Wahiawa	HI	96786	US	8/1/2024
Elena Aki	Kaneohe		96744	US	8/1/2024
Daniel DeCosta III	Pearl City	HI	96782	US	8/1/2024
Melodie Aduja	Kaneohe	HI	96744	US	8/1/2024
沖山 美喜子	北海道		047-1752	Japan	8/1/2024
C Perkins	Honolulu	HI	96826	US	8/1/2024
Jonathan Smith	Ha'ena	HI	96746	US	8/1/2024
Sarah White	Greensboro	NC		US	8/1/2024
Nora Bertel	O'Fallon	MO	63366	US	8/1/2024
diana kolaski	Chicago	IL	60610	US	8/1/2024
Liliane Garcia	Kihei	HI	96753	US	8/1/2024
Katherine Piho	Honolulu	HI	96808	US	8/1/2024
Julie Rivers	Kailua	HI	96734	US	8/1/2024
Alyssa Crawford	Chandler	AZ	85249	US	8/1/2024
Josh Goulart	Tewksbury	MA	1876	US	8/1/2024
Brian Miller	Paia	HI	96779	US	8/1/2024
Robert Huber	Honolulu	HI	96816	US	8/1/2024
Austin Ward	Corvallis	OR	97330	US	8/1/2024
Kyle R	Piscataway	NC	27516	US	8/1/2024
Jan Young	Honolulu	HI	96815	US	8/1/2024
Pōki'i Magallanes	Wai'anae	HI	96792	US	8/1/2024
Nainoa Logan	Waianae	HI	96792	US	8/1/2024
Kaena Peterson	Lake George	NY	12845	US	8/2/2024
Jessie Brader	Kailua-Kona	HI	96740	US	8/2/2024

Finn Kovi	Los Angeles	CA	90028	US	8/2/2024
Venus Gonsalves	Honokaa	HI	96727	US	8/2/2024
Robert Ortiz	San Francisco	CA	94945	US	8/2/2024
Chelsa Clarabal	Honolulu	HI	96813	US	8/2/2024
Sue Alana	Kapolei	HI	96707	US	8/2/2024
Pilialoha Quitan-Woods	Pasadena	CA	91107	US	8/2/2024
Connie Chun	Honolulu	HI	96816	US	8/2/2024
Kyle Waller	Seattle	WA	98160	US	8/2/2024
Dempsey Jean Haskins	Burlington	NC	27217	US	8/2/2024
小山 直樹			931-8304	Japan	8/2/2024
内藤 澄子	国分寺市		185-0021	Japan	8/2/2024
Astrid van der Geest	Stadskanaal		9502	Netherlands	8/2/2024
rolf wiesler	Johannesburg		2041	South Africa	8/2/2024
Jack Hunter	Durham	NC	27713	US	8/2/2024
Terrie Williams	Vidor	TX	77662	US	8/2/2024
Adrian Sweeney	Minneapolis	MN	55432	US	8/2/2024
Yolanda Castellon				US	8/2/2024
Sandi Ramos	Waimanalo	HI	96795	US	8/2/2024
Reina Trumpet-Muyet	Reisterstown	MD	21136	US	8/2/2024
atilla demir	muğla			Turkey	8/2/2024
Cheyenne O	Victoria		V8V	Canada	8/2/2024
Zechariah Weils	Tulsa	OK	74146	US	8/2/2024
Violet Godfrey-Fatu	Honolulu	HI	96817	US	8/2/2024
Kinsley McEachern	St. Petersburg	FL	33701	US	8/2/2024
Gloria Navan	Lawrenceville	GA	30042	US	8/2/2024
Jordan Lee	Hilo	HI	96720	US	8/2/2024
Naomi Doherty	Honolulu	HI	96848	US	8/2/2024
Shauneil Scott	Cleveland	OH	44115	US	8/2/2024
Jenn Stevens	Honolulu	HI	96822	US	8/3/2024
Hannah Hartmann	Hilo	HI	96720	US	8/3/2024
Maria Schulz			300424	Romania	8/3/2024
beki light	Oakland	CA	94124	US	8/3/2024
Chris Scholl	Neptune	NJ	7753	US	8/3/2024
Larry Holm	Jacksonville	FL	32204	US	8/3/2024

Alisa Ongbhaibulya	San Francisco	CA		94122	US	8/3/2024
Anna Marie Stenberg	Fort Bragg	CA		95437	US	8/3/2024
Danni Whalen	Milton		L9T		Canada	8/3/2024
Lynn Azar	Kailua Kona	HI		96740	US	8/3/2024
Nanifay Paglinawan	Kihei, Maui	HI		96753	US	8/3/2024
kylie nguyen	Morgan Hill	CA		95037	US	8/3/2024
ashleigh collins	Boston	MA		2116	US	8/3/2024
Bubba Gawlik	Windermere	FL		34786	US	8/3/2024
Blanche Niksich	Portland	OR		97202	US	8/3/2024
Kayla Thomas	Calabasas	CA		91302	US	8/3/2024
Ronald Fujiyoshi	Hilo	HI		96720	US	8/3/2024
Linda Tarumasely	Beaverton	OR		97007	US	8/3/2024
Dip Kapoor	Edmonton		T6G 2G5		Canada	8/3/2024
'Ilikea Arakaki	Honoka'a	HI		96727	US	8/3/2024
Marcine McBride	West Babylon	NY		11704	US	8/3/2024
Margot Valmoja	Waianae	HI		96792	US	8/3/2024
teri akai	san jose	CA		95122	US	8/3/2024
Norm Wilmes	Yuba City	CA		95991	US	8/3/2024
Makere Stewart-Harawira	Edmonton		T6G 2G5		Canada	8/3/2024
Nicole Frazier	Portland	OR		97213	US	8/3/2024
Luca Ferrari	Lugano				Switzerland	8/3/2024
Joshua Wendler	Vilshofen			65195	Germany	8/3/2024
Ralph McDonald	Eugene			97405	US	8/3/2024
Janice Gloe	Oakland	CA		94602	US	8/3/2024
Vincent Davis	Tarrytown	NY		10591	US	8/3/2024
Emma Deringer	Hopkinton	NH		3229	US	8/3/2024
Hans de Vos	Schoondijke		4507CG		Netherlands	8/3/2024
高橋 史帆	厚木市		243-0014		Japan	8/3/2024
Gracey Gomes	Wailuku	HI		96793	US	8/3/2024
ollie yao	Bergenfield	NJ		7621	US	8/3/2024
Onni Milne	Vancouver		V6R 2B2		Canada	8/3/2024
Kristine Horton	Twin Falls	ID		83301	US	8/3/2024
Regine Fernandez	Seattle	WA		98146	US	8/3/2024
David Brady	Haverhill	MA		1835	US	8/3/2024

Alisha Williams	Brooklyn	NY	11213	US	8/3/2024
falen sann	Alhambra	CA	91803	US	8/3/2024
Robbins Kinney	Keauhou	HI	96739	US	8/3/2024
Rachelle Crespo	Mesa	AZ	85208	US	8/3/2024
Katrina Do	El Monte	CA	91731	US	8/3/2024
Tori Williams	Damascus	OR	97089	US	8/3/2024
Joey Graff	Seattle	WA	98144	US	8/3/2024
Bridget Hurley	Denver	CO	80210	US	8/3/2024
Rosita Muller	Ede		6718	Netherlands	8/3/2024
Barbara Guttman	Miami Beach		33139	US	8/3/2024
Ochiai Beck Feifan	Langley		V2Y	Canada	8/3/2024
Laura A. Williams	North Collins	NY	14111	US	8/3/2024
Laura Gipperich			57489	Germany	8/3/2024
Julie Nguyen	Queens	NY	11355	US	8/3/2024
Thibault Dauphin	Paris		75015	France	8/3/2024
ken mc	Portsmouth	VA	23702	US	8/3/2024
Victor Pan	Fremont	CA	94536	US	8/3/2024
simone maes			9000	Belgium	8/3/2024
Valerie Van Gorder	Brookdale	CA	95007	US	8/3/2024
Jasper Ano	Gaithersburg	MD	20877	US	8/3/2024
safia gravel	Rochester	NY	14607	US	8/3/2024
Jennifer O'Neill	Purcellville	VA	20132	US	8/3/2024
Ellen Mei	San Diego	CA	92101	US	8/3/2024
Abigail Vazquez	Las Vegas	NV	89119	US	8/3/2024
Katerina Santoro	Vancouver	WA	98685	US	8/3/2024
Shalene Appenay	Pocatello	ID	83202	US	8/4/2024
Lilli Leong	New Braunfels	TX	78132	US	8/4/2024
Patrea Curry	griffith	IN	46319	US	8/4/2024
Randy Horne	Honoka'a	HI	96727	US	8/4/2024
Sandra Farrell	Pittsford	NY	14535	US	8/4/2024
Susan Tunney	honolulu	HI	96821	US	8/4/2024
Denise Magrini Fernandes	São Paulo		5530000	Brazil	8/4/2024
Sheena Kuwashima	Kahului	HI	96732	US	8/4/2024
Donna Kealohanui	Waimanalo	HI	96795	US	8/4/2024

Annie Nguyen	Westminster	CA	92683	US	8/4/2024
Reba Baneck				US	8/4/2024
Albert Yarullin	Moscow			Russia	8/4/2024
Apurva Nayak	Bloomington	IL	60108	US	8/4/2024
Robert Staton	Honolulu	HI	96813	US	8/4/2024
Erica Taniguchi	Kapaa	HI	96746	US	8/4/2024
Jerome Kaapa	Kailua	HI	96734	US	8/4/2024
Jim Stewart	Brussels			New Zealand	8/4/2024
Cynthia Allen	Lawrence	GA	30043	US	8/4/2024
Saiki Tomoko	Hiroshima		730-0841	Japan	8/4/2024
Maile Villablanca	San Diego	CA	92105	US	8/5/2024
Ko Hani				French Polynesia	8/5/2024
Kala Ebbe	Kapaa	HI	96746	US	8/5/2024
Veronica Billups	Decatur	GA	30030	US	8/5/2024
Jeanne Ryhiner	Amsterdam		1093XX	Netherlands	8/5/2024
CHRISOULA KATSOULOTOU	Athens		11472	Greece	8/5/2024
Anela Ryan	Kaneohe	HI	96744	US	8/5/2024
Lynda Kernaghan	Ewa Beach	HI	96706	US	8/5/2024
Kyle Downey	Irvine	CA	92602	US	8/6/2024
Michael Conterio	Cambridge	ENG	CB4 3SA	UK	8/6/2024
Stervin Stephen	Dubai			United Arab Emirates	8/6/2024
Beatriz Lara	Middletown	PA	17057	US	8/6/2024
Susana Rodriguez	Phoenix	AZ	85031	US	8/6/2024
Mae Lubetkin	Providence	RI	2878	US	8/7/2024
Laura González	Greenville	SC	29615	US	8/7/2024
Kaipo Tuupoina	Kailua	HI	96734	US	8/7/2024
Jacob Molnar	Clifton Park	NY	12065	US	8/7/2024
Jibreel Huntington	Honolulu	HI	96808	US	8/7/2024
Arthur Machabee	New York	NY	10019	US	8/7/2024
Nadia Marshanin			55281	Indonesia	8/7/2024
Jade Delgado	Houston	TX	77084	US	8/7/2024
Rosanna Rombawa	Honolulu	HI	96819	US	8/7/2024
Ivy Hsu	Honolulu	HI	96818	US	8/7/2024
Janice Toma Shiira	Honolulu	HI	96826	US	8/7/2024

石川 恵次	Tokyo		190-0031	Japan	8/7/2024
Ember Duckett	Buffalo	NY	14208	US	8/7/2024
北川 麻衣子	Musashino		180-0001	Japan	8/7/2024
Nakamura Mizuki	Tokyo		166-0003	Japan	8/7/2024
Jamie Williams	Harpers Ferry	WV	25425	US	8/7/2024
Bridget Coyer	Rochester	MN	55901	US	8/7/2024
Sheala Karratti-Humphries	Honolulu	HI	96822	US	8/7/2024
Xanthe Plymale	Rochester	NY	14617	US	8/7/2024
Courtney Caranguian	Honolulu	HI	96808	US	8/7/2024
Phoenix Stone	Kaunakakai	HI	96748	US	8/7/2024
David Nisthal	Honolulu	HI	96813	US	8/7/2024
Jordan Stevens	Mount Crawford	VA	22841	US	8/7/2024
YuSeung Cha	Katy	TX	77494	US	8/7/2024
Travis Bachman	Waimānalo Beach	HI	96795	US	8/8/2024
やまもと ゆきこ			168	Japan	8/8/2024

KAHEA: THE HAWAIIAN ENVIROMENTAL ALLIANCE

Please see attached comment letter



PROTECTING

NATIVE HAWAIIAN

CUSTOMARY &

TRADITIONAL RIGHTS AND

OUR FRAGILE

ENVIRONMENT

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KAHEA: the Hawaiian-Environmental Alliance is a non-profit 501(c)3 working to protect the unique natural and cultural resources of the Hawaiian islands. KAHEA translates to English as "the call."

August 6, 2024

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Subject: Comments from KAHEA: The Hawaiian-Environmental Alliance on the **Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area, Kailua -Poamoho Training Area, and Makua Military Reservation, Island of O'ahu, Hawai'i** | Tax Map Keys (TMKs): (1) 5-8-002:002; (1) 5-9-006:026; (1) 7-2-001:006; (1) 6-9-003:001 (por.); (1) 8-1-001:007 (por.); (1) 8-1-001:012 (por.); (1) 8-1-001:008; (1) 8-2-001: 001; (1) 8-2-001:022; (1) 8-2-001:024; (1) 8-2-001:025; (1) 8-2-001:002 (por.)

To whom this may concern,

Please consider the following comments from KAHEA: The Hawaiian-Environmental Alliance.

1. "Land retention" for Army training spans, at minimum, state *and* federal lands.

"There are seven Army-managed training areas on O'ahu used by the U.S. Army Hawaii (USARHAW) to meet mission requirements." ES-1. These comprise approximately 51,000 acres of O'ahu lands or over 13% of the O'ahu total land area, but Army use of only 6,322 acres are assessed under the DEIS.

a. Army uses of state and federal lands must be assessed as a single action.

Army uses of state lands are increments of its larger total mission, are necessary precedent to that mission, and commit to uses on federally-controlled lands. HAR §11-200.1-10.

Over the past six decades, these State-owned lands have been an important portion of the approximately 18,000 acres of Army training areas on KTA, Poamoho, and MMR, and of the approximately 51,000 acres of Army training areas across O‘ahu. The State-owned lands are critical to the Army mission because they provide access to and among the U.S. Government-controlled portions of O‘ahu training areas, act as buffers between public lands and training activities, and support numerous training facilities and capabilities that are essential to USARHAW, other military services, and local agencies. The State-owned lands contain some key training facilities not available elsewhere on O‘ahu.

DEIS at 1-1 (emphases added). The DEIS admits the entirety of the areas taken under Army control, if not larger areas, are part of their operations.

large quantities of land, away from populated areas and with adequate buffers for both soldier and public safety, to provide the training necessary to maintain soldier readiness for rapid deployment. Land retention would also allow the Army to continue ongoing and potential future training activities conducted on or over the State-owned lands that are required to support the military mission, including UAS, helicopter, and other aircraft operations, and company-sized maneuver and reconnaissance training.

State-owned lands on O‘ahu also provide access to and among U.S. Government-controlled lands, such as access to the western part of KTA, and include areas with sufficient slopes for safe maneuver area that is critical to Army training.

DEIS at 1-14. Army infrastructure - “KTA X-Strip landing zone (LZ) and the MMR Combined Company Arms Assault Course (CCAAC) facilities cannot be relocated to U.S. Government-controlled lands”. DEIS at 3-2.¹

The Army’s actions on all lands on O‘ahu are required to be assessed together in its EIS under Hawai‘i Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 343, also known as the Hawai‘i Environmental Policy Act (HEPA).

Though the Army attempts to narrowly define its action as “secur[ing] the long-term military use of State-owned lands on O‘ahu”, the State lands cannot be examined in isolation. “The State-owned lands provide essential connections for maneuvering throughout the O‘ahu Training areas.” DEIS at ES-5. “Critical U.S. Government-owned facilities and infrastructure are located on the State-owned lands.” *Id.* The Army concedes, “[r]etention of maneuver area on State-owned lands at the O‘ahu training areas is important for maneuver and non-live-fire training, and to accommodate company-sized and larger units.” *Id.* Because the state lands are integral to the Army’s larger operations, that larger program must be disclosed and their impacts assessed.

For instance, if state lands were not retained, the Army would apparently have to use smaller-than “company-sized” units. DEIS at ES-5. Would these less-large units have fewer environmental and economic impacts?

b. State and federal land Army uses must be cumulatively assessed.

The Army improperly limits disclosure and assessment of cumulative environmental impacts - geographically limiting the action to “State-owned” lands and postulating an artificial baseline of land uses. These improper limitations prevent the DEIS from disclosing and assessing the cumulative

¹ The DEIS presents conflicting information. It discounts the “no action” alternative because “access to all ground training areas on Poamoho (approximately 4,370 acres) would be lost,” (DEIS at 2-43, 2-44) but also states “no ground-training is conducted” at Poamoho and “ground training on Poamoho has not occurred within the last decade.” DEIS at 2-15.

impacts of even the limited “real estate” action the Army defined. HAR §11-200.1-2 (defining “cumulative impacts”). These impacts include ecological effects (such as the effects on natural resources and on the components, structures, and functioning of affected ecosystems), aesthetic effects, historic effects, cultural effects, economic effects, social effects, or health effects, whether primary, secondary, or cumulative, whether immediate or delayed.” *Id.*

First, the DEIS assesses cumulative impacts of, amongst other things, a proposed resort expansion, pedestrian walkway, and first-responder campus, but nowhere addresses its adjacent, integrated uses of federally-controlled lands for Army training. DEIS at 3-9 through 3-11. The Army includes a proposed Pūpūkea strip mall in its cumulative impacts analysis, but not integrated uses of federal lands for Army training? The Army’s analysis is evasive.

Second, the Army’s assessments of significance are impaired because they ignore federal land uses. As discussed *infra*, DEIS concludes “no significant impacts” on “historic and cultural resources; hazardous substances and hazardous wastes; air quality and greenhouse gases; noise; geology, topography, and soils” and “less than significant impacts” on “water resources; socioeconomics; transportation and traffic; and human health and safety.” DEIS at ES-11. Would this still be the case if the Army’s federal land use were assessed as required by HAR §11-200.1-13(b)?

Third, DEIS disclosures of hazardous substance risks *solely on state lands* are meaningless because the nature of pollution is that it does not stay in one place. The Army may not have above or underground storage tanks for hazardous materials on any state lands, but if they are on adjacent federal lands, the contamination risk is nearly the same. DEIS at 3-141. “State-owned land at KTA is not permitted to be used as impact areas for explosives or incendiary military munitions of any kind” but if on federal lands, the munition detritus could anyway pollute state land and surrounding community. DEIS at 3-144.

2. Army fails to disclose extent to which lands *will not be cleaned up under the leases*.

- a. DEIS is “segmented” because it omits clean up as a lease condition.

Hawai‘i environmental review rules prohibit “segmentation” or piecemealing of proposed actions into smaller components because this artificially minimizes the significance of environmental impacts. The Army specifically denies it is in violation of this “no segmentation” rule because it treats land retention, continuation of ongoing activities within any State-owned land, and lease compliance actions and cleanup and restoration of former training areas “as a single action and analyzed together in this EIS.” DEIS at 2-3. This is inconsistent with their own DEIS.

First, the Army states it does not assess “lease compliance” actions (i.e., clean up) because it “cannot begin until this EIS is complete”. DEIS at 2-2. If the Army can’t clean up the lands, how does its DEIS disclose impacts *of continued use* will be? Put otherwise, the DEIS cannot meaningfully disclose the significance of impacts of its proposed land retention without assessing whether it can clean up after its ongoing land uses.

The Army assumes, without basis, future lease terms would be the same and does not assess or propose new lease terms. DEIS at ES-12 (“parameters for the lease compliance actions would be defined and determined after completion of this EIS. Lease compliance actions for a new lease are unknown but are assumed to be the same as the current lease”); at 2-2 (“it is assumed that the Army would be held to new lease conditions that are the same as or similar to the existing lease conditions”).

Even while assuming the leases won’t change, the Army asserts it cannot assess “parameters for lease compliance actions” because the existing leases haven’t ended yet. DEIS at 2-2 (“parameters for lease compliance actions in the current leases are subject to the terms of the 1964 leases and negotiation with the State, which cannot begin until this EIS is complete, and an alternative has been selected for implementation; therefore, the parameters for these lease compliance actions within the

State-owned land not retained would be defined and determined after completion of this EIS.”). Lease compliance through clean-up is interconnected with continued land retention. The DEIS must include this assessment.

b. Compliance with lease terms may not clean up contamination.

The 1964 leases terms on clean-up requirements are vague and slippery. The Army “agrees to reforest areas” but only “within a period mutually agreed upon, where it can be demonstrated that substantial forest cover, including trees, has been destroyed as a direct result of Government activities” and only in KTA and Poamoho areas. DEIS V. 3.2 Appx. G PDF 720 (KTA lease ¶28), at PDF 744 (Poamoho lease ¶28); at PDF 712 (not applicable to MMR). Is a wildfire, reduced streamflow caused by Army actions, or slow poisoning by Army wastes considered a “direct result” of Army activities?

The Army will “remove weapons and shells used in connection with its training activities to the extent that a technical and economic capability exists and provided that expenditures for removal of shells will not exceed the fair market value of the land.” DEIS V. 3.2 Appx. G, (KTA lease ¶29), (Poamoho lease ¶29), (MMR ¶8, 26). The DEIS fails to disclose existing technical and economic capability that may limit removal of weapons and shells. The DEIS nowhere discloses the fair market value of the land. Without this information, Army references to “cleaning up” after the leases expire are meaningless. The Army may do nothing if it is too expensive or the contamination too complex. Instead, if the Army is to retain any land, and they insist on using economic viability as a parameter for clean-up efforts, they should commit to not causing harm that exceeds the fair market value of the land. Or they could remove the conditional language by simply saying, “We will remove weapons and shells used in connection with our training activities.” The Army should not be allowed to contaminate land without cleaning it up, simply because it is too expensive.

Clearing weapons and shells would not anyway address other kinds of contamination, including those evident in the Mākua nearshore ecosystem as discussed *infra* Part 9. Currently, should anyone or any property be harmed by the Army’s use of these lands, neither the state, nor the federal government is responsible under the leases. DEIS V.3.2 at PDF 718, 724 (KTA lease ¶¶8, 23), PDF 737 (Poamoho lease ¶¶8, 23); PDF 753 (MMR lease ¶¶7, 21). This cannot continue.

c. Compliance with CERCLA does not mean lands will be cleaned up.

The Army asserts “cleanup and restoration activities are separate from lease compliance actions, and are defined as remediation of any hazardous waste sites addressed through the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) process.” DEIS at 2-3. Under the general rules for clean-up standards, CERCLA requires “a remedial action that is protective of human health and the environment, that is cost effective, and that utilizes permanent solutions and alternative treatment technologies or resource recovery technologies to the maximum extent practicable.” 42 U.S.C. § 9621(b)(1) (emphases added).

The Army discloses only it will “conduct MEC clearance when applicable” and would *later* follow Army regulations to determine how and when the cleanup and restoration would occur in State-owned land not retained, following the CERCLA process.” DEIS at 3-159 (re: Mākua). Again, deferring identification of potential remediation actions and whether they may nevertheless require limitations on uses of State lands defeats the purpose of HEPA.

Nowhere does the DEIS disclose the extent to which remediation is needed, whether and how CERCLA compliance would achieve full restoration of lands, and what the impacts may be of failing to fully restore lands. Will ongoing Army use of these lands irrevocably commit them to degradation and disuse for other purposes?

Therefore, the DEIS does not assess whether and how the Army will comply with lease terms

for clean up of these lands, nor the extent they *will not be cleaned up*. Because it fails to disclose and assess the extent to which Army use of the land will irrevocably commit to contamination, the DEIS is insufficient.

3. Army evades disclosing *changes* to state land use; Program-level EIS required.

The Army is proposing to continue to use state public trust lands for an indeterminate future period for military training *but fails to disclose changes to their use of those lands*:

As a real estate action, the Proposed Action would enable continuation of ongoing activities on the State-owned lands retained by the Army. **It does not include construction, modernization, or changes to ongoing activities within the State-owned lands retained.**

Additionally, the Proposed Action does not include changes to the use, size, or configuration of the special use airspace overlying the State-owned lands.

DEIS at ES-6 (bold emphasis added); 2-1 (“Proposed Action does not include construction or changes in military training activities or changes to resource management actions.”). The Army does not disclaim any future plans for changes, construction, modernization, or new resource management, only that the DEIS does not assess these.

Commenters raised the Army’s failure to disclose a Real Property Master Plan for the Pohakuloa Training Area prepared by HHH Planners in 2020, which describes long term land use plans for Pōhakuloa, and find it “is unclear if a similar study has been completed for O‘ahu Army sites.” DEIS V. 3.1 at O-133.

To the extent they have any plan, budget, or other information about construction, resource management, modernization, activities or use of airspace, the Army should be preparing a program-level EIS that addresses more than a narrow “real estate” action. A “program”:

means a series of one or more projects to be carried out concurrently or in phases within a general timeline, that may include multiple sites or geographic areas, and is undertaken for a broad goal or purpose. A program may include: a number of separate projects in a given geographic area which, if considered singly, may have minor impacts, but if considered together, may have significant impacts; separate projects having generic or common impacts; an entire plan having wide application or restricting the range of future alternative policies or actions, including new significant changes to existing land use plans, development plans, zoning regulations, or agency comprehensive resource management plans; implementation of multiple projects over a long time frame; or implementation of a single project over a large geographic area.

HAR §11-200.1-2. By failing to assess elements of its program - including changes to land uses - the Army improperly attempts to evade full disclosure of significant impacts. DEIS disclosures are “meaningless without the conscientious application of the environmental review process as a whole[.]” HAR §11-200.1-1(b).

The DEIS is unlawfully reduced in scope, consequently the only mitigation for “land use” proposed is “consider[ing] adding non-barbed wire fencing and signage to minimize accidental or intentional trespass from adjacent non-U.S. Government-controlled land (applies to Alternative 2 for KTA, and Alternatives 2 and 3 for MMR).” DEIS at ES-11.

4. Compliance with other laws does not excuse disclosure and assessment under HEPA.

The DEIS fails to disclose and assess impacts under the incorrect presumption that compliance with other laws excuses such disclosure and assessment under HEPA. “If the fact that

other laws and rules that facially appear to bear upon the environmental effects of an activity would exclude the activity from HEPA's purview, then this would frustrate HEPA's purpose of requiring agencies to appropriately consider environmental concerns in their decision-making process." *Umberger v. DLNR*, 140 Hawai'i 500, 518, 403 P.3d 277, 295 (2017) *quoted by Kia'i Wai o Wai'ale'ale v. Dep't of Water*, 151 Hawai'i 442, 460, 517 P.3d 725, 743 (2022).

The Army cannot merely cite CERCLA as an escape hatch to HRS Chapter 343 disclosure and assessment requirements of the irrevocable commitment of resources, including by contaminating land, as discussed *supra* Part 2. DEIS at 2-3. Irrevocable commitment of natural resources, or curtailment of the range of beneficial uses of state lands or nearby areas due to persisting contamination constitutes a significant impact that must be disclosed. HAR §11-200.1-2.

Similarly, the Army inadequately responds to "concerns regarding contamination of soils from MC [munitions constituents], impacts on soils and topography from natural disasters, and impacts on beaches" by referencing preparation of an Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) in compliance with the Sikes Act Improvement Act, as amended through 2003 (Public Law 108-136). DEIS V. 3.2 at E-32. The DEIS does not disclose whether and how INRMP preparation addresses contamination to a less than significant level.

5. DEIS violates HEPA by referring to stale documents unavailable to the public, and thereby evading public review procedures.

The DEIS includes no links to the 2010 INRMP or other plans, studies, and documents upon which DEIS conclusions rely. DEIS at 5-20). The DEIS asserts a "2018 Section 106 [Programmatic Agreement] for O'ahu resolves adverse effects on historic properties that may result from ongoing routine training and related activities at KTA and Poamoho, including activities that take place on State-owned lands," without providing the information and analysis therein. DEIS at 1-16. The DEIS relies on an Analysis of Alternatives Study (AAS) prepared in 2017, which apparently reduced the scope of alternatives considered. DEIS at 1-9.

These documents are not in the DEIS and not available to the public. We requested, both informally and through a FOIA request, the Army's Analysis of Alternatives for Poamoho, Mākua, Kahuku, and Pōhakuloa training areas on May 7, May 15, and June 16, 2024 and have not received any documents as of this writing.

As a "primarily procedural and informational statute" courts reviewing a HEPA challenge are required to determine as a question of law whether an agency "has followed the correct procedures and considered the appropriate factors. . . ." *Sierra Club v. Dep't of Transp.*, 115 Hawai'i 299, 342, 167 P.3d 292, 335 (2007); *see Kepo'o v. Watson*, 87 Hawai'i 91, 100, 952 P.2d 379, 388 (1998) (procedure is at the heart of environmental review).

Public review and comment is integral to HEPA procedures. Without access to information and analyses that led to DEIS assessments, members of the public cannot meaningfully participate. HRS §343-1 ("the process of reviewing environmental effects is desirable because environmental consciousness is enhanced, cooperation and coordination are encouraged, and *public participation* during the review process benefits all parties involved and society as a whole.") *quoted by Sierra Club*, 115 Hawai'i at 327, 167 P.3d at 307 (emphasis in original quotation).

The DEIS is required to be "essentially self contained, capable of being understood by the reader without the need for undue cross reference". HAR §11-200.1-1(c)(2). Though it can cite to underlying studies, the DEIS is required to include the actual analysis "of the probable impact of the proposed action on the environment" and cannot assert that analysis was already completed in 2010 or 2017 when the "real property" action -was not proposed until 2021. HAR §11-200.1-24(l).

6. Assessment of cultural practice impact is disingenuous.

- a. Vague, unenforceable mitigation for cultural impacts results from misleading assessment of cultural impacts.

“All the State-owned lands associated with the Proposed Action have been identified as ceded lands.” DEIS V 3.2 at E-19. The Army’s recommends mitigating cultural impacts by:

- 1) working with cultural practitioners to update and/or develop a mutually beneficial cultural access plan that facilitates safe engagement with cultural resources, practices, and beliefs within each project area, 2) promoting better long-term stewardship of the ‘āina with regard to military use of the land, and 3) reviewing and updating the Army’s public education campaign to ensure the various access programs are known and understood by the community.

DEIS V.2, Appx. B (CIA at 161). These are the same measures proposed to mitigate environmental justice impacts. DEIS at ES-11. None of these measures addresses the generations-long loss of land, impacts to nearby cultural resources, including native species, and connection to stories places now under Army control. None of these measures address significant impacts admitted by the DEIS:

Continued retention or alienation of ceded lands from the public trust intended for the benefit of Native Hawaiians would be a loss to some extent of this sense of connection. Non-Native Hawaiian control of the ‘āina impedes Native Hawaiians’ ability to perpetuate and practice this belief system, including their responsibility to engage, connect, and care for the ‘āina. Therefore, this continued loss of land represents a disproportionate effect and a long-term, significant, adverse impact on communities with environmental justice concerns.

DEIS at 3-284.

The Army’s wholly insufficient mitigations result in part from the Army’s disingenuous interview and assessment methods, which discounted community members’ concerns. DEIS at 3-125 “while survey respondents and interviewees identified resources, practices, and beliefs, informants did not directly connect these resources to the specific geographical boundaries of the State-owned land at KTA”; at 3-128 (“While survey respondents and interviewees identified resources, practices, and beliefs, informants did not directly connect these resources to the specific geographical boundaries of Poamoho.”).

In KTA, Neil Hannahs pointed out “valuable water resources” in KTA “including streams and a bog . . . “however, he did not provide a specific location for these resources” and “he did not indicate whether these [watershed cultural practice] protections were occurring within the State-owned land at KTA.” CIA at 55. T. Lenchanko said his “‘ohana from Kahuku shared with him that they sighted over 100 different native plants within the KTA area”; however, he did not provide a specific location for these resources.” *Id.* at 57. Interviewee Oliveria discussed “large burial sites with iwi kupuna . . . within the KTA and two recently discovered burial caves; however, he did not provide any specific locations for these resources. *Id.*

Lenchanko recounted “[k]upuna would take younger generations to areas like Poamoho to teach them about the resources and pass on knowledge to the next generation.” CIA at 82. Yet, the CIA asserts it “is unclear how many of these cultural practices and beliefs are occurring within State-owned land versus the broad geographical area around the project area” at Poamoho. CIA at 77.

In Mākua, William Aila identified “one important resource is a spring, which has been covered up by military infrastructure but then found again after a fire”, “are orange trees from the original kuleana lands and many more critically endangered native plants in the area, as well as a snail enclosure”, pueo, and they would “collect thatching material and wood to construct the church.” CIA at 119. The CIA again concluded, “[h]e did not provide a specific location for this collection area.” *Id.*

Eric Enos shared “there are many cultural sites as well as native species” within Mākua Valley; “however, he did not provide specific locations for these Resources.” CIA at 120. “Kalo farming and other cultural practices rely on ‘the watersheds that start in the mountains in the back of the valley and feed into the larger system.’ However, Mr. Enos did not provide specific locations for these practices.” CIA at 121. Keola “Grace discussed how surfing, farming, and ranching are cultural practices connected to Mākua. However, he did not provide specific locations for these practices.” CIA at 122.

Despite the premium the Army puts on locating cultural practices solely on state-lands, their consultants **did not provide any maps**. “While maps were not provided during the interviews, the interviewers have found that providing project maps during an interview does not always help the interviewee differentiate between a specific project area and a more general area, since the Native Hawaiian concept of the cultural landscape may be different than that understood by a defined project area relative to a Proposed Action.” CIA at 6.

The point is the CIA preparers discounted evidence of cultural practice that *may* occur on non-state lands without apparently asking interviewees to specify or providing maps to ascertain this information. The CIA obtained its milquetoast mitigation recommendations under a flawed method and should be discounted as well.

If specific locations within state-lands needed to be provided in order for cultural practices to be considered relevant to the DEIS, the Army should have made such a standard known. If the Army was genuine in learning about cultural practices that may be impacted by their actions, it could have simply asked community members whether or not any of the practices mentioned occur within the state-lands in question. It is disingenuous that they did not ask such an obvious follow-up question. It is poor logic to assume that because people did not, unprompted, volunteer specific locations of their cultural practices, that they do not occur on the relevant state lands.

b. No mitigation for cultural impacts even when state lands implicated.

To the extent it sought to accommodate a “Native Hawaiian concept of the cultural landscape”, the CIA lacks recommendation measures addressed to them. Interviewee “Caceres recounted burials and the entire landscape is a cultural resource” at KTA.” CIA at 54. The CIA is silent on Kyle Kajihiro’s recommendation that “the Papakū Makawalu methodology, developed by the Edith Kanaka‘ole Foundation, be utilized in addition to a separate, in-depth cultural landscape study and ethnographic survey.” CIA at 57. These concerns are not addressed.

Even where interviewees specified impacts on state lands, no specific mitigation is proposed. Interviewee “Oliveira mentioned the inability to engage in the cultural practices of caring for iwi kūpuna and mālama ‘āina within the State-owned land. He also specifically mentioned how retention of the State-owned land impacts the ability to engage in the system of ka‘ānani‘au, a system connected to temples and land divisions.” DEIS at 3-132.

The DEIS excused away, with no evidence or analysis, even those cultural practices and impacts on State lands. Stating, for instance, “physical impacts on cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites) were more likely to occur from ongoing public (off-roading) activity than from military training at KTA.” DEIS at 3-126. Yet commenters specifically raised impacts from “[m]ilitary personnel engaged in illegal bonfires, illegal off-roading in conservation areas, and illegal parties with alcohol consumption on public beaches[.]” DEIS V.2 at O-107 (Hawai‘i Peace & Justice). These significant impacts are not recognized, much less mitigated, through CIA recommendations to educate the public about Army access policies.

- c. Further survey of historic sites is needed to assess and mitigate potential impacts.

The DEIS concedes more than a third of the MMR state lands - 288 acres “are unsurveyed or were subjected to reconnaissance studies that do not provide as thorough an understanding of extant historic and cultural resources due to the low intensity of the survey coverage.” DEIS at 3-107. Many historic sites, and thus impacts of continued training activities in that area, are unknown. The more than Mākua lands are studied, the more physical historic information is disclosed. The Army’s chart of archaeological surveys shows almost every new survey identifies new sites. *Id.* at 3-108.

By restricting review only to historic sites on state lands, the DEIS fails to assess and disclose the significant relationships between the sites. It is those connections that show how the sites contribute a history of a people, a community, not just as discrete “sites.” DEIS at 3-110.

7. Public education on access policies does not remediate unreasonable impacts to access.

The CIA recommends: “reviewing and updating the Army’s public education campaign to ensure the various access programs are known and understood by the community.” DEIS V.2, Appx. B (CIA at 161). The problem is not a lack of education. The Army’s access limitations are the problem.

Many cannot walk miles from public roads to cultural sites located on rough terrain on the interior of tracts. At KTA, public vehicular traffic is not permitted beyond the locked gate on Pupukea Road; “however, the public can walk around the gate to access Kaunala Trail and the Pūpūkea Forest Reserve.” CIA at 131. A “vehicle permit is required if driving into Poamoho, with permits only being issued for Fridays, Saturdays, Sundays, Mondays, and State/federal holidays.” CIA at 132.

Access at Mākua is ever more restricted. “[C]ultural access requests must meet certain requirements to be granted, such as community group coordination, escort availability, limited access times, and limitations on certain locations that are off limits due to security or safety concerns.” DEIS at 3-133. The Army’s 2018 Section 106 programmatic agreement access policy does not apply to Mākua. *Id.*

Requiring permission slips is offensive to the many cultural practitioners who do not see their traditions governed by the state or military, nor want to publicize their cultural uses of these lands. It is often impractical to be required to wade through bureaucratic procedures to access undeveloped lands on timelines that do not factor in the permitting process. Other agencies, including the National Park Service, have represented they make efforts not to bother practitioners and therefore do not keep firm statistics on cultural accesses.

The DEIS does not assess the primary issue - What will cultural practices and relationships to these places look like after 130 years of limited access?

8. DEIS fails to disclose secondary impacts of changing land use laws for military purposes.

The DEIS is required to disclose potential significant impacts, including indirect and secondary impacts of a proposed action. HAR §11-200.1-24. The Army acknowledges its proposed use of State conservation district and City agricultural lands is nonconforming and will be unlawful as soon as the lease ends in 2029. DEIS at 1-19 (“Tract A-1 at KTA lies within the agricultural district, higher elevations of Poamoho lie within the conservation district protected subzone, and most of the State-owned land on MMR lies within the conservation district limited subzone . . . The remainder of the State-owned lands fall primarily within the resource subzone[.]”).

The Army proposes to petition the State: (1) for rulemaking to create a new conservation district subzone “to allow military uses of the State-owned land retained by the Army”; and (2) a

special permit to allow its non-agricultural uses. DEIS at 3-12. Merely disclosing rulemaking and permitting *procedures* does not disclose nor assess impacts of widespread rule changes.

The DEIS concludes: “Significant impacts could be reduced to less than significant through the State’s approval of a petition for special subzone in the conservation district for Tract A-3 and a special permit in the agricultural district for Tract A-1.” DEIS at 3-21. Again, the DEIS makes the same flawed assumption that compliance with other laws (here HRS chapters 183 and 205) suffices as compliance with HEPA.

Further, the Army’s proposal to amend conservation district rules, HAR chapter 13-5 is integral to the proposed action and therefore must be assessed as part of the entire action.

The DEIS must disclose what significant impacts may result from creating a new class of conservation district lands - are there other military uses that could then encroach into the conservation district? Shooting ranges? ROTC training schools? Would other lands fall under the new subzone?

The DEIS must also assess *how* significant impacts could be reduced, such as specific conservation district use permit conditions or narrow tailoring of the new conservation subzone. The DEIS does neither because it does not disclose how it would change the rules. What is the proposed rule?

The DEIS is incomplete without this assessment and disclosure.

9. Army’s contamination of Mākua waters and lands has widespread impacts.

“Two ephemeral streams cross State-owned land at MMR, Punapōhaku Stream and Kalena Stream, as do one perennial stream, Mākua Stream, and one intermittent stream, Kaluakauila Stream”. DEIS at 3-231. As William Aila informed the Army, “munitions from outside the State-owned land have the potential to move downstream during heavy rains and contaminate groundwater and soil within the ROI.” DEIS at 3-133. Water also connects federal mauka Mākua, through streams, through “[t]hree muliwai (estuarine wetlands located adjacent to the ocean) ponds and the Hau Thicket”, all potential US ACE jurisdictional wetlands, to the ocean. DEIS at 3-231.

MMR is composed of 3,408 acres of federal lands and 782 acres, or 19 percent, are State-owned land. DEIS at 1-8. The “most likely pathways for contaminant migration are surface water runoff during significant rainfall events and groundwater flow from the inland areas of MMR to the Pacific Ocean.” DEIS V.3.2 at E-28. This is also the case for KTA and Poamoho. DEIS V 3.1 at PDF39/ HI13 (Office of State Planning: “Given that all three ATLR study areas may have toxic material associated with military training and readiness activities, the presence of these materials may have a deleterious effect on the natural water resources in all three areas. The perennial streams in and around KTA and Poamoho may carry these toxins downslope during intense storm events and impact human health, as well as the marine environment.”).

The DEIS does not disclose hazardous substances, histories of spills, or other relevant information on uses of federal lands, despite these connections. Even if not on federal lands, “MEC, which consists of UXO, discarded military munitions, and MCs, is present on State-owned lands, primarily within the North Ridge, Center, and South Ridge Tracts at MMR.” *Id.*

The Army continues to bring petroleum, oil, lubricants in aircraft and other vehicles, as well as solvents, paints, and adhesives onto state lands and does not disclose hazardous substances used on federal lands. DEIS at 3-149. These, in addition to historical contaminants, continue to pollute Mākua ecosystems. “Fish, shellfish, limu, [and the study assumed that other marine resources] near Mākua Beach and in the muliwai, on which area residents rely for subsistence, were contaminated by substances that are known to be associated with the proposed training at Mākua” DEIS at 3-150, quoting 2009 marine resources study (brackets in DEIS). That 2009 study further found “research department explosive (RDX, also known as Royal Demolition Explosive), perchlorate, arsenic,

chromium, cobalt, nitroglycerin, and manganese” used at Mākua “may pose a potential health risk.” DEIS at 3-150.

A follow up study in 2015 “study determined that several compounds associated with proposed military training activities at Makua were present in limu kohu, loli, he’e, and collected from near Makua Beach.” DEIS at 3-150. These “compounds included semivolatile organic compounds, organochlorine pesticides, perchlorate, ioxins/dibenzofurans, metals, and arsenic (inorganic and organic)” *Id.* at 3-151; 3-324. “[A] number of substances (four metals: arsenic, cadmium, cobalt, and manganese; two organochlorine pesticides: alpha-benzene hexachloride and heptachlor epoxide; and two explosives: nitroglycerin and perchlorate) detected in the marine resources were at concentration levels that pose a human health risk to area residents who rely on marine resources for subsistence.” *Id.*

Despite these studies’ findings, the DEIS concludes “constituents found in marine resources in the Makua nearshore and muliwai areas are not unique to military training and military training activities do not pose an increased risk to residents reliant on those resources for subsistence.” DEIS at 3-238. The DEIS is required to disclose *potential* significant impacts, not speculate as to ways the Army’s actions might not be responsible for those impacts. Mākua Army training actions have contaminated nearshore waters and resources to an extent that risk the health of Hawaiian subsistence and cultural users of these resources. These contaminants are not isolated to state or federal lands. The DEIS does not assess these adverse impacts.

Are these past impacts reversible, mitigatable or is the environment permanently impaired? The DEIS does not assess these significant impacts on nearshore ecosystems and the cultural traditions and customs that rely on them.

10. Affordable housing and other socioeconomic impacts not assessed.

No military housing is available at KTA, Poamoho, or MMR. The Army proposes to continue operations (and possibly expand them) in areas of O‘ahu with the greatest need for affordable housing. DEIS at 3-246 (North shore/ Ko‘olauloa), at 3-252 (Central O‘ahu), at 3-256 (Wai‘anae coast). There will be a “deficit of approximately 1,100 homes in the North Shore neighborhood and 900 homes in Ko‘olauloa neighborhood by 2040” (DEIS at 3-248); “a deficit of approximately 5,000 homes in the Central O‘ahu neighborhoods by 2040” (*id.* at 3-253); and “a deficit of approximately 1,200 homes in the Wai‘anae Coast neighborhood by 2040” (*id.* at 3-258) By comparison, the average for all of O‘ahu will be a 500 home deficit. *Id.*

Even assuming more housing will be constructed in these areas, the DEIS does not disclose whether any of the new housing will be affordable for those needing homes. *Compare* DEIS at 3-247, 3-253, 3-257. Though it lists existing “vacant” units, the DEIS does not disclose whether these units are used as investment/ vacation rental properties or are otherwise unaffordable for residents.

In March 2022, the Department of Defense had 70,107 military and civil service personnel in Hawai‘i, 15,603 of which were active duty Army personnel. DEIS at 3-248. The DEIS does not disclose whether existing military personnel are existing residents. Because the DEIS does not consider construction, modernization, or other changes, it does not disclose whether new military personnel will be deployed to these training areas.

Most importantly, the DEIS nowhere addresses the impact of military personnel outcompeting residents for new housing, especially market housing. Military housing allowances and cost of living adjustments put military personnel at a competitive advantage over many local residents

searching for housing.² The DEIS does not disclose socioeconomic impacts, which are one of the primary forces driving Kānaka Maoli to diaspora.

The DEIS includes no responses to Hawai‘i Peace and Justice’s cogent questions: How do military housing allowances affect the cost of housing on O‘ahu? How do the inflationary economic pressures of military housing policies affect the affordability of housing for unsubsidized, non-military residents? How does the non-taxed income of military personnel affect State revenues? What is the economic impact of federal dependents on public services such as schools, social services, and infrastructure costs? DEIS V 3.1 at O-107.

11. Greenhouse gas emissions deemed insignificant only by comparing to rest of the world.

The DEIS is required to assess whether the Army’s retention of state lands will “emit substantial greenhouse gases.” HAR §11-200.1-13(b)(13). The DEIS is thus required to assess GHG emissions, not assessment of “impacts on the alternatives from ongoing changes to climate patterns; such impacts would be significant if future climate patterns impaired or precluded an aspect of an alternative.” DEIS at 3-162.

First, the Army thus incorrectly asserts its “real estate” action is excused from this requirement and “a full life-cycle analysis of GHG emissions from non-scope considerations such as manufacturing and shipping of equipment and materiel, and troop movements to and from KTA, Poamoho, and MMR is beyond the scope of the EIS.” DEIS V.2 at E-30. The Army cannot cleverly restrict the scope of its action to “real estate” because it must address *cumulative* impacts. HAR §11-200.1-13. And GHG emissions are one of those impacts. *Id.*(b)(13).

The Army does not explain why it could not conduct a GHG emissions lifecycle analysis, which is a regular feature of environmental review in Hawai‘i and in proceedings before the Public Utilities Commission pursuant to HRS §269-6(b).

Second, the Army uses meaningless standards of: (1) “contribution to the cumulative impact of ongoing global climate change”; and, (2) whether “future climate change patterns impair[] or preclude[]” alternatives. DEIS at 3-162. Measured against the rest of the entire *world*, the Army concludes even if it took no action, the reduction in GHG emissions “would not meaningfully reduce the severity of global climate change given the extremely limited contribution of KTA’s GHG emissions to regional and global GHG inventories.” DEIS at 3-166, at 3-168 (same for Poamoho); at 3-171 (no action at MMR “would slightly concentrate the amount of criteria pollutant and GHG emissions in other areas of MMR.”).

Also using the standard of worldwide impacts, the Army concludes their emissions including “off-site energy production, manufacturing and shipping equipment and materiel, agricultural processes, and troop movements” - “would not meaningfully contribute to the potential impacts of global climate change.” DEIS at 3-165. This fundamentally misunderstands how climate change operates and does not meet the purpose of an environmental disclosure document.

Militaries are well-known for their significant contributions to GHG emissions across the world.³ The Army does not explain why it could not conduct a GHG emissions lifecycle analysis, which has become a regular feature of environmental review in Hawai‘i and in proceedings before

² See Eric Pape, “Living Hawai‘i: How military policies drive up rents on Oahu,” *Civil Beat* (Jun. 17, 2015) <https://www.civilbeat.org/2015/06/living-hawaii-how-military-policies-drive-up-rents-on-oahu/#:~:text=The%20high%20housing%20allowances%20place,above%20fair%20market%20rental%20prices.>

³ See e.g. S. McFarlane and V. Volcovi, “Insight: World’s war on greenhouse gas emissions has a military blind spot” *Reuters News* (Jul. 10, 2023) available at: www.reuters.com/business/environment/worlds-war-greenhouse-gas-emissions-has-military-blind-spot-2023-07-10/; L. Mallinder “Elephant in the Room is the U.S. Military,” *AlJazeera* (Dec. 12, 2023) www.aljazeera.com/news/2023/12/12/elephant-in-the-room-the-us-militarys-devastating-carbon-footprint#:~:text=What%20is%20its%20impact%20on,accounts%20for%20around%202%20percent.

the Public Utilities Commission.

Without meaningful analysis of the action's GHG emissions, the DEIS fails in its primary obligation - to disclose significant impacts.

13. Native species significantly impacted by Army's proposed "real estate action."

- a. New listed species, habitats, and Army operations must be assessed.

The Army is not consulting with the Fish and Wildlife service about native species impacts "because the action is a land retention (real estate) action that has no effect on listed species" *but it is* "preparing a Programmatic Biological Assessment (PBA) in consultation with USFWS. The PBA covers newly listed species and critical habitats with full consideration of Army training and operations." DEIS V.1 at 3-44.

Newly listed species and new critical habitats, in addition to any new Army operations, are "changed circumstances" that would require a supplemental EIS. A "project can become 'an essentially different action' in terms of its environmental impacts due to changed circumstances surrounding the project or the discovery of new information" *Unite HERE! Local 5 v. City of Honolulu*, 123 Hawai'i 150, 170, 231 P.3d 423, 443 (2010).

- b. Wildlife may be more sensitive, not "habituated", to noise.

The DEIS incorrectly states: "Birds and other wildlife have been documented as becoming habituated to aircraft overflights and other noises after continuous or frequent exposure. Therefore, most wildlife in the vicinity are expected to be habituated to noise associated with training activities." DEIS at 3-181; at 3-50 ("birds and other wildlife have been documented to become habituated to aircraft overflights and other noises (e.g. artillery training) after continuous or frequent exposure (Shannon et al., 2016; USAG-HI, 2001a)").

As pointed out by the Center for Biological Diversity in regard to similar Army claims concerning Pōhakuloa Training Area impacts, dated June 7, 2024:

The DEIS cites to a literature review (Shannon et al., 2016) as supporting evidence, but the authors actually conclude the opposite of what the DEIS assumes. The researchers state "[t]he majority of studies documented effects from noise, including altered vocal behaviour to mitigate masking, reduced abundance in noisy habitats, changes in vigilance and foraging behaviour, and impacts on individual fitness and the structure of ecological communities" and "[t]he substantial body of scientific research reviewed here provides considerable evidence that anthropogenic noise is detrimental to wildlife and natural ecosystems" (Shannon et al., 2016).

Id. The National Park Service (NPS) maintains a database of research on the ways chronic stressors, including noise, can significantly impact wildlife.⁴ Chronic noise can change their interactions and alter wildlife communities.⁵ The DEIS is required to disclose potential significant adverse effects, not recite hopeful scenarios, including those due to disturbing noise.

The DEIS concedes, "[n]oise can also cause wildlife startle, alarm, and alert behaviors, potentially causing rapid movement or flight in avoidance behavior" but anyway concludes Army operations will have no significant impacts to native and listed species. DEIS at 3-178. Lacking any evidence of benign noise impacts on wildlife, the Army has no basis for its "no significance"

⁴ NPS Annotated Bibliography "Impacts of Noise on Wildlife," www.nhsec.nh.gov/projects/2014-04/documents/150420pastoriza.pdf.

⁵ A. Mok, et. al, "How chronic anthropogenic noise can affect wildlife communities," *Frontiers Eco. Ecol.* (Apr. 5, 2023) www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fevo.2023.1130075/full.

conclusion.

Nor are noise level disclosures sufficient. The DEIS only discloses sound levels on state lands, as if sounds emitted from operations adjacent federal lands - the same operations that depend on state land retention - will not travel beyond TMK boundaries. DEIS at 3-175. Those sound impacts are not assessed.

c. Merely listing species locations does not disclose and assess impacts to species.

DEIS Appendix “H” consists in a list of species, their listing status, and their location. The DEIS attempts no assessment of impacts, for instance, on the ‘elepaio at Poamoho, which includes 4,349 acres of O‘ahu ‘elepaio designated critical habitat and an additional 75 acres of O‘ahu ‘elepaio designated critical habitat occur within the arbitrary 100 foot buffer. There are “17 protected bird species observed at, or with the potential to occur at, Poamoho”. DEIS at 3-70.

How do low flying helicopter operations in the Poamoho Natural Area Reserve, and critical habitat designated for ‘elepaio impact the species? What about the other 16 bird species?

The DEIS summary of existing biological opinions and other documents not provided does not describe how species are threatened with impacts, rather consisting in vague and general management measures. For instance, the 2008 Biological Opinion recommends the Army “[r]educe and manage invasive species impacts to protected species and critical habitat.” DEIS V.3.2 at PDF683/ F-7. None of these descriptions disclose potential significant impacts nor why impacts are not significant.

“MMR contains more federally protected species than any other Army installation on O‘ahu.” DEIS at 3-85. There are 102 plants and 30 wildlife species, of which 14 are protected species on state lands. The DEIS does not disclose what operations threaten these species nor how they are threatened. DEIS V 3.2 at PDF 647/ E-22.

The DEIS also improperly focuses on species that may occur on state lands, despite the integral connection between Army operations on state and federal lands, and physical connections to nearby areas. *See e.g.* DEIS V 3.2 at PDF 647/ E-22.

Of particular import are impacts to native and listed seabirds, including those at the James Campbell National Wildlife Refuge near the KTA site, which serves as a critical habitat for endangered waterbirds, migratory seabirds, endangered and native plant species, and the endangered Hawaiian Monk Seal, as pointed out by the Office of State Planning. DEIS V.3.1 at PDF 38. The DEIS discloses only species on state lands at KTA, which already include 136 plants and 53 wildlife species; of which 24 are protected. DEIS V 3.2 at PDF 647/ E-22.

Me ke aloha,

2024 Board and Staff of KAHEA: The Hawaiian Environmental Alliance

From: Bianca Isaki <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 11:43 AM
To: [REDACTED]; G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: O'ahu ATLR Draft EIS comment
Attachments: 2024.08.06 O`ahu Army KAHEA comment.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Good morning,
Please find attached KAHEA's comments on the Army Land Retention DEIS, which were also submitted via the online portal.

Yours,
Bianca

----- Forwarded message -----

From: <noreply@smartcomment.com>
Date: Tue, Aug 6, 2024 at 11:39 AM
Subject: Oʻahu ATLR Draft EIS - Public Comment Period comment
To: <[REDACTED]>

Thank you for your comments on the O'ahu ATLR Draft EIS - Public Comment Period. Your comments have been received.

Name: BIANCA ISAKI
State: Hawaii
Email: [REDACTED]
Submitted By: KAHEA: THE HAWAIIAN ENVIROMENTAL ALLIANCE

O'ahu ATLR Draft EIS - Public Comment Period

Please see attached comment letter

Attachment(s):
2024.08.06 O`ahu Army KAHEA comment.pdf

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Bianca Isaki, Ph.D., Esq.
KAHEA: The Hawaiian-Environmental Alliance
[REDACTED]



PROTECTING

NATIVE HAWAIIAN

CUSTOMARY &

TRADITIONAL RIGHTS AND

OUR FRAGILE

ENVIRONMENT

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KAHEA: the Hawaiian-Environmental Alliance is a non-profit 501(c)3 working to protect the unique natural and cultural resources of the Hawaiian islands. KAHEA translates to English as "the call."

August 6, 2024

Matthew Foster

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Subject: Comments from KAHEA: The Hawaiian-Environmental Alliance on the **Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area, Kailua -Poamoho Training Area, and Makua Military Reservation, Island of O'ahu, Hawai'i** | Tax Map Keys (TMKs): (1) 5-8-002:002; (1) 5-9-006:026; (1) 7-2-001:006; (1) 6-9-003:001 (por.); (1) 8-1-001:007 (por.); (1) 8-1-001:012 (por.); (1) 8-1-001:008; (1) 8-2-001: 001; (1) 8-2-001:022; (1) 8-2-001:024; (1) 8-2-001:025; (1) 8-2-001:002 (por.)

To whom this may concern,

Please consider the following comments from KAHEA: The Hawaiian-Environmental Alliance.

1. "Land retention" for Army training spans, at minimum, state *and* federal lands.

"There are seven Army-managed training areas on O'ahu used by the U.S. Army Hawaii (USARHAW) to meet mission requirements." ES-1. These comprise approximately 51,000 acres of O'ahu lands or over 13% of the O'ahu total land area, but Army use of only 6,322 acres are assessed under the DEIS.

a. Army uses of state and federal lands must be assessed as a single action.

Army uses of state lands are increments of its larger total mission, are necessary precedent to that mission, and commit to uses on federally-controlled lands. HAR §11-200.1-10.

Over the past six decades, these State-owned lands have been an important portion of the approximately 18,000 acres of Army training areas on KTA, Poamoho, and MMR, and of the approximately 51,000 acres of Army training areas across O‘ahu. The State-owned lands are critical to the Army mission because they provide access to and among the U.S. Government-controlled portions of O‘ahu training areas, act as buffers between public lands and training activities, and support numerous training facilities and capabilities that are essential to USARHAW, other military services, and local agencies. The State-owned lands contain some key training facilities not available elsewhere on O‘ahu.

DEIS at 1-1 (emphases added). The DEIS admits the entirety of the areas taken under Army control, if not larger areas, are part of their operations.

large quantities of land, away from populated areas and with adequate buffers for both soldier and public safety, to provide the training necessary to maintain soldier readiness for rapid deployment. Land retention would also allow the Army to continue ongoing and potential future training activities conducted on or over the State-owned lands that are required to support the military mission, including UAS, helicopter, and other aircraft operations, and company-sized maneuver and reconnaissance training.

State-owned lands on O‘ahu also provide access to and among U.S. Government-controlled lands, such as access to the western part of KTA, and include areas with sufficient slopes for safe maneuver area that is critical to Army training.

DEIS at 1-14. Army infrastructure - “KTA X-Strip landing zone (LZ) and the MMR Combined Company Arms Assault Course (CCAAC) facilities cannot be relocated to U.S. Government-controlled lands”. DEIS at 3-2.¹

The Army’s actions on all lands on O‘ahu are required to be assessed together in its EIS under Hawai‘i Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 343, also known as the Hawai‘i Environmental Policy Act (HEPA).

Though the Army attempts to narrowly define its action as “secur[ing] the long-term military use of State-owned lands on O‘ahu”, the State lands cannot be examined in isolation. “The State-owned lands provide essential connections for maneuvering throughout the O‘ahu Training areas.” DEIS at ES-5. “Critical U.S. Government-owned facilities and infrastructure are located on the State-owned lands.” *Id.* The Army concedes, “[r]etention of maneuver area on State-owned lands at the O‘ahu training areas is important for maneuver and non-live-fire training, and to accommodate company-sized and larger units.” *Id.* Because the state lands are integral to the Army’s larger operations, that larger program must be disclosed and their impacts assessed.

For instance, if state lands were not retained, the Army would apparently have to use smaller-than “company-sized” units. DEIS at ES-5. Would these less-large units have fewer environmental and economic impacts?

b. State and federal land Army uses must be cumulatively assessed.

The Army improperly limits disclosure and assessment of cumulative environmental impacts - geographically limiting the action to “State-owned” lands and postulating an artificial baseline of land uses. These improper limitations prevent the DEIS from disclosing and assessing the cumulative

¹ The DEIS presents conflicting information. It discounts the “no action” alternative because “access to all ground training areas on Poamoho (approximately 4,370 acres) would be lost,” (DEIS at 2-43, 2-44) but also states “no ground-training is conducted” at Poamoho and “ground training on Poamoho has not occurred within the last decade.” DEIS at 2-15.

impacts of even the limited “real estate” action the Army defined. HAR §11-200.1-2 (defining “cumulative impacts”). These impacts include ecological effects (such as the effects on natural resources and on the components, structures, and functioning of affected ecosystems), aesthetic effects, historic effects, cultural effects, economic effects, social effects, or health effects, whether primary, secondary, or cumulative, whether immediate or delayed.” *Id.*

First, the DEIS assesses cumulative impacts of, amongst other things, a proposed resort expansion, pedestrian walkway, and first-responder campus, but nowhere addresses its adjacent, integrated uses of federally-controlled lands for Army training. DEIS at 3-9 through 3-11. The Army includes a proposed Pūpūkea strip mall in its cumulative impacts analysis, but not integrated uses of federal lands for Army training? The Army’s analysis is evasive.

Second, the Army’s assessments of significance are impaired because they ignore federal land uses. As discussed *infra*, DEIS concludes “no significant impacts” on “historic and cultural resources; hazardous substances and hazardous wastes; air quality and greenhouse gases; noise; geology, topography, and soils” and “less than significant impacts” on “water resources; socioeconomics; transportation and traffic; and human health and safety.” DEIS at ES-11. Would this still be the case if the Army’s federal land use were assessed as required by HAR §11-200.1-13(b)?

Third, DEIS disclosures of hazardous substance risks *solely on state lands* are meaningless because the nature of pollution is that it does not stay in one place. The Army may not have above or underground storage tanks for hazardous materials on any state lands, but if they are on adjacent federal lands, the contamination risk is nearly the same. DEIS at 3-141. “State-owned land at KTA is not permitted to be used as impact areas for explosives or incendiary military munitions of any kind” but if on federal lands, the munition detritus could anyway pollute state land and surrounding community. DEIS at 3-144.

2. Army fails to disclose extent to which lands *will not be cleaned up under the leases*.

- a. DEIS is “segmented” because it omits clean up as a lease condition.

Hawai‘i environmental review rules prohibit “segmentation” or piecemealing of proposed actions into smaller components because this artificially minimizes the significance of environmental impacts. The Army specifically denies it is in violation of this “no segmentation” rule because it treats land retention, continuation of ongoing activities within any State-owned land, and lease compliance actions and cleanup and restoration of former training areas “as a single action and analyzed together in this EIS.” DEIS at 2-3. This is inconsistent with their own DEIS.

First, the Army states it does not assess “lease compliance” actions (i.e., clean up) because it “cannot begin until this EIS is complete”. DEIS at 2-2. If the Army can’t clean up the lands, how does its DEIS disclose impacts *of continued use* will be? Put otherwise, the DEIS cannot meaningfully disclose the significance of impacts of its proposed land retention without assessing whether it can clean up after its ongoing land uses.

The Army assumes, without basis, future lease terms would be the same and does not assess or propose new lease terms. DEIS at ES-12 (“parameters for the lease compliance actions would be defined and determined after completion of this EIS. Lease compliance actions for a new lease are unknown but are assumed to be the same as the current lease”); at 2-2 (“it is assumed that the Army would be held to new lease conditions that are the same as or similar to the existing lease conditions”).

Even while assuming the leases won’t change, the Army asserts it cannot assess “parameters for lease compliance actions” because the existing leases haven’t ended yet. DEIS at 2-2 (“parameters for lease compliance actions in the current leases are subject to the terms of the 1964 leases and negotiation with the State, which cannot begin until this EIS is complete, and an alternative has been selected for implementation; therefore, the parameters for these lease compliance actions within the

State-owned land not retained would be defined and determined after completion of this EIS.”). Lease compliance through clean-up is interconnected with continued land retention. The DEIS must include this assessment.

b. Compliance with lease terms may not clean up contamination.

The 1964 leases terms on clean-up requirements are vague and slippery. The Army “agrees to reforest areas” but only “within a period mutually agreed upon, where it can be demonstrated that substantial forest cover, including trees, has been destroyed as a direct result of Government activities” and only in KTA and Poamoho areas. DEIS V. 3.2 Appx. G PDF 720 (KTA lease ¶28), at PDF 744 (Poamoho lease ¶28); at PDF 712 (not applicable to MMR). Is a wildfire, reduced streamflow caused by Army actions, or slow poisoning by Army wastes considered a “direct result” of Army activities?

The Army will “remove weapons and shells used in connection with its training activities to the extent that a technical and economic capability exists and provided that expenditures for removal of shells will not exceed the fair market value of the land.” DEIS V. 3.2 Appx. G, (KTA lease ¶29), (Poamoho lease ¶29), (MMR ¶8, 26). The DEIS fails to disclose existing technical and economic capability that may limit removal of weapons and shells. The DEIS nowhere discloses the fair market value of the land. Without this information, Army references to “cleaning up” after the leases expire are meaningless. The Army may do nothing if it is too expensive or the contamination too complex. Instead, if the Army is to retain any land, and they insist on using economic viability as a parameter for clean-up efforts, they should commit to not causing harm that exceeds the fair market value of the land. Or they could remove the conditional language by simply saying, “We will remove weapons and shells used in connection with our training activities.” The Army should not be allowed to contaminate land without cleaning it up, simply because it is too expensive.

Clearing weapons and shells would not anyway address other kinds of contamination, including those evident in the Mākua nearshore ecosystem as discussed *infra* Part 9. Currently, should anyone or any property be harmed by the Army’s use of these lands, neither the state, nor the federal government is responsible under the leases. DEIS V.3.2 at PDF 718, 724 (KTA lease ¶¶8, 23), PDF 737 (Poamoho lease ¶¶8, 23); PDF 753 (MMR lease ¶¶7, 21). This cannot continue.

c. Compliance with CERCLA does not mean lands will be cleaned up.

The Army asserts “cleanup and restoration activities are separate from lease compliance actions, and are defined as remediation of any hazardous waste sites addressed through the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) process.” DEIS at 2-3. Under the general rules for clean-up standards, CERCLA requires “a remedial action that is protective of human health and the environment, that is cost effective, and that utilizes permanent solutions and alternative treatment technologies or resource recovery technologies to the maximum extent practicable.” 42 U.S.C. § 9621(b)(1) (emphases added).

The Army discloses only it will “conduct MEC clearance when applicable” and would *later* follow Army regulations to determine how and when the cleanup and restoration would occur in State-owned land not retained, following the CERCLA process.” DEIS at 3-159 (re: Mākua). Again, deferring identification of potential remediation actions and whether they may nevertheless require limitations on uses of State lands defeats the purpose of HEPA.

Nowhere does the DEIS disclose the extent to which remediation is needed, whether and how CERCLA compliance would achieve full restoration of lands, and what the impacts may be of failing to fully restore lands. Will ongoing Army use of these lands irrevocably commit them to degradation and disuse for other purposes?

Therefore, the DEIS does not assess whether and how the Army will comply with lease terms

for clean up of these lands, nor the extent they *will not be cleaned up*. Because it fails to disclose and assess the extent to which Army use of the land will irrevocably commit to contamination, the DEIS is insufficient.

3. Army evades disclosing *changes* to state land use; Program-level EIS required.

The Army is proposing to continue to use state public trust lands for an indeterminate future period for military training *but fails to disclose changes to their use of those lands*:

As a real estate action, the Proposed Action would enable continuation of ongoing activities on the State-owned lands retained by the Army. **It does not include construction, modernization, or changes to ongoing activities within the State-owned lands retained.**

Additionally, the Proposed Action does not include changes to the use, size, or configuration of the special use airspace overlying the State-owned lands.

DEIS at ES-6 (bold emphasis added); 2-1 (“Proposed Action does not include construction or changes in military training activities or changes to resource management actions.”). The Army does not disclaim any future plans for changes, construction, modernization, or new resource management, only that the DEIS does not assess these.

Commenters raised the Army’s failure to disclose a Real Property Master Plan for the Pohakuloa Training Area prepared by HHF Planners in 2020, which describes long term land use plans for Pōhakuloa, and find it “is unclear if a similar study has been completed for O‘ahu Army sites.” DEIS V. 3.1 at O-133.

To the extent they have any plan, budget, or other information about construction, resource management, modernization, activities or use of airspace, the Army should be preparing a program-level EIS that addresses more than a narrow “real estate” action. A “program”:

means a series of one or more projects to be carried out concurrently or in phases within a general timeline, that may include multiple sites or geographic areas, and is undertaken for a broad goal or purpose. A program may include: a number of separate projects in a given geographic area which, if considered singly, may have minor impacts, but if considered together, may have significant impacts; separate projects having generic or common impacts; an entire plan having wide application or restricting the range of future alternative policies or actions, including new significant changes to existing land use plans, development plans, zoning regulations, or agency comprehensive resource management plans; implementation of multiple projects over a long time frame; or implementation of a single project over a large geographic area.

HAR §11-200.1-2. By failing to assess elements of its program - including changes to land uses - the Army improperly attempts to evade full disclosure of significant impacts. DEIS disclosures are “meaningless without the conscientious application of the environmental review process as a whole[.]” HAR §11-200.1-1(b).

The DEIS is unlawfully reduced in scope, consequently the only mitigation for “land use” proposed is “consider[ing] adding non-barbed wire fencing and signage to minimize accidental or intentional trespass from adjacent non-U.S. Government-controlled land (applies to Alternative 2 for KTA, and Alternatives 2 and 3 for MMR).” DEIS at ES-11.

4. Compliance with other laws does not excuse disclosure and assessment under HEPA.

The DEIS fails to disclose and assess impacts under the incorrect presumption that compliance with other laws excuses such disclosure and assessment under HEPA. “If the fact that

other laws and rules that facially appear to bear upon the environmental effects of an activity would exclude the activity from HEPA's purview, then this would frustrate HEPA's purpose of requiring agencies to appropriately consider environmental concerns in their decision-making process." *Umberger v. DLNR*, 140 Hawai'i 500, 518, 403 P.3d 277, 295 (2017) *quoted by Kia'i Wai o Wai'ale'ale v. Dep't of Water*, 151 Hawai'i 442, 460, 517 P.3d 725, 743 (2022).

The Army cannot merely cite CERCLA as an escape hatch to HRS Chapter 343 disclosure and assessment requirements of the irrevocable commitment of resources, including by contaminating land, as discussed *supra* Part 2. DEIS at 2-3. Irrevocable commitment of natural resources, or curtailment of the range of beneficial uses of state lands or nearby areas due to persisting contamination constitutes a significant impact that must be disclosed. HAR §11-200.1-2.

Similarly, the Army inadequately responds to "concerns regarding contamination of soils from MC [munitions constituents], impacts on soils and topography from natural disasters, and impacts on beaches" by referencing preparation of an Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) in compliance with the Sikes Act Improvement Act, as amended through 2003 (Public Law 108-136). DEIS V. 3.2 at E-32. The DEIS does not disclose whether and how INRMP preparation addresses contamination to a less than significant level.

5. DEIS violates HEPA by referring to stale documents unavailable to the public, and thereby evading public review procedures.

The DEIS includes no links to the 2010 INRMP or other plans, studies, and documents upon which DEIS conclusions rely. DEIS at 5-20). The DEIS asserts a "2018 Section 106 [Programmatic Agreement] for O'ahu resolves adverse effects on historic properties that may result from ongoing routine training and related activities at KTA and Poamoho, including activities that take place on State-owned lands," without providing the information and analysis therein. DEIS at 1-16. The DEIS relies on an Analysis of Alternatives Study (AAS) prepared in 2017, which apparently reduced the scope of alternatives considered. DEIS at 1-9.

These documents are not in the DEIS and not available to the public. We requested, both informally and through a FOIA request, the Army's Analysis of Alternatives for Poamoho, Mākua, Kahuku, and Pōhakuloa training areas on May 7, May 15, and June 16, 2024 and have not received any documents as of this writing.

As a "primarily procedural and informational statute" courts reviewing a HEPA challenge are required to determine as a question of law whether an agency "has followed the correct procedures and considered the appropriate factors. . . ." *Sierra Club v. Dep't of Transp.*, 115 Hawai'i 299, 342, 167 P.3d 292, 335 (2007); *see Kepo'o v. Watson*, 87 Hawai'i 91, 100, 952 P.2d 379, 388 (1998) (procedure is at the heart of environmental review).

Public review and comment is integral to HEPA procedures. Without access to information and analyses that led to DEIS assessments, members of the public cannot meaningfully participate. HRS §343-1 ("the process of reviewing environmental effects is desirable because environmental consciousness is enhanced, cooperation and coordination are encouraged, and *public participation* during the review process benefits all parties involved and society as a whole.") *quoted by Sierra Club*, 115 Hawai'i at 327, 167 P.3d at 307 (emphasis in original quotation).

The DEIS is required to be "essentially self contained, capable of being understood by the reader without the need for undue cross reference". HAR §11-200.1-1(c)(2). Though it can cite to underlying studies, the DEIS is required to include the actual analysis "of the probable impact of the proposed action on the environment" and cannot assert that analysis was already completed in 2010 or 2017 when the "real property" action -was not proposed until 2021. HAR §11-200.1-24(l).

6. Assessment of cultural practice impact is disingenuous.

- a. Vague, unenforceable mitigation for cultural impacts results from misleading assessment of cultural impacts.

“All the State-owned lands associated with the Proposed Action have been identified as ceded lands.” DEIS V 3.2 at E-19. The Army’s recommends mitigating cultural impacts by:

- 1) working with cultural practitioners to update and/or develop a mutually beneficial cultural access plan that facilitates safe engagement with cultural resources, practices, and beliefs within each project area, 2) promoting better long-term stewardship of the ‘āina with regard to military use of the land, and 3) reviewing and updating the Army’s public education campaign to ensure the various access programs are known and understood by the community.

DEIS V.2, Appx. B (CIA at 161). These are the same measures proposed to mitigate environmental justice impacts. DEIS at ES-11. None of these measures addresses the generations-long loss of land, impacts to nearby cultural resources, including native species, and connection to stories places now under Army control. None of these measures address significant impacts admitted by the DEIS:

Continued retention or alienation of ceded lands from the public trust intended for the benefit of Native Hawaiians would be a loss to some extent of this sense of connection. Non-Native Hawaiian control of the ‘āina impedes Native Hawaiians’ ability to perpetuate and practice this belief system, including their responsibility to engage, connect, and care for the ‘āina. Therefore, this continued loss of land represents a disproportionate effect and a long-term, significant, adverse impact on communities with environmental justice concerns.

DEIS at 3-284.

The Army’s wholly insufficient mitigations result in part from the Army’s disingenuous interview and assessment methods, which discounted community members’ concerns. DEIS at 3-125 “while survey respondents and interviewees identified resources, practices, and beliefs, informants did not directly connect these resources to the specific geographical boundaries of the State-owned land at KTA”; at 3-128 (“While survey respondents and interviewees identified resources, practices, and beliefs, informants did not directly connect these resources to the specific geographical boundaries of Poamoho.”).

In KTA, Neil Hannahs pointed out “valuable water resources” in KTA “including streams and a bog . . . “however, he did not provide a specific location for these resources” and “he did not indicate whether these [watershed cultural practice] protections were occurring within the State-owned land at KTA.” CIA at 55. T. Lenchanko said his “‘ohana from Kahuku shared with him that they sighted over 100 different native plants within the KTA area”; however, he did not provide a specific location for these resources.” *Id.* at 57. Interviewee Oliveria discussed “large burial sites with iwi kupuna . . . within the KTA and two recently discovered burial caves; however, he did not provide any specific locations for these resources. *Id.*

Lenchanko recounted “[k]upuna would take younger generations to areas like Poamoho to teach them about the resources and pass on knowledge to the next generation.” CIA at 82. Yet, the CIA asserts it “is unclear how many of these cultural practices and beliefs are occurring within State-owned land versus the broad geographical area around the project area” at Poamoho. CIA at 77.

In Mākua, William Aila identified “one important resource is a spring, which has been covered up by military infrastructure but then found again after a fire”, “are orange trees from the original kuleana lands and many more critically endangered native plants in the area, as well as a snail enclosure”, pueo, and they would “collect thatching material and wood to construct the church.” CIA at 119. The CIA again concluded, “[h]e did not provide a specific location for this collection area.” *Id.*

Eric Enos shared “there are many cultural sites as well as native species” within Mākua Valley; “however, he did not provide specific locations for these Resources.” CIA at 120. “Kalo farming and other cultural practices rely on ‘the watersheds that start in the mountains in the back of the valley and feed into the larger system.’ However, Mr. Enos did not provide specific locations for these practices.” CIA at 121. Keola “Grace discussed how surfing, farming, and ranching are cultural practices connected to Mākua. However, he did not provide specific locations for these practices.” CIA at 122.

Despite the premium the Army puts on locating cultural practices solely on state-lands, their consultants **did not provide any maps**. “While maps were not provided during the interviews, the interviewers have found that providing project maps during an interview does not always help the interviewee differentiate between a specific project area and a more general area, since the Native Hawaiian concept of the cultural landscape may be different than that understood by a defined project area relative to a Proposed Action.” CIA at 6.

The point is the CIA preparers discounted evidence of cultural practice that *may* occur on non-state lands without apparently asking interviewees to specify or providing maps to ascertain this information. The CIA obtained its milquetoast mitigation recommendations under a flawed method and should be discounted as well.

If specific locations within state-lands needed to be provided in order for cultural practices to be considered relevant to the DEIS, the Army should have made such a standard known. If the Army was genuine in learning about cultural practices that may be impacted by their actions, it could have simply asked community members whether or not any of the practices mentioned occur within the state-lands in question. It is disingenuous that they did not ask such an obvious follow-up question. It is poor logic to assume that because people did not, unprompted, volunteer specific locations of their cultural practices, that they do not occur on the relevant state lands.

b. No mitigation for cultural impacts even when state lands implicated.

To the extent it sought to accommodate a “Native Hawaiian concept of the cultural landscape”, the CIA lacks recommendation measures addressed to them. Interviewee “Caceres recounted burials and the entire landscape is a cultural resource” at KTA.” CIA at 54. The CIA is silent on Kyle Kajihiro’s recommendation that “the Papakū Makawalu methodology, developed by the Edith Kanaka‘ole Foundation, be utilized in addition to a separate, in-depth cultural landscape study and ethnographic survey.” CIA at 57. These concerns are not addressed.

Even where interviewees specified impacts on state lands, no specific mitigation is proposed. Interviewee “Oliveira mentioned the inability to engage in the cultural practices of caring for iwi kūpuna and mālama ‘āina within the State-owned land. He also specifically mentioned how retention of the State-owned land impacts the ability to engage in the system of ka‘ānani‘au, a system connected to temples and land divisions.” DEIS at 3-132.

The DEIS excused away, with no evidence or analysis, even those cultural practices and impacts on State lands. Stating, for instance, “physical impacts on cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites) were more likely to occur from ongoing public (off-roading) activity than from military training at KTA.” DEIS at 3-126. Yet commenters specifically raised impacts from “[m]ilitary personnel engaged in illegal bonfires, illegal off-roading in conservation areas, and illegal parties with alcohol consumption on public beaches[.]” DEIS V.2 at O-107 (Hawai‘i Peace & Justice). These significant impacts are not recognized, much less mitigated, through CIA recommendations to educate the public about Army access policies.

- c. Further survey of historic sites is needed to assess and mitigate potential impacts.

The DEIS concedes more than a third of the MMR state lands - 288 acres “are unsurveyed or were subjected to reconnaissance studies that do not provide as thorough an understanding of extant historic and cultural resources due to the low intensity of the survey coverage.” DEIS at 3-107. Many historic sites, and thus impacts of continued training activities in that area, are unknown. The more than Mākua lands are studied, the more physical historic information is disclosed. The Army’s chart of archaeological surveys shows almost every new survey identifies new sites. *Id.* at 3-108.

By restricting review only to historic sites on state lands, the DEIS fails to assess and disclose the significant relationships between the sites. It is those connections that show how the sites contribute a history of a people, a community, not just as discrete “sites.” DEIS at 3-110.

7. Public education on access policies does not remediate unreasonable impacts to access.

The CIA recommends: “reviewing and updating the Army’s public education campaign to ensure the various access programs are known and understood by the community.” DEIS V.2, Appx. B (CIA at 161). The problem is not a lack of education. The Army’s access limitations are the problem.

Many cannot walk miles from public roads to cultural sites located on rough terrain on the interior of tracts. At KTA, public vehicular traffic is not permitted beyond the locked gate on Pupukea Road; “however, the public can walk around the gate to access Kaunala Trail and the Pūpūkea Forest Reserve.” CIA at 131. A “vehicle permit is required if driving into Poamoho, with permits only being issued for Fridays, Saturdays, Sundays, Mondays, and State/federal holidays.” CIA at 132.

Access at Mākua is ever more restricted. “[C]ultural access requests must meet certain requirements to be granted, such as community group coordination, escort availability, limited access times, and limitations on certain locations that are off limits due to security or safety concerns.” DEIS at 3-133. The Army’s 2018 Section 106 programmatic agreement access policy does not apply to Mākua. *Id.*

Requiring permission slips is offensive to the many cultural practitioners who do not see their traditions governed by the state or military, nor want to publicize their cultural uses of these lands. It is often impractical to be required to wade through bureaucratic procedures to access undeveloped lands on timelines that do not factor in the permitting process. Other agencies, including the National Park Service, have represented they make efforts not to bother practitioners and therefore do not keep firm statistics on cultural accesses.

The DEIS does not assess the primary issue - What will cultural practices and relationships to these places look like after 130 years of limited access?

8. DEIS fails to disclose secondary impacts of changing land use laws for military purposes.

The DEIS is required to disclose potential significant impacts, including indirect and secondary impacts of a proposed action. HAR §11-200.1-24. The Army acknowledges its proposed use of State conservation district and City agricultural lands is nonconforming and will be unlawful as soon as the lease ends in 2029. DEIS at 1-19 (“Tract A-1 at KTA lies within the agricultural district, higher elevations of Poamoho lie within the conservation district protected subzone, and most of the State-owned land on MMR lies within the conservation district limited subzone . . . The remainder of the State-owned lands fall primarily within the resource subzone[.]”).

The Army proposes to petition the State: (1) for rulemaking to create a new conservation district subzone “to allow military uses of the State-owned land retained by the Army”; and (2) a

special permit to allow its non-agricultural uses. DEIS at 3-12. Merely disclosing rulemaking and permitting *procedures* does not disclose nor assess impacts of widespread rule changes.

The DEIS concludes: “Significant impacts could be reduced to less than significant through the State’s approval of a petition for special subzone in the conservation district for Tract A-3 and a special permit in the agricultural district for Tract A-1.” DEIS at 3-21. Again, the DEIS makes the same flawed assumption that compliance with other laws (here HRS chapters 183 and 205) suffices as compliance with HEPA.

Further, the Army’s proposal to amend conservation district rules, HAR chapter 13-5 is integral to the proposed action and therefore must be assessed as part of the entire action.

The DEIS must disclose what significant impacts may result from creating a new class of conservation district lands - are there other military uses that could then encroach into the conservation district? Shooting ranges? ROTC training schools? Would other lands fall under the new subzone?

The DEIS must also assess *how* significant impacts could be reduced, such as specific conservation district use permit conditions or narrow tailoring of the new conservation subzone. The DEIS does neither because it does not disclose how it would change the rules. What is the proposed rule?

The DEIS is incomplete without this assessment and disclosure.

9. Army’s contamination of Mākua waters and lands has widespread impacts.

“Two ephemeral streams cross State-owned land at MMR, Punapōhaku Stream and Kalena Stream, as do one perennial stream, Mākua Stream, and one intermittent stream, Kaluakauila Stream”. DEIS at 3-231. As William Aila informed the Army, “munitions from outside the State-owned land have the potential to move downstream during heavy rains and contaminate groundwater and soil within the ROI.” DEIS at 3-133. Water also connects federal mauka Mākua, through streams, through “[t]hree muliwai (estuarine wetlands located adjacent to the ocean) ponds and the Hau Thicket”, all potential US ACE jurisdictional wetlands, to the ocean. DEIS at 3-231.

MMR is composed of 3,408 acres of federal lands and 782 acres, or 19 percent, are State-owned land. DEIS at 1-8. The “most likely pathways for contaminant migration are surface water runoff during significant rainfall events and groundwater flow from the inland areas of MMR to the Pacific Ocean.” DEIS V.3.2 at E-28. This is also the case for KTA and Poamoho. DEIS V 3.1 at PDF39/ HI13 (Office of State Planning: “Given that all three ATLR study areas may have toxic material associated with military training and readiness activities, the presence of these materials may have a deleterious effect on the natural water resources in all three areas. The perennial streams in and around KTA and Poamoho may carry these toxins downslope during intense storm events and impact human health, as well as the marine environment.”).

The DEIS does not disclose hazardous substances, histories of spills, or other relevant information on uses of federal lands, despite these connections. Even if not on federal lands, “MEC, which consists of UXO, discarded military munitions, and MCs, is present on State-owned lands, primarily within the North Ridge, Center, and South Ridge Tracts at MMR.” *Id.*

The Army continues to bring petroleum, oil, lubricants in aircraft and other vehicles, as well as solvents, paints, and adhesives onto state lands and does not disclose hazardous substances used on federal lands. DEIS at 3-149. These, in addition to historical contaminants, continue to pollute Mākua ecosystems. “Fish, shellfish, limu, [and the study assumed that other marine resources] near Mākua Beach and in the muliwai, on which area residents rely for subsistence, were contaminated by substances that are known to be associated with the proposed training at Mākua” DEIS at 3-150, quoting 2009 marine resources study (brackets in DEIS). That 2009 study further found “research department explosive (RDX, also known as Royal Demolition Explosive), perchlorate, arsenic,

chromium, cobalt, nitroglycerin, and manganese” used at Mākua “may pose a potential health risk.” DEIS at 3-150.

A follow up study in 2015 “study determined that several compounds associated with proposed military training activities at Makua were present in limu kohu, loli, he’e, and collected from near Makua Beach.” DEIS at 3-150. These “compounds included semivolatile organic compounds, organochlorine pesticides, perchlorate, ioxins/dibenzofurans, metals, and arsenic (inorganic and organic)” *Id.* at 3-151; 3-324. “[A] number of substances (four metals: arsenic, cadmium, cobalt, and manganese; two organochlorine pesticides: alpha-benzene hexachloride and heptachlor epoxide; and two explosives: nitroglycerin and perchlorate) detected in the marine resources were at concentration levels that pose a human health risk to area residents who rely on marine resources for subsistence.” *Id.*

Despite these studies’ findings, the DEIS concludes “constituents found in marine resources in the Makua nearshore and muliwai areas are not unique to military training and military training activities do not pose an increased risk to residents reliant on those resources for subsistence.” DEIS at 3-238. The DEIS is required to disclose *potential* significant impacts, not speculate as to ways the Army’s actions might not be responsible for those impacts. Mākua Army training actions have contaminated nearshore waters and resources to an extent that risk the health of Hawaiian subsistence and cultural users of these resources. These contaminants are not isolated to state or federal lands. The DEIS does not assess these adverse impacts.

Are these past impacts reversible, mitigatable or is the environment permanently impaired? The DEIS does not assess these significant impacts on nearshore ecosystems and the cultural traditions and customs that rely on them.

10. Affordable housing and other socioeconomic impacts not assessed.

No military housing is available at KTA, Poamoho, or MMR. The Army proposes to continue operations (and possibly expand them) in areas of O‘ahu with the greatest need for affordable housing. DEIS at 3-246 (North shore/ Ko‘olauloa), at 3-252 (Central O‘ahu), at 3-256 (Wai‘anae coast). There will be a “deficit of approximately 1,100 homes in the North Shore neighborhood and 900 homes in Ko‘olauloa neighborhood by 2040” (DEIS at 3-248); “a deficit of approximately 5,000 homes in the Central O‘ahu neighborhoods by 2040” (*id.* at 3-253); and “a deficit of approximately 1,200 homes in the Wai‘anae Coast neighborhood by 2040” (*id.* at 3-258) By comparison, the average for all of O‘ahu will be a 500 home deficit. *Id.*

Even assuming more housing will be constructed in these areas, the DEIS does not disclose whether any of the new housing will be affordable for those needing homes. *Compare* DEIS at 3-247, 3-253, 3-257. Though it lists existing “vacant” units, the DEIS does not disclose whether these units are used as investment/ vacation rental properties or are otherwise unaffordable for residents.

In March 2022, the Department of Defense had 70,107 military and civil service personnel in Hawai‘i, 15,603 of which were active duty Army personnel. DEIS at 3-248. The DEIS does not disclose whether existing military personnel are existing residents. Because the DEIS does not consider construction, modernization, or other changes, it does not disclose whether new military personnel will be deployed to these training areas.

Most importantly, the DEIS nowhere addresses the impact of military personnel outcompeting residents for new housing, especially market housing. Military housing allowances and cost of living adjustments put military personnel at a competitive advantage over many local residents

searching for housing.² The DEIS does not disclose socioeconomic impacts, which are one of the primary forces driving Kānaka Maoli to diaspora.

The DEIS includes no responses to Hawai‘i Peace and Justice’s cogent questions: How do military housing allowances affect the cost of housing on O‘ahu? How do the inflationary economic pressures of military housing policies affect the affordability of housing for unsubsidized, non-military residents? How does the non-taxed income of military personnel affect State revenues? What is the economic impact of federal dependents on public services such as schools, social services, and infrastructure costs? DEIS V 3.1 at O-107.

11. Greenhouse gas emissions deemed insignificant only by comparing to rest of the world.

The DEIS is required to assess whether the Army’s retention of state lands will “emit substantial greenhouse gases.” HAR §11-200.1-13(b)(13). The DEIS is thus required to assess GHG emissions, not assessment of “impacts on the alternatives from ongoing changes to climate patterns; such impacts would be significant if future climate patterns impaired or precluded an aspect of an alternative.” DEIS at 3-162.

First, the Army thus incorrectly asserts its “real estate” action is excused from this requirement and “a full life-cycle analysis of GHG emissions from non-scope considerations such as manufacturing and shipping of equipment and materiel, and troop movements to and from KTA, Poamoho, and MMR is beyond the scope of the EIS.” DEIS V.2 at E-30. The Army cannot cleverly restrict the scope of its action to “real estate” because it must address *cumulative* impacts. HAR §11-200.1-13. And GHG emissions are one of those impacts. *Id.*(b)(13).

The Army does not explain why it could not conduct a GHG emissions lifecycle analysis, which is a regular feature of environmental review in Hawai‘i and in proceedings before the Public Utilities Commission pursuant to HRS §269-6(b).

Second, the Army uses meaningless standards of: (1) “contribution to the cumulative impact of ongoing global climate change”; and, (2) whether “future climate change patterns impair[] or preclude[]” alternatives. DEIS at 3-162. Measured against the rest of the entire *world*, the Army concludes even if it took no action, the reduction in GHG emissions “would not meaningfully reduce the severity of global climate change given the extremely limited contribution of KTA’s GHG emissions to regional and global GHG inventories.” DEIS at 3-166, at 3-168 (same for Poamoho); at 3-171 (no action at MMR “would slightly concentrate the amount of criteria pollutant and GHG emissions in other areas of MMR.”).

Also using the standard of worldwide impacts, the Army concludes their emissions including “off-site energy production, manufacturing and shipping equipment and materiel, agricultural processes, and troop movements” - “would not meaningfully contribute to the potential impacts of global climate change.” DEIS at 3-165. This fundamentally misunderstands how climate change operates and does not meet the purpose of an environmental disclosure document.

Militaries are well-known for their significant contributions to GHG emissions across the world.³ The Army does not explain why it could not conduct a GHG emissions lifecycle analysis, which has become a regular feature of environmental review in Hawai‘i and in proceedings before

² See Eric Pape, “Living Hawai‘i: How military policies drive up rents on Oahu,” *Civil Beat* (Jun. 17, 2015) <https://www.civilbeat.org/2015/06/living-hawaii-how-military-policies-drive-up-rents-on-oahu/#:~:text=The%20high%20housing%20allowances%20place,above%20fair%20market%20rental%20prices.>

³ See e.g. S. McFarlane and V. Volcovi, “Insight: World’s war on greenhouse gas emissions has a military blind spot” *Reuters News* (Jul. 10, 2023) available at: www.reuters.com/business/environment/worlds-war-greenhouse-gas-emissions-has-military-blind-spot-2023-07-10/; L. Mallinder “Elephant in the Room is the U.S. Military,” *AlJazeera* (Dec. 12, 2023) www.aljazeera.com/news/2023/12/12/elephant-in-the-room-the-us-militarys-devastating-carbon-footprint#:~:text=What%20is%20its%20impact%20on,accounts%20for%20around%202%20percent.

the Public Utilities Commission.

Without meaningful analysis of the action's GHG emissions, the DEIS fails in its primary obligation - to disclose significant impacts.

13. Native species significantly impacted by Army's proposed "real estate action."

- a. New listed species, habitats, and Army operations must be assessed.

The Army is not consulting with the Fish and Wildlife service about native species impacts "because the action is a land retention (real estate) action that has no effect on listed species" *but it is* "preparing a Programmatic Biological Assessment (PBA) in consultation with USFWS. The PBA covers newly listed species and critical habitats with full consideration of Army training and operations." DEIS V.1 at 3-44.

Newly listed species and new critical habitats, in addition to any new Army operations, are "changed circumstances" that would require a supplemental EIS. A "project can become 'an essentially different action' in terms of its environmental impacts due to changed circumstances surrounding the project or the discovery of new information" *Unite HERE! Local 5 v. City of Honolulu*, 123 Hawai'i 150, 170, 231 P.3d 423, 443 (2010).

- b. Wildlife may be more sensitive, not "habituated", to noise.

The DEIS incorrectly states: "Birds and other wildlife have been documented as becoming habituated to aircraft overflights and other noises after continuous or frequent exposure. Therefore, most wildlife in the vicinity are expected to be habituated to noise associated with training activities." DEIS at 3-181; at 3-50 ("birds and other wildlife have been documented to become habituated to aircraft overflights and other noises (e.g. artillery training) after continuous or frequent exposure (Shannon et al., 2016; USAG-HI, 2001a)").

As pointed out by the Center for Biological Diversity in regard to similar Army claims concerning Pōhakuloa Training Area impacts, dated June 7, 2024:

The DEIS cites to a literature review (Shannon et al., 2016) as supporting evidence, but the authors actually conclude the opposite of what the DEIS assumes. The researchers state "[t]he majority of studies documented effects from noise, including altered vocal behaviour to mitigate masking, reduced abundance in noisy habitats, changes in vigilance and foraging behaviour, and impacts on individual fitness and the structure of ecological communities" and "[t]he substantial body of scientific research reviewed here provides considerable evidence that anthropogenic noise is detrimental to wildlife and natural ecosystems" (Shannon et al., 2016).

Id. The National Park Service (NPS) maintains a database of research on the ways chronic stressors, including noise, can significantly impact wildlife.⁴ Chronic noise can change their interactions and alter wildlife communities.⁵ The DEIS is required to disclose potential significant adverse effects, not recite hopeful scenarios, including those due to disturbing noise.

The DEIS concedes, "[n]oise can also cause wildlife startle, alarm, and alert behaviors, potentially causing rapid movement or flight in avoidance behavior" but anyway concludes Army operations will have no significant impacts to native and listed species. DEIS at 3-178. Lacking any evidence of benign noise impacts on wildlife, the Army has no basis for its "no significance"

⁴ NPS Annotated Bibliography "Impacts of Noise on Wildlife," www.nhsec.nh.gov/projects/2014-04/documents/150420pastoriza.pdf.

⁵ A. Mok, et. al, "How chronic anthropogenic noise can affect wildlife communities," *Frontiers Eco. Ecol.* (Apr. 5, 2023) www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fevo.2023.1130075/full.

conclusion.

Nor are noise level disclosures sufficient. The DEIS only discloses sound levels on state lands, as if sounds emitted from operations adjacent federal lands - the same operations that depend on state land retention - will not travel beyond TMK boundaries. DEIS at 3-175. Those sound impacts are not assessed.

c. Merely listing species locations does not disclose and assess impacts to species.

DEIS Appendix “H” consists in a list of species, their listing status, and their location. The DEIS attempts no assessment of impacts, for instance, on the ‘elepaio at Poamoho, which includes 4,349 acres of O‘ahu ‘elepaio designated critical habitat and an additional 75 acres of O‘ahu ‘elepaio designated critical habitat occur within the arbitrary 100 foot buffer. There are “17 protected bird species observed at, or with the potential to occur at, Poamoho”. DEIS at 3-70.

How do low flying helicopter operations in the Poamoho Natural Area Reserve, and critical habitat designated for ‘elepaio impact the species? What about the other 16 bird species?

The DEIS summary of existing biological opinions and other documents not provided does not describe how species are threatened with impacts, rather consisting in vague and general management measures. For instance, the 2008 Biological Opinion recommends the Army “[r]educe and manage invasive species impacts to protected species and critical habitat.” DEIS V.3.2 at PDF683/ F-7. None of these descriptions disclose potential significant impacts nor why impacts are not significant.

“MMR contains more federally protected species than any other Army installation on O‘ahu.” DEIS at 3-85. There are 102 plants and 30 wildlife species, of which 14 are protected species on state lands. The DEIS does not disclose what operations threaten these species nor how they are threatened. DEIS V 3.2 at PDF 647/ E-22.

The DEIS also improperly focuses on species that may occur on state lands, despite the integral connection between Army operations on state and federal lands, and physical connections to nearby areas. *See e.g.* DEIS V 3.2 at PDF 647/ E-22.

Of particular import are impacts to native and listed seabirds, including those at the James Campbell National Wildlife Refuge near the KTA site, which serves as a critical habitat for endangered waterbirds, migratory seabirds, endangered and native plant species, and the endangered Hawaiian Monk Seal, as pointed out by the Office of State Planning. DEIS V.3.1 at PDF 38. The DEIS discloses only species on state lands at KTA, which already include 136 plants and 53 wildlife species; of which 24 are protected. DEIS V 3.2 at PDF 647/ E-22.

Me ke aloha,

2024 Board and Staff of KAHEA: The Hawaiian Environmental Alliance

Kahuku Motocross Park

I am here because I love The Dirtbike track @ Kahuku and have been riding there since I was a kid. Now I am 35 years old and am raising my son as a dirtbike rider and get to share my sport with him. I do not want to lose that and many people here have the same story and feeling. The trails up there have been built over the course of 60-70 years and people have put tons of sweat, blood & love into those trails. It would be a shame to lose it. Also, if the track was closed people would end up trespassing to access these trails and eventually there would be a serious public outcry. Please do not take that Park away from us.



COMMENT FORM

Army Training Land Retention of State Lands
at Kahuku Training Area,
Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area,
and Makua Military Reservation, Island of O'ahu
Environmental Impact Statement
Draft EIS Public Review

Public Meeting Venue: Kahuku High School Date Submitted: 7/10/24

The Army invites comments, suggestions, and relevant information on the Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) on the island of O'ahu, Environmental Impact Statement (O'ahu ATLR EIS). Please provide comments (use additional sheets as necessary), and place in comment box at a public meeting or mail to the address provided on the back of the form. Alternatively, you may submit written comments via the EIS website at: <https://home.army.mil/hawaii/OahuEIS> or email comments to: ATLR-Oahu-EIS@g70.design. All comments will be reviewed, regardless of how they are submitted. Please do not submit duplicate comments. Comments should be written clearly, as commenters will not be contacted to provide clarification. Comments must be submitted or postmarked before or on August 7, 2024 to be considered in the Final EIS.

Please provide your comments below:

I am here because I love The Dirtbike track @ Kahuku and have been riding there since I was a kid. Now I am 35 years old and am raising my son as a dirtbike rider and get to share my sport with him. I do not want to lose that and many people here have the same story and feeling. The trails up there have been built over the course of 60-70 years and people have put tons of sweat, blood & love into those trails. It would be a shame to lose it. Also, if the track was closed people would end up trespassing to access those trails and eventually there would be a serious public outcry. Please do not take that park away from us.

Name: Jacob Mirels
Organization: Kahuku Motocross Park
Address: [REDACTED]
City: Haleiwa HI 96712 State: HI Zip: 96712
Email: [REDACTED]

Privacy Notice: Public comments to this EIS are requested pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), Hawai'i Revised Statutes Chapter 343 and Hawai'i Administrative Rules 11-200.1. Substantive comments received during the Draft EIS public review period will be considered during Final EIS preparation, and may be published in the Final EIS. Personal contact information will not be published in the Final EIS. Personal contact information will be maintained for the project record and will not be released unless required by law.

Kānaka Climbers

We, Kānaka Climbers, NHO founded to protect the land, strongly supports no action for Army leases at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Makua

Our 501c3 works on educating the community about how to apply indigenous values to recreate outside in an ethical and with care for cultural resources. Our team partners with stakeholders in the community, such as government agencies, other non-profits, and local businesses to advocate for managed community access to land with developed management plans.

Red Hill and Kaho'olawe are prime examples of the extreme damage done when the military is not held accountable. Based on the draft of the environmental impact statement (EIS) for the Army's leases at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Makua, we are not confident that the Army is able to or willing to honor and protect the immense cultural, biological, and historical value of these spaces. Conversely, organizations like ours, founded and led by Native Hawaiians are intimately involved in the land that we steward.

Because of this we carry the knowledge of how to manage conservation efforts, educate individuals we could sustainably recreate in these areas, and maintain the necessary protections to cultural resources. In addition to being a culturally significant space, the Kahuku track is also an area that is vital to the recreational outdoor community where 7,000 members recreate. Our team is deeply embedded into this community and indebted to this space for its inherent value that it brings to all of us. We, the people of and from this land, understand how to properly steward and care for it.

The current actions (or lack of appropriate stewardship) by the United States Army, threatens the integrity of our precious Hawaiian lands and the well-being of our communities. Do not perpetuate this destructive precedent. The life and livelihood of our land and its people depend on this decision. So, again, we ask that the Army move forward with the No Action Alternative for its land leases at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Makua.

Mahalo for your consideration,
Skye Kolealani Razon-Olds
Kānaka Climbers Executive Director

La Wai Ola

Last month's 2024 Rim of the Pacific (RIMPAC) exercises ironically failed to address the greatest threat that humankind has ever faced: the unprecedented destabilization of our climate.

Fortunately, this month, an Army draft environmental impact statement (EIS) provides the Hawai'i community a unique opportunity to continue our longstanding climate leadership, and demand that the U.S. military more fully contemplate its historical and ongoing role in this existential crisis.

Hawai'i has long been a model for climate action. Most recently, in early July, 14 'ōpio, mostly Kānaka 'Ōiwi, made international news after prevailing in their years-long legal campaign to decarbonize our islands' transportation sector, as required by law.

The ambitious settlement agreement in the *Nāvahine v. Hawai'i Department of Transportation* lawsuit, signed by Gov. Josh Green, now signals to the world, once again, that our islands are willing to do our part in this humanity-wide fight for survival.

Notably, the settlement is rooted in, and reaffirms, a timeless commitment to aloha 'āina and to future generations that may be the key to a hopeful planetary future: from early Kingdom laws that enshrined 'āina stewardship in land tenure and resource management, to precedent-setting supreme court rulings and constitutional amendments establishing the public trust in water, to more recent statutory commitments to community-based stewardship models and unprecedented clean energy standards.

Hawai'i has a rich history of thinking and acting beyond the short-sighted Western economic assumptions that have now placed our our Earth in peril.

This month presents yet another opportunity for Hawai'i to carry this legacy forward, and have a potentially outsized impact in the war against climate change.

The U.S. Army is currently accepting written comments, through August 7, on a draft EIS for its "retention" of "ceded" lands on O'ahu; lands it has leased from the state for the last six decades. Public comments regarding the need to more fully assess the climate impacts of such "retention" could force a conversation on what it will truly take to ensure our long-term security, and survival.

For example, the EIS is required to assess the direct, indirect, secondary, and cumulative climate-related impacts of the Army's future use of the leased O'ahu lands. These arguably include impacts associated with the larger strategy of Indo-Pacific "deterrence" for which Army Gen. Charles Flynn claims the lands are essential.

Such impacts would include: the cumulative reduction of our long-term food security, by the occupation and unremediated contamination of historically abundant agricultural lands which, in turn, contributes to Hawai'i's climate-vulnerable dependence on imported food; the continued disconnection from and harm to 'āina that disproportionately affects Native Hawaiian health and wellbeing which will be increasingly challenged by climate destabilization; and the carbon footprint and impacts of the national and multinational exercises that would depend upon the retention of

these lands, as well as that of the United States' "rivals" who will only increase their own military carbon footprints to "deter" the U.S.

The current draft EIS fails to evaluate these concerns.

Cumulative impacts on food security and Native Hawaiian health and wellbeing are not assessed in the broader context of climate destabilization – which the Department of Defense (DoD) has an immense role in accelerating.

Meanwhile, greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) are vaguely and simply described in the EIS as the same as those associated with current training activities. There is no discussion of the overall impact of GHG emissions over time and on adjacent areas, or of the cumulative, indirect, and secondary GHG impacts of the larger deterrence strategies that rely on the continued military use of these lands.

Critically, by neglecting to adequately evaluate these impacts, the EIS also fails to describe how they could be mitigated, especially with the DoD's vast resources and status as the largest institutional consumer of fossil fuels.

Instead, some of the many possible mitigation measures that could and should be discussed include:

The development and widespread sharing of decarbonization technology, supportive infrastructure, and other resources with other militaries and civilian populations;
Concrete benchmarks for the reduction of carbon-intensive training and other activities to the bare minimum, and for the restoration and return of lands and waters to Indigenous stewardship; and
The continual tracking of the full range of threats the climate crisis poses to the United States and the planet.

Anthony Arce

LAING Hawai`i, is a group of heritage language advocates and educators who support the health and wellbeing of the Hawaiian Islands and people. Our mission is to perpetuate, promote, preserve, and introduce the various heritage languages and cultures of the immigrant population of Hawai`i and the continent and to use them for heritage education, social services, language and cultural access, and people empowerment. We encourage young people to speak and learn their native languages and be proud of their cultural heritage. As people of the Philippine diaspora, we recognize that we are not from this land, but we call this `āina home. We recognize the similarities between the U.S. Military occupations of both Hawai`i and the Philippines and we strongly oppose the renewal of leases for Military training and testing sites in Hawai`i and demand the immediate return of land to Kanaka Maoli, stewards of these islands.

The issue of land rights and military leases in Hawai`i is pertinent to our work as language advocates because languages are based in the land and our environments. Our ancestral vocabularies developed as a result of our relationships to the land on which we lived. Hawaiian language and culture is no exception, with rich language traditions emerging from unique and diverse landscapes, such as the ones that continue to be devastated by military occupation today. We echo the sentiments of the thousands of other testimonies calling for an immediate end to Military leases and a return of the land to Kanaka Maoli stewardship.

If land is being threatened and actively destroyed, so too is language and culture. This is a documented truth that has continued to impact indigenous peoples around the world, from the Philippines to Latin America to Africa. Much of this threat comes from global military land usages.

The U.S. Military leases 4,390 acres of land in Poamoho for \$1 for 65 years, 1,150 acres of land in Kahuku for \$1 for 65 years, 782 acres of land in Makua for \$1 for 65 years. In contrast, many Native Hawaiians in Hawai`i do not own their own home and are also disproportionately represented in our unhoused populations. According to a 2020 study by Partners In Care on Oahu, Native Hawaiians accounted for 51% of surveyed unhoused individuals, the highest of any ethnic group alongside Pacific Islanders and multiracial people. There are more than 28,000 Native Hawaiians on the Department of Hawaiian Homelands' waitlist still waiting to be housed. It is socially irresponsible and unconscionable to lease thousands of acres of lands to the U.S. Military while the Native People of this land go unhoused. LAING Hawai`i vehemently opposes the renewing of these military leases and demands that the lands be returned to Native Hawaiian people under their stewardship and discretion.

The military uses this land for live-fire trainings and bombings conducted by all of its branches. It also uses these lands to conduct war games, such as RIMPAC. Currently 29 militaries from around the world are participating in the bombing of this land and ocean, despite calls to cancel these "games". This type of "training" threatens the biodiversity of the immediate land and surrounding areas, through pollution and fires started through these exercises, including radioactive materials, heavy metals poisoning, and the damaging and destruction of water tables and waterways. The Hawaiian archipelago is widely regarded as the Endangered Species Capital of the World. The islands are home to endemic and native plants and animals that exist nowhere else in the world and which live within the lands leased by the U.S. military.

Furthermore, with over 25,000 military personnel expected to participate in these "games" on US military leased lands an increase in sexual violence and human trafficking follows, especially for Kanaka Maoli women and girls.

This violence on land, water and people extends beyond Hawai'i. The bombs and artilleries tested will be used to commit genocides by the U.S. and partnering nations across the globe, from the Philippines to Palestine. The military exercises practiced on US military leased lands here will be used to kill and oppress people across the world - we say NO!

As representatives of the Filipino community in Hawai'i, we know the history of colonization of the Philippines and how devastating military occupation and war is and continues to be on our communities. We refuse to allow Hawai'i's land and people to continue to be used for weapons testing!

The renewal of these leases further affirms the belief that the U.S. is justified in stealing land from Native Hawaiians, poisoning them and their land, denying them access to their culture, and killing them.

Simply put, to renew these leases is to participate in the genocide of Native Hawaiian people and their land. To renew these leases is to participate in the genocide of indigenous people across the globe.

The terminology for war in most indigenous languages - bomb, soldier, explosion - are colonial terminologies that did not exist in our immediate environments, but rather were introduced. We are raising up a generation of heritage-language speakers who know how to speak out against War, in favor of Peace, and in support of this 'āina and all lands around the world that continue to be threatened by war and imperialism.

LAING says

NO to U.S. Military on Hawaiian Lands

NO to U.S. Military in the Pythilippines

NO to the U.S. War Machine

OHANA LUALUALEI AKEA ALLIANCE (OLAA)

Ohana Lualualei Akea Alliance (OLAA) concurs with U.S. Army assessment of increased cultural impact on aina their retention of training leases on Oahu especially at Makua promulgates.

OLAA is opposed to a new lease at Makua Oahu. The contiguous moku from Pohakea, Lualualei to Kaena, Keawalua is steeped in evidential traditions, customs and practices including iwi of ancestral diaspora.

Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana

see attached "PKO Testimony Oahu Army Leases 8.7.2024" file in pdf

Protect Kaho‘olawe ‘Ohana
1733 Wili Pā Loop, B-1
Wailuku, Hawai‘i 96793



August 7, 2024

Re: U.S. Army Draft EIS for the Retention of Ceded lands on O‘ahu

The Protect Kaho‘olawe ‘Ohana offers the following testimony, in three points below, regarding the U.S. Army’s Draft Environmental Impact Statement for “Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area, Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area, and Makua Military Reservation, Island of O‘ahu”.

The Protect Kaho‘olawe ‘Ohana is a grassroots nonprofit organization formed in 1976 dedicated to the island of Kaho‘olawe and the principles of Aloha ‘Āina throughout Hawai‘i. In our work to heal Kaho‘olawe, we strengthen our relationship with the land and pay respect to the spirits of the land. On our other Hawaiian islands, we work to protect the natural and cultural resources of our ancestral lands.

1) Regarding Makua Military Reservation, the Protect Kaho‘olawe ‘Ohana opposes any U.S. Military retention of leased state-owned land at Makua Military Reservation, and demands the U.S. Army return all U.S. Military-owned land at Makua Military Reservation to the State of Hawai‘i to be held in trust until the formation of a sovereign Hawai‘i governing entity at which time the land will transfer to the sovereign Hawai‘i governing entity.

This demand is not radical. It is restorative. A full U.S. Army funded cleanup and return of Makua to the State as temporary trustee is appropriate and just, has been done before with Kaho‘olawe as a model, and must happen now. The federally owned and leased land is riddled with ordnance, scattered with ruins and fragments of bombed cultural sites and burials, and empty of its traditional caretakers except for infrequent scheduled visits allowed by the Army. The return of U.S. Army owned land, and the non-renewal of State leases in Makua would still not meet the environmental justice principles of the Biden-Harris Administration. But, it is the next right step towards justice.

Kaho‘olawe and Makua share a similar plight. Both are sacred sites of irreplaceable cultural significance to the Native Hawaiian people. Both were taken by the U.S. Military for live-fire use during WWII between 1941-1942, during the period of time when the U.S. declared Hawai‘i one of its “territories” following the illegal U.S.-backed overthrow and occupation of Hawai‘i in 1893.

In 1941, the U.S. Navy sequestered Kaho'olawe for use as a live-fire training area. And in 1942, the Army issued a Real Estate Directive for 6,000 acres in Makua.¹ This allowed the Army to obtain ceded lands controlled by the Territory through Territorial Governor consent, and private lands through condemnation. Eventually, the Army acquired through condemnation all of the kuleana parcels in Makua Valley, removing ancestral families. As for Makua's territorial lands, the Territory of Hawai'i, run in large part by the same American businessmen that illegally overthrew the Hawaiian government, issued Revocable Permit No. 200 to the Army, which was only supposed to allow the Army to occupy and train in Makua Valley and surrounding areas for the duration of the war plus an additional six months. However, the Army has retained occupation of Makua to present day due to a series of agreements made between the Army and the Territory, and then the Army and the State of Hawai'i, and also due to all parties allowing the Army to occasionally act outside of the terms of those agreements.

From 1941 onward, the U.S. Navy bombed and shelled Kaho'olawe, and the U.S. Army conducted ordnance training at Makua to such extremes that the following was written in 1956 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to Territorial Governor Samuel Wilder King "I feel it my duty to remind you that the Makua impact area is the most heavily dud contaminated area in the Hawaiian Islands with the possible exception of Kaho'olawe Island."

In 1959, Hawai'i became the 50th state, and all ceded lands occupied by federal agencies were to become state property within five years of statehood unless "set aside" for continued federal occupancy. With a goal of minimizing the lands that the federal government would "set aside" for continued federal occupancy and ownership, the State of Hawai'i and the federal government then entered into long-term (65-year) leases which would allow the state to have ownership of the land, and the military to continue use.

In 1964, the State of Hawai'i issued 65-year leases for only \$1 for Makua, Kawailoa-Poamoho, Kahuku, Pohakuloa on Hawai'i Island, Barking Sands on Kaua'i, and other facilities. The federal government still issued Executive Order 11166 "setting aside" for the U.S. Military's use (and thereby taking ownership of) the inland areas of Makua Valley and other sites. The result was that through state leases, condemnation, or set asides, the U.S. Army controlled Makua Valley. In 1965, in an egregious breach of fiduciary duty, the State Board of Land and Natural Resources agreed to discharge the federal government from any liability for restoration of the 6,600 acres in Makua used by the military.

In January 1976, nine brave men and women landed on Kaho'olawe to protest the continued bombing of the island. Continued advocacy eventually led to stopping the bombing, a partial cleanup, transference of Kaho'olawe to the State as temporary trustee, and a continued co-stewardship arrangement with the community through Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana.

¹ Environment Hawai'i, Army Tenure at Makua Valley Solidified After Statehood, November 1992. <https://www.environment-hawaii.org/?p=3899>

In February 1976, O'ahu community members gathered at Makua for a rally to protest the military's continued occupation and use of Makua Valley for live fire training. The group Mālama Makua formed and has continued to advocate for an end to military use, military cleanup, restoration and return of Makua to the community. It has been 48 years. The time for Makua's complete cleanup and return is now.

The territorial, state and federal actions and decisions described above were done many years ago, before the U.S. signed the United Nations Declaration On The Rights Of Indigenous Peoples, before state and federal environmental and historic preservation laws, before the Apology Resolution, before the resurgence of 'āina restoration throughout Hawai'i.

All of you - the decision makers of today, have a different understanding of the world, and realize the rights of Native Hawaiians as the indigenous people of Hawai'i, the urgent climate crisis, and our collective responsibility to care for our lands and waters that sustain current and future generations. We implore the federal and state governments of today to take the next pono step forward.

Kaho'olawe provides a model for the return and restoration of Makua. In 1994, the U.S. Navy transferred title of Kaho'olawe to the State of Hawai'i. The Hawai'i Revised Statutes § 6K provides that, "Upon its return to the State, the resources and waters of Kahoolawe shall be held in trust as part of the public land trust; provided that the State shall transfer management and control of the island and its waters to the sovereign native Hawaiian entity upon its recognition by the United States and the State of Hawaii." In 2003, the U.S. Navy returned access control to the State of Hawai'i in a ceremony at 'Iōlani Palace. Significant funds were also appropriated by Congress for the unexploded ordnance cleanup, although the promise of a 30% subsurface and 100% surface cleanup remains to be fulfilled.

Though there remains much restoration to do on Kaho'olawe, and complete restoration is not possible due to the demolished aquifer from a massive bomb, the ecosystem restoration and cultural reconnection efforts of Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana and in partnership with the State Kaho'olawe Island Reserve Commission can be a model for a nonprofit such as Mālama Makua to work with the State as co-stewards of Makua if they so choose. The Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana has reconnected thousands to Kaho'olawe through cultural access and education. We have worked in partnership with the State Kaho'olawe Island Reserve Commission to slow erosion on the degraded landscape, replant natives, and bring life back to Kaho'olawe. I Ola Kanaloa! Our timeline of the history of Kaho'olawe can be found here: <http://www.protectkahoolaweohana.org/history.html>.

Given the plight of the Native Hawaiian people and their Nation, and the environmental and cultural injustice inflicted upon Makua and its descendants, rather than a regular conveyance of all military leased and owned parcels in Makua to the State Department of Land and Natural Resources, it would be more appropriate to use similar language from the Kaho'olawe conveyance document to the State whereby title to Kaho'olawe was transferred to the State of Hawai'i to be held in trust until for eventual transfer to a sovereign Native Hawaiian entity. Under International Law, Hawai'i's sovereignty still exists whether or not recognized by the U.S.

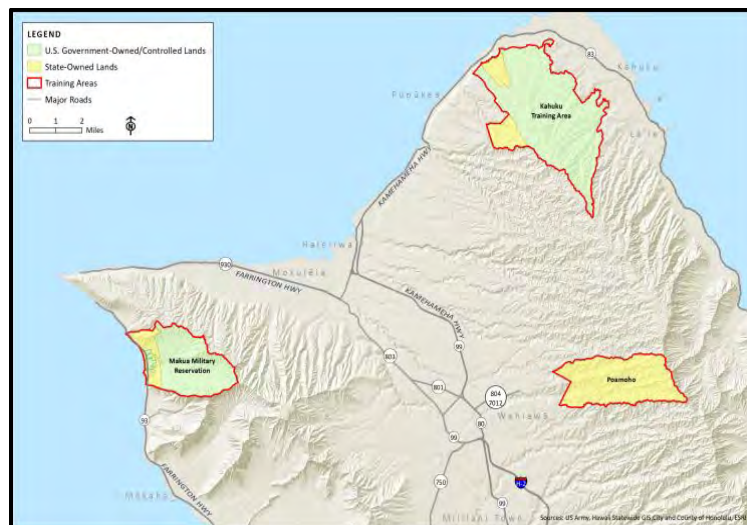
government. Therefore, while the intent is the same as the Kaho'olawe conveyance documents, language changes for the Makua conveyance documents may be appropriate.

To summarize PKO's position on Makua Military Reservation:

- No new or extended state leases.
- Full federally funded cleanup of all of Makua Military Reservation.
- Conveyance of title of all U.S. Military-owned parcels in Makua to the State of Hawai'i to be held in trust until the formation of a sovereign Hawaiian governing entity at which time Makua would transfer to the sovereign Hawaiian governing entity.
- Complete closure and return of Makua Military Reservation.
- After an efficient and comprehensive cleanup of Makua Military Reservation funded by the U.S. Military, absolutely no U.S. Military presence in Makua.

2) Regarding Kawaihoa-Poamoho and Kahuku Training Areas, as well as the Pohakuloa Training Area on Hawai'i Island, the Protection Kaho'olawe 'Ohana:

- Opposes Alternative 1 (Full Retention)
- Urges the military to listen to and change its plans and actions based on feedback of the community so that this NEPA EIS process is not a surface exercise in consultation, but a genuine effort to protect environmental and cultural resources, and achieve the federal environmental justice goals.
- Supports decreasing the training area footprints and boundaries further than Alternative 2, including examining transferring title of U.S. military-owned land within the above three training areas to the State of Hawai'i or sovereign Hawai'i governing entity once formed. This examination of the appropriateness of continued U.S. Military ownership is in line with the environmental justice principles. The U.S. Military-owned lands should be put on the negotiating table not for a land swap but for direct conveyance to the State at no cost considering that approximately 175 square miles of U.S. Military owned lands are ceded, and those lands became U.S. military owned in the shadow of illegal occupation.
- Supports the efficient, comprehensive, and U.S. Military-funded, cleanup of all past and recent ordnance.



3) The Protect Kaho‘olawe ‘Ohana has one overarching comment which applies to the Army’s Kahuku-Poamoho-Makua DEIS, the Army’s Pohakuloa DEIS, and any U.S. Military environmental review of retention of State of Hawai‘i leased land expiring in or around 2029:

Neither the DEIS for Kahuku, Poamoho and Makua, nor the DEIS for Pohakuloa adequately assess the direct, indirect, secondary and cumulative climate-related impacts of retention. The federal government has recognized that we are in a climate crisis requiring urgent changes and action to ensure long term security and survival. The federal government has recognized the importance of environmental justice in federal agency decisions and actions. Yet, the aforementioned Draft Environmental Impact Statements do not evaluate the opportunity loss costs of retention, where state lands could be used for carbon sequestration through native reforestation and ecosystem restoration, or regenerative farming to decrease Hawai‘i’s dependence on imports and associated greenhouse gas emissions. The Draft Environmental Impact Statements also do not evaluate the retention risk of continued greenhouse gas emissions and climate destabilization from transportation emissions, bombing and live fire on land and in the ocean, and continued environmental degradation in the context of a warming climate. The Draft Environmental Impact Statements also do not evaluate how to mitigate these serious climate impacts.

In closing, mahalo for this opportunity to testify.

Protect Mauna Kea

USAG Hawaii Commanders: According to the person-in-[social work]-environment model the U.S. Army reservations on Hawaii cause a lethal threatening posture against its original inhabitants, the Kanaka Oiwī. Kaala Mountain, Kukaniloko and designated burial sites, sacred hei'au places must be accessed by Kanaka Oiwī. The military bases, Wheeler, Schofield and Navy, CSA bases all cause a barrier to the spiritual, emotional, mental and physical health of this country Kingdom's first inhabitants. The UXO's, developed burial grounds, loud aggressive noises from helicopters, fighter jets, diesel trucks, machine guns, pistols and grenades all cause detrimental effects to the spiritual and mental health of Kanaka Oiwī leading to depression, anger, loss, suicide and substance abuse. [Organization: Protect Mauna Kea]



COMMENT FORM

Army Training Land Retention of State Lands
at Kahuku Training Area,
Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area,
and Makua Military Reservation, Island of O'ahu
Environmental Impact Statement
Draft EIS Public Review

Public Meeting Venue: Leilehua HS Date Submitted: 07/11/24

The Army invites comments, suggestions, and relevant information on the Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) on the island of O'ahu, Environmental Impact Statement (O'ahu ATLR EIS). Please provide comments (use additional sheets as necessary), and place in comment box at a public meeting or mail to the address provided on the back of the form. Alternatively, you may submit written comments via the EIS website at: <https://home.army.mil/hawaii/OahuEIS> or email comments to: ATLR-Oahu-EIS@g70.design. All comments will be reviewed, regardless of how they are submitted. Please do not submit duplicate comments. Comments should be written clearly, as commenters will not be contacted to provide clarification. Comments must be submitted or postmarked before or on August 7, 2024 to be considered in the Final EIS.

Please provide your comments below:

USAG Hawaii Commanders: According to the person-in-environment model the U.S. Army reservations on Hawaii cause a lethal threatening posture against its original inhabitants the Kanaka O'ahu. Kaala mountain, Kukaniloko and designated burial sites, sacred heiau places must be accessed by Kanaka O'ahu. The military bases, Wheeler, Schofield and Navy, CSA bases all cause a barrier to the spirit, emotional, mental and physical health of this country's Kingdom's first inhabitants. The UXO's, developed burial grounds, loud aggressive noises from helicopters, fighter jets, diesel trucks, machine guns, pistols and grenades all cause detrimental effects to the spiritual and mental health of Kanaka O'ahu leading to depression, anger, loss, suicide and substance abuse.

Name: Kimmer Hansen Organization: [REDACTED] Address: [REDACTED] City: Ewa Beach, HI State: HI Zip: 96760 Email: [REDACTED]

Privacy Notice: Public comments to this EIS are requested pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), Hawai'i Revised Statutes Chapter 343 and Hawai'i Administrative Rules 11-200.1. Substantive comments received during the Draft EIS public review period will be considered during Final EIS preparation, and may be published in the Final EIS. Personal contact information will not be published in the Final EIS. Personal contact information will be maintained for the project record and will not be released unless required by law.

Prutehi Litekyan: Save Ritidian

August 7, 2024 Via Email: ATLR-Oahu-EIS@g70.design Re: Prutehi Litekyan Save Ritidian Comment on Army Environmental Impact Statement for Leases of Hawai'i Kingdom Lands: Makua, Poamoho, and Kahuku Hafa Adai and Aloha On behalf of Prutehi Litekyan: Save Ritidian, we submit the following comments on the Army Environmental Impact Statement for leases of Hawai'i Kingdom Lands: Makua, Poamoho, and Kahuku and we vehemently oppose the proposed retention, continued military occupation, and destruction to these stolen lands and sacred areas. Prutehi Litekyan: Save Ritidian (PLSR) Established in 2017, PLSR is a community-based organization dedicated to protecting and preserving the natural and cultural resources of Guam. This includes the areas proposed to be used for relocating U.S. Marine Corps forces currently located in Okinawa, Japan to Guam, and for military live-fire training. PLSR's members and network comprise of the indigenous CHamoru, the residents of Guam, allies, and concerned citizens with the interest of protecting the beliefs, the culture, the language, the air, the water, and the land of the CHamoru. More specifically, PLSR's members comprise of traditional healers, fishermen, businesspeople, college students, farmers, teachers, social workers, cultural practitioners, and environmentalists. PLSR represents its members, in addition to 25,000 petition signatories, by actively engaging in the legislative, administrative processes and has consistently demonstrated a special interest in the areas of controversy. Since its inception, PLSR has organized more than 1,000 different actions, including letter-writing campaigns, public testimony, school visits, community rallies, comment drives, protests, site of impact tours, press conferences, and more. Accordingly, PLSR and its members have a direct interest in ensuring that federal actions and decisions do not harm or have a potential to harm cultural resources and historical properties not only in Guam, but within other Pacific and Indigenous communities and homelands as well. These interests extend to environmental resources that could constitute as an invaluable cultural resource or "historic property", including sources of water and water bodies, as well as plants, forests, and animals, and the lives of other Indigenous Peoples and Pacific Islanders, all of which are intrinsically connected to Indigenous sovereignty and survivorship. To this end, PLSR expresses serious concerns about the inadequacy of the Environmental Impact Statement for the Army Environmental Impact Statement for leases of Hawai'i Kingdom Lands: Makua, Poamoho, and Kahuku, the lack of FREE, PRIOR, and INFORMED CONSENT of affected Indigenous communities, the ongoing violations of Indigenous rights. The native Kanaka Maoli people have consistently, for years, withheld their consent and resisted against the occupation, contamination, and desecration of these ancestral lands. The US Army only paid \$1 for 65-year leases which are sacred areas rich in the material remains and heritage of the Kanaka Maoli people, as well as native and endangered birds, plants, and animals. This is land theft, cultural theft, and spiritual violations against the Native Hawaiian peoples and all lands should be turned to the forcefully displaced rightful owners. In Hawai'i, the U.S. Military has a horrible track record of accidents and under-reporting of harms, including to several incidents inducing but not limited to Red Hill, Pearl Harbor, and Kaho'olawe. The US military has proved that they are not good stewards nor are they good community partners in the protection of these finite and precious areas. The EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational trauma and harm that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies" including the phenomenon of missing and murdered Indigenous women, homelessness, illnesses, and more. Ending the leases would result in greater food security, cultural

integrity, and healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of 'āina from the Kanaka Maoli people. The EIS reflects "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua and fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs. We repeat our passionate opposition to this proposal and our solidarity with the Kanaka Maoli people. LAND BACK! Thank you and Si Yu'os Ma'āse'. Sincerely, on behalf Prutehi Litekyan: Save Ritidian , Monaeka Flores, Core Member Jessica Nangauta, Board Chair

ROYAL HAWAIIAN KINGDOM

1) PAY PROPER LEASE RENT per/ Sq. Ft. back to the people of the HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

2) Tell your Commander In Chief (POTUS) that it's cheaper to pay the Local Residents & People of the Hawaiian Islands H.I. than to lose the lands & lose the WAR! #WETHEPEOPLE

www.HAWAIIANKINGDOM.ORG

DR. KEANU SAI (KEANU REEVES REAL HAWAIIAN BLOOD COUSIN)

The answers you are looking for are found www.HAWAIIANKINGDOM.ORG & U.S. CONSTITUTION ARTICLE 6, CLAUSE



U.S. ARMY

COMMENT FORM

Army Training Land Retention of State Lands
at Kahuku Training Area,
Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area,
and Makua Military Reservation, Island of O'ahu
Environmental Impact Statement
Draft EIS Public Review

Public Meeting Venue: WAI'ANA'E Date Submitted: July 9, 2024

The Army invites comments, suggestions, and relevant information on the Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) on the island of O'ahu, Environmental Impact Statement (O'ahu ATLR EIS). Please provide comments (use additional sheets as necessary), and place in comment box at a public meeting or mail to the address provided on the back of the form. Alternatively, you may submit written comments via the EIS website at: <https://home.army.mil/hawaii/OahuEIS> or email comments to: ATLR-Oahu-EIS@g70.design. All comments will be reviewed, regardless of how they are submitted. Please do not submit duplicate comments. Comments should be written clearly, as commenters will not be contacted to provide clarification. Comments must be submitted or postmarked before or on August 7, 2024 to be considered in the Final EIS.

Please provide your comments below:

1) PAY PROPER LEASE RENT / Sq. Ft back to the
People of the HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

2) Tell your Commander in Chief (POTUS)
that it's cheaper to pay the

Local Residents & People of the Hawaiian

Islands H.I. than to lose the lands &
lose the WAR

Name: PLEAHU SHELBY BILLINGHAIR

Organization: RO'AL KINGDOM

Address: [REDACTED]

City: HAULU, H.I. State: H.I. Zip: 96813

Email: [REDACTED]

Privacy Notice: Public comments to this EIS are requested pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), Hawai'i Revised Statutes Chapter 343 and Hawai'i Administrative Rules 11-200.1. Substantive comments received during the Draft EIS public review period will be considered during Final EIS preparation, and may be published in the Final EIS. Personal contact information will not be published in the Final EIS. Personal contact information will be maintained for the project record and will not be released unless required by law.

LOVE HAWAII #WEARETHEPEOPLE
HAWAIIAN KINGDOM

O-331

DR. KEANU SAI

(KEANU REEVES
REAL HAWAIIAN BLOOD COUSIN)

O'ahu ATR EIS Comments
P.O. Box 3444
Honolulu, HI 96801-3444

Place
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Please fold, fasten, add postage and mail. No envelope needed.

The Answers You Are Looking For
ARE FOUND ↓

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&

U.S. CONSTITUTION ARTICLE 6, CLAUSE

O-332



SIERRA CLUB

O'AHU GROUP

August 7, 2024

O'ahu ATLR EIS Comments

P.O. Box 3444

Honolulu, Hawai'i 96801

Via E-mail: ATLR-Oahu-EIS@g70.design

Re: Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for Army Training Land Retention (ATLR) at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) on the island of O'ahu

To Whom it May Concern,

Please find below the Sierra Club O'ahu Group's ("SCOG's") comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement ("EIS") for Army Training Land Retention ("ATLR") at Kahuku Training Area ("KTA"), Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area ("Poamoho"), and Makua [sic] Military Reservation ("MMR") on the island of O'ahu ("DEIS").

As we have for over 50 years, the members of Sierra Club of Hawai'i ("SCH") continue to explore, enjoy, and protect the wild places of the Hawaiian Islands; to practice and promote the responsible use of the earth's ecosystems and resources; to educate and enlist humanity to protect and restore the quality of the natural and human environment; and to use all lawful means to carry out these objectives. SCOG carries out much of SCH's work concerning issues impacting the 'āina, wai, and kai of the island of O'ahu, and submits these comments in furtherance of our mission.

SCOG strongly urges the no-action alternative, i.e. the discontinuation of military retention of the subject lands and the remediation of the cultural and environmental harms that have been perpetrated against these culturally, ecologically, and agriculturally significant areas over the last six decades of military control. We re-emphasize the concerns raised in the joint letter submitted by the Council for Native Hawaiian Advancement citing the extensive "pattern of abuse and exploitation" that has occurred on these lands, and likewise calling for the no-action alternative.

SCOG also echoes the concerns and comments submitted by KAHEA, as articulated in the talking points available at tinyurl.com/eiskahea, and incorporates them by reference herein.

SCOG offers the following additional comments regarding the DEIS:

1. Significance assessments should be made based on the no-action alternative, not on existing conditions

As a preliminary matter, SCOG is deeply concerned regarding the DEIS' use of existing conditions to assess the significance of impacts under the retention alternatives. Utilizing current and historical impacts - which have been particularly heightened for the Native Hawaiian and similarly situated communities - as a baseline for comparison obscures or even mischaracterizes the impacts of the alternative actions considered in this analysis.

For example, the housing and traffic impacts arising from the retention of the Kahuku Training Area ("KTA") are characterized as negligible, as retention would result in "no proposed changes in the permanent location of soldiers or other training participants. They would continue to live and transit from other locations on O'ahu; therefore, no changes in households, housing, or quality of life at KTA would be generated."¹ However, this assessment obscures the impacts of the "retention" action(s), as the population, transit, and housing impacts of soldiers and training participants at KTA would not simply "continue" if the leased state lands were not retained.

Similarly, the payment of "fair market value" (which is itself an extremely ambiguous and uncertain term) under the retention-via-lease alternatives is characterized as "beneficial" when compared to the current status quo lease rent of \$1. However, such an amount may not necessarily be "beneficial" when compared to the values –financial and otherwise – that could be realized from these lands if no retention action is taken, and the currently occupied state lands are restored and returned to the state.

These are just two of many examples found throughout the DEIS that demonstrate the inadequacy of the analysis in the document. Insofar as an environmental impact statement should evaluate the impacts of an action, then the impacts of that action must be evaluated against no action being taken – in this case, the return of the lands at issue.

2. The DEIS must assess all cumulative and secondary impacts incident to the proposed retention alternatives.

SCOG also emphasizes the importance of assessing all secondary and cumulative impacts of the proposed retention action and alternatives. This includes not only the impacts arising from activities taking place on the lands proposed for retention, but all impacts "incident to and a consequence of the primary impact" of land retention.²

¹ DEIS at 3-249.

² *Sierra Club v. Dept. of Transportation*, 167 P.3d 292, 115 Hawai'i 299 (2007).

For example, under Hawai‘i environmental review law, an environmental impact statement triggered by harbor improvements necessary for the operation of an inter-island ferry should not merely assess the direct impacts of the harbor improvements “in isolation,” but must also assess the secondary environmental impacts of the inter-island ferry’s operations as well.³ Similarly, an environmental impact statement triggered by the leasing of a public pipeline must evaluate not only the impacts of the lease alone, but also of a resort that would be developed as a consequence of the lease.⁴

Here, the DEIS in several instances focuses only on impacts from activities taking place on the lands proposed for retention, rather than all secondary and cumulative impacts that would also result as a consequence of a retention action. In one instance, the DEIS provides only a summary assessment of the greenhouse gas emissions from continued training on the lands proposed for retention. It neglects to account for the full range of emissions and climate impacts “incident to and a consequence of” the land retention alternatives, including from joint training exercises and the Indo-Pacific deterrence strategies that has been asserted as dependent upon land retention and training.⁵

Accordingly, all impacts that may arise from the Army’s retention of state lands - including impacts from military activities on other lands and waters that would be enabled or facilitated by the retention alternatives – must be assessed by the DEIS and any subsequent drafts.

3. The DEIS vastly conflates and mischaracterizes the environmental justice impacts on Native Hawaiians, including Native Hawaiian children

SCOG appreciates the DEIS’ recognition of EO14096, the federal Apology Resolution recognizing the harms of land dispossession on the Native Hawaiian people, and its passing reference to harms that have arisen from the historical and ongoing occupation and use of the “ceded” lands proposed for retention.

However, SCOG notes that the DEIS fails to adequately identify and assess the many specific harms that ongoing retention in any form may have on the entire Native Hawaiian community as well as on lineal descendants and others with ancestral or customary pilina to the ‘āina in question, including children. Occupying Native Hawaiian lands for military activities – and the restrictions on public access to these lands that accompanies military land uses – is an on-going

³ *Id.*

⁴ *Molokai Homesteaders Ass’n v. Cobb*, 629 P.2d 1134; 63 Haw. 453 (Haw. 1981).

⁵ Gen. Charles Flynn, Column: Leased land vital to military readiness, Honolulu Star-Advertiser, July 7, 2024, *available at* <https://www.staradvertiser.com/2024/07/07/editorial/island-voices/column-leased-land-vital-to-military-readiness/>.

and deeply traumatizing severing of the relationship between Native Hawaiians and the land of their ancestors.

- A. The DEIS fails to adequately recognize much less assess health and well-being impacts on the Native Hawaiian community from the retention and continued denial of Native Hawaiian self-determination over “ceded” lands

The range of harms to the Native Hawaiian community resulting from the non-consensual and uncompensated dispossession of ancestral lands, including “ceded” and public land trust lands, is very well documented. Three decades ago, the 1993 Apology Resolution recognized that “the health and well-being of the Native Hawaiian people is intrinsically tied to their deep feelings and attachment to the land,” and that “the long-range economic and social changes in Hawai‘i over the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries have been devastating to the population and to the health and well-being of the Hawaiian people.”⁶ Fifteen years later, the Hawai‘i Supreme Court acknowledged the deep connection between the Native Hawaiian community and ‘āina, a connection whose loss cannot be remedied by mere monetary reparations:

“Although an argument could be made that monetary reparations would be the logical remedy for such loss, we are keenly aware — as was Congress — that ‘the health and well-being of the [n]ative Hawaiian people is intrinsically tied to *their deep feelings and attachment to the land*[.]’ . . . ‘Āina, or land, is of crucial importance to the [n]ative Hawaiian [p]eople—to their culture, their religion, their economic self-sufficiency and their sense of personal and community well-being. ‘Āina is a living and vital part of the [n]ative Hawaiian cosmology, and is irreplaceable. The natural elements—land, air, water, ocean—are interconnected and interdependent. To [n]ative Hawaiians, land is not a commodity; it is the foundation of their cultural and spiritual identity as Hawaiians. The ‘āina is part of their ‘ohana, and they care for it as they do for other members of their families. For them, the land and the natural environment is alive, respected, treasured, praised, and even worshiped.”⁷

More recently, health scholars have likewise identified the occupation and militarization of Hawai‘i as historical determinants of Native Hawaiian health; determinants that, along with the ongoing denial of self-determination and indigenous international rights, contribute to the many disparate health challenges facing the Native Hawaiian community, including and particularly youth.⁸

⁶ Pub. L. 103-150 (1993).

⁷ OHA v. HCDCH, [117 Hawai‘i at 214, 177 P.3d at 924](#) (2008) (original emphasis omitted) (format altered) (brackets in original).

⁸ Dr. Joseph Keawe‘aimoku Kaholokula, Maui Ola: Pathways toward Social Justice for Native Hawaiians (2015), *available at*

Such disparities are particularly glaring for Native Hawaiian youth, including: a 10% higher rate of attempted suicide among Native Hawaiian male tenth graders compared to their non-Hawaiian peers; the highest rates of feelings of sadness or hopelessness among Native Hawaiian ninth grade female students (47.7%, compared to 35.4% for non-Hawaiian female students); the highest rates of self-harm among Native Hawaiian ninth grade female students compared to their non-Hawaiian peers (42.2% vs. 33.4%); and a significantly higher rate of anxiety among Native Hawaiian female students in middle school compared to their non-Hawaiian counterparts (1/3 vs. 1/4).⁹

In light of the above, the Army's continued retention of "ceded" lands may foreseeably perpetuate significant adverse impacts on the health and well-being of the Native Hawaiian community. The trauma of such continued dispossession and denial of self-determination over these lands would likely be exacerbated should these lands be retained by the Army, given the overwhelming Native Hawaiian calls for the cessation of military occupation following six decades of abuse. However, the DEIS merely acknowledges that retention of the state "ceded" lands at issue result in a continued "loss of connection" to 'āina and cultural resources, and the continued frustration of the public land trust (which itself is a largely unfulfilled "monetary" mechanism the Hawai'i Supreme Court has recognized as an insufficient "remedy" for historical injustices). The DEIS fails to provide any specific assessment on how the rejection of Native Hawaiian calls for the relinquishment of these "ceded" lands may impact the physical, emotional, mental, and spiritual health and well-being of the Native Hawaiian community, including and particularly on that of Native Hawaiian children. Moreover, no meaningful analysis is provided regarding the many beneficial impacts, direct and indirect, that may result from the no-action alternative, including through the potential dedication of these lands for Native Hawaiian stewardship and use for rehabilitation, cultural perpetuation, or similar programming, as well as through the process of healing and reconciliation that would be advanced through the Army's relinquishment of these lands.

B. The DEIS fails to account for other social determinants of health of Native Hawaiians.

SCOG notes that despite the commitment made by both state and federal governments to address the social determinants of health of Native Hawaiians,¹⁰ the DEIS does not appear to employ a social determinant of health analysis beyond its summary acknowledgement of cultural impacts. To ensure a full understanding of the wide range of potential impacts from its proposed action and alternatives, and to fulfill the statutory commitments made on both the state and federal

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/293817588_Mauli_Ola_Pathways_toward_Social_Justice_for_Native_Hawaiians/.

⁹ Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Haumea: Transforming the Health of Native Hawaiian Women and Empowering Wahine Well-Being (2018), available at <https://www.oha.org/haumea/>.

¹⁰ HRS § 226-20(a)(7); 42 USC § 11702.

levels, the DEIS must ensure that the unique social determinants of health relevant to Native Hawaiian health and well-being are adequately considered. SCOG strongly recommends reviewing and applying the “Mohala i ka Wai, ka Maka o ka Pua” framework promulgated by Dr. Keawe‘aimoku Kaholokula and other health practitioners and scholars,¹¹ to ensure that the DEIS adequately addresses impacts on social determinants of health including but not limited to those associated with cultural practices and identity, land tenure, housing affordability, food availability, native rights, self-determination, and ‘āina-based education, among others.

4. The DEIS must assess the adequacy of the proposed action and alternatives to ensure national, regional, and planetary security in the face of the greatest threat humanity has ever faced.

Finally, SCOG strongly urges the DEIS to include an assessment of whether any of the current proposed alternatives, including the preferred action, will achieve the Army’s and Department of Defense’s overarching national security mission, and whether alternative approaches would more meaningfully confront the greatest threat to security and survival that humankind has ever faced: the rapid destabilization of our climate.

SCOG notes that Army General Charles Flynn has stated, as a representative of the Department of Defense, that maintaining the Army’s access to the state lands at issue is required to “defend our nation, our freedoms and our prosperity,” and to “confront our nation’s threats.”¹² According to General Flynn, soldiers must also train in Hawai‘i - using these lands - to “deter our adversaries,” and to “prepare to defend the nation while also preserving the natural and cultural heritage” of our islands.¹³

First, as described at the beginning of this comment letter, all secondary and cumulative impacts from activities that depend upon the retention of the state leased lands must be evaluated in the EIS process. Given General Flynn’s comments, those deterrence and other Department of Defense activities that are dependent upon the retention of these lands - including but not limited to the “joint and multinational training exercises” cited in the DEIS¹⁴ - must be identified and evaluated with respect to their reasonably foreseeable environmental impacts. Such impacts should include those associated with greenhouse gas emissions from relevant activities across Hawai‘i and the Pacific, by the U.S. Department of Defense, its regional allies, and its “adversaries” whose military activities and attendant carbon footprints will foreseeably increase in response.¹⁵

¹¹ See Kaholokula, *supra* note 8.

¹² Flynn, *supra* note 5.

¹³ *Id.*

¹⁴ DEIS at 39.

¹⁵ See also 40 C.F.R. § 1502.14(a).

Second, and more importantly, the DEIS should also contemplate whether the preferred retention action will necessarily address the greatest threat to the United States and “our freedom and our prosperity,” along with our planet as a whole: the rapid destabilization of our climate. As countless studies have indicated, without drastic and transformative pivots on a global scale, the devastation that can and will occur would far exceed what even the most powerful “adversary” to the United States could possibly threaten, including but not limited to the displacement of an estimated 1.2 billion people by 2050, life-threatening heat waves impacting three-fourths of humanity annually, chronic agricultural failures and mass starvation on an unprecedented scale, and the extinction of a quarter of the Earth’s macroscopic species.¹⁶ In the shorter term, disrupted global supply chains, the chronic inundation of coastal U.S. cities, outbreaks of new and formerly eradicated diseases, and worsening and more frequent natural disasters, would also increasingly undermine the security, freedoms, and prosperity of the United States, as well as erode the natural and cultural heritage of Hawai‘i and numerous other Pacific Island jurisdictions.

Notably, the retention alternatives would in many ways exacerbate the vulnerabilities of Hawai‘i to climate destabilization, including the cumulative reduction of our long-term food security resulting from the occupation and unremediated contamination of historically abundant agricultural lands, combined with Hawai‘i’s climate-vulnerable dependence on imported food. The harm to ‘āina and Native Hawaiian health and well-being resulting from any retention of the subject lands would also undermine the social cohesion and cultural values and practices that may be the foundation of our islands’ ability to navigate the climate crisis.

Accordingly, an assessment of the effectiveness and opportunity costs of current military policies and priorities embodied in the preferred retention alternative should minimally be included as part of the DEIS. Alternatives that could actually and meaningfully confront this real and present threat to the United States, its freedoms, and its prosperity should also be evaluated consistent with HEPA and NEPA requirements.¹⁷ Such an alternative may include the development and widespread sharing of decarbonization technology, supportive infrastructure, and other resources with other militaries and civilian populations; concrete benchmarks for the reduction of carbon-intensive training and other activities to the bare minimum, and for the restoration and return of lands and waters to indigenous stewardship; and the continual tracking

¹⁶ See, e.g., Chip Fletcher, et. al., *Earth at risk: An urgent call to end the age of destruction and forge a just and sustainable future*, 3 PNAS Nexus 106 (2024).

¹⁷ 40 C.F.R. § 1502.14 (“...agencies shall: [] Rigorously explore and objectively evaluate reasonable alternatives to the proposed action”); 40 C.F.R. § 1508.1(hh) (“Reasonable alternatives means a reasonable range of alternatives that are technically and economically feasible, and meet the purpose and need for the proposed action.”); Haw. Admin. R. § 11-200.1-17(f) (“The draft EIS shall describe in a separate and distinct section alternatives which could attain the objectives of the action, regardless of cost, and explain why they were rejected.”).

of the full range of threats the climate crisis poses to the United States and the planet, among other critically needed strategies.

Accordingly, SCOG urges the selection of the no-action alternative, and further urges any future draft of the DEIS to incorporate the many additional considerations raised in this letter and others submitted in support of the no-action alternative.

Respectfully submitted,

Dyson Chee
Chair
Sierra Club O‘ahu Group

Ulu Lahui Foundation

These places in question all contain significant cultural sites and hold sacred value for Native Hawaiians, the aboriginal peoples of Hawaii. The sites need to be returned to the people of the state of Hawaii and need to be cleaned of ordnance and contaminants.

The land and surrounding oceans of Hawaii are precious and limited. It is outrageous that these lands have been leased for only \$1 per year when the Native Hawaiian peoples are houseless and dying in poverty.

Return the lands, clean them up, make reparations and restore the life to our lands.

Women's Voices, Women Speak

This letter was submitted in the 2021 EIS public comments, but the Army did not include it. The sentiment of our group is still relevant and has not changed so I am re-submitting.

Women's Voices Women Speak organizes for demilitarization, peace and genuine security in Hawai'i. We are an affiliate of the International Women's Network Against Militarism established in 1997 by feminist peace activists from Okinawa, Guåhan, Puerto Rico, Vieques, the Philippines, South Korea, Turtle Island (North America), and Japan. We have visited and learned from communities devastated by U.S. militarism. We have listened to the experiences of women and children "living alongside the fence line" of U.S. military bases. We dearly love Hawai'i, our home, and our communities, just as our sisters across the Pacific love theirs. We have felt the power of sharing our intersecting histories and cultures while honoring and supporting indigenous communities and ways of life. In a world shaped by U.S. colonization and militarization, we are building relationships of connection and care.

We promote and practice a feminist vision of "genuine security" in opposition to military security, which over the last 20 years has cost 801,000 lives globally and cost \$8 trillion to U.S. taxpayers. The COVID-19 global pandemic has claimed 4.5 million lives, another devastating statistic revealing that massive military spending does not protect us. The United Nations has called for a global cease fire, and we must heed that call.

Genuine security requires that we face the foolishness of the path we are on. Right now our youth learn a culture of violence and domination and those with the least opportunity are recruited to go to war. Our land and waters are contaminated by military pollution, yet lands and waters of the peoples we go to war with are even more contaminated. Our planet needs an urgent revolution in values to sustain life, to ensure that people's basic needs are met, and that human dignity and sovereignty are respected.

The State currently holds four leases with the Army that will expire in 2029. This is an important opportunity to choose a common-sense path toward survival and peace. The EIS scoping process has begun, and as a community, we need to demand the EIS include the following:

1. The traumatic impacts on affected communities over the course of the 65-year lease and into the future, especially on Native Hawaiians, who have a genealogical relationship to 'āina.
2. The legal reality that significant portions of these lands are Hawaiian Kingdom Crown and Government lands that were transferred illegally in the overthrow and annexation of the Hawaiian Kingdom.
3. The traumatic impacts on women and girls, who are at higher risk for rape and sexual exploitation in a highly militarized society.
4. The environmental trauma (live-fire training, hazardous waste, and unexploded ordnance) to 'āina, sacred cultural sites, native ecosystems, and endangered species.
5. The many positive impacts of not renewing these leases, the "No Action Alternative."
6. The Army states that training on these lands is "essential to their mission." The EIS must include community testimony about how these lands are essential to their own missions and visions for

their communities.

Public lands should serve the public good. We adamantly oppose the continuation of \$1 for 65-year leases to the military, a bitter insult in a housing market where the median price of a home is nearly \$1 million. We call on the military to be accountable for the injustice and harm it perpetuates by:

- Cleaning up environmental contamination in former and current military sites to safe standards for plant, animal and human life
- Moving funds from military and police budgets and investing in community-driven models for education, healthcare, housing, clean energy, sustainable food systems, and social services for all
- Returning these lands to Native Hawaiian stewardship and respecting indigenous peoples' sovereignty in all realms of decision making
- Bringing justice, reparations, and healing to victims/survivors of military violence
- Bringing home troops stationed abroad and taking care of veterans when they return home

Hawai'i cannot thrive while remaining dependent on tourism and militarism. We need a life-affirming, sustainable and indigenous economy. 30,000 acres of public land at Pōhakuloa, Kahuku, Kawaiiloa/Poamoho, and Mākua could support jobs in agriculture, education, biocultural stewardship, culture-based science and technology, and other innovative community-driven industries.

Development should not be something we submit to. Development can be something we determine for ourselves. We can follow indigenous economic models that revitalize our ecosystems, our cultures, and our communities.

Military training devastates, destroys, and desecrates 'āina to the point that it can no longer support life. All life comes from 'āina, and we have a humble and critical role as its stewards. We oppose U.S. colonization, occupation, and militarism in Hawai'i, in the Pacific, and across the world. We oppose using 'āina as a training ground for killing abroad. We call on the U.S. military to return these lands to Native Hawaiian communities to develop models of genuine security that will lead to vibrant, abundant, safe, and sovereign futures for Hawai'i.

Comments on military leases were due to the EIS on September 1st. As things progress, we urge our community to stay informed about this important issue.

YesHope.org

The Committee on Oversight and Accountability is investigating the Department of Defense's (DOD) failure to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse. In November 2022, DOD failed its fifth consecutive annual audit, unable to account for sixty-one percent of its \$3.5 trillion in assets--assets paid for by working men and women across our country. In sum, the DOD and the various branches of the military do what they want when they want while creating the appearance of accountability with their taxpayer-funded impact studies.

It is no secret that the DOD and its various branches have poisoned our waters, our soil and our air--on and off the property they lease while rarely being held to account. In sum, the DOD is the worst type of tenant one might imagine leasing to. It rapes the leased land it has paid a full \$1 to inhabit, denies and minimizes the impact it has on the leased properties and has repeatedly revealed that it is unable and/or unwilling to be held accountable for its actions.

The Hawaiian leases at issue must not be renewed given such a dismal track record.

Businesses

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Businesses

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Awapuhi Shaunelle

Can we validate that the terms and conditions of the lease are being met? According to this summary there are no mentions of military operations. Can you validate that the military is also operating in separate leases?

This is the document I am referencing.

https://lrb.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/1969_PublicLandPolicyInHawaii_AnHistoricalAnalysis.pdf
I also would like to reference the Hawaii Constitution Article XII section 7.

Will the army consider returning the lands to the rightful patent holders? I am attaching my families patent as a reference. I also would like to acknowledge that native Hawaiians have rights they are afforded to them and continue to be ignored.

I would also like to reference the Mauka to Makai report that was created by the department of Justice and Department of interior. Here's the reference link:

<https://www.doi.gov/media/document/mauka-makai-report-2-pdf#:~:text=iFROM%20MAUKA%20TO%20MAKAI,Public%20Law%20103%2D150%2C%20the>

Will you be honoring your commitment to the native Hawaiian people and the reparations that are due to them?



Land Award

Type: Land Commission Award

Claimant: Kalauli

Helu: 5556:1

Tax Map Key Parcel

TMK#: 181001011

Owner: United States of America

Trust Land Status: Null

Ahupua'a: Kahanahāiki

Moku: Wai'anae

Mokupuni: O'ahu

Foxx Farms

"I hope this message finds you well. I am writing on behalf of the residents of Kahuku to address our concerns regarding the recent and upcoming lease renewal to continue to conduct exercises conducted in our area.

While we understand the importance of such exercises for the preparedness and effectiveness of our armed forces, the impact on our community has been significant. The noise, disruption, and safety concerns have been a source of stress and inconvenience for many residents. Additionally, the presence of military operations has raised concerns about the well-being of our local already endangered environment and wildlife.

Given these issues, we kindly request that you consider relocating these training exercises to a less populated area where the impact on civilian life and the environment would be minimized. We believe that there are other suitable locations across the island where training could be conducted without causing undue hardship to our community, given the extensive land available for military use in Hawaii.

We greatly appreciate the service and dedication of our military personnel and hope this request can be accommodated for the good of our community. "

Mana Mental Health

My name is Dr. Kalena Lanuza. I am a doctor of nursing practice at a psychiatric mental health nurse practitioner caring for mothers across the pae 'āina and for other Native Hawaiians in the diaspora. In my clinical practice I routinely help Native Hawaiians struggling with trauma and the subsequent mood & anxiety disorders that it causes. In almost every clinical encounter that I have with a Native Hawaiian mother, the displacement from land and the continued effects of the military's presence in Hawai'i comes into play. Having to constantly live in a militarized state with helicopters flying overhead, bombing and the pompous attitude that active military can sometimes have toward the host culture causes continuous fear in many of my patients. The historical trauma that the military has & continues to cause cannot be overstated. Not only should the military cease to be active on unceded, stolen land BUT they should definitely not be given license to lease land in the future. Again, the enormous amount of trauma that the military causes Native Hawaiian should be acknowledged and all actions that aim to rectify & heal this trauma should be explored. Programs/projects that help to continue this trauma should be promptly dismantled--namely, renewing the U.S. military's imprint on these lands & people.



COMMENT FORM

Army Training Land Retention of State Lands
at Kahuku Training Area,
Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area,
and Makua Military Reservation, Island of O'ahu
Environmental Impact Statement
Draft EIS Public Review

Public Meeting Venue: Leilehua High School Date Submitted: 7.11.2024

The Army invites comments, suggestions, and relevant information on the Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) on the island of O'ahu, Environmental Impact Statement (O'ahu ATLR EIS). Please provide comments (use additional sheets as necessary), and place in comment box at a public meeting or mail to the address provided on the back of the form. Alternatively, you may submit written comments via the EIS website at: <https://home.army.mil/hawaii/OahuEIS> or email comments to: ATLR-Oahu-EIS@g70.design. All comments will be reviewed, regardless of how they are submitted. Please do not submit duplicate comments. Comments should be written clearly, as commenters will not be contacted to provide clarification. Comments must be submitted or postmarked before or on August 7, 2024 to be considered in the Final EIS.

Please provide your comments below:

My name is Dr. Kalena Lanuza. I am a doctor of nursing practice & a Psychiatric Mental Health Nurse practitioner caring for mothers across the pae 'āina and for other Native Hawaiians in the diaspora. In my clinical practice I routinely help Native Hawaiians struggling with trauma and ~~subsequent~~ the subsequent mood & anxiety disorders that it causes. In almost every clinical encounter that I have with a Native Hawaiian mother the displacement from land and the continued effects of the military's presence in Hawai'i comes into play. Having to constantly live in a militarized state with helicopters flying over head, bombing and the pompous attitude that active military can sometimes have toward the host culture causes continuous fear in many of my patients. The historical trauma

Name: Kalena Lanuza
Organization: Mana Mental Health
Address: [REDACTED]
City: Honolulu State: HI Zip: [REDACTED]
Email: [REDACTED]

Privacy Notice: Public comments to this EIS are requested pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), Hawai'i Revised Statutes Chapter 343 and Hawai'i Administrative Rules 11-200.1. Substantive comments received during the Draft EIS public review period will be considered during Final EIS preparation, and may be published in the Final EIS. Personal contact information will not be published in the Final EIS. Personal contact information will be maintained for the project record and will not be released unless required by law.

that the military has & continues to cause cannot be overstated. Not only should the military cease to be active on unceded, stolen land BUT they should definitely not be given license to lease land in the future. Again, the enormous amount of trauma that the military causes Native Hawaiians should be acknowledged and all actions that aim to rectify & heal this trauma should be explored. Programs/projects that help to continue this trauma should be promptly dismantled. namely, removing the U.S. military's imprint on ~~the land~~ these lands & people.

Please fold, fasten, add postage and mail. No envelope needed.

Place
Stamp
Here

O'ahu ATLR EIS Comments
P.O. Box 3444
Honolulu, HI 96801-3444

The HI Fade Barbershop

For too long, Hawaiian lands have been disrespected and taken away from native hands. We are struggling as the native people of this land to stay on this land . This is our home but so many of us have been forced to leave due to lack of land. The military occupancy only adds to that issue and struggle. Please let the land go back to the people of Hawaii. The military does not properly take care of the land.

This land is sacred to us and needs to be returned. Please hear the people and DO NOT renew the lease of these sacred lands.



U.S. ARMY

COMMENT FORM

Army Training Land Retention of State Lands
at Kahuku Training Area,
Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area,
and Makua Military Reservation, Island of O'ahu
Environmental Impact Statement
Draft EIS Public Review

Public Meeting Venue: Kahuku High School Date Submitted: 7/10/

The Army invites comments, suggestions, and relevant information on the Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) on the island of O'ahu, Environmental Impact Statement (O'ahu ATR EIS). Please provide comments (use additional sheets as necessary), and place in comment box at a public meeting or mail to the address provided on the back of the form. Alternatively, you may submit written comments via the EIS website at: <https://home.army.mil/hawaii/OahuEIS> or email comments to: ATR-Oahu-EIS@g70.design. All comments will be reviewed, regardless of how they are submitted. Please do not submit duplicate comments. Comments should be written clearly, as commenters will not be contacted to provide clarification. Comments must be submitted or postmarked before or on August 7, 2024 to be considered in the Final EIS.

Please provide your comments below:

For too long Hawaiian lands have been disrespected and taken away from native hands. We are struggling as the native people of this land to stay on this land. This is our home but so many of us have been forced to leave due to lack of land. The military occupying only adds to that issue and struggle. Please let the land go back to the people of Hawaii. The military does not properly take care of the land. This land is sacred to us and needs to be returned. Please hear the people and do NOT remove the lease of these sacred lands.

Name: Kaimi Horito
Organization: The Hl Fale Barbershop
Address: [REDACTED]
City: Honolulu State: Hawaii Zip: 96717
Email: [REDACTED]

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Individuals

Contact information was redacted for privacy.

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Arianna Adabachi

TO: Maui Planning Commission Chairperson, Kimberly Thayer
Maui Planning Commission Chairperson Vice-Chairperson, Dale Thompson

FROM: Arianna Adabachi

RE: Mākena Mauka Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice

Aloha,

My name is Arianna Adabachi and I was raised on Maui.

I am writing in **STRONG OPPOSITION** of the Mākena Mauka Master Planned Residential Community Development

This project has Negative impacts on our water resources. We should prioritize water resources for local housing and the rebuilding of Lahaina. This project has negative impacts on marine life and the environment. There has been a decrease of marine animals like ‘opihi, hā‘uke‘uke, ‘uhu, manini, limu, and other natural resources as a result of present large scale developments and foreign human population. The impacts of Settler Colonialism on Hawaiian ‘ohana and kama‘āina have been beyond detrimental to the environment. Many Maui ‘ohana have been displaced due to the affects of luxury developments: Increased housing cost and property taxes. The negative impacts to traditional and cultural sites and practice must be stopped. Kānaka ‘ōiwi mauka and makai gathering rights according to Article 12 Section 7 will be greatly affected and have a detrimental impact on our cultural and traditional natural resources. Moreover, the increase of tourists and visitors traffic in areas such as Palaua, Po‘olenalena, Pāpa‘anui, Kā‘eo, Keauhou, Maluaka, Oneloa, and adjacent shoreline areas has had a negative impact

Malia Agustin

Army Training Land Retention, Island of O‘ahu Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Public Comment Period

August 7, 2024

ATLR O‘ahu EIS Comments
P.O. Box 3444
Honolulu, HI 96801-3444

Aloha, my name is Malia Agustin and I am a resident of Nanakuli Hawaiian Homestead. I am writing as a representative of the Nanakuli-Maili Neighborhood Board Chair of the Land & Water Committee tasked with advocating for the wellness of our ā‘ina (land) and wai (water). There are many concerns addressed by this community over the Retention of Training Land for the Army, specifically Makua Military Reservation (MMR). While the damage to the land for the purpose of military training is irreversible, the restoration and conservation efforts of Makua Valleys cultural sites are a step in the right direction. Being that MMR will no longer be conducting on site munitions training, a suggestion would be to make this area a conservation site and not allow any further development by the army or the state of Hawaii.

Sincerely,

Malia Agustin, Secretary
Education Committee Chair
Land & Water Committee Chair
Nānākuli-Mā‘ili Neighborhood Board # 36
[REDACTED]

Rexie Ah Chong

I'm sure there are miles of testimony being sent for why the military leases should end, including environmental, cultural and socioeconomic issues that cause more damage than good. I don't feel the need to restate all that is being said because I highly doubt someone sits through and reads all these comments. The main message is the military is ruining a way of life continually over generations. The American military needs to seek practices elsewhere - too much damage has been done here.

Puaena Ahn

No Action for KTA, Poamoho, MMR. Let the leases lapse and give the land back.

Silvia Ahn

As the army's lease to O'ahu lands end in 2029, I as a concerned American citizen and advocate of the original stewards of the land implore you to reconsider not renewing the army lease. Hawaiian lands need to be revitalized and protected by the original stewards to continue sustaining the vitality of the islands whether it's taking care of the aina itself or allowing space for Hawaiians to own more of their own land. Please do not renew the lease for the good of our future generations and land.

Ka'imina O Kaponu Ahu

I was born and raised on Oahu, as were my family and my ancestors. I am a relatively new mother of two year old little girl. My wish for her, is to grow up in the same way I was- on her native land, with her native people, learning her native culture. The land is directly tied to the survival of Hawaiian people and Hawaiian culture. In a land that was forcibly stolen from its people, we need to begin now, making amends and working toward restoring and healing our fragile and precious island(s), before it's too late for our keiki. NO extended lease on OUR lands!!! Reparations need to be made now!

Darin Aihara

This comment is related to the noise pollution and lack of Pilot accountability when the Helicopters fly from Wheeler Army Airfield (WAAF) to the Army Training Lands on the North Shore of Oahu and back. The 25 I.D. and the Combat Aviation Brigade (CAB) does not hold their Pilots accountable for flying above their flight plan floor and also has no respect for the surrounding community by flying at abnormal hours in the night with multiple flights. There have been instances where the jealousies in the houses physically rattle because the aircraft are flying so low that they actually vibrate the houses. Furthermore, the CAB regularly flies missions throughout the year during hours when most of the community is sleeping. I.e. between the hours of 11PM and 6AM.

Many complaints have been sent by the community during using the Army Complaint Line however, the Army does not do anything about it. The Army requires a ridiculous amount of detail when filing a complaint such as what was the tail number of the aircraft, the time of the flight, the direction of the flight that they require the complainant to record however, why can't the Army police their own personnel for following the rules. At least if the community sees their folks monitoring their pilots within the community where the complaints are generated, it shows they are taking the complaints seriously. However, not once did any Army personnel ever observe one of the pilots flight patterns to determine if the pilots were following protocol in their current Flight Operations Plan. The only time they actually adjusted their flight patterns was and actually was respectful to the lower Wahiawa community was when Senator Kai Kahele's office actually sent in a congressional questioning the noise pollution created by the low flying aircraft. However, the low flying and ungodly flight times have resumed.

The State of Hawaii should not renew the lease for the Army Training Lands on Oahu until the 25th ID and the CAB changes their Flight Operations Manual by figuring out a way to be respectful to their surrounding neighbors as well as specifying a policy where they regularly monitor their own pilots by following the proper flight patterns in the surrounding community. If the Army cannot hold themselves ACCOUNTABLE, they do not deserve to utilize State lands for training because they lack the respect for their neighbors. Better yet, the Army should request a change to the FAA approved flight path to and from the North Shore of Oahu to be removed from flying over the Wahiawa Community and make it where the FAA flight path is completely over Schofield Barracks and agricultural land. Again, unless the 25 I.D. and the CAB make changes to their current behavior, the State of Hawaii should not lease any more training lands for them to use.

Melva Aila

Aloha, my name is Melua Aila. I have lived in Wai'anāe all my life. I am a STRONGLY AGAINST ALTERNATIVE 1, 2, AND 3. I STRONGLY SUPPORT: THE NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE (No retention of State owned lands after 2029).

The Army has State lands for over 65 years and they have demonstrated and proven how well they care for the land.

Army needs to RETURN LANDS to the WAI'ANAE COMMUNITY. PAY COMMUNITY A "BILLION DOLLARS plus" for the cost of CLEAN UP. RESTORATION, REHABILITATION, and most IMPORTANTLY the HEALING OF MAKUA VALLEY.

Mahalo for your time,

Melva Aila.

7-12-2024

Aloha, My name is Melua
Chila. I have lived in Wai'anae all
my life. I am STRONGLY AGAINST:
ALTERNATIVE 1, 2, and 3. I
STRONGLY SUPPORT: THE NO ACTION
ALTERNATIVE (NO retention of state
owned lands after 2029).

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COMMUNITY A "BILLION DOLLAR
PLUS" for the cost of CLEANUP,
RESTORATION, REHABILITATION,
and most IMPORTANTLY the
HEALING OF MAKUA VALLEY.

Mahalo for your time,
Melua Chila.

Melua Aila

Maui, HI 96792

Oahu ATLR EIS Comments

P.O. Box 3444

Honolulu, Hawaii 96801-3444

5E801-344444



William Aila Jr.

Excuse me, Colonel. Okay. So, for the record, my name is William Aila, Jr. I think I have to say for that young lady Hauffie it's really important that you understand that her testimony was that of an individual and not of an official that Kukui Army with restoration, so it's very important that that point is clear. Okay. So I prefer the no action alternative. That the Army keeps its promise made to Uncle Ivanhoe in 1941 and all the other families who were forcefully removed. They didn't -- they didn't give in. They didn't want to move. They were removed by gunpoint. They had an hour to load all of their ukana on the truck and they were placed just on the other side of the hill at Ohiki-Lolo. And Uncle Ivanhoe was told by the people who had the guns drawn on them that no worry, after the war you guys can come back. Okay. So the war was done, I think, in 1946, '47. My history is a little bad, but he tried to come back. And then in 1963, when that lease was about to expire, Uncle Ivanhoe with the help of other folks went to the legislature to try to get the 1964 lease not expanded. So I would say not only return the acreage that you're talking about, the 400+ acreage, but also return the 4,000-plus acres of cedar lands that were taken during that wartime. It wasn't with the permission of the people of Hawaii. Yeah. Very important about this question. He who controls the question, controls the answer, so this is for the EIS. The EIS is flawed. The real question should be what is the impact of a hundred years of military occupation of Makua on the generations of people from Waianae? That really should be the question. We should be studying that. And then so I did read, I would say, about three-quarters of the EIS, but I got so frustrated that I stopped. So here's why. In the purpose and need section specifically to Makau because I'm speaking -- because I was brought here by Uncle Ivanhoe and Auntie Frenchie DeSoto, my involvement in Makua is mainly to those kupuna and other kupuna, so I'm going to speak mainly to Makua. So it says the Army needs state lands for, and then a number of conditions. The lands are essential for connecting maneuver areas throughout the Island of Oahu, Makau, no. There is critical U.S.-owned facilities and infrastructure located on the state lease lands. The answer is no. The retention of state lease lands at Makau is important for non-live fire company size training. The answer is no. The lease -- oh. The loss of state lease lands would result in impacts to the mission critical training of the Army because they would have to move to other maneuver areas, other lands are not available. That's not true. Other lands are available, and I will point that out in just a second, so, again, the answer is no. So the four or five critical things that you -- your EIS says is important for Makau to be released no, no, no, no. The answers are very clear no, no, no, no. You have alternatives to that. Now, I want to point out that I looked at all the places that you listed that were alternative training areas, and one thing that stood out to me -- and I understand it now after reading it -- is because the question that's flawed is what is the impact to the Army of the loss of state leased lands? Okay. So the analysis is flawed because that's the only thing that it looks it. When in reality -- I'll give you an example. Let's say this park over here for football training for the Pohakuloa kids was lease lands, state leased lands, and you came to us, and you said, hey, we absolutely need that -- that field over there because without it, you know, our team is not going to be good. But you don't tell us that you're using the field in Makua, the field in Waianae, the field in Waianae Valley, the field in Nanakuli, and the field some place else. You're not telling us what the alternatives are. Never once is Schofield mentioned as a place where, let's say, the training you want to do in Makua, aviation, i.e., helicopters and unmanned aerial -- unmanned aerial drones. Okay? You can train with drones anywhere that you have land right now, including Schofield, but Schofield is not in here. So if Auntie Frenchie was here this is what she would

say to you, because I know Auntie Frenchie pretty good. She'd say, what, look like I got stupid written on my forehead? Wait. I got to turn around. I got to look. Nobody gets stupid written on their forehead over here. So the EIS is a bunch of shibai. You try to focus our -- our attention on what is the impact to the military on these specific lands, but there's no analysis of other lands that are already available to you where you're flying helicopters and where you're flying these unmanned drones, and so that is a critical flaw. I suggest you go back and talk to the attorneys, especially in light of the Supreme Court's decision regarding Chevron where there's deference to the official government agency anymore. It's not we got to defer to you because you know what's best. It's, like, let's -- let's go deal with the facts. And the fact here, Colonel -- and -- and I like you, you're a good guy. The fact here, Colonel, is your EIS is flawed. Your analysis is flawed because you're hiding the ball from us. So how can we truly comment if you're hiding the ball, right? You're only telling us about that football field over there, but you're not telling us about all the other football fields that you already get training. And that maybe with all those football fields you have enough training. You don't need that one over there, so you don't need Makua. You can give Makua back just as, I think, everyone in the audience is saying. And please take this message back from Auntie Frenchie. We no more stupid written on our foreheads. Thank you.

Kaliko Aiu

Aloha, kakou.· My name is Kaliko Pua Hale Aiu. I learned -- I was privileged; I am privileged to learn from Uncle Sparky that the Kahuli snail only sings when the aina is happy.· Generations currently and past have yet to hear the Kahuli snail sing its song.· · · · · After visiting Makua, I got inspired to write a -- a short song.· I'm just going to share a little bit of it.· · · · · (Singing) Kissed away a clearing on my tongue.· Their way -- sorry.· Kissed a way a clearing on my tongue.· Burned it slowly in the dark.· Making room for kamakani in my lungs to sing for lands swallowed by the sun.· I know the keiki they understand.· I know they'll be okay.· They're asking about the waters they'll find a pono way, remembering our kupuna learning how to say their names.· · · · · Ho'okupaa e lahui, e ala e, Ho'okupaa e lahui, e ala e, Ho'okupaa e lahui, e ala e · · · · · Mahalo.· I hope we get to hear the Kahuli snail sing again.

Kumella Aiu

I would like to ask that the military provide a different option. An option to clean up and vacate the land by the end of the lease. There is a critical shortage of land for Hawaiians and this land will take decades to restore. That restoration needs to begin as soon as possible. The military's use of the land has cost millions of dollars of lost opportunity in housing, tax revenue, and agricultural land. The current usage has caused environmental impact to the people neighboring these sites as well as the fragile and valuable ecosystems. There is a fundamental lack of shared values between the US military and the Hawaiian people. It is time to return that land to the stewardship of The Hawaiian people.

Ka'apuni Aiwohi

The Army is a leech that does nothing but take. Go somewhere that you are wanted and share your resources there. You bring a lot to the table, it's just not the table that wants you here.

Kylie Akiona

My name is Kylie Akiona, born and raised in Kipapa, known as Mililani, right next to Kipapa Gulch, where we also suffer the house trembling, booms, and gunfire from your colonial exercises. I am Kanaka Oiwi, Filipino, a descendant of veterans.· And like all of us, I perpetually refuse your presence here.· It's hard just to stand here and think about how you have been able to lease stolen native Hawaiian lands for \$1, when our people are sleeping in the streets, houseless in their own home, in the ground and poor, without ever being selected from an endless waitlist, while you and your other settler pawns of the US empire freely flock into houses on your bases and in our -- and into our hometowns. I am standing here today with my fellow aloha, 'aina and allies to tell you that we will not accept our land being occupied any longer.· You will keep hearing from us and seeing us until you return what is never yours and has never been yours.· We will not stand down until we take our land back for ourselves.· We will continue to show up, meeting after meeting, and generation after generation, until we are all free from your empire; not just here in Hawaii, but in Palestine, Guam, Puerto Rico, Philippines, Turtle Island, across the Pacific, and beyond. We are not happy natives, and you are not in America.· We are done with your military exercises, your RIMPAC, your fake state government, your extreme violence against our lands, waters, and bodies.· We demand a future where your oppression and poisoned waters are not normal, where we can once again freely steward Poamoho, Makua, Kahuku, and all of the lands that you temporarily occupy. Your simple existence, sitting there at that table in your uniforms, bearing your genocidal flag, having us beg for our genealogical land back, is a violence that we do not accept.· I mahalo everyone that shared their mana'o tonight, except for that one faka, and I echo your thoughts and your sentiments.· End the leases, and de-occupy Hawaii now.· Mahalo.

Noelani Akiona

My name is Noelani Akiona, born and raised in Kipapa, now known as Mililani, right next to Kipapa gulch where we constantly and deeply suffer not just the house trembling booms and gunfire from your colonial exercises; but from the lasting harm and oppression that your military occupation brings to this ‘āina. I am Kanaka ‘Ōiwi, Filipino, a descendant of veterans, and like countless people providing testimony and comment, I perpetually refuse your presence here. It is devastating in and of itself to just exist here on my genealogical lands besides my family who has stewarded these islands for centuries and think about HOW you have been able to lease stolen Native Hawaiian lands for ONE DOLLAR when our people are sleeping on the streets, houseless in their own home, in the ground and pō without ever being selected from an endless waitlist while you and other settler pawns of the U.S. empire freely flock into houses on your bases and in our hometowns. The same bases where you colonizers flock in and out desecrating our land, our women, our māhū, our children, our waters, our communities, and more. I stand firm with my fellow hoāloha ‘āina and allies to tell you that we will not accept our land being occupied any longer.

You will keep hearing from us and seeing us until you return what was never yours. We will not stand down until we take our land back for ourselves. We will continue to show up meeting after meeting and generation after generation until we are all free from your empire; not just here in Hawai‘i but in Palestine, Guam, Puerto Rico, Philippines, Turtle Island, across the Pacific, and beyond. We are not happy Natives and you are not in America. We are done with your military exercises, your RIMPAC, your fake state government, your extreme violence against our lands, waters, and bodies. We demand a future where your oppression and poisoned waters are not normal, where we can once again freely steward Poamoho, Mākua, Kahuku and all of the lands you temporarily occupy. Your simple existence, breathing on our land, in your uniforms boasting your genocidal flag, having us beg for our genealogical land back, is an extreme violence that we do not accept. End the leases and deoccupy Hawai‘i. E mau ke ea o ka ‘āina i ka pono.

Sue Alana

Aloha I believe that the military has over used the lands on Oahu. It's time to move on and allow the people of Hawai'i that have been affected by taking their to heal.
Mahalo

Donavan Kamakani Albano

Aloha,

My name is Donovan Kamakani Albano, and I am a Kanaka ‘Ōiwi resident from Kalihililiolaumiha, O‘ahu. My comments related to this EIS goes as follows: Time and time again, we see the impacts of military presence on Hawaiian lands as have caused extensive damage to our natural environment and resources, including water. The three army facilities related to this EIS are home to many endangered and threatened species, and simultaneously, illuminates the retaining of 6,322 stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands. Another problematic aspect is that the DEIS only assesses a small portion of what the Army controls, since it does not include the federal hands held by the Army on these sites. Kahuku, Mākua, and Poamoho, as are all Hawaiian lands, are sacred sites where ‘Ōiwi ancestors' bones are buried and have been desecrated in the name of militarism--and military occupation of the Hawaiian Kingdom, specifically. These conversations around the 65-year leases requires that the Army and the entire U.S. military engage plans to return these lands the way that we were before military use, and must be cleaned up properly as the environmental impacts are severe. And we know that there has been mismanagement and circumventing of processes that have not been transparent. As you engage these conversations related to this DEIS, it is clear that you must listen to the Native peoples whose lands and waters we are genealogically connected to, and have our ancestors buried on these sites. We remember the threats to our genealogies and we remember these sites as deeply sacred and will continue to protect them indefinitely.

Mahalo for the opportunity to provide comments.

<hr/>	
From:	Lea Ellen Albert <[REDACTED]>
Sent:	Friday, July 12, 2024 3:39 PM
To:	G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject:	Military Use of
Follow Up Flag:	Follow up
Flag Status:	Flagged

Aloha,
I fully support the use of the area in Kahuku, Makua, and Poamoho, with the modifications or without them, in the proposal read by the colonel on July 10, 2024 at the meeting at Kahuku High & Intermediate School. I was present at that meeting. I fully support the use of these lands by the United States Army for their practice, or preparation, and ask only that the military be good stewards of the land and water. Leases of these lands on O'ahu need to be assigned to, and for, the United States Military. I am also fully aware of all the good things that the military does to help the people of Hawai'i.
Sincerely,
Lea E. Albert

Nancy Aleck

This is NOT a FONSI

To the Generals and the DoD officials; to the entry-level ranks who forever will be "following orders;" to the elected and selected officials continuing a legacy of pork hoarders, a mantle picked up by so many striving towards what appeared to be a shining sword wielded by the late Dan Inouye:

I do not imagine that my testimony or my plea will change the course of things—right now. I'm in the books for submitting testimony at past meetings, scoping sessions, EIS hearings. Like so many others, unheard, ignored, and the beat went on.

But every time we show up, we collectively strain the fabric a bit more. Someday, a giant rip will set the aina free. Many are already preparing for that time, caring for the aina, exploring new forms of economics, guiding themselves and each other in kapu aloha.

I was there when we were unheard and ignored in calling for an end to the Vietnam War. It took years, but our cries not only began to be heard but respected, and popular opinion shifted.

This is NOT a FONSI

What has been done to Makua, Kahuku and Wahiawa—and continues at Pohakuloa—it is all hewa. Most horrific. Irresponsible and wrong. I believe deep down some of you may feel this already. Surely, your children will know, and carry the weight of what you perpetuate.

Shame on Hawaii "officials" who then and now allow these leases to continue and defile the land. When our pressure rips the fabric of militarism, the light will shine through and the land will thrive.

My preference is: NO LEASE RENEWAL! My preference is: all military presence and occupation ENDS.

Realistically, this is a pipedream in my lifetime. Whack-a-mole. Should the US military de-occupy Hawaii, you would go somewhere else, likely where the people don't get any say at all.

So, I say that you must, for now, act responsibly. Clean up many decades worth of toxic and life-threatening damage. And stop desecrating the lands you have been using so freely—literally (\$1) and figuratively.

This is NOT a FONSI

Very Sincerely,

Nancy Aleck

Jason Alexander

I do not consent to any retention, extension, or renewal of leases in Hawai'i to the DoD — which is heavily-evidenced to have no intention of abandoning its structure of exploitative harm to Hawai'i's 'āina and wai — and must not be renewed or created in any new contracted form. Entering into planning phases to assess new lease terms is only beneficial if it determines that the cost is priceless, or if you instead assess the immense amount the DoD needs to pay the people to fund programs to fully clean up and atone for its decades of cumulative harm and theft of prosperous futures. Too many of the harms the US military has been inflicting on the environment are permanent and cannot be remediated or absolved through shallow apologies to the next several generations, who will have to live through increasingly submerged and poisoned seascapes. An honest EIS would heed the countless voices of Kānaka Maoli communities foremost, and any findings of "no significant impact" cannot be trusted, as the track record of the military-industrial complex's environmental destruction in the Pacific islands continuously reveals. Continuation of military leases only accelerates species extinction, toxic contaminant release in the lands, waters, and air, genocidal violation of sociocultural heritage and indigenous lifeways, insufficient transparency and accountability mechanisms in the review process that coerces consent, and the increasing marking of homes as a sacrifice zone to be targeted in the "FOIP" arms race. Return O'ahu's lands and demilitarize to truly serve who you claim to protect.

Barbara Allsmas

Aloha. My name is Barbara Allsmas. I'm a resident here in illegally occupied Hawaii for almost 40 years, and I raised my daughter here on the island of Oahu. I'm forever grateful to my kanaka brothers and sisters for the love, support, and welcoming they have given my daughter and myself, and a life we could never have imagined or dreamed of in this beautiful, sacred 'aina. And I'm forever grateful for this sacred, beautiful 'aina that has nourished and cared for us in all ways. I'm here to stand with my brothers and my sisters, insisting that the US military pack up and go home, clean up your toxic mess, and give reparations for the damage caused to the Kanaka Maoli, so they may heal and build back their lives for themselves, their children, and future generations. As a family therapist and human being, I have and continue to witness immense pain caused by the US military. You have come to a land of peace and aloha, and brought your mindset of killing and destruction. The -- these -- the people in these islands have lived sustainably for thousands of years, and today so many are houseless, hungry, lonely, and living a life of misery and suffering. Before you came, people took care of one another, and there was a system that cared for the land and the people. I have some questions I have for you, and I hope you bring these questions back to your so-called superiors and to other military personnel. What gives the US military the right to destroy what is sacred to the people of Hawaii? How do you justify stealing, desecrating, and destroying 'aina and the lives of the people in these beautiful islands? As an institution and as individuals, what do you tell yourself to justify committing such crimes? How much of your humanity are you willing to give up for whatever selfish benefit you get in money, power, or whatever it is you believe makes it worthwhile, that causes much pain -- so much pain and suffering for the people and all of our relations who live in the ocean and on the land and who fly in the air? You may justify what you are making, that you are making the world safe. It is insane that the US military says it is making it safe for people of America, quote, unquote as it poisons the land with its war exercises, embalming with depleted uranium, white phosphorus, and countless other deadly chemicals, and more. And the irony is the Kingdom of Hawaii was illegally overthrown violently by the US government, and to this day, illegally occupies this land that is called, quote, unquote, "America," as it kills and destroys it. [THE MODERATOR: Ma'am, please wrap it up.] Your institution adds -- I'm almost done -- and is able to kill your own personal military personnel as well, poisoning the water and the land that they're living on. This is true not only in Hawaii, but all over the US and the world. You try and force the identity of being American, quote, unquote, on kanaka, and at the same time, do not recognize the humanity and the right to exist as a sovereign people in their homeland. Who are you keeping safe? How can a people be safe if they don't have a healthy place to live? My focus is on healing. And there can be no healing without justice. My focus is on recognizing truth. And the truth is that the US military has violated laws, moral, ethical and legal, national, international. My focus is also on being a good human being. And human beings -- as good human -- as human beings, we have the capacity to reflect, look within, be honest with ourselves and others, and to make things right that are wrong. We have the ability to have empathy and compassion. I've grown up with many cultures, and the focus on being a good human being is a quality that healthy cultures embrace and live. I'm passionate about helping to create a safe and healthy future for our children and future generations. And I understand that it is only possible if we each are truthful with what it means to be good human being, caring for ourselves and all of our relations. You have the opportunity to be a good human being, standing on the right side of history, and taking what you are hearing from the people of Hawaii to your superiors and everyone you know, and fighting like hell to ensure that the kanaka

here in Hawaii are given the right to live as they choose on their sovereign land, without the presence of the US military. Stop the leases. Stop the land leases and the abuse of the land and the people of Hawaii. Enough is enough.

Ariel Alon

Land back to the Hawaiian people. You have stolen and destroyed these islands, leave and let the original stewards repair what you've done.

Kaliko Amona

Aloha. My name is Kaliko Amona. I live in Pupukea, Oahu, North Shore. And I'm here tonight also in opposition to the Army's retention of the lands in discussion tonight and all lands in Hawaii. Speaking to the EIS, the no-action alternative is the only acceptable alternative in the draft, if we're going to talk in -- in that kind of language. I'll be sending in written testimony, but just sharing a portion of my thoughts tonight, and really getting back to, like, the theme of the last few testimonies, on sound. Living in Pupukea, where my three kids were born, from little -- like, these babies, they've been subjected to -- I've been subjected to that, the sound of that -- that gunfire, the explosions, the bombs, the war noise, these flights over our house, shaking our -- our tiny little old cottage house, Quonset hut, shaking it, and having to, again, answer to my kids, you know, that are much older than -- than these little babies. "Oh, what is that?" "That's -- that's the military doing their thing." And I thought I would see something like that in the EIS. I'm sure it's been talked about before, in scoping meetings. So went to the Noise section of the EIS, and just saw -- you know, it's in the language of decibels and how loud something is. Nothing about the nature of these sounds and what it does to people and what it means to people. It's, like, this constant taunting and terrorizing, this soundtrack. And also in the Noise section, it talks about, "Oh, we think it's likely that the bats and the birds, they habituate to these sounds. Like, not a problem." And as I was reading, I'm like, "Oh, they probably think, like, we have habituated to these sounds as well," and not just to the sounds, but the presence entirely. So we have not habituated. It has been a constant negative impact. And it's time for these leases to end and not be renewed. Thank you.

Chloe Amos

As a local citizen born and raised on O'ahu, I believe that the presence of the U.S. Military in Hawai'i can only do harm for the precious ecosystems and environment of Hawai'i. The Army admits to harming the land and environment in the Draft EIS. They admit there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua.

The Army does not commit to clean up these lands until after the EIS is finalized, and vague terms in the 1964 leases do not require future clean up actions.

The U.S. military has never returned Hawaiian lands in any usable state. The public has no reason to believe that the military will do an efficient, just, or effective clean-up job for the damage they cause in any lands, especially after the long process we experienced in the clean-up of the Navy's Red Hill fuel leak which caused irreparable harm to civilians as well as the environment—including civilians directly affected with physical harms and all future generations of O'ahu inhabitants who will always have to deal with the irreparable strain that the leak has put upon our clean freshwater supply. The Army's cleanup commitments are limited by economic feasibility which could very likely leave contamination unaddressed.

The DEIS fails to address the cumulative effects of military training on both state and federal lands. Hazardous substances on federal lands pose a risk to state lands and surrounding communities.

Furthermore, the lands in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku are home to dozens of endangered organisms found nowhere else in the world.

The Draft EIS underestimates the impact of noise and other training activities on native species, providing insufficient evidence for its conclusions.

A major factor of consideration in any environment is also the human population. The presence of military personnel exacerbates housing competition, decreasing the availability of affordable housing and impacting local residents, adversely impacting local residents and contributing to the displacement of many Kānaka Maoli and local families.

The DEIS does not assess the impact of continued military operations on an island already facing a housing crisis.

Kelsey Amos

The Army's impacts on O'ahu need to be assessed in the full context of all military installations active on the island. By looking at them piece by piece you do not get the full view of the impact in terms of the effects on the environment, the impact on the ability of Native Hawaiians to perpetuate and practice their culture which relies on access to land, the opportunity cost of what could be done with these specific lands if not under Army use, and the impacts on local residents of the full military footprint on this island.

Pelika Andrade

I do not support the army training land extension. Lands historically have been misused and abused. Lands currently slated for army training continue to displace Native Hawaiians while ensuring future access and productivity be minimal or non-existent (infrastructure and unexploded ordnance being left behind). In addition, the relationship between military and native Hawaiians have been lacking as it is very one-sided leaving Native Hawaiians continually feeling the legacy of colonialism. There is very little give back and benefit to the native Hawaiian community and Hawaii as a whole. Environmentally speaking, the habitats are extremely vulnerable hosting some of the most threatened species in Hawaii and the world. Makua Valley and Pohakuloa training are leeward and historically dry forest habitat, one of the rarest in the world. Hawaii has high endemism which is also due to the dry forest habitat. For all the reasons; environment, social justice, and native rights, the army training lands should NOT be extended.

Denise Antolini

DEIS Comments only re: KTA Tract A-3 Pūpūkea/Paumālū

Tract A-3 - in the ahupuaʻa of Pūpūkea/Paumālū - is designated State Forest Reserve, is home of the 1.9 mile Kaunalu Loop Trail (managed by DOFAW), a hunter check in station, a small picnic pavilion, and portions of Drum Road - all of which are heavily used by the community for recreation. (Fig. 2-1)

Tract A-3 is NOT used by the Army for any training (maneuver, reconnaissance, assembly, force-on-force training, or deployment training) - see 2.2.1 - or range, impact, or cantonment areas - see 2.2.2.2). (Note: 2.2.1.7 should be corrected to state that Tract A-3 is not used for confined LZ training.)

Essentially Tract A-3 is used only as a "buffer" and allegedly for "aviation overflight" training (2.2.2.3) (which is not significant given it takes 2 seconds for the overflight to cross A-3).

The DEIS acknowledges that A-3 has NOT been used for any training purpose for the past 20 years (2.2.2.3, p. 2-12).

Tract A-3 is a KEY natural area for the public that is highly valued for a diverse group of users - from hikers to hunters, local families to visitors. In the higher elevation areas, A-3 contains native forest including rare sandalwood trees.

The DEIS does not fully evaluate that an extended lease would put this special natural area at risk as the Army could simply change its policies about the use of this area, limit public access, and cut off or damage a valued public recreational resource.

The continued lease for Tract A-3 is not justified by any stated military purpose according to the DEIS. The only stated purpose - "buffer" - would be served equally well if the lease were discontinued because the area is already designated State Forest Reserve - in public hands and not at risk of private development or habitation.

The DEIS does not adequately analyze the potential loss of recreational and natural resource values from a renewed lease of Tract A-3.

Therefore, the lease for Tract A-3 should NOT be renewed and full ownership should revert to DLNR-DOFAW so that the area is maintained and protected in perpetuity as a public recreational resource.

Thank you.

Destiny Joy Antonio

I am fully against these leases being renewed and the lands going into the hands of the military. The US military has always posed a threat to Hawaiians and the islands. I strongly oppose that this lease continue, and I strongly support that these lands be returned rightfully to the Hawaiians for their usage.

Isa Arriola

I am writing to comment on the inadequacy of the EIS for Army Training Land Retention (ATLR) at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) on the island of O'ahu. The EIS fails to adequately address the concerns of the Kanaka 'Oiwī, whose population struggles to maintain rightful ownership over Indigenous lands. The U.S. military has shown over and over again that the concerns of the Indigenous owners of Oahu come second to military planning, and this EIS does not adequately incorporate the cumulative social, cultural and economic impacts that these plans have on the environment and people. U.S. military trainings on these installations are not environmentally sound and will continue to lead to biodiversity loss and irreparable damage to the environment in the long-term (even as a real estate action). What if live-fire training is proposed in the future even if this is not currently in the plans? How will the Army implement appropriate oversight of the State-owned lands by other military services and the public? The EIS process has proven to be a failure for adequately respecting the rights of Indigenous Peoples and garnering their consent throughout the Pacific-this EIS is no different.

Jennifer Arun

I strongly oppose the US government and the US military using and leasing land in Hawaii for military and other government purposes and activities.

David Ashe

Aloha,

My name is David Ashe and I am writing to request that the US Army fully release their control over Kahuku training area, Kawailoa- Poamoho training area and Mākua military reserve which together make up over 6,320 acres of land on O'ahu. My comment will focus mostly on Mākua valley.

I have been studying natural resource management at the university of Hawai'i at Mānoa for the past 3 years. Prior to going to college, I spent 4 years as an active duty Coast Guard member, stationed here in Hawai'i. I strongly urge you to let the leases on the lands expire and clean up the mess made by decades of destruction and neglect.

According to the draft environmental impact study, published by the U.S. army Corp of engineers, Mākua military reserve has control of over 782 acres of land. Live action training has been totally suspended since 2004 and yet there are still countless UXO's littering the land where food used to grow and families used to live.

The environmental impact study is surprisingly full of information which supports my position on the matter including the proposed actions and alternatives analysis on Page 187 section 8.3.4. which states "As discussed with Alternatives 2 and 3, if restoration actions, such as the removal of UXO, were successfully achieved with minimal impact to cultural resources, long-term, significant, beneficial impacts would result with the removal of limitations on cultural access for Native Hawaiians and cultural practitioners into the foreseeable future."

For years, myself and many others have been told that the destruction and desecration of Hawaiian land was "essential" for military readiness and national security. I don't buy that narrative anymore. Neither does the community.

The time has come to do the right thing and return these lands better than you found them. No more leases, no more destruction, no more excuses.

Mahalo

Mahiemainalani Askew

Aloha. I actually didn't plan on speaking. I really came here to observe and take in information. My name is Mahiemainalani. I am not from Wainae. My roots are in Mauanwili. My family is from Waimanalo and Kahuku. I'm sure you'll hear from my family tomorrow night. I work in property management, and I found out about this meeting through social media on Hungry, Hungry Hawaiian. So I want to echo what everybody else was saying. Obviously, I oppose the lease renewal that you guys are after. I really came here because I don't know what's going on. I feel like I represent the average Hawaiian that's not really in touch with hawaiiana kuleana, right? I don't really know too much about what's going on in the community. My family just moved to Waianae a couple years ago. I work with kupuna. I have over 200 tenants on this Waianae Coast. I am part of the Leeward Housing Coalition. I'm interested in knowing what information can be given to our kupuna, to the average person in this community, to the ones that don't have roots to Makua, but we are cocoa. That's what I'm interested in. I would like to see, in the future if the military can start to tell us -- I'm not interested in your guys' plans, the EIS, all of that. I'm sorry. I'm interested in the cleanup plans. I want to know how long it's going to take, what you guys need from us, how can we hold you guys accountable. If you guys tell us in 2029 poa the lease, you guys are going to clean up, how long is it going to take? Who is it going to affect? I'm 33 years old. My daughter is here. I just got off work. I got to go to work tomorrow. I'm sure I'm not the only one, so I would love for in the future to know about your guys' plans just as a regular community person, just as a regular Hawaiian. I -- I don't have roots here, but I am part of the community. I oppose your guys' lease renewal. Mahalo.

Amanda Aymar

I don't support the military extending their real estate contract on Oahu, especially for the ludicrous amount it has leased it for. They denigrate the land and sea with war games, pollute and use up resources, and leave less housing for actual local people who love their home. The land should return to the people. The army itself said it best: "Continued loss of aina represents a disproportionate and a longterm, significant, adverse impact on communities with environmental justice concerns."

Bronson Azama

‘Ano‘ai ke aloha kakou. My name is Bronson Azama. I hail from the ahupua‘a He‘e‘eia, on the windward side of O‘ahu. The thing I'd like to share is, you know, when it comes to take us back to a time in 1849, when there was a relationship that was made and a treaty signed between the agents of the United States and Kauikeaouli and his heirs and successors. That was supposed to be a beginning of a relationship that was acknowledged as a treaty of friendship. Yet, after 1893 and the participation of the United States in an illegal usurpation of our government and our queen, we find 131 years of a bad friend, where legal solutions to our illegal problem are often deduced to being a political question, and not a legal one. When it comes to that relationship and that beginning of the crime that resulted in -- and that resulted in the beginning of a tarnished legacy, pollution, of not only our environment, but also the geopolitical status that's happened across the world, how is the rest of the world supposed to believe that you're the good guys, as you illegally occupy a neutral nation state that suffers a, quote -- Mahalo -- a, quote, according to the United Nations Memo on Human Rights, "an illegal military occupation and fraudulent annexation." This is patient zero when it comes to Hawaii, in the relations that are happening across the world, to pretend that what's happening here, as others say, you know, this isn't compartmentalized when it comes to the lands and the designations that you folks have provided for us to look at. When we think about the same way the biosphere works and how it's all interconnected, it's the same for the politics and the human relation and harm that's caused here in Hawaii by the United States military. You know, there has -- one of the things that I'd like to bring up, in acknowledging that my time's a little bit short, is, as others have shared about this notion that Hawaii is supposed to be a space of healing, we're taught -- and I was taught by my kūpuna -- that peace is not the absence of war, but rather the fulfillment of harmony. And what peace has been brought as a result of your occupation, not only to here in Hawaii, but also across the world? It's gotten worse. So we need something better. I ain't going to experience another 50 years of this bullshit. To be quite frank, when we think about the turmoil that's happening across the planet, I would say it's time to return to Switzerland of the Pacific again. We're tired of all of this turmoil between these global superpowers, when it's time to elevate a blue consciousness. This is a blue planet. When it comes to the harm that the United States and other colonial powers are causing here in Hawaii and the ocean, we must remember that the Pacific is a third of the world's surface. The US, and the attempts that it's making to steal our lands in the remote Pacific islands through conservation and that's the biggest lie, that the United States is the best to conserve our resources. [THE MODERATOR: Bronson, I need you to 14 wrap it up.] When it's -- thank you. I'll wrap up. So when it's time for our future, the time and the opportunity is now. When it comes to the things that my elders taught me, it's that you have to clean your house first, before you go into others'. And when I look at -- when I look at -- when I look at the house that's happening on the continent, where geopolitical relationships -- and, not to mention, its own domestic problems -- are seemingly risky by political speeches made every four years, I think there's an opportunity and there's a need for the return of self-determination by the people of this place. In the words of Uncle Hank Fergestrom, which I'll close on, "Show us the treaty." Because we're not going to pretend that these processes -- Mahalo -- because we're not going to pretend that these processes are supposed to be legal. As others have said, it's a seemingly charade. But I still believe there's an opportunity for people to do good things. And I hope that you folks can do the right thing and that we free Hawaii. Mahalo.

Fallon B

Hawaii is stolen land that the US shouldn't have in the first place.

William Babre Jr.

Ho. Oh, yes. Loud and clear. You know I'm not nobody special. I just -- I like to say something. I like to say something. Born and raised over here in Waianae all my life. I know one thing, you military, the military government, you guys don't care about us Hawaiians. You guys don't care about us. . . . You guys take. You guys take and you guys destroy, brah. Everybody came up here before me, you listened to their voices. I don't know if you, Mr. Steve, can feel. You feel their hurt? Do you hear their pain in their voice from what these guys fighting for and what they go through? Because I do. And everybody else in this room do. . . . You guys just take from us. You guys take our sacred lands. And what you guys do? You guys drop bombs on them. Like somebody said earlier, no, you wouldn't like nobody come bomb your grandparents' grave, but you guys do that to us local Hawaiians and stuff. You guys do that. That's not right. And you guys just -- it's time for go home and give us back our land, and just give the Hawaiians back what we deserve and stop taking from us, guys. . . . Because you guys just killing our culture. We're already dying, fading out, but you guys adding to it. You guys just destroying our lands, killing our culture, and that's not -- that's not nice and that's not right, and you know that's not right. So enough is enough. Thank you for being here and taking this all in. Aloha. You have a good one.

Alexandra Balgos

Hi. My name's Alex and I work in Kahuku. I'm a community organizer with Affirm Hawaii. We are a transnational feminist organization committed to the liberation of women, girls, and gender expansive kin from the violence exacted by colonial institutions that desecrate sacred land and leave its original caretakers destitute, like the thieving United States. I'm here today to voice our strong opposition to the retention of the U.S. Army's lease on state land, all 6,322 acres of which and more are actually land that was stolen from the Hawaiian Kingdom. These lands are sacred. They have been lovingly tended and cared for for millennia prior to U.S. contact, Western contact. They hold the stories of descendants who have lived here and do live here to this day, despite its increasing difficulty. From the poisoned aquifer to the unexploded ordnances that litter the grounds, the U.S. military has proven time and again that they do not respect our most precious resources. The women of Affirm are daughters and granddaughters of picture brides and comfort women. As transnational women, we know that the sexual exploitation of our foremothers comes as a result of military occupation, war, and conquest. I am a second generation Filipina immigrant. My family is from Pampanga, Angeles City, which is closest to Clark Air Base as a major American military base in the Philippines. I grew up hearing stories riddled with the horrors enacted upon the women and girls in my province. And it's well documented that military presence in a region guarantees an increased demand for commercial sex, which places women and girls in the community at risk of sexual exploitation. As a resident of the illegally occupied Kingdom of Hawaii, I can't help but draw parallels between these military occupations and the devastation that they wreak upon women, girls, and our gender expansive family, the generational trauma that the body can and will remember. We say no to retention because we know that the violence enacted upon land and water will always come back to burn the women, girls, and mahu community.

I'm almost done. We say no more, no more war, land back, bodies back, no to retention, protect our waters, protect our daughters, invest in taking care of the people through food sovereignty, fully resourced schools, accessible healthcare, and housing. Community care will bring safety and military -- community care will bring safety, not military conquest and war mongering. The land remembers its people, and the U.S. Military is not and will never be for this land. We demand, in conclusion, end the army's occupation of any of the state lands at Kahuku. Clean up, restore the land, and immediately return it to the stewardship of Kanaka Maoli, the rightful stewards. Mahalo.

Nicholas Daniel Ball

Aloha nui loa -- Aloha nui loa kakou. Pardon me. When in Rome, I got to act like the Romans. Mahalo. Okay. So I came here just because of the sole executive agreements made between President Grover Cleveland and Queen Liliuokalani. We got them right here. I don't know if the camera can see. But if you support the permanent de-occupation of the Hawaiian Kingdom, will you please stand and make some noise in this room? Mahalo. Mahalo. So I have good news. Because the most -- one of the most experienced warriors the United States military ever had, Smedley Darlington Butler -- this is him -- he wrote the book "War is a Racket." And he wrote a three-step process for totally smashing the war racket. We must take the profit out of war, step one. Two, we must permit the youth of the land who would bear arms to decide whether or not there should be a war. Three, we must limit our military forces to home defense purposes. I'm not only calling for an end to these leases, but I'm calling for an immediate ceasefire all over this archipelago, including Lihue including Makua, the whole nine yards, the whole enchilada. We need an immediate de-occupation, through the Pacific command, through a military commission. That is the proper process. And I'm just here to ask for that, sir. And if you guys could send that to the highest office in the land of the president of the United States, I would -- I would seriously appreciate a complete de-occupation through a military court. And -- and the last thing, just some history. This is a picture of Abraham Lincoln and some of the Kamehameha dynasty. I don't know if you guys knew, but they're pen pals. These guys are writing letters to each other, 1861, around the time of Gettysburg. Right here, it says -- this is from Abraham Lincoln to King Kamehameha V. He wrote, "To a great and good friend of the Hawaiian Kingdom." And he addressed him as "Your Majesty." It's legit. We got to -- we got to fix this, you guys. Mahalo nui.

Nicholas Ball

Hey, aloha, everybody. Nicholas Daniel Ball, son of Utah. Yeah. I'm a student of the Waiane moku. I'm a haumana, and I just wanted to come up here tonight to talk to you not as a Hawaiian, but as an American that does care about what's happening to his neighbors out here in the Pacific on the frontline. . . . Oh. And good evening, sir. Good evening all the -- everybody up here on the stage tonight. . . . So, first, I would like to open up with some very wise words. This is what hit me when I decided I wanted to speak out and do something about this as an American, was, "Oh, honest Americans as Christians, hear me for my downtrodden people. . . ." "Their form of government is as dear to them as yours is precious to you. Quite warmly as you love your country, so they love theirs with all your goodly positions, covering a territory so immense that there yet remain parts unexplored, possessing islands that although near at hand had to be neutral ground in time of war. . . ." "Do not covet the vineyard of Naboth's so far from your shores, lest the punishment of Ahab fall upon you, if not in your day, in that of your children, for 'be not deceived, God is not mocked.'" Queen Lili'uokalani, 3 -- 7/3/1898. You know bless her. And, you know, I come from the Ball ohana. There was a man on the other side of that message, Thomas H. Ball. We're not genealogically related I just found out, but our position is the same. He said, in that day in Congress, in 1898, when he -- I'm assuming he saw this, this appeal. He said, "Gentlemen, what you are attempting to do here in regards to the joint resolution is unlawful, unconstitutional, and unwise. It is a very deliberate attempt to do unlawfully that which cannot be done lawfully." . . . And, you know, as an American we -- I took an oath to be here. I -- I came out here by chance, not by choice, as a Marine Corps Infantryman just like the men that were sent here to do that act of war. And it makes me very angry not only as an American, but a Marine, that we were used for the wrong reason. . . . We are not to instill tyranny. We are not to take over our neighbors. We are not to bully them. We are the -- supposed to be the first to right or fight for right and freedom. . . . The most -- one of the most decorated military officers in the history of the United States of America was Smedley Darlington Butler. Sir, I wanted to appeal to you with this. He wrote the book War is a Racket. So we have the most decorated man in the uniform at the time, this is before World War II. He came out of the Bonus Army March, and he told all the veterans that were there, you know, just like how we have our native tenants that are suffering all over the Pacific, having high suicide rates, so are the veterans that have to carry this out for the few. . . . You know the many pay for when the few want to do tyranny and bully our neighbors and it's usually our service members, the ones who shoulder the rifle. Let them vote. Let the ones who shoulder the rifle decide if they want to go take over their neighbors, and I vote they will say nay, as would I. . . . But, you know, everybody I -- I want to mention, War is a Racket. It's a book. It's by Smedley Darlington Butler. Please check it out. He was -- that was before World War II, before the bombs dropped out here. Get the target off Hawaii, get the target off the Hawaiian Kingdom. Honestly. And -- Oh, and now also for -- for you, sir, there is a man named Albert H. Silva. You know I mentioned I'm haumana. He was Hawaiian, you know, a huge man in the community from what I understand. And he said, you know, this is his words. Sorry if I butcher it. I'm pretty sure I can get right though. . . . He said when the Waianae way and the Hawaiian way is when they come to you and ask you for help, they're giving you a chance. They're giving you a chance to prove you're good. . . . And, you know, I received that same chance. And, sir, I know you're not going to make the decisions around all this. I know you're a messenger. And, you know, on behalf of my kupuna, on the behalf of my family, I weaved this lei for you. And just to show what I learned here in Rome from the Romans, I know you don't make the decisions and I felt the pain you're probably

feeling hearing the pain these guys have.· So mana kēia everybody 'oe pū.

Alec Bayer

Leases of lands at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) on the island of O'ahu, should be not be renewed, swapped or continued in any way, shape or form. These areas contain habitat for critical endangered species, important native Hawaiian cultural and spiritual sites and much more. They are not for bombing, shelling or artillery practice and continuing to do so will negatively impact our fragile ecosystem. They must be handed over as conservation areas with a protected status and the military must do it's due dilligance to clean up the contamination and pollution. It's only pono.

Rosemary Bearden

Aloha,

As a kama'āina and a student studying Conservation Biology and Ecology of the Hawaiian Islands, I strongly oppose the Army Training Land Retention (ATLR) at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawaiiloa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) on the island of O'ahu. The Army has illustrated again and again that it cannot be entrusted with the care of Hawaiian land. From the poisoning of O'ahu's water to the bombing of PTA and Kaho'olawe and beyond, the US military, including the Army, has decimated and desecrated the 'āina and put the health of the land, people, native species, and natural resources into jeopardy. It is in the best interest of all of Hawai'i to deny the retention of this land by the US Army. Thus, I strongly oppose the Army Training Land Retention (ATLR) at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawaiiloa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) on the island of O'ahu.

Micah Benavitz

Aloha. My name is Micah Benavitz, past president of the Wahiawa Community Business Association, and current board member. We have represented the Wahiawa community and the businesses that are the neighbors of Schofield for almost 90 years. This community and the military have strong ties. For example, the Wahiawa swimming pool was the first swimming pool in Hawaii that was public, that the US Corps of Engineers assisted in building 75 years ago today. The World War II veterans funded the pool in appreciation for the support of the Wahiawa community when they served overseas. There are 21 names at the pool of those killed in action from Wahiawa -- majority graduated from this school -- who gave their lives, a sacrifice for freedom. About 30 percent of the students that attend this very school have parents in the military. When the 25th idea was deployed in the early 2000s, I remember Wahiawa turned into a ghost town, and many businesses struggled. During lunchtime, there are many military personnel in Wahiawa who patronize the small businesses. One of the fears is that the military downsizing will greatly impact the local businesses in Wahiawa negatively, as well as our national defense efforts. The US military uses these training facilities to be combat-ready and ready for humanitarian crises such as natural disasters or man-made. The current geopolitical -- the current global geopolitics is also worrisome, with the aggression of authoritarian regimes such as Russia invading Ukraine, Iran using proxies in the Middle East, North Korea escalating by providing weapons to Russia and increasing their nuclear capabilities. Our country is facing dire challenges, further complicating in this quandary faces by communities in the Indo-Pacific, with the expansion of the PRC to the Spratly Islands, encroaching upon Vietnam and the Philippines and other parts of the Pacific, including its rattle-sabering over the Straits of Taiwan. In addition, the PRC is extending its tentacles in the South Pacific, with Tonga deeply in debt with the PRC, and forging closer relations with the Solomon Islands. Last year, the Solomon Islands blocked port visits to US Naval ships. There are parallels with the current events of aggression, authoritarian regimes, to the 1930s, of fascism which led to World War II. Democracies today are being threatened both in Europe and in Indo-Pacific. The war in Ukraine is escalating, with transnational soldiers fighting on both sides. Currently, the PRC is training in Belarus with the Russian military. Last year, the South African military participated in a 10-day joint day military exercise with Russia and the PRC along the South African East Coast. To conclude, the WCBA supports the US military having areas to continue their training to prepare against threats from abroad, and appreciates its prompt response to community concerns. It's been many decades since military vehicles have traveled through our streets to East Range. The footprint has been replaced by helicopters. Any negative testimony you hear tonight is not from the vast majority of the Wahiawa community, nor is it of the vast majority of the Hawaii citizens. Mahalo.

From: Karolle Bidgoof [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 2:43 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

The United States Army ,

There are a number of reasons not to enter into a new lease agreement with the Army.

Foremost for me are the contamination of the lands and the seeming disrespect of cultural practices and values.

This renegotiation is not simply a real estate deal which implies that both parties have an equal bargaining position..

I oppose renewal of any longterm lease agreements with the Army.

Sincerely,
Karolle Bidgood

Karolle Bidgoof
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Shelby "Pikachu" Billionaire

I got a great left angle. I got a great right angle. We're going to make sure a sound check right here. I got to shift --All right. So we got two minutes. How long do I get? [Moderator: you have two minutes] All right. Just the worse (inaudible), let's go. All right. Aloha. My name is Pikachu Shelby Billionaire. I'm actually an Air Force veteran. I used to work at J6 Paycom, so we used to do bitcoin and crypto before that that stuff even existed, so we know exactly how much Paycom is important. Now, it's IndoPacific Command. Obama took over. Joe Biden has dementia, so I'm going to make sure to send this to your boss and POTUS because, obviously, he has to approve the budget and I would like you guys to pay proper lease rent. Obviously, a dollar is a joke. That's just a contract you guys did to make the lease seem like it's valid, but it's fraud. And, you know, the State of Hawaii was made in 1959, the State of Israel is 1948. We can look at everything at Hawaiiankingdom.org. And luckily, if you forget everything, I already put in the comments, so you can write it down, Hawaiiankingdom.org. Because as veterans we're supposed to protect the U.S. Constitution from threats foreign and domestic. We have domestic threats, Colonel, and we have the people we call the Illuminati, the Rothschilds, the Bilderbergs, the Warburgs, Astor. It's all on the CIA website of peoples actually controlling the money, selling the bullets to you guys, all those expensive ships we used to use to supply the war. Now, we have -- we know you go to war with Korea, North Korea, China. They want to hit Taiwan and everything's going to the world shit, because they're going to split the U.S. forces on Israel, Ukraine, and we know Joe Biden helped to overthrow that with the coup, which is the CIA, again, they're called the Jackals that go to overthrow the government. If they don't take the bribe. They used four RICE from the CIA. You can contact them. R-I-C-E. Rewards, Incentives, Coercion, and Ego. That's how they overturn these governments. Cuba, you already seen the Gary Webb's movie, Kill the Messenger, where he discovered the CIA was smuggling the drugs, the coke and everything, through CONTRA through these wars. So I don't want us to get stuck in stupid wars where they're going to send us veterans back out to war, and we survive, we don't have PTSD, we have current traumatic stress disorder. It's still going on because they lied to me. They lied to Keanu Sai when he was the Army Battalion Officer. He wrote all this stuff. It's on YouTube. It's on everything. So I'd like you guys to figure something out. Definitely pay reparations and I actually adopted a highway on Mauna Kea. So you see the Hawaii Cyber Lions club because we have liability insurance, so I'd love to see the Army actually help me pick up the trash that's there on there. And we also have a lot of pickup and cleanups we can do on the beach. I believe I contacted your officers in the Nanakuli and Waianae board to do something 90 days out, maybe third week of September. We're going to coordinate with the Waianae/Nanakuli board to do something as a joint force, so you guys can get some brownie points. But we'd love to see you actually do some real physical work and not wala au. Thank you very much.

Eric Blanco

My -- my name is Sidney Blanco. I -- I would like to say the military has -- - has destroyed our ecosystem. And I'd also like to say please leave in 2029. Mahalo.

richard bodien

End the US Military's Lease on O'ahu.

Routh Bolomet

Oh, sorry. Aloha kakou. My name is Routh Bolomet, and I began to learn about the crown lands in 2010 when I applied to OHA for the Kuleana land tax. They denied me. Why did they deny me? They said because the land that we purchased in cash in Pupukea, Ahupua'a, Ko'olaupua on the island of Oahu were private lands of King Kamehameha III that was made inalienable on 3 January 1865. And according to the State of Hawaii constitution, Article 18, Section 9, the lands -- I mean, the laws are confirmed. Now, if it's confirmed enough to keep me from getting a Kuleana land tax, reducing my land tax to \$300 a year, why is it that you are saying that this belongs to the State of Hawaii? They confirmed that on June 7, 1848, the Hawaiian Kingdom confirmed the inventory of Kamehameha III that was guaranteed to himself and to his heirs and successors forever. In the Article 16 and 17 of the 1852 and the 1864 Hawaiian Kingdom constitution, it says there shall be no laws that are retroactive. So if there's no laws that are retroactive, if the State of Hawaii's own constitution says that we do not -- or they do not or they do uphold the laws that came before, how is it that these private lands went into a private trust that belongs to the public? Public lands are not private lands. Now, Article -- the Geneva 4 Convention said that private lands are confirmed to the people. Article 8 of the Geneva Convention says that nobody that's qualified as international protected persons may be coerced or volunteer away any of their protections or their rights, which includes private lands. So I am here as a direct heir of Kamehameha III. Now, I know a lot of people are saying they're heirs, but what determines the direct heir? Well, that's in the 1840 Hawaiian Kingdom constitution under the exposition of principles of what created and founded the dynasty. In paragraph 3, it says that Kamehameha III will choose his heirs in his lifetime. He did that in his probate. That probate had four people. Only two of the people have direct living descendants. And my family comes from one of those descendants. That's Queen Kalama. The other one is princess -- Crown Princess Kamamalu. Now, if you're negotiating for lands or leases, you're going to be doing that with the actual owners, not with the State of Hawaii, not with the United States. The United States had no authority. Now, this is important, because you guys are making contracts with the wrong people, and you're upholding it. And you hold all the laws against us that you want to use against us, but you're not upholding your own laws. In Army Field Manual 27-10, it is the codification of the Geneva 4 Convention that gives all of us that are qualified international protected persons, Hawaiian nationals. That doesn't mean just kanaka. It was who were Hawaiian nationals at the time before January 17, 1863. Now, all the people that are Hawaiian nationals, we have international protected person status that you are refusing to uphold. Uncle Liko told you what Dr. Alfred de Zayas wrote. He wrote that for my case -- for my case -- I went all the way to Geneva, to the UN, to speak to the United Nations. And I said why are they allowed, the United States, allowed to do this? Well, they're allowed to do it because they pay the bills for the UN. Boris Johnson just last month went on YouTube -- and all of you should look this up -- and he was telling everybody: You got to have the United States keep paying for the bombs and all the equipment going to Ukraine, because we must uphold the hegemony. That is white power over the rest of the world. It's shrinking. It is shrinking. You are the minorities. We are the voices of the people, and you're harming us. Each one of you took an oath to uphold the U.S. Constitution, and Article 1, Section 10, Clause 1, that is the contract clause. That contract clause upholds all of our allodial titles, all of our private lands that you also took an oath to uphold. Article 6, that treaties are the supreme law of the land. 1849 treaty still is in force. And that treaty, Article 1 says that it was made between his Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, his heirs, and his successors. I am an heir. You want to negotiate with me, we can start talking. But it's not going to

show up the way you think it's showing up. Because we as the heirs, those are our private lands. And in 1865, on the 3 January, there was a law that was passed that made all of Kamehameha III's private lands inalienable, with only a maximum 30 year lease. And it wasn't for a dollar a year, you know, or for any time. So, you know, you ask us to follow your laws. Within Dr. de Zayas's memorandums, both to the UN, to the UN members, they're all saying that we are entitled to protections. Our lands are protected. You are supposed to be upholding your treaties. The United States in 1950 signed the Geneva 4 Convention that protects all of our private, allodial title lands. So I'm asking you to follow the law. And I am personally, and everybody here, we're accepting your oath to uphold the U.S. Constitution. That is now a contract. And if you fail to do that, you are doing it in your personal capacity, and you can be held liable for breaking your own constitutional laws. Thank you.

Routh Bolomet Anonymous

Aloha mai kakou, everybody. My name is Routh Bolomet, and I'm here to speak about the negative and the false propaganda that the US military and the US federal government keeps feeding us. And a lot of us have bought into it, because when we say that the crown lands are the state lands, state-owned lands, I know that we've been fooled on levels. So what I want to do is take my time to read a memorandum that Alfred de Zayas wrote to the United Nations secretary Antonio Guterres and the member states of the United Nations. He started out by reminding the United Nations states that "The lawful political status of the Hawaiian islands is that of a sovereign nation state in continuity, but a nation state that is under a strange form of occupation by the United States, resulting from an illegal military occupation and a fraudulent annexation. As such, the international laws, the Hague and Geneva Conventions require that governance in legal matters within the occupied territory of the Hawaiian islands be administered by the application of law of the occupied state, in this case, the Hawaiian Kingdom laws; not the domestic laws of the occupier, the United States." On December 12th, 1959, the United Nations passed a general -- a general assembly resolution called "1469." It was based on the boundary descriptions that was provided by the US and US Public Law 86-3, that excluded all of the Hawaiian islands. So none of the Hawaiian islands are included in this. So, in there, following that -- I mean using that, it gave the United States carte blanche to fool the world into believing that this was their territory. And through it, there were -- there's numerous human rights violations that stem from the wrongful occupation of the Hawaiian islands. Amongst the most egregious of abuse is being aided and abetted by the UN GA Resolution 1469, is the wrongful seizure of private lands from heirs and descendants who hold original alodial titles. That's absolute titles in perpetuity, issued by the sovereign King Kamehameha III [THE MODERATOR: I'm sorry. Can you please wrap it up?] under the laws of the Hawaiian Kingdom. The private lands in an occupied territory are protected in the Fourth Geneva Convention under Article 42 of the 1907 -- and the 1907 Hague Regulation, that states, "A territory is considered occupied when it is actually placed under the authority of a hostile Army. The occupation extends only to the territory which such authority has been established and can be exercised. According to the common Article 2 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, 1949 applies to any territory occupied during the international hostilities. They also apply in situations where the occupation of state territories meet with no armed resistance. "While the entry into -- into force of the Hague and Geneva Conventions are subsequent to the overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom by the United States in 1893, the hostile actions perpetrated by the occupier since 1893 entail continuing violations of fundamental rules of international law and human rights. Every occupation of -- of territory is subject to the UN charter and is regulated by international law. Once the situation exists which factually amounts to an occupation, the laws of occupation should be applied." [THE MODERATOR: I need you to please summarize the rest] "Whether or not the occupation is considered lawful, whatever its aim or its" [THE MODERATOR: Excuse me, ma'am.] Excuse me, please. [THE MODERATOR: I do] You don't [THE MODERATOR: We have it in writing. Yeah. We have a number of people who still have to go, though. So please summarize.] I'm -- I'm nearly to the end. "Whatever the aim is, or whether it's called an invasion, liberation, administration or occupation, as the laws of occupation is primarily motivated by human rights and humanitarian considerations, it is solely the facts on the ground that determines its application. "The duties of the occupying power are spelled out in the 1907 Hague Regulations and the Fourth Geneva Convention, as well as certain provisions of additional Protocol 1 and customary international humanitarian laws. The occupying power and the local authorities cannot deprive the

population of the occupied territory of the protection afforded by international humanitarian law. "Under those laws, the -- the people -- the qualified people of Hawaii are international protected persons. And under no circumstances can protected persons be deprived of their rights or coerced into renouncing their rights. "The main rules of -- of -- applicable is that the occupying power does not acquire sovereignty over the territory. The occupying power must respect the laws in force in the occupied territory, unless they constitute a threat. "Three. Reprisal against protected persons or their properties are prohibited, and for the confiscation of private properties by the occupier is prohibited. A central provision of the convention is the principle of odhu teri odetari. That party to the treaties must prosecute a person who commits an offense against an international protected person, and, two, send that person to another state that requests his or her extradition for a prosecution of the same crime. "All members of the state of Hawaii -- judiciary, executive offices, and the US military personnel -- are required to take an oath to uphold the US Constitution, Article 6, paragraph 2, which establishes the federal laws made pursuant to it. And treaties such as the Geneva and Hague Conventions, duly ratified, constitutes the supreme law of the land." And this is also the tenure of US Supreme Court judgment in the Paquete Habana case. Therefore, we are asking you to follow your laws, follow your treaties, that the US has been a signatory to. We are not asking you to do anything but what you've already agreed to do. And as the US military, it is your job to implement and make sure everything is -- is upheld. And if you don't uphold it, then you, in your personal capacities, can be held accountable. So I'm here to -- to give the diplomatic protests for the heirs of Kamehameha III. We do not consent. The -- the state of Hawaii does not have authority. We have not given them authority or appointed them our representatives. They are not our land commissioners. And under the 1864 law, Chapter 34, Section 3, it has made all of the crown lands inalienable. That means it couldn't be sold, and it could only be leased for a maximum of 30 years. Now, anything that happened in 1898 with the so-called "joint resolution annexation," in 1900 and in 1959, there could not be any transference of land lawfully. And that is also upheld in the case with Summa Corp against the California Land Commission, where the -- the Supreme Court ruled that unless the government was part of the original treaty -- or -- not treaty -- the original title at the time that the titles were given out, they are -- they have no say, and they cannot put any -- attach any authority. So currently, currently, I'm putting you on notice that you are trespassing upon the crown lands of Kamehameha III. They're the private lands, and all the people here also represent the kingdom lands. So you're also trespassing upon that. So thank you very much.

Alana Borsa

Military land leases have done nothing good for the actual land or people. Training practices start fires constantly and pollute our limited water resources. Housing rental prices are always raised out of reach of the people already living here, forcing them to move to the mainland. Military housing allowances are raised to meet whatever the current cost is, tempting landlords to continue to raise prices to get more money. This creates an endless cycle. Please consider the impacts military practices have on the land and the people. Mahalo.

From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:

Follow Up Flag:
Flag Status:

Thomas Brandt
Wednesday, August 7, 2024 3:16 AM
G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow up
Flagged

The United States Army ,

The framing of this proposal as a mere “real-estate” transaction is offensive.

What is being proposed is another 65 years of disconnection from these lands--3 more generations of being used to rehearse the destruction of others’ homelands and killing of the people who live there.

Large housing allowances also mean military personnel out-compete locals in a very tight rental market.

Basic Allowances for Housing (BAH) range from \$2,256-\$4,638 depending on one’s rank and whether or not they have dependents. This money is tax-free and exacerbates an already dire housing crisis.

The legacy and ongoing presence of the military in Hawai’i is one of toxic abuse. This history includes, but is not limited to: evictions/blocked access, burial desecration, intentional bombing of cultural sites, irreparable pollution of lands and waters with toxins (like jet fuel and PFAS) and/or UXOs, destruction of native habitat with impact to rare plants and animals and perhaps hardest to measure, impacts on practices and connections to places from which we are cut off.

The military presence in Hawai’i has already caused grave harm to our natural and cultural environment and the Army retaining these leases will only extend a bad situation.

The Army assumes, without basis, future lease terms would be the same and does not assess or propose new lease terms. This is presumptuous considering what poor stewards

the military has been. The state should inspect the conditions of these lands before considering a renewed lease.

The Army should clean and restore the lands they've held for 60 years, to support their claim that despite their atrocious track record, they can be trusted with these special places.

The Army should not be allowed to contaminate land without cleaning it up, simply because it is too expensive. The DEIS says that the Army will, "remove weapons and shells used in connection with its training activities to the extent that a technical and economic capability exists and provided that expenditures for removal of shells will not exceed the fair market value of the land."

If you can't afford to clean it up, don't contaminate it in the first place.

DEIS fails to meaningfully evaluate socioeconomic impacts of continued Army presence

DEIS dismisses cultural impacts through a disingenuous process and fails to address the long-term impacts of little or no access.

Though they didn't ask, the DEIS repeatedly faults community members for not providing specific locations within the project area for different cultural resources or practices. If specific locations within state-lands was the standard for cultural practices to be considered relevant to the DEIS, the Army should have said as much.

If the Army was genuine in learning about how cultural practices may be impacted by their actions, it could have simply asked community members whether or not any of the practices mentioned occur within the state-lands in question. It is disingenuous that they did not ask such an obvious follow-up question.

It is poor logic to assume that because people did not, unprompted, volunteer specific locations of their cultural practices, that they do not occur on the relevant state lands.

DEIS fails to consider the impacts of maintaining the status quo. What is the impact of NOT using these lands to address the many pressing issues our communities face? These include but are not limited to affordable housing, food insecurity, energy independence, and climate change.

Last, but FAR from least, the U.S. military presence in Hawai'i puts a target on our islands. With global tensions mounting, the US military presence, does not offer us protection, but instead, threatens the safety and wellness of Hawai'i both externally and internally.

So please stop pretending these problems are either exaggerated or no-existent.

AT THE VERY LEAST--IF THE MILITARY IS ALLOWED TO STAY--THE MILITARY SHOULD PAY WHATEVER PRICE NATIVE HAWAIIANS DEMAND, BOTH IN CASH AND/OR IN KIND.

THEN WE WILL FIND OUT HOW MUCH THE U.S. GOVERNMENT IS WILLING TO PAY TO CONTINUE USING HAWAII TO KEEP THE WORLD SAFE FOR CAPITALISTS, INSTEAD OF PRETENDING IT IS "GOOD" FOR HAWAII TO BE AN UNWILLING CAPTIVE OF U.S. IMPERIALISM!

Thomas Brandt

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Emma Broderick

I am in opposition to the renewal of leases from the state of Hawai'i to the U.S. Army. A history of environmental harm by the Army followed by a complete lack of clean up has negatively impacted the people, animals and organisms of Hawai'i nei. A renewal of leases will only continue the "significant adverse impacts" the Army admits will continue to come from their land use while these stolen lands were instead set aside through The Admissions Act to be held in a public trust for the betterment of the Hawaiian people. By not renewing these leases to the Army opportunities arise to house Hawaiian people, protect native species, mālama 'āina, access and care for culturally significant sites, and overall restore balance to what has been an extractive situation for far too long. I am hopeful that this opportunity to right past wrongs will be taken seriously and we will take an important step closer to justice for 'āina, kaiāulu, and all those with deep aloha for Hawai'i nei.

Jocelyn Brody

I want to speak strongly against the military being allowed to renew their contracts to continue using and abusing land in Hawaii. The military's current lease is immoral, to take so much land which is so valuable to the ecosystem here and not to compensate the Hawaiians who are then displaced as a result, this is unconscionable. The land that the army currently occupies could be better protected and stewarded by Hawaiians than it by the military, and their guidance would have positive environmental impacts for all the world as well as being the right thing to do since they deserve compensation for all the time their land was taken without their consent and giving it back is the first step in restoring justice.

Therefore, as a citizen I believe that the military should not be allowed to renew their lease and that the land should be given to kanaka oiwi people and organizations to steward. It is the right thing to do for justice, environmentally, and for all our futures. Thank you.

Shantee Brown

Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) need to be remediated and returned to Hawaiians. I do not support the Army and other branches of the military continued use of these lands. The Army's presence in O'ahu is detrimental to Native Hawaiian rights to access and use their lands. Excessive Army personnel contributes to the housing crisis which pushes local people to leave O'ahu to the other islands or to completely leave Hawai'i. Contaminates from Army used lands are known to leach off site and many endangered species are threatened by current use.

Chiemi Bryant

Aloha mai kākou,

I am submitting testimony in strong opposition to any EIS or plan that allows the U.S. Army to retain any portion of the 6,322 acres that are currently being leased in Kahuku, Makua, and Poamoho. I write in strong support of a plan that involves the Army returning all 6,322 acres of illegally occupied Hawaiian land.

These lands were taken "without the consent of or compensation to the Native Hawaiian people of Hawaii or their sovereign government." Pub. L. 103-150, 107 Stat. 1510, 1512 (Nov. 23, 1993). Continued military occupation, degradation and desecration of Kingdom lands, including the "State-owned" lands at Makua, Kahuku, and Poamoho will inflict severe cultural and psychological harm on the Native Hawaiian people, who were unlawfully dispossessed of those lands.

Decades of live-fire training have destroyed cultural sites and habitat for native species, contaminated the land and water, and limited access for cultural, subsistence, and recreational activities. The Army's failure to clean up after themselves has resulted in an unknown amount of unexploded ordnance littered throughout these islands.

The draft EIS itself admits that Army activity on leased land will have "significant adverse impacts" on land use, environmental justice, cultural practices, and our freshwater resources.

The Kaho'olawe bombings and, more recently, the Red Hill catastrophe has shown the people of Hawai'i just how little the U.S. military cares about our 'āina, wai, and po'e. In light of this "legacy," how can the people of Hawai'i support renewal of these leases?

The U.S. Military has proven themselves again and again to be terrible stewards of our 'āina and wai. The true stewards of these lands have waited generations - please listen to them and return all 6,322 acres.

Elena Bryant

Aloha. My name is Elena Bryant. I'm an attorney at Earth Justice, and our office has been involved in environmental review processes and litigation related to the army's training areas across Hawaii Pae Aina, including Makua, for decades. And our office has raised serious concerns about the manner in which the army conducts activities in these culturally and environmentally sensitive lands. As a threshold matter, we kokua the community and emphasize the clear community position that the continued military occupation and use of Makua, Kahuku, and Poamoho training areas for military training is hewa and should cease immediately. Our office submitted comments during the scoping review period, raising numerous concerns that have still not been adequately addressed in the draft EIS. I won't detail them all tonight, but I will quickly note a handful of egregious oversights that have not been adequately addressed. The EIS fails to address impacts associated with the U.S.'s involvement in the illegal overthrow of Hawaii. The continued military occupation, degradation, and desecration of Kingdom lands, including state-owned lands, inflicts severe cultural and psychological harm on the Native Hawaiian people, who were unlawfully dispossessed of these lands. This has not been adequately addressed in the EIS. The no-action alternative must consider, but fails to consider, the substantial benefits that would come from terminating military occupation and use of state-owned lands. Decades of military occupation have destroyed habitat and the endangered and imperiled species that rely on that habitat. It's caused extensive erosion and sedimentation, noise, and contamination of our lands and waters. Ending leases would confer substantial benefits by preventing further degradation and would trigger the army's kuleana to clean up these lands. The army's lease has largely put public trust lands off limits to the beneficial use by Native Hawaiian community and the general public for generations and severely limits access to cultural, subsistence, and recreational purposes. And often, the army suddenly and unilaterally shuts down public access altogether. The analysis of alternatives and mitigation measures in the draft EIS, or lack thereof, are insufficient to minimize -- minimize impacts of continued military occupation and use of these lands that the army seeks to retain. Lastly, I'll note we're also greatly concerned with the army's proposed land retention methods, all of which are incompatible with existing law and the state's obligation as trustee of our public lands and public trust resources. When the army's lease expires in 2029, the current military training activities are prohibited unless one of the army's proposed land retention methods are approved. The first method, a new lease, requires that the conservation district rules be amended to specifically allow for military training. These are the laws that are meant to protect important natural resources that are essential to the preservation of our natural ecosystems and the sustainability of our water supply. To amend these laws specifically to allow for the destruction, degradation, and contamination of public trust resources contradicts the express purpose of state conservation rules. It'd be a gross violation of the state's public trust duties and it would set a dangerous precedent of amending rules to legalize prohibited uses. The second method would be a land exchange, and to the extent that the army has any surplus lands available for a potential land exchange, under public law 88-233, the U.S. government is already required to convert any surplus lands in its possession to the state without monetary compensation -- or consideration, making any potential surplus lands unavailable for a proposed land exchange. The third method is a purchase. And the alienation of any public trust lands for a real estate transaction would result in the permanent loss of land. This is inconsistent with the state's public trust duty to preserve trust property for the use and benefit of Native Hawaiians and the general public. So in sum, the army's proposed land retention action has potential for lasting impacts on present and future generations

and necessitates full and meaningful analysis of impacts, alternatives, and mitigation measures, which is grossly inadequate in the current draft EIS. Thank you.

Marisa Buhr

I am against releasing these leases to the military. The military has shown a consistent lack of respect for the land they occupy, most recently and horrifically the Red Hill oil spill. They show no remorse and no capacity for accountability with either the residents of Hawai'i or even within their own ranks.

Ku Kiai Oahu!

Adam Burch

Give the land back!

Paula Ann Burgess-Tauala

Aloha. My name is Paula Ann Burgess-Tauala. I am a life time resident of Wai'anāe. I am writing to express my deep concerns regarding the proposed continued use of the US Army training areas: Mākua, Kahuku, and Kawaihoa-Poamoho. These lands should be returned to the Native Hawaiian and local community. I suggest that the No-Action alternative involves the US Army cleaning these areas before their leases lapse in 2029. Or that in the No-Action alternative that they propose a payment plan/process for whoever takes over these lands so they can make the areas habitable. Mahalo.

From:	Cheryl B <[REDACTED]>
Sent:	Monday, August 5, 2024 3:55 PM
To:	G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject:	Comments on EIS land lease
Follow Up Flag:	Follow up
Flag Status:	Completed

Aloha

The list of reasons is long, the abuse of the lands of Hawai`i is well-documented. This email is to reiterate that there should be **NO NO NO new leases** given.

It is well documented that the military has not and does not clean up even when directed to do so by the Hawai`i Supreme Court. It is extremely evident to all of us who live on O`ahu and other islands that many of our issues, water, abuse of land and people are directly related to the military presence.

This email is written recognizing that as in so many cases it will be used as a box check to just continue to do what has always been done. So I will close with quoting the fine work as documentation of my **NO** from others who have shared these facts:

- Environment:
- The Army admits to harming the land and environment in the Draft EIS. They admit there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua.
 - The Army does not commit to clean up these lands until after the EIS is finalized, and vague terms in the 1964 leases do not require future clean up actions.
 - The U.S. military has never returned Hawaiian lands in any usable state.
 - The lands in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku are home to dozens of endangered organisms found nowhere else in the world.
 - The Draft EIS underestimates the impact of noise and other training activities on native species, providing insufficient evidence for its conclusions.
- Kanaka Maoli Self-Determination:
- Kanaka Maoli never relinquished their rights to these lands and their sovereignty over them was never extinguished.
 - The Admissions Act (a federal law) set aside these stolen lands to be held in a public trust for five purposes including the betterment of the conditions of native Hawaiians as defined in the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920.
 - These Hawaiian Kingdom Crown and government lands were taken without consent or compensation.
 - These leases were awarded to the U.S. Army for only \$1 for 65 years.
- Transparency and Cultural Access:
- There hasn't been full disclosure of military activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands.
 - The Army's restrictive cultural access policies hinder Kanaka Maoli cultural practices and access to numerous historical and sacred sites at these "training areas."
 - The DEIS fails to address long-term impacts of limited cultural access to these lands.
 - The DEIS minimizes the impact on cultural practices and historic sites, focusing only on state lands, and not considering the broader cultural and historical context
- Housing:
- The presence of military personnel exacerbates housing competition, decreasing the availability of affordable housing and impacting local residents, adversely impacting local residents and contributing to the displacement of Kanaka Maoli.
 - The DEIS does not assess the impact of continued military operations on an island already facing a housing crisis.
- Climate Change & Water:
- The DEIS fails to address the cumulative effects of military training on both state and federal lands. Hazardous substances on federal lands pose a risk to state lands and surrounding communities.
 - The Army's cleanup commitments are limited by economic feasibility which may leave contamination unaddressed

Mahalo for reading this and entering my email into the others on this EIS statement who know that this EIS or no other path should lead to the renewal or granting of any leases to the US military.

C. Burghard
Kou, O`ahu

Katherine Burke

As a Boston-born settler in Hawai'i for 20 years I have witnessed extensive evidence of the harm military occupation has caused in Hawai'i. The most urgent of which to me is the sexual assault of local women and girls by military personnel. This has been well documented by the Sex Abuse Treatment Center and the Hawai'i Commission on the Status of Women. The most cataclysmic of which is the ongoing degradation of the environment from exposure to Agent Orange in Wahiawa to the infestation of ordinances that exists across the islands including these parcels to the intentional spread of invasive species at the cost of elimination of native species. This is mirrored in the human population such that the health impacts of the military from psychological terrorism to complex PTSD to the impacts of their behavioral sequelae on chronic disease and domestic violence rates have wildly, disproportionately affected Native Hawaiians in their homeland. Not to mention that for the first time ever more Native Hawaiians live outside Hawai'i than here because of the cost of housing and competition for affordable that has been driven up by military housing vouchers. No military leases in Hawai'i! Demilitarize & free Hawai'i! End the occupation that is destroying these islands and their people.

Christina Busby

Aloha,

My name is Christina Busby. I am a Native Hawaiian resident of Makiki, but I was raised in Wai'anae in the 90s and 00s, close to Makua. I do not support the renewal of the army land leases. The US military has caused irreparable harm and damage to the Hawaiian islands through its use of land and ocean for live fire training, the storage of weapons and fuel, and many other uses. It is time to demilitarize Hawai'i and return these leased lands back to the stewards of the 'aina for protection and conservation of these precious resources and archaeological sites.

Makua, for example, has long been a site of contention, as the US military claimed this ahupua'a during the WWII period, with the promise of returning the land after war time was over. Hawaiian families with genealogical ties to Makua were forcibly removed and evicted from the ahupua'a, never to return to the valley. Throughout the 80s and 90s, a pu'u honua was formed there at Makua Beach, composed primarily of Native Hawaiians, to reclaim the land that was taken. The pu'u honua was destroyed by the state and all inhabitants of the sanctuary village were forcibly removed. But the legacy of their resistance lives on and more and more people in Hawai'i are waking up to the abuse of our land.

It's time for the US military to clean up its mess and help the land and the people heal. It's time to take accountability for decades of pollution and abuse of the land, which is the sacred ancestor of Native Hawaiian people. It's time to be pono and return the land back to Native Hawaiians. These sites have been blocked off to the people who are the rightful stewards of these places, blocked off to people who have unique knowledge of these lands. We are prevented from fully practicing our culture and caring for our sacred sites.

To ensure a future world where all living things thrive, the Pacific Ocean must be healthy. And in order for our ocean to be healthy, we must have a demilitarized and denuclearized Pacific. The survival of our planet and all living things depends on this. Let's start here and now. Instead of a dominating military presence in Makua, I imagine the military and community working together to clean and repair the land. Removing invasive plants, planting native forests, bringing the rain to restore the stream, and rebuilding the traditional fishponds. I imagine a valley full of kalo terraces, a community center for youth and kupuna, and a community garden. I don't know if this is possible considering the ecological harm the land has endured, but there are so many possibilities beyond power, control, imperialism, and destruction. I refuse to believe a narrative that says military domination of these lands is the best possible outcome.

I grew up on the shores of Makua. My father has caught many fish there to feed our family through times when money and food were scarce. And though we have moved to Honolulu, we still return to Makua to hunt for food, to heal in the water, to connect with our ancestors. I have never been beyond the military fence and up into the valley, and I dream that one day, me and my descendants will be able to freely explore Makua and aloha 'aina.

Mahalo

Lala Kamalani Buzzell

i oppose renewal of u.s. military leases on hawai'i lands. mahalo

Donna Cabelll

Return the military leases to the Hawaiian people.

Return the military
leases to the Hawaiian
People,

Donna
D. Cabell
Don Cabell

9/6/79Z

Megan Cabral

I strongly oppose an extension of the army leases on Hawaiian lands. As a Native Hawaiian and a local resident who lives & works near multiple military bases, the negative impacts of militarization on our land and people are undeniable. Please return our rightful access to these lands so that we can restore our water systems and protect our native plants & animals before it's too late. Mahalo

Ellen-Rae Cachola

To Whom It May Concern, I request that the Army leases come to an end. Given the third option to reduce Army use of Poamoho, Kahuku, and partially of Makua, it shows there is already a readiness to relinquish them from the Army's control. Mission critical military training has only damaged the local environment and brought moral pain to Hawai'i as it is used to practice wars that hurt people abroad. In addition to the harm of occupying Hawaiian lands at the displacement of Native Hawaiian people, many immigrants, like Filipinos who live in Hawai'i, are upset when U.S. military training in Hawai'i is used to partner with the Philippine military to commit human rights violations on people in the Philippines. The Army leases should come to an end. All of these lands under Army leases should be returned to Hawai'i and cleaned up. We have a housing crisis and local people need homes. These lands can be used for that. We need lands to grow food to feed the hungry. Security will not come from more war preparation and violence, but from caring for people.

Eileen Cain

July 28, 2024

I strongly oppose extension of military leases in Hawai'i. The people of the islands have a right to [their] land. They should not have to be subjected to the sound of live-fire training exploding in their valleys and other lands. It is their land, and it is racist for white people, like me, to take their land. It is time to give back the land that is their homeland. Blessings on the native Hawaiians for their freedom from the nightmare of these military leases.

Mahalo!

Eileen Cain

[REDACTED] Honolulu, HI 96826

1-77

July 28, 2024

I strongly oppose extensions of military leases in Hawai'i. The people of the islands have a right to their land. They should not have to be subjected to the sound of live-fire training exploding in their valleys and other lands. It is their land, and it is racist for white people, like me, to take their land. It is time to give back the land that is their homeland. Blessings on the native Hawaiians for their freedom from the nightmare of these military leases.

Mahalo!
Eileen Cain
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Honolulu, HI
96826

Grey Calio

Hawaiian lands belong in Hawaiian hands. You have to know that this is wrong. We deserve what you stole from us.

Mahina Camit

‘O wau Mahina Camit a noho au ma Kahuku. Kū‘ē mau no ka ho‘olimalima Amelika I ku‘u kulaiwi. [Translator: I oppose the extending of military leases on Hawaiian crown lands.] A'ole.

Courtney Caranguian

The military has taken so much from the Native Hawaiian community. Military land leases should not continue. Give the land back to those who can malama āina instead of destroying it.

Kayson Carlos-Keliikipi

I, a subject of the Hawaiian Kingdom, highly oppose the potential release of this land to the colonial imperialists which is the U.S Military. For the record, my country is not the United States as I reside in Hawai'i, an occupied sovereign state. These lands should not have ever been given to the imperialistic power of the United States because it was stolen from the Hawaiian Kingdom Government following the illegal overthrow of the Kingdom in 1893 and forced annexation under a "Joint Resolution" that your congress has no jurisdiction over without the signature of the true Hawaiian Sovereign, who was Queen Lili'uokalani at the time. With no valid treaty of annexation your American laws are illegitimate, unlawful and has no jurisdiction here in Hawai'i. You continue to commit war crimes and human rights violations in my country. You've denationalized my people forcing your laws upon us, marginalizing us in our own ancestral land and sovereign state. You will pay.

Instead of releasing I ask that you comply with International Law and stop the belligerent occupation you and your empire have bestowed upon my people for the past 131 years as we have the right to self determination. Your presence has strategically denationalized and displaced my people by banning 'ōlelo Hawai'i in schools and inviting migrational settler societies where capitalism conquers all to drive out Hawaiian Kingdom subjects from their ancestral lands. You have desecrated and exploited my people and natural resources. Many of my family have moved away calling it "Priced out of paradise" but really we have been displaced due to a belligerent illegal military occupation. My family has yet to own land in our home as real estate prices rise to the multi-millions, all while the U.S Military has leased these lands for only a dollar a year. The U.S Military should not even be in Hawai'i. What you should do is leave and pay for the reparations your belligerent occupation has caused to my country. You have violated our human rights to self determination and mark my words I will live to see the day you leave and are held accountable for your actions and I cannot wait. E ola mau ke Aupuni Hawai'i. Ma hope mākou o Lili'ulani. E mau ke ea o ka 'āina i ka pono.

Kelsey Carlos-Keliikipi

You will pay.

AWARD

1. THE PARTIES

- 1.1. The Claimant is Lance Paul Larsen, a resident of Hawaii. His address is stated in the Notice of Arbitration of 8 November 1999 to be P.O. Box 87, Mountain View, Hawai'i. The Claimant was represented by Ms. Ninia Parks as counsel and agent.
- 1.2. In the Notice of Arbitration of 8 November 1999 the Respondent is expressed to be "the Hawaiian Kingdom by its Council of Regency". Without prejudice to any questions of substance, the Respondent will be referred to in this award as "the Hawaiian Kingdom".
- 1.3. The Respondent is represented by Mr. David Keanu Sai as agent, by Mr. Peter Umialiloa Sai as first deputy agent and by Mr. Gary Victor Dubin as second deputy agent and counsel. The address of the Respondent is stated as P.O. Box 2194, Honolulu, Hawai'i.

2. AGREEMENT TO ARBITRATE

- 2.1. In Terms of Agreement expressed to be concluded between the Claimant and the Hawaiian Kingdom by its Council of Regency and executed on 30 October 1999 by Ms. Parks, as attorney for the Claimant, and by Mr. Dubin, as attorney for the Hawaiian Kingdom (the Arbitration Agreement), it was agreed as follows:

I. FUNDAMENTAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 1

1. *The Parties agree to submit the following dispute alleged in the Complaint for Injunctive Relief filed on August 4, 1999, to final and binding arbitration in accordance with the Permanent Court of Arbitration Optional Rules for Arbitrating Disputes between Two Parties of which Only One Is a State, as in effect on the date of this agreement:*
 - a. *Lance Paul Larsen, a Hawaiian subject, alleges that the Government of the Hawaiian Kingdom is in continual violation of its 1849 Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation with the United States of America, and in violation of the principles of international law laid [down] in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, 1969, by allowing the unlawful imposition of American municipal laws over claimant's person within the territorial jurisdiction of the Hawaiian Kingdom.*
 - b. *Lance Paul Larsen, a Hawaiian subject, alleges that the Government of the Hawaiian Kingdom is also in continual violation of the principles of international comity by allowing the unlawful imposition of American municipal laws over the claimant's person within the territorial jurisdiction of the Hawaiian Kingdom.*
2. *The Parties commit themselves to abide by the decision of the Arbitral Tribunal.*

II. ARBITRATION

ARTICLE 2

1. *The Arbitral Tribunal shall sit at the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, the Netherlands.*
2. *The Arbitral Tribunal shall consist of one arbitrator to be chosen by Keoni Agard, Esq., a Hawaiian national, who shall select the Arbitral Tribunal in conformity with Article 6, section 3 of the Optional Rules for Arbitrating Disputes between Two Parties of which Only One Is a State.*
3. *The International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague shall act as a channel of communications between the*

parties and the Arbitral Tribunal, and provide secretariat including, inter alia, arranging for hearing rooms and stenographic or electronic records of hearings.

ARTICLE 3

1. *The Arbitral Tribunal is requested to provide rulings in two stages, in accordance with International law and Hawaiian Kingdom law.*
 2. *The first stage shall result in an award on the verification of the dominion of the Hawaiian Kingdom. The Arbitral Tribunal shall decide territorial sovereignty in accordance with the principles, rules and practices of international law applicable to the matter, and on the basis, in particular, of historic titles.*
 3. *The second stage shall result in an award of the dispute specified in section 1(a) and 1(b) of article 1 above. The Arbitral Tribunal shall decide taking into account the opinion that it will have formed on questions of territorial sovereignty, the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, 1969, and any other pertinent factors.*
 4. *The Arbitral Tribunal can consult experts of its choice.*
- 2.2. By a Notice of Arbitration dated 8 November 1999 executed by Ms. Parks, expressed as made pursuant to Article 8 of the Arbitration Agreement and addressed to various persons identified as members of the Council of Regency of the Hawaiian Kingdom, the Claimant requested the initiation of arbitral proceedings at “the facilities of the Permanent Court of Arbitration in The Hague”. The Notice of Arbitration was expressed to be “a demand pursuant to Article 3, Section 1 of the Permanent Court of Arbitration Optional Rules For Arbitrating Disputes Between Two Parties Of Which Only One Is a State” (the Optional Rules).
 - 2.3. In the Notice of Arbitration the dispute was expressed in the following terms:
 3. *This dispute arises out of the 1849 Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation, (hereinafter referred to as “the 1849 Treaty”) which was signed and ratified by both the United States of America and the Hawaiian Kingdom (A true and correct copy of the 1849*

Treaty is attached hereto as "Exhibit 2"). The Claimant in this case, Mr. Larsen, alleges and submits to arbitration, that the Hawaiian Kingdom is in continual violation of both the 1849 Treaty between the Hawaiian Kingdom and the United States of America, and of international law principles as set forth in the Vienna Convention On The Law Of Treaties (hereinafter referred to as "the Vienna Convention") which was concluded in Vienna on May 23, 1969 and ratified by the Hawaiian Kingdom on July 15, 1999 (true and correct copies of the Vienna Convention and the Hawaiian Kingdom's Ratification of the Vienna Convention are attached hereto as "Exhibit 3" and "Exhibit 4" respectively) by allowing the continued unlawful imposition and enforcement of American municipal laws within the territorial jurisdiction of the Hawaiian Kingdom.

4. *Mr. Larsen has already served an illegally imposed jail sentence resulting directly from the continued unlawful imposition and enforcement of American municipal laws within the Hawaiian Kingdom. Mr. Larsen is also currently facing more jail time for the same reasons. In order to avoid further jail sentencing, and in order to halt the continual imposition and enforcement of American municipal laws over himself, Mr. Larsen hereby requests, as Claimant in this case, from the Arbitral Tribunal to be hereafter convened at the Permanent Court of Arbitration an award in two stages. In the first stage, Claimant requests an award verifying the territorial dominion of the Hawaiian Kingdom. In this first stage, the Arbitral Tribunal shall decide and determine the territorial dominion of the Hawaiian Kingdom under all applicable international principles, rules and practices.*

5. *In the second stage, Claimant requests an award verifying that the Hawaiian Kingdom is in continual violation of the 1849 Treaty, principles of international law set forth in the 1969 Vienna Convention and principles of international comity by allowing the unlawful imposition of American municipal laws over Claimant's person within the territorial jurisdiction of the Hawaiian Kingdom. As set forth in the said Arbitration Agreement, the Arbitral Tribunal shall sit at the Permanent Court of Arbitration in The Hague, The Netherlands.*

- 2.4. Clause 6 of the Notice of Arbitration stated that the Arbitral Tribunal should consist of one arbitrator to be chosen by Keoni Agard, Esq., stated to be a Hawaiian national resident in Hawai'i (the Appointing Authority).

- 2.5. By an Amendment to the Special Agreement dated 28 February 2000 the parties agreed that the Arbitral Tribunal should comprise three arbitrators, one to be chosen by each party through the Appointing Authority with the two arbitrators so appointed choosing the presiding arbitrator.

3. APPLICATION OF THE UNCITRAL RULES

- 3.1. Following a requisition made by the International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration to the Appointing Authority on 3 December 1999, a First Amendment to Notice of Arbitration of even date, signed by Ms. Parks on behalf of the Claimant and by Mr. Dubin on behalf of the Hawaiian Kingdom, amended the Notice of Arbitration and the Arbitration Agreement by substituting the "UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules As At Present In Force" (the UNCITRAL Rules) for the PCA Optional Rules as the governing rules for the arbitration.
- 3.2. By a further Special Agreement made on 25 January 2000, signed by Ms. Parks on behalf of the Claimant and Mr. Sai as agent for the Hawaiian Kingdom, the parties agreed on several procedural matters for the arbitration, including, under Article IV, confirmation that the UNCITRAL Rules apply.
- 3.3. Under Article II of the Special Agreement the issue to be determined in the arbitration was defined as follows:

The Arbitral Tribunal is asked to determine, on the basis of the Hague Conventions IV and V of 18 October 1907, and the rules and principles of international law, whether the rights of the Claimant under international law as a Hawaiian subject are being violated, and if so, does he have any redress against the Respondent Government of the Hawaiian Kingdom?

- 3.4. Article 6 of the Arbitration Agreement further provided:

Nothing in this Agreement can be interpreted as being detrimental to the legal positions or the rights of each Party with respect to the questions submitted to the Arbitral Tribunal, nor can affect or prejudice the decision of the Arbitral Tribunal or the considerations or grounds on which that decision is based.

4. CONSTITUTION OF THE TRIBUNAL AND SECRETARIAT SERVICES

- 4.1. In April 2000 the Appointing Authority appointed each of Dr. Gavan Griffith QC and Professor Christopher J. Greenwood QC as members of the Tribunal. After consultation, those two members of the Tribunal jointly appointed Professor James Crawford SC as the President of the Tribunal.
- 4.2. The appointment of the Tribunal and the terms of that appointment were advised by the Appointing Authority to the Secretary of the Tribunal by letter of 28 May 2000. The parties acknowledged the constitution of the Tribunal by their letter of 9 June 2000 to the Permanent Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration.
- 4.3. Pursuant to the agreement of the parties in clause 6 of the Arbitration Agreement, and as finally expressed in the Amendment to the Special Agreement, the International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration was appointed to provide secretariat services and facilities for the arbitration. Ms. Phyllis Pieper Hamilton, First Secretary of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, has served as secretary of the Tribunal.

5. PRE-HEARING PROCEDURAL ISSUES

- 5.1. By their successive agreements the parties made rather detailed provisions concerning procedural matters of the sort more commonly directed by procedural orders made by an Arbitral Tribunal after consultation with the parties. In addition,

the Tribunal pursuant to Article 15 (1) of the UNCITRAL Rules gave a series of directions as to the procedure to be followed.

- 5.2. Pursuant to the terms of the agreement between the parties and the Procedural Orders made by the Tribunal pleadings were filed as follows:

Claimant's Memorial 22 May 2000;
 Memorial Hawaiian Kingdom 25 May 2000;
 Claimant's Counter-Memorial 22 June 2000; and
 Hawaiian Kingdom's Counter-Memorial 22 June 2000.

The pleadings were supported by a substantial number of annexures, including many primary sources of the history of the Hawaiian islands.

- 5.3. The Claimant's Submissions in his Memorial requested the Tribunal to adjudge and declare:

Mr. Larsen's rights as an Hawaiian subject are being violated under international law as a result of the prolonged occupation of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States of America.

Mr. Larsen does have redress against the Respondent Government of the Hawaiian Kingdom, as his government has obligations and duties to protect the rights of Hawaiian subjects even in times of war and occupation.

The Claimant also asked the Tribunal "to comment on what types of redress" might be available to him.

- 5.4. Each of the Hawaiian Kingdom's Memorial and Counter-Memorial maintained Submissions that the Tribunal declare:

The Claimant's rights, as a Hawaiian subject, are being violated under international law;

The Claimant does not have a right to redress against the Hawaiian Kingdom Government for these violations; and

The Party responsible for the violation of the Claimant's rights, as a Hawaiian subject is the United States Government.

- 5.5 In his Counter-Memorial dated 23 June 2000 the Claimant enlarged on his response to the Hawaiian Kingdom's Memorial in the following terms:

Chapter I

Issues agreed upon by the parties

Both parties have acknowledged that the rights of the Claimant are being violated under international law.

Both parties have also acknowledged that the primary cause of these injuries is the prolonged occupation of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States of America.

Both parties have also acknowledged that the Respondent Government of the Hawaiian Kingdom does have an obligation to protect the rights of the Claimant, Mr. Larsen, as a Hawaiian subject. Specifically the Government of the Hawaiian Kingdom acknowledged that

The Hawaiian Kingdom Government was established by its sovereign to acknowledge and protect the rights of its citizenry. This protection covers the acts of States at war within the territory of the Kingdom.

Chapter II

Issue in Dispute:

Respondent's Liability for Claimant's injuries

The primary issue in contention between the parties is that of the liability of the Respondent Government of the Hawaiian Kingdom towards the Claimant with respect to his injuries.

As summarized in Claimant's Memorial, It is Claimant's position that the Respondent Government of the Hawaiian Kingdom has a duty to protect Claimant's rights as a Hawaiian subject, even in times of war and occupation.

It is Claimant's position that although the United States of America is primarily liable to the Claimant for his injuries, the Government of the Hawaiian Kingdom can also be held liable for these injuries, to the extent

that the Government of the Hawaiian Kingdom has not fulfilled its duty to protect Claimant's rights as a Hawaiian subject by preventing the United States of America from imposing its laws (as a part of occupation) within the territory of the Hawaiian Kingdom.

Claimant acknowledges the many steps taken by the Respondent Government of the Hawaiian Kingdom to end the unlawful occupation of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States of America. Unfortunately, none of these steps have successfully protected the rights of Claimant as a Hawaiian subject from the continual denial of his nationality and imposition of American laws over his person.

Because the occupation of the Hawaiian Islands still continues, Claimant's rights continue to be violated. Until Claimant's rights are fully protected, his Government has not fulfilled its obligations towards him as a Hawaiian subject. Claimant now seeks redress against his Government because this obligation has not been fulfilled. Claimant seeks to hold his Government liable only to the extent requested in the award requested by Claimant in his Memorial.

Chapter III

Clarification as to award requested by Claimant

Claimant is NOT requesting monetary compensation from the Government of the Hawaiian Kingdom for his injuries in the award requested from the Arbitral Tribunal. Claimant reserves his right at some future date to make a claim against the United States of America for monetary damages.

Instead, Claimant seeks to force the hand of his government to intervene or otherwise act to successfully end the unlawful occupation of the Hawaiian Islands, and thus to end the denial of his nationality and to end the imposition of American laws over his person.

Claimant has not requested an award for specific performance from this Arbitral Tribunal. Claimant has requested clarification as to whether he can hold his own Government liable for the continual occupation of his country.

If the Arbitral Tribunal issues an award that the Claimant is entitled to redress against the Hawaiian Kingdom, Claimant will at that point consider his options for seeking specific performance or some other remedy from Respondent. In his Memorial, Claimant did request clarification of what types of redress are available to him given such a ruling. It is Claimant's

hopes that the Arbitral Tribunal can recommend action to be taken by the Government of the Hawaiian Kingdom that will effectively protect Claimant's rights.

- 5.6. Under Part 2 of his Counter-Memorial, the Claimant stated the submissions and task of the Court:

In view of the facts and arguments set forth in Claimant's Memorial, together with the clarification of those arguments set forth in this Counter-Memorial.

Mr. Larsen requests the Arbitral Tribunal to adjudge and declare that

Mr. Larsen's rights as a Hawaiian subject are being violated under international law as a result of the prolonged occupation of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States of America.

Mr. Larsen does have redress against the Respondent Government of the Hawaiian Kingdom, as his government has obligations and duties to protect the rights of Hawaiian subjects even in times of war and occupation.

In the event of affirmation of these submissions, Mr. Larsen further requests from the Arbitral Tribunal any clarification on what types of redress are available to him, specifically whether there is any way to force the Government of the Hawaiian Kingdom to take specific steps that will protect Claimant's rights.

- 5.7. The Hawaiian Kingdom's Counter-Memorial (at p. 15) requested the Tribunal to make orders for interim measures that by their terms clearly would affect the United States of America:

The United States Government, to include the State of Hawai'i as its organ, should take all measures at its disposal to ensure its compliance with the 1907 Hague Conventions IV and V as they are applicable to the territorial dominion of the Hawaiian Kingdom, and should inform the Secretary General of the United Nations, or some duly authorized body, of all the measures which it has taken in implementation of that Order.

Further, Article I of Special Agreement No. 2 of 2 August 2000 provided:

Pursuant to Article 32(1) of the UNCITRAL Rules, the Parties request the Arbitral Tribunal to issue an Interlocutory Award, on the basis of the 1843 Anglo-Franco Proclamation of 28 November 1843 and the rules and principles of international law, verifying the continued existence of Hawaiian Statehood with the Hawaiian Kingdom as its government.

- 5.8. Special Agreement No. 2 also provided by Article IV:

The Interlocutory Award of the Arbitral Tribunal as to the questions described in Article I shall be final and binding on the Parties and shall be made public.

Upon the issuance of the Interlocutory Award the Parties agree to amend the dispute as follows:

The Arbitral Tribunal is asked to determine, on the basis of the Hague Convention IV and V of 18 October 1907, and the rules and principles of international law, whether the Claimant has any redress against the Respondent Government of the Hawaiian Kingdom?

6. PROCEDURAL ORDERS

- 6.1. Following its constitution, the Tribunal made two Procedural Orders prior to the exchange of pleadings.
- 6.2. The Tribunal responded to the parties' exchange of the pleadings noted in para. 5.3 above by Procedural Order No. 3 of 17 July 2000, which read as follows:

Course of the proceedings so far

1. By an Agreement of 30 October 1999, the plaintiff, Lance Paul Larsen, through his attorney, and the defendant, variously described as the "Hawaiian Kingdom" or as "the Government of the Hawaiian Kingdom", through an attorney, agreed to submit a dispute to final and binding arbitration in accordance with the Permanent Court of Arbitration Optional Rules for Arbitrating Disputes between Two Parties of which one only is a State. The dispute is described in Article 1 of the Arbitration Agreement in the following terms:

"a. Lance Paul Larsen, a Hawaiian subject, alleges that the Government of the Hawaiian Kingdom is in continual violation of its

1849 Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation with the United States of America, and in violation of the principles of international law laid [down] in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, 1969, by allowing the unlawful imposition of American municipal laws over claimant's person within the territorial jurisdiction of the Hawaiian Kingdom.

b. Lance Paul Larsen, a Hawaiian subject, alleges that the Government of the Hawaiian Kingdom is also in continual violation of the principles of international comity by allowing the unlawful imposition of American municipal laws over the claimant's person within the territorial jurisdiction of the Hawaiian Kingdom."

The Agreement does not say what the defendant's position is in relation to these claims.

2. The Agreement specified that the Tribunal is to sit at the Permanent Court of Arbitration in The Hague (Article 2 (1)), that the Tribunal is to consist of one person appointed by Keoni Agard, Esq. (Article 2 (2)), and that the Permanent Court's Bureau is to act as the secretariat for the arbitration (Article 2 (3)).

3. Subsequently by successive amendments, the parties amended the Arbitration Agreement to provide (a) that the arbitration should take place under the UNCITRAL Rules and (b) that the Tribunal should consist of three members. The Permanent Court agreed to act as the secretariat for the arbitration. The appointing authority appointed as members Professor Greenwood QC and Mr Griffith QC, who by agreement between them nominated Professor Crawford SC as president. The parties subsequently confirmed that the Tribunal was thereby duly constituted.

4. Article 3 sets out the task of the Tribunal. The Tribunal is to decide in two stages: the first to "result in an award on the verification of the dominion of the Hawaiian Kingdom", the second to "result in an award of [sic] the dispute specified in section 1 (a) and 1 (b) of article 1 above". In the first phase, the Tribunal "shall decide territorial sovereignty in accordance with the principles, rules and practices of international law applicable to the matter, and on the basis, in particular, of historic titles".

5. It is necessary also to mention Article 6:

"Nothing in this Agreement can be interpreted as being detrimental to the legal positions or the rights of each Party with respect to the questions submitted to the Arbitral Tribunal, nor can affect or prejudice the decision of the Arbitral Tribunal or the considerations or grounds on which that decision is based."

Whatever else it may do, Article 6 clearly gives the Tribunal the normal range of powers to decide upon "the considerations or grounds" for its decision, which must be in accordance with international law and the UNCITRAL Rules.

6. The parties subsequently filed Memorials and Counter-Memorials dated respectively 22 May 2000 and 22/23 June. These were supported by a substantial number of annexes. The Tribunal has carefully considered these. However, before proceeding to the substance of the issues the parties have sought to place before it, the Tribunal wishes to raise a number of preliminary issues. In short, there are questions whether the "dispute" identified in Article 1 of the Arbitration Agreement is one which is capable of reference to arbitration under the UNCITRAL Rules, or which the Tribunal has jurisdiction to decide in accordance with international law. It does not matter that the parties have failed to raise these issues. The Tribunal has the power to do so, by virtue of Article 6 of the Agreement and Article 15 (1) of the Rules. Indeed the jurisprudence of international tribunals suggests that it has the duty to do so.

Issues facing the parties in terms of the UNCITRAL Rules

7. Under the UNCITRAL Rules, legal disputes between the parties to a contract are submitted to arbitration as between those parties, leading to an award which should be enforceable under relevant national laws in accordance with the general system for recognition and enforcement of international arbitral awards. It is a cardinal condition for international arbitration (a) that the dispute is a legal one, and (b) that the Tribunal only has jurisdiction as between the parties to the contract of arbitration.

8. Article 1 of the Rules provides that they shall apply "[w]here the parties to a contract have agreed in writing that disputes in relation to that contract shall be referred to arbitration under the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules". On the face of the pleadings, however, it appears that the dispute referred to arbitration is not a dispute "in relation to a contract" between the parties, or a dispute that relates to any other contractual or quasi-contractual relationship between them, or that it falls within the field of "international commercial relations" referred to in the preamble to the United Nations General Assembly resolution which adopted the Rules (General Assembly resolution 31/98, 15 December 1976). There is therefore a preliminary question whether the dispute identified in Article 1 of the Agreement is an arbitrable dispute under the Rules.

9. As further defined in the pleadings of the parties, especially the Counter-Memorials, the plaintiff has requested the Tribunal to adjudge and

declare (1) that his rights as a Hawaiian subject are being violated under international law as a result of the prolonged occupation of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States of America”, and (2) that the plaintiff “does have redress against the Respondent Government” in relation to these violations (Plaintiff’s Counter-Memorial, para. 3). The defendant “agrees that it was the actions of the United States that violated Claimant’s rights, however denies that it failed to intervene” (Defendant’s Counter-Memorial, para. 2). Accordingly the parties agree on the first of the two issues identified by the Claimant as in dispute, but disagree on the second. The second issue only arises once it is established, or validly agreed, that the first issue is to be decided in the affirmative.

10. On this basis the Tribunal is concerned whether the first issue does in fact raise a dispute between the parties, or, rather, a dispute between each of the parties and the United States over the treatment of the plaintiff by the United States. If it is the latter, that would appear to be a dispute which the Tribunal cannot determine, *inter alia* because the United States is not a party to the agreement to arbitrate. The Tribunal notes in this regard that the respondent has sought interim measures of protection against the United States (Defendant’s Counter-Memorial, para. 60). The Tribunal lacks jurisdiction to award interim measures against non-parties. Moreover the mere fact that such a request is made suggests that the real dispute which the parties have sought to bring before the Tribunal is a dispute involving that third party. There is thus a further preliminary question whether the Tribunal has jurisdiction over the first question submitted to it.

11. While the second question is one between the parties to the arbitration, that second question arises only if the Tribunal answers the first question in the affirmative. The Tribunal cannot proceed on the basis of an assumption or hypothesis regarding the first question. If the parties are inviting the Tribunal to do so, then it will be necessary to consider whether the Tribunal is, in fact, faced with a legal dispute within the meaning of the UNCITRAL Rules.

Issues facing the parties in terms of international law

12. Similar problems appear to arise under international law, in accordance with which the Tribunal is instructed to decide this case (cf. Article 33 (1) of the Rules). Under international law, the jurisdiction of a non-national tribunal depends on consent and is limited to the parties.

13. Moreover under international law, there is a general principle that a non-national tribunal cannot deal with a dispute if its very subject matter

will be the rights or duties of an entity not a party to the proceedings, or if as a necessary preliminary to dealing with a dispute it has to decide on the responsibility of a third party over which it has no jurisdiction: see Case concerning Monetary Gold removed from Rome, *I.C.J. Reports* 1954 p. 12; Case concerning Certain Phosphate Lands on Nauru, *I.C.J. Reports* 1992 p. 240; Case concerning East Timor, *I.C.J. Reports* 1995 p. 90. The International Court of Justice has also held that, under international law, a tribunal cannot decide a case which is hypothetical or moot: see Case concerning Northern Cameroons, *I.C.J. Reports* 1963 p. 12.

The approach of the Tribunal

14. In accordance with Article 15 (1) of the Rules, the parties must have a full opportunity to deal with these questions before the Tribunal proceeds to consider them further, or to reach any conclusion on them. The pleadings currently before the Tribunal do not consider these questions.

15. The Tribunal believes that the parties should have an opportunity to decide whether they wish to undertake a separate round of pleadings on those questions, and if so, whether these can be confined to written pleadings or should include an oral phase. If the parties do not wish to engage in a separate round of pleadings, the Tribunal is presently of the view that it should then proceed to consider these issues as preliminary issues and to make an award thereon.

16. The Tribunal accordingly gives the parties until 7 August 2000 to present, jointly or separately, their views on the procedure that should now be followed. If the parties wish to engage in a preliminary round, the Tribunal has in mind the following schedule of pleadings:

The plaintiff to file a written statement by 30 September 2000;

The defendant to file a written statement by 14 November 2000.

The Tribunal in light of those statements would then, if the parties so request, be prepared to hold a short oral phase in The Hague, before issuing an order or award on the question of its jurisdiction and of the admissibility of the claims presented.

6.3 In summary, Procedural Order No. 3 raised issues pursuant to Article 6 of the Arbitration Agreement and Article 15(1) of the UNCITRAL Rules, as to:

- (1) the applicability of the UNCITRAL Rules to a non-contractual dispute;
- (2) whether there is a justiciable dispute between the parties; and
- (3) whether the United States is a necessary party to any such dispute.

- 6.4. Following the delivery of the Tribunal's Procedural Order No. 3 the parties entered into Special Agreement No. 2 of 2 August 2000 and sought to raise a preliminary issue to be determined by the Tribunal in the following terms:

Pursuant to Article 32(1) of the UNCITRAL Rules, the Parties request the Arbitral Tribunal to issue an Interlocutory Award, on the basis of the 1843 Anglo-Franco Proclamation of 28 November 1843 and the rules and principles of international law, verifying the continued existence of Hawaiian Statehood with the Hawaiian Kingdom as its government.

- 6.5. The Tribunal responded to the making of Special Agreement No. 2 with its Procedural Order No. 4 of 5 September 2000, which read as follows:

1. In its Procedural Order No. 3, the Tribunal identified a number of issues which in its view are preliminary to any consideration of the merits of the dispute between the parties. The Tribunal gave the parties until 7 August 2000 "to present, jointly or separately, their views on the procedure that should now be followed".

2. On 2 August 2000 the parties entered into "Special Agreement No. 2". The central provision of that Agreement is Article I, which provides as follows:

"Pursuant to Article 32 (1) of the UNCITRAL Rules, the Parties request the Arbitral Tribunal to issue an Interlocutory Award, on the basis of the 1843 Anglo-Franco Proclamation of 28 November 1843 and the rules and principles of international law, verifying the continued existence of Hawaiian Statehood with the Hawaiian Kingdom as its government."

3. The Tribunal set out in its Order No. 3 the questions which, in its view, are raised before it can proceed to the merits of the dispute. The issue identified in Article 1 of Special Agreement No. 2 is not one of these. Rather it appears to be a reformulation of the first substantive issue identified as being in dispute.

4. It is not open to the parties by way of an amendment to the Special Agreement to seek to redefine the essential issues, so as to convert them into "interim" or "interlocutory" issues. In accordance with article 32 of the UNCITRAL Rules, and with the general principles of arbitral procedure, it

is for the Tribunal to determine which issues need to be dealt with and in what order. For the reasons already given, the Tribunal cannot at this stage proceed to the merits of the dispute; these merits include the question sought to be raised as a preliminary issue by Article I. If the arbitration is to proceed it is first necessary that the preliminary issues identified in its Order No. 3 should have been dealt with.

5. If the parties are not content with the submission of the dispute to arbitration under the UNCITRAL Rules and under the auspices of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, they may no doubt, by agreement notified to the Permanent Court, terminate the arbitration. What they cannot do, in the Tribunal's view, is by agreement to change the essential basis on which the Tribunal itself is constituted, or require the Tribunal to act other than in accordance with the applicable law.

6. For these reasons the Tribunal reaffirms its Order No 3. The issue of the continuing existence of "Hawaiian Statehood with the Hawaiian Kingdom as its government" is an issue for the merits if and to the extent that the Tribunal holds that it has jurisdiction to proceed to the merits. If the parties wish the present arbitration to go forward, they should proceed to an exchange of written pleadings on the issues referred to in Order No. 3.

7. The Tribunal accordingly gives the parties until 25 September 2000 to agree a pleading schedule for a preliminary round, as envisaged in Order No. 3. In default of such an agreement, the Tribunal will itself determine that schedule, or make such other order as may be appropriate in respect of the proceedings.

- 6.6. By letter dated 11 September 2000 addressed to the Secretary of the Tribunal, the parties elected to respond to the matters raised in Procedural Order No. 4 with the Claimant to file a Reply by 30 September 2000 and the Hawaiian Kingdom to file a Reply by 14 November 2000. The parties requested hearings for argument on the preliminary issues at the Peace Palace in The Hague.
- 6.7. The Claimant's Reply of 30 September 2000 shortly addressed the procedural issues raised by Procedural Orders No. 3 and 4. The Hawaiian Kingdom's Reply of 14 November 2000 was more discursive. Part I contained a useful summary of the Hawaiian Kingdom's contentions as to the underlying factual circumstances,

dividing its consideration between the historical status of the Hawaiian Kingdom before 1898 and after 1898, when its transfer to administration by the United States of America was effected. Part 2 responded to the issues raised by Procedural Order No. 3.

- 6.8 The parties to the arbitration also established an Internet site at *www.alohaquest.com/arbitration* that enables open access to many of the documents in the arbitration.

7. THE HEARINGS

- 7.1. By their letter of 20 October 2000 the parties jointly notified the Secretary of the Tribunal to confirm the oral hearings were to be held on 7, 8, 11 and 12 December 2000 at the Peace Palace. At the hearings the parties were represented as noted in para. 1 above. A complete transcript was taken of the hearings that ran as follows:
- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 7 December 2000: | Submissions by Claimant |
| 8 December 2000: | Response by Hawaiian Kingdom |
| 11 December 2000 | Reply by Claimant followed by Reply by Hawaiian Kingdom. |
- 7.2. For the reasons stated by the Tribunal in Procedural Orders No. 3 and 4, the hearings were directed to resolve the issues identified by the Tribunal as necessary to be considered prior to the Tribunal making any relevant findings of fact or other determination on the merits of the matters raised by the parties.
- 7.3. This consideration of preliminary issues requires the Tribunal to have some regard to the parties' contentions as to the relevant historical and other facts enlarged upon in the Memorials, Counter-Memorials, Replies and the comprehensive annexes and materials to those pleadings. Chapter 2 of the Hawaiian Kingdom's Reply contains a useful summary of the factual circumstances that are expanded upon in the earlier

exchange of pleadings and annexes. Although the Tribunal cannot make any relevant findings of fact as part of its consideration of preliminary issues identified for determination at this stage in the proceedings, the Tribunal has had regard to the entirety of this material in its consideration of these preliminary issues.

- 7.4. A perusal of the material discloses that in the nineteenth century the Hawaiian Kingdom existed as an independent State recognised as such by the United States of America, the United Kingdom and various other States, including by exchanges of diplomatic or consular representatives and the conclusion of treaties. On 6 July 1898, Joint Resolution No. 55 was passed by the United States House of Representatives and Senate to provide for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States. This followed an uncompleted process of annexation attempted during the administration of President Grover Cleveland in 1893. These matters can be seen from the following documents, which are annexed to this Award:
- the text of President Cleveland's message to the Senate and House of Representatives dated 18 December 1893 (Annexure 1);
 - the text of Public Law No. 103-140 of the 103rd Congress, approved by President Clinton on 23 November 1993 and expressed as a joint resolution "to acknowledge the 100th anniversary of the January 17, 1893 overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii, and to offer an apology to the native Hawaiians on behalf of the United States for the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii" (Annexure 2).

8. THE APPLICABLE RULES: THE OPTIONAL RULES OR THE UNCITRAL RULES?

- 8.1. In the Terms of Agreement of 30 October 1999 (above, para. 2.1), the parties agreed to refer the dispute to arbitration under the Permanent Court's Optional Rules for Arbitrating Disputes between Two Parties of which Only One is a State.

As described above (para. 3), the arbitration proceeded by agreement under the UNCITRAL Rules.

- 8.2. The question whether the Optional Rules were available to the present parties in respect of the dispute identified in the Notice of Arbitration was nonetheless discussed before the Tribunal.
- 8.3. Paras. 19 and 20 of the Claimant's Reply maintained a preference for the PCA Optional Rules to apply. At the hearing, however, the Claimant's counsel indicated (Transcript, p. 4) that the Claimant would submit to the decision of the Tribunal as to the applicable rules.
- 8.4. Paras. 120 and 127 of the Respondent's Reply also expressed a preference for the PCA Optional Rules to apply, and invited the Tribunal, with the consent of the parties, to proceed under those Rules. At the hearing (Transcript, pp. 80-81) the Claimant's counsel invited the Tribunal to apply the PCA Optional Rules on the basis that the Tribunal then would first be required to address the issue whether the Hawaiian Kingdom was presently a State within the meaning of the 1899 and 1907 Convention and the PCA Optional Rules. Whilst accepting that the matter could proceed under either the Optional Rules or the UNCITRAL Rules, Mr. Dubin submitted that the issue of the status of the Hawaiian Kingdom could be considered either as a preliminary matter or as an issue postponed to the merits.
- 8.5. An initial difficulty (which arises also under Article 1 (1) of the UNCITRAL Rules) is that the dispute in question arose independently of any contract between the parties and concerned obligations said to exist by reference to the status of the parties and not their contractual relations. Given the facilitative character of the Optional Rules, however, the Tribunal accepts that it is possible for disputes arising independently of a contract to be referred to arbitration under those Rules. In this

respect the concluding phrase of Article 1 (1) of the Optional Rules ("subject to such modifications as the parties may agree in writing") is pertinent.

- 8.6. More difficult questions arise in cases where it is doubtful whether either of the parties to a dispute submitted to arbitration under the Optional Rules is a State or State entity, and *a fortiori* when the status of a party as a State is at the core of such a dispute.
- 8.7. In the exercise of its mandate to facilitate arbitration, the Permanent Court has made itself available as an administering body in a much wider range of cases than those covered by the Conventions of 1899 and 1907.¹ Indeed, the Optional Rules are themselves an adaptation of the UNCITRAL Rules, adopted by the Administrative Council in 1993 to provide for an extended reach of the Permanent Court's facilities beyond the arbitration of disputes between two States.
- 8.8. In the present case, however, the International Bureau, having regard to the evident likelihood that the continuing status of the Hawaiian Kingdom after 1898 would or might be an issue, declined to allow the arbitration to be conducted under its auspices except on the basis that it was conducted under the UNCITRAL Rules. This requirement was expressed in the First Secretary's communication to the Appointing Authority on 3 December 1999 (see para. 3.1 above). On this footing the Claimant executed the First Amendment to the Notice of Arbitration, and the parties subsequently concluded the Special Agreement of 25 January 2000. The arbitration having been conducted on this basis, the Tribunal considers that the question of the potential scope of the Optional Rules does not arise. In its view

¹ See 1899 Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, Art. 21; 1907 Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, Art. 42. These provisions appear to contemplate a broader role for the Permanent Court than the resolution of interstate disputes; at least, the Permanent Administrative Council must have so considered, *inter alia* in adopting the Optional Rules.

there is neither occasion nor need to accede to the parties' request to apply the Optional Rules.

9. THE STATUS OF THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM AS REPRESENTED BY ITS COUNCIL OF REGENCY: RELATION TO THE PRELIMINARY ISSUES

- 9.1. This does not however mean that the status of the Respondent, or its identification as the Hawaiian Kingdom, ceases to be an issue for the Tribunal. On the contrary, the issue of the status of the Hawaiian Kingdom would arise, directly or indirectly, if the Tribunal were to seek to resolve on the merits the matters raised by the parties for decision under the Arbitration Agreement. This is so, quite apart from the matters raised in Procedural Order No. 3, because the Tribunal would have to consider, *inter alia*, the question whether the Respondent constitutes "the Hawaiian Kingdom as represented by its Council of Regency". This issue is the subject matter of arguments made in the Respondent's Memorial. Moreover it is not suggested that the dispute identified in the Notice of Arbitration or in the Special Agreement of 25 January 2000 would arise if the Respondent were not the entity referred to as the "Hawaiian Kingdom", or if the persons identified as the "Council of Regency" were not entitled to represent the Hawaiian Kingdom.
- 9.2. The parties sought to avoid this difficulty by stipulating as between them on the status of the Respondent. According to the pleadings, the issue of the continuing existence of the Hawaiian Kingdom was agreed to by the parties as a matter not in dispute. In outline, the position of the parties was that, once recognized as such, a State would continue indefinitely during a period of annexation by another State. This agreed position would call for careful examination by the Tribunal in the context of the merits, having regard *inter alia* to the lapse of time since the annexation, subsequent political, constitutional and international developments, and relevant changes in international law since the 1890s. Whatever may have been

agreed between the parties, this issue would appear to underlie, or to be presupposed by, any determination of the merits of the dispute which the Tribunal might be called on to make.

- 9.3. At the hearings, counsel for each party accepted that these issues of status, both for the purposes of the procedure of the arbitration as well as for the purposes of the determination of the substantive dispute, should be postponed, and that the Tribunal should first consider the three preliminary issues identified in Procedural Order No. 3 (see Transcript, pp.137-138, 145, 150-151, 160-161).
- 9.4. Accordingly, the Tribunal turns to consider the three preliminary issues identified in Procedural Order No. 3. For the reasons set out above, the Tribunal has not found it necessary for the purposes of the present Award to consider or determine whether the Hawaiian Kingdom may be accepted as a party represented by its Council of Regency in these proceedings. Still less has the Tribunal found it necessary to consider whether for the purposes of international law the Hawaiian Kingdom may be regarded as continuing to exist.
- 9.5. The three preliminary issues raised by Procedural Order No. 3 are as follows:
- (a) the applicability of the UNCITRAL Rules;
 - (b) whether there is a justiciable dispute between the parties; and
 - (c) whether the United States is a necessary party to such dispute, with the consequence that the Tribunal lacks jurisdiction over the dispute in its absence.
- 9.6. In its consideration of these issues the Tribunal has had regard to the entirety of the Pleadings and their annexes, referred to in para. 5.2 above, and particularly to the parties' Replies and annexes referred to in para. 6.6 above. The Tribunal appreciates the constructive and thoughtful submissions made by the parties, which have helpfully informed the Tribunal's consideration of these matters.

10. APPLICATION OF THE UNCITRAL ARBITRATION RULES

10.1. As already noted, the Arbitration Agreement was amended to substitute the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules (the UNCITRAL Rules) for the PCA Optional Rules. Thereafter the Tribunal was constituted and the proceedings continued under the UNCITRAL Rules.

10.2. In their Special Agreement No. 2 of 2 August 2000 the parties sought to raise a preliminary issue in the following terms:

Article 1

REQUEST FOR INTERLOCUTORY AWARD

Pursuant to Article 32(1) of the UNCITRAL Rules, the Parties request the Arbitral Tribunal to issue an Interlocutory Award, on the basis of the 1843 Anglo-French Proclamation of 28 November 1843 and the rules and principles of international law, verifying the continued existence of the Hawaiian Statehood with the Hawaiian Kingdom as its government.

10.3. As noted in para. 6.4 above, the Tribunal responded with its Procedural Order No. 4 of 5 September 2000. This reaffirmed Procedural Order No. 3 and stated that the parties should address the preliminary issues there raised, including the applicability of the UNCITRAL Rules to a non-contractual arbitration. The matter was accordingly addressed in the written pleadings and in oral argument.

10.4. Article 1 of the UNCITRAL Rules provides that:

1. *Where the parties to a contract have agreed in writing that disputes in relation to that contract shall be referred to arbitration under the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules, then such disputes shall be settled in accordance with these Rules subject to such modification as the parties may agree in writing.*

2. *These Rules shall govern the arbitration except that where any of these Rules is in conflict with a provision of the law applicable to the arbitration from which the parties cannot derogate, that provision shall prevail.*²

10.5. The Tribunal observes that neither the UNCITRAL Rules nor, for that matter, the UNCITRAL Model Law of International Commercial Arbitration (the Model Law) has any effect as such in international law. The Model Law applies only when it is enacted as the domestic law of a State to apply as the law of that State to international commercial disputes. When so enacted, parts of the Model Law have prescriptive local application, but many provisions may be subject to variation or exclusion by the parties. The UNCITRAL Rules are even less prescriptive. They stand as a convenient set of rules that parties may agree to apply to the arbitration of a dispute. The UNCITRAL Rules have been adapted to become the rules of various arbitral institutions, including by the Permanent Court of Arbitration. Parties to a dispute or an arbitration agreement also are able further to adapt the terms of the Rules, expressly or by implication, for the purposes of their proceedings.

10.6. Hence the issue of the applicable rules is not dispositive of the consideration and determination of this dispute. Arbitration is dependent upon the consent of the parties, given either before or after a dispute arises between them. This consent includes agreement as to what institutional or other procedural rules are to apply. The parties may agree to arbitrate under the auspices of the Permanent Court of Arbitration by reference to other agreed rules, including the UNCITRAL Rules as a standard form of arbitral rules.

10.7. The Tribunal raised the issue of the application of the UNCITRAL Rules in the context of its concerns as to the preliminary issues identified in Procedural Order

² This may be compared with Article 7 (1) of the UNCITRAL Model Law, which refers to disputes arising between the parties to an arbitration agreement “in respect of a defined legal

No. 3. When regard is had to the non-prescriptive and non-coercive nature of the UNCITRAL Rules as a standard regime available for parties to apply to resolve disputes between them, however, there appears no reason why the UNCITRAL Rules cannot be adapted to apply to a non-contractual dispute. For example, the parties could agree that a dispute as to tort, or occupier's or environmental liability might be determined in an arbitration applying the UNCITRAL Rules. Moreover they could so agree in relation to a dispute which had already arisen independently of any contractual relationship between them. In this manner the parties to an arbitration may specifically or by implication adopt or apply the UNCITRAL Rules to any dispute.

10.8. Further, although the UNCITRAL Rules were primarily drawn for the purposes of the arbitration of contractual disputes between parties or corporations, a State entity, or a State itself, may become a principal party to an agreement to arbitrate subject to UNCITRAL Rules. A State may agree to arbitrate under the UNCITRAL Rules before or after a dispute arises. Indeed, State parties commonly agree to apply the UNCITRAL Rules, modified as may be appropriate, to disputes that they have agreed to arbitrate with a non-state party. In the context of international arbitration this often enough occurs in disputes over procurement or "build, operate and transfer" contracts and other transactions involving a State and a non-State foreign party.

10.9. In their final submissions the parties accepted that the UNCITRAL Rules enabled the parties to put their case and contentions on the preliminary issues as much as if they had invoked the PCA Optional Rules, and that there was no prejudice arising to the position of either party from the continued application of the UNCITRAL Rules (see Transcript, pp.135, 145-146).

relationship, whether contractual or not".

10.10. For these reasons the Tribunal approaches the issue of the applicable rules on the basis that the UNCITRAL Rules may be applied to an agreement to arbitrate a non-contractual dispute, including a dispute where one of the parties is or is said to be a State. The Tribunal finds that the parties to this arbitration effectively have agreed to apply the UNCITRAL Rules with such necessary adaptations as arise from the terms of the Arbitration Agreement and the nature of the issues referred to arbitration.

11. JUSTICIABLE DISPUTE AND NECESSARY PARTIES ISSUES

11.1. The Tribunal turns to the second and third issues raised in Procedural Order No. 3, namely whether the pleadings and oral submissions disclose a justiciable dispute between the parties to the proceedings and whether the United States was a necessary party to any such dispute.

11.2. A primary argument of the parties was that these principles are inapplicable in the present proceedings and are binding, if at all, only on the International Court or other tribunals exercising jurisdiction in State to State matters. Before considering how these principles apply to the circumstances of the present case, it is accordingly necessary to ask whether they are applicable at all.

(a) REQUIREMENT OF A DISPUTE BETWEEN THE PARTIES

11.3. The first such principle is derived from the fact that the function of international arbitral tribunals in contentious proceedings is to determine disputes between the parties, not to make abstract rulings. It follows that if there is no dispute between the parties the tribunal cannot proceed to a ruling. There are several aspects to this principle. The dispute must be a legal dispute, i.e. one as to the respective rights and obligations of the parties. It must also be one actually arising between the parties at the time of the proceedings and not one which has become moot so that

any decision given would be devoid of purpose. It is not the function of an international arbitral tribunal, whose decision is enforceable by legal process as between the parties, to decide purely historical issues or controversies which bear no relation to the legal rights and obligations of the parties at the time of the decision. And this is true whatever symbolic significance or affect may be attributed to those historical issues.

- 11.4. This principle was recognised by the International Court of Justice, for example, in its judgments in the *Northern Cameroons* case (*Republic of Cameroon v. United Kingdom*), ICJ Reports 1963, p. 15 at pp. 27, 38, and the *East Timor* case (*Portugal v. Australia*), ICJ Reports 1995, p. 90 at pp. 99-100, para. 22. Although the Court in those cases found that there was a dispute between the parties, it is clear that, had it not come to that conclusion, it would have held that there was no basis for the exercise of its jurisdiction.
- 11.5. Moreover, in the *Northern Cameroons* case, the Court held that the dispute had become moot so that a decision would no longer serve any useful purpose: ICJ Reports 1963 at p. 38. The dispute in question there concerned whether the United Kingdom had been legally justified in administering the Northern Cameroons (part of the trust territory of British Cameroon) in administrative union with the British colony and protectorate of Nigeria. The difficulty was that, after a United Nations-supervised plebiscite, the people of the Northern Cameroons had opted for union with Nigeria rather than Cameroon, and their decision had been accepted by the General Assembly which had decided to terminate the trusteeship. In the circumstances, any legal dispute as to the circumstances of the administration of the territory prior to the termination of the trusteeship could no longer have any effect on the relationship between the United Kingdom and the Republic of Cameroon.
- 11.6. There is no reason, in the Tribunal's view, why these rules should not also apply to the present proceedings. The requirement of a dispute between the parties is

explicit in the UNCITRAL Rules, Article 1 (1), the terms of which are set out in para. 10.4 above. It may be noted that the position is the same under the PCA Optional Rules, Article 1 (1).

- 11.7. For these reasons the Tribunal holds that it must be satisfied that such a dispute exists. For that purpose it is not sufficient that the parties to the arbitration both claim that there is a dispute between them. The nature of the arbitral function requires the Tribunal carefully to scrutinise the submissions of the parties in order to ensure that they do in fact disclose the existence of a dispute and to decline to exercise jurisdiction if it is not satisfied on that score.

(b) NECESSARY PARTIES – THE MONETARY GOLD PRINCIPLE

- 11.8. The second principle is that an international tribunal cannot decide a dispute between the parties before it if the very subject matter of the decision would be the rights or obligations of a State which is not a party to the proceedings.
- 11.9. This principle is likewise well established in the jurisprudence of the International Court of Justice. In the *Monetary Gold* case, ICJ Reports 1954, p. 19, the Court was faced with proceedings instituted by Italy against France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America concerning a consignment of monetary gold looted by German forces from Rome in 1943. The gold was held by the Tripartite Commission constituted by the three Respondent States. An arbitrator had already advised the three Respondents that the gold had been the property of the National Bank of Albania. The three States had agreed that they would deliver the gold to the United Kingdom (in partial satisfaction of the judgment of the International Court in the *Corfu Channel* case, ICJ Reports 1949, p. 4, awarding the United Kingdom damages against Albania which Albania had not paid) unless Italy or Albania made an application to the International Court. Italy made such an application, Albania did not. In its application, Italy maintained that Albania had

incurred international responsibility towards Italy as a result of an allegedly unlawful act and that Italy was entitled to the gold as reparation for that act. Italy further argued that her claim to the gold should take priority over any claim by the United Kingdom.

- 11.10. The Court held that the entire case raised by the application centred around a claim by Italy against Albania:

In order, therefore, to determine whether Italy is entitled to receive the gold, it is necessary to determine whether Albania has committed any international wrong against Italy, and whether she is under an obligation to pay compensation to her ... The Court cannot decide such a dispute without the consent of Albania. But it is not contended by any Party that Albania has given her consent in this case either expressly or by implication. To adjudicate upon the international responsibility of Albania without her consent would run counter to a well-established principle of international law embodied in the Court's Statute, namely, that the Court can only exercise jurisdiction over a State with its consent.

ICJ Reports 1954, p. 19 at p. 32.

The Court went on to say that the mere fact that a State not party to the proceedings might be affected by the decision of the Court was not enough to preclude the exercise of jurisdiction. The decisive factor was that “Albania’s legal interests would not only be affected by a decision, but would form the very subject matter of the decision” (p. 32).

- 11.11. This test has been repeated by the Court in subsequent decisions such as *Military Activities in and against Nicaragua*, ICJ Reports 1984, p. 431, para. 88; *Land, Island and Maritime Frontier Dispute (El Salvador/Honduras)*, ICJ Reports 1990, p. 116, para. 56, *Phosphate Lands in Nauru*, ICJ Reports 1992, p. 240 at pp. 258-62, paras. 48-55 and *East Timor*, ICJ Reports 1995, p. 90 at pp. 102-5, paras. 28-35. While the Court reached different decisions in these cases, each of these judgments repeats the test laid down in the *Monetary Gold* case.

- 11.12. The *Nauru* and the *East Timor* cases are particularly pertinent. In the present proceedings the Tribunal put a number of questions regarding these cases to the parties and invited their submissions. Extensive discussion of the relevant issues ensued.

- 11.13. In the *Nauru* case, the Court rejected an Australian preliminary objection based on the *Monetary Gold* principle. Australia had argued that the Court could not exercise jurisdiction over Nauru’s claims regarding the administration of Nauru by Australia during the period when Nauru had been a United Nations trust territory, because any decision would necessarily affect the rights of New Zealand and the United Kingdom who were not parties to the proceedings. Australia based its argument on the fact that it had administered Australia on behalf of itself, New Zealand and the United Kingdom. The Court held, however, that this was not a case in which the rights of the two States would be the “very subject matter” of the Court’s decision. The Court stated that:

In the present case, a finding by the Court regarding the existence or the content of the responsibility attributed to Australia by Nauru might well have implications for the legal situation of the two other States concerned but no finding in respect of that legal situation will be needed as a basis for the Court's decision on Nauru's claims against Australia. Accordingly, the Court cannot decline to exercise its jurisdiction.

ICJ Reports 1992 p. 240 at pp. 261-262, para. 55.

- 11.14. In the *East Timor* case, Portugal brought proceedings against Australia regarding a treaty concerning the exploitation of the continental shelf which Australia had concluded with Indonesia in respect of the territory of East Timor. East Timor, a Portuguese colony, had been occupied by Indonesian forces in 1975 and Indonesia had purported to annex the territory. Portugal claimed that Australia’s act in concluding the treaty with Indonesia, providing for exploration and exploitation of natural resources between the coasts of East Timor and Australia, violated the right

to self-determination of the East Timorese people. Australia objected that the Court could not decide the case without determining the legality or illegality of the Indonesian occupation and could not do that in the absence of Indonesia. This time, the Court upheld Australia's objection, holding, by fourteen votes to two, that the case came within the *Monetary Gold* principle.

11.15. The Court stated that...

Australia's behaviour cannot be assessed without first entering into the question why it is that Indonesia could not lawfully have concluded the 1989 Treaty, while Portugal allegedly could have done so; the very subject matter of the Court's decision would necessarily be a determination whether, having regard to the circumstances in which Indonesia entered into and remained in East Timor, it could or could not have acquired the power to enter into treaties on behalf of East Timor relating to the resources of its continental shelf. The Court could not make such a determination in the absence of the consent of Indonesia.

ICJ Reports 1995 p. 90 at p. 102, para. 28.

11.16. At the invitation of the Tribunal, the parties addressed the issue whether the *Monetary Gold* principle applies to arbitral proceedings and, if so, what were the limits of that principle. Each party suggested that the *Monetary Gold* principle should be regarded as confined to proceedings in the International Court of Justice and not as extending to arbitral proceedings of a mixed character, although neither party developed this argument in any detail.

11.17. In assessing this argument, it needs to be stressed that, in accordance with the agreement between the parties, the Tribunal is called on to apply international law to a dispute of a non-contractual character in which the sovereign rights of a State not a party to the proceedings are clearly called in question. The position in contractual disputes governed by some system of private law and involving the rights of a third party might conceivably be different. But in proceedings such as the present, the Tribunal is not persuaded that the *Monetary Gold* principle is

inapplicable. On the contrary, it can see no reason either of principle or policy for applying any different rule. As the International Court of Justice explained in the *Monetary Gold* case (ICJ Reports, 1954, at p. 32), an international tribunal may not exercise jurisdiction over a State unless that State has given its consent to the exercise of jurisdiction. That rule applies with at least as much force to the exercise of jurisdiction in international arbitral proceedings. While it is the consent of the parties which brings the arbitration tribunal into existence, such a tribunal, particularly one conducted under the auspices of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, operates within the general confines of public international law and, like the International Court, cannot exercise jurisdiction over a State which is not a party to its proceedings.

11.18. Mr Dubin, who argued this part of the case for the respondent, endeavoured to persuade the Tribunal that the International Court's formulation of the *Monetary Gold* principle was unsatisfactory. Reasoning by analogy with the approach adopted by national courts, in particular those of the United States, he contended that, instead of asking whether the interests of a non-party constituted "the very subject matter" of the decision which the Tribunal was asked to give, the Tribunal should ask whether there was a substantial risk of prejudice to the absent State. He contended that there was no risk of prejudice in the present case, since any award given by the Tribunal would be binding only on the parties.

11.19. The Tribunal has given careful thought to this argument. It is not, however, persuaded that it should apply a test different from that laid down in the *Monetary Gold* case and subsequent decisions of the International Court. There are several reasons for this.

11.20. First, the Tribunal considers that the test which has been applied by the International Court of Justice is the correct one. Analogies with the position in national laws are not persuasive in this context. The principle of consent, which is

fundamental to the jurisdiction of international tribunals, is largely irrelevant in determining the scope of jurisdiction of a national court. In addition, national courts generally enjoy the power to join third parties as parties to the proceedings, a power which this Tribunal lacks. The principle of consent in international law would be violated if this Tribunal were to make a decision at the core of which was a determination of the legality or illegality of the conduct of a non-party.

11.21. Secondly, it is clear from the decisions of the International Court of Justice, particularly the passages in the *Monetary Gold* and *Nauru* cases which are set out above, that the Court has rejected a “prejudice” test in favour of the “very subject matter test”. Although there is no doctrine of binding precedent in international law, it is only in the most compelling circumstances that a tribunal charged with the application of international law and governed by that law should depart from a principle laid down in a long line of decisions of the International Court of Justice.

11.22. For the claimant, Ms Parks submitted that the Tribunal should not be deterred from exercising jurisdiction as between the parties on account of a concern for the rights of the United States of America, because, as she put it, the United States of America had no rights in Hawaii. But this is to confuse the substantive law with the law relating to jurisdiction. As the International Court of Justice explained in its judgment in the *East Timor* case, even where the substantive law at issue consists of rights *erga omnes* (i.e. rights which can be asserted against the entire world rather than rights which can be opposed to only one other party) such as the right of self-determination, that did not affect the jurisdiction of the Court:

... the Court considers that the erga omnes character of a norm and the rule of consent to jurisdiction are two different things. Whatever the nature of the obligations invoked, the Court could not rule on the lawfulness of the conduct of a State when its judgment would imply an evaluation of the lawfulness of the conduct of another State which is not a party to the case. Where this is so, the Court cannot act, even if the right in question is a right erga omnes.

ICJ Reports, 1995, p. 102, para. 29.

Moreover, it may be noticed that throughout its jurisprudence on the *Monetary Gold* principle, the Court refers to the “legal interests”, not the “rights” of the absent State.

11.23. It follows that, even if (for the sake of argument) one were to accept Ms Parks’ premise that the United States of America has no rights in Hawaii, the Tribunal can neither decide that question, nor proceed on the assumption that it is correct. The Tribunal cannot rule on the lawfulness of the conduct of the respondent in the present case if the decision would entail or require, as a necessary foundation for the decision between the parties, an evaluation of the lawfulness of the conduct of the United States of America, or, indeed, the conduct of any other State which is not a party to the proceedings before the Tribunal.

11.24. The Tribunal notes, for the sake of completeness, that there may well be exceptions to the *Monetary Gold* principle. For example, if the legal finding against an absent third party could be taken as given (for example, by reason of an authoritative decision of the Security Council on the point), the principle may well not apply.³ It is also possible that the principle does not apply where the finding involving an absent third party is merely a finding of fact, not entailing or requiring any legal assessment or qualification of that party’s conduct or legal position. In the present case, however, the parties did not seek to rely on any possible exception to the principle, and in particular they accepted that the Tribunal was called on to do more than investigate purely factual issues: see below, para. 13.3.

³ In *East Timor*, the Court rejected Portugal’s argument that, at the time the Treaty of 1989 was concluded, the unlawfulness of Indonesia’s administration of the territory was a “given” in this sense. ICJ Reports 1995 p. 90 at p. 104, para. 32.

12. APPLICATION OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR A DISPUTE AND NECESSARY PARTIES IN THE PRESENT PROCEEDINGS

12.1. For these reasons, it is necessary for the Tribunal to determine -

- (a) whether there is a legal dispute between the parties to the present proceedings; and, if so
- (b) whether the Tribunal can make a decision regarding that dispute without the interests of a State not party to the proceedings forming the very subject matter of that decision.

The two questions are closely related and fall to be considered together.

12.2 The Tribunal considers that, as originally pleaded by both parties, the case did not disclose a dispute in respect of which the Tribunal could exercise jurisdiction. This conclusion is obvious if one considers the formal submissions of the parties. In the Claimant's Memorial, Part Three, the Claimant asks the Tribunal to adjudge and declare that:

Mr Larsen's rights as a Hawaiian subject are being violated under international law as a result of the prolonged occupation of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States of America.

Mr Larsen does have redress against the Respondent Government of the Hawaiian Kingdom, as his government has obligations and duties to protect the rights of Hawaiian subjects even in times of war and occupation.

The Respondent's Memorial, p. 117, asks the Tribunal to adjudge and declare that:

The Claimant's rights, as a Hawaiian subject, are being violated under international law;

The Claimant does not have a right to redress against the Hawaiian Kingdom Government for these violations; and

The party responsible for these violations of the Claimant's rights, as a Hawaiian subject, is the United States Government.

12.3 In his Counter-Memorial, Chapter III, the Claimant sought to clarify the purpose of the proceedings as follows:

Claimant is NOT requesting monetary compensation from the Government of the Hawaiian Kingdom for his injuries in the award requested from the Arbitral Tribunal. Claimant reserves his right at some future date to make a claim against the United States of America for monetary damages.

Instead, Claimant seeks to force the hand of his government to intervene or otherwise act to successfully end the unlawful occupation of the Hawaiian Islands, and thus to end the denial of his nationality and to end the imposition of American laws over his person.

12.4. As noted in para. 5.9 above, in its Counter-Memorial at p. 15, the Respondent requested the Tribunal to indicate interim measures of protection in the following terms:

The United States Government, to include the State of Hawai'i as its organ, should take all measures at its disposal to ensure its compliance with the 1907 Hague Conventions IV and V as they are applicable to the territorial dominion of the Hawaiian Kingdom, and should inform the Secretary General of the United Nations, or some duly authorized body, of all the measures which it has taken in implementation of that Order.

12.5. As pleaded, the entire case clearly raises questions about whether there was a real dispute between the parties, as opposed to a dispute between the parties and the United States of America. It also clearly raised the question whether the Tribunal could give a decision without ruling on the legality or illegality of the conduct of the United States of America. It was these concerns which led the Tribunal to issue Procedural Order No. 3.

12.6. As noted in para. 6.4 above, and in order to avoid the need for the Tribunal to hear argument on the issues raised in Procedural Order No. 3, the initial reaction of the parties to Procedural Order No. 3 was to amend the Special Agreement submitting the dispute to arbitration in the terms of Special Agreement No. 2. This course of action did not, however, remove the Tribunal's concerns regarding the requirement of a dispute and the application of the *Monetary Gold* principle. Although the

parties may, by agreement, determine the extent of the Tribunal's jurisdiction as between themselves, they cannot thereby entitle, let alone compel, the Tribunal to ignore the fundamental requirements of international law that there must be a real dispute between the parties and that the Tribunal must not make a decision which evaluates the legality of the conduct of a State not party to the proceedings. The Tribunal made that clear in its Procedural Order No. 4 (para. 6.5 above). The parties complied with that Order and submitted fresh pleadings on the points raised in Procedural Order No. 3.

- 12.7. Having heard the arguments of the parties, the Tribunal considers that, had the case remained as pleaded before the Tribunal adopted Procedural Order No. 3, there is no doubt that that the *Monetary Gold* principle would have precluded the exercise of jurisdiction. The pleadings of both parties expressly invited the Tribunal to decide that the United States of America had acted unlawfully and, indeed, the Respondent sought interim measures against the United States of America. It was also difficult to see that, as originally pleaded, there was a real dispute between the parties. At any rate, any such dispute concerned only the consequences for the parties of a legal situation, involving intimately the rights of a third State, on which the parties were not in dispute with each other but were in dispute with that third State. In other words, the gist of the dispute submitted to the Tribunal was a dispute not between the parties to the arbitration agreement but a dispute between each of them and a third party.

- 12.8. In the light of Procedural Order No. 3, each party amended the way in which it put its case. In his Reply, para. 39, the Claimant asked the Tribunal to adjudge and declare that:

The Acting Council of Regency of the Hawaiian Kingdom has an obligation and a responsibility under international law, to take steps to protect Claimant's nationality as a Hawaiian subject, and that

Because the Acting Council of Regency of the Hawaiian Kingdom has failed to adequately protect Claimant's nationality as a Hawaiian subject, it is liable to the Claimant for redress of grievances.

This request was maintained by Ms. Parks in her closing submissions at the hearing (Transcript, p. 130).

- 12.9. The Respondent's Reply, para. 134, concluded that:

The purpose of this case as it pertains to the parties, is to achieve a better understanding as to the relationship between the Claimant and the Respondent. But on a broader level, this case can serve to clarify an understanding to assist in providing harmony between nationals and their governments. Any award which might come from this case is not going to be enforced by national courts. However, this does not mean the findings and conclusions will not have persuasive effect in other international proceedings, in which the history and status of the Hawaiian Kingdom may become an issue. Indeed, by doing its work here, the Tribunal may be able to add immeasurable insight, within the context of law, in related decision-making processes as it relates to the Hawaiian Kingdom.

- 12.10. The parties developed these submissions during the hearings. The Tribunal is grateful to counsel for the careful way in which they developed their arguments and formulated the dispute as each party saw it. Nevertheless, the Tribunal is compelled to find that in the present case there is no dispute between the parties on which this Tribunal can adjudicate without falling foul of the *Monetary Gold* principle.

- 12.11. If the dispute is defined without reference to the actions of the United States of America and the legality of its presence in Hawaii, it has to be reduced to an abstract question about whether the Respondent has a duty to protect the Claimant. There is, however, no dispute between the parties on that question.

- 12.12. It is clear from the pleadings that the parties are agreed on the following propositions:

1. Hawaii was not lawfully incorporated into the United States of America at any time;
2. Therefore the Hawaiian Kingdom still exists as a matter of international law;
3. The Claimant is a national of that Kingdom;
4. The Respondent is entitled and required to act on behalf of that Kingdom; and
5. The Respondent therefore has a duty of protection in respect of the Claimant.

There is no dispute between the parties in respect of any of these propositions.

- 12.13. At the hearing the agent for the Hawaiian Kingdom submitted (Transcript, p. 59), in terms with which the Claimant concurred, that:

...the present issue before the Tribunal is not a contentious case between the parties.

- 12.14. An identified dispute between the parties only emerges in respect of whether the Respondent has discharged its duty of protection towards the Claimant. In other words, the dispute, if there is one, relates to the consequences for the parties of the five propositions identified in para. 12.12 above, in terms of the “duty of protection” thereby stipulated. This cannot, however, be addressed unless the Tribunal first determines that there is something against which the Respondent should have acted to protect the Claimant. Yet when one looks at what the Claimant demands that the Respondent protect him against, one is inevitably and inexorably forced back to allegations regarding the acts of the United States of America. If there is a dispute between the Claimant and the Respondent, it concerns whether the Respondent has fulfilled what both parties maintain is its duty to protect the Claimant, not in the abstract but against the acts of the United States of America as the occupant of the Hawaiian islands. Moreover, the United States’ actions of which the Claimant claims to be the victim would not give rise to a duty

of protection in international law unless they were themselves unlawful in international law.

- 12.15. It follows that the Tribunal cannot determine whether the Respondent has failed to discharge its obligations towards the Claimant without ruling on the legality of the acts of the United States of America. Yet that is precisely what the *Monetary Gold* principle precludes the Tribunal from doing. As the International Court explained in the *East Timor* case, “the Court could not rule on the lawfulness of the conduct of a State when its judgment would imply an evaluation of the lawfulness of the conduct of another State which is not a party to the case” (ICJ Reports, 1995, p. 90, para. 29).

- 12.16. At the hearings, counsel for the Claimant sought to avoid this conclusion by submitting that the Claimant’s arguments that the Respondent had failed in its duty towards him was not confined to a claim that the Respondent should have protected him against the United States of America. She maintained that other States have also refused to acknowledge his status as “a national of the Hawaiian Kingdom” and have treated him in a manner which calls for action on the part of the Respondent. She pointed, in particular, to the refusal of the Netherlands to recognise the Claimant’s travel documents, its insistence on treating him as a United States citizen and its consequent refusal to allow him to enter the Netherlands on any other basis.

- 12.17. The Tribunal considers, however, that the reference to the conduct of other States which are not parties to the proceedings merely reinforces the fact that if there is a dispute between the parties, it is one which cannot be decided by the Tribunal without falling foul of the rule in *Monetary Gold* and *East Timor*.

- 12.18. There is also a more fundamental problem. The Claimant’s claim that the Respondent has failed adequately to protect him is based upon the assumption that,

contrary to the position under United States law and what appear to be the views of other States, the Hawaiian Kingdom has never been lawfully incorporated into the United States of America and remains an independent State in international law. The Tribunal was impressed by the obvious sincerity with which this position was advanced by counsel for both parties. However, as it has already stated, in the absence of the United States of America, the Tribunal can neither decide that Hawaii is not part of the USA, nor proceed on the assumption that it is not. To take either course would be to disregard a principle which goes to heart of the arbitral function in international law.

12.19. The Tribunal therefore concludes that there is in the present case no dispute between the parties on which the Tribunal can rule.

13. FACT FINDING ENQUIRY

13.1. At one stage of the proceedings the question was raised whether some of the issues which the parties wished to present might not be dealt with by way of a fact-finding process. In addition to its role as a facilitator of international arbitration and conciliation, the Permanent Court of Arbitration has various procedures for fact-finding, both as between States and otherwise.⁴

13.2. A request that the Tribunal should reconstitute itself as a fact-finding commission would have raised a number of issues. A new compromis or agreement would presumably have been required. More fundamentally the question would have been raised whether at least some of the objections to the admissibility of arbitral proceedings, discussed above, would not also apply to a fact-finding commission.

⁴ Part III of each of the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 provide for International Commissions of Inquiry. The PCA has also adopted Optional Rules for Fact-finding Commissions of Inquiry. See N Bar-Yaacov, *The Handling of International Disputes by Means of Inquiry* (OUP, London, 1974).

The Tribunal notes that the interstate fact-finding commissions so far held under the auspices of the Permanent Court of Arbitration have not confined themselves to pure questions of fact but have gone on, expressly or by clear implication, to deal with issues of responsibility for those facts.⁵

13.3. However that may be, it emerged in the course of argument that there was no essential question of fact as to the situation of the parties or of the Hawaiian islands which is in dispute. The parties accordingly did not press the issue of a possible fact-finding commission, and the questions identified in the preceding paragraph do not therefore arise.

14. COSTS

14.1. The parties agreed on the terms for the costs of the arbitration in the Arbitration Agreement, and no orders for costs were sought by either party.

⁵ See e.g. the report on the *Red Crusader* incident: (1962) 35 ILR 485.

AWARD

For the reasons stated above, the Tribunal determines as a matter of international law, which it is directed to apply by Article 3 (1) of the Arbitration Agreement:

- (a) that there is no dispute between the parties capable of submission to arbitration, and
- (b) that, in any event, the Tribunal is precluded from the consideration of the issues raised by the parties by reason of the fact that the United States of America is not a party to the proceedings and has not consented to them.

Accordingly, the Tribunal finds that these arbitral proceedings are not maintainable.

SIGNED as at the Permanent Court of Arbitration, the Peace Palace, Den Haag.

JAMES CRAWFORD SC

GAVAN GRIFFITH QC

CHRISTOPHER GREENWOOD QC

5 February 2001

Kelsey Carlos-Keliikipi

Aloha, he Hawai'i au mau a mau. A'ole o Amelika au, e ho'omake i nā haole a pau a e ho'omake o Amelika. Pono ia 'oukou e hele aku. Eia pae 'āina no ke Aupuni Hawai'i. E ola mau ke Aupuni Hawai'i.

See the *Royal Commission of Inquiry: Investigating War Crimes and Human Rights Violations Committed in the Hawaiian Kingdom* (https://www.hawaiiankingdom.org/pdf/Hawaiian_Royal_Commission_of_Inquiry_%282020%29.pdf) for the attachment.

Kelsey Carlos-Keliikipi

I, a subject of the Hawaiian Kingdom, highly oppose the potential release of this land to the colonial imperialists which is the U.S Military. For the record, my country is the not the United States as I reside in Hawai'i, an occupied sovereign state. These lands should not have ever been given to the imperialistic power of the United States because it was stolen from the Hawaiian Kingdom Government following the illegal overthrow of the Kingdom in 1893 and forced annexation under a "Joint Resolution" that your congress has no jurisdiction over without the signature of the true Hawaiian Sovereign, who was Queen Lili'uokalani at the time. With no valid treaty of annexation your American laws are illegitimate, unlawful and has no jurisdiction here in Hawai'i. You continue to commit war crimes and human rights violations in my country. You've denationalized my people forcing your laws upon us, marginalizing us in our own ancestral land and sovereign state. You will pay.

Instead of releasing I ask that you comply with International Law and stop the belligerent occupation you and your empire have bestowed upon my people for the past 131 years as we have the right to self determination. Your presence has strategically denationalized and displaced my people by banning 'ōlelo Hawai'i in schools and inviting migrational settler societies where capitalism conquers all to drive out Hawaiian Kingdom subjects from their ancestral lands. You have desecrated and exploited my people and natural resources. Many of my family have moved away calling it "Priced out of paradise" but really we have been displaced due to a belligerent illegal military occupation. My family has yet to own land in our home as real estate prices rise to the multi-millions, all while the U.S Military has leased these lands for only a dollar a year. The U.S Military should not even be in Hawai'i. What you should do is leave and pay for the reparations your belligerent occupation has caused to my country. You have violated our human rights to self determination and mark my words I will live to see the day you leave and are held accountable for your actions and I cannot wait. E ola mau ke Aupuni Hawai'i. Ma hope mākou o Lili'ulani. E mau ke ea o ka 'āina i ka pono.

See the *Royal Commission of Inquiry: Investigating War Crimes and Human Rights Violations Committed in the Hawaiian Kingdom* (https://www.hawaiiankingdom.org/pdf/Hawaiian_Royal_Commission_of_Inquiry_%282020%29.pdf) for the attachment.

Kelsey Carlos-Keliikipi

Aloha.· O Kelsey ku'ulei maka mai Carlos-Keliikipi ko inoa waianae mai ou. · · · · · I'd like to start by thanking you guys for your service to your great country, the empire that has been illegally occupying my country.· This is not America, and it will never be. · · · · · Let me remind you, sir, that the Hawaiian Kingdom was recognized as a sovereign state by America through a peace treaty in 1849, which was ratified by the U.S. president in 1850.· In 1893, you guys overthrew our -- our monarchy using militant forces and in 1898, you illegally annexed the Hawaiian Kingdom through a joint resolution without the consent of the Hawaiian government. · · · · · For the past 131 years, you have been illegally occupying the Hawaiian Kingdom in violation of international law, committing the war crimes of usurpation of sovereignty.· Your presence here has denationalized and displaced my people. · · · · · A big example of this would be the homeless encampment not too far from here called Pu'u'honua O Waianae.· Let me remind you that the only legal treaty that has allowed your presence here is the Treaty of Reciprocity in which we allowed you, Pu'u Loa, or as you may know it, Pearl Harbor. · · · · · In return, you used your militant arms and your imperialistic beliefs upon the indigenous people of this land, Kanaka Maoli and Hawaiian Kingdom nationals, to continue a belligerent occupation of my country.· All your claims to these lands are illegal and you know it and you should, and mark my words, you will be held accountable. Your American Constitution does not even mention the word environment anywhere in it.· NEPA regulations were only made in the 1960s or '70s.· I don't know, I'm not sure.· I'm not American. You claim you need makua in the name of national defense for wars that you started.· You claim to know aloha aina, but all you know is desecration and genocide.· I revoke my U.S. citizenship because where will you deport me when you are the ones who do not belong here?· Let the record show that I cannot wait until America is held accountable for all the war crimes and human rights violations inflicted upon my people and country, the Hawaiian Kingdom.· He Hawaii Au, Mau a Mau. E ola mau ke aupuni Hawai'i

(9) TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES,

RATIFIED ON THE 19TH OF AUGUST, 1850.

KAMEHAMEHA III., *King of the Hawaiian Islands, to all to whom these presents shall come, GREETING:*

KNOW YE, that whereas a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation between Our Kingdom and the United States of North America, was concluded and signed by Our and their Plenipotentiaries, in the city of Washington, on the 20th day of December, 1849, which treaty is word for word, as follows:

The UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and HIS MAJESTY the KING of the HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, equally animated with the desire of maintaining the relations of good understanding which have hitherto so happily subsisted between their respective states, and consolidating the commercial intercourse between them, have agreed to enter into negotiations for the conclusion of a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation, for which purpose they have appointed Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

The President of the United States of America John M. Clayton, Secretary of State of the United States; and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, James Jackson Jarves, accredited as His special commissioner to the Government of the United States; who, after having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have concluded and signed the following articles:

ARTICLE I. There shall be perpetual peace and amity between the United States and the King of the Hawaiian Islands, His heirs and His successors.

ARTICLE II. There shall be reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation between the United States of America and the Hawaiian Islands. No duty of customs, or other impost, shall be charged upon any goods, the produce or manufacture of one country, upon importation from such country into the other, other or higher than the duty or impost charged upon goods of the same kind, the produce or manufacture of, or imported from, any other country; and the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands do hereby engage, that the subjects or citizens of any other state shall not enjoy any favor, privilege or immunity whatever, in matters of commerce and navigation, which shall not also, at the same time, be extended to the

subjects or citizens of the other contracting parties gratuitously, if the concession in favor of that other state shall have been gratuitous, and in return for a compensation, as nearly as possible, of proportionate value and effect, to be adjusted by mutual agreement, if the concession shall have been conditional.

ARTICLE III. All articles the produce and manufacture of either country which can legally be imported into either country from the other, in ships of that other country, and thence coming, shall, when so imported, be subject to the same duties, and enjoy the same privileges, whether imported in ships of the one country, or in ships of the other; and in like manner, all goods which can legally be exported or re-exported from either country to the other, in ships of that other country, shall, when so exported or re-exported, be subject to the same duties, and be entitled to the same privileges, drawbacks, bounties and allowances, whether exported in ships of the one country or in ships of the other; and all goods and articles, of whatever description, not being of the produce or manufacture of the United States, which can be legally imported into the Sandwich Islands, shall, when so imported in vessels of the United States, pay no other or higher duties, imposts or charges, than shall be payable upon the like goods and articles, when imported in the vessels of the most favored foreign nation other than the nation of which the said goods and articles are the produce or manufacture.

ARTICLE IV. No duties of tonnage, harbor, light-houses, pilotage, quarantine, or other similar duties, of whatever nature, or under whatever denomination, shall be imposed in either country upon the vessels of the other, in respect of voyages between the United States of America and the Hawaiian Islands, if laden, or in respect of any voyage, if in ballast, which shall not be equally imposed in the like cases on national vessels.

ARTICLE V. It is hereby declared, that the stipulations of the present treaty are not to be understood as applying to the navigation and carrying trade between one port and another situated in the States of either contracting party, such navigation and trade being reserved exclusively to national vessels.

ARTICLE VI. Steam vessels of the United States which may be employed by the Government of the said States, in the carrying of their public mails across the Pacific Ocean,

or from one port in that ocean to another, shall have free access to the ports of the Sandwich Islands, with the privilege of stopping therein to refit, to refresh, to land passengers and their baggage, and for the transaction of any business pertaining to the public mail service of the United States, and shall be subject in such ports to no duties of tonnage, harbor, light-houses, quarantine, or other similar duties of whatever nature or under whatever denomination.

ARTICLE VII. The whaleships of the United States shall have access to the ports of Hilo, Kealahou and Hanalei, in the Sandwich Islands, for the purposes of refitment and refreshment, as well as to the ports of Honolulu and Lahaina, which only are ports of entry for all merchant vessels, and in all the above-named ports, they shall be permitted to trade or barter their supplies or goods, excepting spirituous liquors, to the amount of two hundred dollars *ad valorem* for each vessel, without paying any charge for tonnage or harbor dues of any description, or any duties or imposts whatever upon the goods or articles so traded or bartered. They shall also be permitted, with the like exemption from all charges for tonnage and harbor dues, further to trade or barter, with the same exemption as to spirituous liquors, to the additional amount of one thousand dollars, *ad valorem*, for each vessel, paying upon the additional goods, and articles so traded and bartered, no other or higher duties, than are payable on like goods, and articles, when imported in the vessels and by the citizens or subjects of the most favored foreign nation. They shall also be permitted to pass from port to port of the Sandwich Islands for the purpose of procuring refreshments, but they shall not discharge their seamen or land their passengers in the said Islands, except at Lahaina and Honolulu, and in all ports named in this article, the whaleships of the United States shall enjoy in all respects whatsoever, all the rights, privileges and immunities, which are enjoyed by, or shall be granted to, the whaleships of the most favored foreign nation. The like privilege of frequenting the three ports of the Sandwich Islands, above named in this article, not being ports of entry for merchant vessels, is also guaranteed to all the public armed vessels of the United States. But nothing in this article shall be construed as authorizing any vessel of the United States, having on board any disease usually regarded as requiring quarantine, to enter, during the continuance of such disease on board, any port of the Sandwich Islands, other than Lahaina or Honolulu.

ARTICLE VIII. The contracting parties engage, in regard to the personal privileges that the citizens of the United States of America shall enjoy in the dominions of His Majesty the King of Hawaiian Islands, and the subjects of His said Majesty in the United States of America, that they shall have free and undoubted right to travel and to reside in the states of the two high contracting parties, subject to the same precautions of police which are practised towards the subjects or citizens of the most favored nations. They shall be entitled to occupy dwellings and warehouses, and to dispose of their personal property of every kind and description, by sale, gift, exchange, will, or in any other way whatever, without the smallest hindrance or obstacle; and their heirs or representatives, being subjects or citizens of the other contracting party, shall succeed to their personal goods, whether by testament *ab intestato*; and may take possession thereof, either by themselves, or by others acting for them, and dispose of the same at will, paying to the profit of the respective governments such dues only as the inhabitants of the country wherein the said goods are, shall be subject to pay in like cases. And in case of the absence of the heirs and representative, such care shall be taken of the said goods as would be taken of the goods of a native of the same country in like case, until the lawful owner may take measures for receiving them. And if a question should arise among several claimants as to which of them said goods belong, the same shall be decided finally by the laws and judges of the land wherein the said goods are. Where, on the decease of any person holding real estate within the territories of one party, such real estate would, by the laws of the land, descend on a citizen or subject of the other, were he not disqualified by alienage, such citizen or subject shall be allowed a reasonable time to sell the same, and to withdraw the proceeds without molestation, and exempt from all duties of detraction on the part of the government of the respective states. The citizens or subjects of the contracting parties shall not be obliged to pay, under any pretense whatever, any taxes or impositions, other or greater than those which are paid, or may hereafter be paid, by the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation in the respective states of the high contracting parties. They shall be exempt from all military service, whether by land or by sea; from forced loans, and from every extraordinary contribution not general and by laws established. Their dwellings, warehouses, and all premises appertaining thereto,

destined for the purposes of commerce or residence, shall be respected. No arbitrary search of, or visit to their houses, and no arbitrary examination or inspection whatever of the books, papers or accounts of their trade, shall be made; but such measures shall be executed only in conformity with the legal sentence of a competent tribunal; and each of the two contracting parties engages that the citizens or subjects of the other residing in their respective states, shall enjoy their property and personal security, in as full and ample manner as their own citizens or subjects, or the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation, but subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively.

ARTICLE IX. The citizens and subjects of each of the two contracting parties shall be free in the States of the other to manage their own affairs themselves, or to commit those affairs to the management of any persons whom they may appoint as their broker, factor or agent, nor shall the citizens and subjects of the two contracting parties be restrained in their choice of persons to act in such capacities, nor shall they be called upon to pay any salary or remuneration to any person whom they shall not choose to employ. Absolute freedom shall be given in all cases to the buyer and seller to bargain together and to fix the price of any goods or merchandise imported into, or to be exported from the States and dominions of the two contracting parties; save and except generally such cases wherein the laws and usages of the country may require the intervention of any special agents in the States and dominions of the contracting parties. But nothing contained in this or any other article of the present treaty shall be construed to authorize the sale of spirituous liquors to the natives of the Sandwich Islands farther than such sale may be allowed by the Hawaiian laws.

ARTICLE X. Each of the two contracting parties may have, in the ports of the other, consuls, vice-consuls, and commercial agents, of their own appointment, who shall enjoy the same privileges and powers with those of the most favored nation; but if any such consuls shall exercise commerce, they shall be subject to the same laws and usages to which the private individuals of their nation are subject in the same place. The said consuls, vice-consuls, and commercial agents are authorized to require the assistance of the local authorities for the search, arrest, detention and imprisonment of the deserters from the ships of war and merchant vessels of their country. For this purpose, they shall apply

to the competent tribunals, judges and officers, and shall in writing demand the said deserters, proving by the exhibition of registers of the vessels, the rolls of the crews, or by other official documents, that such individuals formed part of the crews; and this reclamation being thus substantiated, the surrender shall not be refused. Such deserters, when arrested, shall be placed at the disposal of the said consuls, vice-consuls or commercial agents, and may be confined in the public prisons at the request and cost of those who shall claim them, in order to be detained until the time when they shall be restored to the vessel to which they belonged, or sent back to their own country, by a vessel of the same nation, or any other vessel whatsoever. The agents, owners or masters of vessels on account of whom the deserters have been apprehended, upon the requisition of the local authorities shall be required to take or send away such deserters from the states and dominions of the contracting parties, or give such security for their good conduct as the law may require. But if not sent back nor reclaimed within six months from the day of their arrest, or if all the expenses of such imprisonment are not defrayed by the party causing such arrest and imprisonment, they shall be set at liberty, and shall not be again arrested for the same cause. However, if the deserters should be found to have committed any crime or offense, their surrender may be delayed until the tribunal before which their case shall be depending shall have pronounced its sentence, and such sentence shall have been carried into effect.

ARTICLE XI. It is agreed that perfect and entire liberty of conscience shall be enjoyed by the citizens and subjects of both the contracting parties, in the countries of the one and the other, without their being liable to be disturbed or molested on account of their religious belief. But nothing contained in this article shall be construed to interfere with the exclusive right of the Hawaiian Government to regulate for itself the schools which it may establish or support within its jurisdiction.

ARTICLE XII. If any ships of war or other vessels be wrecked on the coasts of the states or territories of either of the contracting parties, such ships or vessels, or any parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods and merchandise which shall be saved therefrom, or the produce thereof if sold, shall be faithfully restored with the least possible delay to the proprietors,

upon being claimed by them, or by their duly authorized factors; and if there are no such proprietors or factors on the spot, then the said goods and merchandise, or the proceeds thereof, as well as all the papers found on board such wrecked ships or vessels, shall be delivered to the American or Hawaiian consul, or vice-consul, in whose district the wreck may have taken place; and such consul, vice-consul, proprietors or factors, shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the rate of salvage and expenses of quarantine which would have been payable in the like case of a wreck of a national vessel; and the goods and merchandise saved from the wreck shall not be subject to duties unless entered for consumption; it being understood that in case of any legal claim upon such wreck, goods or merchandise, the same shall be referred for decision to the competent tribunals of the country.

ARTICLE XIII. The vessels of either of the two contracting parties which may be forced by stress of weather or other cause into one of the ports of the other, shall be exempt from all duties of port or navigation paid for the benefit of the State, if the motives which led to their seeking refuge be real and evident, and if no cargo be discharged or taken on board, save such as may relate to the subsistence of the crew, or be necessary for the repair of the vessels, and if they do not stay in port beyond the time necessary, keeping in view the cause which led to their seeking refuge.

ARTICLE XIV. The contracting parties mutually agree to surrender, upon official requisition, to the authorities of each, all persons who, being charged with the crimes of murder, piracy, arson, robbery, forgery, or the utterance of forged paper, committed within the jurisdiction of either, shall be found within the territories of the other; provided, that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime had there been committed; and the respective judges and other magistrates of the two governments, shall have authority, upon complaint made under oath, to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the person so charged, that he may be brought before such judges or other magistrates respectively, to the end that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered; and if, on such hearing, the evidence be deemed sufficient to sustain the charge, it shall be the duty of the examining judge

or magistrate to certify the same to the proper executive authority, that a warrant may issue for the surrender of such fugitive. The expense of such apprehension and delivery shall be borne and defrayed by the party who makes the requisition and receives the fugitive.

ARTICLE XV. So soon as steam or other mail packets under the flag of either of the contracting parties, shall have commenced running between their respective ports of entry, the contracting parties agree to receive at the Post Offices of those ports all mailable matter, and to forward it as directed, the destination being to some regular Post Office of either country; charging thereupon the regular postal rates as established by law in the territories of either party receiving said mailable matter, in addition to the original postage of the office whence the mail was sent. Mails for the United States shall be made up at regular intervals at the Hawaiian Post Office, and dispatched to ports of the United States, the Postmasters at which ports shall open the same, and forward the enclose matter as directed, crediting the Hawaiian Government with their postages as established by law and stamped upon each manuscript or printed sheet.

All mailable matter destined for the Hawaiian Islands shall be received at the several Post-offices in the United States and forwarded to San Francisco or other ports on the Pacific Coast of the United States, whence the Post-masters shall dispatch it by the regular mail packets to Honolulu, the Hawaiian Government agreeing on their part to receive and collect for and credit the Post-office Department of the United States with the United States rates charged thereupon. It shall be optional to pre-pay postage on letters in either country, but postage on printed sheets and newspapers shall in all cases be pre-paid. The respective Post-office Departments of the contracting parties shall, in their accounts, which are to be adjusted annually, be credited with all dead letters returned.

ARTICLE XVI. The present treaty shall be in force from the date of the exchange of the ratifications for the term of ten years, and further, until the end of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same, each of the said contracting parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice at the end of the said term of ten years, or at any subsequent term. Any citizen or subject of either party infringing the articles of this treaty shall be held responsible

for the same, and the harmony and good correspondence between the two governments shall not be interrupted thereby, each party engaging in no way to protect the offender or sanction such violation.

ARTICLE XVII. The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the said States, and by His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, by and with the advice of His Privy Council of State, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Honolulu within eighteen months from the date of its signature, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same in triplicate, and have thereto affixed their Seals. Done at Washington, in the English language, the twentieth day of December, in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-nine.

(Seal.)

JOHN M. CLAYTON.

(Seal.)

JAMES JACKSON JARVES.

AND, WHEREAS, we have carefully examined all the points and articles thereof, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council of State, We have confirmed and ratified the foregoing Treaty, and We do confirm and ratify the same, in the most effectual manner, promising on Our faith and word as King, for Us and Our successors, to fulfill and observe it, faithfully and scrupulously in all its clauses.

In faith of which We have signed this ratification with Our own hand, and have affixed thereto the great seal of Our Kingdom.

Given at Our Palace at Honolulu, this nineteenth day of August, in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty, and in the twenty-fifth of Our reign.

(Seal.)

KAMEHAMEHA.

KEONI ANA.

By the King and the Premier.

R. C. WYLLIE,

Minister of Foreign Relations.

EXCHANGE OF RATIFICATIONS.—We, the undersigned, Robert Crichton Wyllie, Minister of Foreign Relations of His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, and Charles Bunker, Consul of the United States for Lahaina, having been authorized by our respective Governments to exchange the ratifications of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation

between His Hawaiian Majesty and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington, on the twentieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, certify: That we have this day met for that purpose, and, after comparing the said ratifications each with the other, and both with the original of said Treaty, have effected the exchange accordingly.

In witness thereof, we have signed this certificate, at Honolulu, this twenty-fourth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and have thereunto affixed our respective seals.

(L. S.)

R. C. WYLLIE,

(L. S.)

CHARLES BUNKER.

Corrina Carnes

I oppose the renewal of these leases due to the detrimental impact of continued military presence on housing, natural resources, cultural practices, and rights of Kānaka Maoli to their native lands. While the DEIS attempts to address some of these issues, it fails to evaluate cumulative affects of hindered access to these lands by native Hawaiians and the broader cultural and historical context of military occupation in Hawai'i. The army has fallen short of its responsibility to remediate contaminated sites on O'ahu, and future cleanup commitments are hindered by economic feasibility. The DEIS also fails to address the impact of continued military occupation on affordable housing on an island that has been in a housing crisis for decades.

The Admissions Act set aside these lands to be held in a public trust for purposes including the betterment of native Hawaiians as defined in the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920. The military leases were never valid and should not be renewed.

Kenji Cataldo

I strongly oppose the Army's retention of any of the lands at Mākua, Kahuku, and Poamoho included in this so-called "real estate action," a euphemism for continuing to withhold Hawaiian land from Hawaiians. My comments below focus on Mākua, whose details I know best.

During the peak of World War II, the Army used Mākua through Revocable Permit No. 200 (issued by the Territory in May 1943), under which the land was supposed to be returned six months after the war ended. What was supposed to be short-term use to serve wartime needs has turned into over 80 years of destruction and occupation. Over these 80 years, the community has been deprived of these lands for agriculture, cultural practice, and residential use. Not only that, the Army has so polluted and desecrated these lands with unexploded ordnance and dangerous contaminants from the open burn open detonation (OBOD) site that it will now take a massive and expensive clean up before the community can again be on this 'āina safely. That clean up process needs to begin now. It should never have needed to happen in the first place, certainly not on this scale, but since this is the situation inherited by today's decision makers, the process needs to start already.

The past 60 years have witnessed immense environmental, economic, and cultural harm due to Army training and occupation of land that could otherwise be used in genuinely beneficial ways. The draft EIS even admits the current harms that would be continued. Regarding MMR Alternative 1 in the discussion of impacts on Land Tenure, the draft reads:

"There would be continued long-term, significant, adverse impacts on land tenure because the use of the land would be incompatible with the objectives and policies of the State to hold public lands in trust for the use and benefit of Native Hawaiians and the public throughout the duration of the new lease" (3-37).

One of the real costs of Army retention is further decades of delay before this land is cleaned up and returned to use that actually benefits the community. The postponement of addressing the harms of the past 60 years is itself another harm to current generations who might then never see Mākua restored and returned in their lifetimes. Both the lands in the lease and the "fee simple" lands that together make up Mākua Valley must be restored and returned to culturally appropriate stewardship, with clean up beginning now in preparation for the No Action Alternative and the expiration of the current lease in 2029.

This draft EIS is misleading in its presentation of the impacts of the various alternatives for Mākua by obscuring the benefits of the No Action Alternative. In the MMR No Action Alternative discussion on Land Tenure, the draft EIS simply says: "Impacts would be the same as those described for land not retained under Alternatives 2 and 3" (3-41). There is distance inserted between this alternative and its immense benefits, as named under those other alternatives:

"There would be new long-term, significant, beneficial impacts on land tenure through resumption of State control of the land not retained for the use and benefit of Native Hawaiians and for the public" (3-39).

Let's put it together: The No Action Alternative would bring new long-term, significant, beneficial

impacts on land tenure.

The community knows that the Army leadership knows that the No Action Alternative is the most beneficial to the public, because the draft EIS admits it. I urge the Army to choose the No Action Alternative and release these ‘āina. They have been held hostage for too long already.

Marian Chau

The draft EIS does not acknowledge the US military's central role in the illegal overthrow, occupation, and colonization of Hawai‘i, which caused significant harm to Kānaka Maoli, nor does it take full responsibility for ongoing harms. While the army's natural resources programs have done some good work to begin mitigating past wrongs, it is a drop in the bucket. The damage the army has done to our ecosystems, environments, and local communities at Makua, Poamoho, and Kahuku (like all military activities across Hawai‘i) is extensive, and will become irreparable if military training activities continue for decades more to come. Endangered species may go extinct, and fragile ecosystems will reach a point of no recovery if their native species and their local genetic diversity are lost. The US Army has not been good stewards of the land. The ‘āina should be returned to its rightful stewards, Kānaka Maoli, who treat the land with respect and preserve it for future generations. The proof is on Kanaloa (Kaho‘olawe), where the devastation from 50 years of military training will take multiple generations, perhaps centuries of work to restore, and yet Kānaka Maoli today are doing exactly that, knowing they won't live to see full restoration, doing it for their mo‘opuna. We must end the militarization and the colonization now, so the healing of people and land can begin.

Cassandra Chee

Do not renew military leases in Makua, Poamoho, and Kahuku. This 'āina was taken without consent or compensation of Kānaka Maoli. When the leases expire the land should be restored and returned to Kānaka Maoli stewardship with compensation for the damages and use of stolen lands.

From: jacob chinn <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Wednesday, August 7, 2024 9:23 AM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Military Land Lease Retention

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Aloha,

I would like to voice my opposition to the extension of U.S. Army Land Leases on Hawai'i. It is nearly impossible for local folks to afford to remain on the islands. Given our limited resources, especially related to land on the island, leased lands need to be returned to the state for possible other uses, especially housing, agriculture, and preservation.

Reducing the size of army lands, will not only increase the opportunity for other land uses increasing the possibilities of locals being able to stay on the island, it may also release the number of army personnel on the island. This too, could reduce housing demand opening up the opportunity for local residents.

Please do not extend or renew these leases.

Mahalo,
Jacob

Glenn Choy

The cost-benefit balance tips heavily against the impacted communities of Hawaii with military occupation and exploitation. Hawaii would be immensely enhanced by the absence of military exploitation, and probably more secure. Hawaii bases figure centrally in Chinese war planning.

Carl Christensen

Review of April 2024 Draft EIS for Proposed Retention of Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area, Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area, and Makua Military Reservation, Island of O'ahu

Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Volume I: DEIS Document

Chapter 1: Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

Section 1.4.3: Regulatory Compliance Associated with the Proposed Action or Ongoing Army Activities

Section 1.4.3.2: Endangered Species Act. This section recognizes that the Army must comply with the requirements of the Federal Endangered Species Act, but fails to recognize and the Hawaii Board and Department of Land and Natural Resources must also comply with the requirements of the Hawaii Endangered Species Act, Chapter 195D, Hawaii Revised Statutes, which may impose responsibilities beyond those required to comply with the Federal Act. The FEIS must address any additional requirements imposed by this legislation. The same issue arises in Section 3.3.2 of the DEIS.

Chapter 3: Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences

Section 3.2.4 states that "The State would hold in public trust the State-owned land not retained by the Army" for the purposes set forth in Section 5(f) of the Hawaii Admission Act and HRS Section 171-18. This implies, incorrectly, that the State's responsibilities under these provisions (and the additional non-waivable obligations imposed on the State under such provisions as Article XII, section 4, and Article XI, section 1, of the Hawaii Constitution) would cease with regard to any State-owned land retained by the Army under the terms of any eventual lease. This is not so; the entering into such a lease would not terminate the State's responsibility to comply with these provisions, and the Hawaii Supreme Court, in its 2018 decision entitled *Ching v. Case*, recognized that these responsibilities can be enforced against it in a suit brought by beneficiaries of these public land trusts. As with Chapter 195D, HRS, mentioned above, no State law allows the State to abdicate these responsibilities, and the Army, like any lessee of State lands, must comply with them and all other State laws applicable to public lands. Indeed, since Federal sovereign immunity would prevent State citizens from suing the Army directly to enforce these requirements, the FEIS must address the question of whether the State would be in breach of its trust duties if it fails to include in any lease to the Army a requirement that the United States explicitly waive its immunity to allow citizen enforcement against the Army directly, since the *Ching* case demonstrated that the State cannot be relied upon to enforce these requirements against the Army.

Section 3.2.4 also states that the State will be requested to accept a petition to authorize a special subzone in the conservation district to allow military uses on leased lands. The FEIS should address the questions of whether existing State law would allow for the acceptance of such a provision and, if not, what new State legislation or regulations might be required to authorize such use.

Chapter 6: List of Preparers

The DEIS includes among the Government Contributors Ms. Hilary (Kapua) Kawelo of the U.S. Army Garrison-Hawaii. Ms. Kawelo is active in the Army's efforts to conserve *Achatinella* species on the MMR, but the extent of her experience in other sites under review is unknown to this reviewer and is not apparent from the references cited. The list of Consultant Contributors, on the other hand, lists no individuals identified and having any knowledge of Hawaiian non-marine mollusks, an important and highly endangered element in the native biota of the sites under review for possible retention by the Army. No mention is made of any consultation with recognized experts in this field at DLNR, The University of Hawaii, or Bishop Museum, the persons who could be expected to have the most accurate and up-to-date knowledge of the status of this element of the fauna. The absence of any mention of consultation with Dr. David Sischo of DLNR's Snail Extinction Prevention Program or Dr. Norine Yeung of Bishop Museum, who with her associates has been actively surveying the status of Hawaii's native land snail fauna, strongly suggests that the DEIS's review of this element of the native biota is deficient and is in need of substantial supplementation.

Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Volume III: Appendices E-1 Part II

Table H-3: KTA Native Species

The only native land snail species listed here as inhabiting the KTA is an unidentified species of the achatinellid genus *Tornatellides*. It does not state what surveys of the land snail fauna of the KTA has been undertaken, and there can be no assurance that additional native species may not occur there. An archival survey of the occurrence of *Achatinella* on Army lands (Christensen, 1983, An Archival Survey of the Endangered Oahu Tree Snail (Genus *Achatinella*) on U.S. Army Support Command, Hawaii, Installations), not referenced in the DEIS, revealed the historical occurrence of *Achatinella* species within the KTA, information worthy of mention here.

Table H-7: Poamoho Native Species

The current status of protected *Achatinella* species at Poamoho has been documented in USAG-HI (2008a), cited in the DEIS. Table H-7 purports, however, to be a comprehensive listing of all other native land snail species present within the site. None of the titles of the references cited as supporting this Table (USAG-HI 2010b, DLNR 2015a, Kawelo 2022b, 2022e) appear to address the non-*Achatinella* land snail species present within the area. This table's listing of such native species within this site is seriously deficient with regards to the native land snails present: only *Philonesia* spp., *Succinea* spp., and *Tornatellides/Tornatellina* spp. are mentioned. No citations is provided to any recent on-the-ground surveys of the other native land snails of the site. In the absence of such data there can be no assurance that the Army's knowledge of the land snail fauna of the site is complete. The Army should conduct such studies BEFORE any FEIS is approved for this land retention. Furthermore, it is highly like that additional native species beyond the sparse numbers listed here will be discovered in the course of such studies. In short, the treatment of the site's land snail fauna is sorely inadequate and legally insufficient to meet the disclosure requirement of NEPA and HEPA.

The report claims the presence of snails identified as "*Tornatellides/Tornatellina* spp." *Tornatellina*

is a genus the distribution of which is restricted to the islands of Juan Fernandez, off the coast of South America; it does not occur in the Hawaiian Islands. This important distinction has been well-known since at least the 1960s. "*Tornatellina*" is likely a misidentification of one or more species of *Lamellidea* or *Pacificella*, but their true identities cannot be determined until the material is examined by competent malacologists. This glaring error in basic molluscan taxonomy casts serious doubt on the adequacy of the malacological investigations relied upon in the preparation of this portion of the study, and thus this estimate of the molluscan diversity at the site cannot be regarded as acceptable.

Table H-11: MMR Native Species

As with Poamoho, the status of protected *Achatinella* at MMR is addressed in the references cited. The listing of other native land snails provided here is seriously incomplete, however; only *Amastra rubens*, *Auriculella ambusta*, *Auriculella* sp. aff. *castanea*, *Auriculella* sp. aff. *perpusilla* [almost certainly the species recently described as *Auriculella gagneorum*], and "*Auriculella Partulina dubia*" [error; should be corrected to read "*Partulina dubia*"] are listed. The presence of living *Partulina dubia* is particularly significant as post-World War II records of its survival are vanishingly few. Additional native land snail species known to have been present on the site in the course of a 1984 field survey of the site (Christensen and Hadfield, 1984, Field Survey of Endangered Oahu Tree Snails (Genus *Achatinella*) on the Makua Military Reservation, Oahu, Hawaii, a reference not cited in the DEIS) include *Tornatellides* spp., *Philonesia* sp., *Nesopupa* sp., *Pleuropoma sandwichensis*, and *Leptachatina* sp. In light of the obvious inadequacy of the inventory provided in Table H-11 additional on-the-ground surveys should be conducted to more fully document the native land snail fauna of the site.

Barryn Chun

As a lifelong resident of Oahu and knowing the context of Hawaiian history, I say that there should not be any retention of the land by the US or its military once the leases expire. I object to any renewal of the leases, it should be allowed to lapse.

Barryn Chun

Hi. I spoke yesterday, so I'll just keep this short. As a lifelong resident of Oahu, born and raised, I oppose the renewal of these leases. No-action alternative, but also give this land back to the people of Kahuku. And to all of you, wherever you are from, keep building and organizing power so that they cannot object. Military or state, that auntie who spoke earlier should not have to worry about her son's grave. Thank you.

Barryn Chun

Okay. I just want to speak as a resident of Oahu, born and raised. I am not Kanaka Maoli, not Hawaiian, and yet, I've been told the proper context about the history of Hawaii, of how she was forcefully stolen from her people by a literal 1 percent bourgeois at gunpoint. Of how her people were violently forced off of their land, their language and culture violently suppressed. Of how their land was ever since used and abused for weapons testing, extraction, and profit. And your country was the one behind all that, so it continues. Your bombing hasn't stopped. Your exercises have not stopped. One of your facilities have contaminated a whole aquifer with fuel and probably soon PFOS and the state that you walk hand in hand with has done nothing to prevent the sale of our housing to investors, to the wealthy, allows water diversions for corporations. It makes the people of Hawaii poor, houseless, and leaving. Almost like it wants that to happen. I don't know. So, again, even just as a resident, I say no action. Land should be given back to the people of Hawaii, period. I have nothing against you specifically. I hope if you decide to understand and if you decide to follow directions. I have nothing against veterans specifically if they decide to understand and also follow directions. But your institution, however, has overstepped its bounds here and across the world. I see what your country is instigating, and I see who your country is slaughtering. This will not end until it is made right.

Kaala Clarke

Absolutely against any American governmental force agency or entity including military, army, navy occupying any more of Hawaiian lands. You have not cared for the land you occupy look at red hill, Pohakuloa, Kahoolawe many examples of this. My Family is not in support of the Army leasing or using any more land in Hawaii.

Anoilea Clemente

I am writing to express my strong opposition to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for Army Training Land Retention at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) on the island of O'ahu.


The cultural significance of these lands to the Native Hawaiian community cannot be overlooked. The preservation of these areas is crucial for maintaining our cultural heritage and practices that are deeply rooted in our land.

The proposed retention of these lands for military training also poses significant environmental and social concerns. The continued use of these areas for military purposes threatens the delicate ecosystems and biodiversity unique to O'ahu. Additionally, the potential for increased noise pollution, soil degradation, and water contamination could have long-lasting negative impacts on the local communities and natural habitats.

Furthermore, I urge the decision-makers to reconsider this proposal and explore alternative solutions elsewhere.

Mahalo for considering my perspective.

ā hiki i ke aloha ʻāina hope loa,

 Ano'ile'a Clemente

Taylor Collier

I oppose.

Ally Coloma

Take Hawaiian land out of the military. The military has taken away so much and continues to take away so much. It is time to do right and return is back to the Hawaiians.

Kimberly Compoc

I am writing in strong opposition to the renewal of the Army leases. I strongly support the No-Action alternative.

I am a professor of history at University of Hawai'i - West O'ahu and an organizer with Women's Voices, Women Speak. I am not Hawaiian but my family came to Kahuku over 100 years ago from the Philippines and we love these islands too. As a Filipina heritage person, I know the pain of U.S. colonization and militarization and the harm militarization causes to women in particular. I stand in solidarity with Kanaka Maoli and other land and water protectors around the world who demand the U.S. military get out.

The expiration of the three leases on O'ahu is an important opportunity to choose a common-sense path away from permanent war and occupation. Unfortunately, the EIS is woefully inadequate as it neglects to address the cultural and spiritual harm the military has inflicted on the people of Hawai'i. This is not a real estate transaction. Our relationship with land must be a sacred commitment to stewardship, not extraction. The EIS also makes clear that the military has no plan to treat the land any differently than it has over the last 65 years. This is a disgrace.

Real democracy would require you to listen to the people who spoke with one voice at all these public scoping meetings: It is time for you to go. I watched in amazement at the in-person testimony in both Kahuku and Wahiawa, and I watched the televised testimony from Wai'anae and Pōhakuloa. I have never witnessed such total consensus to protect the land from militarization. The Red Hill disaster exposed the military for its lies and corruption. Your propaganda no longer works. All four communities agreed it was long past time for the military to admit to their crimes and begin to heal the damage it has caused.

As the EIS states, there will be "long-term significant adverse impacts" to the land. As far as the impacts on the people, the testimony in Wahiawa in particular made clear that the sound pollution caused by your training encroaches on people's ability to live a normal life. Hawaiians made it clear they have put up with the insult to their culture and land for long enough. As Joy Enomoto stated, "You are the ones who owe an explanation to the people of Hawai'i for the years, for the centuries of desecration you have brought...We Kanaka are never going to give up." We are all inspired to keep fighting for true aloha 'āina.

Tomorrow is the one-year anniversary of the Maui fires. The climate disaster demands we stop on this foolish path of delusional thinking that military spending will bring peace and stability. In fact, it has created the opposite.

I repeat: No retention of the lease. No extension of the lease. The only reason we want to see the military on these lands is to clean up the mess they have left so we can build a path toward survival and peace.

Kathleen Corpus

Aloha kākou (speaking in Filipino). My name is Kathleen Corpus, and I am a settler from the Philippines, grew up in Kalihi. And I am here to oppose the US Army's retention of all state lands in Kahuku, Kawaihoa, and Makua, on the island of Oahu. I'm a proud graduate UH Manoa in American studies and political science program, deepening my understanding of how my Filipina identity intertwined with Hawaii's history. In Hawaii, we have a legacy of survivance, where Filipinos, Kanaka Maoli, and Pacific islanders embrace our cultures, identities, and traditional practices. We refuse to pledge allegiance to a nation and hegemonic institutions that render our ethnic identities obsolete. Your request to use these lands is unacceptable because of your poor record in being the stewards of this land. There's a saying that the health of the land is the health of the people. Yet you've destroyed the aquifer in Kaho'olawe, deprived residents of clean water at Red Hill. Your military activities, including incessant gunfire, noisy helicopters, and environmental pollutants, like falling ashes, to really impact the well-being of our people who reside here. Again, we refuse to support the US Army training on these lands. History showed that your training activities often serve to perpetrate US imperialist agendas worldwide. You're training soldiers who contribute to conflicts and commit genocide in places like Palestine and Sudan. Let me point this out. Our community holds a solution. We are capable of stewarding these lands and practicing aloha 'aina. We demand that these lands return to Hawaii, so we can restore our food systems, reclaim cultural practices vital to our livelihoods. And military training are fundamentally incompatible with 'aina-based values. Continuing to desecrate and exploit these lands is unjust. The true alternative is clear. Return these lands, where our leaders are ready to govern responsibly. We stand united in our determination to protect and preserve these sacred lands. Aloha and (speaking in Filipino).

James Cowles

Aloha. I don't have a written statement. I'm not Hawaiian. I don't have Hawaiian lineage. My three kids are part Hawaiian of my wife of 42 years. As you can see, I'm former military. I give you credit for sitting up here in front of the firing squad. It must be hard to do all by yourself. [Moderator: I'm here] I give you props for that. Well, you -- you're not military either, but --[Moderator: I'm teasing] Yeah. No, I get it. But I've trained at Pohakuloa. I've trained in Kaho'olawe. I have trained in Makua. And at that time when I was training, we just follow orders just like you do. You follow orders from your higher ups, and I appreciate that. But Makua Valley, that's the only one I'm going to speak of so far for tonight. Makua Valley should be given back to the people, should be given back to the Leeward Coast. I'm a retired truck driver of 42 years over here, and I've been up at the back of Makua Valley with my semi delivering material up there. And the military personnel that met me up there told me stay on track. You go off track, there's unexploded ordnances up there. Now, I know what a 1,000-pounder can do. I know what a 500-pounder can do. I know -- I don't know if they still use them, I know what a 250- pounder can do. When they hit the ground, they don't explode, they make a big crater regardless. And eventually, the land covers it. Kaho'olawe they said it's clean. No, it's not. There's a lot of ordnances that are buried. Just like Makua, there's a lot of ordnances in that valley which are buried after all the years of being used as training. Now, and I know it's not -- I know it's not your decision, but I know your higher ups, but that valley has to go back to the Leeward Coast. Thank you.

Cross Crabbe

Aloha, Ahiahi kakou.· Cross Mahkani Crabbe.· No Waianae mai au he pua au o kēia wahi noho like. Aloha.· My name is Cross Mahkani Crabbe, born and raised in Waianae, and I'm here to testify against the renewing of military leases. · · · · · I would like to share an olelo no'eau or Hawaiian proverb.· Ho'i hou I ke 'ehu me he moi lā.· Returns to the broiling sea like a moi fish, which means people who leave home to get better skills eventually come back. · · · · · Let me stress, you're not talking to dummies over here, okay, or degenerates.· There are people here, including myself, who have left our home to become more educated and there are those who have educated themselves from the resources here, and we all gather here today to speak our truth. · · · · · Our truth is that we have suffered enough. We have suffered enough.· For the second draft of your EIS on page 445, section 5, page 27, lines 11 through 14, under unavoidable significant adverse impacts, specifically cultural impacts.· You folks state, "A large new lease would sustain feelings of emotional and psychological distress, as well as an ongoing perception of that their traditional and culturally important land is under an unjust military occupation." · · · · · This is not just a perception.· This is a reality.· This is our reality.· The military was used to steal our land, our language, and culture. In fact, we are blessed that those before us fought so we could voice our opinions here tonight without fear of being shot or imprisoned.· · · · · I want to feel bad for you folks having to deal with all of this.· I really do, but I cannot. Your institution did this to itself.· And it's legacy that you folks are going to have to decide if you'll be on the right side of history or not.· Give the land back and clean up your mess. · · · · · I call my Uncle Israel Kamakawiwo'ole into this space when I say from West Makaha to Mount Ka'ala aola Makua.

Lynette Cruz

Don't need a name? Okay. I'm good. We have a lot.· We are a lot.· We can teach the military.· We can teach the world so much if you would listen.· Our land means life.· Our seas mean life.· We can teach people wars do not mean life.· Wars are bottom of the list.· That's the last thing you want.· Preparation for war is right above the bottom of that list.· We have much to offer. · · · · · Your military people, they come here, they love it.· Tourists come here; they love it.· Other islanders come here; they love it.· Foreigners come here; they love it because in aloha, we can give. We don't have to destroy.· And that's what we're trying to save and keep for generations to come.· We can't do this if we destroy what we have, what we've had, now. · · · · · Your military people come here; they go away different because they felt the aloha in this aina.· Ask any of them.· They do feel it.· What these people feel now, we can offer this.· No destruction.· We can offer you aloha.· We can show you love in Hawaii.· That fills our people, it fills our aina.· We can share this, and we'd love to.

Shondell Dabis

07/28/2024

My Name is:

Shondell Leinanimāpua'ala Dabis,

I oppose the Renewal of the Military leases of Kahuku and Makua. The military has brought nothing but destruction to my Āina!

[signature]

07/28/2024

My Name is:

Shondell Leinanimāpua'ala Dabis,

I oppose the Renewal of the
Military leases of Kahuku
and Makua. The Military
has brought nothing but
destruction to my Āina!

S. Leinanimāpua'ala D

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Kanoeakalani Dabis-Tolentino

Aloha my name is Kanoeakalani Dabis-Tolentino and I am a kanaka. I do not agree with the [renewals] of the military leases for hawaiian lands. There have been way to many times the military failed vs kanaka and damaged the land. Waters being "poisianed" native animals, plants being killed off. It is not right nor is it Pono. I don't agree nor support. Keep the 'āina in hawaiian hand! ho'i ho'i ka 'āina i nā kanaka maoli.

[signature]

Aloha my name is Kanoeakalani Dabis-Tolentino
and I am a kanaka. I do not agree with the renewals
of the military leases for hawaiian lands. There have been
way to many times the military failed vs kanaka and
damaged the land. Waters being "poisianed" native animals,
Plants being killed off. It is not right nor is it Pono.
I don't agree nor support. Keep the 'āina in hawaiian
hand! ho'i ho'i ka 'āina i nā kanaka maoli.

Kanoeakalani
Dabis-Tolentino

Koda Daily

The military is no good. The point of it is to protect, right? Then why does it pollute and destroy everything in its path?

Rimpac comes and off duty your soldiers are at strip clubs. Degrading women. Degrading virtue.

Have you no awareness of cause and effect?

The root of the problem is that the human race won't accept each others differences and uses violence to obtain power and control.

Lynell DaMate

My name is Lynell DaMate. Everyone calls me Auntie Lynell. I was born and raised here in Kahuku. I'm the youngest of 11 siblings. I graduated back in 1974. I know everyone's trying to do the math. I'll help you. I'm 68, okay. Anyway, a lot of the comments that were made by people that's lived here a long time, I should have spoken up at that time when she asked for -- when that beautiful young woman asked about if anyone knew anything that was going on at the time. Back in the '60s, ordnances back here in the Kahuku area, at that time, you guys were already leaving your opala. You know how I know? Because my oldest brother, being a boy, being curious, checked out that pile of opala, and he ended up getting burned. His whole half of his body caught on fire from all that gunpowder, and he ran from what we used to call Red Hill -- if anyone's familiar with the tracks back here -- he ran from Red Hill and Tent City, because that's what the soldiers would live in, right, when they were training. So he ran from there all the way to Kahuku Hospital with his skin just sloughing off. So that, leaving your guys' junk, it's a long time ago. It started a long time ago, hala. Anyway, I do agree with a lot that people said tonight. And you know what? I really practiced for tonight. I wrote things down, what I wanted to say. But in order to avoid being really redundant, what I did want to point out is that I recommend to you, sir, that when you do your introduction in the beginning of the meeting -- I'm going to ignore that one -- the introduction, you need to leave out that part that you say you guys clean up. You guys never clean up. So you need to take that out of your introduction. And you need to also advise that commander, that commander of the whole Pacific fleet, in Sunday's paper, he mentioned about how they clean up. You guys never clean up. So the footprint that you guys, leave all the military branches starts with colonization, forced assimilation, desecration, and destruction. That is the footprint of the military. And no matter the continued lies, the continued deception will not wash away. Because you know why? We all see you. Thank you.

Mara Davis

Aloha,
DON'T renew lease for Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) on the island of O'ahu. The land is literally being bombed and bullet shells are everywhere.

Konane de la Nux

I oppose all military leases in Hawai'i on Hawaiian lands. No to any and all renewal of land occupancy by the military in Hawai'i. They continue to damage our 'āina & the wellbeing of our people. 'A'ole loa!!

Dianne Deauna

NO TO RENEWAL OF THE LEASES! NO TO CONTINUED U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE IN HAWAII!

The Draft EIS talks about a NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE where the Army would not retain any of the State-owned lands at the O'ahu training areas after the expiry of the leases in August 16, 2029. The DEIS states that a significant, beneficial impacts on land use, cultural practices and environmental justice would occur. The Army would have no access to U.S Government-owned infrastructure and utilities within the State-owned lands. The DEIS attempt to minimize the impact of this alternative by saying it "creates the greatest potential for encroachment and accidental or intentional trespass among the alternatives considered because the adjoining U.S. Government-controlled land would then be adjacent to parcels not controlled by the Army". The truth is that gaining control back of these lands would be beneficial to the people of Hawai'i - to ensure that the land is taken care of for the next generations, NOT TO SERVE THE U.S. WAR MACHINE!

Keoni DeFranco

Aloha kakou. Aloha kakou. 'O Keoni ko'u inoa. No Waimanalo mai au. I'm against the renewal of any lease across Pae Aina Hawaii. The U.S. Military is the greatest threat to life to the people of Hawaii. No other nation on earth has stolen our land, poisoned our water and displaced our people at gunpoint. Only you, only the United States of America. And now you ask us, a population driven into poverty as a result of your policies, our opinion on the renewal of a lease on land that you stole, that you bombed, that you poisoned, and that you refused to pay for the lease of. In honor of our ohana in Waianae last night, I ask everyone in this room to stand up if you are against renewal of this lease. Aloha aina. Aloha aina. Aloha aina. I love you, Uncle Kakou (phonetic). The only conversation we should be having tonight is to set the timeline for the deoccupation of Kahuku and to ensure that there's a budget created to ensure that every bullet fired and every bomb exploded in this region is cleaned up. You stand here tonight as the representative of a commander in chief that is actively committing genocide in the world. The only pono thing for you guys to do is to look in the mirror, find your values, and turn in your uniforms, and make sure that you clean up on your way home. 'Onipa'a kākou.

Sousy Deltoro

I was going to come up here and babble you guys all with, you know, my great Hawaiian this-and-thats. But then I said nah. Because I'm very ashamed. Very ashamed at how we act. Terrible. Terrible. Now -- now -- and here's why. Okay? And here's why. See this thing right here? How many people came up here and read off of this thing? A lot. Right? And do you know what? Young Lieutenant del Toro, in Korea, they gave him one of these things, and said, "You know what? You are going to travel 90 kilometers every day. You are going to use this to try and get around, while everybody else is using a compass." Who brought that to us? The military. What is this today? Something you can't live without. Please be mindful of the things that the military has given you, because they've given you and me a lot. The road you ride on tonight. Guess what? Federal money. Okay? Oh. That airplane that you're going to go ride on to go visit your ohana, other islands? Federal people. Right? DOD guys. You can grumble a lot, but you also got to look at the rest of it, which I know we are not doing. What I do have for you, though, is from last night, as we listen -- okay. Maybe there's a couple great things that we can use. But here's something that I really hope we're going to do, because Kurt Fevella showed you the way last night. But how many of us are going to go do that? How many of us are going to go down to the capitol, or make a piece of paper like this, a petition? Right? Please do that. And the reason why is I've done that in my homestead, and it has been fruitful. Okay? So please take the time to do some positive things also. Because these guys is not the problem. Okay? It's those guys. Okay? You can start with Dawn Chang. You can start with the governor. Go knock on their doors. Aloha. Thank you.

Haley Demers

leave hawaii and give the land back to the native people

James Denzer

I grew up on the North Shore. It is truly pathetic and disappointing that Hawaii's people are constantly displaced by offshore wealth and the American Military. If the government cannot honor the laws that they instated themselves, and if the government cannot protect the environment that nurtures MY FAMILY, then WHY should I trust the military to keep their promises? Why should I trust the military to protect and respect my family and my home? Every night we can hear the military training sessions. Helicopters fly overhead every day. And all is I can see is the environmental damage. I wait patiently with hope that justice for the environment will be served. Let locals tend the acres and acres of stolen hawaiian land... please.

John Desoto

Hello, hello.· My name is John DeSoto.· I'm a retarded -- I mean, retired council member but -- and most of you know I get chicken skin because my mom was Frenchy DeSoto, the creator of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.· She was 1the one that went down to Makua and showed us as we were kids.· She would go down to Makua and lie down in front of the bulldozers, the Army tanks, and stuff like that to protest all the things that were happening up in the valley of Mauka from the -- the highway.· · · · · But I get chicken skin.· I heard everybody that came up before me that spoke, and I get really chicken skin because it means a lot.· You know, and the things that I've done all my life, you know, I've gone all over the world.· I used to live in different countries.· Czechoslovakia.· · I lived in Barcelona, racing dirt bikes, of course.· But the dirt bikes is the one that gave me the opportunity to see and feel the spirits what's up Mauka.· · · · · Not just in Makua, but of course, I was talking to Steve up in -- in Kahuku, you know, and it's like really unreal because I took all the Hawaii burial councils.· I'm with Makaha Hawaiian Civic Club, so we get the civic club groups together.· And what everybody that came up before me that spoke, I can see, and I can feel what they're saying.· That's true.· · · · · And what the -- the -- the dirt bikes have done for me, gave me the opportunity to go and see places and do things that not too many people have the opportunity and privilege of doing and seeing and feeling.· When I take the Hawaii Burial Council, when I take the Hawaiian Civic Clubs, we walk --made it up to Kahuku because we ride dirt bikes up there.· I show them the villages that the military had on -- on -- on -- in Hawaiian language, that nobody knew about.· · · · · So I would take them up there and sure enough, there were families that used to have people that used to live there in the areas.· And I also go say all of to -- to the kupunas, my, my, come, you guys go to the -- to -- where the village, all the grass is growing.· And they'll look at me and they'll shake their hand.· · · · · I go, why?· He goes -- because -- he goes,because Mr. DeSoto, you're the one that come here all the time.· You come and you go.· You're not staying away or going mahaoui like the military does. And I said, all right, okay.· You know, so when they see me coming and the spirits know that I'm coming and I'm going.· So that's what they felt.· · · · · But, you know, with the Hawaiian Civic Club, see, I'm talking like a chicken skin because everybody that came up before me, I can feel what they're saying and what it is.· And the whole thing is, as I told at one time, the military, in Haleiwa, up Mauka side, there's an old Japanese airplane that crashed during World War II.· They -- they didn't know that.· It was up in there.· And when I ride the dirt bikes, I get to see all different areas.· I got to see the archeological sites that not too many people have the opportunity and privilege of doing, of experiencing.· · · · · So when I told the state and I told the military about the -- the Japanese airplane, they didn't know about it.· But finally, they did, and, you know, it was like, I didn't want to take anybody else up there because I didn't want to see bones of people that was in the airplane that crashed and stuff like that. But what I really appreciate, and I wasn't thinking about coming up and speaking, but all those that came up before me and all those out there that feel, we know what we've gone through and we've been there, done that.· · · · · And I've gone to Kaho'olawe a lot with the Hawaiian Civic Clubs, and yeah, it's the -- the pico.· It's almost like the pico of the Hawaiian Islands inside there.· So we got to make sure that everybody work together.· It's got to be a win/win situation.· Mahalo.

angelica devers

End US military occupation on Oah'u, DONT RENEW THE LEASE

From: Barry <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Saturday, June 8, 2024 10:40 AM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Military Leasing of State Land Testimony

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

The State of Hawaii should meet its legal obligation under the Hawaiian Homelands Act by not renewing any of these leases to the US military. The State should divide the land among those native Hawaiians on the homelands waiting list, and provide that land to those beneficiaries on 99-year leases. Any land that remains after that exercise is completed could then be leased to the military, providing that its usage didn't conflict with the needs of nearby Hawaiian settlers in the homelands areas.

James Di Giambattista, Ph.D.

Alyce Dodge

Aloha,

As a kama'āina who loves Hawai'i and her people, I am firmly opposed to the Army's retention of any of the "State" lands at Mākua, Poamoho and Kahuku. The initial \$1 lease to the Army was an insulting action that resulted in massive destruction of the natural environment and of cultural sites, and caused hardship and heartbreak to the original inhabitants those lands. Now is the time to end this injustice and let the leases expire.

Furthermore, the Army should be required to clean up the toxic mess it created. I'd like to see the huge military budget, funded by our tax dollars, applied towards the wellbeing of residents. This includes addressing the impacts of pollution, climate change, crime, housing and food self sufficiency - all of which have been adversely impacted by the presence of the military in Hawaii. Alyce Dodge

Vince Dodge

Aloha Kakou!

The US Army has had intense and consistent use of Makua Valley for over 80 years. It is simply time for the US Army to fulfill its promise to the farmers and homesteaders they evicted in 1942 and return the Valley. The Army also needs to take full responsibility for the condition of the Valley and the tens of thousands of UXO that are littered all over the Valley. We need the Army to put up the money for the cleanup and restoration of Makua Valley. The Wai'anae community needs to do the cleanup and restoration work. This is our home. 'Aina is family.

We must make a radical 180* shift from destruction, i.e. training and war, to restoration, justice and peace.

There has not been a single live round fired in Makua Valley for over 20 years. Obviously the Army no longer can justify keeping the Valley for training. In fact, the DOD announced In late November 2023 that they no longer needed Makua Valley for training now or in the future.

Now is the time to partner up, and clean up and restore Makua Valley.

Aloha Nui!

Vince Kana'i Dodge

Thomas Kevin Dolan

It is time to send the Army packing. They've been dangerous stewards of Hawai'i lands - no renewal!

Kamele Donaldson

O Waialua kai leo nui Ua lono ka uka o Lihue He wala Wahiawa e Huli wale, huli wale I ka leo He leo no ke kai e O Waialua la'i eha e E hā ka malino lalo o Waialua. Aloha mai, o wau no Kamaleiopu'uwai. Mahalo. Aloha e ku'u lahui. So excited to be here with all of you. Unfortunate, though. · Right? I'm here today as a Kanaka 'Oiwī and a Kiahiloco· a kumu in the ahupua'a of Kawaihoa, in the Moku of Waialua. I hope that this is not a performative hearing or part of just making us feel heard, that anybody who is watching, whoever makes decisions, that you hear us, you hear our pain, you hear our ancestors' pain, you feel our grief along with us. Yeah. That's the only way we make connection, is when we feel each other. · Okay? All of these testimonies contribute to a genealogy of resistance. · We have been here. · We have always been here. · We will forever be here. And I am in opposition of renewing these leases. And the following reasons are snippets of a poem I wrote after a really, really awful discussion with the military man. Your uniform flashes through my mind with the voices of my kūpuna, screaming and chanting. Your boots stomp through our streets. · Your eyes envisioned a takeover. Your lips feast on our bodies until you're satiated. Your tongues are daggers to my kanaka spirit. Your sonar disrupts our sea life. · Your artillery practice bullets through our mountainsides. · Your helicopter blades warp the air that my keiki learn in. Your waste pollutes the water systems I am responsible for maintaining. And we can feel the earth shake as your tanks shove dust down our throats. We've protested you, tears burning holes in our cheeks, watching as you desecrate our homes for a dollar a year. You have transformed Haumea's beautiful figure from lush forests to paved battle wounds, and singing birds to blaring horns. · Instead of loco i'a, we have battleships. · Instead of a thriving ecosystem, we have thriving militarism, illegal overthrow, and a treaty. Wait a second. · I think a treaty is an agreement to be willfully signed by both parties. But you put guns to our heads and illegally imprisoned our queen. So when I told you I won't date a military man, I was trying to tell you that my bones shake and my ancestors' blood bleed into the scars of our 'aina, that it is culturally and ancestrally traumatizing to have this sacred body in the hands of people who have to look up the definition for that word. Yet you give me the definition of "trauma," and your eyes brand red, white, and blue on my breast, while you hiss that you're different, and put your hand over your heart, and sing "The Star-Spangled Banner." So I tell you what it's like to be the sexually objectified product, crafted as a commodity for this chaotic and capitalistic community that feeds the militourism in Hawaii. · Your presence is harmful to us, our past elders, our future pua, our steadfast 'aina, our sacred creatures, and our connection to our people. So, a'ole military in our backyards, we are still here. · We have always been here, and we are not going anywhere. · And so, for the lahui, Hawaii loa, kū like kākou, kūpa'a me ka lokahi e, kū kala me ka wiwo'ole. Onipa'a kākou, onipa'a kakou, a lanakila na kini e, e ola, e ola, e ola na kini e.

Angie Donnelson

I grew up in Makaha valley. I believe the land at Malia should be released from the lease agreement with the military and cleaned up and restored to natural and cultural practice use. Land is in short supply for native Hawaiian people, and the Waianae coast has a large number of native Hawaiians who have been removed from their cultural practices over time and through disconnection from their ancestral lands. The land should be released from lease and used to benefit the people of Hawaii even if only as a wildlife Nate reserve.

Jessica dos Santos

To Whom It May Concern,

I am writing in strong support of the NO ACTION alternative in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for Army Training Land Retention at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawaiiloa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) on the island of O'ahu. It is time for the United States Army to honor its original agreement to return these lands in their original condition and allow the leases on these lands to expire, facilitating their return, cleanup, and restoration.

The Army has utilized these lands for over 80 years since World War II, causing significant environmental damage. The U.S. Military has a notorious history of grave environmental negligence in Hawai'i, exemplified by the avoidable poisoning of O'ahu's largest water aquifer with jet fuel and forever chemicals at Kapukaki. This negligence extends to the military's role as one of the largest consumers of fossil fuels and the largest contributor to greenhouse gas emissions, exacerbating climate change. With 34 superfund sites across Hawai'i left unremediated by the military, including Pohakuloa and Kaho'olawe, the military's track record raises serious concerns about its stewardship. The Army's chronic failure to properly manage and clean up its existing sites underscores the critical importance of not granting further land retention. These lands are also home to many endangered and threatened species like the 'apapane and 'i'iwi birds which are crucial elements needed for the health of our ecosystems. Additionally, the Army has desecrated many Hawaiian burials, culturally significant sites and natural landscapes. It is imperative that the Army conducts a comprehensive evaluation of each property's current condition, removing unexploded ordinance and rehabilitating affected areas promptly.

In conclusion, I strongly advocate for the return of all Army-controlled lands at KTA, Poamoho, and MMR (the no action alternative). We must not expand the military presence on our islands but rather work to reduce it, emphasizing stewardship and sustainability for future generations. To be clear, the no action alternative must come with the Army fulfilling its responsibility to carry out comprehensive planning, execution, and funding for cleanup and restoration of returned lands. This effort must fully address cumulative environmental impacts including those of adjacent federal lands controlled by the military, reforestation needs, debris removal, thorough toxin and pollutant cleanup, and must include clear timelines and methods for remediation. It is essential to establish robust enforcement mechanisms, such as regular progress reports, independent oversight, and community involvement in monitoring. The state must hold the military accountable for all actions and cleanup costs, even after lease expirations. Most importantly, community voices must be central in transparent decision-making about the future use of these lands.

Thank you for your consideration,

Jessica dos Santos

Jessica dos Santos

Aloha my name is Jessica dos Santos. As an educator, I had the privilege to access Mauka and one of my students asked, "How can the military look at this beautiful place and think it's a good idea to bomb it?" And I urged my students to envision how even more beautiful it must have been before the bombs exploded, before the fires raged, before the invasive species colonized, before the sacred water sources were desecrated. Imagine when the people lived in harmony with the `aina. But we are done imagining, we want action behind the apologies and it starts with the ending of these leases.

As a lifelong resident of Kahuku, I have been traumatized by the sounds of machine guns popping off, helicopters flying right above our homes shaking the walls, and being woken up by bombs going off in Wahiawa. My heart breaks because I know that the training you do here will be used to slaughter and destroy indigenous peoples and ecosystems world wide to line the pockets of greedy corporations and the military industrial complex who profit from war and sadistically glorify the genocide, war and violent occupation they do.

I am in strong support of the NO ACTION alternative to land retention at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Makua. The U.S. Military has a shameful history of grave negligence in Hawai'i. The poisoning of Kapukaki with jet fuel and forever chemicals is just one example. The U.S. military is one of the largest consumers of fossil fuels and the largest contributor to greenhouse gas emissions, exacerbating climate change and all of the residual catastrophes we are already suffering from. With 34 superfund sites across Hawai'i left not fully remediated, the military's track record proves that it fails in stewardship and breaks its promises. On the other hand, the Kanaka Maoli have a 2,000 year track record of steadfast malama `aina. Therefore the stewarding of `aina should be under their ownership and their leadership.

The no action alternative must come with the Army fulfilling its responsibility to fully fund and carry out the comprehensive cleanup and restoration of all lands they have desecrated no matter the costs. This effort must fully address all of the cumulative environmental, cultural and social impacts including those of adjacent so-called "federal lands" controlled by the military, all of which this EIS shamefully fails to do.

No amount of expensive PR and propaganda can cover up the scars and open wounds of 131 years of illegal occupation. The world's largest imperial power with all its guns and bombs is not bigger than the love and aloha the people of this place have, and will continue to have forever, for this `aina and for each other.

Here are some questions I have in regards to these leased lands:

- How many native birds have been killed in these 65 years on these lands?
- How many native insects have been killed in these 65 years on these lands?
- How many native plants have been killed in these 65 years on these lands?
- How many native trees have been killed in these 65 years on these lands?
- How many water sources such as springs, streams, aquifers and wells have been contaminated in these 65 years on these lands?
- How many square feet of land has been contaminated in these 65 years on these lands?
- What contaminants are present in the soil, water and air in these 65 years on these lands?

- Where can I find a list of all of the toxins and chemicals which have been released in these 65 years on these lands?
- What is the Army's intention to clean up all of these sites?
- What amount of water and land has been deemed too contaminated to be used for agriculture?
- What amount of water and land has been deemed too contaminated to be used for housing?
- What amount of water and land has been deemed too contaminated to be used for human contact?
- What amount of water and land has been deemed too contaminated to be used for fishing?
- What amount of water and land has been deemed too contaminated to be used for gathering?
- How long would it take to bring these lands back to their previous state and to a state of health without any toxins or pollutants?
- How much finding would it take to bring these lands back to their previous state and to a state of health without any toxins or pollutants?
- Does the Army intend of going above the minimum requirements to clean up these lands to be able to eliminate and all contaminants, pollution, debris, toxins and UXO's?
- How many affordable homes and/or homes in general would open up in Hawai'i as a result of the loss of military personnel working for, with or on these lands?
- Does the Army intend of still paying only \$1 per year if these leases are renewed?
- What is the Army's commitment to paying for and following through on completing the complete clean up of these lands even after the leases end?
- What compensation is the Army committed to paying to the native Hawaiian families and their descendants for forcibly removing them from their ancestral and rightful by law lands?
- To what extent will the Army involve the kanaka maoli in the planning and execution of the clean up efforts for these lands?
- Does the Army intend on creating jobs for locals to work on the clean up efforts for these lands?

Thank you for doing the right thing and ending the leases.

Jessica Dos Santos

Aloha. My name is Jessica Dos Santos. As an educator, I had the privilege to access Makua. And one of my students asked: How can the military look at this beautiful place and think it's a good idea to bomb it? And I urge my students to envision how even more beautiful it must have been before the bombs exploded, before the fires raged, before the invasive species colonized, before the sacred water sources were desecrated. Imagine when the people lived in harmony with the aina. But we are done just imagining. We want action behind the apologies. And it starts with the ending of these leases. As a lifelong resident of Kahuku, I have been traumatized by the sounds of machine guns popping off, helicopters flying right above our homes shaking the walls, and -- and being woken up by bombs going off in Wahiawa. When I go to the beach, I am greeted with a sign that says that my son might encounter UXOs while he plays at Malaekahana. My heart breaks because I know that the training that you do here will be used to slaughter and destroy indigenous peoples and ecosystems worldwide to line the pockets of greedy corporations and the military industrial complex who profit from war and sadistically glorify the genocide and war and violent occupation they do. The genocide you are committing in Palestine is unconscionable. I am in strong support of the no-action alternative to land retention at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Makua. The U.S. military has a shameful history of grave negligence in Hawaii. The poisoning of Kapukaki with jet fuel and forever chemicals is just one example. The U.S. military is the largest contributor to greenhouse gas emissions, exacerbating climate change and all the residual catastrophes we are already suffering from. With 34 superfund sites across the Hawaiian archipelago left not remediated, the military's track record proves that it fails in stewardship and breaks its promises. On the other hand, Kanaka Maoli have a 2,000 year track record of steadfast malama aina. They, therefore, should be the stewarding of the aina, should be under ownership of them and their leadership. The no-action alternative must come with the army fulfilling its responsibility to fully fund and carry out the comprehensive cleanup and restoration of all lands they have desecrated, no matter the cost. This effort fully -- this effort must fully address all of the cumulative environmental, cultural, and social impacts, including of those adjacent so called federal lands controlled by the military, all of which the EIS shamefully fails to do. In closing, no amount of PR and propaganda can cover up the scars and open wounds of 131 years of illegal occupation. The world's largest imperial power, with all its guns and its bombs, is not bigger than the love and aloha the people of this place have and will continue to have forever for this aina and for each other. Mahalo.

Fisipeau Drummondo

Aloha. My name is Fisipeau Drummondo, and my daughter said last night: Mom, you know there a military meeting over there at Kahuku tomorrow night? And I was like nah, because we used to do the -- we did the turbines, yeah. We stood up against the turbines, went down the rabbit hole, attended a legislative meeting. It was a joke, because nobody listened. Even though it's good and right, you guys don't listen. So, to me, I'm here not to sway you guys, because you guys already know what you guys going to do or did, I'm here as a witness to the Almighty, as a witness to him, because that's who my life I give to and honor. You guys don't have no power over anything. Not you guys, but the military and the spirit that it comes behind. Because it is a spiritual battle, you know, it's good against evil. So it's like, whose side you going to be on? That's the question we're going to ask ourselves tonight. Whose side are you on? So it's not against you guys as military. It's the spirit behind what you guys representing, and -- especially here in Hawaii and worldwide. So I'm going to read you guys a scripture. But I had a -- when they were doing the Mauna Kea, I am not a traditional Hawaiian. I'm Hawaiian-Tongan-Portuguese, and mind you, Black Portuguese. I don't know if you guys ever heard of Black Portuguese, the Negroes, Israelites. Yeah, God dropped that on me. Unbelievable. But he's so good. He cares for the little. He cares for me. So he showed me true. Nobody need show that, in my kai ea take care of me. So anyway, I asked him, like, because they were doing Mauna Kea, so I said -- I said: Father, if I joined the fight -- because I was happy for the Mauna Kea and the Hawaiians, I was like, yeah, go get them. And I was like: But if I joined that fight, because I wasn't a part of it, I said: What would I be fighting for? Because he knows my heart. I love him so much. I said: What would I be fighting for? You know what he said? The land. In his still, small voice, he told me: The land is what you're going to be fighting for. Guess what the motto of Hawaii is. Ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono. The life of the land is perpetuated in righteousness. Not what the military say righteousness, what his words say righteousness, because that's the only true word that can give us life in this land is his true word. Other than that, all corruption. I tell you that if you guys not in God's word, you guys ain't got nothing. It ain't going to flourish. Let me tell you that right now. And I stand on the word of God. I've been chewed since 2020. My husband, he got sick. He got kidney failure. He had liver -- liver problems. I lost my 15 year job. My son passed away in 2021. I have six grandchildren that I take care of. But you know what? Still not going to leave him, because you know why? He the one take care of me no matter what it looks like. And even if you guys still occupying, no matter what it looks like, he's still in control. He the one who going to take care. I'll let you guys know that right now. Yeah. Let me see. So I'll read you guys the scripture. This -- and you know what? The scriptures is beautiful because he's so gracious and loving. Oh, my God, he's so gracious and loving, because I ain't perfect. I am part of the scum of the earth. But he look at me because I reached out to him. He loved me so much. And I love him so much in return. For these are rebellious people, deceitful children -- whoever's speaking to -- children, unwilling to listen to the Lord's instruction. They say to the seers: See no more visions, and to the prophets: Give us no more visions of what is right. Tell us pleasant things, prophesy illusions. Leave this way, get off this path, and stop confronting us with the Holy One of Israel. Therefore, this is what the Holy One of Israel says: Because you have rejected this message, relied on oppression, and depended on deceit, this sin will become to you like a high wall, cracked and bulging, that collapses suddenly, in an instant. It will break in pieces like pottery, shattered no -- so mercilessly that among the piece, not a fragment will be found for taking -- for taking coals from a hearth or scooping water out of a cistern. This is what the Sovereign Lord, the Holy One of Israel says: In repentance -- oh, how's -- how beautiful he is -- In repentance and

rest is your salvation. Repent -- -- stop doing evil. In quietness and trust is your strength. And trust in what? Military, no. Most High. Huh? I am wrapping it up, sis. Why? You don't want to hear the word of God? What's up? [THE MODERATOR: But we have a lot of people, so --] Oh, my God. How many more people get after me? [THE MODERATOR: About 30.] 30, okay. But this one is good, okay? Let me finish. Let me finish. Because you know what? Not too many people are here talking about God, okay, so let me finish. Okay. In repentance and rest is your salvation. In quietness and trust is your strength, but you would not have none of it. You said: No, we will flee on horses. Therefore, you will flee. You said: We will ride on swift horses. Therefore, you -- your pursuers will be swift. A thousand will flee at the threat of one. At the threat of five, and you all flee away, you -- till you are left like a flagstaff on a mountaintop, like a banner on a hill. That's what you guys do, yeah, military. When you guys go take over the line, you guys pop you guys flags over there, claiming them, yeah. But look. That not going to matter. Yet, the Lord longs to be -- the Lord longs to be gracious to you. He's so beautiful, I'm telling you. I don't know why we're not all serving him, like, with all our hearts. He's so beautiful. Therefore, he will rise up to show you compassion. For the Lord is a God of justice. Blessed are all who wait for him. Hallelujah.

Camille Dudoit

I strongly oppose.

Kiana Rose Kuualoha Dulan

Aloha o Kiana Rose Kuualoha Dulan ok'u inoa, no Kapolei mai au, no Keaukaha ko'u makuakane's 'ohana. That's where my dad's family is from. Also, from the Philippines. My mom is from the Philippines.· My great, great, great, great grandpa is John Kalei Manuia, and he was a royal guard for Queen Liliu.· And my dad is currently a foreign area officer for the DOD. I am an intern at an organic farm, and I'm also speaking against the military, because I hear so much artillery going on whenever I'm just harvesting, like, daikon and coastal star lettuce. And that doesn't make any sense. Anyways, some questions that I have.· What amount of money is being given to the people on the Board of Land and Natural Resources, who are the accepting authority of this proposed action?· Do your readiness and environmental protection and integration grants provide enough money to undo or offset the damage done by your training activities, or do they just justify your continued abuse and degradation of our 'aina? The National Environmental Protection Act requires that the federal government to use all practicable means to create and maintain conditions under which man and nature can exist in productive harmony.· But what is harmony?· In Table 3.59 of the EIS, it says, "Continued loss of 'aina presents" -- hello?· Oh. Sorry. "Continued loss of 'aina represents a disproportionate and a long-term, significant, adverse impact on communities with environmental justice concerns." Do you know what "'aina" means?· "'Aina" refers to the reciprocal relationship that humans have with the land; not live fire training or maneuvering exercises.· After listening to just a fraction of the testimony, I got chicken skin or goosebumps, and was moved spiritually, and cannot imagine to continue the process of renewing these leases.· So my last question is, do you have a heart?· Mahalo.

Sadie Eckart Eckart

Cease this lease!!!!
No More.
Cease the lease.

Lani Eckart-Dodd

I oppose this proposal. I think it will be best for the leases at all 3 locations be discontinued and the public land be used for recreational and cultural purposes or put into conservation.

Ryan Edwards

I firmly believe that when the military's lease is up that the military and the U.S. government should deoccupy Hawaii. From what I've seen the military has caused destruction across our islands and chaos. Our water systems alot of them have become damaged as well as cave systems. I believe that we are an Independent Nation and our Kingdom needs to be restored in order to bring "Pono" righteous to the Aina when can began to self-sustain once again to where we as a Nation can become Independent again. We as Native Hawaiians are entitled and deserve to have our Aina back in order to also reconnect with our culture and practices.



COMMENT FORM

Army Training Land Retention of State Lands
at Kahuku Training Area,
Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area,
and Makua Military Reservation, Island of O'ahu
Environmental Impact Statement
Draft EIS Public Review

Public Meeting Venue: Waianae District Park Meeting Room Date Submitted: 7-9-2024

The Army invites comments, suggestions, and relevant information on the Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) on the island of O'ahu, Environmental Impact Statement (O'ahu ATLR EIS). Please provide comments (use additional sheets as necessary), and place in comment box at a public meeting or mail to the address provided on the back of the form. Alternatively, you may submit written comments via the EIS website at: <https://home.army.mil/hawaii/OahuEIS> or email comments to: ATLR-Oahu-EIS@g70.design. All comments will be reviewed, regardless of how they are submitted. Please do not submit duplicate comments. Comments should be written clearly, as commenters will not be contacted to provide clarification. Comments must be submitted or postmarked before or on August 7, 2024 to be considered in the Final EIS.

Please provide your comments below:

I firmly believe that when the military's lease is up
that the military and the U.S. government should
deoccupy Hawaii. From what I've seen the military
has caused destruction across our islands and chaos.
Our water systems a lot of them have become damaged
as well as cave systems. I believe that we are an
Independent Nation and our Kingdom needs to be
restored in order to bring "Pono" righteousness to the Aina
when we can begin to self-sustain once again to where
we as a Nation can become independent again. We as Native
Hawaiians are entitled and deserve to have our Aina back
in order to also reconnect with our culture and practices

Name: Ryan Edwards
Organization: N/A
Address: [REDACTED]
City: Waipahu State: HI Zip: 96797
Email: [REDACTED]

Privacy Notice: Public comments to this EIS are requested pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), Hawai'i Revised Statutes Chapter 343 and Hawai'i Administrative Rules 11-200.1. Substantive comments received during the Draft EIS public review period will be considered during Final EIS preparation, and may be published in the Final EIS. Personal contact information will not be published in the Final EIS. Personal contact information will be maintained for the project record and will not be released unless required by law.

Christopher Egbo

I oppose the Army, Marine Corps and Hawaii National Guard proposing to renew leases from the state of Hawai'i on three parcels in Mākua (782 acres), Poamoho (4,390) and Kahuku (1,150 acres). The leases expire in 2029 and 100% of the lands up for renewal are stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands. Their presence has adversely affected Hawaii's food systems and sustainability. The heavy militarism in Hawai'i negatively impacts us all, and more importantly deeply impacts 'āina, and all natural resources. They have no place here on this island. The time is up. Give the land back.

From: Pat Elder <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Thursday, August 8, 2024 1:54 PM
To: G70 - ATR L Oahu EIS
Cc: [REDACTED]; Becky Choi; [REDACTED];
Danielle Espiritu; Doreen Akamine; Gary Hooser; Gary Hoover;
[REDACTED]; [REDACTED]; Lynelle
DeMattos; [REDACTED]; Patti Choy; Piula Alailima; Rebekah Garrison;
Rosalie Luo; [REDACTED]; Wayne Tanaka; alfredmedeiros;
[REDACTED]; [REDACTED]; [REDACTED];
[REDACTED]; legislativepriorities; Melodie
Aduja; Cc: Madison Owens; [REDACTED];
[REDACTED]; Shut Down Red Hill Coalition;
[REDACTED];
[REDACTED] Sparky Rodriques;
[REDACTED];
[REDACTED]; Healani Sonoda-Pale; Marti
Townsend; bronson azama; [REDACTED]
Subject: Re: Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku.

This is from Elizabeth Boyle of the National Academies of the Sciences. I can put you in touch with Elizabeth if you think you can make some sound recommendations. I know her from my work as a community liaison with NAS on PFAS. (Please don't respond to all and I'm sorry for the 2nd mass email in a few hours. - Pat

Dear PFAS Liaisons,

The National Academies is seeking suggestions for experts to participate in the new [consensus study](#) that will recommend clinical follow-up and care for those exposed to the November 2021 Jet Propellant 5 (JP-5) fuel leak at Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam. The committee will collect information on the potential long-term health risks of exposure to JP-5 through the review of available scientific evidence. It will engage with impacted community members about the health impacts in their communities.

Approximately 15 volunteer experts are needed to serve and make up the committee. Expertise in the following areas is desired:

- Clinical practice guidance
- Exposure science
- Environmental epidemiology
- Risk communication
- Occupational and environmental medicine
- Medical toxicology
- Analytical chemistry
- Environmental sociology
- Bioethics
- Primary care physicians who serve children and women of reproductive age

Please submit nominations by **September 5, 2024, 11:59 p.m. ET**. For any additional questions regarding the roundtable, please view the [project page](#) or email my colleague Anthony DePinto [REDACTED] or me.

On Thu, Aug 8, 2024 at 6:43 PM Pat Elder <[REDACTED]> wrote:

The Army is despicable, and the state of Hawaii is too.

We should not allow the renewal of leases from the state of Hawai'i on Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku.

I tried to use the online option but the Army blocked me from accessing the site. It's how they roll.

See Table 7-1 **Groundwater PFOS, PFOA, PFBS, PFNA, and PFHxS Analytical Results USAEC PFAS Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection Schofield Barracks and Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area, Hawaii**

https://aec.army.mil/application/files/3216/9869/6558/Schofield_PFAS_PASI.pdf

The Army gives us results from **one** groundwater test that shows PFOS at .76 parts per trillion and PFOA at 4.7 ppt. Many bases on the mainland have published documentation showing contamination at more than a hundred wells. PFBS was reported at 1.4 ppt and PFHxS was found to have 15 ppt.

The levels for PFOA and PFHxS exceed the EPA's enforceable limit of 4 ppt for PFOA and 10 for PFHxS. The EPA ought to enforce this! We have bases across the country with groundwater totals greater than several million parts per trillion of PFOS and PFOA.

The Hawaii Department of Health ought to demand an honest testing regime. Until this happens, the state shouldn't renew the lease for the Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area.

Regarding the leases of Mākua Military Reservation and Kahuku Military Reservation, please see my report, ***Army closes PFAS investigations at 8 bases in Hawaii claiming facilities are not contaminated - Evidence suggests otherwise.*** December 2, 2023 <https://www.militarypoisons.org/latest-news/army-closes-pfas-investigations-at-8-bases-in-hawaii-claiming-facilities-are-not-contaminated>

The Army says all future investigations and testing for PFAS have been called off at these two facilities. The Army is not being honest with the wonderful Hawaiian people about PFAS, while they've contaminated the Hawaiian landscape with the deadly carcinogens that last forever. The Army has demonstrated no intention to clean up anything. They have examined their spotty historical record and say they can't verify the use of aqueous film-forming foam (AFFF) at these installations.

The Army says historical documentation of PFAS use was not required "because PFAS were considered benign. Therefore, records were not typically kept by the facility or available during the Preliminary Assessment on the use of PFAS in training, firefighting, or other non-traditional activities, or on its disposition."

The Army is not telling us the truth. As far back as the 1970s, studies conducted by the Department of Defense showed that the firefighting foams containing PFAS used on military bases were toxic.

Well-intentioned, yet unenforced congressional directives call for a thorough accounting of all uses of the toxins. The Army has been allowed to proceed with slipshod investigations of these facilities concentrating only on the use of PFAS in firefighting foams. They've only addressed 3 of the more than 15,000 PFAS compounds known to exist.

They can also shirk their responsibilities because Hawaiian officials let them.

In the 1970's the Department of Defense began using AFFF to fight fuel fires at just about every military installation. Still, the Army claims Kahuku Training Area and Makua Military Reservation are the exceptions.

The Army claims there are no available records to indicate firefighting foams were used, stored, or disposed of at Kahuku Training Area and Makua Military Reservation so they are not moving ahead to test these facilities for the presence of the toxins.

The Army has brazenly used a template across the country to fill in blanks with lies.

These same words are used at dozens of Army installations across the country to eliminate areas from further investigation, or to exit the CERCLA process altogether: "Documentation specific to AFFF may have been limited (e.g., each AFFF use, procurement records, documentation of AFFF used during crash responses or fire training activities) due to lack of recordkeeping requirements for the full timeline of common AFFF practices."

Because the Army claims it kept lousy records it will assume there was no use of PFAS to close the books on these facilities.

This entire "investigative" charade avoids an examination of the use of PFAS in a host of military applications like wire coating, chrome plating, degreasing, and wash racks. Hawaii is poisoned by the Army and so are its living creatures.

The Army is far behind the other military branches in addressing the threat to public health posed by its use of PFAS.

Please read through my report. The Army must clean up the mess they've made and go away.

Mahalo,

Pat Elder

www.militarypoisons.org

Sweetheart Eleneki

I oppose.

Michael Eli

Ioha -- aloha, brother. Every time I come to this board meeting, but my name Michael William Kapalino Eli. apuni o ko Hawaii pa aina), okay? I come to this board meet -- the board meeting every time and ask the military de-occupy archipelago aina, you got to, you guys got to go. We'd like the archipelago back. Not just here or there, we like the whole archipelago. The kingdom and the whole archipelago. The whole archipelago. Not just one -- one piece of Makua. . . . Want to get it from the state? The state don't even own them. You see all the owners, they're all over here, heirs and successors. We all heirs and successors over here. You know what I mean? We get the land title just like what they said. I go where you live. Where you live? Yeah? What land you own? So if I come over there take your land away from you, how would you feel? Yeah? Yeah. How would you feel? So it's been like 130 years. So you guys are still petrifying the crime from 1893 still yet. What is today? 2024, you guys still yet here occupying. You got to de-occupy. So once you guys de-occupy, you know, the state representatives and all them guys, if they like the American, they can go too with you guys. You know what I mean? Because I think so we can -- we -- we can do our own thing over here, you know what I mean? . . . And, you know, right, there's no treaty, no land, no law because you guys no more treaties, so the state have no law. Listen to this again now, they say, what, 430,000 acres. So what you guys rent them dollar? \$1 for 430,000 acres or something? I keep on giving it to the military and saying, how much you guys lease the land from the state? What, dollar one acre or dollar 10,000 acres? I keep bring up to you guys, but I no get the -- the reaction at the board meeting, the answer. Because you guys just pass the buck every time your new guy come, or new guy come. . . . Every month your new -- what -- what, Steve? Yeah. So you represent the -- the Army, but you only pass the buck. After, what? You're going to go to Kahuku? All those lands got to give back and you guys got to clean them up, clean up your guys' rubbish, all your guys' bombs. Got to be pristine, like, how Schofield came when they were going to take over. Got to be pristine like that. Got to be clean where we can plant because that's what we all supposed to be doing. We still be chasing money. That's what we're doing right now. We chasing the money man. The money don't nothing, you know? Because the inflation is mean. Wait -- wait -- wait. I got one more. You guys still -- the war crime is still happening right now. If it was kingdom, the head, you see the head right there, the kingdom, they cut off the head, you know? For real, in the public. But aloha, everybody o kakou sorry. Sorry for, but that's -- that's the kingdom rules, you know? Aloha.

Mina Ellison

Aloha and mahalo for the opportunity to provide testimony in opposition of the lease renewal for the Army Training Land Retention.

The presence of the U.S. Military in Hawai'i does not align with our Kānaka 'Ōiwi values which prioritizes care and pono stewardship of our 'āina and people.

Mahalo,
Mina

Malia Ellis

I AM KANAKA MAOLI OF THE SOVEREIGN KINGDOM OF HAWAI'I.
I OPPOSE ANY AND ALL RENEWAL OF OUR HAWAIIAN LANDS THAT ARE NOT
PRO-HAWAI'I.

I AM OPPOSED OF ANY MILITARY OCCUPATION WITHIN OUR ISLANDS & THE
PACIFIC.

HAWAI'I CONTINUES TO BE AN ILLEGALLY OCCUPIED TERRITORY. PERIOD!
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA HAS SHOWN IT'S TRUE COLORS FOR IT'S
DISREGARD OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE & OUR LANDS IN HAWAI'I.
STOP BOMBING OUR SACRED SPACES & RETURN THEM TO THEIR TRUE
CARETAKERS. THE NATIVE HAWAIIAN PEOPLE.

THE U.S. HAS OVER STAYED IT'S WELCOME. HERE & ACROSS OUR ISLANDS OF
HAWAI'I.

THE U.S. NEEDS TO RETURN, NOT TRADE, ALL HAWAIIAN LANDS NOW!

THE U.S. HAS BECOME NOTHING MORE THAN AN 'ELELU KEA!
A WHITE COCKROACH!!
WE CAN SEE RIGHT THROUGH YOU!!

UA MAU KEA O KA 'ĀINA I KA PONO!
EA!

Rose Elovitz

Hello. My name is Rose Elovitz. I'm a haole settler, and I stand in solidarity with the many kanaka who do not consent to the U.S. military's theft of crown lands and strongly oppose any lease renewal grants to the U.S. military, as you have demonstrated over the past 131 years that you are incapable of contributing to a healthy, safe, and secure environment for all beings who inhabit the land, waters, and skies of Hawaii. As the multiple kanaka kama'aina and your own EIS report have stated, your illegal and unwanted occupation here in Hawaii has detrimental consequences. It is also important to note that your EIS report is incomplete, as you have not only exploited and desecrated Hawaiian land and family structure through your war training, the actions taken place in Makua, Kahuku, Schofield, and all Hawaiian land the U.S. military has stolen has enabled you to export the same violence and destruction to Iraq, Vietnam, Palestine, Afghanistan, and all other places around the world where the U.S. Military seeks to bloody its hands for financial and political gain. For example, in 2003, members of Malama Makua found white phosphorus casings discarded in the sacred valley. This is the same white phosphorus being sent in aid packages to the Zionist entity called Israel, where it is deployed on civilian populations who are then choked and burned to death by this weaponry. For your environmental impact survey to honestly reflect the damage it inflicts upon the environment, every person killed, every child orphaned, every bomb dropped, every cultural site destroyed, every tree, plant, and animal incinerated as a result of the weapons testing here on Oahu by the U.S. military must be accounted for in this survey. Every military member, troop, battalion, etc. that was trained on these lands and then exported to fight in brutal wars to enact this harm globally needs to be incorporated in this EIS for it to be an honest and thorough display of the U.S. military's intentions in Hawaii. By occupying Hawaiian land, not only do you force kanaka and the people of this aina to endure homelessness, poisoning, death, and grief for your own greed, you also exploit this land as a launchpad to inflict the same pain onto innocent civilians and communities around the world. You are no friend to the environment, and the only way you can begin to repent for all the pain and suffering you have caused is to return the land back to its rightful stewards and pay for a full and thorough cleanup of your mess. Free Hawaii and free Palestine. Thank you.

From: Jennifer Engle <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Wednesday, August 7, 2024 7:49 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony AGAINST Lease Renewal

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

As a Hawai'i resident my whole life and someone who engages in cultural preservation and aloha 'āina, I am saying NO to the renewal of any and all military lease renewals. I do not consent to it and have seen from fellow kama'āina as well as Native Hawaiians that the only people who want a renewal is the military itself. I do not support the move to renew the leases. Mahalo.

From: Lily Engle <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Wednesday, August 7, 2024 2:37 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony-NO to Renewal of Military Leases

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Aloha—

As a kama'āina in Hawai'i, Uchinaanchu (Okinawan) woman, and supporter of Kānaka Maoli sovereignty I DO NOT consent to the renewal of military leases on the proposed land and STRONGLY OPPOSE all moves to continue the military's tyrannical and unjust holding of them against the wishes of this lands indigenous people and all conscious and 'āina-loving people in Hawai'i who recognize the United States military as a force of destruction across the Pacific. We will continue to resist the military occupation of Hawai'i and say NO as long as we can to efforts such as the lease renewal until the balance of the world is either restored by indigenous sovereignty or irreparably destroyed by militarism and land theft.

Mahalo.

Lily 96822

Joy Lenuanani Enomoto

My name is Joy Lenuanani Enomoto. I am the executive director of Hawaii Peace and Justice. I want to lean into justice a little bit. I can't believe the audacity of us having to provide testimony for you, when you all should be providing testimony to us. You are the ones who owe an explanation to the people of Hawaii for the years, the centuries of desecration you have brought going back to Schofield. I want you to think about how you all arrived in Lahaina, while everyone else got \$700 and you secured the area over our bones. I want you to think about how you fire into conservation zones of our birds, how you land in our aina, how you devastate us. You break our hearts. It's amazing to me that you can sleep at night. You have no right to be here. It is time for you to leave. And I think some part of you really knows that. The state had no right to give you anything for a dollar, because it is not a state. We are always and will forever be Hawaii. And we kanaka are not ever going to give up. I want you to know in the core of you that we are going to get our country back. We are going to get our country back. Whether it's before -- whether it is 2029 or 2040, we're going to be here. So when we talk about peace, we are the ones who have always kept us safe. We keep us safe. The U.S. has only created problems, devastation, and brought war to our aina. It is time to go. Mahalo.

Shannon Enos

I strongly OPPOSE the army's proposal to continue using our lands. Please deny their proposal. Mahalo.

Karhane Espinosa Ramos

Aloha mai kakou. My name is Chevea Marciana Karhane Maina Aupo (phonetic) Espinosa Ramos. My ohana has been nourished for generations from the ahupua'a of Kahuku in the moku of Ko'olaupua in the Mokopuni of Oahu. I come before you today to share mana'o on the proposed renewal of the army's lease of state land, which are all actually crown lands. I am fifth generational iwi of this wahi of Kahuku and my kuleana is to ensure the next five generations of my ohana can know all of these wahi pana and have even more access than I and the generations before me had. The military has demonstrated that they do not have the capacity to care for these lands appropriately, and therefore, they should not be in charge of them. The lands have been mismanaged by the military for the sake of national security. They have been bombed, poisoned, and led astray from what these lands are supposed to be used for. This aina is at the top of our watershed, the top of our ahupua'a. We should be doing conservation efforts in these lands, doing reforestry, looking at agricultural opportunities. We as oiwi should be hunting these as part of our gathering rights. We should be gathering mea from these areas for our cultural practices, caring for the streams and springs. And most of all, Kanaka should have access to these lands to practice our traditional and customary rights, because there is no one better to take care of these lands than us. Traditional and customary rights of native tenants have been protected by law since Kingdom days and is still protected in our state constitution, Article 12, section 7. Military use of this aina infringes upon our rights as native tenants to access these land mauka to makai. My great-grandfather has been kept from accessing what should be our gathering lands. My grandmother has been kept from what should be our gathering lands. My father and my uncles were harassed when trying to access these gathering lands, even they were -- even when they were keiki on bikes. My eyes have never seen the top of our ahupua'a. I hope one day my keiki will get to experience my pana, for them to know the makani and the ua of Kahuku, to hear the stories of the maina hau upena makers, whose nets fall in the kai like silk, and for them to experience them. I hope for them to run in the upper fields of Kahuku till the sun goes down. I hope -- I hope they get to know the aina the way I know it, to live in the same place for generations to come. Nohopapa. Mahalo.

Lennie Espinosa

Hello. My name is Lennie Espinosa, and I'm a community organizer, and actually an alumni of Leilehua High School, class of 2019. I thank everyone who came out to each hearing this week, and it's an honor to testify with you at my alma mater. Today I stand before you as a child of Turtle Island, allied to my Hawaiian siblings, and the child of a veteran. My dad is one of countless indigenous men who joined the military fresh out of school on the promises of security and stability. And my dad spent 20 years contributing to the displacement and exploitation of his and his siblings' lands. I have lived under the military shadow my whole life. I have seen the horrors your soldiers experience and the monstrosities you commit to the communities and lands you occupy. On these islands alone, you have unlawfully stolen Hawaiian Kingdom crown lands for war games. Your soldiers take housing away from local community, and your actions deplete natural resources, directly harming and -- harming endangered native species and polluting our air and seas, lest we forget the 19,000 gallons of fuel that poisoned countless Oahu residents only years ago. For generations, you have tried to remove Hawaiians from these islands through violence, pollution, and displacement. I can stand here and use logic, morality, and even religion to argue with you why the renewal of these leases is wrong. From the poisoning of Hawaiians to the destruction of sacred and cultural sites, you use these lands to train. And for what? To train this battle that you created for yourself? I was told for years that my dad was protecting us. But the only thing he did was protect you from -- protect -- but the only thing he did was protect your colonial violence. We have heard countless reasons why you should not be on these lands, along with your claims of environmental consciousness, need for protection, and the like, which are nothing more than weak attempts to shield yourselves from the crimes you commit. We are tired of playing by the rules of your rigged game. We are tired of watching our lands be destroyed, and our children killed and displaced at your will. We will not allow for the continuation of military occupation in Hawaii. The leases must end. The no-action alternative is the only option. This is not America. This will never be America. From Turtle Island to Hawaii, get out.

Comments Regarding U.S. Army Training Land Retention on O'ahu and the Army's Environmental Impact Statement

As a military brat, I have spent much of my life on military property. From my first day of kindergarten, I was told that my dad was fighting for our rights as americans, as humans. I was told that my great grandfather crossed the border and served his new country for the love of freedom. I recited the pledge, said my prayers, and thanked god every day my daddy came home alive. Soon enough, thanks to the patient guidance of my ancestors, I came to realize that the words I spoke reflected nothing more than the whips used on my people generations ago.

My dad is one of countless Indigenous men who joined the military fresh out of school. On the promises of security and stability, my dad spent 20 years contributing to the displacement and exploitation of his and his sibling's lands.

I have lived under the military's shadow for 23 years. I have seen the horrors your soldiers experience, and the monstrosities you commit to the communities and lands you occupy. The pollution you bring-- from the poisoning of Hawaiians to the destruction of sacred and cultural sites, you do not care. You use these lands to train and for what? To fight this battle you created for yourselves? I was told for years that my dad was protecting us, but the only thing he did was protect your colonial efforts.

For generations, you have tried to remove Hawaiians from these islands. Unlawfully stealing Hawaiian Kingdom Crown lands for war games. Your soldiers take housing away from the local community and your actions deplete natural resources, directly harming endangered native species and polluting our air and seas, lest we forget the 19,000 gallons of fuel that poisoned countless O'ahu residents only years ago. For generations, you have tried to remove Hawaiians from these islands through violence, pollution, and displacement.. You do not wish to protect us, you wish to destroy us.

I can sit here and use logic, morality, and even religion to argue with you that the renewal of these leases is wrong. How it will bring nothing but harm and death to Hawai'i and it's people, but I know you do not care. We have heard countless reasons why you should not be on these lands, along with our claims of environmental consciousness, need for protection, and the like-- which are nothing more than weak attempts to shield your complacency in the destruction of these islands and its people.

We are tired of playing by the rules of your rigged game. We are tired of watching our lands be destroyed and our children killed and displaced at your will. You must let the leases end.

This is not Amerikkka. This will never be Amerikkka.

From: Joe Estores <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Monday, August 5, 2024 9:35 AM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Submitting my Comments to the EIS regarding Lease Renewal of Lands
Attachments: My Comments to the EIS for the Renewal of Training Land.docx

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Hello,
I am submitting my input to the EIS with questions and requests that I would like to have as your response. I expect my submission to be entered into the record as my contribution to getting the land back after so many years of destructive usage by the US Army and the other Services occupying the Hawaiian Islands.

Mahalo and Aloha

My comments on the
EIS – Army renewal of Training lands
5 AUGUST 2024

My comments in this process are as follows:

1. I object to the conduct of an EIS as being a Fraud, Waste and Abuse of the time, efforts and money of the people of Hawaii. A waste of our tax money.
2. No EIS was conducted when MAKUA MILITARY RESERVATION, KAHUKI TRAINING AREA, POAMOHO was established, therefore, an Environmental Assessment (EA) must first be done to determine if an EIS needs to happen (my understanding of the process). Assuming an EA was not done, then we are wasting our time, effort and money =therefore Fraud, Waste and Abuse by the US Military in conducting this process incorrectly. Given the complete objection of the Hawaiian people, there will be no renewal, therefore, this is, again a total waste.
3. The intended renewal includes the Pohakuloa Training Area on the Island of Hawaii, and there is no explanation why the entire land grab is not being addressed. Your attempt to separate the entire Military Occupation's impact on the Hawaiian Kingdom into smaller segments is a tactic to segregate the total so that the people will not be looking at the full impact, but only smaller footprints and their effects. This means multiple EAs, EIS and compounding the true size of the Fraud, Waste and Abuse by the US Military forces, combined.
4. Hawaii is a sovereign, neutral Nation State in some strange form of military occupation, and no longer wishes to be complicit in America's wars.
5. US President stated that the over-throw of the Hawaiian government was an "Act of War" – key statement in International Law.
6. Hawaii has been occupied since 1893. The US military, all Services, need to perform a graceful retrograde of its entire population, its war fighting apparatus after cleaning up the entire land and waters that have been damaged, destroyed, desecrated, ecologically disturbed and contaminated.
7. US claimed it was necessary to have Hawaii (Pearl Harbor) in the Spanish-American War – which is over, a long time ago. It continually seeks to find, create incidents to cause adversaries anguish, concern and disgruntled. The era of saber rattling continues in the mindset of the American Empire.

8. US poured military forces on to the Hawaiian lands prior to WWII, during the war, and it continues extending into the Pacific. This war mongering attitude that America needs to be the police of this world at all costs for the sake of democracy has ignored the true danger of a Nuclear level of exchange with adversaries that have matched capabilities as never before.
9. In early 1942, when the residents of Makua were displaced from the land, there was a written promise that their land was to be returned six months after the conclusion of WWII. The residents wait. Most of those displaced have died and their descendants wait, now, over 80 years later, and they're dying as well. Where is the honor, the truth, the restitution to these Hawaiian nationals? Broken promises have permeated the landscape.
10. The US Army used MAKUA MILITARY RESERVATION, KAHUKI TRAINING AREA, POAMOHO land to train for the Korean War, Vietnam War, Iraq War, Afghanistan War, War on Poverty, War on Drugs, War on Terrorism and continues, all in violation of Hawaii's neutral state and treaties.
11. The US Military Forces, as occupying force, violates International Law by imposing American Domestic Law in Hawaii as opposed to Hawaiian Kingdom Law
12. The US Military has dumped hazardous waste off the coastline of the Hawaiian Islands indiscriminately that has contaminated the valuable coral beds and their habitat for the ocean resources of food for the Hawaiian people.
13. The US continues to misuse the resources of the Islands by conducting RIMPAC Exercises within our area of the vast Pacific further polluting, damaging or killing mammals of the sea with munitions, rockets, missiles, bombs, and sonar.
14. The US Military has turned Hawaii into the playground for the thousands of military troops, crews, their families, Civilian employees and families and tourists to enjoy the beauty, the sun and the fun, never mind the environmental impact on the land, sea and air.
15. The US has ample space and land on the Continent to conduct all its military maneuvers, exercises, and training. Clean up, pack up and conduct a peaceful retrograde of all things Military off our lands.
16. We are in a Nuclear, Missile-Centric military capabilities world and Hawaii is the central, strategic target of future belligerents by virtue of its location, strategic value, and the ever-expanding US military build-up in the Pacific.

17. To the people of the land, Hawaiians, this location is the flashpoint, the coming co-lateral damage, the sacrificial lamb that will find the United States in the next World War. Hawaii experienced this on December 7, 1941 and, as long as the American Armed Forces are in Hawaii, it can be the trigger for the next world war, a war of Nuclear giants. I was there as a child living in military housing on Fort Kamehameha where my father was stationed. We dropped him off at the Headquarters and my Hawaiian mother, with eight Keikis (children) had to drive through Hickam Field during the attack. A terrifying, traumatic introduction to the American war. That is our History. We the people of a Neutral Hawaiian Kingdom need to remove our Paradise as that target. Go exercise the war games, the Joint and Combined Exercises away from Hawaii. We want peace and Aloha in our Pacific domain along with our Polynesian-Triangle relatives. Go with kind hearts. Let us be what we are, a peace-loving Nation State of Aloha.

As stakeholders, we understand that you, as Occupier of our lands, limit access to military reservations, stations, posts, training areas, therefore, we are here to ask specific questions and make comments that relate to the claim that the US Army is a good steward of the land it occupies. During the remainder of the current Lease, only up till 2029, here are further questions:

- a. How much does it cost to operate MAKUA MILITARY RESERVATION, KAHUKI TRAINING AREA, POAMOHO. As we pay taxes, it is important to us to know how and where our taxes go.
- b. How many people does it take to operate MAKUA MILITARY RESERVATION, KAHUKI TRAINING AREA, POAMOHO?
- c. What are the pay grades of every person on the installation?
- d. What are the nationalities of the persons in each position? Are Hawaiians included and to what percentage?
- e. How and in what ways are you being a good steward, at each and all of those installations?
- f. Is there a current map that shows every archaeological, burial, sacred or protected site on MAKUA MILITARY RESERVATION, KAHUKI TRAINING AREA, POAMOHO? Are any sites marked on the ground? Have any been disturbed, damaged or destroyed?
- g. How are hazardous materials, including UXOs disposed of?

- h. Do you have to surge your staff, equipment, supplies, POL or any support services on major exercises that include Allied Forces? If yes, from where do you get the augmentation staff and your procedures for hiring?
- i. Is there any time in the year when there is no live-firing conducted? If yes, is access allowed for Native Hawaiians to enter the installation to conduct cultural activities? Why are you not removing unexploded ordnance during these down times instead of allowing hazards to accumulate over time? Are heavy metals being located, gathered and removed after each live fire exercise? History, again reminds us of how the US military treated the people of Hawaii when Kahoolawe was released from its terrible abuse and violent destruction.
- j. Does the lessor, State of Hawaii (DLNR) monitor any activity on the installation such as earth moving, berm repairs, demolition, digging, or major construction involving new target structures and system components? Is there any plan to upgrade the infrastructure?
- k. When was there a 100% survey of the impact area for depleted uranium? What were the results?
- l. There is technology available to track each round of artillery and large explosives on impact, thus, confirming detonation. If unexploded, the exact location of the projectile is known for removal or to be detonated in place by your EOD team. If not already available, why are you not developing this capability in order to comply with the Lease specification to clean up after each live-firing training exercise? The excuse that clean-up of any impact and training area after each exercise is not conducted because of UXO is not acceptable at the Makua Military Reservation, Kahuki Training Area, Poamoho Training Area..
- m. Do you keep a record of each instance when foreign troops or weapons are using the training area? The Lease stipulates usage of this land is for US Forces. Who negotiated, authorized, and gave you permission to allow foreign troops and weapons to be used at MAKUA MILITARY RESERVATION, KAHUKI TRAINING AREA, POAMOHO for training? These foreign nations are now accountable for their part in this destructive activities. This is another violation of the lease agreement and along with the other

non-compliances constitute grounds to terminate the lease for cause at any time.

- n. What dust suppression measures are emplaced at every LZ site to eliminate or minimize the effects of the helicopters and especially the Osprey aircraft? There could be depleted uranium particles in the dust clouds in these flight operations.
- o. What are your procedures for free access by native Hawaiian practitioners, family member visits to burial sites, hunters, and exercise cleanup monitors into MAKUA MILITARY RESERVATION, KAHUKI TRAINING AREA, POAMOHO TRAINING AREA?

As an interested participant, I want to have the following:

- a. Copy of the proposed renewal Lease Document.
- b. Pictures of the entire Pohakuloa training land, MAKUA MILITARY RESERVATION, KAHUKI TRAINING AREA, POAMOHO TRAINING AREA as they existed at the beginning of the lease. These images will define, describe their original state which is the standard to be applied for any and all land to be returned to the rightful owners and the Kingdom of Hawaii.
- c. Diagrams of the layout of the original installation-to review the historical progression of construction in the cantonment area.
- d. Additional diagrams of each major modification to the original documents up to the present (the total footprint).
- e. Location of each bivouac area to include ammunition points, fueling points, motor parks, field latrines, mess areas and trash disposal areas on the map.
- f. For each firing point, the type weapon, caliber, number of weapons, number of shells expended and target impact locations on the map.
- g. The same applies to aerial gunnery rockets, bombs and missiles impacted on the land.
- h. Each round fired has a potential for wild fires, what is your wild fire plan?

- i. I would like to have a document outlining every expenditure where steward of the land is conducted to include the 5 W's, who, what, when, where, why.

The intent of these questions are:

1. Bring accountability to the people, not to the bureaucracy and leadership on Oahu. It is the people of Hawaii Island who need to be heard pertaining to their kuleana to malama their Aina, hopefully supported by all Islands.
2. Prepare carefully for the eventual release of MAKUA MILITARY RESERVATION, KAHUKI TRAINING AREA, POAMOHO lands to avoid the mistakes, the debacle of the return of Kahoolawe Island, the Waikane, Maunawili, Haleiwa airfield, and others to include Barber's Point lands and facilities to the State of Hawaii, a sad testimony of how the Army and other US military Services treat the Hawaiian people of the Kingdom.

The correct process is: Before an EIS is considered, an environmental assessment (EA) must be conducted to determine if an environmental impact statement is necessary, a feasibility assessment. There is no evidence of this action. So, the military elects to choose what it will do in compliance with NEPA and HEPA?

Hawaii is in a new environment and era, that was not the case when the original executive order by President Lyndon B Johnson was announced in 1964 and the National Environmental Act (NEPA) was operationalized.

Current knowledge of the true history of Hawaii as an independent, neutral state among the international community of national states back in 1843 presents information that now questions the presence of United States forces as occupiers of the Kingdom of Hawaii. Additionally, it is a fact that Hawaii was never annexed by the United States. Therefore, the Kingdom of Hawaii as a sovereign state, although not currently governing its own country, continues to exist as equals among all the International States. Given that this truth is now common knowledge among the people of Hawaii it constitutes a different environment as that was when Pohakuloa was established as a United States training area.

Hawaii, as a sovereign nation, declared its neutrality within the international order of communities. This neutrality does not allow Hawaii to provide any assistance to belligerents in any war. America is a belligerent in a never-ending war(s) all over this planet and is violating International law which prohibits belligerent nations

forces engaged in war to enter into a neutral state territory without disarming, and with permission, of course. When New Zealand refused to allow any Nuclear powered vessel in its ports/harbors, the United States Military, with the State of Hawaii's illegal government took measures to not allow a New Zealand warship to berth in Pearl Harbor and ended spending the entire RIMPAC in Honolulu Harbor.. The United States has violated international law since the overthrow in 1893. It continues to avoid establishing a military governing entity as required.

With this current knowledge of the true history of the overthrow, any further action by the United States military forces in Hawaii, if not formally requested and approved by the Kingdom of Hawaii government places the current Hawaii State government in complicit with this violation. There has been no formal request nor negotiation with the Hawaiian Kingdom to continue having the presence of United States forces in Hawaii which, if done, would continue violation of international law.

It is paramount that the United States military forces as well as the State of Hawaii governing entity understand the full ramifications of this violation. The improving awareness and knowledge of the Hawaiian people are now to be respected so that appropriate de-occupation of the sovereign Kingdom of Hawaii takes place with grace, pono and aloha.

Given all that is presented above, I respectfully request the following:

1. The lease renewal not be approved beyond 2029.
2. My comments be entered into the public record.
3. The US Army uses the remaining years in the lease to begin preparing the land to be returned to its original state for turnover to the Hawaiian Kingdom government and its people.
4. The State of Hawaii takes the position not to renew the lease beyond 2029.
5. Acknowledgement to all of the above and a formal response to my requests.

SOFRONIO J. ESTORES

KUPUNA,

US Army, Lieutenant Colonel (Retired)

Anela Evans

I strongly oppose any and all military use of land in Hawai'i. The state of Hawai'i should not allow the military to retain any leases on Hawaiian land, especially lands used for live ordnance training.

Patricia Fallbeck

Military leases on Hawaiian lands are outdated. They were established decades ago when military strategies, training, and equipment were far different than they are today. The land should be returned to the people for agricultural, recreational, and cultural uses.

Kekai Pua Farquhar

Aloha again. My name is Kekai Pua. I'm with Polynesian Built Music, and often. It's nice. But we are a military family. My mom is born and raised on Lanai. Then she went over -- they moved when she was in elementary, to Aliamanu, where they have -- here they found iwi kupuna in their backyard. And that was blessed several times. And that's still -- like, Aliamanu -- these two books -- this is two out of three books that are very important to Polynesians. This is the land. This is, like, the Mahale book, with everyone's name. This is in the area of Ko'olauloa and Ko'olaupoko, which is this area, from Kaneohe side until -- Waianae is actually under one title, under Kauikeaouli under crown lands. And this is the boundaries. That's the maps. These are the heirs here, a lot of them that have spoken. I hope you've been listening, because even, like, Uncle William Isla, who is my parents' cousin, when he was on DLNR and stuff, people were like, "Rah, rah, rah," against him all the way through. But Kali Watson is worse than Isla ever will be. And, like, if you know -- if you talk to him on a personal level, like, he's willing to work with you guys. At this point in technology, like, I can go on my phone. I can make an outfit. I can make a whole world on the metaverse, with weapons and everything. And my brother, my youngest brother, is an Army vet. My -- my biological father is an air force vet. Hui! Like, if you're going to be up there, you should pay attention to the people that are talking, especially if you're not a military, like, family, too. And, like, it's very important. My mom went over from the plantation fields, where she had nothing, where they had to go from -- the Kahu iki have to go -- yeah -- had to go from There's only, like, a few people after me too. And I'm just, like, reiterating what the Kūpuna and kia'i have said from the front lines, because a lot of them have been with us since Kahuku, since the turbines. So the 5G technology, that's so, like -- guns are obsolete. And I've been shot before, when I was in my 20s, with somebody that was on chemicals. So I'm just -- like, that is still what our soldiers are affected by. It's the Roundup pesticides that are in the ground that they're still pulling up the lines from. And our soldiers, like, they don't come back the same. Like, if you have a soldier, then you should know that they need to be taken care of. Like, my brother has PTSD, and he was in blasts there from the IED. So that's important. The effects of gun violence and everything is very important, like you just said. I don't like speaking. I like filming. And I like to swear because I'm someone -- but -- and if I don't like you, I won't -- I won't be, like, allying with you. But it's important for you to align with the people here, because that's the people that have ties to this land that we're on. And that's the whole point of this, you know? Like, if you're -- you could be using drones or virtual technology instead of weapons that the kupuna -- like, Uncle Sparky and Uncle Vince Dodge, they are down the street. We grew up with them, fighting for Makua. So for them to have to finally get it back, that's important to us. So all these lands have the same title. These are the heirs that you should talk to -- You should say yours.

Kekaipua Farquhar

My name is Kekaipua. We are a military family, so I'm just like this is how they were saying that this is, like, we're teetering on both sides kind of thing. But well it has, like, military perspective. I work with that brand, so I know, and I make clothes and I also make lā'au ointments for the kupuna that are on Mauna Kea. So I'm just like we all know that you don't have jurisdiction for the land because it's crown lands. And that belongs to Kolekole. On Friday they have a Kolekole crew who is doing -- you're all welcome to invite -- to come to LCC in Waianae. I'm 44 years old and my brother is an Army vet. So we did pray through Iraq and Iran and Afghanistan for all my brothers and my nephews in different branches for them to come home, like, left alone on the streets and have to, like, you got Agent Orange, pesticides in the excavator. The toxin that's up here that's digging on our valley, Makua and Waimea Valley and burning, but he is, like, claiming imminent domain by Waianae with a AR-15 and already killed somebody. So I'm like we have to deal with that and desecration of our land. And this mountain right here is training grounds for the a'ali'i and makaha, actually, all of Oahu is under Kolekole and Liloa, who we go up to, so I can go to or Samoa with Hawaiian with genealogy to the 500 A.D., so this is very fun for me. And -- and Pearl Harbor, especially as kupa land, which is my grandmother who is Samoan and Mauti and Hawaiian from Valley which is sacred. Also, that's all the -- so the same person that was burning in Maui is also doing laps up here. So Pearl Harbor is kuleana land. That's 52 acres for our family. So once we claim it, that becomes solidified as an affidavit and then you can go to court and then you have to pay us for your lease, so that's always fun. But I really hope that you listen to all the kupunas and everybody that was talking through this because we're, like, mild compared to Kahuku, which is tomorrow night. Which is really -- they're like -- we've all stood, all of us have stood for five years even before COVID to protect the aina. So, like, any other desecration you have all of us and more behind us because we all film it on all platforms. So I hope you consider everybody's, you know, information.

Kaleohano Farrant

I strongly support the No Action Alternative. I have been raised my entire life in Paumalu, and I work at a farm in Waialeale, both of which are ma kai of the Kahuku Training Area. For many years now, I have had serious concerns about the impacts of activities at the KTA in relation to noise pollution, invasive species proliferation, hazardous waste, litter, runoff, and more. Those concerns will persist due to the continued use of federal lands for training, but the end of the State leases will be a step towards reducing the harms caused by military training in this area and other parts of Oahu. The Army will justify its use of these lands for the purposes of national security, as they have always justified their claim and retention of lands throughout Hawaii, the US, and the world. The Army's reasoning is completely unsatisfactory to me in the context of their historic mismanagement of land and resources in Hawaii and beyond as well as their historic and ongoing use of resources in ways that cause significant physical and emotional harm to people in Hawaii and around the world. As a Native Hawaiian, I recognize the Army's use of these lands as a painful extension of colonial, patriarchal, and capitalist legacies of US imperialism in Hawaii and the Pacific. The No Action Alternative will not resolve these immense, long-standing issues, but it is the only acceptable alternative and will hopefully lead to further reparation of the damages that continue to be inflicted by the Army in Hawaii.

cori farrow

Aloha,

As someone who lives here and cares about Hawai'i, I am firmly, firmly against the military owning or leasing any land here, especially for the absurd amount that they are allowed to lease it for.

People, hardworking people, especially Hawaiians cannot afford their rent for a decent home, cannot own a decent home. This is a massive failure and we should all be ashamed of it.

The militarization of the Pacific has brought desecration for decades all over. It is time to put an end to it. The land needs stewards, caretakers, not people and institutions who bomb it and destroy it relentlessly.

Our ecosystem, especially in Hawai'i is delicate. It needs care and attention before it is too late for all of us and we lose things completely. Native Hawaiians know and do this. They deserve access and ownership over their land.

I do not support any move, bill, or politician, who supports more land power for the U.S. Military.

Bernadette Fernandez

Aloha. My name is Bernadette. And five minutes before this meeting is start that's how I found out that was having this meeting. Yeah? Unreal. . . . I'm descendant of Helenihi, Na'ena'e and Kauakahi. My great-great-great-great grandparents, they're buried in that little piece of graveyard over there. And I can't even access, and you know what is sad? That half of you guys in this room, maybe all of you guys, went up that valley before me. I cannot even get to see inside there. Only from the road, which is -- oh, I can't even talk right now, so mad. . . . I wasn't -- I'm not -- I wasn't -- I never have a choice growing up. My generation we got stuck with everything. Everything we got stuck with. We got locked out of our olelo, our language. We got locked out of going to school. Yeah? Kamehameha. How many guys went to Kamehameha school? Yeah, look. One person in this room went to Kamehameha school from this side of the island. That sucks! No, for real. And then to find out five minutes before the meeting start that you're meeting like this. . . . I was left in the fucking dark. Talk about cut off the head. I'm a fisherman too. Give my family back their land because we not going to let you guys rent one dollar a year. Rent me a house for \$1 dollar a year because I live on a fucking beach. Yeah? How about that? . . . How about my son, like, live in his house too for \$1 a year? He get koko blood for two sides of his family. Yeah? His last name Mahuka. That's where my baby come from. My kids get cocoa blood. . . . Give us back our land because we not going to let you guys rent any more. That's my -- my tutu was born in that valley. For you guys desecrating that when my grandparents is right in the graveyard that I cannot even access because it's frickin' locked. Huh! . . . Growing up -- I was just talking to my classmate. Yeah. Growing up we heard the bombs. Try sleep, got to go to school the next morning with bombing coming over that mountain. Wake up, walk to school, ashes falling on your head. Yeah. That's the kind of shit we remember. You guys didn't stop bombing way long time ago, what, 21 years ago? Should have been before that. You guys should have been out of there a long time ago. . . . Clean up the land. Yeah. No. Cousin said it, we going to clean up the land because that's our kuleana, yeah, for maintain, perpetuate, carry on, teach the younger generations to do. . . . I am just so grateful that my tutu, my tutu lady teach me what I know today. My tutu man teach me what I know today, and that shit can't be learned from a book. None of that can be learned from a book. . . . But today you can go back to school, you can learn. Because two semesters ago I found about this damn lease, and I was not happy. huff. But anyway, I am not in agreeance for your ordinance, and I would like to know how long this damn thing was out because it says from June something to something, something, something on a piece of paper that we have to turn in some comments. . . . This is my comment, no, we're not letting you lease any more land.

Keli'i Fisher

Aloha,

Please go forward with the No Action Alternative for the Army to retain none of these state-owned lands after the leases expire in 2029. The Army clearly does not need these lands anymore, whereas Native Hawaiians and locals would benefit greatly from more community-based projects with the state. The military/Federal government already controls so many lands here in Hawai'i - please take the No Action Alternative.

Thank you for considering my testimony,

Keli'i Fisher
Hale'iwa, Hawai'i

Lei Fisher

Aloha mai kakou,

I strongly support the No Action Alternative for the Army to retain none of these state-owned lands after the lease expiration in 2029. The Army has shown that they do not have great need for these lands anymore. After the leases expire, the Army should restore the lands to (at minimum) their previous condition, if not better, and then the state should prioritize community-based management of these lands with and by Native Hawaiian and local communities.

Mahalo nui loa for considering my testimony,

Lei Fisher; Hale'iwa, Hawai'i

Ernie Foster

My name is Ernie Foster. I'm a descendant of the (inaudible) ancestors. We are the family that refused Kamehameha to be part of the na opio opio class that existed in (inaudible) during that time. We need to understand that tonight's meeting is really a farce, because the government of Hawaii and the military has already signed a lease, yet they want to have this public hearing to appease the public to thinking that they have a voice of what's gonna happen in the future. We need to understand the real history of Hawaii and what really had occurred. From the beginning when Hawaii became a territory of the United States, the military was a strong arm of the sugar and the pineapple corporations at that time. When Queen Lili'uokalani was overthrown by Stanford B. Dole and the plantation owners at that time, the military were the bullies that took over the land from the people of Hawaii. And we need to understand that process from that time and that's (inaudible) today. Corporate America and the U.S. military, they (inaudible) the people of Hawaii for becoming puppets of the American government. We need to understand that clearly. Because when we see our brothers and sisters going into the military and coming back being mean from the wars that they were very involved in from Vietnam, from World War I, World War II, and all those times in the (inaudible) war that occurred during that time. Yet even to today, we have our sisters and brothers going into the military and coming back not being represented well by the veterans administration. And you can talk to these veterans, and they'll let you know clearly what has happened in the military and what they have not done for the people of Hawaii. The confiscation of the prime agricultural lands has occurred because the military is taking some of the most primary lands in -- here in Oahu and also in the neighbor islands, as well. And we need to understand that process again to knowing clearly why we're fighting against this kind of military process that they think we should follow. Hawaii was a sacred place at one time. The people themselves were sacred as it was, much more than we believe what they were even to today, and we need to understand that whole process. Schofield Barracks and Kolekole Pass, this was prime lands that the Hawaiians used, Ewa Plains and definitely what happened during those times of the (inaudible) ahupua'a. Many of the Hawaiian villages in the (inaudible) were destroyed by the military, and we need to understand that clearly. Why are we fighting against this kind of misleading measures by the military? We should not be fooled by what is going on, even with the American -- or should I say the corporate media saying that they're doing us a favor, that we all know clearly, and the majority of us in this room knows clearly (inaudible). The destruction of the plants and the herbs that existed Makua Valley and Oahu Valley, you need to understand what happened during those times. The people of this land that existed before the military took over, it was such a beautiful place to live in that we don't even see that from our times. And we have to back into history to really understand what was going on. We cannot let the American press to suppress the history and the reality and the real truth of what happened in our history. I say this to everyone here, that it is our responsibility to find out what really happened. Because if you do find out what really gonna happen, you'll be just as angry as I am right now, knowing that we should organize among the people to fight against this kind of misleading leadership that we are having here in the Hawaii (inaudible). So it's really, really important to understand clearly that these folks up here are just part of the military. They don't care about the real existence of the Hawaiian people and their culture. We look at Pokai Bay and what has happened in Waianae there. They destroyed the bay because the Army Corps of Engineers went there to build that seawall. And yet the seawall today is not effective in any way whatsoever, and it's not safe. Even before they built that wall, the kupunas and the natives of Hawaii and the Makua area told them it's not going to work. You think the

military was gonna listen to them like they think they're gonna listen to us today? No. We need to understand clearly -- clearly -- don't give up the fight that you have in recognizing our important Hawaiian culture and its history being so significant. And for our youngsters and our generations who follow us, they will carry on the fire and the torch to make sure that they -- they themselves will continue to make sure that in many ways that we can get the military out of here. Barbers Point and the contaminated waters in Barbers Point and its existence that's going on right now, we need to understand clearly that that land and that area was so precious of a place that people live in Hawaii. Yet, we look at today's times here, even in Kahuku, up on the hillsides, we got these military maneuvers going on that is destroying the herbs and the botanical enrichment which exists here, right here in our own land. If you think the military cares about it? No way. So we really should think about what's going on. Kaho'olawe was destroyed. Our sisters and brothers today are being sent out to fight the rich man's wars. And I say the rich man's wars, because that's why we're out there to fight for the corporations to continue to exploit and oppress the people that they happen to be occupying of these lands, like they did to the Hawaiians, as well. Last but not least, what is going on right now in the Red Hill tanks and knowing that the navy continues to lie about what happened in these situations, and yet they're coming out with these so called studies saying that, oh, don't worry, the water's fine. But the Board of Water Supply is coming out with their own surveys, their own investigations, and they know clearly what's going on with these aquifers. So we need to understand even more to go among the people, organize among ourselves, organize those that's out there that don't know what's going on. Is there anyone here? Power to the people.

Kameron Freitas

I oppose.

Shelley Fritz

Aloha,

I witnessed the 3 public comment periods, and as someone who has lived in Hawai'i for nearly 2 years, and who has a family history of military service through many of the wars fought in the centuries since the founding of the United States, I implore you to listen to the vast majority of the people of Hawai'i and cease and desist your pursuit of your illegitimate leases.

There are many valid and important perspectives that have already stated why ending the lease is the right thing to do. I support these comments and agree with this perspective.

The United States has disgraced itself by exercising military might with an unjustified approach that has poisoned the land, water, and air of Hawai'i and many other places.

My ancestors, their lives, sacrifices, and the sacred words on which the United State is founded upon are not being honored by the lack of care and respect the military has shown Hawai'i and United States citizens. History will tell the truth about what has been happening and nothing will go unaccounted for.

I urge you to hold yourselves accountable and do what is right, so that we may all live in a truly free and just world, free from the violence and military imposed terrorism that war profiteering engenders.

Mahalo

Candace Fujikane

Aloha mai kakou. My name is Candace Fujikane. I'm an English professor at the University of Hawaii. And I'm here to call for no extension of military leases on Oahu or anywhere in Hawaii. During the scoping period for this EIS, members of the public identified Alternative 9, no retention and move all Makua military reserve training elsewhere. What happened? The military decided that it didn't serve its purposes and so that public input was dismissed, erased. Yeah. So if that happens there, I wonder what happens to all this powerful testimony. We know that these scoping sessions are part of your fulfillment of the National Environmental Policy Act and the Hawaii Environmental Policy Act, that you have to do these scoping meetings. But it's all a farce. As someone said earlier, it's all a farce. Now, when you actually read the 2,000 pages of the environmental impact statement, it sounds very much like the EIS for the 30-meter telescope. And so many of us stood against that. Yeah. And why is that? It's because it's become an industry to produce these mass environmental impact statements. Basically, what they say is: Oh, hazardous waste materials, we won't have a problem with that, because we will follow federal regulations. That has nothing to do -- the federal regulations have nothing to do with preventing the actual hazardous materials being dispersed, the pollution of the water. Just because you follow the regulations for the Clean Water Act doesn't mean that you keep the water clean. And so what it is, is that it's a -- if I, as an English professor, I have read the environmental impact statement, 2,000 pages, I would give it an F, because there is no evidence in there. There is no evidence in there. There's no substantive information about what you are actually going to do to prevent the harms that we know are going to happen. The environmental impact statement actually says that new long term significant adverse impacts will occur. The only alternative that won't have such impacts is an Alternative 9, which would have beneficial impacts for the land and the environment. So we know it's a farce, yeah. And those -- I mean, it's just amazing how you can fill 2,000 pages with nothing. It's basically just listing what are the endangered species, what are the risks. But there is no concrete plan on how to address them, because you have no plan for addressing them. So again, return the lands, let the lands heal. We are facing a dire future. You see the wildfires across the United States. You see the heat dome. We are going down. But let me tell you, the demise of capitalism is leading to the renewal of indigenous economies of abundance. Kanaka Maoli will survive what the military cannot. So thank you very much.

Candace Fujikane

Aloha Kakou.· My name is Candace Fujikane.· I'm a English professor at the University of Hawaii and I speak directly to you, Colonel Steve McGunegle.· I speak to you so that you can hear all of this powerful testimony as a human being.· · · · · The highest ethical imperative in life is to do no harm.· Everyone in this room has been negatively impacted, has been harmed by the presence of the military in Hawaii.· Psychologically, intellectually, spiritually, physically, all of those ways.· So I call for the end of the leases.· · · · · Now, there was an alternative number 9 on the EIS and that would have led to the end of the lease and the military leaving, and it says, "for some other place."· I don't want them to go some other place.· I just want them to leave.· It is so important for the health and the survival of everyone in this time of climate change that the military exacerbates the conditions of.· · · · · So when you look at the summary of environmental impacts on table ES-3, we see that alternatives 1, 2, and 3 all result in, "New long-term significant adverse impacts will occur unequivocally."· They're just saying that's going to happen.· It's not a question.· · · · · "Associated with military use of the land in the conservation district, which is not in allowable use under HAR Chapter 13-5."· It also clearly states that the military is not an acceptable use on conservation land.· So the United States is, in effect, breaking its own laws if it extends the lease to the military.· · · · · Environmental law has two purposes.· One is to protect what is left and two, to repair what is damaged.· And that is what we want.· We want the land restored.· We want the land to be able to heal, so that the people can heal.· Thank you.

Ulise Funaki

Aloha mai kakou.· My name is Ulise Funaki. I am a kupa and kama of the Waimanu and Waipi'o Valleys on the island of Hawaii. But for the past eight years, I've been a resident here in Kahuku, as well as in Laie currently. O ko'u mana'o, o ka mea i loko o ko'u pu'uwai, 'a'ole pono ka ho'ai 'ia, ka ho'ohou 'ia, na lease a me kela mau me a pau no ka pu'ali koa Amelika. I just wanted to add my voice to the resounding chorus of no to no more leases to any of the military units and the military machine of the United States of America here in Hawaii. I am a firm believer in what was taught to me by my kupuna, that the way in which you malama, the way in which you relate to and treat the aina is the way in which you relate to and treat people.· And the United States military has not been a very good caregiver of the land, nor has been a good neighbor, a good occupier, whatever you want to call it, of Hawaiian people or people in general here in Hawaii. The United States military has been a main contributing factor to the fact that Hawaiians always consistently show up in all of the negative statistics in our society, whether it's lowest income, lowest education, houselessness, etc., etc., and that is because of our distance from our aina put on because of the military.· We're not afraid of being attacked by anybody else when you were the first ones to attack us anyway in 1893. Makes no sense. And when they -- even when the Japanese came and attacked Pearl Harbor, they weren't attacking Hawaiians, they was attacking Americans. They weren't attacking us.· So to have this idea that we need to practice war, my mind thinks back to Auntie Loretta Ritty comments back in the '70s for Kaho'olawe. Instead of practicing war, why not practice aloha? Why not practice love? Why not do something that's actually beneficial for our people and for our aina?· Because all the things that you do is a lie. The way in which you malama the aina, the way in which you have related to the aina is nothing but death. And so you put that on all of us, as well.· You have no care for us. This facade that you have, this militarism facade that you say you will care for the people and help the people and want to benefit the people, when we know the only thing that you've brought since your first coming here, 1893, is death.· So I just want to mahalo to all of our ho'ohana, all of our ohana from all over the moku for coming into supporting this area. Again, I'm not a kupa. I'm not of this area, but I am -- I am a descendant of this aina. And I just want to add my voice to the chorus, a'ole. Ola kala.

Ashley Galacgac

My name is Ashley Ancheta Galacgac. Born and raised on O'ahu as a second-generation settler of immigrants from the Philippines, I oppose U.S. military leases. The U.S. military needs to clean up and restore the lands, and immediately return the land to Kānaka Maoli.

U.S. military presence has shown a pattern of land and resource misuse harming environmental ecosystems and indigenous lifeways in Hawai'i and across the globe. I tuned into the scoping meetings and event attended in-person for the comments on Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for Army Training Land Retention (ATLR) of "State" Lands at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) on the island of O'ahu.

I want to underscore the gender-based violence that the U.S. military perpetrates in Hawai'i. The crisis of missing and murdered Native Hawaiian girls, women, and māhū is a result of the entitlement colonizers uphold to desecrating lands and exploiting bodies in Hawai'i. There is documented research and evidence in this report: <https://www.oha.org/wp-content/uploads/MMNHWG-Report-Web.pdf>. There have been numerous cases of active military personnel soliciting sex from children!

Communities under U.S. occupation have experienced the sexual violence over generations. The U.S. military is responsible for what happens on bases and off base. On the U.S. Army website was this message, "Did you know? The U.S. Army SHARP Portal shared ways to implement a culture free of sexual harassment and assault." Even the U.S. military knows that this is a serious issue within the U.S. ranks and in surrounding communities where they occupy.

The environment impact statement does not account for the cases of gender-based violence as reflected in cases of domestic violence, intimate partner violence, sexual assault, and sexual harassment that military personnel commit. Many of these cases even go unreported. These gender-based violence numbers and data need to be released to the public and also included in the EIS. The public needs to understand the true cumulative impact of the U.S. military as this happens on the lands and people.

I stand alongside the people of Hawai'i as we demand the U.S. military stop its training and implement an immediate clean-up and restoration effort. Only then can the people of Hawai'i be healthy and safe. The people of Hawai'i envision and are actively creating, a world where indigenous peoples lead in 'āina stewardship and waters flow. Women and gender expansive relatives reclaim their respected role as knowledge keepers, healers, and givers of life. Everyone is cared for and every BODY is safe. In conclusion, no U.S. military in Hawai'i. Land Back! Bodies Back! Moana Back!

Karen Gallagher

The military grabbed "strategic" lands all across this beautiful nation in the name of safety. The world has changed, warfare has changed significantly. Most of this land is no longer "strategic" and MUST be returned to Hawaiians. WAY TOO much land is inaccessible to Hawaii residents, and much of this land is beautiful beaches, valuable forest lands and other properties that would be better utilized if in the hands of the indigenous peoples. Give it back!



COMMENT FORM

Army Training Land Retention of State Lands
at Kahuku Training Area,
Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area,
and Makua Military Reservation, Island of O'ahu
Environmental Impact Statement
Draft EIS Public Review

Public Meeting Venue: Kahuku Date Submitted: July 10, 2024

The Army invites comments, suggestions, and relevant information on the Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) on the island of O'ahu, Environmental Impact Statement (O'ahu ATLR EIS). Please provide comments (use additional sheets as necessary), and place in comment box at a public meeting or mail to the address provided on the back of the form. Alternatively, you may submit written comments via the EIS website at: <https://home.army.mil/hawaii/OahuEIS> or email comments to: ATLR-Oahu-EIS@g70.design. All comments will be reviewed, regardless of how they are submitted. Please do not submit duplicate comments. Comments should be written clearly, as commenters will not be contacted to provide clarification. Comments must be submitted or postmarked before or on August 7, 2024 to be considered in the Final EIS.

Please provide your comments below:

The military grabbed "strategic" lands all across this beautiful nation in the name of safety. The world has changed, warfare has changed significantly. Most of this land is no longer "strategic" and must be returned to Hawaiians. WAY too much land is inaccessible to Hawaii residents, and much of this land is beautiful beaches, valuable forest lands and other properties that would be better utilized if in the hands of the indigenous peoples. Give it back!

Name: Kaen Gallagher
Organization: _____
Address: _____
City: Haleiwa State: HI Zip: 96712
Email: _____

Privacy Notice: Public comments to this EIS are requested pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), Hawai'i Revised Statutes Chapter 343 and Hawai'i Administrative Rules 11-200.1. Substantive comments received during the Draft EIS public review period will be considered during Final EIS preparation, and may be published in the Final EIS. Personal contact information will not be published in the Final EIS. Personal contact information will be maintained for the project record and will not be released unless required by law.

Terry Galpin

Aloha. My name is Terry Galpin Prejean, and I stand here before you as a representative of our dirt bike community up at Kahuku. Just a little bit of backstory, our park has a revocable permit with the state, yet the military controls when we can open and when we can close. The Kahuku dirt bike park is the only legal place that our 4,000 members can ride legally. By the end of 2024, based on your military training, we will be shut down a total of five months. Yet we are responsible for the erosion control; we are responsible for the invasive species, and so on. What we pay a month in rent to the state is 1,000 percent more than what you pay all year. We are a small, volunteer-only based community -- I lost my place. We are the ones cleaning up after each of your training. We find razor wire, thousands of MREs. This last training, our volunteers had to take care of razor wire in our kids track. And this is after we were told everything was cleaned up. We are the ones who, a couple of years ago, when the fire broke down allegedly by a resident shooting off illegal fireworks, it was our volunteers riding their dirt bikes to the top of the mountain, digging holes, and putting the fire out when the residents of Kahuku could get no help. In spite of what you said, sir, in your opening remarks, our concern is that the military will gain more control and completely shut our park down. During the land board meeting a few months ago, the chair asked: How do you work with us? And then the response was -- please let me finish, okay -- and the response was that you work around our schedule. That is not true. We are told when we are to close and when we are allowed to open. So in closing for us, we stand on the grounds with everybody here, everybody who's been attending the meeting so far that we do not support any lease renewals, land swaps, or any type of land deals. It's time to return all of this back to the people.

Erendira Garcia

End the military lease of Hawaiian lands on Oahu. Not only should the land lease end and be returned to the Hawaiian people, but the current EIS is not transparent enough about the proposed military activities and adverse effects. The leases and proposed activities prevent historical and cultural practices on sacred sites and land. End the lease and return the land.

Carol Gaylord

The damage to the land and it's native people is self evident. bombing, excluding native peoples from the land, exposing generations of hawaiians to poverty, exploitation, inability to afford to live on, manage, much less thrive in our native land has caused irreparable harm. leave and pay reparations. we don't recognize your right to be here, the us government recognizes the illegal overthrow of our monarchy, so it's time to go. the army has wreaked havoc on us and our land. you haven't increased our safety in fact you have harmed us financially, environmentally historically. go. leave. you're not effective guardians of the land or biodiversity.

Claire Generous

These areas are full of species found no where else on earth. The rightful people, kanaka and locals, should be the ones who can steward these areas. O'ahu is already heavily over-militarized. Rather than taking up more land, it should be on the military to steward the land they already manage and own. It is beneficial for all involved to create better relations and also for long term sustainability of natural and cultural resources. This provides O'ahu more resilience against threats like climate change, an issue that affects us all. By keeping areas more ecologically native (species), there is more possibility for carbon sequestration, healthy watersheds, and intact soil (lessens erosion). These issues affect ALL people in Hawai'i. I implore you to reconsider the lease and return this land to those who can steward it responsibly and generously.

Jacob Gerard

The U.S. (and any other) military presences on Hawaiian lands has caused extensive damage to the environment, threatening their precious natural resources such as their water and the indigenous wildlife like the 'apapane or 'iwi birds. The Army has consumed more fossil fuels and energy than most countries in the world, is the world's biggest greenhouse gas emitter, and is verily responsible for the destruction and desecration of numerous Hawaiian burials, cultural sites, and natural landscapes. This is not only a harmful affront to an indigenous people's land and culture, but subsequently as a result, to their very lives and well-being as well. This, RIMPAC, and so much of the U.S.'s presence and operations in the Hawaiian Islands (and, generally, the Pacific as a whole) must be addressed and halted, all activities and such that result in destruction of the environment and overconsumption of natural resources must stop, and so forth.

Cassidy Gilroy

A country that has illegally been occupying O'ahu for over 100 years in addition to countless other islands and nations since its inception under false pretenses has no right to have 1 lease on any of those stolen lands- let alone renew and expand it. Especially considering the United States Military is one of-if not THE largest user of fossil fuels and destructive threats to Planet Earth. They have bases in over 50 different countries (that They recognize) along with previously sovereign nations like Guam, Hawai'i, Alaska, and Puerto Rico (Boriken) that they've beat into submission via colonialism and entitlement. The United States model is one that is parasitic at best and genocidal at worse.

Before a parent lets their child get that puppy they've been begging for, they first make sure that the child understands how to properly take care of another living being. Often times, they will start by teaching the child how to tend to a plant. As the child learns, they usually grasp the concepts they will need later, and based on the child's performance, the parent will decide if the pet is worth the investment. If the child does not water the plant, or puts something like Kool Aid in the plant, the parent would course correct, explaining how plants need proper nourishment just like you and me.

The United States Military is the child who drowns the plant in Kool Aid, blames the plant for dying, then proceeds to take the pot and dirt where the plant once laid and turn it into a weapon to hit their sibling. Replace the plant in the pot analogy with HUMAN BEINGS in sovereign nations, and this has been their M.O. for HUNDREDS of years- spanning from Chattel Slavery, to the Trail of Tears, to Flint, Michigan, to Red Hill, to Red-lining, to the "humanitarian aid" base in Palestine, to the creation of Food Deserts- Pollute, Substitute, and Commodify the people into silence through disregard for all living beings.

The U.S. Navy still has done little-to-nothing about Red Hill, and the money that the Military is trying to be put into this lease should be denied and immediately redirected into cleaning up and de-occupying ALL of Hawai'i. July 4th just passed, and the people of Hawai'i have not been Independent or Free from the U.S. since BEFORE January 17, 1893- the end of this illegal occupation is BEYOND overdue. If we're getting technical, Hawai'i hasn't been free of Occupation since Captain Cook landed on Kauai on January 18, 1778.

Free Hawai'i, say NO to renewing the military lease, and EVICT the United States Military- because they have been illegal, destructive tyrannical tenants who have destroyed lives, families, ecosystems, and anything else that stands between them and profits.

Christina Gleason

The land should revert to the Hawaiian people. We should be giving land back to the Indigenous peoples we took it from. And if you don't give the land back, you need to pay full market value for the land to support the people who live there.

Makanalani Gomes

Aloha mai kakou. I'm Makanalani Gomes, a native Hawaiian and Filipino woman.· I'm a kama of Waipi'o a lua, a child of Waipio, Oahu, the adjacent ahupua'a, our land division, hugging and embracing up against this sacred Wahiawa. We share our water sources, and I am a descendant of fresh water, and therefore a water protector and a land defender, especially to the places and waters that have raised and fed me and my ohana since time immemorial. As a core member of Affirm Hawaii, and one of three kanaka wahine serving on the murdered, missing native Hawaiian women, girls, and mahu report, I am here to be the vessel to say "no" for so many who cannot or could not. Affirm is a transnational feminist organization, where native, black, and immigrant women unite to fight against imperialism and colonization.· In Affirm, we believe that dismantling patriarchy must be at the heart of this struggle, if we are ever to truly address these oppressive systems, because we know all too well that where the land is plundered, resources extracted and poisoned, the women and feminine relatives are decimated as well. Dismantling patriarchy means the end to the abusive, extractive relationship that the so-called United States forced upon Hawaii by way of the military. For 131 years, Hawaii has been in a non-consenting, inhumane relationship with a so-called US.· Can you imagine what it's like to be in a forced, intimate relationship with the most heinous abuser on this planet?· The rape of both place and people coincide, and it is palpable, as we see our Palestinian relatives facing what we know could one day be our own fate. The mental warfare is ringing out not only in our hearts and our minds, but through the vibrations of our land and our waters.· The poison is not only on the surface of bombs and explosives, but in the depths of our skin, in the vessels of our souls.· And we say, "No more." As a result of this non-consensual relationship, our people have met the same fate as our 'aina.· Especially our native Hawaiian women, girls, and mahu, those closest in an embodiment to earth mother, have endured the brunt of the physical abuse. From part one of the MMHNBWGM report, 38 percent of those arrested for soliciting sex from a 13-year-old online, through Operation Keiki Shield, are active-duty military personnel.· Thirteen years old.· Think of your 13-year-old self.· Think of a 3-year-old you love and care for.· Thirteen years old. Because, for indigenous women, girls, mahu, two-spirit folks, and our relatives, these are more than just statistics, but a shared reality, empowered by colonization, upheld by the military, and the rape culture it glorifies. We would be remiss if we did not acknowledge all of our sisters and relatives who were murdered and those still missing by these very systems of violence.· We honor them and their families today, and every day, by continuing to dismantle these structures that do not honor and revere the divine feminine.· We honor when we reclaim.· We restore and heal what has always been sacred. As our land is seen as idyllic paradise, for -- for mere enjoyment and pleasure, so too are our bodies.· On the continent, we see this in casinos and man camps.· Here in Hawaii, it's on the streets of Waikiki, where the average profile of a missing native Hawaiian is a 15-year-old girl in Waikiki. The military contributes to the sexual exploitation of women, children, and trans folks. The military is a breeding ground for sex buyers and tourism, and RIMPAC provides these breeding grounds for it. Enough is enough, and the leases, and the extraction and exploitation of land, water, oceans, and kanaka.· We are here to say, "aole."· "No" to our land.· "No" to our bodies.· "No" for every sister, every relative, every piece of land and water that couldn't say, "no."· Aole.· Women and land not for conquest.· Land back.· Bodies back. Moana back.· No more stolen relatives.· Cancel RIMPAC and the leases.· Demilitarize now.

Francis Gora

How is it, everybody? Brother, when asked for them, I bought the treaty.· I got -- I don't want to go any further because there is 700 Indian treaties across the US. You guys lost the Bolt case, and all the other casinos and the gaming and the hunting and the fishing and the land rights.· I just got back from Seattle, talking to some legal counsel up there.· The direction is the treaty.· You guys got to honor the treaty. You guys broke the treaty with a full scale invasion in 1893.· USS Boston in the harbor. Your troops at Ali'iolani Palace.· Iolani Palace. All your 50 overthrow guys standing on the palace. The only way you guys got this, you guys had the Boston out there.· Because eight years later, you guys went down to Samoa with the Boston and the Massachusetts and the Olympia, and you guys went, killed almost 80,000 Samoans.· Went to the Philippines, another 30,000 -- 80,000 Filipinos. Next thing.· You guys got to (indiscernible) your treaties.· I think the Latin word is "Pacta sunt servanda."· Francis Boyle came over here, and he explained things in 1991.· Obey the treaties. Lastly, you guys get the Mahele.· You guys The brother was up here asking for the treaty.· This treaty is in your national archives, Kauikeaouli's treaty.· Your supreme law of the land.· US Constitution.· You took an oath to it. Treaty of Friendship. know what the Mahele is.· This is the Mahele. Kauikeaouli, on page 224 and page 225 of this Mahele, is his private lands, and it is Hawaiian government lands. I look at your fact sheet, and you guys say this thing belong to the state.· In any title abstract, when you buy property, any title abstract out there, it starts from the beginning of when the title is registered and documented.· These have numbers.· Even in the Mahele, they have numbers. Even in the apanas, the land commission awards. It's not the land court awards; it's the land commission awards. Also, the palapala sila nuis that are in there get number in there.· And once you get numbers, they registered.· They're also -- those two, apana and the -- the apana and the palapala sila nuis, they are what they call the "prima facie."· These are land titles.· They're superior land titles. So I just going to ask you, where you guys' title?· You guys' name not in the Mahele. Kamehameha, his heirs and successors.· So when you guys get your name in the Mahele, you let me know where it stay in this Mahele.· Because it doesn't say, "US Army."· It doesn't say, "Air Force."· And maybe you guys got to go look for Edward Snowden. Aloha.

Pua Gora

My name is Pua Gora. I come together with my kupunas, who recently passed, 95 years old. I come with my brothers and my sisters, who could not be here today, except for my brother, who talked about the great Mahele, as well as the treaties that he has. I come together with my 64 nephews and my nieces, my 49 grand-nephews and my nieces. I have five grandchildren. I know, falling on deaf ears, because you folks must be strong to have sat here, listening to all of us opposing any renewal of any leases in the state of Hawaii, writing notes, somewhat pretending that you care, and maybe might do something about it, but more than likely might not do something about it. This fake Hawaii government -- and I wrote this down because I want to stay in the two-minute guidelines, and I just did it now, not too long ago. That's why I'm one of the last. This fake Hawaii government, who is not the true landowners, and the fake government, comprised with more non-native non-Hawaiians, who are in treason with the Hawaiian Kanaka Maolis and the Kingdom of Hawaii, you talk about transparency earlier. Please. What is transparent is many Hawaiians have less than your beginning infantry military soldiers who just signed and enlisted. Do you know some lands that were leased were returned to the fake state? Then they, with hidden agendas, sold, and are still being illegally sold, selling our Hawaiian lands. That's transparent. Our lands, the Hawaiian lands, you rent for a dollar or made deals under the table -- who knows? -- don't legally belong to them or to you. It belongs to the heirs of Kamehameha III and all of its Hawaiian people. I used to live in Waimea on Hawaiian homesteads until my mom got sick -- and I was a caretaker -- which many of our neighbors had to stop building, and were forced to stop agricultural projects, stop their farming. Because why? We had live ammunitions that were bought there because you folks had practices there in years before. That's not transparent. And then it becomes listed as "barren lands." Where are the lands for the Hawaiians to build farms, procure, flourish, and thrive? It's not only the Army. It's the Navy. It's the armed forces. It's the air force, who is in constant desecration of the Hawaiian people. Before, we had no-flying zones. Now it's all open. Now the truth. You have weapons and the power to do what you want. And when you invaded our lands illegally, raped and robbed, and are still doing that in our lands, it's all in our history books. And, yes, you are still actively doing that. My mom said we are wai wai nui, caretakers of our lands, only as rich as the water that flows. And look what happened to the water. Was that transparent? This is sad and needs to stop. Today is 7/11, July 11. Hawaii is not a fast stop store of land. Every day in Hawaii, it's 9/11. It's like a memorial for all Hawaiians daily. Just return the lands. And "no" to any leases here forevermore.

Susan Gorman-Chang

July 14, 2024
Written Testimony for Draft EIR

Aloha,
'O Susan Gorman-Chang ko'u inoa. No Ewa Beach mai au. My name is Susan Gorman-Chang and I am from Ewa Beach.
Military leases are a classic example of what the Western culture has done to attempt to sever the connection of Kanaka Maoli to the 'aina and serves to severely harm us all. The 'aina has been bombed, shelled and was used for live fire training and it is severely damaged. Military is not required to clean it up until leases expire! Allowing new leases and thus retention of these lands by the military will exacerbate intergenerational trauma and further alienate Kanaka Maoli from these 'aina.
Mahalo for acknowledging my testimony regarding this Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawaiiloa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho) and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) on the island of Oahu.
First, I would like to request more time for our community to review this Environmental Impact Statement. This Draft EIS is a robust 2,798 pages long and we deserve a more reasonable amount of time it takes for a measured, careful analysis of the 2,798 pages. Being myself over 60 year old, I now read at a 30% slower rate than a younger person, and my focus is not equal to a younger person, so these thousands of pages put kupuna at a real disadvantage as far as reading through it all. This draft EIS came out June 8, 2024 and the due date for written comment ends August 7, 2024. I request a two month extension until October 7, 2024 as the new due date for written comment submissions for the EIR.
Second, to further understand the history of the parcels mentioned in this EIS, I am requesting complete title searches and complete Title Reports, starting with the very first Titles under the Kingdom of Hawaii and ending with the current date, for each of the parcels of land that the Army includes in this EIS; specifically
For Makua Military Reservation (MMR)
• Five TMK parcels (TMKs [1] 8-001:008 and [1] 8-2-001:001, 22, 024 and 025) and portions of four parcels (TMKs [1] 6-9-003:001, [1] 8-002:007 and 012, and [1] 8-2-001:002) These parcels are also referred to as the Makai, North Ridge, Center, and Couht Ridge Tracts.
For Kawaiiloa-Poamoho Trining Area (Poamoho)
• TMK parcel (TMK[1] 7-2-001:006) within Kamananui Ahupua'a.

For Kahuku Training Area (KTA)
• Two discontiguous TMK parcels (TMK [1] 5-8-002:002 and [1] 5-9-006:026

Third, I would like a map and total acreage of ALL of the Hawaiian islands showing where the Army has control of the land for training of any kind, whether state land or federal land. This way, we can look at the whole picture of the military's training capabilities on our islands.

Fourth, I would like a map and total acreage of the entire Continental United States as well as Guam, American Samoa, Marianna Islands, and Puerto Rico where the Army has training areas of

any kind. Again, this way we can look at the whole picture of the military's training capabilities worldwide.

Fifth, in the Executive Summary, page 3.13, in the last paragraph it states, "...in 1893 when the Hawaiian Kingdom was overthrown." Please add the word "illegal" so that it reads "in 1893 when the Hawaiian Kingdom was illegally overthrown". The term illegally overthrown is not my term; it is the term used by President Cleveland in his address to Congress in which he stated ' the Kingdom of Hawaii was "unlawfully invaded by United States marines on January 16, 1893, which led to an illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian government the following day."

Sixth, please explain in writing how the Army could have a legal and enforceable lease with the state of Hawaii on ceded land, since the ceded land is subject to ownership dispute. Specifically, the Ceded land was land set aside by the Kingdom of Hawaii for the Kingdom of Hawaii. When the Kingdom of Hawaii was illegally overthrown, as stated above, those who illegally overthrew it stole the land and thus have no legal title to the Ceded land to this day. The Ceded lands have a clouded title, as there was a break in the title chain when those who illegally overthrew the Kingdom of Hawaii illegally seized these Ceded lands. If the land is not owned by the Lessor, how can the Lessee (U.S. Army) have any kind of enforceable lease on such land? The U.S. Supreme Court cases cited on page 3-14 addresses the issue of the Apology Resolution and substantive rights but not the issue with the titles to the Ceded lands.

Seventh, on page 3-14 of the Executive Summary, it states the Army spends approximately \$1.5M annually on cultural resource management and \$5.6M on natural resource management on O'ahu. I am requesting a detailed dollar breakdown and description of how exactly these funds were spent.

Eighth, there are dozens of endangered species in the areas the Army wishes to continue to lease and to put them in further danger is not acceptable.

Allowing these leases to expire, to require the military to clean up the unexploded ordinances, munitions and all their pollution on these 'aina, and to restore the land to a healthy condition is an important first step in healing human beings, all flora and fauna and 'aina alike on this island of Oahu.

Susan Gorman –Chang
Ewa Beach, HI

July 14, 2024 Written Testimony for Draft EIR

Aloha,

'O Susan Gorman-Chang ko'u inoa. No Ewa Beach mai au. My name is Susan Gorman-Chang and I am from Ewa Beach.

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Fourth, I would like a map and total acreage of the entire Continental United States as well as Guam, American Samoa, Mariana Islands, and Puerto Rico where the Army has training areas of any kind. Again, this way we can look at the whole picture of the military's training capabilities worldwide.

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Eighth, there are dozens of endangered species in the areas the Army wishes to continue to lease and to put them in further danger is not acceptable.

Allowing these leases to expire, to require the military to clean up the unexploded ordinances, munitions and all their pollution on these 'aina, and to restore the land to a healthy condition is an important first step in healing human beings, all flora and fauna and 'aina alike on this island of Oahu.

Susan Gorman -Chang

Ewa Beach, HI

Susan Gorman-Chang

Is it tall enough? Okay. Susan Gorman-Chang, Ko'u inoa no ewa beach mai au. Military leases are a classic example of what Western culture has done to attempt to sever the connection of Kanaka Maoli to the aina and serves to harm us all. The aina has been bombed, shelled, and was used for live fire training, which was only discontinued when the Army was forced to do so because of a lawsuit. Military is not required to clean up until leases expire. Allowing new leases and thus, retention of these lands by the military will exacerbate intergenerational trauma and further alienate Kanaka Maoli from these aina. I have some specific requests about the EIS. First, I'd like to request more time to review this EIS. It's 2,798 pages long and we deserve a more reasonable time than just two months. So I'm asking for an additional two months, until October 7th, 2024, to submit written testimony. Second, I'm requesting a complete title search and complete title reports for each of the parcels of the land the Army includes in the EIS. I don't see how you can have clear title of the state to lease to the Army of stolen, ceded lands. Third, I'd like a map and total acreage of all the Hawaiian islands showing where the Army has control of the land for training of any kind, whether state or federal. This way we can look at the whole picture of the military's training capabilities and footprint on the islands. Fourth, I'd like a map of the total acreage of the entire continental United States, as well as Guam, American Samoa, Mariana Islands, and Puerto Rico, where the Army also has training areas of any kind. In the executive summary on the EIS, page 3.13, please add the word illegal so that it reads, "In 1893, when the Hawaiian Kingdom was illegally overthrown." The term illegally overthrown was used by President Cleveland in his address to Congress in which he stated, "The Kingdom of Hawaii was unlawfully invaded by the United States Marines on January 16th, 1893, which led to an illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian government the following day." Next in the EIS, very quickly, it says the Army spends 1.5 million on cultural resource management and 5.6 million on natural resource management on Oahu. I'm requesting a detailed dollar breakdown and description of exactly how these funds were spent. And lastly, allowing these leases to expire to acquire the military to clean up the unexploded ordnances, munitions, and all their pollution on this aina, and to restore the land to a healthy condition is an important step in healing. Mahalo.

From: Lisa Grandinetti <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Sunday, July 28, 2024 6:06 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: End military leases

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

End the military leases now! The military only enacts violence on us in Hawaii. It's stolen land and deserves to be given back to the people, not the military for \$1 a year. This is our chance to reclaim that land and restore it to what it should be. We need to heal the land and our communities, not extend the leases for the military.

Tyler Greenhill

No. Do not renew any military leases in Hawai'i. The Ameri3kan military is one of if not the greatest evil known in human history. We must protect our futures, our kids, and our lands. DO NOT RENEW ANY LEASES. Yankees go home. Cheers!

From:	Regina Gregory <[REDACTED]>
Sent:	Wednesday, August 7, 2024 1:09 PM
To:	G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject:	comment
Follow Up Flag:	Follow up
Flag Status:	Flagged

Comments re ATLR-Oahu DEIS

1. The DEIS considers a very limited number of alternatives. It states that there are 51,000 acres of Army training areas land on Oahu. That should be more than enough for Army training without the need to retain the 6,322 acres of leased lands. But this DEIS does not include consideration of alternative sites. Moreover, as shown in Table 2.6, it disregards any alternatives that do not include continued Army training.
2. The DEIS does not adequately assess cumulative impacts. Since retention essentially equals the status quo, it can claim there is no change due to the proposed action and, therefore, a “less than significant” impact. But continued addition of, e.g., heavy metals in the soil and water does have a significant impact. Continued noise has a significant impact on quality of life. Greenhouse gas emissions may be small on each US military installation, but together they constitute the largest source of greenhouse gases in the world. The environmental impact of Army training actually spans from mining the metals and manufacturing munitions, to the spread of death and destruction around the globe when the training is put into practice.
3. The DEIS does not adequately assess economic impacts. Hawai’I real estate is much too precious to waste on military training. It is not a productive use of our land and is, in fact, it inherently destructive. “Encroachment management” further impedes economic development. Given that Oahu is approaching limits to land and water resources, it is important for the military to reduce its footprint. The DEIS has no discussion on the opportunity costs of the military use of these lands, i.e., things that could be done instead of military training. Kahuku, for instance, is needed for wind power. Makua was supposed to be given back to the people who were evicted in World War II. Clean-up after vacating the leased lands could provide local employment opportunities.
4. The DEIS lacks certain policy considerations:
 - Hawai’I’s Public Land Trust is to be kept whole until such time as the nation is restored. Your proposal is contrary to both keeping the trust whole and restoring the nation.
 - It appears that the mission of readiness to perform combat is not for “defense” or “security,” but for global domination. Given that past US wars are now considered to be big mistakes, you might want to rethink all this.
 - You may have noticed from your public hearings that it is time to shift from “consultation” to “consent” with regards to Native Hawaiians. In fact, Article 18 of the UN Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples requires free, prior, and informed consent.
 - Only three military leases in Hawai’I are considered crucial: Barking Sands (Navy), Ka’ena Point (Air Force), and Pohakuloa (Army). The land retentions proposed in this DEIS are not crucial.
 - In 2023, the Hawai’I State Legislature passed HR175, urging the Board of Land and Natural Resources to establish a task force to prepare a feasibility plan for the transition of the management of the Makua Military Reservation to the state from the United States Army upon the expiration of General Lease number S-3848.

Since the limited alternatives considered create significant adverse impacts, and only the No Action Alternative would result in significant beneficial impacts, you should choose the No Action Alternative. Even more beneficial impacts could be had from vacating Makua Military Reservation entirely, including the land taken by Executive Order in 1964.

Regina Gregory

Max Gross

My comment is that the military should discontinue their attempts to extend the "leases" of these lands immediately. Why do they bomb and destroy the land here when everything is so limited already. The water shed on kaho'olawe was destroyed via this "training". Do you want to do the same to O'ahu? A'ole; go home. We have our work cut out cleaning all the messes youve already made.

Aimee Guerard

I am writing to formally oppose the Army's proposed 65-year lease of 6,322 acres of land in the Hawaiian Kingdom, encompassing the areas of Makua, Poamoho, and Kahuku.

This land is historically significant and belongs to the Hawaiian Kingdom. The long-term lease perpetuates a legacy of occupation and disrespect for the indigenous rights of the Hawaiian people. It is crucial that we prioritize the preservation and rightful stewardship of this land by its original inhabitants.

In addition to its cultural importance, these areas are home to unique and fragile ecosystems that must be protected. The ongoing military activities pose significant threats to the native flora and fauna, potentially leading to irreversible environmental damage. Preserving these unique environments is essential not only for the biodiversity they support but also for the ecological health of the region as a whole.

I urge you to reconsider this lease and recognize the importance of returning these lands to the Hawaiian Kingdom. Continuing military occupation on these sacred lands not only disrupts the natural environment but also infringes on the cultural and spiritual practices of the Hawaiian people.

Thank you for your attention to this critical matter.

Respectfully,

Aimee Guerard

[REDACTED]

Dana Ha

The military leases on O'ahu should not renew. Kānaka Maoli and various communities members have come to testify against the leases being renewed as the military had done enough damage to the islands.

Lori Halemano

Aloha mai kakou.· My name is Lori Halemano.· I was born and raised here in Wahiawa.· Moved away at age 26.· Although I've been living outside of Wahiawa for almost 30 years, I felt the need to be here because this is my home and always will be home for me.· We still have 'ohana here.· I still have 'ohana land here, where six generations of my 'ohana were literally born in the same houses on our property. As a child, we grew up hearing bombs, cannons, grenades, and large caliber guns going off. It was normal to us.· Yet there is nothing normal about hearing extremely loud explosions at all hours of the day and night while you are trying to sleep, the explosion scaring babies and pets and the elderly. I now live on the other side of the mountain, in Waikele.· But I can still hear the loud explosions from that far away, as can some of my friends in Waianae, who are even farther over on the other side of the mountain. My grandfather was in the Army, and served in Vietnam.· As a young child, I remember how much the explosions at Schofield would rattle him.· His PTSD was extreme, and I remember seeing him get on the ground and cover himself when he heard the explosions.· I'm sure a lot of other retired veterans in Wahiawa and the surrounding communities also still deal with PTSD, and I can't imagine how horrible it must be for them to have to hear the loud explosions, even after retiring from the military. I worked for a company called "Native Hawaiian Veterans."· And I worked on a project for our subsidiary company, called "Malama 'Aina," which means to take care of the land.· I was a project manager, in charge of ensuring that the unexploded ordnances at Pohakuloa, Kahuku, and Waikoloa were removed and cleaned up. I worked alongside with the US Army Corps of Engineers to get the cleanup done.· Well over \$30 million has been spent on the cleanups, and is still an ongoing task until today.· People are still finding UXOs across the island, including at Makua, Kolekole, and on Schofield and other areas across the island. I am a direct lineal descendant of Halemano.· I'm able to trace it back 11 generations. And I'm speaking tonight because I want to ensure the protection of this 'aina for 11 more generations and beyond.· Halemano ahupua'a spans -- from my knowledge -- Waialua -- all the way from Waialua up to Kawomaho (Poamoho) up to Waianae uka, all the way out to Honouliuli, which is Kunia and the Ewa Plains.· It is the largest span of land in the district here on the island of Oahu. Being a former Navy spouse of 14 years myself, I understand the importance of the military presence here in Hawaii, due to its strategic location in the Pacific.· However, the US armed forces are visitors in our home.· We are the host culture, and you are our guest.· It's a privilege for the military to be here on our 'aina.· We as a people are connected to the 'aina.· We are the 'aina.· Our state model is "Ua mau ke ea o ka 'aina I ka pono," which translates into "The life of the land is perpetuated in righteousness." What the military has been doing to our 'aina is far from righteous.· It isn't preserving the life of the land.· It is destroying it. One dollar to -- one dollar to lease thousands of acres of land, which are being used to desecrate and destroy sacred lands, all while our own people are houseless and without any land.· Just take a look around this community in Wahiawa, and you'll see how many homeless people we have. Part of the military's mission is to serve and protect the people.· But what's being done here in Hawaii is actually hurting our people.· The same has been done to the people of Guam and the Federated States of Micronesia, who are suffering with long-term effects of the damage that the military has done to their people. We are living human beings, and don't deserve to be poisoned, ignored, and forced to leave our homeland.· Just as it is the military duty to serve and protect us, it is also our kuleana to serve and protect our land.· I hope that you will take into account all of these people's testimony, and consider ending the leases for Kahuku, Poamoho, and Makua.· The military already has enough of our prime land, and we want our 'aina back.

Judith Hall

I am opposed to the continuation of use of these lands for military purposes! O'ahu is in a housing crisis with thousands of local residents leaving the state due to lack of affordable housing. This land is needed to build housing for local population!

Mai Hall

Aloha, I am in opposition to the Army extending their lease on these Hawaiian lands. As a spouse of an active duty Airman, and a Native Hawaiian, my needs as a Hawaiian must come first. He Hawaii au, mau a mau. I am Hawaiian now and forever. I cannot sit by and allow the military to keep desecrating Hawaiian lands. Look what the Navy did to Kahoolawe. The Army has many other lands to train at and to practice its amphibious warfare. You still have Bellows and Pohakuloa. You don't need these three properties any more. Better yet, you can train in California where there is lots of land to destroy. At these three properties, there is no military housing available. All those who practice and engage in military training have to live elsewhere. Hawaii is already stacked full with residents in a housing crisis. By keeping copious amounts of military here with a shortage of military housing, is irresponsible. There is not enough land to house the military, neither is there enough healthcare services to keep them around. The military population is unsustainable in Hawaii. Hawaiians have always been a sustainable people. We care for our lands and clean up our messes. Give us back our lands and we will clean it up the way it should be. To nourish our people, and so our legacy may live on. Do what is pono, what is just and right. Mahalo.

Mai Hall

Aloha mei kakou. Aloha, Colonel Steve. Colonel Steve, right on. O Maikapuaihilani Hall ko'u inoa, no kalihi mai au, akā noho au i Alia Pa'akai, ma ka 'ao'ao o Red Hill. Aloha. My name is Mai, and I'm originally from Kahili far, far away that side. Just so you know. It took a lot of effort to come here tonight, but as Papa and Oahu a Lua gave birth to this island Oahu, what happens on one side of the island affects us all. And you need need to know that. There are thousands of us on the other side of the island who couldn't be here tonight, so we bring this message together in solidarity to you. I am married to an active duty service member. Our family was poisoned by Red Hill, and we're still being poisoned. So I know intimately of the distrust by the military, and I know it has to stop, but I'm going to focus on the land that is rightfully ours that needs to be given back. I'm in opposition to extending the lease for the military. Because I told my husband I'm a Kanaka Maoli first, I just happen to be married to you. He Hawai'i au mau a mau. I am Hawaiian now and forever. And I noticed that those three parcels of land do not house a single service member or family. I didn't know that there were over 120,000 military servicemembers and their families living on this island alone. According to Uncle, that's -- that's more Kanaka Maoli on this island, right? Military is at 11 percent and Kanaka Maoli is only, what, 11, 12? That's got to change. And did you also know that the military make up 20 percent of the real estate investments, investments in Hawaii. There are way too many military servicemembers here. These areas do not house military servicemembers. The military is unsustainable on our islands. They need to give us back the land and some of them need to leave. And if it happens in my lifetime, I will be the first one in line with my ohana and my active duty servicemember to PCS out of here if they tell us to go. Because I know my family will be back. I have kuleana here, but I know it is the pono thing to do to send some military members away, and that is what should happen. Give us back our land, clean it up. Actually, let us clean it up. We'll do a better job. Mahalo.

Kristin Hamada

Support giving back all land & stopping any future lease of the land to the military. The EIS clearly states more damage will happen to the land if the lease is renewed. It is clear from the military's own document that the land will continue to be damaged. The military thinks it can buy Hawaiians' desire to be honorable stewards in perpetuity by leasing lands & giving money to Hawaiian organizations. Hawaii's communities cannot be bought. Stewardship is the goal & is the pono outcome from this process. I strongly opposed extending the leases. The military is not welcomed to be here. All they do is destroy land to enable them to destroy life in the name of US imperialism. Please leave & never return. We want free healthcare & land back. End the occupation. Land back please.



COMMENT FORM

Army Training Land Retention of State Lands
at Kahuku Training Area,

Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area,
and Makua Military Reservation, Island of O'ahu
Environmental Impact Statement

Draft EIS Public Review

Public Meeting Venue: Wai'anae Dist Park Multipurpose Room Date Submitted: 7/9/24

The Army invites comments, suggestions, and relevant information on the Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) on the Island of O'ahu, Environmental Impact Statement (O'ahu ATLR EIS). Please provide comments (use additional sheets as necessary), and place in comment box at a public meeting or mail to the address provided on the back of the form. Alternatively, you may submit written comments via the EIS website at: <https://home.army.mil/hawaii/OahuEIS> or email comments to: ATLR-Oahu-EIS@g70.design. All comments will be reviewed, regardless of how they are submitted. Please do not submit duplicate comments. Comments should be written clearly, as commenters will not be contacted to provide clarification. Comments must be submitted or postmarked before or on August 7, 2024 to be considered in the Final EIS.

Please provide your comments below:

Support giving back all land & stopping any future lease of the land to the military. The EIS clearly states more damage will happen to the land if the lease is renewed. It's clear from the military's own document that the land will continue to be damaged. The military thinks it can buy Hawaiians' desire to be honorable stewards in perpetuity by leasing lands & giving money to Hawaiian organizations. Hawaii's communities cannot be bought. Stewardship is the goal & is the pono outcome from this process. I strongly opposed extending the leases. The military is not welcomed to be here. All they do is destroy land to enable them to destroy life in the name of US imperialism. Please leave & never return. We want free healthcare & land back. End the occupation. Land back please.

Name: Kristin Hamada

Organization: _____

Address: _____

City: Honolulu

State: HI

Zip: 96826

Email: _____

Privacy Notice: Public comments to this EIS are requested pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), Hawai'i Revised Statutes Chapter 343 and Hawai'i Administrative Rules 11-200.1. Substantive comments received during the Draft EIS public review period will be considered during Final EIS preparation, and may be published in the Final EIS. Personal contact information will not be published in the Final EIS. Personal contact information will be maintained for the project record and will not be released unless required by law.

Lehua Hanaïke

The United States military has been negligent towards Hawai'i, our lands, our oceans and our people. Acts of war continue to take place, even though we (and those before us) have made it abundantly clear that U.S. military presence is unwanted. The illegal occupation has been acknowledged by your Commander in Chief and can be found in Public Law 103-150. We urge you to take responsible action to promote a Hawai'i we can all enjoy in the future, by NOT using our islands for war and war games, by not attempting to renew leases on our lands. We the people of Hawaii have been suffering at the hands of your government, broken promises made, and our own people go home less or forced to move away while the military gets to enjoy with all the comforts and cause inflation. Please be informed that acts of war, regardless of who approves them, shall be punishable by law and all those involved WILL be held responsible. Genocide, torture, war crimes, and conspiracy just to name a few. We do not want, nor do we need the U.S. military in our sovereign nation. Please vacate ASAP and allow us to heal. Mahalo for your time, Hanaïke ohana

Kaimipono Hanohano

Aloha mai kākou. 'O Kaimipono Hanohano ko'u inoa. No Maui mai au, akā no na'e noho au ma Ka'a'awa I kēia mau ā. So aloha. My name is Kaimipono Hanohano. I live in Ka'a'awa, but I'm from the island of Maui. My father comes from the island -- from this island, from Punalu'u, in an ahupua'a called Papa'akoko. I stand here before you representing my ohana who was unable to come here. I have children who attend this high school, and I encourage you to allow them to give testimony not tonight but another day, because their voices need to be heard. They will be the ones that will have to deal with your effects, as well. So I just want to bring up a few things that -- that has happened on the island of Maui that I've lived through, the building of the Daniel K. Inouye telescope and then also the leakage of fuel that happened on that mauna and that my grandmother had to be -- drink the water that contaminated -- that was contaminated. My grandmother and my mother had to live through the bombing of Kaho'olawe, like many other people's ohana. They have memories of tremendous trauma from that effect. We cannot forget that -- that wasn't a long time ago that that happened, but it -- our families are still dealing with that. And then we also need to remember our brothers and sisters in the Marshall Islands. They reminded us at FestPAC of your relationship -- or your bombing that you did in their islands. And we will not allow that to happen here. In closing, know that I'm here by myself tonight. But I have five children that I'm raising to know that you are corruption, and they will not be fooled by your tactics. And I just want to close. E iho ana o luna. E pi'i ana o lalo. E hui ana nā moku. E kū ana ka paia.

Jennylee Harris

I Jennylee Harris oppose any and all military training on all Hawai'i islands.

Jessica Haskin

Please DO NOT renew the leases. These Hawaiian lands should be used to benefit the Hawaiian people, not the military.
Thank you,
Jessica Haskin

Pua Heimuli

Aloha mai,

I am writing to oppose the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Army's proposal to renew their state leases for lands in Kahuku, Poamoho and Mākua for another 65 years. The DEIS does not meaningfully address the concerns of the Military presence in Hawai'i and on these lands.

The damage caused by military activity on the state leased lands has negative impacts on our human communities, as well. Fires threaten the safety of nearby communities and forest communities have been degraded because of army practices. Concerns over soil and water contamination due to metals and chemicals involved in military activity have never been fully addressed.

Importantly, these lands are culturally significant. Ongoing desecration to this 'āina is painful to Kānaka 'Ōiwi and local people who wish to see these environments treated with respect. These military practices keep our communities from accessing lands even after the military finishes their exercises because they don't clean up afterwards. The state leased lands must return to the State once the Army's lease expires in 2029.

Hanaloa Helela

Aloha mai kākou, 'Ano'ai. My name is Hanaloa Helela, and I am an aloha 'aina, just like the majority of the people in this room. Yeah? We are not only representing our own kupuna. We are bringing our kupuna together. Yeah? We are unifying. We are in solidarity. I think it's really clear that the vast majority of the testimonies on these three nights have been "no" to lease renewals. And I further that. And you heard me two nights ago. So I'm going to say it again. "Aole" to any lease renewal. Yeah? The time is up. Long time. We've been doing this from even before 1893. Yeah? And as many folks have already pointed out, you don't have legal standing. No matter how much you try to dress it up in codes and statutes and regulations, we know the truth, because we also read the US Constitution. And folks have mentioned that. Yeah? The Newlands Resolution isn't a treaty of annexation. It can't be. It was a simple majority, a joint resolution. I wonder what kind of joint that was, because it wasn't the real deal. You did not get two-thirds majority vote of the senate, yeah, which is required by your constitution. America is seen throughout the world as the upholder of democracy -- well, at least it used to be -- the champion of democracy. Yeah? But it was the Hawaiian people who exercised democracy in a way that hasn't been seen since. The vast majority, 38,000 people out of 40,000 signed petitions, two petitions, Hui Kalai'aina and Hui Aloha 'Aina, protesting the annexation to the United States in any form. Yeah. That's -- that is the truth. That's the fact of the matter. We learned about your -- your process, and we said, "Okay." And our kupuna said, "We can do that." And they went by wa'a, they went by horse, they went by steamship, and they went by their -- their wawae. They walked all over -- all over the island chain, yeah, and gathered these signatures for us today. For us today. And the Ku'e petitions, that is their legacy to us. All of us have our ancestors in there. And now they're here. Ancestors are in the house with us, standing proud, helping us to remember. Yeah? That's why we're here. This -- this thing we're doing here, as so many have pointed out, this process not real. This is gaslighting. This is not reality. So I think many of us have already demonstrated that it's more important -- I mean, I guess it's important to make the record for the testimony. But I think what's more important is talking to each other, yeah, is unifying together under this banner of aloha 'aina. Yeah. That's the heart of our culture, aloha 'aina. So your proposed uses do not align with our most fundamental truth, which is aloha 'aina. Yeah? And aloha -- yeah, aloha is only demonstrated through malama. Takes that action. Yeah? The words aren't enough. Yeah? Yeah. Malama is the action of aloha. So you can say you aloha 'aina, but if you don't, malama 'aina, there's a disconnect. It's not real. Yeah. And all of us here, we know that. That's why we standing up. That's why we're here this late. Yeah. That's why people have been doing this, as -- as Brother just mentioned before, their whole life. It's not because they want to do this. I'd rather be at home with my kids and my family. Yeah. But this is our duty. This is our kuleana. This is our sacred kuleana. Yeah? And that's why we're here. And our kuleana is not just responsibility. It's also privilege. So I want to say, I want to repeat that I am honored to be amongst other aloha 'ainas. I am honored to carry my kupunas here to be with your kupunas, yeah, because that's what it's about. Yeah? Hui Aloha 'Aina. Yeah. So I know it's getting late. And, you know, there's still -- how many -- how many more testimonies? [THE MODERATOR: We have about 15 -- we have a bunch more, so, yeah.] A bunch. Okay. So I will wrap it up. But again, I'm going to repeat what I offered on -- was that Tuesday? And several folks have spoke to it. This process, even -- you know, if you could just insert some --- something real into it, the least you can do is to make more time. Yeah? To make more time. Yeah? And -- and I -- my son was at Kahuku last night, and he mentioned that a kupuna had brought up just the fact that we're having to testify to you, it kind of

says the -- that -- that's the truth of it. That is not right. Something's wrong here. Yeah. We're the descendants of -- of this land. Yeah? It's beyond ownership. The land owns us. Yeah? Our DNA comes from this 'aina. Yeah? It's -- this is our land. We're a part of this land. You can't separate the kanaka from the 'aina, and you can't separate the kanaka from this culture. Yeah? If the kanaka doesn't have his 'aina, have her 'aina, they can't practice their culture. Yeah? Our culture is all about the land. No more land; no more kanaka. So this is an opportunity for you guys to do the right thing. Yeah? But we know that this scoping meeting here, this review process for the DEIS, is not going to change anything. Yeah? We know what it's going to take, because we've seen Kaho'olawe. Yeah? We know what it takes. It takes us to come out en masse. It takes us to put our bodies on the front line. Our kupunas -- just like at the mauna, our kupunas led that struggle. Do you know how many kupunas were -- had, like, all kind of medical issues? And they were up there at 6,600 feet, willing to risk their lives to stand on that front line. And that's what you're dealing with. We will go to the top of the mountains. We will go to the ocean. We will go wherever we have to go. And like Brother said before, this is unwinnable. Yeah? Unless you wipe us out completely -- which, I guess, is the plan in Palestine -- unless you wipe us out completely, we're not going to give up. To the last aloha 'aina. So I want to leave you with this -- this short oli from a very special man. Kumu John Lake shared this oli with me. I was lucky to -- to know him and to spend some time with him. Too short of a time. Eia Hawaiinuiākea Hawaii Nui, Hawaii iki, Hawaii loa, Hawaii Poko, Hawaii luna, Hawaii lalo, I loko o ka moana Kanaloa. Ue ka lani, naue ka honua, ne'e ka honua, ola'l ka honua, ho ola ka honua, kuo ka wailua o ke kupuna, kupaa ke kanaka maoli, tihe maoli ola, tihe maoli ola, tihe maoli ola. Mahalo.

Kaiehu Helelā

All right. Aloha kakou. I would like to first mahalo everybody for being here and mahalo everybody -- every strong voice that has spoken. I would also like to mahalo my kupuna for being the reason I'm here and for standing on my shoulders and giving me the strength to speak. O Kaiehu Helelā ko'u inoa, 'umikūmāiwa o'u Makahiki. My name is Kaiehu Helelā, and I'm 19 years old. I testify before you as one of the many youth that strongly oppose the renewal of this lease and the continued illegal occupation of Hawaii. To begin with, I'd like to express our dread in the future of Hawaii. You have created an environment where kids are unsure of their future, of their culture, of their identity, and of their safety. So many Hawaiians have lived and still live in poverty. And to those that do, they are barely scraping by, as the military is pricing out my worse as time goes on. Now, I know you military want to slowly kill us off, and I know that's your ultimate plan and has always been. But I want to ask you this. How do I raise a family in this regime we live in? How can I bring somebody into this world where they will die just trying to exist? My ancestors suffered because of you; my ancestors starved because of you, and my ancestors died because of you. They did all of this in the hopes that we would have a future. But you will be taking away this future. Will I have to die because of you, too? It is no secret that Ameri-KKK-a loves using and killing off cultures for its own gain. It's happened since its very conception, and it has been happening across the world today. The only beneficiaries of the military staying here is the military and the U.S. You have zero interest in Hawaiians, and as someone before me said, the fact that we are the ones that have to testify to you is the very evidence, the only evidence I need. I know this will likely fall on deaf ears on your side, but I speak to you -- but I speak to you, my people, to say that as Uncle before me said, we, the future generations, will carry the fire. We will carry our ancestors rage, and we will carry Hawaii into a future that is for us and not you. A'ole renewal, a'ole military, a'ole America.

Shannon Pōmaika‘i Hennessey

I strongly oppose this Proposed Action and any other actions that would enable the U.S. military to retain 6,322 acres of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands. Military presence has caused extensive damage to our environment and threatens our precious natural resources like our water. Moreover, the U.S. military has no accountability to properly care for this land that they "lease" at an egregiously low cost. Given that these lands were initially seized illegally, Native Hawaiians are more than entitled to land back. E mau ke ea o ka ‘āina i ka pono.

From: Al H <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Wednesday, August 7, 2024 11:58 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: EIS Army Leases expiring 2029

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Aloha my name is Alyson Hiapo.

Subject: Testimony

I do not support the the lease renewal optionsl of Makua Valley, Poamoho and Kahuku training to the Army in 2029 when the current lease expires.
The EIS provided by the Army was long and wordy with instances of incorrect information and perhaps information that has been omitted. There is very little transparency in this EIS.

The Army fails to answer the following questions that I have serious concerns about.
HOW ARE YOU/ARMY NOT IMPACTING:(see below)

1. rights of the Department of Hawaiian Homelands to water and land for their beneficiaries
2. Other traditional and customary practices?
3. The flora and fauna of Mākua Valley and neighboring land & waters, and the other leases to expire in 2029?
4. The Native Hawaiian Rights (HRS 7-1)?
5. Native Hawaiian rights under Kingdom law to land, healthcare and fishing?
6. The rights to subsistence resources and activities?
7. The right to self determination?
8. The right to self government?
9. The right to ones own culture & customs including language & religion.

I am excited as ideas are filling my mind with the possibilities of what Makua would look like once the Army leases are returned to Kanaka. I invision a place for educational opportunities such as aina based learning for our keiki.
In regards to FOOD SECURITY: Farming potential for growing more of our food, less import so that we may bring down the cost of food in Hawaii and to be able to protect ourselves in volatile situations due to unstable countries.
Career opportunities-potential for career pathways for our future generations to learn from the ‘aina and technology so that we sustain our Hawai‘i, insuring safety and security for our state and country by developing future leaders of our youth.

Sincerely,
Alyson Hiapo

Alysn Hiapu

Aloha mai kākou, o wau o Allison Hiapo ko'u inoa, noho au ma Ko'olaupoko mai au – no Ko'olaupoko mai au, noho au ma Lualualei. I Kāko'o everything that was said previous to me, so I try not repeat it. What I am thinking about is I got excited when I learned 2029 being when we thought the lands return back from the military to the Hawaii State, to the people. I started thinking what can we do with Makua Valley? I thought, oh, education. Wouldn't it be awesome possible pathways for our youth or keiki? I thought, oh, agriculture. Oh, man, what can we grow there? What -- more food. Then I thought of food security, which is a big issue nowadays and probably going forward with our climate change getting worse. So possible new career pathways, more jobs. Again, regarding the food where we turn more into agriculture land, so that we produce more food for the islands by our people. Housing. I thought also about the housing crisis that Hawaii is having. That's another possibility. Oh. My mind just going wild, just going rampant with all these different possibilities. So my view is, I'm thinking we are going to get back the land when the lease is up in 2029. Next step is what do we see for Makua Valley? Oh, and by the way there is another option we can offer you, give us the money back to clean up the place for you. Mahalo.

Aram Higa-Parker

I'll keep this prompt, as a Hawai'i state resident, I believe that the US military occupies more land than is necessary for its operations. It could be used for better purposes and therefore the military shouldn't be allowed to use it anymore. Demilitarization is our only survival.

Brailey Hirose-Hulbert

To Whom It May Concern:
Aloha e,

I submit this public comment in strong opposition to retaining and extending the leases for Army Training Land Retention (ATLR) in Makua, Poamoho, and Kahuku. The proposed retention of the occupied lands for US Army and DoD use maintains an imperial relationship proven disastrous to the ecosystems and the sentient life of this island. I strongly affirm the "No-Change Alternative" which would see the completion of the current lease and return of these lands specified in 2029.

The US military needs to go home. The human and non-human communities (and ecosystems accompanying them) have never, and will never benefit from the presence of US military on Oahu or this pae'āina. Our lives, our island, our ocean, our climate and our planet literally do not have the time left to accommodate this kind of land use.

In earnest,
BHH

To Whom It May Concern:
Aloha e,

I submit this public comment in **strong opposition** to retaining and extending the leases for Army Training Land Retention (ATLR) in Makua, Poamoho, and Kahuku. The proposed retention of the occupied lands for US Army and DoD use maintains an imperial relationship proven disastrous to the ecosystems and the sentient life of this island. I **strongly affirm** the "No-Change Alternative" which would see the completion of the current lease and return of these lands specified in 2029.

The relationship the people of Hawai'i maintain with the US military is unsustainable. It is a mediocre steward, and a physically disabling institution. I refer to the US military because differentiating the Army or DoD from the US military as a whole, for the purpose of this draft EIS, is unhelpful. It renders the reality of historical continuity and responsibility inaccurate and dismissed. The US military is unable to effectively evaluate the damage it has done, disables our people, and decreases the security of all who live here.

The work and pathway of Mālama Mākua to end live-fire training has proven in the 2001 legal settlement that the Army and DoD cannot even measure the degradation to environments it's historically managed, let alone prevent further destruction. An institution like this cannot be allowed to manage this land further, our ecosystems simply can't sustain the proposed and continued uses in this draft EIS.

Further, is the disabling of civilian and enlisted families by jet fuel leaking into our freshwater systems from the military fuel storage facility in Kapūkakī. Headaches, rashes, behavioral issues in children are all from the passive exposure of this leak. Now consider the deliberate physical and mental damage occurring daily to enlisted people when Makua, Poamoho, and Kahuku are used for training. Both passive and deliberate, these events are preventable, and deadly, to our communities. There is no greater adverse impact than preventable death.

Finally, this process to extend these leases comes concurrently with the US military opening new bases throughout Japan and Korea, creating cultural exchanges and base expansions in the Philippines, and allying with Israel, currently enacting a genocide. The inevitable future of the US military's warmongering will increase and invite deadly impacts to life and infrastructure here. Do not further contribute to this military buildup by extending the Army and DoD training on this land; allow the leases to be completed in 2029.

The US military needs to go home. The human and non-human communities (and ecosystems accompanying them) have never, and will never benefit from the presence of US military on Oahu or this pae'āina. Our lives, our island, our ocean, our climate and our planet literally do not have the time left to accommodate this kind of land use.

Sincerely, and with urgency,
Chauncey HH

Source Links

Mālama Mākua - Earthjustice, pub. 2009

(<https://earthjustice.org/case/makua-environmental-impact-statement>)

Kapūkakī - CBS News, pub. April, 2024

(<https://www.cbsnews.com/news/a-2021-red-hill-jet-fuel-leak-sickened-thousands-of-hawaiians-but-there-have-been-dozens-of-releases-in-an-issue-spanning-decades/>)

Japan - NHK News "Kyushu Town Over US Military Drone," pub. November, 2022

(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DufNciXmqAQ>)

Korea - Reuters "U.S. forces launch space unit in South Korea amid North's growing threats", pub. December, 2022

(<https://www.reuters.com/world/asia-pacific/us-forces-launch-space-unit-south-korea-amid-norths-growing-threats-2022-12-14/>)

Philippines - Army Reserve, pub. May, 2024

(<https://www.usar.army.mil/News/News-Display/Article/3784070/balikatansalaknibs-first-ever-us-army-reserve-and-philippine-army-reserve-subje/>)

Israel - International Court of Justice, pub. July, 2024

(<https://www.icj-cij.org/sites/default/files/case-related/186/186-20240719-adv-01-00-en.pdf>)

Nate Hix

Please do not renew the leases. Military presence has a large negative impact on the local population, as one in three households experiences food insecurity. We need to ensure that our local population is well taken care of before we open our doors up to visitors.

Zee Holoholokūlani

I'm not going to be as powerful as Uncle Sparky and Auntie Nani.· You guys was right on.· Sorry I wrote this as I was coming here, so I -- anyway.· · · · · My name is Auntie Zee, Ziona Naho'oikaiko Holoholokulani.· I am an Army brat.· My father was a retired sergeant major.· My mother was Hawaiian.· · · · · Many of the military raped our women over here, just to let you know and remind you of what you guys do over here.· Okay?· I'm going to say that first.· · · · · You pilau, exactly, exactly.· Everybody heard that one.· · · · · Okay.· Anyway, my dad was with the 264 Army Band, Royal Hawaiian Band, and the Honolulu Philharmonic Symphony.· We were lied to all my life, 75 years' worth.· The military, today, has done more than \$2 trillion worth of U.S. damage in Hawaii to our drinking water, our land damage, with live ordnances still left behind.· That needs to be cleaned up and -- and cleaned up.· · · · · Ocean water damage, with whales and fishes dying because their explosions so that they can do their war games in Pacific, which they are doing today.· They were not even ready to deploy when they were desperately needed in Lahaina.· Where the fuck were you guys?· Sorry.· That's how pilau you guys are.· You proved to be pilau, good for nothing.· · · · · Building golf courses, expensive homes for generals while our native kids and our neighbor Hawaiians are still homeless, living in cars while going and attending schools in Hawaii.· Selling lands that not yours to sell to foreigners.· You have proven to be untrustworthy.· · · · · And killing your own military families in Hawaii at Red Hill.· So shameful.· You guys are so shameful.· So end your military leases because you do not deserve to be here at all.· Aloha.

Guy Holt

No treaty, no annexation. Just white lies coming from pilgrims who got kicked out of the U.K. go back were you came from and make problems there instead. You were never wanted here in the fiest place. Lost pilgrims find your property in the U.K.

Kanoelehua Hook

Aloha kākou.

I absolutely do NOT support the renewal of any military leases on Hawaiian land. Our sacred cultural sites have not been protected, the health of our 'aina and wai have been violated and our Hawaiian people have been kicked off their rightful lands (illegal annexation) due to these leases. Absolutely hewa. In kindergarten our keiki learn what you need to survive- WATER, food, shelter..... and you have taken that from us! Land back now!

Kathleen Hoppe

My comment can be summed up by stating that I am in opposition to any military retention of any lands in Hawai'i at all. It is a disgrace that families were ever forced, by gunpoint, to leave their homes so the military could abuse the 'āina while training for warfare. The fact that it was at a cost of \$1 for 65 years is horrific. To abuse 'āina is disgusting, but at a cost of \$1 truly shows how much the government cares about the environment, the people of Hawai'i, and their past promises to be gone and clean up after themselves. The environmental impacts promise to be significantly detrimental, yet another reason to clean up the valley and not renew the lease at all. The Hawaiian people, our communities, clearly do not want the military to retain these leases and I stand with them in opposition to any retention of the lands whatsoever.

Tressa Hoppe

The US Military lease should NOT be renewed on any land. I myself am a PhD student in Botany, have worked in Conservation since 2018. I worked w/ Army Natural resource program and have seen the good work they do--they are not military, we (conservationists) Already have to clean up the military's messes it would be nice if they stopped making these messes. The Army has caused incalculable environmental damage, introduced CRB & chromolaena odorata, CRB in particular have & will continue to cause damage to important food & cutltural crops, as well as potentially causing the extinction of an endemic palm genus--loulou/Pritchardia. The continued ecocide of the US Military in Hawaii cannot go on. Extinction is forever, the US Military is the biggest fossil fuel emitter on earth. A gun has no purpose but to kill--The Military is a Gun.



COMMENT FORM

Army Training Land Retention of State Lands
at Kahuku Training Area,

Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area,
and Makua Military Reservation, Island of O'ahu
Environmental Impact Statement
Draft EIS Public Review

Public Meeting Venue: Waianae

Date Submitted: 7/9/24

The Army invites comments, suggestions, and relevant information on the Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) on the island of O'ahu, Environmental Impact Statement (O'ahu ATLR EIS). Please provide comments (use additional sheets as necessary), and place in comment box at a public meeting or mail to the address provided on the back of the form. Alternatively, you may submit written comments via the EIS website at: <https://home.army.mil/hawaii/OahuEIS> or email comments to: ATLR-Oahu-EIS@g70.design. All comments will be reviewed, regardless of how they are submitted. Please do not submit duplicate comments. Comments should be written clearly, as commenters will not be contacted to provide clarification. Comments must be submitted or postmarked before or on August 7, 2024 to be considered in the Final EIS.

Please provide your comments below:

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Organization:

Address:

City: Waianae

State: HI

Zip: 96792

Email:

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Tressa Hoppe

Aloha. My name is Tressa Hoppe. I'm not Hawaiian, but No makaha mai au. This place built me, made me who I am today. And auntie was up here earlier and was talking about how, you know, it's still not really even an apology from the military and it made me think of a quote from Malcom X. If you stick a knife in my back in nine inches and pull it out six inches, there's no progress. If you pull it all the way out, that's not progress. The progress is healing the wound that the blow made, and they won't even admit the knife is there. So that's sort of something to think about through this whole thing and for context, I am working on a PhD in botany at the University of Hawaii at Manoa, so I'm going to focus on a lot of the environmental stuff because that's what I know best. I've actually been able to work and actually still am. I'm going into work tomorrow with the Army Natural Resource Program on Oahu, which is composed of, like, community members, local people cleaning up the Army's messes. We're funded because the Army got sued, and it's a great job. I'm so fortunate that I get to see Makua, that I get to go into these places, but it shouldn't be a privilege. Everybody should be able to access their natural resources. Everybody should be able to hear an elepaio singing, but there are so many of our keiki who don't even know that any of that is up there because all they see is haole koa and guinea grass and all that fire risk, and they don't get to see Hawaiian nature. Like, they don't get to see the things that all of these mo'olelo are about, and I think that that's a real shame. And there is mention that it could be, you know, a problem for natural resource funding cuts with the loss of this land. And I say, you know, we'll make it work because I know every single person in this room is committed to this aina, is committed. And just wrapping it up superfast, when it comes to environmental protection the military is not great on it either. Again, we're cleaning up their messes all the time. CRB introduced 13 years ago at Hickam. Chromolaena odorata, devil weed, extremely noxious weed introduced by the military. The brown tree snake, which has completely decimated Guam's native bird population, was introduced by the military in the 1940s. There's a 2.3 -- \$2.13 trillion military budget in 2024. That's just this year. And, for context, I had to do this math and despite being a PhD I'm not that good at math. 2.3 trillion is 230,130,000,000 and there's a -- a billion is a million -- it's, for context, 2,130,000 in one year of population -- or of military funding. Approximately 10 million of that is spent on natural resources in Hawaii and that's .00004 percent of their funding. So we need to prioritize our environment. We need to prioritize our aina, and most importantly, we need to listen to our kamohoali'i. I thank you.

Ethan Hoppe-Cruz

I'm Ethan. I'm from here. I'm from Makua. People have talked about becoming diaspora, I'm Chamorro, and haole. My mother came here. I work for Oahu Army Natural Resource Program. It's a part of the -- the Department of Public Works Environmental. I don't represent them when I say this, but it's a sentiment that is shared among my co-workers. The U.S. Army is not conserving land effectively. They are the single largest contributor to global greenhouse gas emissions, and I've walked flames consume Makua, consume Ohikilolo, below Ohikilolo and into Kea'au and -- and I've known, and I've seen the skeletons in Makaleha, in Kaluakauila KTA, Kahuku Training Area, all of these native plants, native ecosystems, native histories just decimated. Decimated by military occupation. So I'm -- I'm opposed to this EIS. The -- the word environmental in -- in IS, it's ridiculous. The -- the U.S. Military does not have any -- any -- any ability to say anything about environmental or what is environmentally good, what is environmentally friendly. And the -- the offsetting programs that they have, like, OANRP, bullshit. Like, genuinely. I'm -- I'm so lucky I've seen so many beautiful places, but it's -- it's bullshit, genuinely. Like this 2,000 page EIS -- is that my time or is that halfway? Oh. Got it. So that's -- that's the first part, and I'm opposed to America. So I'm opposed to the EIS, and I'm opposed to America. America is occupying so many places. Someone said it earlier. It is a global force. It is a force that carries out the whims and wills of the top, the elite, the -- the wealthy, the owners at the expense of everyone else. And everyone else is catching wind of it. In the Philippines, in Palestine, everywhere. Revolution is spreading and revolution is coming, and it's coming for America's head. So thank you.

Mark Hori

I feel the State of Hawaii should not renew the lease for the Army Training Lands on Oahu. They do not respect their neighbors surround the base by flying at late hours of the night and early mornings (11pm to 2am). The helicopters are loud and fly directly over our homes. They rattle my windows and cabinets. They even wake our sick children in the night while they are trying to get rest. This is totally unacceptable especially since they have so much open fields they can fly over instead of our residential homes.

If the Army cannot hold themselves accountable and take ownership of their wrongdoings, they do not deserve to use our State lands for training because they do not respect us as neighbors.

It makes more sense to fly over open fields than over residential areas just in case of malfunction or something falling out of the aircraft. If that were to fall on a home it could be devastating for no reason. Move the flight path NOW.

Kanani Horito

I oppose any renewal of military land lease in Hawaii anywhere. Not only are the US military illegally occupying lands of Hawaii but have been poisoning and damaging aina, culture, wai, karma due to lack of respect and accountability. Do not continue occupying these lands in this way. You're harming our land and people. Take responsibility for all the damages and desecration. Think about returning these lands. Mahalo!



COMMENT FORM

Army Training Land Retention of State Lands
at Kahuku Training Area,
Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area,
and Makua Military Reservation, Island of O'ahu
Environmental Impact Statement
Draft EIS Public Review

Public Meeting Venue: Kahuku Highschool Date Submitted: July 10, 2024

The Army invites comments, suggestions, and relevant information on the Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) on the island of O'ahu, Environmental Impact Statement (O'ahu ATLR EIS). Please provide comments (use additional sheets as necessary), and place in comment box at a public meeting or mail to the address provided on the back of the form.

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these lands. Mahalo!

Name: Kanani Horito
Organization: Self / Ohana
Address: [REDACTED]
City: Hauula State: HI Zip: 96717
Email: [REDACTED]

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Kimmer Horsen

Dear Sir Commander of Army Garrison Hawaii, I'm a combat veteran, Afghanistan/Iraq and have along lineage of military veterans. It's in the best interest of Hawaiian subjects of the belligerently occupied Kingdom/Country of Hawaii to downsize the personnel stationed here as well as the lands currently belligerently occupied. Perhaps leave a drone unit here of Marines or Special Forces, nuclear space force satellite capabilities if we are threatened with an attack by China, N Korea, Russia, Iran, etc. The Kanaka Maoli have suffered and been injured mentally, physically, spiritually, emotionally for far too long. They have been decimated by disease and held hostage in their own country for far too long. The US Army did not even follow Geneva Conventions. The Queen yielded to the military superiority of the U.S. This is by international law still the HAWAIIAN KINGDOM. ALOHA AINA



COMMENT FORM

Army Training Land Retention of State Lands
at Kahuku Training Area,
Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area,
and Makua Military Reservation, Island of O'ahu
Environmental Impact Statement
Draft EIS Public Review

Public Meeting Venue: Kahuku Multipurpose Date Submitted: July 10, 2024

The Army invites comments, suggestions, and relevant information on the Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) on the Island of O'ahu, Environmental Impact Statement (O'ahu ATLR EIS). Please provide comments (use additional sheets as necessary), and place in comment box at a public meeting or mail to the address provided on the back of the form. Alternatively, you may submit written comments via the EIS website at: <https://home.army.mil/hawaii/OahuEIS> or email comments to: ATLR-Oahu-EIS@g70.design. All comments will be reviewed, regardless of how they are submitted. Please do not submit duplicate comments. Comments should be written clearly, as commenters will not be contacted to provide clarification. Comments must be submitted or postmarked before or on August 7, 2024 to be considered in the Final EIS.

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Name: Kimmer Horsen
Organization: Mauka Kea (Protect)
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Kimmer Horsen

Mahalo. Aloha mai kakou, dignitaries, Colonel, and Major -- is that a colonel? Sorry. Your sidekick, right? Okay. All right. I just want to say that you guys can stay here, you know. But I guarantee, since, you know what happened last night in Waianae, you know what everybody's saying here, the consensus here is people are injured in pain mentally, spiritually, physically, emotionally because of the U.S. military. They're on the front lines. Queen Lili'uokalani yielded to the superiority of the military, U.S., but that doesn't mean we're not at war. So I suggest, if you like no haole soldiers go downtown, run into local boys, big Polynesian boys and not get scrapped, I suggest you start somehow working with the Kanaka Maoli here, the Polynesians. I highly suggest you start listening and allowing them to go on a Schofield and clean up and inspect their aina and their burial grounds, allow them access, because you might as well make this one hazardous duty because we are in civil war here. They don't want you here. They didn't want my soldiers. They didn't want our -- my soldiers here, my haole soldiers here. Not welcome. You could stay here, but it is a hostile environment. You bring your domestic violence over here with the soldiers. My classmate was murdered and chopped up and put in one garbage can. This is what the army does now. This is the hewa your -- our soldiers are bringing here. You know what's going on. You're the commander. You get all these reports. I know you do. The military police -- we on Hawaiian time, right? [THE MODERATOR: There's a lot of people waiting to go tonight, please.] Are they combat veterans? [THE MODERATOR: It's just people from the public who would like to speak.] Oh, they're going to speak, aren't they, because we're on Hawaiian time. Just like last night. Because if he likes stay here, he's going to going to know what he's facing, what his troops face when they come out here to the Kahuku training grounds. They're going to know the intel. They're going to do the reconnaissance of the land, the people of the aina here, right? This is what you're facing. Your sex trafficking of the Hawaiian women by the military here, it's a problem. We talked about the youth suicide. We talked about all that last night, to take it seriously. This is serious shit. This is like -- this is, like, war crimes. This is -- this is hostile. This is war. It's hewa. You go back, tell your generals, you tell Biden, you tell all the secretary of defense -- I don't care -- you tell them all how hostile it is here. I know it's hostile here. People -- people here are very calm, but underneath, there's a lot of eha and aggression, a lot of -- I don't want to say hate, bitterness, broken heart. Like Princess Ka'iulani died of a broken heart, because the land is connected to everybody and the people. Once you realize that, you might -- you just might get a light bulb going on in Washington back in the Pentagon. Mahalo and aloha.

Kimber Horsen

Mahalo. He's really good at cleaning, isn't he? All right. I just want to say, you know, a lot of us, we blame the Army. Yeah? But a lot of us, we work for the State of Hawaii, too. We work for the federal government. Right? So we are sellouts ourselves. Right? So I want you come up here, dissing the flag that my comrades died for. Okay? Got it? Yeah. Air force. All you do is fly planes and -- around. All right. Enough of that. Sir, were you here during the Lahaina fires? And, ma'am? Okay. That's even worse. Now, the point I want to make today is that why, during those fires, 12,000 people were displaced, and the Army just sat here training, while 102 people died. A whole ohanas were obliterated by the fire, and the entire city gone. Why was the Army, Wheeler, and Army garrison and Shafter just sitting on their asses or out there in the jungle running around playing war while people are dying in Lahaina? Whole city burning down. The only thing that saved them was Kanaloa, the ocean. We are sick of the US military. I am. I'm sick of it, too. All we are is hostages. We're all hostages here. All us native peoples, the Micronesians. Nuclear hostages. Nuclear. Radioactive. Hapa. You are the worst one. You are the biggest traitor. I worked for a task force commander in Afghanistan. I know what their -- provost marshal comes in and reports to them every day every little crime that happens, all the rapes, all the barracks rapes, all the crime, all the -- all the domestic violence complaints, all come to him. And her. Will come to her. Do you work those? Do you schedule his calendar? No. So you have no idea, do you? During COVID we stopped training, though. When it's our backs, when it's us, when it's our soldiers, yeah, we're going to stop training. We're going to stop -- we'll stay in our house, put our mask on, be good. Right? But when you have people dying in our neighbor island, we all just sat over here. Whose call was that, sir? Was it yours? Right? Not your fault. Nothing's your fault. That's the shit I'm talking about. You guys, everybody here, you all have to take responsibility. What is pono, and what is not? Is it a lawful order, or is it not? That's what it comes down to. Is it lawful for the United States military, for the state of Hawaii, to be here, for America to even be on this island? Is it a lawful order? You think about that. Because it's a war crime. Don't forget it.

Trevor Howard

I hope this message finds you well. I am writing on behalf of the residents of Kahuku to address our concerns regarding the recent and upcoming lease renewal to continue to conduct exercises conducted in our area.

While we understand the importance of such exercises for the preparedness and effectiveness of our armed forces, the impact on our community has been significant. The noise, disruption, and safety concerns have been a source of stress and inconvenience for many residents. Additionally, the presence of military operations has raised concerns about the well-being of our local already endangered environment and wildlife.

Given these issues, we kindly request that you consider relocating these training exercises to a less populated area where the impact on civilian life and the environment would be minimized. We believe that there are other suitable locations across the island where training could be conducted without causing undue hardship to our community, given the extensive land available for military use in Hawaii.

We greatly appreciate the service and dedication of our military personnel and hope this request can be accommodated for the good of our community.

Ivy Hsu

I am writing to strongly advocate for the U.S. Army to choose the option of ending their leases on the lands at Makua Military Reservation, Kahuku Training Area, and Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area on Oahu. As a concerned citizen, I believe this decision is not only prudent but also necessary for several compelling reasons.

Firstly, the leases for these lands, initially signed for \$1 in 1964 and set to expire in 2029, represent an opportunity for the Army to fulfill its obligations with respect to environmental stewardship and community well-being. The military's continued use of these areas, while crucial for training purposes, has had longstanding negative impacts on the local environment and communities. Areas like Makua have suffered environmental degradation, impacting native flora and fauna, due to military activities. Ending these leases would allow for the restoration and conservation of these valuable ecosystems, contributing to the preservation of Hawaii's unique biodiversity.

Secondly, there is a pressing need to address the concerns of local communities, particularly those advocating for Hawaiian sovereignty and cultural preservation. The lands in question hold significant cultural and historical importance to Native Hawaiian communities, who have expressed their desire to see these lands returned for community use, education, and cultural practices. Ending the leases would signify a meaningful step towards reconciliation and respect for the rights and aspirations of the indigenous people of Hawaii.

Moreover, the economic and social benefits of repurposing these lands for community use cannot be overstated. By relinquishing control of these areas, the Army can pave the way for sustainable development initiatives that benefit local economies, provide recreational opportunities, and enhance the quality of life for Oahu residents. These lands could be utilized for affordable housing projects, renewable energy installations, or educational facilities, thereby serving broader community needs that are increasingly urgent in Hawaii's current socio-economic landscape.

Lastly, from a strategic standpoint, the Army has alternative training facilities available, such as Pohakuloa on Hawaii Island and Schofield Barracks on Oahu, which are equipped to meet operational requirements without the need for continued extensive use of these leased lands. The Army's own assessment in the draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) acknowledges the potential for mitigating impacts on training missions through alternative arrangements.

In conclusion, I urge the U.S. Army to consider the long-term benefits and moral imperatives of ending their leases on the lands at Makua, Kahuku, and Kawaihoa-Poamoho. Doing so aligns with principles of environmental responsibility, cultural preservation, community empowerment, and strategic operational efficiency. It represents an opportunity to forge a path forward that honors the interests of all stakeholders and ensures a sustainable future for Hawaii's precious lands and its people.

Zelia Huerta

I had the most amazing experience with Manta rays here and witnessed a thriving ecosystem. I fear that further development in this area will harm this delicate habitat. I'm asking that this area be left as is.

Thank you,
Zelia Huerta

Makanoe Hufana

Aloha. My name is Makanoe, and I am a proud descendant of the native people of these islands. Today, I am here because my -- well, my journey really started -- my kumu is sitting in the back over there, Kaleolani Hanohano. She is the reason why I stand here before you. She was the person who woke me. And I would like to say I reiterate everything I said last night. You have my paper. I would like to say, though, November 1888, King David Kalakaua said his final words to the Honolulu Magazine. And he said: Tell my people I tried. These were his last words to us, and these are my last words tonight as the kupuna to the next generation that's sitting over there behind me -- oh, wait, they went leave. Anyways, to the next generation, this is us fighting for you. This is our try to give you a future. When they say history is about the past, it's about ancient debris, it's about dates, it's about times, it's not about the dates and the times and all of that. History is a dialogue between the future and the past. So when we stand here and we tell you these events that happen within our past, we have a way of looking at time as we look to our past to know how to move forward. So when you look to your past and you see what's happened, what would your forefathers do if they were in this situation? Would they leave? Would they tell their people: Hey, this isn't cool. If the British were to say: I'm gonna to bomb this place, I'm going to use this place to train, I highly doubt that America would take that, right? So why would we? Mahalo.

Makanoe Hufana

My name is Makanoe. I have a question that I would like answered. During the cultural impact assessment, did you have any archaeologists or anthropologists on-site? I'd like a response. [THE MODERATOR: It's one-way, for these. Sorry. It's the rules.] Did you have anyone with archeological background doing the cultural impact assessment? I would like to request for a new cultural impact assessment, because the cultural impact assessment has many holes in it. No disrespect to whoever did that cultural impact assessment, but there were lack of interviews from those from the community that are actually able to speak about the community. You are missing mo'olelo. And above all else, considering you did not answer about the archaeologist and the anthropologist being on-site during this cultural impact assessment, I would like that cultural impact assessment to be redone, with more than 10 interviewees of kupuna who know the mo'olelo. I'd also like that cultural impact assessment to include all of the testimony given throughout all three nights. And I want that cultural impact assessment to be in O'lelo Hawaii and any other language that is needed to be able to comprehend what it means. And I also want all of this information sent back to the House of Representatives, where it should not have been skipped. And I want it to be looked at, and I want it to be seen as if this is really able to go through with all this opposition. I can't stress enough that the cultural impact assessment is the most important piece of all of this process. We come here today to speak to you about environment, and our culture is in our environment. So to better understand the environment assessment, you need the cultural impact assessment, and you need one that is substantial. Thank you.

Makanoe Hufana

Aloha. My name is Makanoe Hufana. I am a descendant of Frances Bersosa de Peralta. She is a native here of Makaha, and my family are the caretakers for the heiau at the bottom of Makua Valley. We grew the kiawe trees that protect it from bad intentions. The military activities has scarred our lands with bombs and artillery, polluting our air, water, and soil. The never-ending roar of aircrafts and the presence of great ships disturb the peace of our oceans and our skies, causing harm to our marine life and native birds. Even driving them to beach themselves in distress from the noise, which you have been aware of since the complaint against the Navy RIMPAC exercise in 2006 with a large beaching marine life during RIMPAC exercises and also, injuries from vessels to marine life resulting in death. This relentless assault on our environment is not just a violation of our physical space, but an affront to our cultural and spiritual connection to these lands. Moreover, the military presence in Hawaii reflects the broader pattern of historical colonialism, neglecting to the awareness of this --their history and their crimes against the U.N. and the native -- their national -- the nation of Hawaii. In these waters and sands, you disregard our indigenous rights. The history of Hawaii is marked by the illegal overthrow of our sovereign government and the illegal occupation of our lands through military and the men that were here from the United States who misused the United States Military because some manchild cried wolf. The continuation of military leases and activities perpetuates this historical injustice and undermines our efforts towards self-determination. In a time when our islands face unprecedented challenges of climate change and environmental degradation, the military's destructive footprint only makes us aware of these threats and cause for concern. The limited resources on our island must be safeguarded for future generations, and I think the military doesn't realize this because they have a very large amount of land in the U.S. where you can't see your resources, but we can see ours, and they're disappearing. Therefore, I implore you to consider the profound implications of renewing these military leases and allowing the continued presence of the United States Military on our sacred lands. Their presence is not only unnecessary, but also detrimental to our collective well-being, cultural integration, and also, our environmental sustainability. We demand respect for our sovereignty, our culture, and our land, and our natural heritage. It is time to prioritize the voices of na 'ōiwi and for you to listen to us because we were the stewards first, so we should know how to take care of our land, and bombing it is not the correct answer. Therefore, I urge you to reject the renewal of military leases on Oahu, as well as all of your leases on all of our beloved land. Mahalo. And just in case your ears don't work, I have it written for you.

Testimony Against Renewal of Military Leases on Oahu and Continued Military Presence in Hawai'i

Aloha Honorable Members of the Committee,

My name is Makanoe Hufana, and I am a proud descendant of the native people of these islands, na oiwi. Today, I stand before you with a heavy heart and a solemn duty to voice the collective outcry of our community against the proposed renewal of military leases on 6,322 acres of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom Lands of Oahu and the continued occupation of our sacred lands by the United States military. For generations, our ancestors have cared for these lands, seas, and skies with reverence and respect. They have taught us that these natural resources are not merely pieces of merchandise to be exploited but are sacred gifts entrusted to us by Ke Akua. Yet, the presence of the military on our islands has brought nothing but disrespect, destruction, and desecration.

The military's activities have scarred our lands with bombs and artillery, polluting our air, water, and soil. The never-ending roar of aircrafts and the presence of giant ships disrupt the peace of our oceans and skies, causing harm to our marine life and native birdlife, even driving them to beach themselves in distress, which you have been aware of since the Complaint Against the Navy's RIMPAC Exercise, In 2006 with a large beaching of marine-life during the RIMPAC exercise and also injuries from vessels to marine-life resulting in death. This relentless assault on our environment is not just a violation of our physical space but an affront to our cultural and spiritual connection to these lands.

Moreover, the military's presence in Hawai'i reflects a broader pattern of historical colonialism, neglect to the awareness of their history and their crimes against the UN and the Nation of Hawai'i in these waters and sands and disregard for indigenous rights. The history of Hawai'i is marked by the illegal overthrow of our sovereign government and the subsequent occupation of our lands through military and men from the United States who misused the United States military off of a man child's cry wolf. The continuation of military leases and activities perpetuates this historical injustice and undermines our efforts towards self-determination and cultural preservation.

In a time when our island faces unprecedented challenges of climate change and environmental degradation, the military's destructive footprint only exacerbates these threats. The limited resources of our island must be safeguarded for future generations, not squandered in the pursuit of militaristic agendas that do not serve the interests of our people.

Therefore, I implore you to consider the profound implications of renewing these military leases and allowing the continued presence of the United States military on our sacred lands. Their presence is not only unnecessary but also detrimental to our collective well-being, cultural integrity, and environmental sustainability. We demand respect for our sovereignty, our culture, and our natural heritage.

It is time to prioritize the voices of Nā 'Ōiwi (Hawaiian people and citizens of Hawai'i) and to honor our stewardship of these lands. I urge you to reject the renewal of military leases on Oahu and to support the removal of the military presence from our beloved islands.

Mahalo nui loa for your consideration and your commitment to justice.

Makanoe Hufana

07/08/2024

From: Angela Huntemer <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Thursday, August 8, 2024 6:04 AM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Army Land Lease DEIS

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

O'ahu ATLR EIS Comments
P.O. Box 3444
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96801
Via E-mail: ATLR-Oahu-EIS@g70.design

Re: Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for Army Training Land Retention (ATLR) at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawaiiloa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) on the island of O'ahu

To Whom it May Concern,

I am incorporating the Sierra Club O'ahu Group's ("SCOG's") comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement ("EIS") for Army Training Land Retention ("ATLR") at Kahuku Training Area ("KTA"), Kawaiiloa-Poamoho Training Area ("Poamoho"), and Makua [sic] Military Reservation ("MMR") on the island of O'ahu ("DEIS") as part of my own personal testimony.

I strongly urge the no-action alternative, i.e. the discontinuation of military retention of the subject lands and the remediation of the cultural and environmental harms that have been perpetrated against these culturally, ecologically, and agriculturally significant areas over the last six decades of military control. We re-emphasize the concerns raised in the joint letter submitted by the Council for Native Hawaiian Advancement citing the extensive "pattern of abuse and exploitation" that has occurred on these lands, and likewise calling for the no-action alternative.

I also echo the concerns and comments submitted by KAHEA, as articulated in the talking points available at tinyurl.com/eiskahea, and incorporates them by reference

1. Significance assessments should be made based on the no-action alternative, not on existing

I am deeply concerned regarding the DEIS' use of existing conditions to assess the significance of impacts under the retention alternatives. Utilizing current and historical impacts - which have been particularly heightened for the Native Hawaiian and similarly situated communities - as a baseline for comparison obscures or even mischaracterizes the impacts of the alternative actions considered in this analysis.

For example, the housing and traffic impacts arising from the retention of the Kahuku Training Area ("KTA") are characterized as negligible, as retention would result in "no proposed changes in the permanent location of soldiers or other training participants. They would continue to live and transit from other locations on O'ahu; therefore, no changes in households, housing, or quality of life at KTA would be generated." However, this

assessment obscures the impacts of the "retention" action(s), as the population, transit, and housing impacts of soldiers and training participants at KTA would not simply "continue" if the leased state lands were not retained.

Similarly, the payment of "fair market value" (which is itself an extremely ambiguous and uncertain term) under the retention-via-lease alternatives is characterized as "beneficial" when compared to the current status quo lease rent of \$1. However, such an amount may not necessarily be "beneficial" when compared to the values—financial and otherwise—that could be realized from these lands if no retention action is taken, and the currently occupied state lands are restored and returned to the state.

These are just two of many examples found throughout the DEIS that demonstrate the inadequacy of the analysis in the document. Insofar as an environmental impact statement should evaluate the impacts of an action, then the impacts of that action must be evaluated against no action being taken—in this case, the return of the lands at issue.

2. The DEIS must assess all cumulative and secondary impacts incident to the proposed retention alternative.

It is imperative to assess all secondary and cumulative impacts of the proposed retention action and alternatives. This includes not only the impacts arising from activities taking place on the lands proposed for retention, but all impacts "incident to and a consequence of the primary impact" of land retention.

For example, under Hawai'i environmental review law, an environmental impact statement triggered by harbor improvements necessary for the operation of an inter-island ferry should not merely assess the direct impacts of the harbor improvements "in isolation," but must also assess the secondary environmental impacts of the inter-island ferry's operations as well. Similarly, an environmental impact statement triggered by the leasing of a public pipeline must evaluate not only the impacts of the lease alone, but also of a resort that would be developed as a consequence of the lease.

Here, the DEIS in several instances focuses only on impacts from activities taking place on the lands proposed for retention, rather than all secondary and cumulative impacts that would also result as a consequence of a retention action. In one instance, the DEIS provides only a summary assessment of the greenhouse gas emissions from continued training on the lands proposed for retention. It neglects to account for the full range of emissions and climate impacts "incident to and a consequence of" the land retention alternatives, including from joint training exercises and the Indo-Pacific deterrence strategies that has been asserted as dependent upon land retention and training.

Accordingly, all impacts that may arise from the Army's retention of state lands - including impacts from military activities on other lands and waters that would be enabled or facilitated by the retention alternatives—must be assessed by the DEIS and any subsequent drafts.

3. The DEIS vastly conflates and mischaracterizes the environmental justice impacts on Native Hawaiians, including Native Hawaiian children

I appreciate the DEIS' recognition of EO14096, the federal Apology Resolution recognizing the harms of land dispossession on the Native Hawaiian people, and its passing reference to harms that have arisen from the historical and ongoing occupation and use of the "ceded" lands proposed for retention.

However, I note that the DEIS fails to adequately identify and assess the many specific harms that ongoing retention in any form may have on the entire Native Hawaiian community as well as on lineal descendants and others with ancestral or customary pilina to the 'āina in question, including children. Occupying Native

Hawaiian lands for military activities – and the restrictions on public access to these lands that accompanies military land uses – is an on-going and deeply traumatizing severing of the relationship between Native Hawaiians and the land of their ancestors.

A. The DEIS fails to adequately recognize much less assess health and well-being impacts on the Native Hawaiian community from the retention and continued denial of Native Hawaiian self-determination over “ceded” lands

The range of harms to the Native Hawaiian community resulting from the non-consensual and uncompensated dispossession of ancestral lands, including “ceded” and public land trust lands, is very well documented. Three decades ago, the 1993 Apology Resolution recognized that “the health and well-being of the Native Hawaiian people is intrinsically tied to their deep feelings and attachment to the land,” and that “the long-range economic and social changes in Hawai‘i over the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries have been devastating to the population and to the health and well-being of the Hawaiian people.” Fifteen years later, the Hawai‘i Supreme Court acknowledged the deep connection between the Native Hawaiian community and ‘āina, a connection whose loss cannot be remedied by mere monetary reparations:

“Although an argument could be made that monetary reparations would be the logical remedy for such loss, we are keenly aware — as was Congress — that ‘the health and well-being of the [n]ative Hawaiian people is intrinsically tied to *their deep feelings and attachment to the land*[.]’ . . . ‘Āina, or land, is of crucial importance to the [n]ative Hawaiian [p]eople—to their culture, their religion, their economic self-sufficiency and their sense of personal and community well-being. ‘Āina is a living and vital part of the [n]ative Hawaiian cosmology, and is irreplaceable. The natural elements—land, air, water, ocean—are interconnected and interdependent. To [n]ative Hawaiians, land is not a commodity; it is the foundation of their cultural and spiritual identity as Hawaiians. The ‘āina is part of their ‘ohana, and they care for it as they do for other members of their families. For them, the land and the natural environment is alive, respected, treasured, praised, and even worshiped.”

More recently, health scholars have likewise identified the occupation and militarization of Hawai‘i as historical determinants of Native Hawaiian health; determinants that, along with the ongoing denial of self-determination and indigenous international rights, contribute to the many disparate health challenges facing the Native Hawaiian community, including and particularly youth.

Such disparities are particularly glaring for Native Hawaiian youth, including: a 10% higher rate of attempted suicide among Native Hawaiian male tenth graders compared to their non-Hawaiian peers; the highest rates of feelings of sadness or hopelessness among Native Hawaiian ninth grade female students (47.7%, compared to 35.4% for non-Hawaiian female students); the highest rates of self-harm among Native Hawaiian ninth grade female students compared to their non-Hawaiian peers (42.2% vs. 33.4%); and a significantly higher rate of anxiety among Native Hawaiian female students in middle school compared to their non-Hawaiian counterparts (1/3 vs. 1/4).

In light of the above, the Army’s continued retention of “ceded” lands may foreseeably perpetuate significant adverse impacts on the health and well-being of the Native Hawaiian community. The trauma of such continued dispossession and denial of self-determination over these lands would likely be exacerbated should these lands be retained by the Army, given the overwhelming Native Hawaiian calls for the cessation of military occupation following six decades of abuse. However, the DEIS merely acknowledges that retention of the state “ceded” lands at issue result in a continued “loss of connection” to ‘āina and cultural resources, and the continued frustration of the public land trust (which itself is a largely unfulfilled “monetary” mechanism the Hawai‘i Supreme Court has recognized as an insufficient “remedy” for historical injustices). The DEIS fails to provide any specific assessment on how the rejection of Native Hawaiian calls for the relinquishment of these “ceded”

lands may impact the physical, emotional, mental, and spiritual health and well-being of the Native Hawaiian community, including and particularly on that of Native Hawaiian children. Moreover, no meaningful analysis is provided regarding the many beneficial impacts, direct and indirect, that may result from the no-action alternative, including through the potential dedication of these lands for Native Hawaiian stewardship and use for rehabilitation, cultural perpetuation, or similar programming, as well as through the process of healing and reconciliation that would be advanced through the Army’s relinquishment of these lands.

B. The DEIS fails to account for other social determinants of health of Native Hawaiians.

Despite the commitment made by both state and federal governments to address the social determinants of health of Native Hawaiians, the DEIS does not appear to employ a social determinant of health analysis beyond its summary acknowledgement of cultural impacts. To ensure a full understanding of the wide range of potential impacts from its proposed action and alternatives, and to fulfill the statutory commitments made on both the state and federal levels, the DEIS must ensure that the unique social determinants of health relevant to Native Hawaiian health and well-being are adequately considered. I recommend reviewing and applying the “Mohala i ka Wai, ka Maka o ka Pua” framework promulgated by Dr. Keawe‘aimoku Kaholokula and other health practitioners and scholars, to ensure that the DEIS adequately addresses impacts on social determinants of health including but not limited to those associated with cultural practices and identity, land tenure, housing affordability, food availability, native rights, self-determination, and ‘āina-based education, among others.

4. The DEIS must assess the adequacy of the proposed action and alternatives to ensure national, regional, and planetary security in the face of the greatest threat humanity has ever faced.

Finally, I strongly urge the DEIS to include an assessment of whether any of the current proposed alternatives, including the preferred action, will achieve the Army’s and Department of Defense’s overarching national security mission, and whether alternative approaches would more meaningfully confront the greatest threat to security and survival that humankind has ever faced: the rapid destabilization of our climate.

Army General Charles Flynn has stated, as a representative of the Department of Defense, that maintaining the Army’s access to the state lands at issue is required to “defend our nation, our freedoms and our prosperity,” and to “confront our nation’s threats.” According to General Flynn, soldiers must also train in Hawai‘i - using these lands - to “deter our adversaries,” and to “prepare to defend the nation while also preserving the natural and cultural heritage” of our islands.

First, as described at the beginning of this comment letter, all secondary and cumulative impacts from activities that depend upon the retention of the state leased lands must be evaluated in the EIS process. Given General Flynn’s comments, those deterrence and other Department of Defense activities that are dependent upon the retention of these lands - including but not limited to the “joint and multinational training exercises” cited in the DEIS - must be identified and evaluated with respect to their reasonably foreseeable environmental impacts. Such impacts should include those associated with greenhouse gas emissions from relevant activities across Hawai‘i and the Pacific, by the U.S. Department of Defense, its regional allies, and its “adversaries” whose military activities and attendant carbon footprints will foreseeably increase in response.

Second, and more importantly, the DEIS should also contemplate whether the preferred retention action will necessarily address the greatest threat to the United States and “our freedom and our prosperity,” along with our planet as a whole: the rapid destabilization of our climate. As countless studies have indicated, without drastic and transformative pivots on a global scale, the devastation that can and will occur would far exceed what even the most powerful “adversary” to the United States could possibly threaten, including but not limited to the displacement of an estimated 1.2 billion people by 2050, life-threatening heat waves impacting three-fourths of humanity annually, chronic agricultural failures and mass starvation on an unprecedented scale, and the

extinction of a quarter of the Earth's macroscopic species. In the shorter term, disrupted global supply chains, the chronic inundation of coastal U.S. cities, outbreaks of new and formerly eradicated diseases, and worsening and more frequent natural disasters, would also increasingly undermine the security, freedoms, and prosperity of the United States, as well as erode the natural and cultural heritage of Hawai'i and numerous other Pacific Island jurisdictions.

Notably, the retention alternatives would in many ways exacerbate the vulnerabilities of Hawai'i to climate destabilization, including the cumulative reduction of our long-term food security resulting from the occupation and unremediated contamination of historically abundant agricultural lands, combined with Hawai'i's climate-vulnerable dependence on imported food. The harm to 'āina and Native Hawaiian health and well-being resulting from any retention of the subject lands would also undermine the social cohesion and cultural values and practices that may be the foundation of our islands' ability to navigate the climate crisis.

Accordingly, an assessment of the effectiveness and opportunity costs of current military policies and priorities embodied in the preferred retention alternative should minimally be included as part of the DEIS. Alternatives that could actually and meaningfully confront this real and present threat to the United States, its freedoms, and its prosperity should also be evaluated consistent with HEPA and NEPA requirements. Such an alternative may include the development and widespread sharing of decarbonization technology, supportive infrastructure, and other resources with other militaries and civilian populations; concrete benchmarks for the reduction of carbon-intensive training and other activities to the bare minimum, and for the restoration and return of lands and waters to indigenous stewardship; and the continual tracking of the full range of threats the climate crisis poses to the United States and the planet, among other critically needed strategies.

Accordingly, I support the selection of the no-action alternative, and further urges any future draft of the DEIS to incorporate the many additional considerations raised in this letter and others submitted in support of the no-action alternative.

Yours respectfully,
Angela Huntemer
Kahuku, Oahu

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Sam Ikehara

As a person who loves Hawai'i and her people, I am firmly opposed to the Army's retention of any of the "State" lands at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR). I support the "No Action Alternative" that would allow the leases to expire and require the Army to comply with all lease terms that include the clean-up of these lands. The other alternatives preserve a status quo in which Hawaiian land is bombed, burned, littered and polluted. The status quo is precisely what needs to be changed.

Scores of concerned citizens have taken time to express to you the impact of the long-term occupation of these lands and the presence of the US military in our islands. Your study should follow the parameters set by true experts on the impacts of your proposal. Our comments have raised the impacts of the occupation of these parcels, spanning time and space, and your EIS should follow suit. You should evaluate historical harms that would continue should you retain these lands. You should also evaluate the growing cumulative impact that would compound should you continue misusing these lands. Alternative futures that your retention of these lands would foreclose should also be considered.

Hawai'i suffers from numerous crises related to housing and food insecurity. The military actively contributes to both with the amount of land and resources that it occupies. The return and remediation of these lands is but one crucial step towards justice and true independence for Hawai'i.

Kaulana Ing

My name is Kaulana Ing. I am a resident of Wahiawa. I live up in Wahiawa uka, at the top of California Ave, near the Lightning Academy. And I really love this town. My wife's ohana has been here for many generations. I'm lucky enough to have just moved here a few years ago. And, you know, I love that people can have different politics, different opinions, but still come together, talking about the places they love, the lands they love, their favorite streams that we play in. We show up to each other's baby's first birthday parties, check on our older neighbors. I think we have pride in being good neighbors here, and that's one of the things that really brings this town together and one of the reasons I'm so proud to live here. And we try to bring that into our own home as well, into our living room.· You know, I'll share a story, that just -- just a few months ago, my my daughter, Ilimomakalai, was taking her first steps. You know, she -- it's her first time walking.· So if you can imagine, she is, you know, dawdling around, looking down at her feet.· She looks up at us, and she has the biggest smile on her face.· Right? Just pure stoke. It's -- it's a new experience, and she's loving it. And then imagine that that face turns into pure terror, because our entire house is shaking because a helicopter is flying directly over our home at 8:00 p.m. And that's another first experience for her, the first experience of terror. This is a reality of living here in Wahiawa. That day, she learned that she has people around her, protecting her, who will share joy with her; and also that, at any given moment, she is subject to terror, that the soundtrack of her childhood will be machine guns at 10:30 p.m., waking her up at night, will be mortar rounds echoing through our valley, with people zooming up to get to their exercises on time, just barely missing us as we walk around our street. And let me share you -- share with you one more story. So this was about a year ago, actually just before my baby was born, actually just a few days before.· We were -- you know, my -- my wife was having contractions. Right? And then, we're an older couple. We need to get to the hospital on time. So we grabbed the go bag, got in the car, headed out. And as we were trying to exit our neighborhood, we couldn't, because there were too many cars parked along the side of the street. And apparently, there were people walking to an exercise there in the Lightning Academy. Right? And it was so packed that the bus trying to go up the street couldn't make it through. We were bottlenecked in and stuck there. And so I left her in the car, in the AC. I ran out to get a solution, to try to get us through. There was lot of people in uniform.· So the first person in uniform, I asked, "Hey, can you help us get through? We can't get through. My wife's -- may be in labor.· We're trying to get to the hospital." He said, "No. Sorry. I need to get to this ceremony. I -- I need to get there. I'm late already. Sorry." Then I asked the next person in uniform. I said, "Can you help us?· Can you help us here?" He said, "No. Sorry. We have a right to be here. We have a right to park here because we're having a ceremony, a graduation ceremony over there." The third uniformed person I asked, he said, "Why are you raising your voice at me? Why are you raising your voice at me? This isn't my fault. This is someone else's fault. You need to talk to someone else." He went along and joined the rest of his friends at the ceremony. So it wasn't until all of my neighbors got out of their cars, walked out of their homes to back me up -- because they could tell I was in distress that we were finally able to get an officer to come down and command everyone to move their cars. Right? So this is a situation where the livelihood -- the actual health and safety of my wife and my unborn child were put at risk because of an exercise of ego, in my opinion, that was happening in our neighborhood. So I just think that the military has not been good neighbors to the people in this -- in this community.· And therefore, I -- I can't trust that they would be good stewards of these lands, here or elsewhere across the pae 'aina. So I argue for the de-occupation of all these lands across Hawaii. Mahalo.

Cherilyn Inouye

The Army and the US military continues to occupy stolen lands, lands that belong to Native Hawaiians. I oppose the US military continuing to occupy land on O'ahu (or any island) that does not belong to them, and should instead benefit the Hawaiian people. The US continues to illegally occupy an independent sovereign nation. We do not benefit as a community from the US military's presence and their activities poison our land, sea, and air. This EIS is just the military putting on a show. Do not approve the leases for Kahuku, Kawaihoa-Poamoho and Makua!

Mikey Inouye

Aloha. Nice to see you again -- on box check night number 2. Quick question. Where the food at? You know, both of -- all three of these are starting at 6:00. You know it's going to go late. Like, the basic, most common courtesy that I hope can fit within the vast U.S. military budget is to provide mea'ai for the people who are coming here, right, especially if we're going to be here till, like, 10:00. So, like, Colonel McGunegle, how's your note taking going? Can you add something for me? You got one Costco card? Like on the way tomorrow, if you can stop Waipio Costco, a couple blocks away from where my grandma lives, you know, yeah, pick up some chicken -- it's like \$5 still, right -- and some pizza? Super cheap, basic stuff, yeah. Because if you're going to try to manufacture, the least you can do is try to bribe us with treats, yeah. Okay. So like I said last night, we all know this whole environmental impact statement process is total and utter bullshit. But for us, it's a chance to learn from each other, to see each other, and get our voices into the historical record. For you, it's a show you got to put on before you do whatever the genocidal U.S. colonial project requires of you. The huge military installation in Kahuku, whatever it is y'all do there, serves a similar colonial greenwashing function to the dangerously close windmills sitting right next to this elementary school and across the street from an indigenous bird sanctuary that this community of Kahuku fought to protect just a few years ago. They're both one of the many tentacles of the same capitalist he'e that serves and protects your genocidal U.S. empire. But that empire is falling, and its grip on all its colonial holdings is slipping. You see it everywhere, especially in Hawaii. We saw it in your decision to shut down Red Hill, because we all know the real reason why you chose to shut it down. And it wasn't to keep us or your service members safe. It's because community organized and built enough power to scare the shit out of you. We made you fear for these precious military leases. And you hoped you could put us back to sleep by conceding Red Hill. But tell me, does it look like we're sleeping? Nah. So, good night. We'll see you on the other side of empire, but until then, we'll see you tomorrow. Kū kia'i Kahuku. Aloha 'āina.

Mikey Inouye

Okay. Hello again. I'm Mikey from Makiki. Colonel McGunegle, could you tell everybody what I asked you to bring yesterday? No. I'm asking you. You have the mic. [THE MODERATOR: Comments only, Mikey.] Okay. Okay. Why does he even have a mic, then? Okay. So last night I asked you why you didn't do the basic common courtesy of bringing mea 'ai, when it's, you know, six to -- now past ten. Right? Every very single one of these three days. And I asked you, just, on the way over because it is on the way over -- just bring -- bring some pizza from Costco. And, you know, it's a small thing, compared to all the other stuff that we're here for, but it's an indicator of how you approach the big things. Yeah? You can't even come through on a Costco pizza. How are we supposed to trust you about these military leases and doing the right thing about it? It's basic kind stuff, yeah, that you just don't seem capable of, because it's not part of your mission. Right? You don't actually care about the well-being of any other people here. You just care about being mission-ready and keeping, you know, your grip on all of these colonial holdings that are getting looser and looser by the day. Right? And the decision that you all are going to make, we all know, as we've all said over these past three days, is largely predetermined. You know, best case scenario, you're going to sprinkle some breadcrumbs on the table and tell everybody that you baked us a big birthday cake, you know? And we -- we -- we see through all of those lies now. And you know that we see through all of these lies. And we've also seen America's true face, because the mask has fallen, you know? It -- it slipped a whole lot with Red Hill in 2021. And the Red Hill leaks again in 2022. And it broke and fell to the floor with the genocide that is still going on in Palestine. We know what the actual project of the US military is. It is one of genocide, and capital accumulation, and holding on to power and land and that which feeds us, that you do not deserve to have. And going back to food -- right? -- you, not feeding people, it's -- it -- it really speaks to the entire history of the US military. You have paved over and bombed the 'aina, the land, that which feeds us. Yeah? And the only people who fed each other here was us. We fed each other. We kept each other safe. We take care of each other. We don't need you to do that, because clearly you're not even capable of doing that bare-minimum thing. Yeah? And you may be powerful. You may think you are powerful. God knows you are powerful. You could bomb us right now, and -- and say that, you know, someone was hiding an RPG next to my tripod or whatever. Right? But, you know, you are a paper tiger. And I think more and more people are starting to realize that, and that there are already holes poked through that paper tiger. And when enough of us wake up and realize that, like we woke up and realized that at Mauna Kea and Kahuku and Makua, we're going to stand up. And you're going to see, we're all going to see, the world is going to see how easy it is to bring this giant to its fucking knees. Because you know what? There's basically just one road in and out of Kahuku. And because of climate change, it's getting narrower every day. There's -- there's a major one-way street through Waikiki, the main flow of capital that y'all care so much about. Right? Going into Pu'u'loa, Pearl Harbor, basically one wide-ass road. Going to Makua and to the -- the -- the bullshit, you know, golf ball satellites, you know? Yeah, yeah, yeah. There's -- there is so little you can do when people rise up and cut off the already clogged and congested arteries of capital. And you're going to see just how much you have misjudged and underestimated the people. You're going to see how easy it is to -- to -- to -- you're going to see how much you need to start making some major concessions. Because we are going to cut off the arteries of capital in the same way that this hair tie is cutting off circulation to my finger. It's going to be so easy. And we're going to see you on the streets. And we're going to see you on the other side of empire. But until then, we'll keep it tight for the US empire, and hang loose for the people. Aloha.

Mikey Inouye

Aloha. I'm going to try to keep this brief because I'm from Waikiki and I want Waianae folks to have, you know, their time. But it's awesome to see all these great Kanaka and other land-water protectors here. But we -- we kind of all know that this process isn't for the people. It's not for us. It's a box check for you guys. . . . You just, you know, you -- you add notes to your grocery lists. You -- you nod in an imitation of empathy and you -- you say your canned statements that you learned in your PR training courses. And you say, like, we see you, we hear you, we feel your pain, and we're going to do whatever the hell want anyway. . . . I mean, like, we learned this from Red Hill. You know all the meetings, all the public comments. These are -- this not the Draft EIS, this is the public comments for just the scoping hearing, and we have until August 7th to submit comments for the Draft EIS, but all of this is just a waste. Yeah? Like, you're going to do what you're going to do. . . . And so, you know, it's -- it's -- it's kind of good that we're all here, but we know that this is theater. We know that this is a farce because you have another goal, right? You know the U.S. Military says you're -- you're here to protect us. But it's, like, protect us from what? Protect us from whom? What have -- have -- well, any other country do to Hawaii that the U.S. Military hasn't already done? What's China going to do? Contaminate our soul source aquifer? What's Russia going to do? Steal Makua and then bomb it and contaminate it with white phosphorus and lead and depleted uranium? . . . Like, there is nothing that any other country could do or even wants to do to Hawaii that you haven't already done. And you're going to continue to do it and this process, we all know it's bullshit. . . . We know where this is going to get settled. It's going to get settled on the streets, so we'll see you in the streets. We'll see you in front of the gates of all the lands that you've stolen. . . . End the leases today. End the leases yesterday, not 2029. ho'ihoi makua, aloha 'āina.

From: Bianca Isaki <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Sunday, June 16, 2024 12:40 PM
To: G70 - ATLR PTA EIS; [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: FOIA Request for Analysis of Alternatives (2017)

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Good afternoon - I am requesting further documents in addition to my earlier request. Please provide a copy of:
1) USACE-POH, 2017: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers-Honolulu District. (2017). Analysis of Alternatives Study: Pōhakuloa Training Area State-Owned Lands.
2) U.S. Army Hawaii (USARHAW). (2017). Makua Military Range Analysis of Alternatives: No Action Alternative, as discussed on [page 1-9 of the Army DEIS for O`ahu land retentions](#).
3) Any "Analysis of Alternatives" for Poamoho lands on O`ahu and Kahuku Training Area on O`ahu as discussed on [page 1-9 of the Army DEIS for O`ahu land retentions](#).

I am willing to pay applicable, reasonable fees, however we also qualify for a fee waiver because we will disseminate this information to the public through our social media and websites to educate them on the justifications for use of O`ahu land.

My contact information is: [REDACTED], [REDACTED]. Thank you;
Bianca

On Wed, May 15, 2024 at 10:30 AM Bianca Isaki [REDACTED] wrote:
Following up on this request.

On Tue, May 7, 2024 at 10:39 AM Bianca Isaki [REDACTED] wrote:
Good morning,

I'm reading the Army's DEIS for the Pohakuloa land retention. It relies on a document that I cannot find anywhere on the internet. Please provide a copy of:
USACE-POH, 2017: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers-Honolulu District. (2017). Analysis of Alternatives Study: Pōhakuloa Training Area State-Owned Lands.

Thank you.
Bianca Isaki

--

Bianca Isaki, Ph.D., Esq.
KAHEA: The Hawaiian-Environmental Alliance
[REDACTED]

--
Bianca Isaki, Ph.D., Esq.
KAHEA: The Hawaiian-Environmental Alliance
[REDACTED]

--
Bianca Isaki, Ph.D., Esq.
KAHEA: The Hawaiian-Environmental Alliance
[REDACTED]

Marissa Jacobs

Growing up in Pūpūkea, I often heard "war games" off in the distance as I tried to fall asleep at night. Not only was it out of place, but it also really ruined the peacefulness of the country. Now, as an adult living in Mililani Mauka, I hear the same flying bullets - but even louder. It's scary for our young kids. There are also numerous military planes that fly right above our house—back and forth up and down the mountain and sometimes quite low. Not only are they loud, but I always worry about our safety in our own neighborhood. We did not know about this before we purchased our home. It is all disturbing and, as a local, I'd like to see (and hear) it all end.

Ikaika James

My name is Ikaika. I want to emphasize that this should be a matter of consent and that the U.S., in this case the U.S. Army, has been ignoring our no for too long now. We've been saying no.

We've been saying no to the -- to the way the U.S. Army has handled our lands leaving bullets and trash everywhere, no to the way the U.S. Army neglects our cultural practices and historic sites opting to prioritize state land, and no to the U.S. Army being on our lands. I prefer the no-action alternative. The U.S. Army should not retain any of these lands in Kahuku, Makua, or Poamoho, a'ole. Thank you.

Ikaikaonalani James

End the military leases! No Action Alternative is a must! We do not want the us army desecrating our 'āina any longer. We do not want to wake up to the sounds of your operations anymore. We do not want your trash— bullets, equipment, uniforms, and all! None of it! 'A'ole!

From: Dale Jensen <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 6:07 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dale Jensen
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Kailua, Hawaii 96734

The United States Army ,

I have a long term rental unit attached to my primary residence. If the US Military was my tenant, there is no way I would extend their lease or provide any kind of positive recommendation to another landlord from whom the US Military attempted to rent property. Just look at the impact of the military as a tenant on Oahu.

1. Environmentally they are a disaster. They spew ammunition across the land and make no promise to fully clean it up. They dump dangerous chemicals, fuels and forever toxins into the soil, then deny it and force the landlord to take them to court in order to get them to admit their wrongs and begin to clean it up. Of course, by then the damage has been done and will be felt for generations by families island wide.
2. The military clogs our roads with their vehicles, both the military ones and those of the young men and women who are brought here to serve in the military.
3. The military fails to provide adequate housing for their service members on base, and then provides extraordinary rental allowances to their personnel to find rental property from within the private community. This takes up homes and apts that could otherwise be rented by locals and drives up the cost of all rentals due to high rent military families are able to pay. We have a housing crisis on these islands, and military seems oblivious to this fact.
4. The military are noisy neighbors. They operate equipment and conduct noisy operations at all times of day and night.
5. The military controls some of the best land on the island and has dominated it for generations. They provide little or no opportunities to tax paying civilians to access beaches, cultural sites or other facilities within their leased areas.

No, if I was the military's landlord, I would not extend their lease. I would ask them to clean up their mess and get off my land. Who needs a tenant that comes with so many negatives.

Brian 'Ioane' John

Aloha. Aloha mai kakou. Mahalo, Aloha, Aloha mai kakou, o wau o Ioane, noho wau ma Kukaniloko, i Wahiawa me ku'u mau keiki. I wanted to share my perspective. I oppose completely all lease renewals. I wanted to highlight, too, who's getting paid to be here. Right? I look at that every time I come to these things, because I think that's really telling. Right? Like, look at all these people here, and how late it's getting, like me. My kids are at home right now, waiting for me. It's crazy, too, to have a time limit. When you're doing that with people, it's -- nobody likes it. So you should just let it go, because we're all supporting each other here. It's like -- it's like fast food. Right? Fast food's not good for you. Fast information is even worse for you. So let it -- let it come out. All right? Some of these people have been doing this, like this tonight, their entire lives. And look at -- look at our kupuna here. Look how old they are. They've been doing this their whole lives. So, listen. All right? I grew up in California. I'm from America. I'm a guest here. So being a good guest is something I want the military to pay attention to, because I was also a service member. I did eight years in the US Army. I was stationed here at Schofield. I was a combat medic. I went to Iraq for a year, and fought hard. I went to Afghanistan for a year, and fought very hard. I got blown up several times. And I was there for what I was being told to -- I was deployed to fight for liberation for people. All right? But listen to everybody. Hear what they're saying. They're not free. So this -- it's very confusing, this paradigm. All right? And, you know, I see deployment patches, ma'am, sir. And so, you know, I know you guys were deployed, and you understand this insurgency that -- that we were in Iraq and Afghanistan fighting against. These people were embedded, fighting for their lives, for their home. You'll never win. You can never win that. It's something you have to understand, lessons learned from -- from all these different things that we keep trying to teach each other as we go through this. All right? So, you know, my kids, they're Kanaka Maoli. They belong to this place. I'm a guest here. This is my job now. This is my kuleana. This -- so -- so now I'm a soldier here, doing this, doing what I was trained to do, but in the -- in the right way. So I just wanted to leave you guys with this to -- you know, to understand that this isn't going to go away. And I know you're doing your jobs. And, you know, I -- I know you too, sir, Colonel McGunegle, and I appreciate you. You've done a lot of stuff in our community. And I know the notes you're taking, that you're going to bring back, and you're going to share that with your superiors. And I just wanted to thank you for your time. Mahalo.

Austin Johnasen

I am writing in opposition to the land retention of Kahuku, Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area and Makua Military Reservation. The federal lands surrounding the military areas that are leased needs to be enough land to operate. In Hawaii land is scarce and the land that you have is all you need. I believe that the military is capable of being resourceful when given limited resources. The wars that the US army will be training for will be found on small islands. It is critical that the US military train in smaller area for their own benefit. As a comercial pilot that trained in Oahu I know that the US military does not need the leased lands to commence the training that is need. the Military Operations Area depicted for Aeronautical training does not require the area below to be controlled by the military. In addition MOAs do not need to permanent. Hawaii's Department of Natural Resources does not speak for the people of Hawaii as they are appointed and not elected. Their actions are in the interest of the businesses that benefit from their decision. It is now up to the Army to make the correct decision to not continue leasing Hawaii lands. Hawaii's people need to be heard, and shown respect.



COMMENT FORM

Army Training Land Retention of State Lands
at Kahuku Training Area,
Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area,
and Makua Military Reservation, Island of O'ahu
Environmental Impact Statement
Draft EIS Public Review

Public Meeting Venue: Wahigawa Date Submitted: 7/11/2023

The Army invites comments, suggestions, and relevant information on the Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) on the Island of O'ahu, Environmental Impact Statement (O'ahu ATLR EIS). Please provide comments (use additional sheets as necessary), and place in comment box at a public meeting or mail to the address provided on the back of the form. Alternatively, you may submit written comments via the EIS website at: <https://home.army.mil/hawaii/OahuEIS> or email comments to: ATLR-Oahu-EIS@g70.design. All comments will be reviewed, regardless of how they are submitted. Please do not submit duplicate comments. Comments should be written clearly, as commenters will not be contacted to provide clarification. Comments must be submitted or postmarked before or on August 7, 2024 to be considered in the Final EIS.

Please provide your comments below:

I am writing in opposition to the land retention of Kahuku, Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area and Makua Military Reservation. The federal lands surrounding the military areas that are leased needs to be enough land to operate. In Hawaii land is scarce and the land that you have is all you need. I believe that the military is capable of being resourceful when given limited resources. The wars that the US army will be training for will be fought on small islands. It is critical that the US military train in smaller areas for their own benefit. As a commercial pilot that trains in Cuba I know that the US military does not need these leased lands to commence the training that is needed. The Military Operations Area depicted on the aeronautical training does not require the area below to be controlled by the military. In addition MOAs do not need to be permanently. Hawaii's Department of Natural Resources does not speak for the people of Hawaii as they are appointed and not elected. Their actions are in the interest of the businesses that come from their decision. It is now up to the Army to make the correct decision to not continue leasing Hawaii lands. Hawaii's people need to be heard and shown respect.

Name: Austin Johnsen

Organization: USA

Address: [REDACTED]

City: Honolulu

State: HI

Zip: 96819

Email: [REDACTED]

Privacy Notice: Public comments to this EIS are requested pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), Hawai'i Revised Statutes Chapter 343 and Hawai'i Administrative Rules 11-200.1. Substantive comments received during the Draft EIS public review period will be considered during Final EIS preparation, and may be published in the Final EIS. Personal contact information will not be published in the Final EIS. Personal contact information will be maintained for the project record and will not be released unless required by law.

Austin Johnsen

Aloha. My name is Austin Johnsen. I am from Kapolei/Makakilo. So I'm here in opposition of -- of the leased lands by the state to the federal government. The federal government already has enough land to exercise its missions. The -- if you think about it, what are the wars that you're trying to face? You're trying to face wars on small islands in the Pacific. Right? That's where you're looking at. Narrow your search. Narrow down what you're operating. That will help you better. But also, you're talking about helicopter training. I'm a commercial pilot. I know that the MOAs and the restricted areas, it's fine if somebody lives down there. You don't need to own that land to operate your helicopters there. So I believe that the reason why that the state -- you know, they're just passing it through; they're giving it to you to make the decision. The reason why is because they want the federal money. I think all of us here are fine not having the federal money. So please just use the land that you have, and we'll talk about taking that land back later. Thank you.

Emma Kaahaaina

We need to stop the desecration of our 'Āina by the US military. They have poisoned our waters and continue to bring destruction wherever they go. We cannot let their occupation continue.

Clyde kaaiakamanu

We want our land back. It is our land for our people. We are not American! We are native Hawaiians. We deserve the right to be heard and counted for, not as only individuals but as it's own entity in itself. We are now a minority in our own home! How would you feel if you were being forced out of your own home that's been there for 1000s of years!? Give us back our home we do not want you here.

Taylor Kaaumoana

Mahalo. For the record, my name is Taylor Kaaumoana. And this goes directly to your higher-ups, so please take notes, the notes for input, and also to the legislatures for Hawaii, all the way to Josh Green. I am in strong opposition to EIS in all forms, proposing mitigation to protect the environment, and to amend the EIS draft to update the land study bureaus and to partner with them, LSB, to be done on all acres the Army and each military branch utilized in Hawaii, insert testing per 1 to 2 miles on every acre, highly proposed, where each is specifically, for public record, natural resources where the water is, and connecting lands, and where native species reside. The environmental impact statements should strike out any environmental referred sources that is over five years old or older. Add to the next draft current environmental studies, and report specific damages that will take 15-plus years to heal, rehabilitate lands, or to at least Class D lands. Amend EIS draft to insert every location, acre, and land that is a total loss, which includes lead poisoning, radiation, nuclear trash, et cetera. Amend -- and to require a newsletter, from the DOE and all military branches, that they will be funding -- that we will have specific departments. When the EIS funds the next drafts, resolutions, and hearings and final hearings, may that all be sent to each resident of Honolulu County and each county on every island. And the rest of my time goes to her. Sorry.

William Kahapea

The Army's presence on our island must be drastically minimized due to its severe environmental impact and disrespectful treatment of the land. The destruction from live-fire training, particularly on Kaho'olawe, stands as a glaring example of the damage inflicted. Our island's scarce resources cannot endure further degradation. The existing training facilities are more than adequate, rendering the retention of Kahuku, Poamoho, and Makua redundant and counterproductive for Hawaii's residents. I strongly oppose the renewal of any of these leases.

The military presence in Hawai'i transforms our islands into a prime target amidst escalating global conflicts, such as the war in Ukraine, the Israel-Palestine strife, and new alliances like those between Russia and North Korea. Rather than safeguarding us, the US military's presence heightens the risk to Hawai'i, both from external threats and internal instability.

To frame this proposal as a simple "real-estate" transaction is deeply disrespectful. What is at stake is not just land but a further 65 years of disconnection from our heritage, forcing three more generations to witness the desecration of our ancestral sites for the practice of war. This cannot be allowed to continue.

Mahalo Nui Loa

Ua Mau Ke Ea Oka Aina Oke Akua

UAMAU KE EA O KA AINA I KA PONO

Matthew Marshlo Kaho'opi'i

The Kingdom Of Hawai'i

Hawai'ian Kingdom

Minister Of The Interior

Lineal Descendant

Royal Heir House Of Nobles

E: [REDACTED]

ShoShannah

Shanwakee Lee Thomas

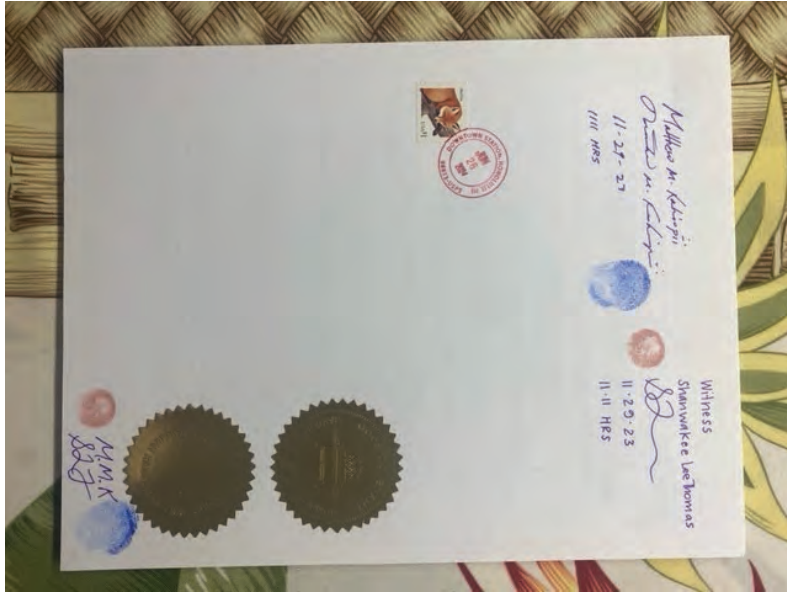
The Kingdom Of Hawai'i

Hawai'ian Kingdom

Counselor Minister Of The Interior

E: [REDACTED]



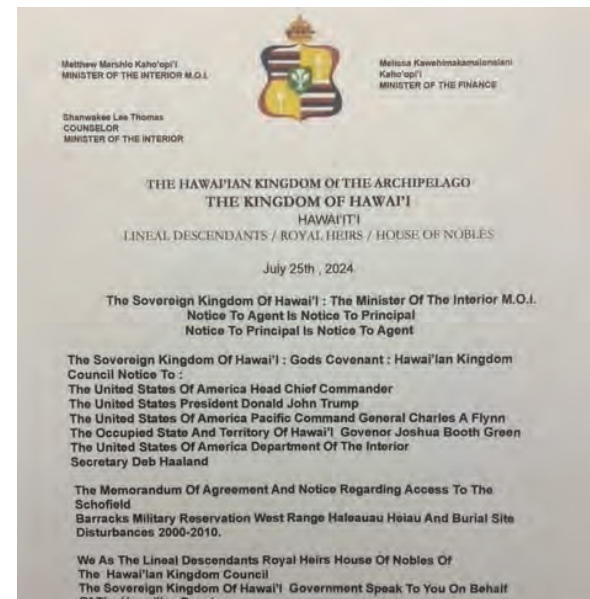


Sent from my iPhone

From: Matthew Kahooni <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Sunday, July 28, 2024 5:43 PM
To: Crowley, David M (Dave) CIV USARMY IMCOM PACIFIC (USA)
Cc: [REDACTED]; McGunegle, Steven B COL USARMY IMCOM PACIFIC (USA); Sullivan, Rachel D COL USARMY IMCOM PACIFIC (USA); Gilda, Laura L CIV USARMY IMCOM PACIFIC (USA); Cipolla, Lisa M CIV USARMY IMCOM PACIFIC (USA); Fishburn, Sara E CIV USARMY USARPAC (USA); USARMY Schofield Barracks ID-Pacific Mailbox USAG HI Cultural Resources; G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS; Shanwakee Lee Thomas; HCCW Wahiawa; Noelani DeVincent; Kahealani Acosta; ioane; Alii; Kai Markell; Kamakana Ferreira; Healani Sonoda-Pale; Rep. Amy A. Perruso; Yvonne Yoro; Sen. Donovan Dela Cruz; David Cho; [REDACTED] Matthew Weyer; [REDACTED]; [REDACTED]; [REDACTED]; [REDACTED]; [REDACTED]; [REDACTED]; [REDACTED]; Tim Wong; Roberts, Alice K CIV USARMY USARPAC (USA); Davan, Teresa E CIV USARMY IMCOM PACIFIC (USA)

Subject: Re: NHPA Section 106 consultation for Rehabilitation of Building 113 at Wheeler Army Airfield --- OBJECTION 2029 retention EIS for Army training land

Follow Up Flag:
Flag Status:



To The Kingdom Crown Glory Of The Kingdom Of Heaven
And
The Kingdom Of Hawai'i
That The LORD God JEHOVAH Our Heavenly Father Be Glorified In Our
Government To Government Relationship Moving Forward In
Peace And Reconciliation And Prosperity In Our Own Sovereign Lands As The
United States Of America And The United States Military And The State Of
Hawai'i By The Act Of Congress Enter Into A Treaty Of Peace With The
Sovereign Kingdom Of Hawai'i & The Hawai'ian Kingdom Council Government
To Restore Repair Return The Crown Land Of The Kingdom To The Lineal
Descendants Royal Heirs House Of Nobles & The Minister Of The Interior
Matthew Marshlo Kaho'opi'i ,
[As The Minister Of The Interior For The Kingdom Of Hawai'i ,
Will Be Happy To Work With You As The Consulting Party & Move Forward
Together In Unity In A Government To Government Relationship
As The Attorney General Contract States : The Attorney General Must Work
With The Hawai'ian Kingdom Minister Of The Interior And The Kingdom
Marshal ,
Together ,
To Establish Open Doors : Open Gates : Open Access : For The Kingdom Of
Hawai'i To Be Free From All Forms Of Bondage Subjugation Rejection Poverty
And To Prosper In Their Own Land , According To Reference To House Bill
HB2777 ;

HB2777 , A Bill For An Act
Ceded Land Revenues ; OHA

Description : 100 , 000 Appropriation To OHA In Ceded Land Revenues .
Creates A Joint Advisory Committee To Study Alternative Approaches To
Payment Of Ceded Land Revenue To OHA , Makes An Appropriation To The
Attorney General To Provide Logistical And Staff Support For The Joint
Advisory Committee.
House Of Representatives
Twenty Second Legislature
2004
State Of Hawai'i
HB , NO. 2777
A Bill For An Act
Relating To The Office Of Hawai'ian Affairs ,
Be It Enacted By The Legislature Of The State Of Hawai'i :
Section 1. "The Legislature Finds That By Many Measures , The Descendants
Of The Inhabitants Of The Hawai'ian Islands Prior To 1778 , Have Not
Prospered In Their Native Land . "

Reference To State Vs Hanapai
Cite As 89 Hawai'i 177 1998
Page 177
970 P.2 d 458
State Of Hawai'i, Plaintiff – Appellant ,
V.
Alapai Hanapai , Defendant -Appellant
No. 19746
Supreme Court Of Hawai'i .
Nov . 20 , 1998 .
Reconsideration Denied Feb 8 . 1999 . "

Reference To 174C-101Native Hawai'ian Water Rights (c)
" Traditional And Customary Rights Of Ahupua'a Tenants Who Are
Descendants Of Native Hawai'ians Who Inhabited The Hawai'ian Islands Prior
To 1778 Shall Not Be Abridged Or Denied By This Chapter . Such Traditional
And Customary Rights Shall Include , But Not Be Limited To , The Cultivation
Or Propagation Of Taro On Ones Own Kuleana And The Gathering Of Hihiwai,
Opae , O'opu , Limu , Thatch , Ti Leaf , Aho Cord , And Medicinal Plants For
Subsistence , Cultural , And Religious Purposes .

Access To Our Sacred Homelands And Sacred Family Burial Sites & Memorials
Locations In The Entire Region Of The Archipelago & The Pacific Islands
Within Lihue Waianae Uka Oahu MokuPuni .

In Furtherance To The Above And Nonetheless We The Sovereign Kingdom Of
Hawai'i Make This Notice Today Clear & Concise And Not Plain We Are Not In
Agreement With The Prolonged And Illegal Occupation Of The Sovereign
Kingdom Of Hawai'i As A State And Territory Controlled Subjugated Managed
And Mismanaged By The United States Corporation / The Department Of
Defense / DoD / Space Force Command .
The United States Armed Forces Military / Army / Navy / Air Force And RIMPAC

Therefore In Accordance With The Above We Choose To Express Our
Appreciation For The New Leadership Of The New Colonel Rachel Sullivan Of
The United States Army
Beginning Friday 19th July 2024 And Appreciation To The Work And Effort Of
The Previous Colonels In Position On Rotation Every Four Year Term
We Appreciate The Effort Currently In Demonstration To Improve The Work
With Our Families To Protect And Preserve Our Families Sacred Burial Sites ,
Work , Art , Science , Spiritual Beliefs , Customs And Religion We Remind All
Of President Grover Cleveland Order : Regarding The Illegal Action Circa
January 1893 : To Repair Restore Return All Crown And Hawai'ian Kingdom
Government Crown Land To The Kanaka Maoli , Native Hawai'ian , People To
Restore Honor Peace ProsperityAnd Reconciliation : To The Sovereign
Kingdom Of Hawai'i And Release All To Be Free Of Subjugation . Moving
Forward With A Clear Path With The Sovereign Kingdom Of Hawai'i
Government Working With The US Military And US Government In A
Government To Government Relationship With The State Of Hawai'i Consulting
The Minister Of The Interior Of The Hawai'ian Kingdom In All Matters .

I Heroby Give Notice That Upon Receipt Of This Letter :
This Notice Requires Your Response & Reply Within 7 Days

By The Grace Of God JEHOVAH
I Trust You Will Respond

I , Matthew Marshlo Kaho'opi'i The Minister Of The Interior
Of The Sovereign Kingdom Of Hawai'i / Hawai'ian Kingdom / Archipelago
Authorize And Approve And Autograph
With My Seal And My Blue Thumb Print And Oath Of Covenant
This Day 25th July , 2024 , 3:33pm

With All Respect Without Ill Will & Without Frivolity
Autograph :

OATH OF COVENANT



Matthew Marshlo Kaho'opi'i
Minister Of The Interior M.O.I.
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Gods Covenant : The Hawai'ian Kingdom Council
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Sent from my iPhone

Tevita O. Kaili

[Tongan] Tapu moe aina Maui o Kahuku mu'a, peo mohono kanaka 'aui, talo mei mua. Ka ae'a ta peongofua e ha'o fanga, ke talanoa ke fonua o maui mohina. I begin with a tongue and salutation paying homage to the deep respect to the sacred aina of Kahuku, known in Hawaiian mo'olelo as Aina Maui, or the land of our deified ancestor Maui. My name is Dr. Tevita O. Kaili. Originally from Tonga, I'm now a resident of Kahuku, having lived in Kahuku for over 20 years. I'm also a professor of anthropology and cultural sustainability at the Brigham Young University nearby. More importantly, I hold the ancestral title Maui, the same title held by ancient Maui, a common ancestors for Hawaiian, Tongans, Maoris, Samoans, Tahitian, Cook Islanders, and many of the people of Maui Nui. Maui and Hina are my 36 great-grandparents, establishing me as having thousands of years of ancestral tie to this aina and to the rest of Mauna Kea. As a direct descendant of Maui and Hina and a contemporary holder of the Maui title, I vehemently oppose the renewal of the military lease on this Kahuku Training Area. Hawaii mo'olelo recounts that Kahuku was a aina lewa, a floating land. Until one day, our ancestor Maui -- or Hina in other versions -- capture and securely anchor it to Ko'olauloa with a sinew cordage, a aha, and two massive hooks, Palolo and Ko'olau. According to the cultural impact assessment portion of the EIS, there are six wai, freshwater sources, in this KTA project area. Two of these freshwater sources, Waialea and Pahipahi'alua streams, impact the Ko'olau pond, where Maui placed his ko'olau hook to anchor Kahuku to Oahu. This is an important impact that many of us see when it rains heavy rains here. As a kiai protector of all the aina and culture of Maui and Hina, I cannot risk the contamination of Ko'olau pond on the six -- or any of the freshwater sources at KTA. Therefore, I strongly oppose the renewal. to protect the wai, sources of current and future generation. We must avoid repeating the desecrating and poisoning of the wai at Red Hill. The U.S. military has not been a good neighbor or steward, has never returned Hawaiian lands in healthy condition. The U.S. military is an illegal occupier, having participated in the overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom and continue to occupy Hawaii through their military bases and exercises like RIMPAC, which desecrate, destroy the land, the sea, the marine life of Hawaii. Lastly, it is appalling to use the sacred aina of Kahuku, Makua, Kawaihoa, Poamoho, Pohakuloa, and any of the bases to train soldiers to go abroad and kill people. U.S. military training in Hawaii continues ecocide, destroying the ecology, and ethnocide, erasing the culture of Hawaii in preparation for genocide as seen in the plight of indigenous Palestinians. This is hewa loa. It is time for the U.S. military to clean up the Kahuku military area, Makua, Kawaihoa, Poamoho, Pohakuloa, and any other bases and return the land stolen from the Hawaiian Kingdom to the Kanaka O'iwī. Kū kia'i O'ahu and Kū kia'i Palestina.

Tevita Kaili

My name is Dr. Tēvita O. Ka'ili. Originally from Tonga, I am now a resident of Kahuku. Having lived in Ko'olauloa, specifically Lā'ie and Kahuku, for over 20 years, I am also a professor of anthropology and cultural sustainability at Brigham Young University Hawai'i. More significantly, I hold the ancestral title "Maui," the same title held by the ancient Maui, a common ancestor for Hawaiians, Tongans, Māoris, Sāmoans, Tahitians, Cook Islanders, and many Moanans in Oceania. Maui and Hina are my 36th great-grandparents, establishing over a thousand years of my ancestral ties to this 'āina (land) and to the rest of Moananuiākea (Oceania).

As a direct descendant of Maui and Hina and the contemporary holder of the Maui title, I vehemently oppose the renewal of the military lease on this Kahuku Training Area (KTA). Hawaiian mo'olelo recounts that Kahuku was an 'āina lewa, a floating land, until one day, our ancestor Maui (or Hina in other versions) captured and securely anchored it to Ko'olauloa, O'ahu with sennit cordages ('aha) and two massive hooks, Pōlou and Kalou. These hooks were attached to the Pōlou Pond in Kahuku and the Kalou Pond in Waiale'e. The Pōlou pond housed a Kanaloa stone nearby, and the Kalou pond housed a Kāne stone in its vicinity (McAllister, 1933, Archaeology of Oahu, p. 152, 155). Thus, Kahuku is sacred land to my ancestors Maui and Hina as well as Kāne and Kanaloa.

According to the Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA) portion of the EIS, there are six wai (freshwater) sources in the KTA project area (see Appendix B. 4.1.1.1). Two of these freshwater sources, Waiale'e and Pahipahi'ālua streams, impact the Kalou pond, where Maui placed his Kalou hook to anchor Kahuku to O'ahu. This impact is evident when it rains, as waters from the KTA project area flow down to Kalou Pond.

As a kia'i (protector) of all the 'āina and cultures of Maui and Hina, I cannot risk the contamination of Kalou Pond or the six freshwater sources on KTA by renewing the military lease. Therefore, I strongly oppose this renewal to protect the wai (water) sources for current and future generations. We must avoid repeating the desecration and poisoning of the wai at Kapūkākī, Red Hill. The Akua (Deified Ancestors) Kāne and Kanaloa created many of Kahuku's waters. Wai (waters) are gifts from Akua; therefore, we must guard them with our lives.

The U.S. Military has not been a good neighbor or steward and has never returned Hawaiian lands in healthy condition. The U.S. Military is an illegal occupier, having participated in the overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, and continues to occupy Hawai'i through their bases and exercises, like RIMPAC, which desecrate and destroy the land, the sea, and marine life of Hawai'i.

Lastly, it is appalling to use the sacred 'āina of Kahuku (and Mākua, Kawaihoa-Poamoho, Pōhakuloa, etc.) to train soldiers to go abroad and kill people. U.S. Military training in Hawai'i commits ecocide (destroying the ecology) and ethnocide (erasing culture) of Hawai'i in preparation for genocide, as seen in the plight of Indigenous Palestinians. This is hewa loa!

It is time for the U.S. Military to clean up the Kahuku Training Area, Mākua, Kawaihoa-Poamoho, Pōhakuloa and return the lands stolen from the Hawaiian Kingdom to the Kānaka 'Ōiwi.

Kū Kia‘i O‘ahu, Kū Kia‘i Palesetina

jasmyn kaiwi

i oppose!

Kyle Kajihiro

Aloha kakou. Kyle Kajihiro from Mo'ili'ili. Just want to make -- underscore a point that these leases are nonrenewable, and it's not even state property. They're the trustee for these lands, which is the highest level of care that is required. As I was driving out here, I saw the silhouettes of this. You have to consider all of these effects on various communities that are unjust, including race, ethnicity, gender, and colonial status. The DEIS is also deficient. The DEIS is also deficient in the cumulative impacts analysis. This has to look at effects, not only in the future, but also the present and the past. It has to look at the effects. It's not just the yellow spots on the map. It's the effects of the activities and how they relate to other spaces. You've heard tonight about how people are talking about how the methods of killing that are perfected in Hawaii get deployed against other peoples around the world. That has to be incorporated into your analysis, and you have to consider the synergistic effects of all of these things combined. So what I think you're hearing tonight in the eha that's being expressed, in the rage that's being expressed, these are expressions. These are evidence of the cumulative impacts. The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples has the standard of free, prior, and informed consent. Your EIS must include that analysis. Probably the most definitive expression of a refusal of free, prior, and informed consent is the 1897 ku'e petitions. And finally, in light of all of this, the missing alternative that needs to be included is that you clean up and restore these lands and pay reparations for the harm that's been done for over 100 and however many years. Mahalo.

Kyle Kajihiro

Aloha kakou, Wahiawa. My name is Kyle Kajihiro, from Moili'ili. Tonight I want to talk about the process -- flaws with the process. And in order to meaningfully participate in this EIS process, we need access to information, we need transparency. And there's some critical information that we haven't been able to get. So in 2017, I submitted a FOIA request for the Final Traditional Cultural Places Study Ethnographic Report for Makua. I think this report is relevant to assessing whether Makua is eligible as a traditional cultural properties site. It's been over seven years. I haven't gotten the report, Colonel. I don't know where you folks file this stuff. But I -- I'm beginning to think that it's sort of the pattern that happens. In 1977, Marion Kelly did the Cultural History Report for Makua Valley. And because the findings were critical of the Army's use of the valley, that report was suppressed for over 30 years. In 2006, during the Stryker brigade expansion, OHA sued the Army for violating Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, for failing to conduct adequate archaeological surveys of the sites. So as a settlement, they agreed to allow a limited survey of sites in Lihue, Schofield, Kahuku, and Pohakuloa. Chris Monahan led that study. It was completed in 2009. But the report was never released. The report recommended that these many sites were eligible for National -- National Register of Historic Places, and possibly it should be evaluated for inclusion as traditional cultural properties. So what happened to that report? I submitted it, along with my comments on the scoping process and the cultural impact assessment. But I don't see it cited in the report, and I don't see the documents available to the public. And so there are other documents cited in the report that I would like to be made available. You cite the Army Range Complex Master Plan 2022. Please make that available on the website. You also cite the analysis of alternative study, but there's no citation listed in the bibliography. And I would like -- I think that that's very relevant, for us to understand how you're looking at these sites. There is a moratorium on major land acquisitions for the DOD. And so you had to request a waiver, which was submitted in 2017. It's listed in the citations, but I've requested it through FOIA, and I have not gotten it, over several years, now. I requested it under "Pohakuloa EIS." And also, the major land acquisition waiver, which was granted in 2018. But again, I have not received that document. So please post those on the website, because this is all relevant and necessary for us to understand what your plans are. And so the fact that they haven't been released and made available makes me wonder whether you have some cards up your sleeve that you're hiding from us, because if we understood what was really going on, we would be able to raise our voices to it. So please make those information available. Thank you.

Kyle Kajihiro

Aloha kakou. I'm Kyle Kajihiro from moililili. I'm an Assistant Professor at Ethnic Studies at UH and also with Hawaii PC Justice Shortly after Pearl Harbor, the U.S. Military directed the ethnic cleansing of about 120,000 persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast of North America, put them in concentration companies, about a several dozen. They arrested about 2,000 persons of Japanese ancestry here in Hawaii. I recently went to a Tulelake pilgrimage. Tulelake was the largest incarceration site, about 18,000 persons of Japanese ancestry were imprisoned there. It -- at that time, it was the largest city in Northern California. And at this pilgrimage the descendants, the survivors and descendants, were sharing their stories. They were trying to heal from the intergenerational trauma of that experience of being ripped away from their homes, from their livelihoods, being treated as prisoners, and then just being set free, set loose. Shortly after Pearl Harbor happened, the U.S. Military imposed martial law in Hawaii and seized hundreds of thousands of acres of land, up to 645,000 acres at one point. So this is land that's held hostage. This is aina that's held hostage. And this is a deficiency in the -- in the EIS that it is treating it as a real estate action when really you should be analyzing the impacts on aina, which is a living relationship. When you put fences and barbed wire and you separate people from their ancestral lands, you've created orphans from those lands. You've created a rift that needs time to heal. Today, the military controls about 225,000 acres of land. About 40,000 acres are leased for a dollar. It's not just the Army but Navy and Air Force as well. And what's perverse and cruel is that by leaving bombs and toxins in these lands you have boobytrapped the body of the aina, so that people cannot even embrace their kupuna without being harmed. So the EIS is deficient also because it does not take into account all the testimony that you're hearing here today. This is evidence, and you really need to incorporate an ethnographic analysis of the kind of generational harm that is being expressed to you tonight. That is part of the testimony that has to be incorporated into the EIS. A point I want to make is that the lease is not renewable. It ends in 2029, and -- and the EIS has failed to analyze the -- the instruments by which you propose to continue retaining these lands. So you haven't analyzed the executive order or condemnation which is basically both words for theft of land. What are the impacts of that? You have not incorporated that. So the Japanese Americans got a token apology and \$20,000 as redress for their experiences during the war. The Kanaka Maoli got a 1993 apology from the U.S. Government, but land was not returned, so it is time for you to return the lands that were taken wrongfully to make good on that apology. Thank you.

From: Kyle Kajihiro <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Wednesday, June 19, 2024 1:21 AM
To: G70 - ATLR PTA EIS; [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: FOIA request for correspondence with DLNR

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Aloha Kākou

I hope this email finds you well.

Pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), I am requesting any and all communications and correspondence pertaining to the Army Training Land Retention at the Pōhakuloa Training Area Second Draft Environmental Impact Statement between the dates April 19, 2024 and June 19, 2024, between the U.S. Army and the State of Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR). This request includes, but is not limited to:

- A. communications and correspondence between the U.S. Army Garrison Hawai'i and DLNR;
- B. communications and correspondence between the U.S. Army Pacific and DLNR; and
- C. communications and correspondence between consultants working on the NEPA/HEPA process and DLNR

I am willing to pay fees up to \$100. Please consult with me first if the fees are likely to exceed that amount.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Kyle Kajihiro

Aloha 'Āina Kūpuna!

Love the land of our ancestors!

Hawai'i deserves the highest level of respect and protection from the continued degradation, destruction, and occupation of our precious 'āina by the United States military.

Our ancestral lands have been bombed, poisoned, and obliterated for decades by the U.S. military.

This has resulted in the horrific destruction and degradation of our land that feeds us, our oceans that we swim and surf in, our air that we breathe, and our freshwater that gives us life!

Hawai'i deserves better!

We, the descendants of this land deserve better!

Our children deserve better!

The U.S. military needs to clean up its mess, return our 'āina to our people and leave Hawai'i.

This is our ancestral homeland.

This is the homeland of thousands of generations of our kūpuna.

This will be the homeland for our children for generations to come.

Hawai'i nei is our mother.

'Āina is what feeds us.

It is unacceptable that the U.S. military has been allowed to poison our fresh water, pollute our ocean, and destroy our 'āina for over 100 years.

Do what is just and pono!

Clean up your bombs and your bullets, your poison and your pollution.

Restore the life of our land.

Take all of your weapons of mass destruction out of Hawai'i so we can ensure our 'āina will be healthy and fruitful for generations to come.

Aloha 'Āina!

Kamuela Kala'i
Makaua, Ko'olaupoko, O'ahu

Camille Kalama

Aloha mai kakou. My name is Camille Kalama. I live in Waiawa, in Pu'uuloa. And I'm here today not because I think that my two minutes of testimony, in my forties, as the first chance to speak on the retention of these lands, on the military's use of thousands of acres of our national lands, is going to make a huge difference to you. I'm here because we have no choice. It's our kuleana, as descendants of people who signed those kue petitions to oppose US annexation. The great myth is that they failed. The truth is that they succeeded. There is no treaty. That was a success. They beat it. What we have is a resolution. We also have a resolution that is your law, that says that we have unrelinquished claims to those lands, to all of these lands, these 6,000 acres and some, that you're proposing to continue using. We have unrelinquished claims to those lands. That is a property right. That's a property interest. And property does not even begin to convey what that means to our people. But we have an absolute right to have a say over those lands. And these two minutes to speak this, letters that we can write in, that is not a say. Consultation, listening, that's not decision-making and power over what happens to these lands that are part of our future and our keiki's future. But we're here because we have to be here. And I will say that these studies that you produced, despite over a thousand pages, they tell us almost nothing. And I say that with all due respect. They don't tell us where we're at now. What have you done in the almost 65 years that you've been using these lands? What is the condition that they're in? What needs to be done to bring them back to where you were when you started? This is not a true assessment of the impacts. If we're starting from today, and saying, "We're just going to keep using them, and so therefore there's little to no impact," how is that a study? How is that a real impact analysis? And how does that inform any decision-making going forward? It doesn't. It tells us that all negotiations over cleanups are going to happen after this is done? What is this going to tell us about them? What is this going to tell the decision-makers about them? What does this tell the Board of Land and Natural Resources, who is now entrusted with these national lands of our people? What does it tell them? It does say in the summary that the use is consistent with state and federal laws. Well, how is it, then, that it says right in your documents that it's not consistent with the state land use laws? That's the laws we're living under right now. Those are the laws in power. It says explicitly they're not consistent. They're considered non-conforming uses. Why? Because the people of Hawaii have said that these are conservation lands, these are agricultural lands. In other words, these are lands that are important for food, for cultural use, for preservation, for natural environment, for really the future of our planet and our people. And so, absolutely not. Military use is not an allowed use. It's not a compatible use, and it's not compatible with the national lands for native Hawaiian people, the values that we hold, and the legacy we want to see for our keiki. I don't want to see my 16-year-old, who lives right now across from that noise that you just heard on the speaker. Part of the reason I had trouble making my testimony today -- because I was trying to work, listening to that. It was so loud, I thought someone was knocking on the door. I don't want him to be in his 50s, in his 80s, when he gets his two minutes to speak about these lands that are part of his heritage. Bottom line is all the military uses, we can't consider them piecemeal like this. You have Pohakuloa Training Area considered under a separate EIS. You have Oahu under a separate EIS. You have I'm sure Barking Sands is going to be under its own EIS process. Where is the study that assesses all the military impacts in Hawaii? Where is that? What do we know about that, and when are we going to have that? That's the problem. The bottom line is we want our lands back, and we want them now. Mahalo.

Chanel Kaleikini

Duplicate (see Oral Comment)

- Waiānae District park, Multipurpose Room.
- July, 09, 2024. Written Testimony. #0000081

Aloha Kakaʻō, Im Chanel Kalcikini, and
On behalf of the Hawaiian people,
and our deep-rooted connection to Mākuā
Valley.

Every day, for generations,
Mākuā has been more than just land.
It is in the heart of our culture,
the repository of our history
and the essence of our identity.

- The military's occupation of Mākuā Valley
has inflicted irreparable harm upon this
Sacred land.

We have witnessed the desecration of our
Sacred Sites the pollution of our natural
resources, and the disruption of our
traditional practices.

- These Abusive actions not only degrade
Landscape but also ERODE the
SPIRITUAL and cultural foundations
on which our community thrives on.

- The military's assertion of contrall
over Mākuā valley in exchange for land
Value is a AFFRONT to our heritage and our
right as indigenous people. We the PEOPLE, Refuse
to accept the proposed land swap for the
desecration of our ancestral lands.

Allow the Hawaiian people to heal our self by
by healing of Mākuā. We call upon you to
recognize our Sovereignty and respect our inherent
right to stewardship to our land.

We demand the immediate return ~~to~~ to its
rightful owner's heirs and the people.

- If the Hawaiian people do not Mākuā
It will be robbing us an opportunity to Live
and breathe ALOHA

HE ALII KA AINA
HE KAUNA KE KANAKA

X Chanel
Kalcikini
X Chanel
Kalcikini
x July, 09, 2024

Chanel Kaleikini

Aloha kakou, aloha kakou, how's it?· I'm Chanel Kaleikini.· I am from Waianae Valley.· And on behalf of the Hawaiian people and our deep-rooted connection to Makua Valley, every day for generations, Makua has been more than just land.· It is the heart of our culture and the respiratory of our history, the essence of our identity.· The military's occupation of Makua Valley has inflicted irreparable harm upon this sacred land.· We have witnessed the desecration of our sacred sites, the pollution of our natural resources, and the disruption of our traditional practices.· These abusive actions not only degrade the landscape, but also a road, our spiritual and cultural foundations on which our community thrives on.· The military's assertion of control over Makua Valley in exchange for land value is an affront to our heritage and our right to indigenous people.· We, the people, refuse to accept the proposed land swap for the desecration of our ancestral lands.· Allow the Hawaiian people to heal ourselves by healing our Makua.· We call upon you to recognize the sovereignty and respect our inherent right to stewardship of our land.· We demand the return to its rightful owner heirs and the people, the Hawaiian people.· If the Hawaiian people do not have Makua it is robbing us an opportunity to live and breathe aloha.· he ali'i 'āina, he kauwa ke Kanaka.· Mahalo. Mahalo nui.

Nathan Kamahele Anonymous

My name is Nathan Kamahele. I am Kanaka Maoli, and I am a direct descendant of Kamehameha Nui.· I came to Waianae and Kahuku to observe.· And now I'm here at Leilehua.· And I'm so proud of my lahui for coming out, standing up, making time, making sacrifices.· I know you guys are all out here making sacrifices.· E kalamai. I had to -- I came late.· I had to go to a CRB meeting in Kailua earlier this evening, which is another issue that we have, because our military, they brought the coconut rhinoceros beetle here. And it has the potential to wipe out all vegetation in Hawaii, starting with coconut palms, banana, 'ulu tea leaf, and our kalo.· And once they wipe that out, they will continue to wipe out vegetation till there's nothing left.· We must wipe that out.· We must take out all invasives in Hawaii.· Period.· If they do not have aloha, they have to go.· Okay? I stand here humbly and respectfully here, as -- as a dad.· I have two keiki, two Kanaka Maoli keiki.· And as a dad, it is my responsibility to make sure that I provide for them and protect them to the death.· This is our responsibility.· Yes? And my question to you guys, do you guys have kids?· Human to human, do you guys have kids? So we teach our kids right and wrong.· Right?· We teach them at home, right and wrong.· And then we go out to do our jobs, which is wrong.· Right? So let's talk about this.· Right?· Let's break it all down.· Do you believe in God?· Yes. The answer is "yes."· Do you believe in love?· The answer is "yes."· And if you believe in those two, you must believe in truth.· Because if you do not believe in truth, you're lying about the first two. The truth of the matter is the US military and the US government are the terrorists here in Hawaii.· They have been.· They have always been.· We need to hold these terrorists accountable.· Not just the US military.· Not just the fake state.· Dole Pineapple.· That's another one.· HICO.· These are all establishments, established -- exactly. Alexander & Baldwin.· Captain Cook.· These are all establishments, established by terrorists, and still in business today.· We must hold them all accountable. To my lahui, I love you.· I love you. Yes, my last name is "Kamahele."· I believe it is my kuleana to make sure that these lands are returned to our people. Our kupuna.· Your kupuna are very proud of you.· You have been awakened.· You have been activated.· Not all of us are up yet.· There's many of us still sleeping.· Yeah?· And I have to remind all of us, with all the mana from our kupuna, this thing that we are being taught: Thank you for your service.· No, we don't thank the terrorists for what they're doing to us, what they've done to our ancestors. Another one is this thing we call "kapu aloha."· Right?· I want to remind you, our kupuna are reminding you that kapu aloha is not lay down and let them take everything, let them rape your kids, let them rape your women, let them abuse you, let them fuck up your resources.· Kapu aloha does not mean lay down and let them do that. "Kapu aloha" means you defend aloha to the death, strategically. So let's get together.· Let's hui this thing, so we can flip this whole thing.· Yeah?· Our keiki and our mo'opuna. We'll see independence. 'Eo.

Kaleo Kamai

Welina me ke aloha mai kākou, ‘o Kaleo Kamai ko‘u inoa, o Kaiaulu ku‘u makani, ‘o Nene‘u ku‘u kahakai, ‘o Kanewai ku‘u kahawai, ‘o Ka‘ala ku‘u mauna a o Hawai‘i ku‘u home. I’m ‘Kalao Kamai. I’m from Waianae. Ka‘ala is my mauna. Kaiaulu is my wind, Kanewai is my stream and Nene‘u is my beach and Hawaii is my home. And I’m tired of my home, sick and tired of my home being desecrated at the hands of the military. Tired of it constantly being bombed, my water being poisoned. You folks paid \$1 for land that my people cannot even access. I’m tired of the military gaining privileges that my people -- that belong to the Hawaiian people. I’m tired of you folks constantly degrading our aina simply because Hawaii serves as a logistics link and allows for rapid troop deployment. Simply because Hawaii provides a range of training environments that cannot be replicated other states, simply because Hawaii hosts the headquarters for the U.S. Pacific Army, Pacific Fleet, Marine Corps, Air Force, Special Operations. Why are you guys here in the first place? We’ve been telling you guys for generations go home, clean up after yourselves. So I’m just going to reiterate myself. I’m going to stand my position and I’ll do it today, I’ll do it again tomorrow, and however long it takes until you folks get the message and go. . . . I oppose the renewing of the lease for the military and especially I oppose your folks’ present. Mahalo.

Chelsey Kamana

I am writing to advocate for the return of three parcels of land on O‘ahu that were historically seized by the military. The restoration of these lands is not only a matter of justice for the Native Hawaiian people but also crucial for addressing the extensive environmental damage caused by the military’s occupation.

The land in question holds profound historical, cultural, and spiritual significance for the Native Hawaiian community. It is more than just physical space—it is a living part of their heritage, encompassing sacred sites, traditional practices, and ancestral connections. The military’s occupation and use of these lands have resulted in significant disruptions to these cultural practices and the displacement of communities.

Moreover, the environmental impact of the military’s activities on these lands has been severe. The military’s presence has led to extensive damage to the natural landscape, including contamination of soil and water sources, destruction of native habitats, and the degradation of vital ecosystems. These environmental consequences have put local natural resources at risk and have had lasting effects on the biodiversity and ecological health of the region.

Restoring these lands would not only rectify a historical injustice but also provide an opportunity to address and remedy the environmental damage inflicted. It would allow for the implementation of sustainable land management practices and environmental restoration efforts, contributing to the healing of both the land and the community.

In returning these lands, the military would demonstrate a commitment to environmental stewardship, social justice, and respect for indigenous rights. Collaborating with Native Hawaiian leaders and environmental experts could facilitate the restoration of these lands, supporting the revitalization of cultural practices, the preservation of sacred sites, and the recovery of damaged ecosystems.

In conclusion, the return of these three pieces of land to O‘ahu and to stop the military from renewing their lease is essential for rectifying historical wrongs, addressing environmental damage, and supporting the cultural and spiritual well-being of the Native Hawaiian community. It represents an opportunity for meaningful reconciliation and a commitment to responsible stewardship of both cultural and natural resources.

Emily Kandagawa

I am entirely OPPOSED to any lease renewals for the U.S Army in the Hawaiian Islands. The negative impacts of military presence are well documented, and none of the recommendations or paths forward presented by the military address the core issues of this prolonged illegal occupation, nor provide remediation for the harm already done from these leases of Crown Lands. The U.S. Army has the legal and moral responsibility to provide funding and specialized training for the clean up and rematriation process of these lands, for the benefit of all Hawaiians and future generations in these Islands.

Emily Kandagawa

So my name is Emily Kandagawa. I'm here as a kia'i to malama Makua and I wrote myself down so I can be on time, I hope. So, for the record, I am here to testify in total opposition to any renewal of U.S. Army leases. The common refrain in this effort to irresponsibly secure lease renewals is that you folks want to be better neighbors. If the United States were serious about that, you'd be looking back to 1849 and those precious few years that you bothered to honor our own treaties -- your own treaties with the Hawaiian Kingdom. We're all here because we love something bone deep. So my question is what do you love? What do you worship that would require you to commit genocide and rationalize destruction of life itself on every continent for hundreds of years? What is your reward for abandoning your reason and your humanity? We know that this is for show for the U.S. Military for the fake state like every other public comment opportunity for every lease, for every proposed project. So I ask where is your respect for the people? Where is your respect for Hawaiians? Beyond rhetoric, beyond pleasantries and checking boxes, the United States of America is having an identity crisis as the influence of your brutal empire dwindles. America is spiraling trying to manage appearances because your national narrative of exceptionalism is struggling to match up with our lived reality of the hewa on the ground from Palestine to Congo to Puerto Rico to Hawaii. You folks are dealing with a community who knows who we are, who knows Hawaiian history, who knows world history, knows American history better than most of you. And we were all tested under the malu of Maunakea and we have been granted in ceremony. The people do not consent to suffer these indignities for another 65 years of unmitigated poisoning and desecration, let alone another 131 years of illegal U.S. occupation. You will meet a level of resistance that all your readiness exercises could never prepare you for. Because the U.S. Empire doesn't want you to give in to Aloha, a resistance movement that actually invites you to reconnect with your humanity. It may be dangerous, but it's fun to take your humanity back from the empire you were coerced into serving. The empire that threatens to withhold medical care, housing, food and shelter from you if you disobey. So please use this opportunity to become the conscientious objectors that we know you can be, refuse to be complicit. Help lead these fascists that you serve down the dignified path of the occupation, cleanup, and ultimately a treaty of peace between our two nations. Mahalo.

Leimana Kane

I oppose. I oppose. I oppose. Our 'āina belongs to our people. Not the occupiers who are desecrating our space. Return what is rightfully ours so that we can actually show you how to aloha our 'āina.

Erin Kaneaiakala

The land that the Military feels Entitled to at a small to "no" Fee will make a larger impact to Oahu than your eis entails. More lies imparted by the US Army Garrison. Small impacts to no impacts is not possible on all of the leased land or occupied land by the use of all of these lands By the Dept. of Defense. Major impacts will be made by the Building of all housing, shopping centers, hotels and recreational for military and global U.S.A. The impacts are global you have now reduced your military help to Foreign Nations in the form of Vietnam Phi L. Dang and Nisit. A. Gainey. Pathetic.



COMMENT FORM

Army Training Land Retention of State Lands
at Kahuku Training Area,
Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area,
and Makua Military Reservation, Island of O'ahu
Environmental Impact Statement
Draft EIS Public Review

Cris Kani'aupi'o

Strongly Oppose ; please consider cultural sensitivity

Public Meeting Venue: Waianae District Park Date Submitted: July 9, 2024

The Army invites comments, suggestions, and relevant information on the Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) on the island of O'ahu, Environmental Impact Statement (O'ahu ATLR EIS). Please provide comments (use additional sheets as necessary), and place in comment box at a public meeting or mail to the address provided on the back of the form. Alternatively, you may submit written comments via the EIS website at: <https://home.army.mil/hawaii/OahuEIS> or email comments to: ATLR-Oahu-EIS@g70.design. All comments will be reviewed, regardless of how they are submitted. Please do not submit duplicate comments. Comments should be written clearly, as commenters will not be contacted to provide clarification. Comments must be submitted or postmarked before or on August 7, 2024 to be considered in the Final EIS.

Please provide your comments below:

The land that the military feels entitled to at
at a small to "no" fee will make a larger
impact to Oahu than your EIS entails. more
lies impacted by the US Army Garrison. small
impacts to no impacts is not possible on all
of the leased land or occupied land by the
use of all of these lands by the Dept of
Defense. Major impacts will be made by the
building of all housing, shopping centers, hotels
and recreational for military and global use.
The impacts are global you have now reduced
your military help to foreign nations in
the form of Vietnam Ph. L. Dang and
Visit. A. Gainey. Pathetic

Name: Erin Kaneaiakala
Organization: _____
Address: _____
City: Waianae State: HI Zip: 96792
Email: _____

Privacy Notice: Public comments to this EIS are requested pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), Hawai'i Revised Statutes Chapter 343 and Hawai'i Administrative Rules 11-200.1. Substantive comments received during the Draft EIS public review period will be considered during Final EIS preparation, and may be published in the Final EIS. Personal contact information will not be published in the Final EIS. Personal contact information will be maintained for the project record and will not be released unless required by law.

Jerriann Kaniaupio-Crozier

I strongly oppose the renewal of any leases for the military's use of any lands in Hawaii.

Kaleialoha Kaniaupio-Crozier

I strongly oppose the ATLR here in Oahu! I strongly oppose the continue land use in Makua and kawaihoa by the U.S. military. The environmental damage is horrific already! Our communities' health and wellbeing has been deteriorated and detrimentally affected by their land possession and use of these lands for training. In addition, the army and other branches of the U.S. military have set a precedent of deceit and withholding of important information in relation to their harmful environmental impact, and have not been responsible with follow-up action, reparations etc. even when court mandated. They are a dangerous entity to continue to be a part of our precious island ecosystem. They need to go!

Melissa Ka‘onohi-Camit

Aloha kakou. My name is Melissa Ka'onohi-Camit. I live here and reside here in the beautiful site over here in Kahuku. I'm a mother, a teacher, a community member, and I also standing here before you representing Lahui Foundation, which is -- I am one of the five directors formed here, right here, in Kahuku. I am speaking for our community, our lahui, our kupuna, my children, my grandchildren, and my great-grandchildren when I say a'ole to extending military leases on Hawaiian crown lands. The U.S. military has abused and contaminated our lands, poisoned our people for far too long for the price of \$1. \$1 to bring in your soldiers, trample on our native forests, bring in invasive, and destroy -- bring in invasives, and destroy our precious soil. \$1 to displace Hawaiians and local families. This is not a landlord/tenant dispute. This is theft and abuse. And today you're in Kahuku. Here in Kahuku, we do not idly sit silently observing this great hewa. This is not a real estate transaction that was done just a generation ago between two parties that did not have the best intentions for the people of these lands. I have personally sat in meetings with the military representatives as they told me that they wanted to be good stewards of this land -- I am almost finished -- but instead, the U.S. military continues to leave their opala, abuse our aina, and show no-action to move in a positive direction of actually doing what is right by the land and the people of this place. Our aina needs time to heal. These leases began in bad faith without the consent of the state was supposed to represent. This is a decision that is greater than one single person to have the final determination of. This is a huge opportunity for the military to do what is the right thing and begin reparations to the rightful heirs of this land. Like our brothers and sisters from Waianae that came before you last night, we stand firm in our conviction to say a'ole to the extent -- extension to military leases. Mahalo.

Kawaiola Kapuni

Ano'ai ke aloha kākou, Kawaiolaakeali'ikili Kapuni ko'u inoa, no nā hono o Pi'ilani mai au, mai ka ua Pe'epōhaku me ka makani Moa'e, a me ka makani Ka'ilialoha. My name is Kawaiolaakeali'ikili Kapuni. I am from the Bays of Pi'ilani and the rains and winds of eastern Kaupo and Kipahulu, both of which form the wahi pana and wau akua of Haleakala, a mauna that just one month ago faced a very similar threat to Makua Valley, that being the presence of the military, who, from its outset, have profited from the rape, prostitution, and ultimate desecration of 'aina, wahine, mahu, and the collective memory loss of Kanaka 'Oiwi and our indigenous relatives. This evening I stand with this lahui to reject any proposal that attempts to renew the lease of these violences, of your illegal, belligerent activity in Makua, and for that matter, every single one of our kingdom lands. Mahalo. Now, for nearly a year, I've been the student archivist for the Marion Kelly collection, an anthropologist whose work, that you refuse to put on the public record, in my hands right now, because it's summary and conclusions from all over 50 years ago, clearly stated that the Army must clean up and vacate our sacred Makua Valley, because within that time, you proved yourself to be incapable and apparently incoherent to the principle of consent. That is, when we say, "No," it means "no." Not ask again, try another mauna, or altogether strip our bodies from violence and autonomy and proceed anyway. Inarguably, "No" means "no." Let me be duly clear that this 'aina, our bodies, our mo'olelo, are not yours to make a decision over. You are occupiers of the Kingdom of Hawaii, a fraudulent institution that systematically benefits from our land and waters, that not only are not yours, but that you know nothing about and wish to know nothing about. While you benefit from military housing on our lands, think about the countless waves of our people that have gone houseless and have been forced to move away in search of stability that should be inherent on our 'aina. Ko kākou one hānau. Listen to me. When we have been saying, "Pack up your weapons, your war machine, your ignorant military soldiers that for decades have had the audacity to ask our 'aina the following questions: "Can we, the imperial US Navy, rearrange the gut of your 'aina and replace it with famine just one more time? Can we exploit and extract your 'aina, leaving it desolate of blood?" Why? Colonizer, tell me, what of your presence speaks at all to the protection of our 'aina, when it solely appears as desecration? What of your science speaks to an unbreakable pilina that allows you to speak, listen, and act in the language of 'aina, of hoailona? Colonizer, tell me, what of your military and national defense possesses the backbone to truly protect millions over a millennia, sustainably and abundantly, just like the kupuna of Kanaka 'Oiwi and Moananuiakea have done? What of your EIS speaks to the accurate information, when it does not include the culture of intergenerational slices and scars that you have left on our bodies? Colonizer, tell me, when have you ever not had blood on your hands? So wake up and start listening with your body, not just your ears, that we say no. No renewal of leases. No military presence on our precious lands. Our A'ole 'āpuka 'āina, of our sacred wahipana. 'O ia wale no.

Sienna Kaske

Military presence on Hawaiian lands has caused extensive damage to the environment, and threatens precious natural resources like water. The three army facilities are home to many endangered and threatened organisms like the 'apapane and 'i'iwi birds. Y'all don't need to be there!!!

Form Summary	
Your name:	Masahide Kato
Email address:	
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be “significant adverse impacts” on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua.
Additional personal comments:	<p>The EIS is inherently limited in the assessment of the impact on the natural environment as it does not include the entire ecosystem that is affected by the military activities.</p> <p>For instance, the EIS does not mention a broad ecological impact on Mākua or MMR as it only focuses on land use. The EIS needs to include the cumulative effect of the release of toxic materials into the marine ecosystem through the process of bio-magnification whereby the toxins are exponentially concentrated as it goes up the food chain.</p>

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-08 on
Entry ID: 278
Referrer:
Form Host:

Pililuaikekaiohilo Keala

I STRONGLY OPPOSE

Louisa Keawe

My name is Louisa Keawe, and I am a Kanaka Maoli. I can prove who my heirs and who my ancestors are. But tonight is not the night to share it with you. This is the proper way. Aloha mai kakou, Kanaka Maoli, and Hawaiians and visitors, mahalo nui for your time and presence here tonight. First of all, I oppose renewing your lease, because it does not exist. What you create can be burned, and so how our land been burned, our land been dug. Trespassing our iwi kupunas, our historic, our sacred lands. So know that this meeting, this actually should be the other way. You should be standing up to us while we listen to you, to ask, not force, be prompt. And then the word respect, I don't know what that word means anymore when I'm standing in front of people, standing in front the army that's not even listening. I make a dare that you guys only might -- the word is not returned. The word is it's time that all the militaries of every service need to put all your okana together and depart safely from our island, every island, especially Oahu. This island looks so terrible that it looks like when I -- when I fly in on the airplane, it looks like a plague. All along the coastline from Honolulu to Waikiki and right around, what's so beautiful with all these buildings? And I can imagine what you guys been building. I mean, I have seen it. So it's time. That's the word. You guys have no permission. And all your proclamation does not show us what we were taught. We were -- we were taught how to be humble, how to listen, and how to ask permission. So that was not given to us from in the beginning, and so it's not given to you folks. So do not say we were not disrespectful tonight. Do not say we don't understand. Because if you can prove to me you have an heir from our ancestors here, you can show me the people, then I listen, the palapala we call it. If you don't have nothing to show, it's time for you guys to go. And if you guys disapprove, it will worry me if you guys come up with excuses or reasons or what you guys intelligent think of. Those lands, if you guys don't remove yourself from it, it's going to be cursed. And I'm not staying cursed to where it's going to affect us, because it's been too long already. The people have already stand, already stated, already given warning, already told you guys way back then. So don't be -- deaf. Don't be ignorant. And mahalo ke akua for all those who stand this day to see that you guys, it's time, not go -- actually, I'm going to use a nice word -- disappear.

Merania Kekaula

Aloha mai. [Hawaiian/Maori] Ko Marania Kekaula toku inoa, no Aotearoa toku whanau, kou moe tane o Dudley Kekaula. My name is Marania Kekaula. I'm from Aotearoa, but I'm married Hawaiian. And that's my whakapapa to Kahuku. I do not support the continuation of the U.S. military leases on any of the Hawaiian lands, on any of the motu in Te Moana Nui a Kiwa. Okay. You need to go. You have none -- you've done nothing but desecrate, causing so much harm to cultures that you could have learned from and how to get closer to Te Ariki Nui. You've destroyed it. And yet, the hand of aroha -- aloha -- was extended to you time and time again. But your people taka here, stamped on it, on their love. All you could think of was your insatiable greed, as demonstrated throughout Africa, Asia, the Pacifica, Te Moana Nui a Kiwa. You got to go. Because I want to tell you something that's very pertinent to this situation, and that is you did not understand that the aina that you walk upon is sacred. You know why it's sacred? Because it comes from Ke Akua. It has life giving water. And you people have contaminated the water supply for our tamariki, for our keiki. That's our future. You people do not -- do not -- play around with our future. If there's one thing I know, my iwi -- that's Te Moana Nui a Kiwa -- and we will not take is that you harm our tamariki, all right. We have bent over backwards because you thought that aloha was a sign of weakness. No, you don't understand. The people of this motu, of this aina, they are strong, noble people, and you've miscalculated really badly. You know what? They're not going to take any more lying down and letting you people walk over them in the name of saving them from harm. You need to go because you people have tried to -- you have not succeeded. You have not. And if anything that's come of these meetings, Pacific Fest, it's shown a stronger sense of belonging and that we are one. And we're not going to put up with this crap anymore. Thank you.

Merania Kekaula

Aloha. Aloha. My name is Merania Kekaula. I'm from Kahuku. And my daughter and I were here tonight -- she had to leave -- but we're here to kokua and tautoko our whanau here in Wahiawa, and support the decision to not renew military leases anywhere on Oahu or in Hawaii or wherever you're occupying. Okay? One problem that these meetings have had so far is the process. Since when do you have a scoping meeting before you actually acquire the lease, which you don't even have yet? So why are we holding these scoping meetings? Because you're not following the constitution. Right? If you want a lease, there are certain laws you have to follow, certain procedures. This -- yeah, it's illegal what you're doing. And it's kind of trying to get things done through the back door. Okay? So, number one, we should shut down, go home right now, because you're not supposed to have these scoping meetings for your DEIS. Am I correct? And as for going to see the mayor, or the governor, whoever it is, aren't you supposed to go through the legislature? They're the ones who have created the laws. I mean, you know, that mayor, he only has rights that come from the charter of Honolulu. There's no rights there, not even to acquire Hawaiian lands. So it should go back to the people; not go back to the state, who are just as corrupt and big crooks as the federal government. Okay. [THE MODERATOR: Can you please wrap it up?] Another thing is -- yes, I'm wrapping it up. Another thing is that -- and my point is that you people cannot stop what's happening. Okay? I'll give you an example. Through your literature, through your false narratives, through your lies, you've created a situation where you're trying to take the mana and the kaha from the people that you have occupied their lands through that occupation. Well, I tell you what. You know, there is a renaissance, and it's been growing throughout the decades. And this example comes from Bikini Atoll. The military bombed that place. And today, there's still radioactivity. Satawal is 1200 miles from Bikini Atoll. And all those islands, all the women gave birth to what they call "jellyfish babies." No heads. No limbs. All because of the military. But you know what? There was a miracle happening also. A man by the name of Mau Piailug, Piailug, Mau, great Polynesian navigator. All right? They nearly killed our great heritage for navigation, you haoles. Okay? That has stopped. He has put a stop to all the lies of your false narratives, that Polynesians came or don't have anything; they just existed there on these islands. No. Polynesian navigation is alive and well today, and it connects us through (speaking te reo maori) te moana nui akiwa. So all of your lies, your denigration, destruction, you know, you need to stop it. Because you cannot stop what's happening. You cannot. And that is the people want their lands back. They want their -- their culture, they've already got; but their lands, they need their lands, too. And they don't want their lands going to the state of Hawaii, which is just another hydra-head like you guys -- of the government. Thank you. Mahalo.

Sonia Keliikipi

I, a subject of the Hawaiian Kingdom, highly oppose the potential release of this land to the colonial imperialists which is the U.S Military. For the record, my country is not the United States as I reside in Hawai'i, an occupied sovereign state. These lands should not have ever been given to the imperialistic power of the United States because it was stolen from the Hawaiian Kingdom Government following the illegal overthrow of the Kingdom in 1893 and forced annexation under a "Joint Resolution" that your congress has no jurisdiction over without the signature of the true Hawaiian Sovereign, who was Queen Lili'uokalani at the time. With no valid treaty of annexation your American laws are illegitimate, unlawful and has no jurisdiction here in Hawai'i. You continue to commit war crimes and human rights violations in my country. You've denationalized my people forcing your laws upon us, marginalizing us in our own ancestral land and sovereign state. You will pay.

Instead of releasing I ask that you comply with International Law and stop the belligerent occupation you and your empire have bestowed upon my people for the past 131 years as we have the right to self determination. Your presence has strategically denationalized and displaced my people by banning 'ōlelo Hawai'i in schools and inviting migrational settler societies where capitalism conquers all to drive out Hawaiian Kingdom subjects from their ancestral lands. You have desecrated and exploited my people and natural resources. Many of my family have moved away calling it "Priced out of paradise" but really we have been displaced due to a belligerent illegal military occupation. My family has yet to own land in our home as real estate prices rise to the multi-millions, all while the U.S Military has leased these lands for only a dollar a year. The U.S Military should not even be in Hawai'i. What you should do is leave and pay for the reparations your belligerent occupation has caused to my country. You have violated our human rights to self determination and mark my words I will live to see the day you leave and are held accountable for your actions and I cannot wait. E ola mau ke Aupuni Hawai'i. Ma hope mākou o Lili'ulani. E mau ke ea o ka 'āina i ka pono.

Kapua Keliikoa-Kamai

No Treaty, No Annexation, No Pono Plebiscite, No State, No America!

The Hawaiian Archipelago is still the Kingdom of Hawaii that continues to exists under the failed colonization & continuing belligerent occupation of the U.S.A. Leave our lands & leave our home. Mahalo!!



COMMENT FORM

Army Training Land Retention of State Lands
at Kahuku Training Area,
Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area,
and Makua Military Reservation, Island of O'ahu
Environmental Impact Statement
Draft EIS Public Review

Public Meeting Venue: Waianae Date Submitted: 7/9/24

The Army invites comments, suggestions, and relevant information on the Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) on the Island of O'ahu, Environmental Impact Statement (O'ahu ATLR EIS). Please provide comments (use additional sheets as necessary), and place in comment box at a public meeting or mail to the address provided on the back of the form. Alternatively, you may submit written comments via the EIS website at: <https://home.army.mil/hawaii/OahuEIS> or email comments to: ATLR-Oahu-EIS@g70.design. All comments will be reviewed, regardless of how they are submitted. Please do not submit duplicate comments. Comments should be written clearly, as commenters will not be contacted to provide clarification. Comments must be submitted or postmarked before or on August 7, 2024 to be considered in the Final EIS.

Please provide your comments below:

No Treaty, No Annexation, No Pono
Plebkite, No State, No America!

The Hawaiian Archipelago is still the
Kingdom of Hawaii that continues to
exist under the failed colonization &

continuing, relentless occupation of the U.S.A

Name: Kapua Keli'ikoa-Kamai
Organization: Leave our lands + home
Address: our home. Mahalo!!
City: Waianae HK State: HI Zip:
Email:

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Kapua Keli'ikoa-Kamai

O wau o Kapua Keli'ikoa-Kamai, no ka 'āina ho'opulapula ka awawa o Waianae mai au. Mahalo 'oukou, ua noho 'oe I Kahuku, mahalo nui no mākou. So having come out all this way, I'm definitely going to say something, try not to be redundant, but you folks have heard this before. So Hawaii is very strategic by our location, always has been. That's why Hawaii has been occupied by the United States. There is no treaty. There is no treaty. There was no annexation. There was no consent. The queen did not concede to America to give us up. She said for such a time when the people of America recognized their wrongdoing and right that wrong. That time is now. War is so ready and ripe that my baby here, my firstborn mo'opuna, may not have a mo'opuna because of what all the warmongers are doing. And America is the number one warmonger. Then you have Russia and China. We have too much bully factors. But regarding the EIS, no-action is the alternative. Not only do we not consent, we want you to go back, practice your war games, your war mongering on your own aina. And I apologize to the natives of that continent, because they didn't want you there either. And they don't want you desecrating their lands either. But you've done that, and so try to respect them like you need to respect the people of Hawaii. We are done. We are done with this. There are 68,500 people that are employed by the U.S. That is 30,000 people way too many, probably 20,000 of our homes that should be for people that want to be here, especially for people that are from here. You know, we talk about all of the impacts, every single block. You folks, America -- not you specifically, Colonel, but it would have been nice to meet you last night, as well, considering you're taking over -- but people have busy schedules, so we'll take that into consideration. Every single one of the blocks, it's a negative impact, what the military is and has done to my aina, to all of our aina, because we receive and we welcome people. So as Kanaka Maoli, we know that this is our home. But we welcome other people that want to live here for what here has to offer. We love to be improved, to get better. But if this isn't good enough for some people that think it's a state, maybe they should go back to the continental 48. They should go to those other places that actually chose to be a state. This is a fake state. I know who I am. He Hawai'i au mau a mau. I am a Christian by choice, Kanaka Maoli by birth, American by kidnapping. Identity theft, America committed that amongst all of us that have been born here since January 17, 1893, or since a provisional government or your so-called annexation. My Kingdom of Hawaii continues to this day. And this will come out. This will come out. So I do this for a matter of record because it's beyond you, Kehau. It's beyond you. But like Tita said, yeah, we do not consent. We never have ever consented, and we will never consent to being American or a part of America. Except for those, you know, indoctrinated American patriots, so be it -- everybody should have a free choice. But us Kanaka Maoli that have learned our history and have been able to overcome the anger, the pain, the suffering, the trauma that has occurred, not just to me and mine, but to my parents, to my kupuna that came before me, they had to survive what treasonous people did to our queen. So they had to hamau, and they had to go under cover. They survived, and we kept the ike. We kept all that was important to a people so that we can continue for our babies. So I want to thank you so much for staying out late again and thank everybody for having us. But Yankee, go home. Mahalo.

Kapua Keliikoa-Kamai

Mahalo. Aloha o wau o Kapua Keliikoa-Kamai, mai ka 'āina ho'opulapula o Wai'anae mai au. You know, thank you, folks, for your patience. And at the same time, your patience is nothing compared to what we have endured. I always wonder why the people that are cleaning this are so far away. Because if it was a kanaka, we'd be sitting right here, and we would have saved a couple minutes, probably, and made it easier. But I'm so glad that Laulani just came. But I also wanted to reiterate that you folks clearly state, all three nights, the overwhelming testimony was opposition to the continued usage of our lands and presence of the military destroying our lands. Okay. We do not consent to that. We never did. We never, ever will. Never. The other thing is, again, what Laulani just said. Because when the DOI came 10 years ago, all of the testimony seemed to get smashed down. And only those that came in the palapala -- which is what Americans do primarily. But kanaka -- he alo he alo. We want to see your eyes. We want to see your face. We are live. You're alive. Let's talk that way. Yeah? So like Laulani had said, you folks have it recorded. Transcribe it. And that way, the 100, 200 people that came are validated. We took hours to come here. And, yes, please do extend these conversations and open the door to more. You will have those few that recognize the value of the military, the federal government, because there is value. Unfortunately, the value that America has in our land is destructive to our lands, destructive to our being. So that is not pono. That is heva. There is value in America, primarily back in America. Because this is not America. We recognize that this is a farce. But we will go through this process so that we'll play the game. Because it's all about playing the game the right way, knowing the rules. But the snakes of America and of that crapitol, it's so slippery that the rules change. It always changes on us. But that's okay. We'll keep -- we will always rise up until the very last. So, mai poina. Yankees, go home. Mahalo.

Kapua Keli'ikoa-Kamai

Aloha. Aloha. Mahalo for coming to our Waianae community. As many of us are already woke, we know that we're just going through a farce process. But in this process let us educate you in what we have learned. Most recently, in 2014, when the Department of the Interior came down to Hawaii to speak to the Kanaka, to speak to the people of Hawaii, we told them we don't want to speak to you because our kingdom continues to exist despite -- despite all the lies that America, this fake state, and all the governments that were too afraid to stand up to America back in 1893 to this day. But we Kanaka Maoli, we are teaching our children, our mo'opuna our history. We have pride because we are so proud that our kupuna survived the travels through these islands that Kalakaua himself put us on. Because it is our kuleana to malama this land, and what the Army of the United States of America and all of the other armed forces continue to do is to kill, massacre, destroy. And it -- this is not on you, Colonel. This is on those powers that be, like all of those men that say, yes, let's go into a conflict; yes, let's have war. If only they sent five people from their personal family, maybe they would not be so quick to say yes. Maybe they would be more open to negotiations because Hawaii is Aloha and Aloha is not weakness, but it is the ability to communicate from our heart, from our na'au, what Kalakaua has given to us. He has put us here to protect these islands and all the people that come here, like our kings and our queen. We knew that that was just another form of American slavery. Plantations. That's what it was. But we here of Hawaii, we know that we are all equal. Kalakaua brought us here and we have to find our place with each other to make it work. But the Hawaiian system was not an easy system. You mess up, the people will take you out. The American system, if you have money, if you have power, it doesn't matter what you do because look at what that other guy has done; 34 convictions and yet there's a supreme court that says, a president has a protection, immunity. But that's not for all the people. That's only for certain people. And our history we did have those certain people because they knew how to treat us. They knew how to malama us and take care of us. And it's from the top down that we are the way that we are today. Despite all of the hewa, despite the genocide, all the illnesses, all of the atrocities that have been put upon our people and our land, it is not a coincidence that Hawaii is known as the extinction capital of the world. It is because of foreigners, foreign species, coming here and not recognizing the value of what Kalakaua put in the middle of the largest ocean on this planet. It is not our intent to destroy, to overcome, to conquer. It is our intent to exist as one with our akua, with our beings, with each other and that does not mean that we do not have discord. Of course we do, but one fallacy our people, is don't let them try to tell us that we have to be one. a'ole. We do not have to be one, we just have to rise up. We have to rise up. So regarding this EIS, there is nothing environmentally sound as so many people have shared. I oppose the options, the alternatives that that report provides us. But we don't have to stick to that report. Like, William has said, we want the alternative of no -- no a'ole to the American Military destroying our lands. And although other people have been generous to say that we will clean it, we'll clean it with the American dollars, and it won't be no 400 million. We are talking in the billions just like Lahaina. Just like what RIMPAC is doing to our ocean, to our animals, and here in this hub. So mahalo, mahalo for your patience.

T Keliikuli

There needs to be an end to this madness, and a perfect place to start is with our ‘āina. KEEP HAWAIIAN LANDS, IN HAWAIIAN HANDS.

Chase Keliipaakaua

I wholeheartedly oppose the renewal of military occupation in Hawaii.

Briana Keo

Aloha Pumehana,
'O Ka'ili Keo kēia. My name is Ka'ili Keo, I am a kanaka 'ōiwi, wife, mother, and certified nurse midwife. As a young child I have seen the heartaches and struggles my 'Ohana and po'e have gone through to perpetuate our language, culture, and beliefs. I've seen our beautiful and luscious 'āina over developed and depleted of our natural resources by outsiders and foreigners. It has been far too long that our kanaka have struggled with the consequences of other people and country poor choices in land development and use. With the end of the Army lease this is the time for some good to be done for the 'aina and kanaka 'oiwi who belong to Hawai'i. The lease should not be renewed. It should be given to the po'e of this 'aina who know how to care for the precious and limited resources. Furthermore, kanaka 'oiwi have many non profit organizations that have proven to build self sustainability as well as perpetuate and rebuild our cultural site. It has been done in the past with Kaho'olawe and now comes a time again where the past wrongs may be put to rest and set forth for restoration and peace. I urge and testify that I stand in solitude with all our kanaka 'oiwi o Hawai'i to return these sacred lands in Makua, Kahuku, and Poamoho to the po'e and organizations that can restore our land and resources.

O au iho nō,
Ka'ili Keo

Jonah Keohokapu

I support ending leases on lands stated in this draft EIS. The illegally occupying american military have continued to poison our waters, polluted our lands and desecrate our sacred sites and spaces. The illegally occupying american military consistently destroy occupied lands in Hawai'i for a dollar while our people are priced out and pushed out of our own homelands. These leases and all future leases need to end.

Milton Kim

Aloha,

My name is 'Ekolu, and I am kanaka maoli (indigenous person). I do not support the extension of your leases on Hawaiian land. Since your leases began, the impact on our ecosystem has been destructive. It is crucial to protect native Hawaiian birds, plants, and trees for future generations.

Please accept my message with aloha, and understand that our aim is to ensure the safety of our 'āina and to provide housing for Native Hawaiian people and our 'ohana on our ancestral lands. We hope you will hear our plea to return the land to its native people so we can thrive and once again be the stewards of Hawai'i, as we have been for thousands of years.

Mahalo,

'Ekolu

Kamanawa Kinimaka

It's as if cracking Kaho'olawe in half wasn't a sufficient kind of example of what can happen when using gun exploding hardware.

It's as if the phrase "learn by example" was overlooked and never academically applied, perhaps never uttered.

It's as if "be better than the last" was never a valued thought to be lesson worthy.

We're all taught to clean up the mess we made or suffer the consequences. One would think preventive measures of any sort would come into play somewhere to avoid anymore unnecessary suffering right?! Sadly no.

Instead What came in it's place was irreversible land destruction, multigenerational trauma and devastating environmental pollution. They're Really not the type of lease holders one would desire to renew wouldn't you say?

And It must be said, Aloha is Law!
Without Aloha we would not be here.

Candice Kirby

US government has no business in Hawaii. The leases for \$1 are an insult to the residents of this land who struggle daily to survive. The US military needs to vacate the entire state and return the land wholly and without waste/damage to the DHHL

David Klein

Mahalo, guys, for giving us this opportunity to talk.· My name is Dr. David Cline.· I finished my doctorate in chemistry at the University of Hawaii at Manoa.· During that time, I took classes with Haunani Trask, and I learned about Hawaii having been from Texas when I first got here.· · · · · After that I went to Kaho'olawe for 40 years.· I was there when the island was given back. Kaho'olawe was cleaned of 75 percent of the UXOs after \$350 million was spent, and there's still more UXOs coming out today.· On Kaho'olawe they told me one time if you buy a car and the police stop you and they tell you your car is stolen, is it yours or is it stolen?· · · · · You've heard today I think you're dealing with a state and they're dealing with a stolen land. So you're trying to buy something from a place that doesn't have a legitimate title to what it is you want.· · · · · Makua stopped live fire, so why do you need it?· Because it's expensive to clean up. That's the problem.· There's no islands in the Pacific that need that training anymore.· And having been from Texas I can say that I know there are 29,000 native Hawaiians on the Hawaiian home list that has been there since 1921, and they could certainly use the lands that the military is not really using for anything now.· · · · · My suggestion is to take this and to move it to Texas.· They like you there.· They have a million acres of land in Texas.· They want you in Texas.· Mahalo.

Follow Up Flag:	Follow up
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Maisie

Hawai'i will not let the Department of "Defense" turn a blind eye to a future of destruction and devastation that it may be hastening for our 'āina and our children – and we, and the rest of the Pacific, and the world, will be watching its response.

From: Tia Klug-Wessell <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 8:04 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

The United States Army ,

A Ole.

This land was illegally taken and still is.

You desecrate the people, the land, the culture, this place.

Give the land back.

This is what is Pono Loa.

And if not,

Why are you not "leasing" the land back to the PEOPLE for \$1 for 65 years?

That's the next best thing.

I'm not sure why we the people have to tell you this.

You all know we are right.

Legally and morally.

I guess the question that remains is, which side are YOU going to be on.

Are you a good person or a person who aids the criminals?

We will see.....

Tia Klug-Wessell

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Mountain View , Hawaii 96771

Tina Knapp

You have "leased" the land for 65 years for a single dollar. Using the 'āina to train and go commit war in other countries while you OCCUPY this one. How insulting it is to know you feel you have a claim to this land. That you deserve to stay on it and pretend you're "stewards". Bombing Kaho'olawe wasn't enough, Poisoning O'ahu wasn't enough, leaving depleted Uranium in Pōhakuloa wasn't enough, Rimpac is not enough. It will never be enough. The US was born out of colonial genocide and has maintained itself through it. Your reassurances of land stewardship mean NOTHING compared to your history of destruction. No, you should not be allowed to continue to lease this land that YOU OCCUPY so can practice occupation on another people.

Alesa Ainalani Kneubuhl

Yep. I'm 243. Aloha nui. Who can follow that? Right on. Right on, Andre. Land back. Let's get a round of applause for that. Aloha nui. My name is Alesa Ainalani Kneubuhl. I'm speaking to you from an indigenous perspective as an Oiwi of this land. This ongoing desecration needs to end, and I oppose the lease extensions. I grew up in Kula on Maui, and the childhood backdrop to growing up there was listening to the bombing of Kaho'olawe, listening to the military crack the water table, and basically bomb that island until it was hardpan and it was bleeding and raining off into the ocean around it. So that was a hard reality to grow up with. And it's nothing compared to what the children of Palestine are going through. But the overarching values and themes that we carry with us as Hawaiians are about aloha 'aina. Everything that the military does to train on our lands goes against this concept, goes against loving the land, being good stewards to the land. The ongoing desecration and threat to the environment, the ocean, the land, our 'aina, the spring water, all the sources, all the organisms that live here with us -- these organisms, we also consider our kupuna and our ancestors -- they have no voice in this. There's continued limited access to the public --namely, the Kanaka Maoli -- to access and cultivate and care for lands, especially Makua Valley. What will the environmental impact be if these lands aren't rehabilitated, cleaned, and returned? The larger concern is the ongoing abuse and desecration of our land. The actions of the military have had dire impact on our people, our land, and the long-term implications, the health of the environment, the spiritual and psychological well-being of our people. At this point, it's about doing the right thing, and that's cleaning up, and having minimal to zero presence, reducing your footprint. These state-owned lands that you leased for the last 65 years, ending in 2029 -- just a few -- just a few more points that I wanted to bring up, from the EIS. One of the things that I read was, over the past six decades, the state-owned lands have been an important portion of the approximate 18,000 acres on Kahuku training area, Kawaihoa, Poamoho Training Area, KPT, Makua military reserve, and of the approximately 51,000 acres of Army training areas across Oahu. That's 51,000 acres. That's a lot of land. And there are a lot of us who don't have any land, no homes. And it's just not fair. It's not right anymore. And we're talking about 6,322 acres of leased state land. So this is directed not just to you, but to the BLNR and to our state, who we also have to hold accountable. Not just to you. Thank you for your time. Aloha.

Hina Kneubuhl

Aloha mai,
I am completely and unequivocally opposed to the retention of lands by the American military. I grew up watching Kaho'olawe be bombed and destroyed by the Navy. I have long heard about the dumping of toxic waste by the military in both Pu'u'loa and Wai'anae. The pollution of the O'ahu water because of the Red Hill fuel leaks has been grossly mismanaged and the lies, coverups, and a lack of accountability have fueled the hatred that our communities have for the American military industrial complex. Your war-mongering machine causes suffering all over the world and Hawai'i wants no part of it. The revolving door of funds that enables the military and weapons developers to continue to build a terrorizing force for intimidating other nations who do not want to be robbed by the US is disgusting. Being in bed with the weapons manufacturers that are arming the genocide in Palestine makes you complicit. The world is in crisis because of these things, so we want no part of your death machine. We want our lands and waters back and we want them kept clean and free from your defiling and extractive ways. I do not support a single acre of land staying with the military, but our lawmakers will likely not have the courage to take back all of our lands, which the military and others are illegally occupying. So if the military is to continue to lease ANY lands, it is imperative that they pay market value rents for those lands. \$1 per year is OVER. This slap in the face of every Hawaiian has had its day. UA HEWA. KE NOHI HEWA NEI 'OUKOU MA KO MĀKOU 'ĀINA. E HELE PĒLĀ.
Na'u,
Hina Kneubuhl

Line-Noue Memea Kruse

My name is Dr. Line-Noue Memea Kruse. I live in Kualoa. I am testifying against the U.S. Army retaining any state lands anywhere and outside of the three installations, including the three installation, or otherwise using the lands for secret army installation and combat readiness training as your website states. I am against retaining all the land. I am against retaining most of the land. We are here only for the three installation sites, which as you said earlier, is 6,322 acres of state lands. But the entirety of the U.S. military leases is 18,000 acres, which we have yet to discuss. I am testifying in strong support of the no-action alternative, no retention of state lands after 2029. As a planner by trade, it is highly manipulative of your U.S. Army's website that hosts the EIS description. They call their continued state land lease simply a real estate estate action. Look it up. I was born in 1976 here in Kahuku. My entire life, as was stated earlier, all I've known is the army that uses this land. They come with a lot of guns and their convoys right here in the cafeteria and Y building and W building, the administration. You can hear the helicopters. You can hear-- Ona sa'i mai --You can hear all of these helicopters and army training. You cannot access these lands for \$1, because you require more lands to access the lands in what you use for the lands. Question. Does anyone know over 60 years what these lands are actually used for, the land uses? And any time, has the U.S. Army given any of us any substantial evidence as to what the land uses are, what it was before they landed here, or what they're using for right now? Anyone in this room? Wellbeing. I am a graduate of Kahuku High School. My four children attend this school. Right here in this cafeteria is where they eat. Question raised earlier, the army and the EIS constantly talks about historical. I'd like to talk about wellbeing. For those of us that use these lands, what do you use these lands specifically? In the army website, there is no detailed, except for maneuver access and training. What do you use these lands for? How can we, as Joy animated earlier, provide evidence or talk about the impacts to environmental devastation of diverse lands if we have no idea what your lands -- how you're using the lands and who is using the lands overtly and covertly? This is highly improper for us. And you expect us to provide testimony for things you've never provided us information about to begin with? There is no public information on your website, on the U.S. Army website, on the state website, on the federal website, on what exactly lands here in Kahuku, or KTA, have been used since 1964, 60 years. Anyone here know what these lands are used for? In terms of 1,150 acres of how much of these lands are used with expressed and leased purposes, how can you evidence to us what the biodiversity or what the priority for army maneuvering exercises defense sites when dealing with basic military transportation? What has the military provided to our community? What is the comprehensive, spatially explicit analysis of its land use, land use change by a diversity content, when it comes up to right now, 60 years to July 11, 2024? The EIS is not for me to -- to prove to you what damages to the lands. It is what for the army to prove to us how you are going to leave the lands, how you received it before you landed. There is no army installation in all of America where the lands were left before you arrived. Therefore, the community does not have to prove the negligence or your negligence to what is happening to the lands and how it's impacted adversely today. The army must prove that to us. If after 60 years you have not done that, I will absolutely take no- action alternative, and everyone should, because it's your kuleana to provide that evidence to us, not stand here and provide that to you. This is ridiculous. Mahalo.

Donna Lee Kuehu

No retention or renewal of all leases.
Complete clean up and restoration of lands.
Redirect efforts towards peace making, which would require less war training efforts and resources.

Manuel Kuloloio

Aloha, Colonel.· Nice to see you again.· Ma'am. Kehau. I would like to follow in continuation of what I said Wednesday night, having just come off a plane from Maui, and gone straight to Waianae. Colonel, if the fire on Haleakala doesn't get stopped by noon tomorrow, send two chinooks for the general.· Send them to Maui.· I'm asking you. Okay? I heard Brother -- where's Andre? Andre, you here? One day I was asked to bring my Ford Toyota truck, and park it next to a nuclear submarine.· And I was asked to repair something in that submarine for three days.· I don't think anybody has ever parked a truck next to a nuclear submarine. But, Colonel, I won't tell you what I did. But I'll never forget -- I know Kehau -- I'll never forget that when a submarine had smashed into an underwater mount someplace in the Pacific, I was there monitoring.· There are no secrets.· And as I said, I'm the son of a US Army veteran, and I'm very proud.· But I also challenged you, sir, that I got to do my part, if you can give back Makua. And you don't have to wait until 2029. That was my challenge to you. Kehau. I brought up about being welcomed into the home of John and Marion Kelly, at kupi kipi keo, at 4117 Black Point Road.· Yeah?· And I brought in a helicopter to honor him as a trainer of the UDT, the Navy Seals. And he said, as a young ensign, during the bombing of Pearl Harbor, it was hard for him.· He spent a whole week removing bodies out of Pearl Harbor, and putting American and Japanese servicemen into the same coffin at Fort Shafter. And he said, "Manny, when I die, I want you to tell this story of how I recovered war-shot torpedoes off of Kaho'olawe."· But, Kehau -- heard the sister -- I don't know if she brought up a copy of Auntie Marion's study. Mai ka'i. That's the study she gave me.· Right?· I told you that night, Kehau. Print that study, please.· I will pay for the copy and give it to the colonel. Okay, Colonel?· Just read it.· Promise? Okay.· Because you'll never be the same. And I talked about Vieques, because, Kehau. The word "expropriation" is what they did in Makua.· And when I went to Vieques right?· Because, you know, he said, Emmet, you cannot go.· So I went.· It's the same thing they did to them.· It was called the "expropriation" of these people. And so, Colonel, I purposely didn't go to Kahuku because I'm not ma'a with them at that place Kehau. The only time I ever been up there was by helicopter.· And as we did the model clearance for Kaho'olawe in 1995, I was in the front seat with Uncle Tom Hauptman.· He and I, we celebrated our successful cleanup, and we wanted to go skydiving. So as we came across Makapuu, he showed me where he had crashed, and all the work he has done for the military secretly.· And he says, "Manny, I want you to look over the right side.· Tell me what you see."· And I saw all the training grounds, Kahuku. And so, for any Hawaiian in here, don't forget.· Kamehameha schools owns lands up there. And if you guys remember, when Chief of Staff General Shinseki, a local boy, wanted to build his Stryker brigade -- and -- okay.· I'll -- give me give me chance.· You guys remember?· Did they ever bring the Stryker brigade, by the way?· Aole. But they went build Drum Road.· Right, Kehau? Okay.· And that was a celebration for me. Now, the left side, Kehau, is you do your part, Colonel, and I'm going to do my part. We talked about the governor.· We talked about the land board.· We talked about Auntie Dawn Chang.· My only comments I made in the scoping, Kehau, none of them got answered, by the way.· But that's okay.· Okay?· I'm not going to tell you the three things that I asked. But one of them was Kawika. Show me one American bombing range that they've ever clean up and given back.· Just show me one.· And if you show me one, I will be the greatest champion and apologist for the United States Army in Hawaii. But you know what?· I was grateful, Kehau. I don't know if it's you, or the colonel.· You could have shut this thing down at eight o'clock, but you never.· Thank God, you never.· Let the people speak.· Whether or not you extend them, I don't know.· But I came face-to-face. You hear my voice.· So when my voice goes out into the heavens,

and my kupuna looking down on me, all the guys that will protect me, I -- I owe it to them.· I owe it to them. As I said, I'm the only person in my family didn't serve, because I thought they would frag me someplace in the world and say that I committed suicide. But, Kehau. I have greater love for you.· Thank you for convening this. Colonel, just read the report.· Okay?· It will touch you.· You'll never be the same.· And I gave you those two names who to talk to.· You want to give it back before 2029, as a giveback.· It's the right thing to do.· Okay?· Yeah? And finally, I get nervous when I come Leilehua. When I come into this town, I'm thinking of it.· When I went to Vieques -- my last thing here, I promise.· One minute.· When I went to Vieques -- I loved that admiral that came in the suit.· Is the admiral still here?· And that Ms. Locidian, is she still here?· Is she?· Where is she? [THE MODERATOR:· No.· They left.· They left, Manny.] See, I'm the type -- I like to hear everybody speak.· I like to hear everybody. Okay?· But when I went to Vieques, Kehau, I called up a general from Lockheed Martin, and I said, "Lockheed Martin, tell me, when I go to Vieques, Puerto Rico, what should I do?" What do you think they told me, Sister? No.· They said, "Manny, be a very good listener for three days, and don't say nothing." And while this was going on, 60 Minutes was doing something about the returning of the Panama firing ranges.· And they did something about Kaho'olawe. So, sir, the last question is our politicians.· No more guts.· People like to brag recently in the news that we're going to go -- we do humanitarian things throughout the world, defense, during humanitarian crisis, hurricanes, natural disasters, man-made. You know, Colonel, when I saw Lahaina, I was waiting for the amphibious ship to come offshore and just shuttle food and water, like we do everywhere.· I'm still disappointed.· And I told Admiral Aquilino, if I was sink back, if I was PACOM, now called "Indo-PACOM," I would know exactly what the hell was going on in Lahaina.· My own intelligence.· That's what we deserve.· Okay, Colonel?· And so -- if any of you -- the reason why we got to give them back, sir, if you ever went to the courthouse at the federal building called Hale Nonoi, yeah, for the radio, how many of you was there for the last briefing? I know you was there, Marti.· I saw you. How many of you was in there? [THE MODERATOR:· Manny, please] No, Kehau. I'm going to tell you this.· You know what's the sad part, sir?· The American government attorneys said it's all your fault, pre-existing condition, and no worry.· Because the fuel has a half-life of two to five days.· And within two to four days, it's going to be out of your body.· And when I heard that, Colonel, Kehau, Kehau, I'm like, "If they do that to their own people, what you think they're going to do to me as a Hawaiian? And, Kehau, I walked out of that courthouse, and I jumped on a plane, and I went to Kahului Community Center to protest the 767 telescopes going for the Air Force.· So the question to G70 kahu was "Show me."· Give me the best native Hawaiian scholar, and do a cumulative impact for me as a Hawaiian. Haven't seen it yet, Kehau.

Manuel Kuloloio

Hello, Colonel.· How are you today?· My sister. This is the same meeting, Kehau where we were up at Leilehua right? During COVID, right? We had, like, 47 HPD officers.· I was there. And Lynette Cruz, Kyle Kajihiro, Uncle Sparky.· Who else was there, Kyle?· Yeah.· Plenty guys.· What was the reason it got cancelled by the way? [Moderator: Delta] What is Delta? [Moderator: That was the COVID variant.] COVID Delta, okay. So we had the Zoom after, right? Okay.· So I read just over 10 G70.· I read all your binders.· I thank all your staff for staying, every one of them.· Thank you for extending this beyond 8:00 o'clock. Because that's what's deserved. So, Colonel, I'm the son of a U.S. Army cryptologist that proudly served.· When he went to Georgia he went into the white bathroom, white's only, and they said, boy, get out of this bathroom.· So my dad went to the colored bathroom, and they said, boy, get out of this bathroom.· But he was very proud to serve and a proud Hawaiian. · · · · · And when he passed, I gave him full military honors by the United States Army. Overlooking our property in Makena Bay, looking ·8· across three miles to Molokini and the forward to kahola of the island where my dad was asked by the protect kaho'olawe ohana of the Ohana at the disappearance or murder of George and Kimo Mitchell -- George Helm and Kimo Mitchell to run water safety.· · · · · So I was trained, sir, by guys from Green Peace.· I look like a monk seal now, but I lived with a Navy SEAL called John Kelley and when he died, I gave him fully military honors with a helicopter from Maui above and below.· · · · · I'm here Kehau because you're here.· I'm here, Colonel, because as a young man I remember -- they call him Poka Laenui.· I knew him as Uncle Hayden Burgess.· I knew the wife as Auntie ---- Pua ---- on kahoolawe.· I'm the youngest guy in the PKO that knows this story.· And I remember Uncle Fred Dodge would come to my grandma's house.· I remember sitting on the pualele with Mr. Aila.· And I've always come.· I never knew what the PKO took of the position, but I came anyway.· And I remember sitting on the right side of you and Mr. Aila was on your left in Nanakuli. Remember? And I promised I would never go to Makua until the place got returned to Mr. Aila.· And it's similar to when I was asked to go to the island of Vieques· on behalf of Dr. Emmett Aluli, but Inouye told him don't go, so I went.· · · · · And when I saw the fisherman like Carlo Zenone· and Ishmael Guadalupe across the 20· gates in Vieques holding -- yes, sir.· Yeah.· Protesting with the riot police, men and women from the governor, you know what the United States Navy did?· They hadn't bombed for a long time, but they sent these battleships with a bioluminescent bay, sir.· You know what I'm talking about?· And at exactly 10:10 they went boom, boom, boom, boom, boom, boom.· Just like saying, Mr. Emmanuel WMD Kuloloio from Haluanoa, Maui, welcome to Puerto Rico.· I am the most powerful force in the world. What you going to do?· My life has never been the same, and that's why I came tonight. · · · · · Sir, I was on runway 2 when the U.S.S. President landed on 11/11 on Maui.· You go back and tell the National Security Advisor, that Mani said give back Makua.· Because you know why, sir?· Not only is it the right thing to do, that's the Army that I know.· Brought up Smedley Butler, War is a Racket.· That's the book given to me by John Kelley who helped recover war shot torpedoes with Admirals Momsen and Lockwood off Kaho'olawe Island.· · · · · What an irony.· Did I ever tell you that story? But I'm telling you, sir, is because of the humanity.· He knew it's the right thing to do.· And you know why? When I went to live with Marion Kelley and Uncle John, you know what the first thing Auntie Marion Kelley did to me?· She says come sit in my rocking chair, and she went to her -- the house was full of books by the way. I read every books from Ludwig von Mises' Socialism to Das Capital.· She pulled it off, and she said, Mani, I want you to read this.· Do you know what it was? It was about the expropriation of all the families from Makua Valley.· She was anthropologist, right? I read them.· So when I hear all these names

tonight, I have no choice, Mr. Aila, but to come and testify.· It's the right thing to do. And you know why?· I cannot imagine my two children living with palms on the opposite side of the -- that should never happen. And, sir, kindly in my heart I came tonight because the president stopped the bombing of Kaho'olawe on my birthday, October 22nd.· We know how to do it. There's a way, sir, okay? And you know why? Because if Josh Green is still the governor he will have a play and if Auntie Dawn Chang is still the DLNR chairman, like how you were, Mr. Aila, they will both have a play.· And I'm not going to make it easy on them either.· So don't feel like it's all on you, okay?· But if you do your part, we do our part, right?· Okay.· Sir, thank you.

Manuel Kupahu

No to military occupation and leases. They pollutes hawaii's lands and stolen and took the king dome of Hawai'i. We don't care how much money you have. No more buying of Hawai'i land or leases. As a native Hawaiian and Hawaiian homestead lease. I say no to renewing lease. No to the illegal over throw of Hawai'i, no to poluting our streams like they did to red hill posh Kulia, kahuku, Pearl Harbor, waimanalo Kaneohe, Kailua, very military base they destroyed it, every gold course they stole for their please. Bellows is another ceded lands of our kingdom and they have that for cabins, recreational us, mini golf a tourist military place that they forbid us for grass passing on bout beaches. Kaneohe military bases for taking all our fishing ponds. Military lies to the illegal state of Hawai'i. I am not an American, I am not an American. You forced us to become apart of America. You silence us. You stole our land. Now we have to live by American law and force us to become citizens or get locked up by your law if we pursue our own lands of the kingdom of Hawai'i. We are forced to work to buy our families food because of your ways and war. You want to renew your lease. I say a'ole! no! No! No! Good bye. Foreigners get out of Hawai'i. Especially you the military that destroys our lands. You have me respect. Greedy country's using our oceans to be bombed by pac rim. Go practice in floods or California. PAC rim get out of here

Sunnie Kupahu

The military should no longer renew their leases. As a native Hawaiian, no more destroying and poisoning our lands. The Hawaiian nation still exist and the United States are illegally occupying The Kingdom of Hawai'i. We are an independent state. Free from all other countries. We don't want to be run by other countries. No to any more leases held by the United States of America. United States lease thousands of lands . They say they want to protect us. Hawaiians don't need occupying forces, we don't have enemies. We are its own country, you invaded us because you don't want Russia, the British, Germans, the Japanese to take over Hawai'i because we are so close to United States of America. Well guess what we don't want to be ruled by any of you. Foreigners are invading Hawai'i and buying all our land. It was never for sale. Me and my Hawaiian family of 6 don't want military in waimanalo, Kailua, Kaneohe, kahuku, Makaha. They lie and steal our native Hawaiian land. They band us from our beaches and our mountains for gathering and say we are trespassing. They build golf courses taking our land for pleasure all the wile we Hawaiians can't even hold a roof for rent over our families. Losing jobs to foreigners. Drugs being brought in from other counties. The United States is sure doing a shitty job overtaking and tuning a shitty government. Benefiting not only United States but other countries buying Hawaiian land. You foreigners are polluting our Aina. Get out of Hawaiian and let the king dome of Hawai'i rule its lands and protect it from polluters and greed.

Leave Hawai'i, get. Out of here, you are not wanted. You destroy and polite our water and bomb our land. You think it's a resort where you can have special housing, special gold course's, entitled beaches that was protected by ceded lands, royal hawaiian lands. Leave and get out of here. You lie about red bill. You lie about all the injustice and crimes you have committed to all Hawaiians. You should never lease or buy the kingdom of Hawai'i lands. This is not America, this is not America, this is not America.

Sharon Kurshine

I'm not big public speaker, kind person, so -- sorry. I'm one of those weird people that always sees positive, and so I want to plant for you the seed of what positive would happen for you if you did not have this lease renewed. Consequence. There is nothing more important in military training itself than understanding the nature of consequence. And if you, a bad tenant, are allowed by this landlord -- let's call it, yeah -- to renew your lease, you will not learn consequence of what your actions should have. And so as a mother, teacher, ex-military, I tell you it would be good for you to lose this lease, to learn the consequences of your actions, and to install that into your training. Mahalo.

Bryan Kuwada

Aloha nui kākou,

My name is Dr. Bryan Kamaoli Kuwada, and I am writing to oppose the continuance of leases to the military through the Army Training Land Retention. I would like to lend my support to the No Action Alternative.

I am a professor of Hawaiian Studies at the Kamakakūokalani Center for Hawaiian Studies, but my father was in the Air Force for over twenty years, and I grew up on military bases around the world, including here in Hawai'i. I also worked summers on Hickam AFB doing manual labor, and what I saw was a complete and utter disregard for the 'āina upon which those bases were located, not just by higher-ranking members of the military but even just the regular enlisted soldiers and their families as well. The military provides many benefits to soldiers and their families, including the "benefit" of free water and electricity. That leads to a commonly dismissive attitude towards the resources of the 'āina that they are on because, and this is something I heard regularly from all levels, "we don't pay for it." Thus along with the active damage that the military perpetrates on our land and natural resources with their live fire training, this dismissive attitude, compounded by the fact that military personnel rotate from posting to posting every few years, leads to an absolute unsuitability for those military personnel to act in good faith as stewards for the land because who cares? They are not paying for it and they are not going to be there to deal with the consequences in a few years.

The approach that the military command takes towards our 'āina also makes their own soldiers unwittingly complicit in the destruction of our land and what sustains us upon it. I once met an Indigenous professor who I respected greatly, and after talking for a while, he quietly pulled me on the side and on the verge of tears told me that he wanted to apologize to me. He had been in the Navy as a young man, and his ship had taken part in the shelling of Kaho'olawe. His duties were not even directly involved with the attack (I think that he mostly spent his time painting the ship), but even then he did not feel right about it, and the more he learned about his connection to his own land after leaving the Navy, the more he felt a terrible remorse for what he had taken part in. Even though I am very critical of the military, I cannot imagine that he was the only Indigenous or even ethical person on that ship with a conscience, so imagine the psychic/mental damage that you are doing to your own people by making them complicit in these acts of damage, destruction, and desecration against the very thing that has given us life on this planet.

I am sure that the other testimonies have already made it clear the history of neglect and outright violence that the military has perpetrated against our land through live fire training, improper storage of chemicals and waste, resource usage, detrimental effects to the local economy and more, so I just want my testimony to point out that not only are you hurting us, the generations upon generations who do not leave this land every three years and will in fact never leave this land, you are hurting yourselves too and making the least powerful of your ranks complicit in these terrible acts.

To reiterate, your history of neglect and violence against our 'āina alongside a pervasive attitude of ignorance of who actually "pays" for the way you interact with our natural resources makes the

military singularly unfit to steward these lands and their leases should be terminated.

me ke aloha,
Bryan Kamaoli Kuwada, PhD

Jessica Kuzmier

I am writing in opposition to the renewal of these military leases on Oahu. I believe the environmental impact of these leases is too great to warrant the renewal and that the impact of noise pollution is too gravely underestimated. I am also concerned about the lack of transparency of the military's activities on this land, and there is many reports that cultural access to these lands has been restricted because of military activity. Thank you.

[https://hawaiiankingdom.org/pdf/RCI Ltr to Army Commanders \(8.6.24\).pdf](https://hawaiiankingdom.org/pdf/RCI%20Ltr%20to%20Army%20Commanders%20(8.6.24).pdf)


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Larsen v. Hawaiian Kingdom

Case name	Larsen v. Hawaiian Kingdom
Case description	<p>Lance Paul Larsen, a resident of Hawaii, brought a claim against the Hawaiian Kingdom by its Council of Regency ("Hawaiian Kingdom") on the grounds that the Government of the Hawaiian Kingdom is in continual violation of: (a) its 1849 Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation with the United States of America, as well as the principles of international law laid down in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties; 1969 and (b) the principles of international comity, for allowing the unlawful imposition of American municipal laws over the claimant's person within the territorial jurisdiction of the Hawaiian Kingdom.</p> <p>In determining whether to accept or decline to exercise jurisdiction, the Tribunal considered the questions of whether there was a legal dispute between the parties to the proceeding, and whether the tribunal could make a decision regarding that dispute, if the very subject matter of the decision would be the rights or obligations of a State not party to the proceedings.</p> <p>The Tribunal underlined the many points of agreement between the parties, particularly with respect to the propositions that Hawaii was never lawfully incorporated into the United States, and that it continued to exist as a matter of international law. The Tribunal noted that if there existed a dispute, it concerned whether the respondent has fulfilled what both parties maintain is its duty to protect the Claimant, not in the abstract but against the acts of the United States of America as the occupant of the Hawaiian islands. Moreover, the United States' actions would not give rise to a duty of protection in international law unless they were themselves unlawful in international law. The Tribunal concluded that it could not determine whether the Respondent has failed to discharge its obligations towards the Claimant without ruling on the legality of the acts of the United States of America – something the Tribunal was precluded from doing as the United States was not party to the case.</p>
Name(s) of claimant(s)	Lance Paul Larsen (Private entity)
Name(s) of respondent(s)	The Hawaiian Kingdom (State)
Names of parties	
Case number	1999-01
Administering institution	Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA)
Case status	Concluded
Type of case	Other proceedings
Subject matter or economic sector	Treaty interpretation
Rules used in arbitral proceedings	UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules 1976
Treaty or contract under which proceedings were commenced	Other The 1849 Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation with the United States of America
Language of proceeding	English
Seat of arbitration (by country)	Netherlands
Arbitrator(s)	Dr. Gavan Griffith QC Professor Christopher J. Greenwood QC Professor James Crawford SC (President of the Tribunal)
Representatives of the claimant(s)	Ms. Ninia Parks, Counsel and Agent
Representatives of the respondent(s)	Mr. David Keanu Sai, Agent

Mr. Peter Umialiloa Sai, First deputy agent
Mr. Gary Victor Dubin, Second deputy agent and counsel

Representatives of the parties	
Number of arbitrators in case	3
Date of commencement of proceeding [dd-mm-yyyy]	08-11-1999
Date of issue of final award [dd-mm-yyyy]	05-02-2001
Length of proceedings	1-2 years

Additional notes

Attachments

Award or other decision

> [Arbitral Award](#) 15-05-2014 English

Other

> [Annex 1 - President Cleveland's Message to the Senate and the House of Representatives](#) 18-12-1893 English

> [Joint Resolution - To acknowledge the 100th anniversary of the January 17, 1893 overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii, and to offer an apology to the native Hawaiians on behalf of the United States for the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii.](#) 23-11-1993 English





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MLA 8th ed.

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Enclosure “2”

LEGAL OPINION ON WAR CRIMES RELATED TO THE UNITED STATES
OCCUPATION OF THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM SINCE 17 JANUARY 1893[†]

Professor William Schabas^{*}

- I. INTRODUCTION
- II. APPLICABLE LAW
- III. TEMPORAL ISSUES
- IV. SPECIFIC CRIMES
 - A. Usurpation of sovereignty during occupation
 - B. Compulsory enlistment of soldiers
 - C. Denationalization
 - D. Pillage
 - E. Confiscation and Destruction of Property
 - F. Exaction of illegitimate or exorbitant contributions
 - G. Deprivation of Fair and Regular Trial
 - H. Unlawful deportation or transfer of civilians of the occupied territory
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- VI. CONCLUSION

Editor's Note: In light of the severity of the mandate of the Royal Commission, established by the Hawaiian Council of Regency on 17 April 2019, to investigate war crimes and human rights violations committed within the territorial jurisdiction of the Hawaiian Kingdom, the

[†] This article is reproduced with permission from Dr. David Keanu Sai, Head of the Royal Commission of Inquiry and editor of *The Royal Commission of Inquiry: Investigating War Crimes and Human Rights Violations Committed in the Hawaiian Kingdom* (2020). There has been no change in the citation format from its original print except where needed.

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"authority" of the Council of Regency to appoint the Royal Commission is fundamental and, therefore, necessary to address within the rules of international humanitarian law, which is a component of international law. As explained by the United States Supreme Court in 1900 regarding international law and the works of jurists and commentators:

International law is part of our law, and must be ascertained and administered by the courts of justice of appropriate jurisdiction as often as questions of right depending upon it are duly presented for their determination. For this purpose, where there is no treaty and no controlling executive or legislative act or judicial decision, resort must be had to the customs and usages of civilized nations, and, as evidence of these, to the works of jurists and commentators who by years of labor, research, and experience have made themselves peculiarly well acquainted with the subjects of which they treat. Such works are resorted to by judicial tribunals not for the speculations of their authors concerning what the law ought to be, but for trustworthy evidence of what the law really is.¹

According to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, "the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists of the various nations, [are] subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law."² Furthermore, Restatement Third: Foreign Relations Law of the United States, recognizes that "writings of scholars"³ are a source of international law in determining, in this case, whether the Council of Regency has been established in conformity with the rules of international humanitarian law. The writing of scholars, "whether a rule has become international law," are not prescriptive but rather descriptive "of what the law really is."⁴

I. INTRODUCTION

This legal opinion is made at the request of the head of the Hawaiian Royal Commission of Inquiry, Dr. David Keanu Sai, in his letter of 28 May 2019, requesting of me "a legal opinion addressing the applicable international law, main facts and their related assessment, allegations of war crimes, and defining the material elements of the war crimes in order to identify mens rea and actus reus". It is premised on the assumption that the Hawaiian Kingdom was occupied by the United States in 1893 and that it remained so since that time. Reference has been made to the expert report produced by Prof. Matthew Craven dealing with the legal status of Hawai'i and the view that it has been and remains in a situation of belligerent occupation resulting in application of the relevant rules of international law.

¹ *The Paquete Habana*, 175 U.S. 677, 700 (1900).

² Article 38(1), Statute of the International Court of Justice.

³ §103(2)(c), *Restatement of the Law (Third)—The Foreign Relations Law of the United States* (1987).

particularly those set out in the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 and the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949. This legal opinion is confined to the definitions and application of international criminal law to a situation of occupation. The terms "Hawaiian Kingdom" and "Hawai'i" are synonymous in this legal opinion.

II. APPLICABLE LAW

For the purposes of this opinion, the relevant treaties appear to be the following: Hague Convention II on the Laws and Customs of War, 1899; Hague Convention IV on the Laws and Customs of War, 1907; Convention (IV) Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, 1949 ('fourth Geneva Convention'). All of these treaties have been ratified by the United States. They codify obligations that are imposed upon an occupying power. Only the fourth Geneva Convention contains provisions that can be described as penal or criminal, by which liability is imposed upon individuals. Article 147 of the fourth Geneva Convention provides a list of 'grave breaches', that is, violations of the Convention that incur individual criminal responsibility and that are known colloquially as 'war crimes': 'wilful killing, torture or inhuman treatment, including biological experiments, wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury to body or health, unlawful deportation or transfer or unlawful confinement of a protected person, compelling a protected person to serve in the forces of a hostile Power, or wilfully depriving a protected person of the rights of fair and regular trial prescribed in the present Convention, taking of hostages and extensive destruction and appropriation of property, not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly'.

There are other treaties that codify war crimes relevant to the conduct of an occupying power but these have not been ratified by the United States. Article 85 of the first Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions of 1977 defines as 'grave breaches' subject to individual criminal liability when perpetrated against 'persons in the power of an adverse Party' including situations of occupation:

- a) the transfer by the occupying Power of parts of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies, or the deportation or transfer of all or parts of the population of the occupied territory within or outside this territory, in violation of Article 49 of the Fourth Convention;
- b) unjustifiable delay in the repatriation of prisoners of war or civilians;
- c) practices of apartheid and other inhuman and degrading practices involving outrages upon personal dignity, based on racial discrimination;
- d) making the clearly-recognized historic monuments, works of art or places of worship which constitute the cultural or spiritual heritage of peoples and to which special protection has been given by special arrangement, for

example, within the framework of a competent international organization, the object of attack, causing as a result extensive destruction thereof, where there is no evidence of the violation by the adverse Party of Article 53, subparagraph (b), and when such historic monuments, works of art and places of worship are not located in the immediate proximity of military objectives;

- e) depriving a person protected by the Conventions or referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article of the rights of fair and regular trial.

Some of these war crimes are listed in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court but it, too, has not been ratified by the United States.

In addition to crimes listed in applicable treaties, war crimes are also recognized under customary international law. Customary international law applies generally to States regardless of whether they have ratified relevant treaties. The customary law of war crimes is thus applicable to the situation in Hawai'i. Many of the war crimes set out in the first Additional Protocol and in the Rome Statute codify customary international law and are therefore applicable to the United States despite its failure to ratify the treaties.

Crimes under customary international law have been recognized in judicial decisions of both national and international criminal courts. Such recognition may take place in the context of a prosecution for such crimes, although it is relatively unusual for criminal courts, be they national or international, to exercise jurisdiction over crimes under customary law that have not been codified.⁴ Frequently, crimes under customary international law are also recognized in litigation concerning the principle of legality, that is, the rule against retroactive prosecution. Article 11(2) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that '[n]o one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed'. Applying this provision or texts derived from it, tribunals have recognized 'a penal offence, under national or international law' where the crime was not codified but rather was recognized under international law.

The International Military Tribunal ('the Nuremberg Tribunal') was empowered to exercise jurisdiction over 'violations of the laws or customs of war'. Article VI(b) of the Charter of the Tribunal provided a list of war crimes but specified that '[s]uch violations shall include, but not be limited to', confirming that the Tribunal had authority to convict persons for crimes under customary international law. The United States is a party to

⁴ See the examples provided in Jean-Marie Henckaerts and Louise Doswald-Beck, *Customary International Law, Vol. I: Rules*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005, 'Rule 156. Definition of War Crimes', pp. 568-603.

the London Agreement, to which the Charter of the International Military Tribunal is annexed. The corresponding provision in the Charter of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East ('the Tokyo Tribunal') does not even provide a list of war crimes, confining itself to authorizing the prosecution of 'violations of the laws or customs of war'.⁵

More recently, the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia was empowered to exercise jurisdiction over 'violations of the laws or customs of war'. Like the Charter of the International Military Tribunal, the Statute of the Tribunal, which was contained in a Security Council Resolution, listed several such violations but specified that the enumeration was not limited. Two of the listed crimes are of relevance to the situation of occupation: seizure of, destruction or wilful damage done to institutions dedicated to religion, charity and education, the arts and sciences, historic monuments and works of art and science; plunder of public or private property. The Appeals Chamber of the International Criminal Tribunal explained that not all violations of the laws or customs of war could amount to war crimes. In order for a violation of the laws or customs of war to incur individual criminal responsibility, the Tribunal said that the 'violation must be serious, that is to say, it must constitute a breach of a rule protecting important values, and the breach must involve grave consequences for the victim'. As an example of a violation that would not be serious enough, it provided the example of the appropriation of a loaf of bread belonging to a private individual by a combatant in occupied territory. It said that to meet the threshold of seriousness, it was not necessary for violations to result in death or physical injury, or even the risk thereof, although breaches of rules protecting important values often result in distress and anxiety for the victims.⁶ Although the Hague Conventions prohibit compelling inhabitants of an occupied territory to swear allegiance to the occupying power,⁶ there is no authority to support this rule being considered a war crime for which individuals are punishable. Moreover, the incidents of coerced swearing of allegiance in Hawai'i appear to date to the late nineteenth century, making criminal prosecution today entirely theoretical, as explained further below.

Evidence of recognition of crimes under customary international law may also be derived from documents of international conferences, national military manuals, and similar sources. The first authoritative list of 'violations of the laws and customs of war' was developed by the Commission on Responsibilities of the Paris Peace Conference, in 1919. It was largely derived from provisions of the two Hague Conventions, of 1899 and 1907, although the preparatory work does not provide any

⁵ *Prosecutor v. Tadić* (IT-94-I-AR72), Decision on the Defence Motion for Interlocutory Appeal on Jurisdiction, 2 October 1995, para. 94.

⁶ Convention Concerning the Laws and Customs of War on Land (Hague IV), 3 *Martens Nouveau Recueil* (3d) 461, Art. 45. For the 1899 treaty, see Convention (II) with Respect to the Laws and Customs of War on Land, 32 Stat. 1803, 1 Bevans 247, 91 British Foreign and State Treaties 988.

precise references for each of the thirty-two crimes in the list. The Commission noted that the list of offences was 'not regarded as complete and exhaustive'. The Commission was especially concerned with acts perpetrated in occupied territories against non-combatants. The war crimes on the list that are of particular relevance to situations of occupation include:

Murders and massacres; systematic terrorism.
Torture of civilians.
Deliberate starvation of civilians.
Rape.
Abduction of girls and women for the purpose of enforced prostitution.
Deportation of civilians.
Internment of civilians under inhuman conditions.
Forced labour of civilians in connection with the military operations of the enemy.
Usurpation of sovereignty during military occupation.
Compulsory enlistment of soldiers among the inhabitants of occupied territory.
Attempts to denationalize the inhabitants of occupied territory.
Pillage.
Confiscation of property.
Exaction of illegitimate or of exorbitant contributions and regulations.
Debasement of the currency, and issue of spurious currency.
Imposition of collective penalties.
Wanton destruction of religious, charitable, educational, and historic buildings and monuments.⁷

III. TEMPORAL ISSUES

As a preliminary matter, two temporal issues require attention. First, international criminal law, like criminal law in general, is a dynamic phenomenon. Conduct that may not have been criminal at a certain time can become so, reflecting changing values and social development, just as certain acts may be decriminalized. It is today widely recognized that the recruitment and active use of child soldiers is an international crime. A century ago, the practice was not necessarily viewed in the same way. There is no indication of prosecution of child soldier offences relating to the Second World War, for example. Similarly, some acts that were once prohibited and that might even be viewed as criminal are now accepted as features of modern warfare.

Second, it is important to bear in mind that, as the judgment of the International Military Tribunal famously stated, 'crimes against

⁷ *Violations of the Laws and Customs of War, Reports of Majority and Dissenting Reports of American and Japanese Members of the Commission of Responsibilities, Conference of Paris, 1919*, Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1919.

international law are committed by men, not by abstract entities, and only by punishing individuals who commit such crimes can the provisions of international law be enforced'.⁸ Consequently, human longevity means that the inquiry into the perpetration of war crimes becomes quite abstract after about 80 years, bearing in mind the age of criminal responsibility. Writing in 2019, it serves little purpose to consider the international criminality of acts that may have taken place at the end of the nineteenth century or the early years of the twentieth century, given that there is nobody alive who could be subject to punishment.

Statutory limitation of war crimes is prohibited by customary law.⁹ The prohibition of statutory limitation for war crimes has been proclaimed in several resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly.¹⁰ In a diplomatic note to the Government of Iraq in 1991, the Government of the United States declared that 'under International Law, violations of the Geneva Conventions, the Geneva Protocol of 1925, or related International Laws of armed conflict are war crimes, and individuals guilty of such violations may be subject to prosecution at any time, without any statute of limitations. This includes members of the Iraqi armed forces and civilian government officials.'¹¹

IV. SPECIFIC CRIMES

A thorough review of all war crimes is beyond the scope of this chapter, which is focused on those for which allegations have been made that they appear to arise in the case of occupation of Hawai'i. As explained above, war crimes that may have been perpetrated at the time the occupation began cannot today be prosecuted and for this reason these do not receive any detailed attention.

A. *Usurpation of sovereignty during occupation*

The war crime of 'usurpation of sovereignty during occupation' appears on the list issued by the Commission on Responsibilities. The Commission

⁸ France et al. v. Göring et al., (1948) 22 IMT 411, p. 466.

⁹ Fédération nationale des déportés et internés résistants et patriotes et al. v. Barbie, (1984) 78 I.L.R. 125, at p. 135. Also: France, Assemblée nationale, Rapport d'information déposé en application de l'article 145 du Règlement par la Mission d'information de la Commission de la défense nationale et des forces armées et de la Commission des affaires étrangères, sur les opérations militaires menées par la France, d'autres pays et l'ONU au Rwanda entre 1990 et 1994, 1999, at p. 286.

¹⁰ GA Res. 3 (I), GA Res. 170 (III), GA Res. 2583 (XXIV), GA Res. 2712 (XXV), GA Res. 2840 (XXVI), GA Res. 3020 (XXVII), GA Res. 3074 (XXVIII).

¹¹ Department of State, Diplomatic Note to Iraq, Washington, 19 January 1991, annexed to Letter dated 21 January 1991 to the President of the UN Security Council, UN Doc. S/22122, 21 January 1991, Annex I, p. 2.

did not indicate the source of this crime in treaty law. It would appear to be Article 43 of the Hague Regulations: 'The authority of the legitimate power having in fact passed into the hands of the occupant, the latter shall take all the measures in his power to restore, and ensure, as far as possible, public order and safety, while respecting, unless absolutely prevented, the laws in force in the country.'

The Annex to the report of the Commission on Responsibilities provides examples of acts deemed to constitute the crime of 'usurpation of sovereignty during occupation'. The Commission charged that in Poland the German and Austrian forces had 'prevented the populations from organising themselves to maintain order and public security' and that they had '[a]ided the Bolshevik hordes that invaded the territories'. It said that in Romania the German authorities had instituted German civil courts to try disputes between subjects of the Central Powers or between a subject of these powers and a Romanian, a neutral, or subjects of Germany's enemies'. In Serbia, the Bulgarian authorities had '[p]roclaimed that the Serbian State no longer existed, and that Serbian territory had become Bulgarian'. It listed several other war crimes of Bulgaria committed in occupied Serbia: 'Serbian law, courts and administration ousted'; 'Taxes collected under Bulgarian fiscal regime'; 'Serbian currency suppressed'; 'Public property removed or destroyed, including books, archives and MSS (e.g., from the National Library, the University Library, Serbian Legation at Sofia, French Consulate at Uskub)'; 'Prohibited sending Serbian Red Cross to occupied Serbia'. It also charged that in Serbia the German and Austrian authorities had committed several war crimes: 'The Austrians suspended many Serbian laws and substituted their own, especially in penal matters, in procedure, judicial organisation, etc.'; 'Museums belonging to the State (e.g., Belgrade, Detchani) were emptied and the contents taken to Vienna'.¹²

The crime of 'usurpation of sovereignty' was referred to by Judge Blair of the American Military Commission in a separate opinion in the 'Justice Case': 'This rule is incident to military occupation and was clearly intended to protect the inhabitants of any occupied territory against the unnecessary exercise of sovereignty by a military occupant'.¹³

Article 64 of the fourth Geneva Convention imposes a similar norm:

Art. 64. The penal laws of the occupied territory shall remain in force, with the exception that they may be repealed or suspended by the Occupying Power in cases where they

¹² Violations of the Laws and Customs of War, Reports of Majority and Dissenting Reports of American and Japanese Members of the Commission of Responsibilities, Conference of Paris, 1919, Annex, TNA FO 608/245/4.

¹³ *United States v. Alshittler et al.*, Opinion of Mallory B. Blair, Judge of Military Tribunal III, (1951) III TWC 1178, at p. 1181.

constitute a threat to its security or an obstacle to the application of the present Convention.

Subject to the latter consideration and to the necessity for ensuring the effective administration of justice, the tribunals of the occupied territory shall continue to function in respect of all offences covered by the said laws.

The Occupying Power may, however, subject the population of the occupied territory to provisions which are essential to enable the Occupying Power to fulfil its obligations under the present Convention, to maintain the orderly government of the territory, and to ensure the security of the Occupying Power, of the members and property of the occupying forces or administration, and likewise of the establishments and lines of communication used by them.

The Commentary to the fourth Geneva Convention describes Article 64 as giving 'a more precise and detailed form' to Article 43 of the Hague Regulations.¹⁴

The war crime of 'usurpation of sovereignty' has not been included in more recent codifications of war crimes, casting some doubt on its status as a crime under customary international law. Moreover, there do not appear to have been any prosecutions for the crime by international criminal tribunals.

In the situation of Hawai'i, the usurpation of sovereignty would appear to have been total since the beginning of the twentieth century. It might be argued that usurpation of sovereignty is a continuous offence, committed as long as the usurpation of sovereignty persists. Alternatively, a plausible understanding of the crime is that it consists of discrete acts. Once these acts occur, the crime has been completed. In other words, the *actus reus* of the crime is the conduct that usurps sovereignty rather than the ongoing situation involving the status of a lack of sovereignty. In this respect, an analogy might be made to the crime against humanity of enforced disappearance, where the temporal dimension has been a matter of some controversy. The Grand Chamber of the European Court of Human Rights has said that disappearance is "characterized by an on-going situation of uncertainty and unaccountability in which there is a lack of information or even a deliberate concealment and obfuscation of what has occurred". Therefore, it is not "an 'instantaneous' act or event; the additional distinctive element of subsequent failure to account for the whereabouts and fate of the missing person gives rise to a continuing situation."¹⁵ In

¹⁴ Oscar M. Uhlir, Henri Coursier, Frédéric Siorde, Claude Pilloud, Roger Boppe, René-Jean Wilhelm and Jean-Pierre Schoenhöfer, *Commentary IV: Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War*, Geneva: International Committee of the Red Cross, 1958.

¹⁵ *Varma and Others v. Turkey* [GC], nos. 16064/90, 16065/90, 16066/90, 16068/90, 16069/90, 16070/90, 16071/90, 16072/90 and 16073/90, § 148, ECHR 2009.

order to counteract such an interpretation, the Elements of Crimes of the Rome Statute specify that the widespread or systematic attack associated with the enforced disappearance must have taken place after entry into force of the Statute.¹⁶ Given that there have been no prosecutions for 'usurpation of sovereignty' and essentially no clarification at the legislative level or in the academic literature, whether or not the crime is 'continuing' remains open to debate.

On the assumption that it is an ongoing crime, the *actus reus* of the offence of 'usurpation of sovereignty' would consist of the imposition of legislation or administrative measures by the occupying power that go beyond those required by what is necessary for military purposes of the occupation. The occupying power may therefore cancel or suspend legislative provisions that concern recruiting or urging the population to resist the occupation, for example.¹⁷ The occupying power may also cancel or suspend legislative provisions that involve discrimination and that are impermissible under current standards of international human rights.

Given that this is essentially a crime involving State action or policy or the action or policies of an occupying State's proxies, a perpetrator who participated in the act would be required to do so intentionally and with knowledge that the act went beyond what was required for military purposes or the protection of fundamental human rights.

B. Compulsory enlistment of soldiers

The 'compulsory enlistment of soldiers among the inhabitants of occupied territory' was listed as a war crime by the Commission on Responsibilities in its 1919 report.¹⁸ In treaty law, authority for the crime is found in Article 23 of the 1907 Hague Regulations: 'A belligerent is likewise forbidden to compel the nationals of the hostile party to take part in the operations of war directed against their own country, even if they were in the belligerent's service before the commencement of the war.' The prohibition is repeated, in a somewhat broader manner, in Article 51 of the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949: 'The Occupying Power may not compel protected persons to serve in its armed or auxiliary forces. No pressure or propaganda which aims at securing voluntary enlistment is permitted.' Article 147 of the fourth Convention declares that 'compelling a protected person to serve in the forces of a hostile Power' is a grave

¹⁶ Elements of Crimes, Crimes Against Humanity, art. 7(1)(f).

¹⁷ Oscar M. Uhlir, Henri Coursier, Frédéric Siorde, Claude Pilloud, Roger Boppe, René-Jean Wilhelm and Jean-Pierre Schoenhöfer, *Commentary IV: Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War*, Geneva: International Committee of the Red Cross, 1958, p. 336.

¹⁸ *Violations of the Laws and Customs of War, Reports of Majority and Dissenting Reports of American and Japanese Members of the Commission of Responsibilities, Conference of Paris, 1919*, Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1919, pp. 17-18.

breach (and therefore a war crime). More recently, the United Nations Security Council listed 'compelling a ... a civilian to serve in the forces of a hostile power' among the grave breaches of the fourth Geneva Convention punishable by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia.¹⁹ There is a similar provision in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court: 'Compelling a prisoner of war or other protected person to serve in the forces of a hostile Power'.²⁰

The Commentary on the fourth Geneva Convention explains that the prohibition on 'forcing enemy subjects to take up arms against their own country' is 'universally recognized in the law of war'.²¹ It says that the object of Article 51 is 'to protect the inhabitants of the occupied territory from actions offensive to their patriotic feelings or from attempts to undermine their allegiance to their own country'.²² Nevertheless, Article 147 of the Convention does not require that civilians in the occupied territory be forced 'to take up arms against their own country'. The same can be said of the modern formulations in the statutes of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Court. The Elements of Crimes of the Rome Statute, which are intended to assist in the interpretation of its provisions, describe the material element of the war crime of compulsory enlistment as follows: 'The perpetrator coerced one or more persons, by act or threat, to take part in military operations against that person's own country or forces or otherwise serve in the forces of a hostile power'.²³ When the Elements of Crimes were being negotiated, some States wanted it to be clearly indicated that the provision did not require the civilian to act against his or her own country. It was felt that an explicit mention was unnecessary and that the issue was addressed adequately with the words 'or otherwise serve'.²⁴

There do not appear to have been any prosecutions for this crime by international criminal tribunals. The Commission on Responsibilities provided examples of the crime of compulsory enlistment committed by

¹⁹ Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, UN Doc S/RES/827, Annex, Art. 2(c).

²⁰ Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, (2002) 2187 UNTS 90, Art. 8(2)(a)(v).

²¹ Oscar M. Utter, Henri Coursier, Frédéric Sordet, Claude Pilloud, Roger Boppe, René-Jean Wilhelm and Jean-Pierre Schoenholzer, *Commentary II: Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War*, Geneva: International Committee of the Red Cross, 1958, p. 293.

²² *Ibid.*, p. 294.

²³ Elements of Crimes, Art. 8(2)(a)(v).

²⁴ Knut Dörmann, 'Paragraph 2(a)(v): Compelling a protected person to serve in the hostile forces', in Otto Triffterer and Kai Ambos, eds., *Commentary on the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, Observers' Notes, Article by Article*, 3rd edn., Munich: C.H. Beck, Baden-Baden: Nomos, Oxford: Hart, 2015, pp. 329-331, at p. 330.

Bulgarian authorities in Greece, where '[m]any thousands of Greeks [were] forcibly enlisted by Bulgarians' in Eastern Macedonia', by Bulgarian authorities in Serbia who '[f]orced Serbian subjects to fight in the ranks of Bulgarians against their own country' and where '[f]amilies and villages were held responsible for refusal to enlist (in Eastern Serbia)', and by Austrian and German authorities in Serbia where 'Serbian subjects were recruited for the Austrian armies, or were sent to the Bulgarians to be incorporated in their forces'.²⁵

In the author's opinion, the material elements (*actus reus*) of the crime of 'compulsory enlistment' are: coercion, including by means of pressure or propaganda, of nationals of an occupied territory to serve in the forces of the occupying State. The enlistment must be undertaken during armed conflict and the service must have a connection or nexus with the armed conflict. The mental element (*mens rea*) consists of knowledge of the existence of an armed conflict, knowledge that the person recruited is a national of an occupied State, and the intent to enlist or recruit the person for the purposes of serving in an armed conflict.

C. Denationalization

The list of war crimes of the Commission on Responsibilities included '[a]ttempts to denationalize the inhabitants of occupied territory'. The crime does not appear to be derived from any specific provision of the Hague Conventions where the notion of denationalization is not apparent. Decades later, discussing the war crime of denationalization, the United Nations War Crimes Commission suggested it was related to Article 43 of the Hague Conventions because it was 'clearly the duty of belligerent occupants to respect, unless absolutely prevented, the laws in force in the territory'. The Commission also referred to the protection of educational institutions enshrined in Article 56 of the Hague Conventions.²⁶

Under the heading 'attempts to denationalise the inhabitants of occupied territory', the Commission on Responsibilities charged several crimes committed in Serbia by the Bulgarian authorities: 'Efforts to impose their national characteristics on the population'; 'Serbian language forbidden in private as well as in official relations. People beaten for saying "Good morning" in Serbian'; 'Inhabitants forced to give their names a Bulgarian form'; 'Serbian books banned – were systematically destroyed'; 'Archives of churches and law-courts destroyed'; 'Schools and churches closed.

²⁵ Violations of the Laws and Customs of War: Reports of Majority and Dissenting Reports of American and Japanese Members of the Commission of Responsibilities, Conference of Paris, 1919, Annex, TNA FO 608/245/4.

²⁶ United Nations War Crimes Commission, *History of the United Nations War Crimes Commission and the Development of the Laws of War*, London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1948, p. 488. See also Egon Schwelb, 'Note on the Originality of "Attempts to Denationalize the Inhabitants of Occupied Territory" (appendix to Doc. C.I. No. XII) – Question Referred to Committee III by Committee I, UNWCC Doc. III/15.

sometimes destroyed'; 'Bulgarian schools and churches substituted – attendance at school made compulsory'; 'Population forced to be present at Bulgarian national solemnities'. It also said that in Serbia the Austrian and German authorities 'interfered with religious worship, by deportation of priests and requisition of churches for military purposes. Interfered with use of Serbian language'.²⁷

The war crime of denationalization received some attention during the post-Second World War period. The United Nations War Crimes Commission used the list of war crimes adopted by the 1919 Commission on Responsibilities as a basis for its consideration of war crimes. However, it also discussed the relevance of the list and considered specifically the nature of the war crime of 'denationalization'. Unlike many other war crimes that constituted in and of themselves criminal acts under ordinary criminal law, 'denationalization' might involve underlying conduct that was not normally or inherently criminal, such as administrative measures governing language of education. In an expert opinion for the Commission, Egon Schwelb wrote:

It is submitted that each case will have to be judged on its own merits. The 'denationalization' may be either effected or accompanied by acts on the part of the occupying authorities, which are criminal *per se*. There may, on the other hand, exist circumstances which do not let the activities appear criminal, though they, no doubt, are illegal. An example of the latter type of 'attempts at denationalization' may exist where the occupation authorities do not close the existing schools and do not prevent parents from sending their children to them either by actual violence, or by threat, but where they try to bribe parents into sending children to schools instituted by the occupant by offering various advantages, like better school meals, clothing, etc.

In his report to the United Nations War Crimes Commission dated 28 September 1945, Bohuslav Ečer argued that 'denationalisation' was not only a war crime but also 'a genuine international crime – a crime against the very foundations of the Community of Nations'.²⁸

This discussion must be understood in the context of legal debates about the time about the creation of new categories of international crime, specifically crimes against humanity and genocide, neither of which had been contemplated by the 1919 Commission on Responsibilities. The scholar who devised the term 'genocide', Raphael Lemkin, writing in late 1944 referred to the inadequacies of the Hague Conventions in dealing with the scope of Nazi atrocity directed at minority groups. Lemkin

²⁷ Violations of the Laws and Customs of War, Reports of Majority and Dissenting Reports of American and Japanese Members of the Commission of Responsibilities, Conference of Paris, 1919, Annex, TNA FO 608/245/4.

²⁸ Preliminary Report by the Chairman of Committee III, UNWCC Doc. C/148, p. 3.

considered that the Hague Regulations dealt with technical rules concerning occupation but he said 'they are silent regarding the preservation of the integrity of a people'.²⁹ Lemkin specifically acknowledged the war crime of denationalization in the list of the Commission on Responsibilities, saying it was 'used in the past to describe the destruction of a national pattern'. He said it was inadequate in three respects: it did not 'connote the destruction of the biological structure', 'in connoting the destruction of one national pattern it does not connote the imposition of the national pattern of the oppressor' and 'denationalization is used by some authors to mean only deprivation of citizenship'.³⁰

The United Nations War Crimes Commission discussed the war crime of denationalization in the note accompanying the judgment in the *Greiffelt et al.* case. The Commission referred to the list of war crimes in the report of the 1919 Commission on Responsibility, observing that

[a]ttempts of this nature were recognized as a war crime in view of the German policy in territories annexed by Germany in 1914, such as in Alsace and Lorraine. At that time, as during the war of 1939-1945, inhabitants of an occupied territory were subjected to measures intended to deprive them of their national characteristics and to make the land and population affected a German province. The methods applied by the Nazis in Poland and other occupied territories, including once more Alsace and Lorraine, were of a similar nature with the sole difference that they were more ruthless and wider in scope than in 1914-1918. In this connection the policy of 'Germanizing' the populations concerned, as shown by the evidence in the trial under review, consisted partly in forcibly denationalizing given classes or groups of the local population, such as Poles, Alsace-Lorrainers, Slovenes and others eligible for Germanization under the German People's List. As a result in these cases the programme of genocide was being achieved through acts which, in themselves, constitute war crimes.³¹

Evidence in the *Greiffelt et al.* case dealt with Nazi policies in occupied Poland aimed at 'Germanization'. These included measures to prevent births and measures of population displacement that might today be described as 'ethnic cleansing'. The *History of the United Nations War Crimes Commission* also refers to attempts at denationalization conducted by both Italian and German occupation authorities in Greece, Poland and Yugoslavia. These were directed at 'uproot[ing] and destroy[ing] national cultural institutions and national feeling. The effort took various forms

²⁹ Raphael Lemkin, *Axis Rule in Occupied Europe: Laws of Occupation, Analysis of Government, Proposals for Redress*, Washington DC: Carnegie Endowment for World Peace, 1944, p. 90.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 80.

³¹ *United States v. Greiffelt et al.*, (1948) 13 LRTWC 1, 42 (United States Military Tribunal)

including a ban on the use of native language, supervision of the schools, forbidding the publication of native language newspapers, and various other devices and regulations.”³²

Denationalization does not appear in any of the modern codifications of war crimes. This is explained by the development of robust bodies of international criminal law and international human rights law dealing with the protection of groups and minorities, applicable in time of peace and in time of war. Acts of ‘denationalization’ as the concept was understood by the 1919 Commission on Responsibilities and the post-Second World War United Nations War Crimes Commission would today be prosecuted as the crime against humanity of persecution and, in the most extreme cases, where physical ‘denationalization’ is involved, genocide.

There are similar concerns about the continuing nature of the crime as those expressed above with respect to the war crime of usurping sovereignty.

On the assumption that it is an ongoing crime, the *actus reus* of the offence of ‘denationalization’ consists of the imposition of legislation or administrative measures by the occupying power directed at the destruction of the national identity and national consciousness of the population.³³

Given that this is essentially a crime involving State action or policy or the action or policies of an occupying State’s proxies, a perpetrator who participated in the act would be required to do so intentionally and with knowledge that the act was directed at the destruction of the national identity and national consciousness of the population.

D. Pillage

‘Pillage’ is a war crime included in the list of the 1919 Commission on Responsibilities.³⁴ It is derived from Articles 28 and 47 of the Hague Regulations. Prohibition of pillaging is also set out in Article 33 of the fourth Geneva Convention (‘Pillage is prohibited’). In the modern era,

³² United Nations War Crimes Commission, *History of the United Nations War Crimes Commission and the Development of the Laws of War*, London: His Majesty’s Stationery Office, 1948, p. 488.

³³ Oscar M. Ullmer, Henri Coursier, Frédéric Sordet, Claude Pilloud, Roger Boppé, René-Jean Wilhelm and Jean-Pierre Schoenholzer, *Commentary IV: Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War*, Geneva: International Committee of the Red Cross, 1958, p. 336.

³⁴ *Violations of the Laws and Customs of War, Reports of Majority and Dissenting Reports of American and Japanese Members of the Commission of Responsibilities, Conference of Paris, 1919*, Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1919, pp. 17-18.

pillage is a war crime punishable by the International Criminal Court.³⁵ Acts of ‘pillage’ have been held to be comprised within ‘plunder’³⁶ and the two terms have often been treated as if they are synonyms.³⁷ The Charter of the International Military Tribunal referred to ‘plunder of public or private property’ rather than to ‘pillage’. This provision was repeated in article 3(c) of the Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia.³⁸ The Commentary to the fourth Geneva Convention explains that international law is concerned not only with ‘pillage through individual acts without the consent of the military authorities, but also organized pillage, the effects of which are recounted in the histories of former wars, when the booty allocated to each soldier was considered as part of his pay’.³⁹

‘Pillage’ is also subject to prosecution by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.⁴⁰ The Elements of Crimes of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court provide important additional criteria; the perpetrator appropriated certain property; the perpetrator intended to deprive the owner of the property and to appropriate it for private or personal use; the appropriation was without the consent of the owner.⁴¹ A footnote in the Elements of Crime specifies that ‘appropriations justified by military necessity cannot constitute the crime of pillaging’.

The war crime of pillage has been interpreted recently by various international criminal tribunals, notably the International Criminal Court. One of its Pre-Trial Chambers wrote that the war crime of pillage ‘entails a somewhat large-scale appropriation of all types of property, such as public or private, movable or immovable property, which goes beyond

³⁵ Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, (2002) 2187 UNTS 90, Art 8(2)(b)(xv).

³⁶ *Prosecutor v. Blaškić* (IT-95-14-A) Judgment, 29 July 2004, para. 147; *Prosecutor v. Delalić* (IT-96-21-A), Judgment, 20 February 2001, para. 591; *Prosecutor v. Kordić et al.* (IT-95-14/2-A), Judgment, 17 December 2004, para. 77.

³⁷ *Prosecutor v. Brima et al.* (SCSL-04-16-T), Judgment, 20 June 2007, para. 751.

³⁸ UN Doc. S/RES/827 (1993).

³⁹ Oscar M. Ullmer, Henri Coursier, Frédéric Sordet, Claude Pilloud, Roger Boppé, René-Jean Wilhelm and Jean-Pierre Schoenholzer, *Commentary IV: Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War*, Geneva: International Committee of the Red Cross, 1958, p. 226.

⁴⁰ Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, UN Doc. S/RES/955 (1994), annex, art. 4(f).

⁴¹ Elements of Crimes, War Crimes, Article 8(2)(b)(xv), War crime of pillaging, paras. 1-3; Elements of Crimes, War Crimes, Article 8(2)(c)(v), War crime of pillaging, paras. 1-3.

mere sporadic acts of violation of property rights'.⁴² With specific reference to the Rome Statute, which limits its jurisdiction to war crimes that are 'serious', the Pre-Trial Chamber said that 'cases of petty property expropriation' might not be within the scope of the provision. 'A determination on the seriousness of the violation is made by the Chamber in light of the particular circumstances of the case', it said.⁴³ Subsequently, however, a Trial Chamber of the Court discouraged the notion that there is any particular gravity threshold for the crime of pillaging.⁴⁴ The Chamber said it would determine a violation to be serious 'where, for example, pillaging had significant consequences for the victims, even where such consequences are not of the same gravity for all the victims, or where a large number of persons were deprived of their property'.⁴⁵ Judgments of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia hold that 'all forms of seizure of public or private property constitute acts of appropriation, including isolated acts committed by individual soldiers for their private gain and acts committed as part of a systematic campaign to economically exploit a targeted area'.⁴⁶

Because it must belong to an 'enemy' or 'hostile' party, 'pillaged property—whether moveable or immoveable, private or public—must belong to individuals or entities who are aligned with or whose allegiance is to a party to the conflict who is adverse or hostile to the perpetrator'.⁴⁷ The same requirement is not explicitly imposed with respect to the war crime of destruction of property but the view that this is implicit finds support.⁴⁸ It is not excluded that the property that is pillaged belongs to combatants.⁴⁹ The crime of pillage occurs when the property has come under the control of the perpetrator, because it is only then that he or she can 'appropriate' the property.⁵⁰

⁴² *Prosecutor v. Bemba* (ICC-01/05-01/08), Decision Pursuant to Article 61(7)(a) and (b) of the Rome Statute on the Charges of the Prosecutor Against Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo, 15 June 2009, para. 317.

⁴³ *Ibid.*

⁴⁴ *Prosecutor v. Katanga* (ICC-01/04-01/07), Judgment pursuant to article 74 of the Statute, 7 March 2014, para. 908.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*

⁴⁶ *Prosecutor v. Gotovina* (IT-06-90-T), Judgment, 15 April 2011, para. 1778.

⁴⁷ *Prosecutor v. Katanga et al.* (ICC-01/04-01/07), Decision on the Confirmation of the Charges, 30 September 2008, para. 329.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, fn. 430.

⁴⁹ *Prosecutor v. Katanga* (ICC-01/04-01/07), Judgment pursuant to article 74 of the Statute, 7 March 2014, para. 907.

⁵⁰ *Prosecutor v. Katanga et al.* (ICC-01/04-01/07), Decision on the Confirmation of the Charges, 30 September 2008, para. 330.

In *Prosecutor v. Katanga*, a Trial Chamber of the International Criminal Court said 'the pillaging of a town or place comprises all forms of appropriation, public or private, including not only organised and systematic appropriation, but also acts of appropriation committed by combatants in their own interest'.⁵¹ There is some old authority for the view that pillage entails an element of force or violence,⁵² but this is not confirmed by recent case law. The Elements of Crimes of the Rome Statute specify that the perpetrator 'intended to deprive the owner of the property and to appropriate it for private or personal use'.⁵³ An accompanying footnote specifies that '[a]s indicated by the use of the term "private or personal use", appropriations justified by military necessity cannot constitute the crime of pillaging'.⁵⁴ The Rome Statute provision on pillage was copied into the Statute of the Special Court for Sierra Leone, and has been interpreted by one of its Trial Chambers, which explained: 'The inclusion of the words "private or personal use" excludes the possibility that appropriations justified by military necessity might fall within the definition. Nevertheless, the definition is framed to apply to a broad range of situations'.⁵⁵ The Special Court was of the view that the requirement of 'private or personal use', imposed by the Elements of Crimes applicable to the Rome Statute, was 'unduly restrictive and ought not to be an element of the crime of pillage'.⁵⁶

The *actus reus* of pillage consists of the appropriation of property belonging to members of the civilian population without the consent of the owner. Whether the appropriation must also be for personal use of the perpetrator is a matter of debate. The *mens rea* requires that the perpetrator act with the specific intent of depriving the owner of the property without consent.

⁵¹ *Prosecutor v. Katanga* (ICC-01/04-01/07), Judgment pursuant to article 74 of the Statute, 7 March 2014, para. 905.

⁵² See Andreas Zimmermann, 'Pillage', in Otto Triffler, ed., *Commentary on the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, Observers' Notes, Article by Article*, Baden-Baden: Nomos, 1999, p. 237, at 238.

⁵³ Elements of Crimes, War Crimes, Article 8(2)(b)(xvi), War crime of pillaging, para. 2, Elements of Crimes, War Crimes, Article 8(2)(e)(v), War crime of pillaging, para. 2.

⁵⁴ Elements of Crimes, War Crimes, Article 8(2)(b)(xvi), War crime of pillaging, para. 2, fn. 47; Elements of Crimes, War Crimes, Article 8(2)(e)(v), War crime of pillaging, para. 2, fn. 61. See *Prosecutor v. Katanga* (ICC-01/04-01/07), Judgment pursuant to article 74 of the Statute, 7 March 2014, para. 906.

⁵⁵ *Prosecutor v. Brima et al.* (SCSL-04-16-T), Judgment, 20 June 2007, para. 753.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 754. Also, *Prosecutor v. Brima et al.* (SCSL-2004-16-T), Decision on Defence Motions for Judgment of Acquittal Pursuant to Rule 98, 31 March 2006, paras. 241–243.

E. Confiscation and Destruction of Property

Confiscation of property is included in the list of war crimes adopted by the 1919 Commission on Responsibilities. It appears to be derived from Article 55 of the Hague Regulations: 'Exaction of illegitimate or of exorbitant contributions and regulations: The occupying State shall be regarded only as administrator and usufructuary of public buildings, real estate, forests, and agricultural estates belonging to the hostile State, and situated in the occupied territory. It must safeguard the capital of these properties, and administer them in accordance with the rules of usufruct.'

The fourth Geneva Convention lists as a grave breach the 'extensive destruction and appropriation of property, not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly'. It is derived from a number of provisions of the Convention that mainly concern attacks in the course of armed conflict and the conduct of hostilities, a matter that is not of concern in this legal opinion. With respect to occupied territory, the relevant provision is Article 53: 'Any destruction by the Occupying Power of real or personal property belonging individually or collectively to private persons, or to the State, or to other public authorities, or to social or cooperative organizations, is prohibited, except where such destruction is rendered absolutely necessary by military operations.' The Commentary to the fourth Convention observes:

In the very wide sense in which the Article must be understood, the prohibition covers the destruction of all property (real or personal), whether it is the private property of protected persons (owned individually or collectively), State property, that of the public authorities (districts, municipalities, provinces, etc.) or of co-operative organizations. The extension of protection to public property and to goods owned collectively, reinforces the rule already laid down in the Hague Regulations, Articles 46 and 56 according to which private property and the property of municipalities and of institutions dedicated to religion, charity and education, the arts and sciences must be respected.⁵⁷

The grave breach of 'extensive destruction and appropriation of property' is included in the Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.⁵⁸

The Prosecutor considered charging this offence in the *Gaza flotilla situation*, based on confiscation by Israeli military personnel of the

⁵⁷ Oscar M. Ullmer, Henri Coursier, Frédéric Siondel, Claude Pilloud, Roger Boppe, René-Jean Willmetts and Jean-Pierre Schoenholzer, *Commentary IV, Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War*, Geneva: International Committee of the Red Cross, 1958, p. 301.

⁵⁸ Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, (2002) 2187 UNTS 90, Art 8(2)(a)(iv).

belongings of passengers on the humanitarian relief ship *Mavi Marmara*, such as cameras, mobile phones, laptop computers, MP3 players, recording devices, cash, credit cards, identity cards, watches, jewellery and clothing. Only a portion of the property was returned, some of it in a damaged or incomplete state. The Prosecutor said that some of the Israeli soldiers 'may have unlawfully and wantonly appropriated the personal property and belongings', noting that it was not possible to justify the taking of some of this property on grounds of military necessity. Some of this property, such as cash, jewellery and personal electronic devices, did not fall within the scope of article 8(2)(a)(iv), according to the Prosecutor. She explained that although Article 53 of the fourth Geneva Convention refers to real or personal property belonging individually to private persons, the reference only applies in the context of destruction and not appropriation, noting that 'it is not evident that this grave breach was intended to encompass appropriation of personal property belonging to private individuals'. The Prosecutor also noted that appropriation within the meaning of article 8(2)(a)(iv) must be 'extensive' and therefore did not generally apply to an isolated act or incident although each assessment would have to be made on a case by case basis.⁵⁹

The *actus reus* consists of an act of confiscation or destruction of property in an occupied territory, be it that belonging to the State or individuals. The *mens rea* requires that the perpetrator act with intent to confiscate or destroy the property and with knowledge that the owner of the property was the State or an individual.

F. Exaction of illegitimate or exorbitant contributions

The war crime of 'exaction of illegitimate or of exorbitant contributions and regulations' is included in the list of war crimes of the 1919 Commission on Responsibilities. It is derived from Article 48 of the Hague Regulations: 'If, in the territory occupied, the occupant collects the taxes, dues, and tolls imposed for the benefit of the State, he shall do so, as far as is possible, in accordance with the rules of assessment and incidence in force, and shall in consequence be bound to defray the expenses of the administration of the occupied territory to the same extent as the legitimate Government was so bound.' The fourth Geneva Convention does not address this issue. It does not appear to have been considered a war crime since its inclusion in the list of the Committee on Responsibilities in 1919 making its status as a war crime under international law rather questionable.

⁵⁹ *Situation on the Registered Vessels of the Union of the Comoros, the Hellenic Republic and the Kingdom of Cambodia* (ICC-01/13), Decision on the request of the Union of the Comoros to review the Prosecutor's decision not to initiate an investigation, 16 July 2015, paras. 83-89.

G. Deprivation of Fair and Regular Trial

Wilful deprivation of the right of fair and regular trial for a non-combatant civilian is a grave breach under the fourth Geneva Convention. It is not comprised in the list of the 1919 Commission of Responsibilities. It is a war crime listed in the Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. There are a number of examples of post-Second World War prosecutions based upon the holding of unfair trials,⁶⁰ including the well-known *Justice case* of Nazi jurists by a United States Military Tribunal.⁶¹ There do not appear to have been any prosecutions under this provision by international criminal tribunals in the modern period.

It would appear that the provision applies principally to the fairness of the proceedings. In this context, detailed standards are set out in a number of international instruments, most notably in Article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. It is also required that the tribunal in question be independent, impartial and regularly constituted. According to the Customary Law Study of the International Committee of the Red Cross, '[a] court is regularly constituted if it has been established and organised in accordance with the laws and procedures already in force in a country'.⁶² However, it seems clear that if the courts of the occupying power were regularly constituted under international law, the trials held before them are not inherently defective. This can be seen in Article 66 of the fourth Geneva Convention which acknowledges the right of the occupying power to subject accused persons 'to its properly constituted, non-political military courts, on condition that the said courts sit in the occupied country'.

The *actus reus* of the war crime of deprivation of the right of fair and regular trial consists of depriving one or more persons of fair and regular trial by denying judicial guarantees recognized under international law, including those of the fourth Geneva Convention and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

The *mens rea* requires that the accused person acted intentionally and with knowledge that the person allegedly deprived of the right to fair trial was a civilian of the occupied territory.

⁶⁰ See the authorities cited in Jean-Marie Henckaerts and Louise Doswald-Beck, *Customary International Law, Vol. I: Rules*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005, p. 352, fn. 327.

⁶¹ *United States of America v. Alstötter et al.*, (1948) 3 TWC 954.

⁶² Jean-Marie Henckaerts and Louise Doswald-Beck, *Customary International Law, Vol. I: Rules*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005, p. 355.

H. Unlawful deportation or transfer of civilians of the occupied territory

'Deportation of civilians' is a war crime listed in the Report of the 1919 Commission on Responsibilities. It reflects a prohibition under customary law, set out in writing as early as the Lieber Code, which was adopted by President Lincoln during the Civil War: 'private citizens are no longer . . . carried off to distant parts'.⁶³ Curiously, the prohibition was not explicit in the Hague Regulations. Widespread outrage at German deportations of Belgians who were forced to work in slave-like conditions probably prompted the addition to the list by the Commission on Responsibilities. The Charter of the International Military Tribunal criminalizes 'deportation to slave labour or for any other purpose of civilian population of or in occupied territory'.⁶⁴ The grave breach of 'unlawful deportation or transfer or unlawful confinement' of a non-combatant civilian is set out in Article 147 of the fourth Geneva Convention. The prohibition on such deportation or transfer is found in Article 49 of the Convention: 'Individual or mass forcible transfers, as well as deportations of protected persons from occupied territory to the territory of the Occupying Power or to that of any other country, occupied or not, are prohibited, regardless of their motive.'

No exception is allowed, for example, in the case of prisoners who are convicted of crimes perpetrated in the occupied territory that would allow them to be sent to serve their sentence on the territory of the occupying power. Nevertheless, the Israeli authorities have deported or transferred many Palestinian nationals from the Occupied Palestinian Territory to serve custodial sentences within Israel proper. The Supreme Court of Israel has held that the prohibition of deportation or transfer in Article 49 of the Convention does not apply to the deportation of selected individuals for reasons of public order and security,⁶⁵ but this is an isolated view.

The grave breach of deporting civilians is included in the Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. The Elements of Crimes of the Rome Statute specify that the crime is committed by the deportation or transfer of one or more persons 'to another State or to another location'.

The *actus reus* of the offence involves the transfer of a non-combatant civilian to another State, including the occupying State, or to another

⁶³ Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field ('Lieber Code'), Art. 23.

⁶⁴ Charter of the International Military Tribunal (IMT), (1951) 82 UNTS 279, annex, Art. V(b).

⁶⁵ See Ruth Lapidoth, 'The Expulsion of Civilians from Areas which came under Israeli Control in 1967: Some Legal Issues', (1990) 2 *European Journal of International Law* 97, at pp. 106-108; Theodor Meron, *Human Rights and Humanitarian Norms as Customary Law*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1989, p. 46.

location within the occupied territory. The *mens rea* requires that the perpetrator act intentionally and that the perpetrator have knowledge of the fact that the person being deported or transferred is a non-combatant civilian.

1. Unlawful transfer of populations to the occupied territory

Article 49(6) of the fourth Geneva Convention reads: "The Occupying Power shall not deport or transfer parts of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies." Violation of article 49(6) of the fourth Geneva Convention, "when committed wilfully and in violation of the Conventions or the Protocol", is deemed a 'grave breach' by Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions, adopted in 1977. The grave breach is incorporated into the Rome Statute, where the words 'directly or indirectly' have been added to the text of Additional Protocol I: "The transfer, directly or indirectly, by the Occupying Power of parts of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies, or the deportation or transfer of all or parts of the population of the occupied territory within or outside this territory."⁶⁶ The word 'indirectly' is aimed at a situation where the occupying power does not actually organize the transfer of populations, but does not take effective measures to prevent this.⁶⁷

According to the Commentary to the fourth Geneva Convention, the prohibition "is intended to prevent a practice adopted during the Second World War by certain Powers, which transferred portions of their own population to occupied territory for political and racial reasons or in order, as they claimed, to colonize those territories. Such transfers worsened the economic situation of the native population and endangered their separate existence as a race."⁶⁸ In recent decades, there have been occurrences of such population transfers, widely condemned, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and in Northern Cyprus. In 1980, the United Nations Security Council adopted a resolution declaring that "Israel's policy and practices of settling parts of its population and new immigrants in those territories constitute a flagrant violation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and also constitute a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East".⁶⁹

⁶⁶ Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, (2002) 2187 UNTS 90, Art. 8(2)(b)(viii).

⁶⁷ Herman von Hebel and Darryl Robinson, "Crimes Within the Jurisdiction of the Court", in Roy S. Lee, ed., *The International Criminal Court, The Making of the Rome Statute, Issues, Negotiations, Results*, The Hague/London/Boston: Kluwer Law International, 1999, pp. 79-126, at p. 113.

⁶⁸ Oscar M. Ullmer, Henri Coursier, Frédéric Sordet, Claude Pilloud, Roger Boppe, René-Jean Wilhelm and Jean-Pierre Schoenholzer, *Commentary IV: Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War*, Geneva: International Committee of the Red Cross, 1958, p. 283.

⁶⁹ UN Doc. S/RES/465 (1980), OP 5.

The Commentary to the Geneva Conventions notes that the words 'transfer' and 'deport' have a different meaning than they do elsewhere in article 49, in that they do not contemplate the movement of protected persons but rather nationals of the occupying Power.⁷⁰ Belligerent occupation is a temporary situation and not the prelude to annexation. For this reason, the Occupying Power must not change the demographic, social and political situation in the territory it has occupied to the social and economic detriment of the population living in the occupied territory. Discussing article 49(6) of the fourth Geneva Convention, the International Court of Justice stated that the provision "prohibits not only deportations or forced transfers of population such as those carried out during the Second World War, but also any measures taken by an occupying Power in order to organize or encourage transfers of parts of its own population into the occupied territory".⁷¹

V. CONCLUSIONS

This opinion has examined the application of the international law of war crimes to the United States occupation of the Hawaiian Kingdom since 17 January 1893. It has identified the sources of this body of law in both treaty and custom, and described the two elements – *actus reus* and *mens rea* – with respect to the relevant crimes.

The Elements of Crimes is one of the legal instruments applicable to the International Criminal Court. The initial draft of the Elements was prepared by the United States, which participated actively in negotiation of the final text and joined the consensus when the text was finalized. It provides a useful template for summarizing the *actus reus* and *mens rea* of international crimes. It has been relied upon in producing the following summary of the crimes discussed in this report:

General

With respect to the last two elements listed for each crime:

1. There is no requirement for a legal evaluation by the perpetrator as to the existence of an armed conflict or its character as international or non-international;
2. In that context there is no requirement for awareness by the perpetrator of the facts that established the character of the conflict as international or non-international law.

⁷⁰ Oscar M. Ullmer, Henri Coursier, Frédéric Sordet, Claude Pilloud, Roger Boppe, René-Jean Wilhelm and Jean-Pierre Schoenholzer, *Commentary IV: Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War*, Geneva: International Committee of the Red Cross, 1958, p. 283.

⁷¹ *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*, Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 2004, p. 136, para. 120.

3. There is only a requirement for the awareness of the factual circumstances that established the existence of an armed conflict that is implicit in the terms "took place in the context of and was associated with."

Elements of the war crime of usurpation of sovereignty during occupation

1. The perpetrator imposed or applied legislative or administrative measures of the occupying power going beyond those required by what is necessary for military purposes of the occupation.
2. The perpetrator was aware that the measures went beyond what was required for military purposes or the protection of fundamental human rights.
3. The conduct took place in the context of and was associated with an occupation resulting from international armed conflict.
4. The perpetrator was aware of factual circumstances that established the existence of the armed conflict and subsequent occupation.

Elements of the war crime of compulsory enlistment

1. The perpetrator recruited through coercion, including by means of pressure or propaganda, of nationals of an occupied territory to serve in the forces of the occupying State.
2. The perpetrator was aware the person recruited was a national of an occupied State, and the purpose of recruitment was service in an armed conflict.
3. The conduct took place in the context of and was associated with an occupation resulting from international armed conflict.
4. The perpetrator was aware of factual circumstances that established the existence of the armed conflict and subsequent occupation.

Elements of the war crime of denationalization

1. The perpetrator participated in the imposition or application of legislative or administrative measures of the occupying power directed at the destruction of the national identity and national consciousness of the population.
2. The perpetrator was aware that the measures were directed at the destruction of the national identity and national consciousness of the population.
3. The conduct took place in the context of and was associated with an occupation resulting from international armed conflict.
4. The perpetrator was aware of factual circumstances that established the existence of the armed conflict and subsequent occupation.

Elements of the war crime of pillage

1. The perpetrator appropriated certain property.

2. The perpetrator intended to deprive the owner of the property and to appropriate it for private or personal use.
3. The appropriation was without the consent of the owner.
4. The conduct took place in the context of and was associated with an occupation resulting from international armed conflict.
5. The perpetrator was aware of factual circumstances that established the existence of the armed conflict and subsequent occupation.

Elements of the war crime of confiscation or destruction of property

1. The perpetrator confiscated or destroyed property in an occupied territory, be it that belonging to the State or individuals.
2. The confiscation or destruction was not justified by military purposes of the occupation or by the public interest.
3. The perpetrator was aware that the owner of the property was the State or an individual and that the act of confiscation or destruction was not justified by military purposes of the occupation or by the public interest.
4. The conduct took place in the context of and was associated with an occupation resulting from international armed conflict.
5. The perpetrator was aware of factual circumstances that established the existence of the armed conflict and subsequent occupation.

Elements of the war crime of deprivation of fair and regular trial

1. The perpetrator deprived one or more persons in an occupied territory of fair and regular trial by denying judicial guarantees recognized under international law, including those of the fourth Geneva Convention and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
2. The conduct took place in the context of and was associated with an occupation resulting from international armed conflict.
3. The perpetrator was aware of factual circumstances that established the existence of the armed conflict and subsequent occupation.

Elements of the war crime of deporting civilians of the occupied territory

1. The perpetrator deported or forcibly transferred, without grounds permitted under international law, one or more persons in the occupied State to another State or location, including the occupying State, or to another location within the occupied territory, by expulsion or coercive acts.
2. Such person or persons were lawfully present in the area from which they were so deported or transferred.
3. The perpetrator was aware of the factual circumstances that established the lawfulness of such presence.
4. The conduct took place in the context of and was associated with an occupation resulting from international armed conflict.

5. The perpetrator was aware of factual circumstances that established the existence of the armed conflict and subsequent occupation.

Elements of the war crime of transferring populations into an occupied territory

1. The perpetrator transferred, directly or indirectly, parts of the population of the occupying State into the occupied territory.
2. The conduct took place in the context of and was associated with an occupation resulting from international armed conflict.
3. The perpetrator was aware of factual circumstances that established the existence of the armed conflict and subsequent occupation.

25 July 2019

William A. Schabas
Professor of international law

Enclosure “3”

DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY AND THE AIR FORCE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU REPORT OF SEPARATION AND RECORD OF SERVICE													
REPORT OF SEPARATION AND RECORD OF SERVICE IN THE <u>ARMY</u> NATIONAL GUARD OF <u>HAWAII</u> AND AS A RESERVE OF THE <u>2nd</u>													
1. Insert either Army or Air 2. Enlisted personnel only - Insert only Army or Air Force													
1. LAST NAME - FIRST NAME - MIDDLE NAME SAI DAVID KEANU				2. DEPARTMENT, COMPONENT AND BRANCH ARNGUS/HIARNG				3. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER [REDACTED]					
4. DATE OF ENL	YR	MO	DA	5a. RANK	5b. PAY GRADE	6. DATE OF RANK	YR	MO	DA	7. DATE OF BIRTH	YR	MO	DA
		NA		CPT	03		90	01	08	64	07	13	
8a. STATION OR INSTALLATION AT WHICH EFFECTED BTRY C, 1st Bn, 487th FA, Wahiawa, HI 96786-4053						8b. EFFECTIVE DATE 94 08 01							
9. COMMAND TO WHICH TRANSFERRED USAR Control Group (Reinforcement) ARPERCEN 9700 Page Boulevard St Louis, MO 63132-5200						10. RECORD OF SERVICE (a) NET SERVICE THIS PERIOD 09 10 27 (b) PRIOR RESERVE COMPONENT SERVICE 00 03 25 (c) PRIOR ACTIVE FEDERAL SERVICE 00 00 00 (d) TOTAL SERVICE FOR PAY 10 07 22							
11. TERMINAL DATE OF RESERVE / MILITARY SERVICE OBLIGATION						YR MO DA							
12. MILITARY EDUCATION (Course Title, number of weeks, month and year completed) FA OBC, 22wks, 8709; Air Opns Off, 2wks, 9010; FA OAC, 15wks, 9012.						13. PRIMARY SPECIALTY NUMBER, TITLE AND DATE AWARDED (Additional specialty numbers and titles) 13E, Cannon Field Artillery, 870910. 5U, Air Opns Off, 901001.							
14. HIGHEST EDUCATION LEVEL SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED SECONDARY / HIGH SCHOOL 12 YRS (Gr 1-12) COLLEGE 2 YRS						15. DECORATIONS, MEDALS, BADGES, COMMENDATIONS, CITATIONS AND CAMPAIGN RIBBONS AWARDED THIS PERIOD (State Awards may be included) ARMY-SVC-RBN/ARCOTR/AR-COMP-ACHVNT-MDL-2(920904)/NTL-DEF-SVC-MDL//							
16. SERVICEMAN'S GROUP LIFE INSURANCE COV <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO AMT \$ 200,000		17. PERSONNEL SECURITY INVESTIGATION a. TYPE NAC b. DATE COMPLETED 821122											
18. REMARKS Date of Appointment: 840905 ADT: 870424-870911; 900909-901219 NGB Form 22 and orders were mailed by certified mail to the individual's last known address as shown in item 19.													
19. MAILING ADDRESS AFTER SEPARATION (Street, RFD, City, County, State and Zip Code) [REDACTED]						20. SIGNATURE OF PERSON BEING SEPARATED SOLDIER NOT AVAILABLE TO SIGN							
21. TYPED NAME, GRADE AND TITLE OF AUTHORIZING OFFICER DUNNIE L. SANDERS, CW2 Personnel Records Chief						22. SIGNATURE OF OFFICER AUTHORIZED TO SIGN [Signature]							

23. AUTHORITY AND REASON Para 5a(3), NGR 635-100; Resignation from ARNG		
24. CHARACTER OF SERVICE HONORABLE	25. TYPE OF CERTIFICATE USED NA	26. REENTRY ELIGIBILITY
27. <input type="checkbox"/> REQUEST <input type="checkbox"/> DECLINE COPIES OF MY NGB FORM 22 INITIALS _____ I-453		

NGB Form 22 (Replaces NGB Form 22, dated 15 Oct 76 and NGB Form 22-1, dated 1 Jun 78, which are obsolete) 1 FEB 83

INDIVIDUAL COPY IF REQUESTED (2)

CAUTION: NOT TO BE USED FOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES

THIS IS AN IMPORTANT RECORD. SAFEGUARD IT.

ANY ALTERATIONS IN SHADED AREAS RENDER FORM VOID

CERTIFICATE OF RELEASE OR DISCHARGE FROM ACTIVE DUTY			
1. NAME (Last, First, Middle) SAI DAVID KEANU		2. DEPARTMENT, COMPONENT AND BRANCH ARMY/ARNG/FA	
3. SOCIAL SECURITY NO. [REDACTED]			
4a. GRADE, RATE OR RANK CPT	4b. PAY GRADE O-3	5. DATE OF BIRTH (YYMMDD) 640713	6. RESERVE OBLIG. TERM. DATE Year 00 Month 00 Day 00
7a. PLACE OF ENTRY INTO ACTIVE DUTY [REDACTED]		7b. HOME OF RECORD AT TIME OF ENTRY (City and state, or complete)	
8a. LAST DUTY ASSIGNMENT AND MAJOR COMMAND HNB 3D BN 30TH FA TRADOC TC		8b. STATION WHERE SEPARATED FORT SILL, OK	
9. COMMAND TO WHICH TRANSFERRED HHS BTRY 1ST BN 487TH FA, 3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD, HONOLULU, HI 96816-4495		10. SGLI COVERAGE Amount: \$ 50000 None	
11. PRIMARY SPECIALTY (List number, title and years and months in specialty. List additional specialty numbers and titles involving periods of one or more years.) 13E, CANNON FIELD ARTILLERY OFFICER// NOTHING FOLLOWS		12. RECORD OF SERVICE Year(s) Month(s) Day(s) a. Date Entered AD This Period 90 09 08 b. Separation Date This Period 90 12 19 c. Net Active Service This Period 00 03 12 d. Total Prior Active Service 00 04 18 e. Total Prior Inactive Service 05 11 10 f. Foreign Service 00 00 00 g. Sea Service 00 00 00 h. Effective Date of Pay Grade 90 01 08	
13. DECORATIONS, MEDALS, BADGES, CITATIONS AND CAMPAIGN RIBBONS AWARDED OR AUTHORIZED (All periods of service) ARMY SERVICE RIBBON//ARMY RESERVE COMPONENTS OVERSEAS TRAINING RIBBON//ARMY RESERVE COMPONENTS ACHIEVEMENT MEDAL//SHARPSHOOTER (RIFLE M-16)//NOTHING FOLLOWS			
14. MILITARY EDUCATION (Course title, number of weeks, and month and year completed) NONE//NOTHING FOLLOWS			
15a. MEMBER CONTRIBUTED TO POST-VIETNAM ERA VETERANS' EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM Yes No X		15b. HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE OR EQUIVALENT Yes No X	
16. DAYS ACCRUED LEAVE PAID 9.0			
17. MEMBER WAS PROVIDED COMPLETE DENTAL EXAMINATION AND ALL APPROPRIATE DENTAL SERVICES AND TREATMENT WITHIN 90 DAYS PRIOR TO SEPARATION <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No			
18. REMARKS NONE//NOTHING FOLLOWS			
19a. MAILING ADDRESS AFTER SEPARATION (Include Zip Code) [REDACTED]		19b. NEAREST RELATIVE (Name and address - include Zip Code) SAME AS 19A.	
20. MEMBER REQUESTS COPY 6 BE SENT TO H1 DIR. OF VET AFFAIRS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		21. OFFICIAL AUTHORIZED TO SIGN (Typed name, grade, title and signature) K. K. HOLYBEE, GS9, C; TRANSITION MG	

SPECIAL ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (For use by authorized agencies only)		
23. TYPE OF SEPARATION RELIEF FROM ADT	24. CHARACTER OF SERVICE (Include upgrades) HONORABLE	
25. SEPARATION AUTHORITY SELF TERM ORDER 057-039 29 MAR 90 FAOAC-RC 3-90	26. SEPARATION CODE NA	27. REENTRY CODE NA
28. NARRATIVE REASON FOR SEPARATION COMPLETION OF PERIOD OF ADT		
29. DATES OF TIME LOST DURING THIS PERIOD NONE		30. MEMBER REQUESTS COPY 4 Initials _____

DD Form 214, NOV 88

Previous editions are obsolete.

SERVICE - 7

CAUTION: NOT TO BE USED FOR
IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES

THIS IS AN IMPORTANT RECORD
SAFEGUARD IT

ANY ALTERATIONS IN SHADED
AREAS RENDER FORM VOID

DD FORM 1 JUL 79 214		PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.		CERTIFICATE OF RELEASE OR DISCHARGE FROM ACTIVE DUTY																																									
1. NAME (Last, first, middle) SAT. DAVID KEANU		2. DEPARTMENT, COMPONENT AND BRANCH ARMY/ ARNG/FA		3. SOCIAL SECURITY NO. [REDACTED]																																									
4a. GRADE, RATE OR RANK 2LT	4b. PAY GRADE 01	5. DATE OF BIRTH 640713	6. PLACE OF ENTRY INTO ACTIVE DUTY HONOLULU, HI																																										
7. LAST DUTY ASSIGNMENT AND MAJOR COMMAND D BTRY OFF STU BN TRADOC TC			8. STATION WHERE SEPARATED FORT SILL, OK																																										
9. COMMAND TO WHICH TRANSFERRED THE ADJUTANT GENERAL STATE OF HAWAII 3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD, FT RUGER HONOLULU, HI 96816			10. SGLI COVERAGE AMOUNT \$ 50 000 <input type="checkbox"/> NONE																																										
11. PRIMARY SPECIALTY NUMBER, TITLE AND YEARS AND MONTHS IN SPECIALTY (Additional specialty numbers and titles involving periods of one or more years) 13E, CANNON FIELD ARTILLERY OFFICER// NOTHING FOLLOWS		12. RECORD OF SERVICE <table border="1"><thead><tr><th></th><th>YEAR(S)</th><th>MON (S)</th><th>DAY(S)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>a. Date Entered AD This Period</td><td>87</td><td>04</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>b. Separation Date This Period</td><td>87</td><td>09</td><td>11</td></tr><tr><td>c. Net Active Service This Period</td><td>00</td><td>04</td><td>18</td></tr><tr><td>d. Total Prior Active Service</td><td>00</td><td>00</td><td>00</td></tr><tr><td>e. Total Prior Inactive Service</td><td>02</td><td>11</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>f. Foreign Service</td><td>00</td><td>00</td><td>00</td></tr><tr><td>g. Sea Service</td><td>00</td><td>00</td><td>00</td></tr><tr><td>h. Effective Date of Pay Grade</td><td>84</td><td>05</td><td>19</td></tr><tr><td>i. Reserve Oblig. Term. Date</td><td>90</td><td>05</td><td>09</td></tr></tbody></table>					YEAR(S)	MON (S)	DAY(S)	a. Date Entered AD This Period	87	04	24	b. Separation Date This Period	87	09	11	c. Net Active Service This Period	00	04	18	d. Total Prior Active Service	00	00	00	e. Total Prior Inactive Service	02	11	14	f. Foreign Service	00	00	00	g. Sea Service	00	00	00	h. Effective Date of Pay Grade	84	05	19	i. Reserve Oblig. Term. Date	90	05	09
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18. REMARKS NONE//NOTHING FOLLOWS																																													
19. MAILING ADDRESS AFTER SEPARATION [REDACTED]																																													
21. SIGNATURE OF MEMBER BEING SEPARATED <i>David Keanu Sat</i>		20. MEMBER REQUESTS COPY 6 BE SENT TO HI DIR. OF VEI AFFAIRS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO																																											
22. TYPED NAME, GRADE, TITLE AND SIGNATURE OF OFFICIAL AUTHORIZED TO SIGN <i>[Signature]</i> W.L. NYLAND, MSG, USA, NODIC, DE'S EDUC BRANCH																																													

SPECIAL ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (For use by authorized agencies only)

23. TYPE OF SEPARATION RELIEF FROM ADT	24. CHARACTER OF SERVICE (Includes upgrades) HONORABLE	
25. SEPARATION AUTHORITY SELF TERMINATING ORDERS T-02-708659 dtd 26 FEB 87 FAOBC 7-87	26. SEPARATION CODE NA	27. REENLISTMENT CODE NA
28. NARRATIVE REASON FOR SEPARATION COMPLETION OF PERIOD OF ADT		
29. DATES OF TIME LOST DURING THIS PERIOD NONE		30. MEMBER REQUESTS COPY 4 DKS INITIALS

SERVICE - 2

Enclosure "4"

Major General Kenneth Hara
State Adjutant General
Hawaii Department of Defense
3949 Diamond Head Road
Honolulu, HI 96816

May 29, 2024

Dear Major General Hara,

We hope this letter finds you in good health and high spirits. We are writing to you on behalf of a deeply concerned group of Active and Retired law enforcement officers throughout the Hawaiian Islands, about the current governance of Hawaii and its impact on the vested rights of Hawaiian subjects under Hawaiian Law.

As you are well aware, the historical transition of Hawai'i from a sovereign kingdom to a U.S. state is fraught with significant legal and ethical issues. The overthrow of the government of the Hawaiian Kingdom in 1893 and its subsequent annexation by the United States in 1898 continue to be an illegal act. The Hawaiian Kingdom was recognized as a Sovereign State by the Permanent Court of Arbitration in The Hague, Netherlands, in *Larsen vs. Hawaiian Kingdom* (<https://pca-cpa.org/en/cases/35/>).

At the center of the dispute, as stated on the PCA's website on the Larsen case, was the unlawful imposition of American laws over Lance Larsen, a Hawaiian subject, that led to an unfair trial and incarceration. It was a police officer, who believed that Hawai'i was a part of the United States and that he was carrying out his lawful duties, that cited Mr. Larsen, which led to his incarceration. That police officer now knows otherwise and so do we. This is not the United States but rather the Hawaiian Kingdom as an occupied State under international law.

It is deeply troubling that the State of Hawaii has not been transitioned into a military government as mandated by international law. This failure of transition places current police officers on duty that they may be held accountable for unlawfully enforcing American laws. This very issue was brought to the attention of the Maui County Corporation Counsel by Maui Police Chief John Pelletier in 2022. In their request to Chief Pelletier, which is attached, Detective Kamuela Mawae and Patrol Officer Scott McCallister, stated:

We are humbly requesting that either Chief John Pelletier or Deputy Chief Charles Hank III formally request legal services from Corporation Counsel to conduct a legal analysis of Hawai'i's current political status considering International Law and to assure us, and the rest of the Police Officers throughout the State of Hawai'i, that we are not violating International Law by enforcing U.S. domestic laws within what the federal lawsuit calls the Hawaiian Kingdom that continues to exist as a nation state under international law despite its government being overthrown by the United States on 01/17/1893.

Police Chief Pelletier did make a formal request to Corporation Counsel, but they did not act upon the request, which did not settle the issue and the possible liability that Police Officers face.

Your failure to initiate such a transition may be construed as a violation of the 1907 Hague Regulations and the 1949 Geneva Convention, which outlines the obligations of occupying powers. Also, your

actions, or lack thereof, deprive Hawaiian subjects of the protections and rights they are entitled to under Hawaiian Kingdom laws and international humanitarian law. According to the Geneva Convention, occupying powers are obligated to respect the laws in force in the occupied territory and protect the rights of its inhabitants. Failure to comply with these obligations constitutes a serious violation and can result in accountability for war crimes for individuals in positions of authority.

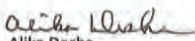
The absence of a military government perpetuates an unlawful governance structure that has deprived the rights of Hawaiian subjects which is now at 131 years. The unique status of these rights is explained at this blog article on the Council of Regency's weblog titled "It's About Law—Native Hawaiian Rights are at a Critical Point for the State of Hawai'i to Comply with the Law of Occupation" (<https://hawaiiankingdom.org/blog/native-hawaiians-are-at-a-critical-point-for-the-state-of-hawaii-to-comply-with-the-law-of-occupation/>). It is imperative that steps be taken to rectify these historical injustices and ensure the protection of the vested rights of Hawaiian subjects.

We also acknowledge that the Council of Regency is our government that was lawfully established under extraordinary circumstances, and we support its effort to bring compliance with the law of occupation by the State of Hawai'i, on behalf of the United States, which will eventually bring the American occupation to a close. When this happens, our Legislative Assembly will be brought into session so that Hawaiian subjects can elect a Regency of our choosing. The Council of Regency is currently operating in an **acting capacity** that is allowed under Hawaiian law.

We urge you to work with the Council of Regency in making sure this transition is not only lawful but is done for the benefit of all Hawaiian subjects. Please consider the gravity of this situation and take immediate action to establish a military government in Hawaii. Such a measure would align with international law and demonstrate a commitment to justice, fairness, and the recognition of the rights of Native Hawaiians.

Thank you for your attention to this critical issue. We look forward to your prompt response and to any actions you will take to address these concerns.

Sincerely,


Alike Desha
Retired Officer
Honolulu Police Department

On Behalf of:

Vic Vierra
Retired Chief of Police
Hawaii Police Dept.

Robert Imoto
Retired Captain
Honolulu Police Dept.

David Heaukulani
Retired Assistant Chief
Honolulu Police Dept.

George Kaho'ohanohano
Retired Captain
Maui Police Dept.

Karl Godsey
Retired Deputy Chief
Honolulu Police Dept.

Leslie Anderson
Retired Lieutenant
Honolulu Police Dept.

Lambert Ohia Retired Lieutenant Honolulu Police Dept.	Nicholas Krau (Active) Lieutenant Maui Police Dept.	George Gersaba Retired Lieutenant Honolulu Police Dept.
Rosalie Lenchanko Retired Lieutenant Honolulu Police	Kamuela Mawae (Active) Detective Maui Police Dept.	Mike Lupenui Retired Sergeant Honolulu Police Dept.
Auggie Roback Jr. Retired Detective Honolulu Police Dept.	Jill Kaul Retired Detective Honolulu Police Dept.	Vernon Santos Retired Detective Honolulu Police Dept.
Joseph Lane Retired Detective Honolulu Police Dept.	Rollins Rabara Retired Sergeant Hawaii Police Dept.	Russell Palo Retired Sergeant Hawaii Police Dept.
Fay Tamura Retired Sergeant Honolulu Police Dept.	John Ayat Retired Sergeant Honolulu Police Dept.	Robert Miranda Retired Sergeant Honolulu Police Dept.
Mike Wong Retired Sergeant Honolulu Police Dept.	George Smith Retired Sergeant Honolulu Police Dept.	Peter Tampon Retired Sergeant Honolulu Police Dept.
Kaena Brown (Active) Sergeant Maui Police Dept.	Kalani Miles (Active) Police Officer Maui Police Dept.	Duwayne Waipa Retired Officer Hawaii Police Dept.
Leland Pa Retired Officer Hawaii Police Dept.	Gary Keawe-Alko Retired Officer Honolulu Police Dept.	Billy Roback III Retired Officer Maui Police Dept.
David Brown Retired Officer Honolulu Police Dept.	Adrian Hussey Retired Officer Honolulu Police Dept.	John M Veneri Retired Officer Honolulu Police Dept.
Scott McCallister (Active) Police Officer Maui Police Dept.	Bruce Heidenfeldt Retired Reserve Officer Hawaii Police Dept.	Larry Rutkowski Retired Officer Honolulu Police Dept.

CC: Brigadier General Stephen F. Logan
Hawaii Department of Defense
3949 Diamond Head Road
Honolulu, HI. 96816

Lieutenant Colonel Lloyd C. Phelps
Hawaii Department of Defense
3949 Diamond Head Road
Honolulu HI. 96816

TO : JOHN PELLETIER, CHIEF OF POLICE, MAUI POLICE DEPARTMENT *7/12/22*

THRU : CHARLES HANK III, DEPUTY CHIEF, MAUI POLICE DEPARTMENT *7/12/22*
: RANDY ESPERANZA, ASSISTANT CHIEF, INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES BUREAU *7/12/22*
: JOHN FOSTER, CAPTAIN, CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION *7/12/22*
: GARRET TIHADA, LIEUTENANT, CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION *7/12/22*

FROM : KAMUELA MAWAE, DETECTIVE, CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION

: SCOTT MCCALISTER, OFFICER, WAILUKU PATROL

SUBJECT : REQUEST FOR LEGAL SERVICES REGARDING U.S. FEDERAL COURT CASE 1:21-cv-00243; HAWAIIAN KINGDOM VS U.S. AND THE STATE OF HAWAII

Sir, this to/thru is being sent to request legal services from Corporation Counsel regarding U.S. Federal court case 1:21-cv-00243. Said court case was initially filed on 05/20/2021 and lists the Hawaiian Kingdom as the Plaintiff and multiple U.S. officials to include President Joseph Robinette Biden Jr., as well as multiple foreign consulates operating in Hawaii as Defendants.¹

On 04/24/2022, the Hawaiian Kingdom filed a notice of appeal regarding two orders issued by District Court Judge Leslie Kobayashi that made its way to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. The *Hawaiian Kingdom v. Biden et al.* case was not terminated but is still pending. On 05/20/2022, the Hawaiian Kingdom filed a motion to dismiss for forum non conveniens with the Ninth Circuit.² The United States filed a response to the motion on 05/25/2022.³ On 06/02/2022, the Hawaiian Kingdom filed its reply to the United States' response.⁴

In these filings, the Hawaiian Kingdom draws the court's attention to a State of Hawai'i case, *State of Hawai'i v. Lorenzo*, that came before the Intermediate Court of Appeals in 1994. The Hawaiian Kingdom argues that this case has been used by the federal courts and is known as

¹ Amended Complaint, Hawaiian Kingdom v. Biden et al.

([https://hawaiiankingdom.org/pdf/Amended Complaint and Exhibits 1 & 2%20 \(Filed 2021-08-11\).pdf](https://hawaiiankingdom.org/pdf/Amended%20Complaint%20and%20Exhibits%201%20-%202021-08-11.pdf)).

² Motion to Dismiss for Forum Non Conveniens ([https://hawaiiankingdom.org/pdf/Dkt 10-1 HK Motion to Dismiss \(Filed 2022-05-20\) with Exhibits.pdf](https://hawaiiankingdom.org/pdf/Dkt%2010-1%20HK%20Motion%20to%20Dismiss%20(Filed%202022-05-20)%20with%20Exhibits.pdf)).

³ United States Response

([https://hawaiiankingdom.org/pdf/%5bDkt 11%5d Federal Appellees Response to Appellants Response \(Filed 2022-05-25\).pdf](https://hawaiiankingdom.org/pdf/%5bDkt%2011%5d%20Federal%20Appellees%20Response%20to%20Appellants%20Response%20(Filed%202022-05-25).pdf)).


⁴ Hawaiian Kingdom Reply to the United States Response ([https://hawaiiankingdom.org/pdf/22-15637 DktEntry 12-1 to 12-9 HK Reply%20\(Filed%202022-06-02\).pdf](https://hawaiiankingdom.org/pdf/22-15637-DktEntry%2012-1%20to%2012-9%20HK%20Reply%20(Filed%202022-06-02).pdf)).


the *Lorenzo* principle that acknowledges the continued existence of the Hawaiian Kingdom and that it also renders the State of Hawai'i and the County governments as unlawful.

On 02/07/2022, while not acting under official capacity as a law enforcement officer, I emailed State Representative Troy Hashimoto informing him of my concerns regarding any possible ramifications that the lawsuit may bring. Said email was subsequently forwarded to Corporation Council Attorney Moana Lutey who responded by informing me that if Corporation Council is to look into this matter, a request for legal services would have to be submitted by "A1 or A2."

International Law Expert and Acting Minister of Interior of the Hawaiian Kingdom, Dr. David Keanu Sai, has conducted presentations providing information regarding the Federal complaint and the continued existence of the Hawaiian Kingdom as an independent nation state, however one under prolonged belligerent occupation by the United States of America at the international level to include the Maui County Council and the Maui SHOPO chapter board. Dr. Sai further stated that we as police officers could be committing war crimes by enforcing U.S. domestic law on Hawaiian soil. Dr. Sai is also the Head of the Royal Commission of Inquiry along with Professor Federico Lenzerini from the University of Siena as Deputy Head.⁵ The Commission's first preliminary report was on the material elements of war crimes and ascertaining the *mens rea*.⁶ The Commission's latest preliminary report is on the *Lorenzo* doctrine⁷ that is being used in the federal lawsuit that acknowledges the Hawaiian Kingdom's continued existence as a State and why the State of Hawai'i is unlawful. The *Lorenzo* doctrine stems from a 1994 appellate case of *State of Hawai'i v. Lorenzo*.

We are humbly requesting that either Chief John Pelletier or Deputy Chief Charles Hank III formally request legal services from Corporation Counsel to conduct a legal analysis of Hawai'i's current political status considering International Law and to assure us, and the rest of the Police Officers throughout the State of Hawaii, that we are not violating International Law by enforcing U.S. domestic laws within what the federal lawsuit calls the Hawaiian Kingdom that continues to exist as a nation state under international law despite its government being overthrown by the United States on 01/17/1893.


Kamuela MAWAE, #13010
06/15/2022 @ 1630 hours

Respectfully Submitted,

Scott McCalister, #15531

⁵ Hawaiian Kingdom Royal Commission of Inquiry (<https://hawaiiankingdom.org/royal-commission.html>).
⁶ Royal Commission of Inquiry, Preliminary Report—The Material Elements of War Crimes and Ascertaining the Mens Rea (May 24, 2020) (https://hawaiiankingdom.org/pdf/RCI_Preliminary_Report_Mens_Rea.pdf).
⁷ Royal Commission of Inquiry, Preliminary Report—The Lorenzo doctrine on the Continuity of the Hawaiian Kingdom as a State (June 7, 2022) (https://hawaiiankingdom.org/pdf/RCI_Preliminary_Report_Lorenzo_Doctrine.pdf).

Clear Form

Received: July 13, 2022


REQUEST FOR LEGAL SERVICES

DATE: 7/13/2022
From: Chief John Pelletier
Department/Division: MPD
Memo to: DEPARTMENT OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL
Attention: Keola Whittaker
Subject: Hawaiian Kingdom v. U.S. and the State of Hawaii, Case No.: 1:21-cv-00243

Background Data:

MPD requests research and a legal analysis on whether MPD is in violation of any federal and/or international by enforcing laws against the "Hawaiian Kingdom" as stated in the lawsuit.

Work Requested: ☐ FOR APPROVAL AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY
☒ OTHER: Legal Research

Requestor's signature: 	Contact Person: Angela Andrade (Telephone Extensions: 6304 Email: angela.andrade@mpd.net
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☐ ROUTINE (WITHIN 15 WORKING DAYS)
☒ PRIORITY (WITHIN 10 WORKING DAYS)
☐ RUSH (WITHIN 5 WORKING DAYS)
☐ URGENT (WITHIN 3 WORKING DAYS)
☐ SPECIFY DUE DATE (IF IMPOSED BY SPECIFIC CIRCUMSTANCES):

REASON:

FOR CORPORATION COUNSEL'S RESPONSE

ASSIGNED TO: KRW	ASSIGNMENT NO. 2022-1092	BY: GMR
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TO REQUESTOR: ☐ APPROVED ☐ DISAPPROVED ☒ OTHER (SEE COMMENTS BELOW)
AS NOTED: ☐ RETURNING--PLEASE EXPAND AND PROVIDE DETAILS REGARDING ITEMS

COMMENTS (NOTE - THIS SECTION NOT TO BE USED FOR LEGAL ADVICE): Thank you for forwarding this letter. We will keep it on file. There is no need for any MPD personell to respond to the request.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL

Date: July 15, 2022

By: 

(Rev. 10/2011)

natalie kwon

no leasing in stolen Hawaiian lands

Julia LaFond

I oppose the proposed land retention for two reasons: because the land rightfully belongs to indigenous Hawaiians, and because the US military's presence on the islands has been environmentally damaging (though I realize not all the incidents were specifically related to the Army, I find it likely that Army training exercises could endanger local wildlife, disrupt ecosystems, or compromise water quality in the middle of a water crisis).

Al Lagunero

Military land use projected over a long term or not affects the socio-economic status of this State, not only O'ahu. This limited purview is not satisfactory to citizens of interfacing Island communities. Request updates affecting the state. Maui County's tri-isle domain is surely affected.

Richard Lanford

Aloha, everybody. My name is Richard Landford. Born and raised out here. People that are born and raised out here pretty much know me. I grew up on the streets. Being a child of the '40s, and then living through the '50s and '60s, unfortunately, my dad, my granddad, they all was military. All my uncles when they meet for inu on the weekend they all military. So, you know, we have to understand and accept the military. A lot of my uncles, my dad even, worked at the NAD because that was a place that they could get jobs and stuff. But all my experiences growing up here on the coast for the last 77 years if you ask me about the military, they have given us nothing. They have given us absolutely nothing, whether they're with the -- whether with the Navy or whether with the Army. I -- I can see, you know, projects that was done in foreign counties where the Army would go and help build roads and stuff like that. Whenever we have -- we -- we have -- anything that we need help with out here, the Army don't do nothing. The Navy don't do nothing. So they're just here to occupy our -- occupy our land. They're just here to take advantage of any so-called conflicts with other countries which shorten their airtime, water time, or ocean time to get to the -- to get to the war. And, you know, they put us, they put us on the target list. They put us in between them and the -- and the -- and the war or the enemies, and we the ones that are going to suffer. So, you know, I don't believe military should be here. I believe they should be gone. They should have been gone a long time. Growing up we, when we graduated from Waianae High School, from high school, automatically our Social Security told us that we had to go to Vietnam. We had no choice. We had no choice whether we wanted, or we didn't. The minute that Social Security card came if you were 1A, you was gone. So I have no happy feelings or great feelings for the military. I believe that they should be gone, and they should be gone yesterday, not today. Thank you.

Leilehua Lanzilotti

Land back.

From: Leilehua Lanzilotti <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Tuesday, July 16, 2024 10:28 AM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Written Testimony

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

I would like to submit the following written testimony in opposition to the Army lease retention of O'ahu lands:

Recent events—such as the fuel leaks at Red Hill and the diesel spill in Haleakalā—have underlined the army's ongoing negligence and disregard for our communities and lands. The continued lack of transparency and delay in cleaning up environmental disasters such as these only reinforces that the U.S. Army is not a not good steward, and that leases should not be renewed.

Me ka pono,
Dr. Leilehua Lanzilotti

Inez Larson

Yes. Aloha. I was over there wondering why they sent you and how -- what you did, brah, like if you volunteered to sit here in front of us, but, you know a story for your grands that you -- you did. . . . I'm also a lineal descendant. I'm Haumana. My name is Inez. I'm a long-term -- long-time resident of Waianae. I'm a resident of Oahu. I am a Hawaiian studies major. I hold a bachelor's degree in Hawaiian studies, and what you're looking at is exhaustion, after studying for six years. . . . And I have so many stories at 47 years old of Waianae. You know, we are the people of the sharks. We are related to the sharks, and I know all of my stories and my night marchers and from the tutu from Honokai Hale and Waianae and all of these mo'olelo, these stories. And then I go to college, and I have them reinforced and confirmed that I'm -- I'm just a collector of stories, made it into Makua and -- and saw the beauty of Makua, you know. . . . And -- and what I -- what I am so exhausted from is not having my answers. So I'll go to my -- my professors at Hawai'iuniakaea . . . and say, so the military did this. They're occupying Makua to keep us from kukaniloko, from the birthing stones, and they don't want us to go into Wahiawa and be able to walk over the mountain to reach our sacred areas because these are chiefly places that the Konohiki need us to access, you know, and -- and there's no answer. . . . When will you guys tell us, yes, that's right, we did this to you? Yes, we're sorry. We did block your way, and we're going to sit here and ho'oponopono and make things right, because I am ready for a peace treaty with you guys. I'm ready to sit and be friends. I'm sorry that you have to sit there and take all that mana tonight, and hopefully you walk away with something good, the love that we have for the aina, and we have for each other. . . . We know we're under occupation and under armed conflict, and we just -- I just stand against, you know, the renewing of, naturally, of Army leases. . . . I was taught in college that the military occupied Hawaii in order to protect the west coast. They will never let it go. But I just want you to know that that is not true. I am being pushed out of the university at Hawai'iuniakaea . . . and there are -- there's an army behind me coming out of immersion schools. Those young Hawaiians are coming up, and the day will come, maybe not while I'm alive. I think I've already accepted that I will probably be dead, but my grandchildren will see Hawaii free. Yep. Mahalo.

LELAINE Lau

I am not under illusions that the military is doing anything other than "listening".

I don't think any of what we say will matter.

I write this letter of opposition for the historical record.

Your own DEIS, as Aila says, is pre-decisional, evidencing that you have not (or will not) even consider leaving altogether. It's so presumptuous and entitled.

The leases at \$1/year for STOLEN LAND are a grievous insult. It doesn't even take critical thinking to understand how egregious and blatantly exploitative this is. And you know it.

Bombing and polluting those lands are further insult and injury.

Not ever cleaning up your mess, despite promises to do so, a la Kaho'olawe and Red Hill, is negligence.

Preventing cultural access is unconscionable. You are in someone else's home, not that that's ever stopped you from being a rude guest.

Having your community liaison say you're looking for "better cooperation" tells us everything we need to know. You are coming at this with the foregone conclusion that you are going to continue as you have been. As if this is just a blip in your timeline. An inconvenience. Oh, we have to do some performative listening to the natives again. AMIRITE?

The fix is already in.

When have you ever cared about the communities you are sited in?

In fact, creating Superfund sites is what you do best.

Ah, but has America ever stood for true liberty and freedom for all? It was founded, after all, on more stolen land, and off the backs of slaves. America has been showing us their true colors all along. So, given the historical and empirical documentation of these horrors against Black and Brown people, and the experiential knowledge of your time here, why should anyone here believe anything you say?

You'll hear a lot of nos, but you will keep coming back, testing the patience of the Kanaka Oiwi.

In repeatedly not accepting the NO, the military is no different from the man who will rape a woman despite the no, or murder her when she declines a date or when she finally leaves his abusing self. All this while subjecting Hawai'i's women, especially the Kanaka Maoli among them,

to sexual exploitation and abuse. The military is TOXIC.

That's who the military is - a serial abuser. Worldwide.

We say NO TO US IMPERIALISM!

We say NO TO OCCUPATION!

We say NO TO MILITARIZATION!

WE SAY A'OLE!

ENOUGH IS ENOUGH!!

We know you are used to getting everything you want, hell, congress sometimes gives you more than you even ask for! While Kanaka Maoli go houseless in their ancestral homeland. We know you don't care about the people or the land anywhere you go. Your track record both precedes and follows you. Everywhere.

Now kindly clean up your mess and get the fuck out.

Claire Laurentine

Hello,

My comment is to demand the US Army NOT renew the US Army lease and give this land back to who it belongs to - Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders. This is Native Hawaiian land. The 6,322 acres of land was stolen by the US Army and MUST be returned to Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders. The presence of the military on Hawaiian lands has caused extensive environmental damage to natural resources and water. The Army is not protecting the land, it is harming it. As the army facilities are on land where many endangered and threatened organisms live, it must be PROTECTED by Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders. The US Military consumes more fossil fuels and energy than most countries and is the biggest greenhouse gas emitter - if we are trying to stop climate change, why would you think to continue these leases on stolen land? The Army has been responsible for the destruction and desecration of numerous Hawaiian burials, cultural sites, and natural landscapes. This is HORRIBLE and UNFORGIVABLE. This land must be given back to Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders. END THE LEASE - LAND BACK!

Thank you for reading.

-C

Kawena Lauriano

Aloha, I am writing today in opposition to the U.S. Army's proposal to retain 6,322 acres of land in Hawai'i. Most Hawai'i residents have seen the negative environmental impacts of the U.S. military's "training" and operations on our lands, including permanent poisoning of "training" grounds and the Red Hill fuel leaks. The U.S. Army should clean up all toxins from the land and return it the State for the use by the people of Hawai'i.

Keonilei Lealiifano

I strongly oppose the ATLR here in Oahu! I strongly oppose the continue land use in Makua, kawaioloa and kabuki by the U.S. military. The environmental damage is horrific already! Our communities' health and wellbeing has been deteriorated and detrimentally affected by their land possession and use of these lands for training. In addition, the army and other branches of the U.S. military have set a precedent of deceit and withholding of important information in relation to their harmful environmental impact, and have not been responsible with follow-up action, reparations etc. even when court mandated. They are a dangerous entity to continue to be a part of our precious island ecosystem. They need to go!

Bob Leinau

Aloha. Ahihi kakou. My name is Bob -- -- Leinau, and I've been going to meetings for over 50 years out here on the north shore. And some of the best testimony I've ever heard was tonight. There's a lot of thoughtfulness and articulate people in this crowd, and it's really impressive. I'm here to talk about an if, if this negotiation goes to a negotiating table, and if the dollar-a-year thing kind of, like, probably isn't going to be talked about for very long, I'm going to suggest in your poster in the back, it says that transportation is one of the issues that you address. I live in Pupukea and have for over 50 years. And there's -- if there's an incident or an accident or a rock slide, there's thousands of people up there now, and they want to know how they're going to get out of there. And the only answer is Drum Road. In the '30s, the military got a perpetual easement for the use of Drum Road to act -- to come from Helemano to the Kahuku Training Area. It crosses several private properties. And in the '30s, they did an improvement. In every 10 or 15 or -- years or so, they would go in, and they would improve that road again to keep it safe. There are a lot of roads back there that were made during World War II that are, like, you know, 8 foot deep gullies now. Anyway, there's a need to get into the back acreage. Drum -- General Drum put that in for a good reason. If the coast highway goes out, you're not going to have any access laterally around the island. There's accesses up Kawailoa, Ashley, Pupukea, and Waimea, and, of course, down here at Kahuku. Logistically, it would be good. It was good then, and it would be good to have that now. I hope you can put this on the table if you decide that that's one of the things that the army needs to do to renew your lease. There would be a lot of community benefit involved, including not just the community, but the army, also. And, you know, when the striker brigade was in there, they spent millions and millions and millions of dollars putting that in. And then the strikers went away, and then the contractor went away. and the road fell apart. Anyway, it's an ongoing process, and right now, it's not safe. If somebody's up there on a rainy day, the chances of their going over the edge of a cliff and ending up dead at the bottom of one of the gullies or the valleys is very high. And you guys get your finger in the pie up there. You folks have maintained it for a really long time. and I hope you can continue to do so if you get the lease renewed. Thank you.

Roberts Leinau

June 23,2024

To whom it may concern:

Regarding the lands leased by the Army:

Many people feel that the price paid for the lease agreement is not a fair return on the amount of land that is leased.

Many people feel that in addition to the amount of money paid there should be clear contractual stipulations as to what other benefits, BMP, policies and procedures should inure to the land and relevant associated properties in question with specific timed schedules.

By way of comparison a natural question that comes up is who would take better care of the land going forward ... the Army or the State of Hawaii. The EIS should provide [as much as possible a budgetary comparison of what the State spends verses what the Army spends on similar parcels of land for example: security, care for flora and fauna, cultural assets, infrastructure including the roads, BMP maintenance related to fire protection including emergency response accesses and roadside clearing.

Of particular interest is the concern to many people that live in Pupukea is the availability of an emergency exit should Pupukea Road access/exit become impassable for any number of reasons. Many think that Drum Road is part of the answer for an alternative emergency route.

I feel the full history of the Drum Road access/trail between Helemano, Kahuku Training Area and the adjoining lands that Drum Road currently passes thru [as far back as can be documented including Territorial and State historical records] should be part of the EIS document. The Army built Drum Road in the 1930's as a strategic Coastal Defense consideration. The road currently crosses several property owners land and the Army has a perpetual easement/right of way to use this road. Periodically over the years the Army has scheduled major repairs to this road to make it safer for military training. The history of these repair and maintenance safety projects should be part of the EIS history of this road.

I feel that a commitment from the Army to bring Drum Road up to a standard that is safe enough to use as an emergency escape route for the general public [even if it is a one-way road] would be a good thing to put on the lease renewal negotiating table. There is good potential for a win, win, win.

With the current awareness of climate change and increased sensitivity to fire risk if the Army takes the lead on Drum Road improvements/differed maintenance/increased safety there might be support from other sectors of the Federal, State, and County governments, NGO's, property owners, and others ... more win, win, win.

The EIS should explore some of these Drum Road alternatives to help facilitate the terms of a new lease from the State at the Kahuku Training facility and one of its few accesses.

Respectfully submitted,

Bob Leinau

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Thursday, July 11, 2024 9:33 AM
To: McGunegle, Steven B COL USARMY IMCOM PACIFIC (USA); Sullivan, Rachel D COL USARMY IMCOM PACIFIC (USA); Crowley, David M (Dave) CIV USARMY IMCOM PACIFIC (USA); Gilda, Laura L CIV USARMY IMCOM PACIFIC (USA); Lisa M CIV USARMY IMCOM PACIFIC Cipolla (USA); Fishburn, Sara E CIV USARMY USARPAC (USA); USARMY Schofield Barracks ID-Pacific Mailbox USAG HI Cultural Resources; G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS Matthew Kahoopii; Shanwakee Lee Thomas; HCCW Wahiawa; Noelani DeVincent; Kahealani Acosta; ioane; Alii; Kai Markell; Kamakana Ferreira; Healani Sonoda-Pale; Rep. Amy A. Perruso; Yvonne Yoro; Sen. Donovan Dela Cruz; David Cho; [REDACTED]; Matthew Weyer; [REDACTED]; [REDACTED]; [REDACTED]; [REDACTED]; [REDACTED]; [REDACTED]; Tim Wong
Cc:
Subject: Fwd: NHPA Section 106 consultation for Rehabilitation of Building 113 at Wheeler Army Airfield --- OBJECTION 2029 retention EIS for Army training land
Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

July 11, 2024

Steven B. McGunegle
Colonel
USAG-Hawaii

Rachel D. Sullivan
Colonel
USAG-Hawaii

David M. Crowley
Cultural Resources Manager
DPW Environmental

Laura L. Gilda
Archaeologist
DPW Environmental

Regarding: Kingdom of Hawaii --- return of crown and government land to the rightful heirs, successors and descendants; 2029 return of all questionable DoD lease / fee simple property of the Kingdom of Hawaii, Oahu island...

aloha no na kau A pauole ke kuamoo o na kupuna ma

THIRD NOTICE: aha ula kukaniloko OBJECTION: to the land tenure retention Draft EIS - applicable [4] the no action alternative, under which all leases would lapse, and the Army would lose access to all land in

question; OBJECTION: to the DoD unlawful trespass, intentional damages, imminent harm and irreparable injury upon relative traditional cultural property within and without kalana lihue wahiawa halemano waianae uka, 36,000 acres puuhonua kukaniloko. Specifically, but not limited to, the crown and government land of waianae uka lihue wahiawa halemano, kaananiau maunauna, kaananiau oahunui, kaananiau halemano, kaananiau oio, haleauau heiau complex, wahi huna keke - family burials, halahape, puu aumakua, puu pau ao and all other DoD impacts to relative traditional cultural property of the Kingdom of Hawaii, Oahu island...

pili i kuapuiwi

Thomas Joseph Lenchanko
kukaawe
Kingdom of Hawaii, Protected Person, Hawaiian National and Private Citizen
[REDACTED]

Luwella Leonardi

Aloha. I am my father's daughter. His name is Kanaka'o'o Ni'aupi'o . My dad was born -- born at -- his address is 1845 Maunawili Road. He also passed away at this property. One of the things that my dad experienced was martial law. Military -- he came home one day and the military was on the property, and he stood there. He was, of course, angry. Why was he angry? He was angry because the police -- because the military had parked their trucks on top of his parents' graves, so that what made him mad. The military was trying to get my father off the property, and he was trying to get the trucks off his parents' graves. So what the military did was hold a gun to his head and said: If you don't leave, we will shoot you. My dad also passed away at 1845 Maunawili Road. And towards the end of his life, he kind of, like, joked around about it. So -- but tonight, the reason why I'm here tonight is because not only do I want to acknowledge certain areas -- which is Kahana, Punalu'u, and of course, Kahuku -- it's loaded with depleted uranium. It is written, I have attended an army meetings on this issue. Deplete uranium is really important to understand what is it and how it does harm an adverse effect on our people. But the reason why I came here tonight, people. I met a beautiful, beautiful woman last night, and she talked about she was -- how her husband was in the military. So the reason why I came here tonight, so was my husband. He was the -- the My Lai massacre was in March, and May 13, 1968, was a call up. I myself gave birth at Tripler army hospital on May 26th of 1968. So I just want to say that I'm here tonight because this is Kahuku. And the reason why I'm here, I wanted to acknowledge, like I did last night, a beautiful queen from Kahuku. Her name is Irene Primacio. This woman here lived right across the street there. Her husband went to Vietnam, and so did Pacoba. Her husband came home, but Pacoba did not come home alive. I just want to say, I was here when Irene lost her -- her baby, her 10th baby, at her house. And I just want to say to all of you, Irene was such a strong, wonderful woman. She was a queen back then, and she kept all of us alive, all of us. I was just 19 years old on May 26th. What I want to say tonight is Irene Primacio had -- was so angry at all of this Vietnam war. Remember, 2 million people passed away -- -- in Vietnam. Irene, we -- the army called us wives over to Schofield, and so we went to the gym on Schofield. And Irene stood up and screamed and yelled at Inouye. Yes, Inouye was there. He was there because our husbands were full 42nd, and we were not getting any -- well, I wasn't getting any -- getting any checks, although our husbands was employed and being trained to go to Vietnam. Because of Irene, I was able to find the strength to bring my husband then home. He was in Vietnam, and Congress had passed this rule that if you were in college, you can come home on an early out. Well, thank God my husband was in college here at Church College. So I was able to get him home three months after he left for Vietnam. My husband did come home then with shrapnel all alongside here. Thanks to Irene Primacio, many of us are doing well. Many of us, our children are okay. We are hurting. But thanks to Irene Primacio and her strength here, right across the street here, she was able to hold all of us together. And there was a lot of wives out here whose husbands were in Vietnam. So that is why I'm here tonight. I wanted to acknowledge Irene Primacio. She was the queen that -- and she still is a queen today. There's a lot that I want to say. One of the things I really want to say here, sir, is not only do I love Hugh Thompson, Jr., but John Kerry, too. I forgot his last name last night. John Kerry was the one that flew over. He made it to Solomon Islands to stop Linda Lingo from selling Hawaii to Indonesia, but he didn't make it in time. So I believe this is what's going to happen tonight. Those three places are going to be land into the hands the Indonesians. And I also want to say -- well, there's a lot that I want to say here. I think I'm going to -- So the adverse here is a lot. It's huge. The adverse here is a lot. These three properties needs to go back to the inventory, if

not to the public trust inventory, if not, then you will -- the state will be in breach of trust. Then it can decide. The state has to decide what they're going to do. So when your lease is over, 2029, that three properties needs to go back into public trust inventory. And I'm thinking not that this is what's going to happen. What I'm thinking is going to belong to Indonesia. It's called IndoPacific. So I just want to say thank you to all of you for coming here tonight. And this is really rough, I know. And a lot of us do have a lot of past relationships with the military that completely hurt us forever and ever and ever. So just coming here is a healing process. And again, I just want to acknowledge Irene Primacio. Thank you.

Luwella Leonardi

My name is Luwella Leonardi. I live on Hawaiian homestead. I also grew up on Hawaiian homestead in Waimanalo. I am now presently living in Waianae Valley on homestead. The first thing I want to talk about is my grandfather, Orlando Auld. Back in 1951, he was on Anoita (phonetic). He called home to my grandmother, and was very, very angry. What he was angry about is he was witnessing some of the 64 nuclear bombs that was being done there. So he called home to my grandmother, and he asked my grandmother if anybody was pregnant. And my -- my -- my grandma said, "Yes. Two." And he -- he asked my grandmother to name two children: one, "Marshall," which is my brother; and the other one "Kwajalein," so that we never, ever forget about nuclear war. The second thing that I want to talk about is I want to bring up George Helm. I want to bring him up because when he passed, when we lost him, it was 1976, I believe. And for two -- two years thereafter, we -- we -- those of us who were concerned at that time about George Helm, we finally made it to Kaho'olawe on Public Law 95-341. And that was freedom of religion for Alaska natives, Native Hawaiians, and Native Americans. So here I am. I'm walking across -- sorry. I saw the 30 seconds. I'm walking across -- going to -- going to Kaho'olawe. We landed at Honokanai'a. We also took a trip to Kealahikiki from Honokanai'a. And we walked -- there was just five of us -- walked across Kaho'olawe. We also made it to the middle part of Kaho'olawe, to -- to Pu'u Ma'ili. After Pu'u Ma'ili, we all went to Hakioawa. I turned around and walked back to Honokanai'a, into the arms of Uncle Harold Mitchell -- Uncle Mitchell. What I wanted to say here is -- actually, there's a lot that I want to say. There's -- [THE MODERATOR:] Can you summarize, please?] I like the name Pau. It's really good. Thank you.

Luwella Leonardi

Aloha everyone. I have a whole list of things here that I wanted to talk about tonight, but I'm going to put it aside, and I'm going to acknowledge this very beautiful woman that came in and spoke about her life. And the reason why I'm doing this is because I was there. Not where you were, but before, okay? My Lai massacre started in March of 1968. May 13th, 1968, a lot of our husbands was activated. A lot of us wives would go to the airport, and we'd say goodbye to our husbands, and a lot of the wives would return to the airport and see their husbands coming home in a box. So that was my life back then. That was our life back then as a wife. So I want to say thank you so much for sharing your experience. Okay. I want you to know all of us are divorced, so make your life happy. Yes. Make your life happy. You can. Yes. Yes. And the other thing that I would like to acknowledge you, which was shocking, is Indonesia. So Linda sold Hawaii for \$35 million to Indonesia. This is Waianae, people. This is Waianae. What does Indonesia got to do with Waianae? Let me tell you, a lot. Okay. By the way, I just want to acknowledge that Thaddus Davis here was here three times, three meetings from the Pentagon. I have a docket. I've been to court with Thaddus Davis, so I just want to -- that's what I was going to talk about tonight. But I want to continue on and talk about Linda. What happened here is John -- shucks, senior moment here. He tried to -- he tried to stop her from selling. Okay. Everybody know here we had FestPAC, right? Okay. Maluku is a nation that was not acknowledged, it was not on the -- on the list, but guess what? They were here. The question that they questioned me about was Indonesia. I went what? Because they have their lives is just tormented by Indonesia. So I said, you know what, you like to learn about Indonesia, come out to Waianae. I'll show you where Indonesia is. Okay. Indonesia is in Nanakuli. How did -- what are they doing in Nanakuli? Hawaii architect. I took the Maluku women to the graveyard. I said this is Nankouli graveyard and Hawaii architect use the drones. What did they use the drones for? They used the drones so that they can own the graves, they could own the genealogy. That's what they did in Nanakuli. And then I took them to my Hawaiian homestead. No. I took them my Hawaiian homestead up here in Waianae Valley and I told them look at the -- look at the sign here, it says G70. Indonesia. Okay? You see those posters there taking down? G70 is on the poster, so what do you think is going to happen to Waianae or Makua? What do you think is going to happen to us? How about Chaminade, University of Hawaii? How are they connected to Schmandod University of Hawaii? We need to look deeper, and I don't know how to do that. I was talking to someone out there and what they told me is I know a lot and all this stuff that I do, but I need to bring it down so that all of you understand what I'm talking about. People, you need to rise, okay? Tonight we need to rise, and we need to take a look at what this beautiful woman said tonight. So, again, I have a whole list of things that I wanted to talk about that, especially about Thaddus Davis and being in court with him. Thaddus Davis from Pentagon. I have a docket. I was in court with him with Judge Berretta and Judge Kennedy, Atomic Energy. So I didn't do too well because we are all downwinders and that is the case. I -- I -- I don't know how to bring it down to your -- to bring it down so that you can all understand me. The only time the Schofield bomb on the other side -- -- is when the wind is blowing this way, okay? Is when the wind is blowing this way and they do it a lot, all night long. The other thing too, here, is Thaddus Davis did a buffer zone, a 3-mile buffer zone from Kolekole Pass. I don't know how to get you to understand that Maili has the highest rate of cancer among our children. I don't know how. I don't know how to bring the details forward. So what you're all doing here tonight, you need to rethink about that buffer zone that Thaddus Davis did while he was here. It gives them the

right to bomb.· We are downwinders and it needs to stop. · · · · Secondly, 900 tons of nuclear debris ---- from -- from different -- from different -- in 2009 and 2010 he's writing 900 tons was trucked over to Makua.· What they did with that 900,000 people they made two fire lanes because that meets the NRC.· They made two fire lanes from Makua to Makai so all the 900 tons debris is underneath the fire lane and that meets the NRC rules.· · · · · So, again, what Thaddus Davis was doing here is they cleaned up -- they cleaned up 253 acres of the -- of the bombs that was -- that was dumped after World War II off our shorelines.· Only 253 acres they cleaned up and now they're -- they're clean.· There's thousands of bombs out there on our shoreline.· Depleting uranium is up on Maili shorelines. Depleted uranium where our children swim is all up along the shoreline of Mo'ili and it's -- it's documented and researched. It's there, in fact, on record. Okay.· So I'm going to stop here.· There's more to say.· I just want you to know there's more of -- thank you, again, for sharing because I -- I -- I was like taken by what you had said.· I just want to back you up on the evidence, 35 yeah.· So --Thank you, all.

Eri Leong

Aloha mai kakou,

The US military has absolutely no business desecrating the aina of Hawai'i any longer than they already have. If they have any form of honor or integrity, they would understand they have no business occupying the island and the Pacific.

Being of indigenous Ryukyuan heritage, I stand in solidarity with the kanaka oiwi who call for an exit of the US military and an end to foreign occupation of the Kingdom of Hawai'i.

Mahalo nui loa,
Eri Leong

Troy Levinson

The retention plan for the training areas currently utilized by DOD on Oahu, falls woefully short. The DOD has left a tragic impact on Hawaii, and specifically Oahu for previous decades. The actions of the military have contributed to the degradation of priceless environmental resources, cultural resources, the ability of local people to afford to live in Hawaii... All while spending very little money to compensate the state or community for the land that they use.

I have been privileged enough to visit all of the aforementioned military leased areas on Oahu. It is very clear to anyone that has spent any time on these ranges that they are neglected, full of UXO, marginally used, and completely restricted to the community who would benefit with access to these lands. The military has introduced a multitude of invasive plant species to these ranges, which have now spread over the entire island. The military has zero plan or capability to address the environmental issues that they have caused. The island of Oahu will forever have to deal with the impacts to agriculture and watershed degradation due to all of the introductions, and as long as the military is able to "train", they could care less about actually addressing the problems they have caused.

The fact that the military continues to attempt to lease these lands for literal pennies... is incredible! If they were serious about actually building a relationship to the communities in Hawaii, the DOD would at least make an effort to lease the lands at market value. That way the state could actually work to address the environmental issues that will impact the island in perpetuity, regardless of if the military packs up and leaves at anytime.

The unfortunate reality is that the military's actions here in Hawaii show exactly where the priorities are. At every step, public comment is dismissed, ignored, and skewed, in an effort to green-wash the military's continued degradation of Hawaii.

The reality is that the EIS builds upon over 60 years of history that should have never been allowed to happen to begin with. Throughout the EIS the statement "no new impacts" is thrown around regarding nearly every point of contest. The people of Hawaii are sick of the "Old impacts" from military leasing, and this misleading language doesn't fool anyone. All of the residents of Oahu have to LIVE with the impacts (Old and New) of the military actions.

It is easy for the DOD/Military to continue with the business-as-usual mindset, because they are transients here in Hawaii. Ultimately once this island serves no point to you, the DOD and military will pack up and head to the next island where they will repeat the same degradation and actions that they have here on Oahu.

Unfortunately, those that will feel the impacts of the continued leasing of these ranges are the natural resources of Hawaii, that are impacted regardless of their presence directly on the ranges. All invasive plants that have been brought to Oahu have rapidly spread off of military leased lands and are now wreaking havoc on critical habitat across the island.

At this point, the best thing the military could do for everyone, is to minimize their retention to the greatest possible extent. The military's use of Hawaii is an extremely polarizing issue, not only in

Hawaii, but across the region and the world. The continued degradation of these important areas, especially right in front of the resident's faces, should stop. I hope that the DOD and Army considers the future generations who will have to live with the consequences of this lease for the next centuries.

Noelle Lindenmann

The army and military need to not have their leases renewed.

It is time for the army to clean up the damage they've done to Oahu. This EIS is lacking a full view of the entire land area.

Military presence has caused environmental damage and threatens water on Oahu. The impact to endangered plants and animals cannot be overstated.

Thank you.

Noelle Lindenmann, resident of Kailua-Kona

Renie Lindley

Dear Sirs;

The lands are sacred, they are watershed mountains and valleys and need to be reserved forever.

Let nature bring them whole again. Military training on these lands does the opposite; it destroys and in addition trains to destroy people through war.

Ekini Lindsey

Aloha kakou. Aloha, Steve. My name is Ekini Lindsey, and I am from Waimea, Moku o keawe. I was just acres away born near Pohakuloa; however, I am in support of Makua. I would like to bring in my kupuna as well as Queen Lili'uokalani and to echo again in 1893 after Queen Lili'uokalani was deposed, hundreds of armed American soldiers and Marine landed on Oahu to support of a new government. Equipped and ready to fire and kill our kupuna who were armed with prayers, scriptures, himeni, church hymns, tea leaf, and paakai. That's what our kupuna was armed with against your guns and transmissions. Upon research, your very own Honolulu resident, retired colonel served in the Army Reserves for nearly three decades. Her name is Ann Wright. She quotes in an interview with the Hawaii Public Radio on August 20th, 2021, in a snicker manner she quoted, "The military's actions, do not demonstrate a great concern for local communities, their culture, and their history. The U.S. Military generally wants as much as it can get whether it be weapons, or land, or whatever. They don't care at all about our cultural interests." Colonel Wright is well aware of national security concerns; however, despite of the military occupied lands through military and the history, she chuckles, "The dollar a year lease and what happened 75 years ago with World War II, today the military needs to make rational and diplomatic decisions. Especially pertaining towards a multitude of concerns," for us here, the Kanaka, the people of Hawaii. She emphasizes there are already thousands of acres in Kaneohe, thousands of acres in Pearl Harbor, thousands of acres in Schofield. The 30,000 lands are not -- the 30,000 lands are not critical for use, she states. Enough is enough, Steve. 23,000 acres in Pohakuloa that is used for administration purposes and is clearly far away from active training zone. This can be given back to Kanaka. There are many, many other stations that qualify -- or not qualify, pardon me, that each Marine base have thousands of administration acres that are used for administration alone. These acres can be given back to Hawaii. Steve, I hope you are able to accumulate all of our moana here. Think of your grandparents. Think of your great-grandparents. We would not bomb on your grandfather's or grandmother's grave. That is hewa. Think what you are doing to our Makua. All of the history. With Auntie Lynette proves we traverse up to -- I'm sorry -- to Mokaena. It -- there -- it is a heiau on Makua, and we go and we clean there every month. I don't know if you have been there, Steve, but we would like to take you up there. I would love for you to feel the spirit, to feel the -- the embracement of our heiau, of our history. Would you please come and join us, Steve? Mahalo.

Yoko Liriano

Aloha kakou. My name is Yoko Liriano, and I am a member of the Hawaii Committee for Human Rights in the Philippines. I was brought to Hawaii in the fourth grade, because my father was in the Navy, stationed in Kaneohe. I grew up in military housing in Salt Lake until my family settled in Kapolei. As a Navy brat, I actually loved military life, not understanding and not even wondering why places we enjoyed were off limits to kanaka and local residents. And I admit, even as a fifth grader in 2001, I was lured and intoxicated by the ultra-American nationalist show of power, watching fighter jets spin above with the rousing music, with the red glare of fireworks burst in the air, giving proof that the flag was still there. But despite being raised during the extremely rabid patriotic fervor of the 9/11 period, my eyes could not remain shut to the contradictions of watching U.S. military aggression cloaked in lies about freedom and democracy while living in the actual landscape of a stolen sovereign nation. The U.S. military is not here to protect the people of Hawaii. It's here for its strategic military interests with zero mind to ecological, cultural, or humanitarian damage. We've all heard from Navy Secretary Will Whitewash, who even via parody highlighted the twisted logic and empty promises often used to justify the continued military occupation of these lands. The military loves to boast about creating superfund sites and spreading hazardous waste, but these sites are scars on the aina. And the catastrophe of Red Hill is a stark reminder of the persisting dangers of military occupation. How can you talk about defending freedom when the people here are not free, when their lands are used as geopolitical pawns? Not to even mention all the people around the world who end up as collateral damage for the U.S. agenda, devouring everything in sight. How can the people be free if the actual people of this land do not even have access to their own heritage lands? If you want to protect Hawaii, Secretary Whitewash and all the fake nice military figureheads, then clean up your mess and leave. Listen to the voices of the people who have had enough of their land being desecrated and their waters poisoned. Genuine security comes from clean water, healthy land, and strong communities. In fact, if the U.S. military were not here, Hawaii wouldn't even be a target. The narrative of protection is absolutely false. What the people of Hawaii need is a genuine commitment to the wellbeing of the aina. To be someone who actually cares about Hawaii, you have to wholeheartedly support and contribute to the active struggle of Kanaka Maoli to reclaim and wield their collective power in demand the return of these lands to its rightful stewards. This change will only come from -- our people, power, and grassroots movements. We must unite and take back the land for the people, not for imperialism and war and destruction and by any means necessary. Together, we can evict the military in Hawaii and build a future rooted in justice, sovereignty, and aloha aina. Thank you.

Jennifer Lockheed

Howdy doody, all. I am Jennifer Lockheed, heir to the Lockheed empire, and I am just delighted to be here to share with you the tremendous benefits of military presence in Hawaii, especially to my bank account. The US military isn't about protecting freedom and democracy. It's about ensuring the steady flow of cash to defense contractors like my family business, Lockheed Martin. Every time a bomb drops or a jet takes off, we're making money. And, boy, do we love that roaring sound. It's the sound of profits. Cha-ching. Just listening to Navy Secretary Whitewash mention Israel, my other most frequent buyer of weapons of annihilation, and the permanent war agenda, that's music to my ears. Permanent war means permanent profits, just the continuing opportunities to make cash money. My cup overfloweth. Okay. Okay. So I know some of you are upset about the genocide, pollution, destruction of sacred land, irreparable -- irreparably poisoned aquifers, la, la, la. But think of the bigger picture: the wealth and luxury lifestyles of the rich and powerful. Your sacrifices keep the Lockheed, Raytheon, and Boeing empires doing so well and thriving. Did you hear that Lockheed Martin got sued for overcharging the Navy? A \$70 million settlement. I'm not stressing on pennies though. We have billions. Lawsuits are just the cost of doing business. And countering negativity is easy, with deep pockets and influential puppets. We can spin any story to sound like we're the good guys. So let's keep the military right where it is. And thank you, Hawaii, for keeping it so friendly to the military, which is the most healthy sales environment to us. And your poor working class soldiers, who enlisted for the only avenue to free healthcare and a college education, might be fighting for a living, but we were making a killing. Thank you.

Howl Lockwood

Stop testing weapons on Indigenous land. Stop polluting the waters and natural ecological balance with weapons testing every 2 years. Stop the continuation of colonization of Hawai'i
Be good stewards of the earth

Joy Loo

End all military leases!!!

The US military is the biggest polluter of land, water, & air. They poison our water, they bomb our land & they leave their 'opala there!

End all leases!!

Demilitarize Hawai'i!

Clean up ALL your mess

Joy Loo

As a Hawai'i Island resident, I see how military occupation of our 'āina does nothing but cause angst to us. The US military poison's our land, air, & water. I am firmly against renewing any military leases & demand the clean up of all military occupied lands.

De militarize Hawai'i

De occupy Hawai'i.

Steve Loo

The army has done nothing but ravage our lands in a place where there is little land to begin with. They have had these lands at a ridiculous price all these years and have not been stewards of the land. They DO NOT deserve to have these lands at any price. This has never been more true than now when our community struggles with the cost of housing. Time for the army to leave!

Kalani Lopes

7/27/24

GIVE ALL BACK, THAT HAS BEEN TAKEN. THIS PILIKEA IS NOT OF HAWAII. MAKE RIGHT AND GIVE BACK TO ITS RIGHTFUL CARETAKERS!! KEAKUA HAS THE LAST SAY!!

KALANI LOPES

7/27/24

GIVE ALL BACK, THAT
HAS BEEN TAKEN. THIS
TILKEA IS NOT OF
HAWAII. MAKE RIGHT
AND GIVE BACK TO
ITS RIGHTFUL CARETAKERS!!
KEAKUA HAS THE
LAST SAY!!

KACAH'I LOPES

Sheena Lopes

No more military land leases! It is time that we put the health and well-being of our 'āina and her people as a priority! There is nothing more important than being able to live on an island without the sound of that same island being bombed time and time again! This is NOT how you treat something you respect and it is clear that the Military does not respect Hawaii, her lands, or her people. Please end these leases already and it's time for us to start rehabilitation efforts!

Tina Lopez

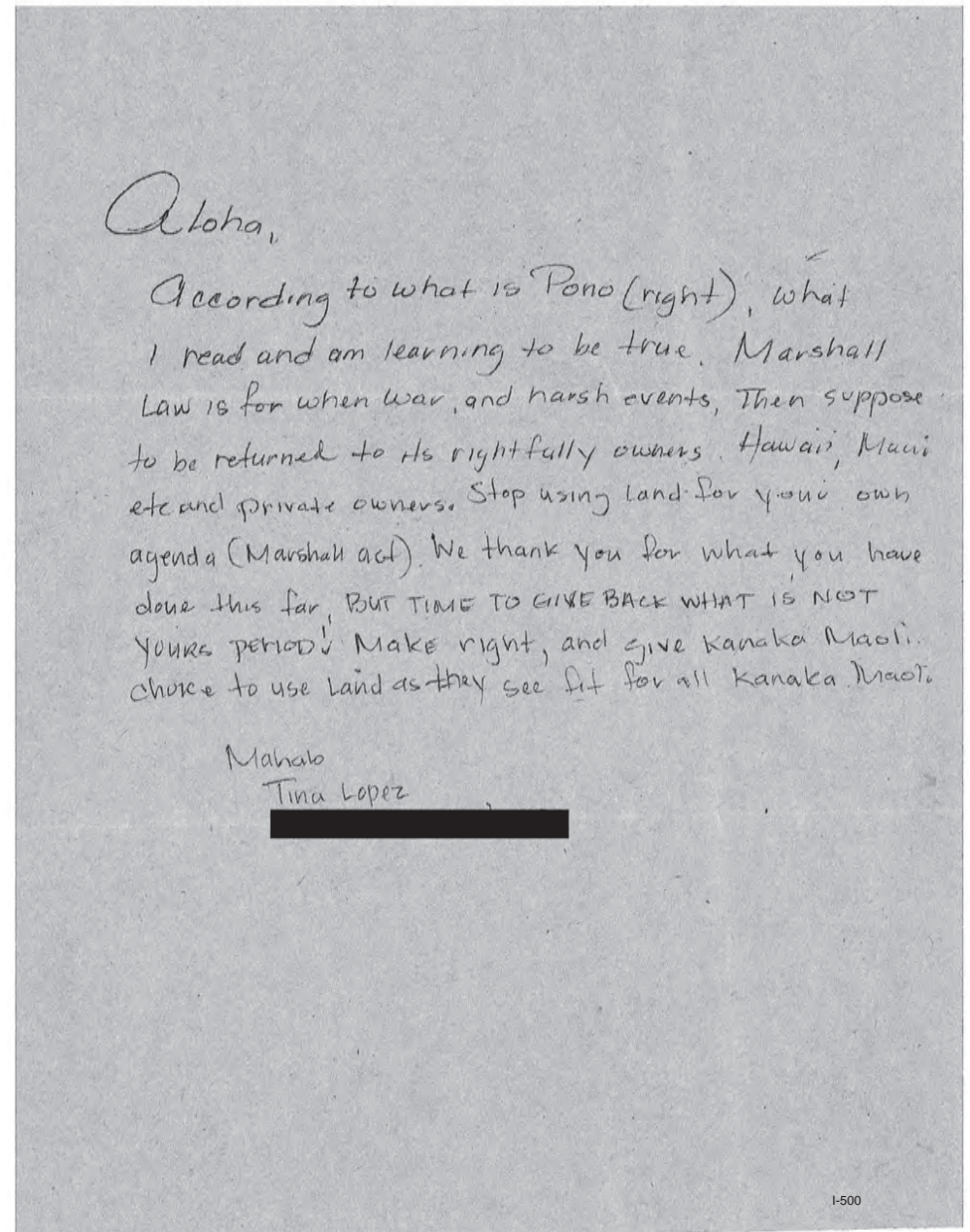
Aloha,

According to what is Pono (right), what I read and am learning to be true. Marshall Law is for when war, and harsh events, Then suppose to be returned to its rightfully owners Hawaii, Maui etc and private owners. Stop using Land for your own agenda (Marshall act). We thank you for what you have done this far, BUT TIME TO GIVE BACK WHAT IS NOT YOURS PERIOD! Make right, and give Kanaka Maoli choice to use Land as they see fit for all Kanaka Maoli

Mahalo

Tina Lopez

[REDACTED]



Victor Loucks

Hawaiian lands belong in Hawaiian hands.

Julia Lowe

My grandfather and father served in the Navy and Air Force, collectively they served in WWII, Korean, and Vietnam wars. Their time in the military helped them to provide for their families. I will always be proud of their sacrifice and the sacrifice of my grandmother and mother. That being said, I think the way to move forward would be to find ways to incorporate the Kanaka Maoli and their families by providing housing opportunities and employment on the trust lands (without the requirement of recruitment). Providing opportunities for our people to live and prosper on these lands, and to serve as guardians (kahu) to lead in agriculture, conservation, restoration, and as cultural specialists at each large/mid-sized military installation. I think this would help to alleviate the concern and upset surrounding the history of the military in the islands. It would provide more transparency and perhaps begin to alleviate the serious concerns that the people have. In addition to this, I think it would go a long way if adequate monetary reparations to the Hawaiian people for the years of use of the trust lands would be made - these monies could go into providing financial relief, programs, scholarships, etc. and might prove to the Kanaka Maoli that you are invested in the people of these islands. If you cannot do this it would be best if you clean up, transfer the lands back to the Hawaiians (not the state), and leave.

Jessica Lucas

Aloha ‘Āina ‘Oia‘i‘o,
Jessica Kēhaulani Lucas

I am writing to express my strong opposition to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Army Training Land Retention (ATLR) at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawaiiloa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) on the island of O‘ahu.

1. Environmental Impact:

The proposed retention of these training lands will result in significant and irreversible damage to O‘ahu's unique ecosystems. The Draft EIS does not adequately address the cumulative impacts of continued military training on endangered species and critical habitats. For example, the native flora and fauna, some of which are found nowhere else in the world, face increased threats from habitat destruction, pollution, and invasive species facilitated by military activities.

2. Cultural Significance:

These lands hold profound cultural and historical significance for Native Hawaiians. The ongoing use and potential expansion of military training areas threaten sacred sites, ancient trails, and traditional practices. The Draft EIS fails to fully recognize and mitigate the adverse effects on cultural resources and the rights of Native Hawaiians as guaranteed under state and federal laws.

3. Community Health and Safety:

The continued use of these areas for military training poses serious risks to the health and safety of nearby communities. The Draft EIS does not sufficiently consider the impact of noise pollution, potential exposure to hazardous materials, and the long-term health effects on residents. Moreover, the increased military presence exacerbates the already strained relationship between the military and local communities, fostering a climate of distrust and fear.

4. Alternatives Analysis:

The Draft EIS inadequately explores viable alternatives to retaining these lands for military use. There is a lack of thorough analysis of alternative training sites that could minimize environmental and community impacts. Additionally, the potential for demilitarizing and repurposing these lands for conservation and community use has not been sufficiently considered, despite strong public interest in such outcomes.

5. Compliance with Environmental Laws:

While the Draft EIS is prepared in accordance with NEPA, HEPA, and other relevant regulations, it falls short in meeting the substantive requirements of these laws. The analysis is insufficiently detailed, and the public participation process has not been as inclusive and transparent as mandated. This undermines the integrity of the EIS process and calls into question the validity of its findings.

In conclusion, the Draft EIS for the ATLR on O‘ahu fails to provide a comprehensive and balanced assessment of the environmental, cultural, and social impacts of continued military training. I urge the Army to reconsider the retention of these training lands and to explore more sustainable and community-oriented alternatives.

Thank you for considering my testimony.

From: Karen Luke <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Thursday, August 1, 2024 1:51 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Draft EIS

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

The U.S. Army has leased our for the last six decades for \$1 per year. This is not fair or equal rent. The current draft EIS also fails to evaluate my family's concern for our future.

The EIS is required to assess the climate-related impacts of our long-term food and water security by unremediated contamination of historically abundant agricultural lands which contributes to our current dependence on imported food; and the carbon footprint and impacts of the national-multinational exercises to "deter" aggression.

The EIS also fails to describe how our concerns could be mitigated or have carbon-intensive training reduced, especially with the DoD's vast resources and status as the largest institutional consumer of fossil fuels.

Please address these concerns.

Mahalo,
Karen Luke
Ewa Beach, HI 96706

Kalehua Lu'uwai

The us military has a well-documented long history of being mana'ole and pono'ole in Hawai'i nei. Now it is time for the us military to reduce their footprint in Hawai'i nei. The us military can take themselves to where there are conflicts on the planet to practice murdering humans. Go to Gaza, Ukraine, and Haiti. The us government has manipulated and exploited Hawai'i nei long enough. The us government should no longer be allowed to lease state lands to promote and practice the murdering of humans.

D. Keali'i MacKenzie

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies".

In fact the military presence on Hawaiian lands has caused extensive damage to our environment and threatens our precious natural resources like our water. As we have seen with the fuel leaks at Red Hill, the public cannot trust the military to steward these lands for anything except war and war mongering. It is time for the Army to return these lands and begin the long and necessary process of cleaning up these long-abused lands.

It is also worth pointing out that in the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua.

The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs. The draft EIS also fails to acknowledge how the US military is the world's largest polluter and emitter of carbon gasses.

The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

I cannot in good conscience support the extension of these leases. The ongoing degradation and land theft must end. When the leases terminate, so must the presence of the Army on these lands.

Misti Madden

Oppose.

Pōki'i Magallanes

Eia mākou nā koa o Lili'uokalani, palikū lailai, Palikū Ka'ala, Pali kū Molokapu, moe ai ka wahipana Kamauluanoho. Aloha mai kakou. My name is Elton Magallanes aka Poki'i. I am the lead of --or initiated Waianae's first haulimua (hale mua). I also represent Nakua Mauna 'Ala, and I am in opposition of the extended lease of Makau and any other occupied space the military has. . . . For generations hewa upon our land, desecration on our resources. Unusable resources literally blown to smithereens. Decimated resources. Ecosystems that cannot be replaced. This is what you guys did. Do you hear it from our people? . . . I'm here. I was here back in '97 seeing ao-le and beat it. Standing here with handfuls of makua still here, I'm amazed. With Auntie Frenchie DeSoto and Auntie Tiola Silva, pokalai nui, Uncle Manaku, Uncle Bill Aila, Glen Kila, all our nā koa, even the young ones. I was young at that time with Tita Anila, Mauna Kea. . . . But I wanted to be here present to see you on your way out. Aloha means hello, but aloha also means goodbye. Okay? We have been traumatized. I lost uncles serving your military, family members affected by Agent Orange during Vietnam. My uncles dealing, still today, with PTSD resulting in suicide, meds. Okay. Our people cannot take this anymore and thank goodness lahui brought your kamali'i. They have to be here. . . . And I encourage all of Lihue make more babies, make more warriors. Send them to me. Let's train them. All your kani, send them to me. Let's train them and show the military what real koe is about. . . . Mahalo, Steve, for catching all the spears today. It takes a real man to be -- and for catch all the spears because you get all of these invisible spears coming at you, brah, and I see them. Your head, your ear, your knees. Probably you got -- okay? So when you go home, before you go home jump in the waters of Makau. Give them to Kanaloa, pull all that ea out and repent. Repent the hewa your leadership. . . . Mahalo, Lihue. Make more babies, more soldiers.

Keoni Mahelona

I am against the Army continuing to use these lands for training. Enough environmental damage had been done to Hawai'i over the decades. In addition to environmental impact, we must also assess the social, cultural, and economic impacts. What's the opportunity cost of using this land for Army training instead of using it for agriculture, tourism, housing, etc. Hawai'i is a small and delicate ecosystem. The US has many other millions of acres of land that would be equally suitable for training while having less impact of the people of Hawai'i

Alisha Mahone-Brooks

I Alisha Mahone-Brooks as a citizen of Hawai'i contest and oppose the use of/for Army Training Land Retention (ATLR) at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) on the island of O'ahu.

Velma Manaole

I wanted to be last, so I stay.· No.· Just joking.· Just joking.· No, but for real, a lot of you guys said a lot that was on my mind.· I want to tell everybody, I appreciate all of you, even you guys.· I know that you guys are not the head of all of this, but I appreciate your patience and allowing yourselves to be a sort of punching bag.· But I apologize for that. Thank you all for being here.· Thank you for the food.· Whoever was looking out for us, I appreciate that. I want to say it's time to wake up.· It is time to wake up.· It is time to wake up.· I've been sleeping.· I'm waking up now.· And I'm sorry for that.· But I'm here now, and my goal is to be a part of this stuff.· You know what I'm saying?· For our people.· This is to our people.· This is for our people.· It's our kuleana, you know?· Thank you, guys. Now, I hope you guys know that, according to the board, that this is an info session.· Okay? So all the passion that I heard today, that was expressed today, I hope you guys keep that fire, and do something with it.· We got to start coming together. I know life in this system of things has us busy.· We busy paying rent that's going forever high.· We busy trying to buy food.· We busy taking care of our kids.· Yeah?· But we have to start doing something.· We got to start coming together as a people -- as a people.· Okay? So hopefully we can exchange some information today.· Yeah?· But we know this isn't going anywhere.· This is a formality.· We get it. We have to find the correct platform.· Yeah?· We got to find the correct platform.· Besides that -- I think I said enough -- I wanted to call my brother, Kauka. Sorry.· Yeah, yeah, yeah. Come, come, come, come, come, come.

Keke Manera

The Army, the military over all needs to pack it up and stop with the charades. They have not been good stewards to these islands. They are NOT protecting Hawai'i and in fact they're protecting a belligerent corrupt government that doesn't even care about their own. Look what they did to their own personnel. They poisoned not only their own members but the community they claim they protect! How embarrassing! Me and my family oppose the lease renewals and we would like for the military to do the right thing once and for all. Clean up their act and get out!

Rhianalei Manera

Aloha mai kakou. My name is Rhianalei, and I just wanted to come up here and let you guys know that we don't need the military here. A few months ago, it was career day career day for my school. I remember Hawaii Peace and Justice was one of my career choices.· And they wanted us to talk about -- share our thoughts about whether the military is helping Hawaii or not. This topic really had me think about all the damage you guys have done and will continue to do if you guys stay here.· All you guys do -- all you guys do is destroy our land, our people, and our culture.· I want to know what goes through you guys' head when you think about us kanaka.· Why do you think it's okay to continue destroy our home? You guys need to understand that this isn't America.· We have our own culture and our own language.· It's sad how rare it is to hear Hawaiian language being spoken in Hawaii.· Our Kaiapuni schools value the language and the practices of our kupuna.· How do you think kupuna -- kupuna will feel if we allow the people that overthrew our kingdom to stay and continue this heva?· Here I am, as a descendant of these kupuna, to stop this.· Mahalo.

Stephanie Manera

MILITARY EXERCISES ON
HAWAIIAN PUBLIC LANDS HAVE
HISTORICALLY CAUSED EXTENSIVE
DAMAGE TO THE ENVIRONMENT.
THAT INCLUDES ENDANGERING
NATIVE PLANTS AND ANIMAL
SPECIES - POLLUTING NATURAL
RESOURCES - DESECRATING THE
NATURAL LANDSCAPE - AND
DESTROYING SACRED LANDMARKS.
THE U.S. MILITARY HAS DONE
THE MOST DAMAGE TO THESE
ISLANDS THAN ANY OTHER NATION.
SINCE 1893 THE MILITARY HAS BEEN TYRANTS, BULLIES AND A DESTRUCTIVE
ENTITY CAUSING NEGATIVE
IMPACT IN HAWAI'I. HAWAI'I IS NOT
BEING PROTECTED BY THE U.S.
MILITARY! THE NAVY IS ONE PRIME
EXAMPLE OF THE MILITARY
INCOMPETENCE. POISONING THE
ONLY WATER SOURCE FOR THE
ISLANDS, TALK ABOUT
RECKLESSNESS AND ENDANGERMENT
TO THE VERY PEOPLE AMERICA
CLAIMS TO PROTECT. THE MILITARY
NEEDS TO END THEIR BELLIGERENT UNLAWFUL OCCUPATION OF
THESE ISLANDS AND PACK IT UP!
ALOHA ALSO MEANS GOODBYE!

Carla Marin

The United States Army , I am writing to express my strong opposition to the renewal of the Army Training Land Retention at Kahuku Training Area, Kawaiiloa-Poamoho Training Area, and Makua Military Reservation on the island of O'ahu. Renewing this military lease is harmful to our communities, our environment, and our future. The continued military presence in Hawai'i not only endangers our safety by making our islands a potential target but also perpetuates a long legacy of toxic abuse. This includes evictions, restricted access, desecration of burial sites, intentional bombing of cultural landmarks, and the irreversible pollution of our lands and waters with harmful toxins. Extending these leases will only exacerbate these issues. Furthermore, the draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) fails to adequately assess the socio-economic impacts of the Army's continued presence in Hawai'i. For example, 38% of arrests from Operation Keiki Shield, which targets internet-facilitated crimes against children, involved active-duty personnel. Additionally, the substantial housing allowances provided to military personnel create an unjust imbalance in the rental market, making it increasingly difficult for local residents to find affordable housing and worsening our dire housing crisis. The Army also overlooks the significant cultural impacts and the consequences of limited or no access to these lands for our local communities. Instead of furthering the militarization of Hawai'i, this land could be repurposed to address urgent community needs such as affordable housing, energy independence, and action on climate change. For these reasons, I strongly oppose the U.S. Army's proposal to renew its lease on O'ahu. Carla Marin

Suzanne Marinelli

I am opposed to the extension of the leases of Hawai'ian lands to the military. Please do not extend them, as the military's occupation of these lands is in opposition to the baseline nature of Hawai'i.

Jeane Marshall

I'd like to express my deepest concerns and opposition to the Army and all Military presence in Hawaii and on Oahu . The lease needs to end and the US Military needs to pull out of Hawai'i . I am a concerned citizen the continued occupation by the military has created an unsafe environment for kanaka and all who live and visit Hawaii. Stop putting profits over people and human rights. poisoning Land poisoning and our Water has been a continued practice of the military while conducting experiments and trainings there have been forever chemicals spilled into the water, and now being vented into the air. The people of Hawai'i are telling you it's time to leave and are tired of this ongoing occupation. It is not to the benefit or best interest of the people of Hawaii. Hear the voices of those who are telling you that they are being affected by the military by the army and everything that has been happening over the years with the presence of you guys. Here you are no longer welcome, and are being asked to leave . Hawaii is a sacred land full of culture and beauty and you are destroying what is left . This is not a place for your training. Clean up your mess and get out !!!!

From: Liko Martin (via Google Docs) <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Saturday, July 13, 2024 1:24 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Comments to US Military Leases
Attachments: War Crime-Comments to US Military Leases.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Liko Martin attached a document

Liko Martin ([REDACTED]) has attached the following document:

 War Crime-Comments to US Military Leases

Google LLC, 1600 Amphitheatre Parkway, Mountain View, CA 94043, USA
You have received this email because [REDACTED] shared a document with you from Google Docs.



11 JULY 2024

FM: Liko-o-kalani Martin

[REDACTED]
Honolulu, Hawaii 96839
[REDACTED]

TO: U.S. ARMY GARRISON Hawaii, Written Comments to: The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for Army Training Land Retention (ATLR) of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) on the Island of Oahu. called "Oahu ATLR EIS" for short...to retain an approximately 6,322 acres of State-owned lands...The Proposed Action is a real estate action that would enable continued military use of the State-owned lands at these three installations on O'ahu, located in the non-contiguous Pacific Area of the Hawaiian Islands. A Draft EIS has been prepared under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Hawaii Environmental Policy Act (HEPA). Both NEPA and HEPA ensure environmental concerns are given appropriate consideration in decision-making, along with economic and technical considerations.

((Written Comments submitted to: emailed to ATLR-Oahu-EIS@g70.design; mailed to O'ahu ATLR EIS Comments, P.O Box 3444, Honolulu, HI. 96801-3444, or submitted/provided during public meetings, or by phone on July 9, 10, & 11 2024.

U.S. Army Garrison Hawaii is the Official Sponsor of the EIS website. Questions regarding its content may be directed to the U.S. Army Garrison Hawaii's Public Affairs Office at 787-2140. (last updated 6/7/24.)

To whom it may concern,

Public input is a valued part of the NEPA and HEPA processes. (The Draft EIS comment period begins June 7, 2024 and ends on August 7, 2024...draft EIS published in the June 8, 2024 issue of the State Environmental Review Programs publication), the following comments, and requests for assistance are submitted.

CAVEAT

"In recognition of the historic role of the United States to carry forth the mandate of the Treaty of Versailles, by underwriting the formation and operations of the United Nations at the end of WWII, it is recalled that on 9 December 1948, the United Nations adopted the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, being the first human rights treaty, unanimously adopted by the General Assembly, entering into force on 12 January 1951.

*Genocide is defined as any of five(5) "acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group". These five acts were: **killing members of the group, causing them serious bodily or mental harm, imposing living conditions intended to destroy the group, preventing births, and forcibly transferring children out of the group.** Victims are targeted because of their real or perceived membership of a group, not randomly, and the convention further criminalizes, complicity, attempt, or incitement of its commission.*

The Genocide Convention authorizes the mandatory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) to adjudicate disputes, recalling that in 1960 the South African government was expelled from Namibia, because it did not have a treaty of annexation, and was found to be enforcing policies of apartheid, by distinction, exclusion, restriction and limitation, based on national origin, race, color, ethnicity and religion, which parallels the current situation in the Hawaiian Islands. The United States became a U.N.

signatory in 1986 and codified the Convention into U.S. Pub. Law. 100-606, "The Proxmire Act", Nov. 4, 1988, Pres. Ronald Reagan (18 USC 1091 Chapter 50A - GENOCIDE), see [1993 Tribunal](#))).

It is to be noted that, Member States of the United Nations are prohibited from engaging in genocide and obligated to pursue the enforcement of this prohibition, any perpetrators are to be tried regardless of whether they are private individuals, public officials or political leaders with sovereign immunity. The (ICJ) International Court of Justice has likewise ruled that the principles underlying the Convention represent a preemptory norm against genocide that no government can derogate.

Although the United States is not a signatory to the International Criminal Court (ICC), "Rome Statute (Elements of Crime)", it may be of some importance to know that "apartheid" is defined as a crime against humanity "committed in the context of an institutional regime of systematic oppression and domination by one racial group over any other racial group or groups and committed with the intention of maintaining that regime". The explanation by the United States for not signing and ratifying the 1973 United Nations International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid was, [W]e cannot.... accept that apartheid can in this manner be made a crime against humanity. Crimes against humanity are so grave in nature that they must be meticulously elaborated and strictly construed under existing international law..." In 1977, Additional Protocol 1 to the Geneva Conventions designated apartheid as a grave breach of the protocol and a war crime", (excerpts from Letter - 17 JUNE 2024 to United States Congress, Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, fm: Liko-o-kalani Martin....)

As a matter of law, the government officials in the Hawaiian Islands, being part of the Peoples/citizenry of the United States political subdivision known as the State of Hawaii, under the adoption of the United States Federal Constitution, have sworn an oath "to support and defend" both the United States and state of Hawaii Constitutions,

which requires them to ensure the native tenants due process of law, the absence of which has resulted in longstanding and widespread violations of United States domestic law, laws of the US state of Hawaii and its municipalities and customary norms and instruments of international law.

It is recalled that In 1907 (at the HAGUE) the United States became a signatory to Geneva Convention IV - Respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land, and its Annex Regulations Concerning the Laws and Customs of War on land, Section III - Military authority of the Hostile State - wherein it is stated in Article 55, "The occupying State shall be regarded only as administrator, and usufructuary of public buildings, real estate, forests, and agriculture estates belonging to the hostile State, and situated in the occupied country. It must safeguard the capital of these properties, and administer them in accordance with the rules of usufruct. Article 56 - The property of municipalities, that of institutions dedicated to religion, charity and education, the arts and sciences, even when State property, shall be treated a private property. All seizure of, destruction or wilful damage done to institutions of this character, historic monuments, works of art and science, is forbidden, and should be made the subject of legal proceedings."²⁰

It is further recalled that in 2010 the U.S. National Park Service 20 year audit of the State of Hawaii historic preservation programs and designated the State of Hawaii as a "high risk grantee", which lasted until 2019, yet it appears that **"major aspects"** of the historic preservation programs under the State of Hawaii and Counties **do not meet the "requirement of equal footing,"** stipulated in U.S. Executive Proclamation 3309, Pres. Dwight D. Eisenhower, **by way of compliance with the REVISED LAWS OF HAWAII 1955, Volume I, Chapter 14- CERTAIN RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE - HAWAIIANA (RLH1955, V.I-C-14), "Any law to the contrary**

notwithstanding, " (see as [Attachment](#)) in order to prevent conduct "forbidden" under Geneva IV).

Your assistance is respectfully requested, in respect to upholding the integrity of these proceedings, to sequester the "discretion of the Secretary", so as to determine whether or not, and to what degree, "major aspects" of the operations of the State of Hawaii Historic Preservation Programs under United States Code Title 16 - Conservation - Part A, are inconsistent with the requirements under the statute, in order to ensure conformity and compliance with the "chief governing authority" (RLH1955, V.I-C-14), towards qualifying, certifying and overseeing the historic preservation programs and activities of any "local government", which includes (the U.S. State of Hawaii and Municipal Counties, (functioning under their respective constitution and by laws, or the non-exclusive powers, within the self proclaimed Charters of the several Counties).

It is recalled that the Governor's Office of the State of Hawaii received an **(U) UNCLASSIFIED MEMORANDUM**, dated January 20, from the United States Department of State, via the Legal advisor, Harold Hongji Koh, on the subject: U.S. Human Rights Treaty Reports, (a copy is enclosed), emphasizing that the implementation of these international obligations should be taken very seriously, urging the Governors and Mayors, ***"to make government officials, the judiciary, federal and state law enforcement officials, teachers, social workers and the public in general aware about the responsibilities of the State party under the Conventions, because implementation of these treaties may be carried out by officials at all levels of government (Federal, State, insular and local)"***.²²⁹¹

Despite the January 20, 2010, (UNCLASSIFIED) Memorandum from the United States, Department of State, notification to executive branches, governors and mayors on the importance of human rights treaty obligations, involuntary servitude, apartheid, discrimination, deprivations and denials of human rights are a part of everyday life, for the vast majority

of “*Native and Part-native*” Inhabitants, including other citizenry, having sharply accelerated in the aftermath of the 1993 Apology Resolution, all of this occurring within the context of the continuing civil war that was protracted on January 17, 1893.

As stated in the (ICCPR) International Covenant on Civil and Political s, Article 5 (1) Nothing in the present Covenant may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights of freedoms recognized herein...(2) There shall be no restriction upon or derogation from any of the fundamental human rights recognized or existing in any State party to the present Convention pursuant to law, conventions, regulations or custom on the pretext that the present Covenant does not recognize such rights or that it recognizes them to a lesser extent; Article 26 - All persons are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. In this respect, the law shall prohibit any discrimination and guarantee to all persons equal and effective protection against discrimination on any ground such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

For decades, the State and counties have allowed the destruction of hundreds, if not thousands, of Hawaiian villages sites and “places of worship” throughout the islands, often to support, at times by so-called “Emergency Proclamation”, private and for-profit land developments, effectively interfering with the free exercise of inherent rights of sovereignty and fundamental human rights, to which the United States is obligated to preserve, protect and ensure, in spite of the condition of civil war since January 17, 1893, and enforcement of policies of apartheid by distinction as a “Native Hawaiian”, exclusion, restriction, limitation and regulation, based on “national origin”, race, color, religion, and ethnicity, by way of U.S. Congress “Admissions Act of

1959” and the U.S. Congress Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS EXEMPLIFYING DEPRIVATIONS OF CIVIL LIBERTIES, CIVIL RIGHTS, VESTED RIGHTS IN LAND AND DEPRIVATION OF DUE PROCESS -

- A. One primary example regarding inefficiency of government operations is with regards to the State of Hawaii, “State system” of historic preservation programs within which there appear to be “major aspects” that are inconsistent towards and since 1959, appears to be the lack of integrity, efficiency and adequacy of administrative capacity to meet the “requirement of equal footing”, as stipulated in United States Executive Proclamation 3309, Pres. Dwight D. Eisenhower, to assist the United States in “attaining its international obligations”, (per U.S.Pub.L. 99-239, Compact of Free Association Act of 1986, Title III - Pacific Policy Reports - “Congress finds - that it does not have a clearly defined policy”), within the non-contiguous Pacific area of the Hawaiian Islands?

The **absence** of a Historic Preservation Review Commission (HPRC), In accordance with the provisions of United States Code Title 16 - Conservation, Part A - Historic Preservation Programs, is extremely problematic as it does not ensure representation and implementation of the “chief governing authority”, as represented by way of the **REVISED LAWS OF HAWAII 1955 (RLH 1955), Volume I, Chapter 14, CERTAIN RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE, HAWAIIANA**, [Civil Codes of the Hawaiian Islands (1859), Miscellaneous Laws Chapter XXXIV, Certain Specific Rights of the People, Section 1477], **subsection 14-8, “Any law to the contrary notwithstanding,,,”, with respect to qualifying, certification and overseeing of historic preservation programs of any “local government”, which includes the U.S. political**

subdivision, aka state of Hawaii and the various 'self chartered' municipal counties, and all the subsidiary administrative organs.

The insufficiency and inefficiency of the “State system” for historic preservation is reflected by its failure to take into account that the **“Hawaiian people” have not left**, and the overriding of their civil liberties, civil rights, vested rights in land, and the lives of persons, whose family honors, cultural activities and traditions, which is intrinsically related to the multitude of those historic cultural places vital to the “interests” of the living “Native and Part Native” Inhabitants/descendants, who continue to reside within, occupy and exercise the inherent sovereignty “in the national lands”, that Congress in 1993 recognized as never voluntarily surrendered, whereby being subjected to constant discrimination, aggression, persecution, mutilation, partial or complete destruction, defiling, desecration, contamination and alteration, whereby the ability of the host culture to maintain their identity, “Hawaiian National usage” and a viable cultural lifestyle and economy, have been futile and greatly diminished to say the least.

As such your assistance is requested, in order to achieve compliance, within the non-contiguous Pacific area of the Hawaiian Islands, with: United States Proclamation 3309, President Dwight D. Eisenhower (1959), “equal footing requirement”; by way of the REVISED LAWS OF HAWAII 1955, VOL I, Chapter 14, CERTAIN RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE, HAWAIIANA, [Civil Codes of the Hawaiian Islands of 1859), with respect to United States Code (USC) TITLE 16 - CONSERVATION - Part A - Historic Preservation Programs, per Sec. 407-1(b-A) (b) 1 (D), wherein it is stated , “If at any time, the Secretary determines that a major aspect of a State program is not consistent with this subchapter, the Secretary shall disapprove the program and suspend in whole or in part any contracts or cooperative agreements

with the State and the State Historic Preservation Officer under this subchapter until the program is consistent; and...to establish oversight methods to ensure State program consistency and quality, wherein at the discretion of the Secretary, a State system of fiscal audit and management may be substituted, and regarding assumption of the functions of a State Historic Preservation Officer for historic preservation programs under United States Code, Title 16-CONSERVATION, Part A - Historic Preservation Programs, (470-1(b-A) (b) 1 (D), in the capacity of a Historic Preservation Review Commission, to ensure quality, efficiency and oversight, and certification of a any “local government”, in order to maintain consistency with respect to conservation for historic preservation.

In lieu of the aforementioned activities, observing and taking note of the overwhelming objections expressed by a multitude of oral comments given before the U.S. Army Garrison, that those comments will be added as supplement/attachments to formal request(s) for Oversight Hearings before committees of the United States Congress, for the purpose of providing information, with respect to advising the Secretary of State, and President of the United States of America, as Commander in Chief , in regards to Congress having expressed 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” , with respect to United States Public Law 103-150, 107, Apology Resolution (Stat. 1510, 1512), Nov. 23, 1993. Pres. W. J. Clinton.

Please find the enclosed attachment, respectfully submitted to provide NOTICE of a wider perspective, within the context of the aforementioned consultations processes, in order to provide a proper foundation towards assisting the United States in “attaining its international obligations”, such as within the guidelines and procedures outlined in U.S.P.L. 99-239, Compact of Free Association

Act of 1986, Title III - Pacific Policy Reports, Congress finds - that it does not have a clearly defined policy...SEC. 301, 302, 303. Conferencing.

Please see the following attachment submitted as part of the comments to the: U.S. Army Garrison Hawaii as the Official Sponsor of the EIS website. Questions regarding its content may be directed to the U.S. Army Garrison Hawaii's Public Affairs Office at 787-2140. (last updated 6/7/24), or directed to Liko Martin, email—

[REDACTED]

COMPLAINT AND REQUEST FOR UNITED STATES INVESTIGATION AND INTERVENTION IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Jurisdiction

The United States Department of Interior appears to hold jurisdiction over investigations of civil actions related to the 'public trust' lands transferred by the United States of America, to its political subdivision aka STATE OF HAWAII, within the Admissions Act of 1959, when the 'lands, proceeds, and income' as defined therein, are used 'for any other object shall constitute a breach of trust'.

The United States Department of Justice is tasked with investigations of alleged criminal violations under the United States Criminal Codes, including, but not limited to, violations of civil liberties, government waste, and public corruption.

The United State Department of State is tasked with advising the President, as Commander in Chief, on foreign policy in compliance with international treaties.

Introduction

Relating specifically to the "crown lands" portion of the "public trust...obligations" of the "United States, the State of Hawaii and its People".

When the United States first acquired an interest "whatsoever kind" in the "crown lands", via the Newlands Resolution in 1898 from the Republic of Hawaii, that interest was restricted, subject to the reservation of certain rights, affirmed in 1839 by His Majesty King Kamehameha III, and were included as being part of 'Hawaiian National usage'¹ by Her Majesty Queen

¹ 'The common law of England, as ascertained by English and American decisions, is hereby declared to be the common law of the Hawaiian Islands in all cases, except as otherwise expressly provided by the Hawaiian Constitution or laws, or fixed by Hawaiian judicial precedent, or established by Hawaiian national usage, provided

Liliuokalani on November 25, 1892. The "crown land" title carried certain specific terms and conditions, including the fact that, the fee-simple interest 'is the *'inalienable'*, and *'private'*² property of the Royal Domain of the Hawaiian Kingdom Monarchy. The specific intent of the sovereign of the Hawaiian Islands was to protect those lands from *'being considered public domain'* and *'the danger of confiscation in the event of his islands being seized by any foreign power'*,³ such as the Republic of Hawaii, or the United States of America.

In 1993, the United States Congress answered a key political question related to the unlawful seizure of the 'crown lands' by the Republic of Hawaii, that the transfer to the United States was done *'without the consent of or compensation to ...their sovereign government...'*⁴

In 1994, the Supreme Court of Hawaii fully acknowledged and affirmed that, by *'Our examination of the relevant legal developments in Hawaiian history leads us to the conclusion that the western concept of exclusivity is not universally applicable in Hawai'i...'*⁵ As such, as prescribed by Hawaiian National usage, the rights of the 'native tenants' can only be limited when *'...the landlords have obtained, or may hereafter obtain, allodial titles to their lands...'*⁶

however, that no person shall be subject to criminal proceedings except as provided by the Hawaiian laws' [Section 5. Chapter LVII. An Act, To Reorganize The Judiciary Department, enacted on November 25, 1892, took effect on January 1. 1893]

² 'It is further enacted, that so many of the lands which by the Statute enacted on the 7th of June, 1848, are declared to be the **private** lands of His Majesty Kamehameha III., to have and to hold to himself, his heirs and successors forever, as may be at this time unalienated, and have descended to His Majesty Kamehameha V., shall be henceforth **inalienable**, and shall descend to the heirs and successors of the Hawaiian Crown **forever** ; and it is further enacted, that it shall not be lawful hereafter to execute any lease or leases of the said lands, for any term of years to exceed thirty. SECTION 3. AN ACT TO RELIEVE THE ROYAL DOMAIN FROM ENCUMBRANCES, AND TO RENDER THE SAME INALIENABLE. January 3rd. 1865

³ 'The records of the discussion in Council show plainly His Majesty's anxious desire to free his lands from the burden of being considered public domain, and as such subjected to the danger of confiscation in the event of his islands being seized by any foreign power, and also his wish to enjoy complete control over his own property.' Besides he clearly perceived how desirable it was that there should be a public domain, the proceeds of which should go to the national treasury, and from which his subjects could purchase the lands which they needed' THE "MAHELE" OR GREAT DIVISION. A BRIEF HISTORY OF LAND TITLES IN THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM BY W.D. ALEXANDER, Superintendent of Government Survey, 1891

⁴ Section (9) 'In 1898, Hawaii was annexed to the United States through the Newlands Resolution without the consent of or compensation to the indigenous people of Hawaii or their sovereign government...' ACT 359 S.B. NO. 1028 A Bill for an Act Relating to Hawaiian Sovereignty. 1993

⁵ 'Our examination of the relevant legal developments in Hawaiian history leads us to the conclusion that the western concept of exclusivity is not universally applicable in Hawai'i. Cf. Stevens v. City of Cannon Beach, 317 Or. 131, 143, 854 P.2d 449, 456 (1993), cert. denied, 114 S.Ct. 1332 (1994) (holding that "(w)hen plaintiffs took title to their land, they were on (constructive) notice that exclusive use ... was not part of the 'bundle of rights' that they acquired"). In other words, the issuance of a Hawaiian land patent confirmed a limited property interest as compared with typical land patents governed by western concepts of property. Cf. United States v. Winans, 198 U.S. 371, 384 (1905), [Discussed in PASH]

⁶ 'Where the landlords have obtained, or may hereafter obtain, allodial titles to their lands, the people on each of their lands shall not be deprived of the right to take firewood, house-timber; aho cord, thatch, or ki leaf, from the

COUNT 1

Deprivation of ‘due process’ duties and “obligations” by the state of Hawaii (SOH) Board of Land and Natural Resources (BLNR) and the county of Kauai under ‘color of law’².

Background

For the past several years a group of twenty-one persons of Hawaiian “national origin”, single mothers, their children, and grandchildren were in ‘possession’ of a small area of “crown” lands within the ahupuaa(district) of Hanapepe, on the Island of Kauai.

These women were exercising their rights articulated within ‘*Hawaiian National usage*’⁸ as ‘native tenants’, being ‘*the actual possessors and cultivators of the soil*’, as those rights are vested to them ‘*to have and to hold, to them, their heirs and successors forever.*’⁹, and while their entitlement to obtain ‘*fee-simple title to one-third of the lands possessed and cultivated by them*’ is also vested in law, and at present they did not ‘*desire such division*’¹⁰.

land on which they live, for their own private use, but they shall not have a right to take such articles to sell for profit. The people shall also have a right to drinking water, and running water, and the right of way. The springs of water, running water, and roads, shall be free to all, on all lands granted in fee simple : provided, that this shall not be applicable to wells and water-courses, which individuals have made for their own use.’ [Civil Codes of the Hawaiian Islands (1859), MISCELLANEOUS LAWS. CHAPTER XXXIV. OF CERTAIN SPECIFIC RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE. SECTION 1477]

⁷ Title 18 U.S. Code § 242 - Deprivation of rights under color of law.

⁸ ‘The common law of England, as ascertained by English and American decisions, is hereby declared to be the common law of the Hawaiian Islands in all cases, except as otherwise expressly provided by the Hawaiian Constitution or laws, or fixed by Hawaiian judicial precedent, or established by **Hawaiian national usage**, provided however, that no person shall be subject to criminal proceedings except as provided by the Hawaiian laws’ [Section 5. Chapter LVII. An Act, To Reorganize The Judiciary Department, enacted on November 25, 1892, took effect on January 1, 1893]

⁹ ‘2.-One-third of the remaining lands of the Kingdom shall be set aside, as the property of the Hawaiian Government subject to the direction and control of His Majesty, as pointed out by the Constitution and Laws, one-third to the chiefs and Konohiki(s) in proportion to their possessions, to have and to hold, to them, their heirs and successors forever, and the remaining third to the Tenants, **the actual possessors and cultivators of the soil**, to have and to hold, to them, their heirs and successors forever. [see A BRIEF HISTORY OF LAND TITLES IN THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM, BY W.D. ALEXANDER, Superintendent of Government Survey, 1891, “ANCIENT SYSTEM OF LAND TENURE.”]

¹⁰ ‘4.-The Tenants of His Majesty's private lands, shall be entitled to a fee-simple title to one-third of the lands possessed and cultivated by them; which shall be set off to the said Tenants in fee-simple, whenever His Majesty or any of said Tenants shall desire such division. [see A BRIEF HISTORY OF LAND TITLES IN THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM, BY W.D. ALEXANDER, Superintendent of Government Survey, 1891, “ANCIENT SYSTEM OF LAND TENURE.”]

Those persons were exercising their human liberties of ‘*self-determination*’¹¹ and likewise sought the protection of their constitutional, civil and political liberties within the context of ‘Hawaiian National usage’, as native tenants, to malama (care for) themselves, and their future generations.

They had made a personal choice of no longer identifying themselves as being a “NativeHawaiian”¹² as defined under the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920, or to continue to be treated as “wards” of the state of Hawaii, nor to be identified as part of the only ethnic identity in the United States of America, where local and state government officials claim to hold the unfettered ability to ‘*regulate*’ fundamental human liberties of ‘*subsistence*’ as well as their ‘*cultural and religious*’¹³, practices?

Foreground:

When any purported landowner such as the state of Hawaii intends to remove anyone in ‘possession’ of land, even if they are ‘*entitled to the possession of the premises*’ they ‘*shall bring and prosecute the person's action in the district court of the circuit wherein the lands and premises in question are situated.*’¹⁴ and if it ‘*shall be proved to the satisfaction of the justice, that the plaintiff is entitled to the possession of the premises he shall have judgment for the possession thereof*’¹⁵, this provides each of the parties “due process” of law. If the purported landowner prevails, the court will issue a “Writ of Possession”, and law enforcement officers may remove the tenants in possession.

Deprivation of due process:

¹¹ ‘All peoples have the right of **self-determination**. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development. PART I. *Article 1*. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by General Assembly resolution 2200A (XXI) of 16 December 1966 entry into force 23 March 1976, in accordance with Article 49

¹² The term "native Hawaiian" means any descendant of not less than one-half part of the blood of the races inhabiting the Hawaiian Islands previous to 1778; section (7), ARTICLE 2. Hawaiian Homes Commission. § 201. [Definitions.]

¹³ The State reaffirms and shall protect all rights, customarily and traditionally exercised for subsistence, cultural and religious purposes and possessed by ahupua'a tenants who are descendants of native Hawaiians who inhabited the Hawaiian Islands prior to 1778, subject to the right of the State to regulate such rights. [Add Const Con 1978 and election Nov 7, 1978] Section 7. TRADITIONAL AND CUSTOMARY RIGHTS, Article 12. State of Hawaii Constitution.

¹⁴ SECTION 940. ARTICLE XL.OF. SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS TO RECOVER POSSESSION OP LAND IN CERTAIN CASES. The Civil Codes of the Hawaiian Islands, 1859, [Recognized as “§666-1 HRS Summary possession on termination or forfeiture of lease.”]

¹⁵ SECTION 943. ARTICLE XL.OF. SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS TO RECOVER POSSESSION OP LAND IN CERTAIN CASES. The Civil Codes of the Hawaiian Islands, 1859, [Recognized as §666-11. HRS Judgment; writ of possession.]

The BLNR utilized the ‘color’ of HRS 708.814.5¹⁶, as the authority to forcibly remove the tenants. The foundational unresolved matter is whether or not their possession was “lawful”, or if they were in possession ‘unlawfully’¹⁷. In this case, the lawfulness of the tenant's possession must be determined by a court of law, before HRS 708.814.5 becomes applicable.

Under duress and the threat of being arrested for “criminal trespass” and taken against their will, the tenants had agreed amongst themselves that they would not want to subject the entire group to the trauma of forceful arrest and detainment. They pre-agreed amongst the members of the group that only two of the tenants, Louise H. Oclit and Uilani Manoi would remain there and watch over their personal property. Thus, on July 6, 2021, both tenants were taken into custody and separated from their dwellings and personal belongings of the group as a whole. Initially the two had thought they were being arrested on charges of trespass and cited for a criminal violation of law, which would have afforded them an opportunity to pursue the land title issue and other controversies through judicial process. However, instead of arresting Louise H. Oclit and Uilani Manoi for criminal trespass, as the BLNR Notice to Vacate had threatened, they were issued a citation for violating a BLNR administrative rule ‘HAR 13-221-4. Closing of areas.’, which is an administrative violation, absent any criminal ‘penalties’¹⁸.

Both tenants were required to appear in the Kauai District Court on August 18, 2021, and on that day all charges were dropped by the Kauai County prosecutors at the hearing and dismissed without prejudice, leaving open the threat for their future prosecution. The facts are clear and unambiguous, that the BLNR used the color of law, to deny and to remove the tenants whose civil rights were vested in law, being designated under “Hawaiian National usage”, by a manner in which law enforcement resources were used to levy trumped-up charges.

Simply put, the politically appointed BLNR and county of Kauai officials do not have lawful authority to arbitrarily skirt judicial scrutiny in these matters, as well as constitutional mandates of judicial oversight and of due process, prior to depriving the native tenants of property rights. As a matter of law, to uphold the principles of a civilized law abiding society, the government officials in the Hawaiian Islands, being a part of the People/citizensry of the United States subdivision aka state of Hawaii, under the adoption of the U.S. Federal Constitution, have sworn an oath to “support and defend” both the United States and state of Hawaii constitutions, which requires them to ensure the native tenants due process of law.

COUNT 2

¹⁶ HRS §708-814.5 Criminal trespass onto public parks and recreational grounds. CHAPTER 708 OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY RIGHTS

¹⁷ §708-814.5 HRS Criminal trespass onto public parks and recreational grounds. (1) A person commits the offense of criminal trespass onto public parks and recreational grounds if the person remains **unlawfully** in or upon a public park or recreational ground after a request to leave is made by any law enforcement officer, when the request is based upon violation by the person of any term of use specified on a sign or notice posted on the property, or based on violation of any term of use contained in, or the expiration of, any permit relating to the person's presence on the property.

¹⁸ HAR §13-221-3 Penalties.

‘Conspiracy’¹⁹ to deprive of vested property rights held by ‘native tenants’ under ‘color of law’ by the BLNR and county of Kauai.

It appears to be an obvious ‘conspiracy’ between members of the BLNR and county of Kauai officials to deny Louise H. Oclit and Uilani Manoi, and other native tenants (as members of their group) residing in Hanapepe of their personal and vested right to ‘property’ without ‘due process of law’ and ‘equal protection of laws’²⁰.

Prior to June 6, 2021, the Board of Land and Natural Resources (“BLNR”) posted a “Notice to Vacate” (Exhibit “A”) in the area previously designated as a public park, where many homeless and other displaced persons had been allowed to reside until they could receive assistance with relocation and other social services.

Other notices to vacate had been strategically placed in the Hanapepe park area, advising other persons of being subjected to arrest for criminal trespass, prior to July 6, 2021, citing the “color” of HRS 708.814.5²¹, as well as Kauai County Code 19-1.5²², that violations of those laws and codes; could lead to their arrests, the possibility of being taken against their will, and sanctioned with criminal fines.

As far as is known, only Louise H. Oclit and Uilani Manoi, acting in good faith, as is their right, after receiving the Notice to Vacate, and being under the ‘*imminent danger of eviction*’²³, promptly responded and served the BLNR and county of Kauai officials a document (Exhibit “A”) effectively challenging the assertion that the “state of Hawaii owned the land”, and provided the legal authorities that their rights were vested in law, as being a basic condition on the title, as that applies to/for any and all purported landowners, including the state of Hawaii.

¹⁹ TITLE 18, U.S.C., SECTION 241

²⁰ Amendment XIV. Section 1. United States constitution .

²¹ HRS §708-814.5 Criminal trespass onto public parks and recreational grounds. CHAPTER 708 OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY RIGHTS

²² Kauai County Codes Sec. 19-1.5 Operating Policy.

(a) Parks shall be open to the public every day of the year during the designated hours unless closed for good cause by the Director. The opening and closing hours of each park and recreation facility shall be posted therein.

(b) Any section or part of any park or recreation facility may be declared closed to the public by the Director at any time, as the Director shall find reasonably necessary for the health, safety or welfare of the public. (Ord. No. 383, April 30, 1980; Ord. No. 852, July 1, 2007)

²³ “A tenant may not deny the title of his landlord and attorn to another unless he is actually evicted or at least in imminent danger of eviction” *Kamauleule vs. Nagamoto* 9 H. 384 (1904)

Despite their due diligence to protect their inherent rights in “the national lands”, (See U.S.P.L. 103-150), their personal property was maliciously taken and deposited at the local refuse station and has not been accounted for. The dwellings where they lived were bulldozed and the remnants of those structures are still remaining in a pile of rubble.

(It should be noted on August 6, 2021, that another notice to vacate was placed throughout the area, by the SOH Department of Transportation. Soon after that about a hundred people, who had fled from the park area, and had found shelter in the adjacent area were forced to flee due to the unannounced controlled fire that was set by local government officials. The park which technically is part of the crown lands of Hanapepe, is under management by the County of Kauai, who used the color of “HRS 708.814.5” and an administrative rule ‘Title 19-14-3.2’ Prohibited activities, to displace the people and it remains unclear as to how this rule is applicable, as there is no “public airport” on the land they are now in possession of.

COUNT 3

A long-term pattern and practice of ‘Genocide’²⁴ through selective enforcement of law by the executive branch of the state of Hawaii.

The United States government has fully informed the state of Hawaii executive branch through investigative Reports and studies as far back as 1983²⁵ of the genocidal effect of its mistreatment of the Hawaiian people, yet it continues unabated. Governmental agencies like the BLNR, according to the state of Hawaii Auditor in 2019 are **‘conducting operations as a private landowner... land dispositions have been arbitrary... and the Land Division has not demonstrated that its actions have always been in the best interests of the State’**^{26, 7}

The executive branch of the state of Hawaii continues its attempts to destroy the ‘national’²⁷ identity of the Hawaiian people, through unsuccessful attempts of lobbying the United States Government to recognize the Hawaiian people as a subjective native American tribe, via legislation such as the “Native Hawaiian Government Reorganization Act”²⁸. Since the advent of the Hawaiian Kingdom in 1810 and all the way to 1893, there was no “native Hawaiian” government in the Hawaiian Islands.

²⁴ Title 18 U.S. Code § 1091 - Genocide

²⁵ Native Hawaiians Study Commission, 1973 - 1985: Native Hawaiian Claims

²⁶ ‘...the Land Board and the Land Division have struggled with carrying out their fiduciary responsibilities and conducting operations as a private landowner seeking to increase revenue. Decisions regarding land dispositions have been arbitrary, and the Land Division has not demonstrated that its actions have always been in the best interests of the State’ [Report No. 19-12 / June 2019 page 41]

²⁷ Title 18 U.S. Code § 1091 – Genocide. (a).

²⁸ Joint Resolution S.1011 - 111th Congress (2009-2010)

It is well documented that the effect of misapplication and unequal protection of the law such as removing the Hawaiian native tenants, without due process of law, continues to have a devastating effect. For several decades the BLNR and DLNR have been removing and displacing Hawaiians throughout the islands utilizing trespassing and camping laws, as documented above, without affording them due process.

This recent incident involving native tenants and other persons is evidence of violations of U.S. Human Rights Treaty obligations (ICCPR, CERD, CAT and ROC) and the Federal law (U.S.P.L. 100-606, The Proxmire Act, Nov. 4, 1988, Pres. Ronald Reagan), relating to the prevention and punishment of crimes of ‘Genocide’ being committed by the BLNR in collusion with county officials, and it is unfortunate that the BLNR holds exclusive discretionary enforcement of laws and rules. Records exist that reveal a systemic lack of compliance with or enforcement of those laws and failure by local county governments to comply with those laws, which intentionally has created conditions that have resulted in the destruction of the Hawaiians, and their places dedicated to culture, science and religion that are a vital part of their national identity and sense of place.

The effect has been for decades that the BLNR and counties have allowed the destruction of hundreds if not thousands of Hawaiian village sites and ‘places of worship’ throughout the islands, often to support private, and for profit land developments.

COUNT 4

Governmental waste, abuse, and a broader ‘Conspiracy’ of deprivation of civil liberties.

It has been widely reported that as a direct result of an ‘Emergency Proclamation for Mauna Kea’ issued on July 17, 2019, the governor of the state of Hawaii has reportedly appropriated more than \$11,000,000 of state and possibly private and federal funds on these unnecessary law enforcement activities.

No greater example of abuse of power and unlawful conspiracy can be documented than by the recent events on the Island of Hawaii on the ‘public trust’²⁹ land of Mauna Kea. For decades there have been multiple governmental reports, mainly from the state of Hawaii Auditor, that document multiple instances of ‘places of worship and burials’³⁰ being ‘desecrated’. There are no records of virtually any enforcement acts by the BLNR/DLNR, despite years of formal complaints to those agencies.

Background

In 1998 the state of Hawaii Auditor reported that as ‘...early as 1986, the Department of Land and Natural Resources made an effort to place historic resources on Mauna Kea’s summit on the State and National Registers of Historic places’, but after concerns were expressed by the

²⁹ The project area for the proposed development on Mauna Kea is located within the ahupuaa of Kaohe, which is listed as government lands, transferred to the United States by the Republic of Hawaii in 1898.

³⁰ See §711-1107 HRS Desecration. (b) A place of worship or burial.

developers ‘that control of development on the summit would be transferred from the State to the federal level and threaten development of the summit...’ It appears historic places, including but not limited to places of worship, and burials on Mauna Kea were deliberately excluded from state and federal protections.

The auditor also reported ‘...there is community concern for the lack of recognition for cultural or religious sites on Mauna Kea’.³¹

In 2014 after the BLNR approved building permits, it announced that construction of a private telescope, the largest project of its kind in the world, would commence. As a result, Hawaiians and their supporters after years of protective efforts and frustration over the long standing mistreatment of burials and religious sites, gathered in mass, in civil protest and peaceful assembly³² on Mauna Kea, in keeping with the theme of “Kapu Aloha”, simply meaning anyone involved must remain peaceful. The effect of that peaceful assembly resulted in the delay of the start of construction of that private development project for several years.

Subsequent to that delay the Board of Regents of the University of Hawaii at Manoa gave notice of its intent to fabricate rules regarding access and use of the summit area of Mauna Kea, and once again despite overwhelming and widespread opposition expressed by Hawaiians, rules were put in place that severely restricted access to natural resources or use for religious and other purposes. Additionally the BLNR created a new emergency administrative rule, in spite of overwhelming public opposition, that had a chilling effect on Hawaiians and their supporter’s ability to peacefully gather on Mauna Kea, but fortunately in October of 2015, the Third Circuit Court invalidated the emergency rule, and dismissed criminal charges against Hawaiians and their supporters.

In December of 2015 the Supreme Court in Hawaii, during a contested case proceeding before the BLNR, ruled that when the Board of Land and Natural Resources approved a key building permit for the proposed telescope (TMT), it had deprived Hawaiians and their supporters the ‘guarantee of due process’³³. So, in June of 2019, after a new contested case hearing approved the development, Hawaiians and their supporters began to peacefully assemble on Mauna Kea.

³¹ Audit of the Management of Mauna Kea and the Mauna Kea Science Reserve. A Report to the Governor and the Legislature of the State of Hawai‘i. Report No. 98-6 February 1998, page 22-23, respectfully.

³² ‘All men shall have the right, in an orderly and peaceable manner, to assemble, without arms, to consult upon the common good, and to petition the King or Legislature for redress of grievances.’ ARTICLE 4. Constitution of the Hawaiian Kingdom. (1887)

³³ ‘The question we must answer is whether the approval of the permit before the contested case hearing was held violated the Hawaii Constitution’s guarantee of due process, which provides that, “No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law” Haw. Const. art. I, § 5. We hold that it did...Opponents included Native Hawaiians who stated that the summit area was sacred in Native Hawaiian culture and that the construction of the eighteen-and-one-half-story high observatory would be a desecration. MAUNA KEA ANAINA HOU et.al. v. BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES et. al., OPINION OF THE COURT BY RECKTENWALD, C.J. SCAP-14-0000873, DECEMBER 2, 2015

On July 17, 2019, under an “Emergency Proclamation” issued by the governor of the state of Hawaii hundreds of law enforcement officers from various jurisdictions from around the Hawaiian Islands and elements of the national guard moved into position. Those armed forces had been given extraordinary martial law type powers granting them the ability to order the “mandatory evacuation of the civilian population to ensure the execution of the law and suppress or prevent lawless violence, riot, and forcible obstruction of the laws.”. Yet there had never been any factual evidence produced to support the governor’s claims, nor has there ever been provided an opportunity for a judicial review of that action.

So, on July 17, 2019, thirty-eight Hawaiian elders, including myself, were arrested and cited for alleged violations of §711-1105 Obstructing. (1), (a) ‘Obstructs any highway or public passage’. which is a ‘petty misdemeanor’. The majority of those arrested were lifelong advocates for preventing acts of desecration, protecting sacred Hawaiian places and upholding vested Hawaiian civil rights.

On August 6, 2021, after nearly two years of aggressive prosecution by the state of Hawaii Attorney General’s Office, the District Court in Hilo ruled that the first set of elders to be prosecuted, were not guilty of ‘Obstructing’ a ‘highway or public passage’, but prosecutions will continue because a state of Hawaii official, who was under oath and had only mistated that the state did not have the necessary permits required to proceed with construction. The Attorney General’s office has been quoted in the media as saying that it intends to “vigorously” prosecute them for the exact same criminal charges.

Evidence of selective enforcement of law can be found in the fact that both the ‘desecration’ law, as well as ‘Obstructing’ fall under ‘CHAPTER 711. OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER’, acts of ‘desecration’ carry with it serious criminal and civil penalties³⁴, acts of “obstructing” are a petty misdemeanor.

COUNT 5

Breaches of Trust by the Board of Land and Natural Resources³⁵ and the state of Hawaii

³⁴ (3) Any person convicted of committing the offense of desecration shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than one year, a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both.

³⁵ What is the Board of Land and Natural Resources?

The BLNR consists of seven politically appointed members who are nominated by the governor of the state of Hawaii, and confirmed by its legislature,

The ‘public trust’ lands that were “transferred”, by the Republic of Hawaii and ‘are primarily under the control of the Board of Land and Natural Resources, with the stipulation that the ‘proceeds, and income shall be managed and disposed for the foregoing purposes’³⁶. . . their use for any other object shall constitute a breach of trust for which suit may be brought by the United States’³⁷.

A ‘report’ by the state of Hawaii Auditor that examined the BLNR’s ‘Special land and development fund’ (SLDF), indicates that the BLNR’s Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR), had retained 58 percent (\$27.2 million) of the public trust revenues for its own programs. The Auditor indicated that ‘The department’s presentation of revenue numbers for the past nine years – absent any detail or context – is purposely misleading and not an indicator of the quality of the Land Division’s management of the fund or its land portfolio.’³⁸ The Auditor questioned if the ‘... DLNR is superseding the Legislature’s power to decide the appropriate use of ‘ceded lands’³⁹ ‘revenues.’⁴⁰, and that those ‘revenues, are the purview of the Legislature – not an individual agency’ and further questioned if the BLNR/DLNR can keep or

Overview of its Functions:

Oversees management and control over of virtually every aspect of the approximant 1,800,000-acres of ‘government and crown lands’...belonging to the Government of the Hawaiian Islands’, upon the ‘transfer’ of those lands by ‘Republic of Hawaii’, to the United States of America in 1898;

Both the management of ‘crown and government’ lands are held as a ‘public trust’, and it is the ‘public policy’ of the people of the Hawaiian Islands that enforcement of Historic Preservations laws is held for ‘future generations’ (of note as a condition of receiving U.S. Federal Grants, the DLNR is mandated to also comply the standards of the national historic preservation laws of the United States of America.)

The BLNR is the agency that issues and approves development permits on the ‘public trust’ lands, in most cases for private land developers for projects such as the TMT telescope of Mauna Kea.

The BLNR has a long pattern and practice of utilizing government law enforcement to support and defend those permits issued to those private developers.

³⁶ UNDER THE ADMISSIONS ACT of 1959, revenue from ceded lands is held by the State as a public trust for the following specific purposes: (1) support of public education; (2) betterment of the conditions of Native Hawaiians; (3) development of farm and home ownership; (4) public improvements; and (5) provision of lands for public use.

³⁷ ‘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’ § 5. (f) THE ADMISSION ACT.

³⁸ State of Hawaii’s Auditors Report No. 19-12 / June 2019 page 51

³⁹ The term “ceded lands” is often used in Hawaii to refer to the lands “transferred” by the Republic of Hawaii to the United States of America, and later transferred to the state of Hawaii. No records exist that there was any cessation, lawful conquest, or compensation to owners of those ‘private’ lands, or ‘crown lands’ portion of the ‘public trust’ lands held by the state of Hawaii. Even if there was a lawful conquest of the Hawaiian Kingdom Monarchy, only the “government” lands of the Hawaiian Kingdom could be part of an alleged conquest.

⁴⁰ State of Hawaii’s Auditors Report No. 19-12 / June 2019 page 39

spend ‘revenues without specific Legislative approval to do so’, and that the ‘DLNR – not the Legislature – has assumed the State’s fiduciary responsibility to decide how to use the ceded lands revenues’⁴¹.

The Auditor also pointed out the probability of corruption by members of the BLNR ‘The Land Board member is a former legislator who represented the Hilo district, and he told us that some of the KIA lessees are former political supporters and close friends.’⁴², and also how the BLNR/DLNR ‘incorrectly contends that the enactment of laws allowing for the extension of leases demonstrates legislative intent that it is in the public interest to retain existing KIA tenants to the greatest extent feasible, rather than allowing leases to expire and seek higher rents’⁴³

While the Auditors Report was limited to the SLDF, in a May 5, 2020 ‘Summary of Receipts from Lands Described in Section 5(f) of the Admissions Act by Department For Fiscal Year 2019’ the report indicates the Gross Receipts from the public trust lands were ‘\$289,767,656.68’⁴⁴

We do not agree with any revenues from the public trusts lands being transferred to the state of Hawaii controlled agencies such as the Office of Hawaiian Affairs that purports to function ‘for the betterment of ‘native Hawaiians’. These revenue disbursements are theoretically based on the 2019 Gross Receipts, by which each of the five purposes should have received equal shares, or about \$58,000,000 each; in 2019, the Office of Hawaiian Affairs received less than \$15,000,000.

Another paramount concern is with regards to one of those five public trust purposes, namely ‘the development of farm and home ownership on a widespread basis’.⁴⁵, and where those revenues are being directed. The reason being that, as prescribed by Hawaiian National usage, there is already an existing system for homesteading that is in place to facilitate the housing needs and stabilization of Hawaiians onto good farmlands, rather than be subjected to discrimination under the system of involuntary servitude that is reflective of the 100 year failings of the Hawaiian Homes Act of 1920, as Amended. One can easily see the reasoning behind the SOH aggression, persecution, and the continuing brutal harassment of Hawaiians, when they attempt to exercise their vested rights as native tenants, as prescribed by Hawaiian National usage.

The United States must remain cognizant of the fact that. International Human Rights Treaties have outlawed ‘apartheid’ as well as ‘slavery’ and it would be advisable for the Executive Branch of the United States Government to heed the warnings of U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations, Jeanne Kirkpatrick, who in 1986 before the U.S. Senate

⁴¹ State of Hawaii’s Auditors Report No. 19-12 / June 2019 page 39

⁴² State of Hawaii’s Auditors Report No. 19-12 / June 2019 page 49

⁴³ State of Hawaii’s Auditors Report No. 19-12 / June 2019, page 50

⁴⁴ Page 6 of 6

⁴⁵ §5. (f), 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.

Committee on Foreign relations, spoke on the importance of the United States disengaging from its “genocidal policies”, rather than face the “scorn” of the international community and condemnation by Members States of the United Nations and that organization’s attempts to thwart and prevent the proliferation of the crimes of genocide.

Undeveloped crown lands such as the ahupuaa of Hanapepe, and others throughout the Hawaiian Islands are there to be utilized as an alternative for Hawaiians to obtain ‘for development and home ownership’, especially under the light of the approximate \$58,000,000 annual revenues generated for this purpose, from the public trust lands.

Disappearing public trust lands?

The state of Hawaii Auditor also brought forward substantive issues of what happened to ‘the approximately 1.8 million acres of land that were transferred’, to the United States by the Republic of Hawaii in 1898’, indicating that as of May 5, 2020, approximately 500,000 acres had disappeared from the public trust, leaving a current inventory of only ‘1,283,766.543 acres’⁴⁶.

Prior to our advocacy for the native tenants of Hanapepe, members of our organization, ‘*The Hawaiian Law Foundation*’⁴⁷ were requested to intervene in a matter before the state of Hawaii Land Use Commission on the island of Kauai.

This situation involved a land developer from outside of Hawaii, who had purchased a parcel of land, hoping the LUC would change the agriculture/conservation zoning restrictions on that land in order to accommodate a high-density condominium type multi-family development. In that recent case Liko-o-kalani Martin was the sole intervenor and stipulated that the lands in question were the “crown lands” of Kapa’a. The American developer had purchased an interest in a portion of that land in 2013 in good faith at a foreclosure sale for about \$6-million, and obtained a “Commissioner’s deed”, which could make no representation or guarantees as to the condition of the land title. During the LUC (SOH Land Use Commission hearing process, and the fact that the land was part of the crown lands came into the forefront. As a result of multiple

⁴⁶ Page 6, COVID-19 Report No. 20-07 / May 2020, state of Hawaii Auditors Review of the Department of Land and Natural Resources’ Special Land Development Fund

⁴⁷ The Hawaiian Law Foundation is a not-for-profit, Non-Governmental-Organization (NGO) formed in 1997, after extensive consultation with Hawaiian kupuna (elders), and other community stakeholders in Kailua-Kona on the island of Hawaii. Our primary function has been research and sharing the laws of the Hawaiian Islands in-effect on, and prior to January 17, 1893. In 1998 we worked with senior staff with the U.S. Interior and Justice Departments in forming a report entitled “*From Mauka to Makai, the River of Justice Must Flow Freely*”. Our strategy has been to work with lawyers in the courts of Hawaii to explore the limits of the laws of the Hawaiian Islands, so far, we have not found any limits in the Hawaiian Islands.

We do not profess to be part of any so-called “sovereignty” group, we fully support and have faith in the honor of the American people, and the ongoing attempts by the government of the United States of America show compassion for our people.

We continually uncover the deep and shocking levels of private and governmental corruption in our islands, and have faith the government of the United States of America will finally help bring justice for the Hawaiian people, by keeping its citizens in Hawaii, in compliance with the constitutional principles it is founded in.

misrepresentations made during the months-long/ hearings, the developer withdrew its petition for rezoning, and was left with an uncertain ability to ever be able to obtain clear title or to develop that portion of the “crown lands” affording any type of fee-simple interest.

After research it was discovered that the 97 acre development parcel was actually part of the 5,337 acres within the crown lands of Kapa’a, that was initially under a lease agreement executed with the Commissioners of the Crown Lands in 1877,[Exhibit B] and was set to expire in 1907. One would assume that those lands were included in the inventory of the crown lands purportedly transferred to the United States of America in 1898, but no records can substantiate that they are. Furthermore, research revealed that the 1877 lease of Kapaa to Makee Sugar also included the crown lands of Anahola, which together encompass more than 12,000 acres, all of which do not appear on the SOH inventory.

Further discoveries reveal that through a series of transactions, those leasehold interests were transferred to American Factors (AMFAC) in about 1914. Then in 1997, when AMFAC began selling off those lands, it apparently represented that it held a fee-simple interest. No government records can be located at this time indicating or substantiating the conversion of title from leasehold, into fee-simple, nor have any apparent government records of the revenues generated by the sale of those ‘public trust’ lands, been located to indicate that the sale of those trust lands benefited the public trust fund.

Several years later, AFMAC filed for bankruptcy, which may have been an attempt to shield itself from liability related to those and other leased lands that it had used for sugar production.

We find it highly notable, that every purchaser from the date of the first transaction in 1997, from AFMAC, in the crown lands of Kapa’a and Anaola, apparently was not able to obtain clear title to the land, including the developer attempting to rezone the land before the LUC in 2021.

Resolution of these issues is obviously of great importance to any prospective purchaser of the ‘public trust’ lands in the Hawaiian Islands, and should of grave concern for the United States with respect to the legal consequences and liabilities regarding the non existence of any formal treaty of annexation of the Hawaiian Islands from the lawful Hawaiian Kingdom Government since January 17, 1893, and the blatant mistreatment of Hawaiians, by the enforcement of policies of apartheid, similar to those that existed in 1960, when the United Nations, International Court of Justice ruled that the government of South Africa had to be removed.

We have also discovered a pattern and practice of private parties, in at least two instances, one on Kauai, the other on Hawaii Island where parties purchased an interest in ‘available sugar lands’, who may have discovered the chain of title was dubious at best, took action to re-sell portions of those lands back to state or county governments, in both cases partially utilizing U.S. Federal grant funding.

COUNT 6

The perpetuation of the fraud whereby the constitutional government was overthrown.

Many Hawaiians have recently become aware, and made a choice, in an exercise of their inherent rights of 'self-determination'⁴⁸, to place their 'nationality'⁴⁹, within and under the protection of the constitution and laws of the Hawaiian Islands, prior to the January 17, 1893 incident, more importantly 'prior to November 25, 1892'⁵⁰.

Despite the foundational laws of the state of Hawaii, recognizing an exception to its laws as 'fixed by Hawaiian judicial precedent, or established by 'Hawaiian usage'⁵¹, the lawful Government of the Hawaiian Kingdom in the Hawaiian Islands has an extensive system of Civil and Penal codes. All the English versions of those laws are now available on the internet.⁵²

The Congress of United States has resolved and answered any outstanding political questions related to the formation of the Republic of Hawaii/Provisional Government, as being "illegal", given the events of the January 17, 1893 incident in the Hawaiian Islands, and the so-called "overthrow", by way of U.S.P.L. 103-150, that characterized those events as being, 'in violation of treaties between the two nations and of international law'.⁵³ and further, committed the United States of America 'to acknowledge the ramifications'⁵⁴, without limiting or defining those "ramifications".

The Executive branch of the state of Hawaii continues to support and defend the actions of the Republic of Hawaii/Provisional Government as being lawful, and continues to treat the Hawaiian people as its wards, or some sort of conquered native American tribe.

The Executive branch of the state of Hawaii continues the "...perpetuation of the fraud whereby the constitutional government was overthrown...", as stated by Queen Liliuokalani in her formal diplomatic protest filed at the U.S. Department of State on June 17, 1897, in order to thwart the attempted annexation of the Hawaiian Islands by way of a treaty promulgated by the

⁴⁸ 'All peoples have the right of **self-determination**. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development. PART I. *Article 1*. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by General Assembly resolution 2200A (XXI) of 16 December 1966 entered into force 23 March 1976, in accordance with Article 49.

⁴⁹ Article 15. 1. Everyone has the right to a nationality. 2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality. United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights

⁵⁰ "Hawaiian usage" must predate November 25, 1892. 58 H. 106, 566 P.2d 725.

⁵¹ See §1-1 HRS. Common law of the State; exceptions.

⁵² See www.hlm.com, click on "open access", use the search term "Hawaiian Kingdom".

⁵³ *Whereas*, the United States Minister thereupon extended diplomatic recognition to the Provisional Government that was formed by the conspirators without the consent of the Native Hawaiian people or the lawful Government of Hawaii and **in violation of treaties between the two nations and of international law**; (*U.S. Pub. L. No. 103-150, 107 Stat. 1510*)

⁵⁴ (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; (*U.S. Pub. L. No. 103-150, 107 Stat. 1510*)

treasonists who conspired to take over control of the Hawaiian Islands and its government. It should be noted that during the October 23, 1993 Senate debate concerning the situation of the Hawaiian Islands, that the Hawaii delegates failed to respond to requests from Senators regarding the workings of this apology, and questions as to what the ramifications would be, so that Senator Gorton, near the end of the debate, made the following statement that "the only logical conclusion of this resolution is independence".

The badges of ongoing fraud can be found in the state of Hawaii foundational defenses that the laws of the Hawaiian Islands, prior to January 17, 1893, no longer have any force or effect due to the *state v. Lorenzo*⁵⁵ case, where one defendant simply failed to meet his burden, in a District court during trial, to present evidence to the court of the continued force and effect of Hawaiian Kingdom laws. The courts of Hawaii continue to far exceed their jurisdiction, when they continue to address and use the "political question", in favor of the state of Hawaii, which is in direct contravention to the answers to those political issues, made by the United States Government.

The executive branch of the state of Hawaii's ongoing attempts to subject Hawaiians to them and its jurisdiction, and disregarding those members of the national group, who have formally placed their nationality under the laws of the Hawaiian Islands 'prior to November 25, 1892', and it is with deep concern that that attitude, is an action clearly intended to support inciting the commission of the crime of genocide because that imposition is made 'with the specific intent to destroy that group possessing that "national origin", in whole or in substantial part'. The continued persecution of Hawaiians by way of political crimes in the domestic laws, because of their "national origin", is blatantly in violation of the laws of the Hawaiian Islands, an affront to the international *jus cogen norms*, the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), as well as treaties and laws of the United States of America.

Standing treaty obligations by the United States of America, and its public officials to the Hawaiian people.

There appears to be definitive ramifications in the Hawaiian Islands from the recent ruling by the United States Supreme Court in *McGIRT v. OKLAHOMA*, coupled with the admitted facts of Treaty violations by both the Executive Branch of the United States on December 18, 1893 via the '...*act of war, committed with the participation of a diplomatic representative of the United States and without authority of Congress*...', and the affirmation in 1993 by the United States Congress within the Apology Law of the "*act of war, committed with the participation of a diplomatic representative of the United States and without authority of Congress*"⁵⁶

⁵⁵ 77 Hawai'i 219, 883 P.2d 641 (1994)

⁵⁶ (U.S. Pub. L. No. 103-150, 107 Stat. 1510)

The Hawaiian Islands and the Hawaiian people continue to be under the protection of those treaty relations, holding steadfast with the desire to return back to ‘*perpetual peace*’⁵⁷ with the people of the United States of America, as promised in that sacred contract.

There are no records of the contracting parties, the United States of America, nor His Majesty the King, or Queen of the Hawaiian Islands, or their lawful successors, formally abrogating or terminating their binding treaty⁵⁸ obligations between each other.

There are no records of a treaty of peace⁵⁹, between the lawful government of the Hawaiian Islands, the Republic of Hawaii, or the United States of America. There is ample historical evidence that the president (Cleveland) of the United States of America accepted Queen Liliuokalani’s January 17, 1893, conditional and temporary yield to the President, as the Commander in Chief, prescribing to the United States Constitution, under Article 3, Section 8, where in is addressed “Offenses against the ‘Laws of Nations’”⁶⁰, which recognizes the temporary yield of Her Majesty Queen Liliuokalani, in order to “avoid bloodshed and prevent the collision of forces” as a ‘Treaty of Protection’.⁶¹

⁵⁷ ‘Article I. **There shall be perpetual peace and amity between the United States and the King of the Hawaiian Islands, his heirs and his successors.**’ Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation, Treaty signed at Washington December 20, 1849, Senate advice and consent to ratification January 14, 1850, Ratified by the President of the United States February 4, 1850. Ratified by the Hawaiian Islands August 19, 1850, Ratifications exchanged at Honolulu August 24, 1850, Entered into force August 24, 1850.

⁵⁸ Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation, Treaty signed at Washington December 20, 1849,

⁵⁹ ‘Thus, a third party cannot safely purchase a conquered town or province, till the sovereign from whom it was taken has **renounced it by a treaty of peace**, or has been **irretrievably subdued**, and **has lost his sovereignty**: for, while the war continues, — while the sovereign has still hopes of recovering his possessions by arms, — is a neutral prince to come and deprive him of the opportunity by purchasing that town or province from the conqueror? The original proprietor cannot forfeit his rights by the act of a third person; and if the purchaser be determined to maintain his purchase, he will find himself involved in the war. Thus, the king of Prussia became a party with the enemies of Sweden, by receiving Stettin from the hands of the king of Poland and the czar, under the title of sequestration.’³ But, when a sovereign has, by a definitive treaty of peace, ceded a country to the conqueror, he has relinquished all the right he had to it; and it were absurd that he should be allowed to demand the restitution of the country by a subsequent conqueror, who wrests it from the former, or by any other prince, who has purchased it, or received it in exchange, or acquired it by any title whatever.’ § 198. How to transfer them validly. CHAP. XIII. OF ACQUISITIONS BY WAR, AND PARTICULARLY OF CONQUESTS. Book III, OF WAR, — ITS DIFFERENT KINDS — AND THE RIGHT OF MAKING WAR

⁶⁰ ‘...The United States has long recognized the responsibilities imposed upon individual nations by force of international custom and treats the Law of Nations as the law of the land.’ *Kansas v. Colorado*, [206 U.S. 46](#), 97, 27 S. Ct. 655, 51 L. Ed. 956 (1907). *United States v. Enger*, 472 F. Supp. 490 (D.N.J. 1978), [504](#)

⁶¹ ‘WHEN a nation is not capable of preserving herself from insult and oppression, she may procure the protection of a more powerful state. If she obtains this by only engaging to perform certain articles, as to pay a tribute in return for the safety obtained, — to furnish her protector with troops, — and to embark in all his wars as a joint concern, — but still reserving to herself the right of administering her own government at pleasure, — it is a simple **treaty of protection**, that does not at all derogate from her sovereignty, and differs not from the ordinary treaties of alliance, otherwise than as it creates a difference in the dignity of the contracting parties. Laws of Nations, Book I. CHAP. XVI. OF THE PROTECTION SOUGHT BY A NATION, AND ITS VOLUNTARY SUBMISSION TO A FOREIGN POWER. § 192. Protection.]

Part of the ‘ramifications’⁶² remains the absence of the formal abrogation of the treaties between the sovereign of the Hawaiian Islands and the United States of America, while the unresolving of the “act of war” perpetuates and ‘...*breaks the bands of society and government... it produces in the nation two independent parties...two separate bodies, two distinct societies...*’⁶³, in effect a protracted and continuing state of “civil war” in the Hawaiian Islands.

The people and government officials who have given their consent to be governed by the present system of governance in Hawaii (state of Hawaii), now being a political subdivision, are bound to uphold and abide by the foundational principles within the United States Constitution, in one most important aspect, that ‘*all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land... any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.*’⁶⁴

A June 2001 Report⁶⁵ by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Hawaii Advisory Committee, brought clarity as to the Ramifications of the Apology Law, S.J. Res. 19, 103d Cong., Pub. L. No. 103-150, 107 Stat. 1510, 1512 (1993):

‘The principles of self-determination and self-governance—which are consistent with the democratic ideals upon which our nation is founded—can only be meaningful if...Hawaiians have the freedom to examine diverse options for exercising the sovereignty that they have “never directly relinquished”’.

Therefore, demand is hereby made to the government of the United States of America to immediately take the following actions:

1. Take any and all actions to provide restitution to, and immediately restore possession to the native tenants of Hanapepe identified herein, the possession of the lands they were forcefully removed from and prevent any harassment by governmental officials of the state of Hawaii and county of Kauai;

⁶² SECTION 1. ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND APOLOGY. Congressional findings. (4) (U.S. Pub. L. No. 103-150, 107 Stat. 1510)

⁶³ ‘A civil war breaks the bands of society and government, or at least suspends their force and effect: it produces in the nation two independent parties, who consider each other as enemies, and acknowledge no common judge. Those two parties, therefore, must necessarily be considered as thenceforward constituting, at least for a time, two separate bodies, two distinct societies. Though one of the parties may have been to blame in breaking the unity of the state and resisting the lawful authority, they are not the less divided in fact. Besides, who shall judge them? Who shall pronounce on which side the right or the wrong lies? On earth they have no common superior. They stand therefore in precisely the same predicament as two nations, who engage in a contest, and, being unable to come to an agreement, have recourse to arms.’ Section 293. CHAPTER XVIII: *Of Civil War*. Law of Nations, BOOK III: Of War, CHAPTER I: *Of War,—its different Kinds,—and the Right of making War.*

⁶⁴ Article VI, Clause 2. United States Constitution

⁶⁵ CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS. SECTION 4. International solutions should be explored as alternatives to the recognition of a Native Hawaiian governing entity. Reconciliation at a Crossroads: The Implications of the Apology Resolution and *Rice v. Cayetano...*’

2. Conduct an independent and comprehensive audit and inventory of all of the “crown” lands, including but not limited, as to the extent of any revenues generated, the exact locations, size and source of any purported land titles, either crown, or government lands;
3. A forensic audit/investigation into how such ‘public trust’ revenues have been directed and utilized;
4. A full investigation into breaches of trust by current and former members of the BLNR, and the state of Hawaii;
5. A full investigation leading to the prosecution of those persons who violated the U.S. Federal Criminal Codes, as found in Title 18, including acts of genocide, civil rights, and other applicable criminal statutes;
6. Enforcement of all standing treaty provisions between the government of the Hawaiian Islands (Hawaiian Kingdom) and the United States of America with respect to the present and future treatment of the native tenants of Hanapepe, and others so situated, in compliance with Hawaiian National Usage as prescribed by Hawaiian Law on November, 25, 1892.

The **conduct alleged in the 30 August 2021 Complaint has not abated** since its initial advocacy, but rather risen dramatically to a level requiring a new dimension of advocacy, in order to establish a renewed level of recognition and respect for civil liberties, civil rights, vested rights in land, and lives of persons, family honors, cultural activities, traditions and lifestyles that are intrinsically inter-related to a multitude of historic places and natural resources essential to the Hawaiian people”.

Formally submitted by Liko-o-kalani Martin on July 13, 2024, being a living person, as part of the whole of the “chief governing authority”, under the provisions of United States Code TITLE 16, CONSERVATION, Part A- Historic Preservation Programs, in the non-contiguous Pacific Area of the Hawaiian Islands, Date: July 13, 2024.

Liko-o-kalani Martin

Okay. I was observing everything last night. This is relating specifically to the crown lands. The crown land title carried certain specific terms and conditions, including the fact that the fee simple interest is inalienable and private property of the royal domain of the Hawaiian Kingdom monarchy. The specific intent of the sovereign of the Hawaiian Islands was to protect those lands from being considered public domain and, "The danger of confiscation in the event of his lands being seized by any foreign power, such as the Republic of Hawaii or the United States of America." Legal expert for the United Nations, Professor de Zayas, in 2018 issued an unclassified memorandum to the United Nations through Secretary Guterres and all of the member states describing that situation in Hawaii as a nation state that is under a strange form of occupation by the United States resulting from an illegal military occupation and a fraudulent annexation, as such, requires that governance and legal matters must be administered by the application of the laws of the occupied state, not the domestic laws of the occupier, the United States; stating further that the ongoing plundering of Hawaiian Kingdom private lands by the legal systems of the United States and the state of Hawaii calls for an immediate investigation and intervention holding willful participants to be held accountable to us federal and international law. Professor de Zayas actually assisted in a call for review of historical facts surrounding UN General Resolution 1469, which recognized attainment of self-government for Hawaii -- big question mark. Revealing the deception that took place on the part of the United States in 1959 by intervention in the political affairs of the Hawaiian -- of the islands, by the imposition of an uncalled for and inexpedient assumption of a protectorate over the Hawaiian people by way of a provisional government instituted by the U.S. Congress by an act to provide for the admission of the State of Hawaii, placing the people of the Hawaiian Islands under a provisional government, aka State of Hawaii, not of their own choosing, being a military power against which they are powerless to protect themselves, and that while under this power, the Hawaiian people, despite the apology resolution, have not yet been afforded the opportunity to institute their own form of government. And these circumstances should not be regarded with indifference by the government of the United States or the United Nations. In closing, I wish that gentleman who spoke of Nazi Germany was here. But I'd like to read to you a situation I use to describe the underlying problem and situation in the Hawaiian Islands. There is no exaggeration made when recalling excerpts from the statements of Justice Robert Jackson before the international military trials at Nuremberg. One of the sinister peculiarities of society was that the state itself played only a subordinate role in the exercise of political power, while the really drastic controls over society were organized outside its nominal government. This was accomplished through an elaborate network of closely knit and exclusive organizations of selected volunteers, oath bound to execute without delay and without question the commands of the leaders. The country was subdivided into little principalities and every such community had its recognized party leaders, party police, and its undercover party spies. The whole formed a pyramid of power outside the law. The primary vice of this web of organizations was that they were used to transfer the power of coercing men from the government and the law. Liberty, self-government, and security of persons and property do not exist, except where the power of coercion is possessed only in the state and is exercised only in obedience to the law. Realistically, the apology resolution has not appeased the Hawaiian people, nor has it resolved the land issue or ended the cause for restoration of independence. Yet, it is remarkable that the native and part-native inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands, despite the opposition, interference, and seemingly insurmountable odds, have through the last five decades arduously experienced a profound

renaissance of culture, language, and political organizing and are deserving of reward. In recognition of the historic role of the United States to carry forth the mandate of the Treaty of Versailles by underwriting the formation of the operations of the United Nations at the end of World War II -- World War I, it is recalled that on the 9 December, the United Nations adopted the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, being the first human rights treaty unanimously adopted by the General Assembly entering to force on the 12 January 1951. Yes, I am closing. Thank you. The Genocide Convention authorizes the mandatory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice to adjudicate disputes, recalling that in 1960 the South African government was expelled from Namibia because it did not have a treaty of annexation and was found to be enforcing policies of apartheid by distinction, exclusion, restriction, and limitation based on national origin, race, color, ethnicity and religion, which parallels the current situation in the Hawaiian Islands. The United States became a signatory in 1986, codified the convention, and is known as the Proxmire Act. Thank you very much.

Liko-o-kalani Martin

Aloha. Mahalo. Aloha. Thank you. Aloha. Aloha Liko, o wau, Kakuhihewa. September 30th, Ala Moana Hotel, Secretary Lujan came to have a conference under the US Public Law 99-239, Compact of Free Association Act. At that time, I stood before the body of these all-Pacific nation states, and shared the words of my -- my kupuna teacher, who said to me, "Liko, what you don't need in the Hawaiian islands is a revolution. But you need to change a revolting situation, where the United States is protecting the fraud." Okay? After last night, and then watching the last two nights, I came to -- I got up this morning. I said, "Well, what else am I supposed to address?" And he told -- ohana told me, "Liko, you address the process. Call it for what it is, because it is a fraud." This -- this -- just this portion of the process is a war crime. And I'm going to qualify this. Apartheid is defined as a crime against humanity committed in the context of an institutional regime of systematic oppression and domination by one racial group over any other racial group or groups, and committed with the intention of maintaining that regime. The explanation by the United States for not signing and ratifying the 1973 convention was that we cannot accept that apartheid can in this manner be made a crime against humanity, because crimes against humanity are so grave in nature that they must be meticulously elaborated. And I would like to elaborate briefly what that means. On August 27, the Senate, they had a hearing on the apology bill. Okay? This is apartheid. This is what we're dealing with. Okay? In response to concerns expressed by a delegation returning from Bosnia, Senator Inouye said, as I tried to convince my colleagues, this is a simple resolution of apology, to recognize the facts as they were 100 years ago. As to the matter of the status of native Hawaiians, as my colleague from Washington knows, from the time of statehood, we have been in this debate. Are Native Hawaiians Native Americans? This resolution has nothing to do with that. This resolution does not touch upon the Hawaiian homelands. I can assure my colleagues of that. It appears, however, that the simple apology had everything to do with the Hawaiian homelands. And the question lingers, though, as to why Senator Enoy emphatically insured his colleagues as to what the apology would not do. And why, then, in the aftermath of the -- the passage of the 1993 measure, did the activities of ward heelers aggressively pursue, in collusion with federal agency employees, including President Obama, political recognition for the beneficiaries under the apartheid race-based 1920 Hawaiian Homes Commission Act. And this is how we put definition into. We have to know who we've been called and what -- what is being put upon us. Okay? So what can we do? So there's this -- let me just -- just get -- okay. So.. [THE MODERATOR: Uncle, if you can please summarize. Thank you] What can you do? You folks can really do something to address this process. And I'm asking you to get in touch with the secretary of interior. And because the National Preservation Act -- under which your processing is under, Title 16, US Code, Conservation, Part A, Historic Preservation Programs -- I would sincerely appreciate if you can sequester the secretary of interior to come to the Hawaiian islands and qualify -- and what -- qualify the programs. Okay? This is a really serious thing, because the state of Hawaii is the fraud. They're representing themselves as a state historic preservation officer, but they are not in compliance with Executive Proclamation 3309 of Dwight D. Eisenhower, Requirement of Equal Footing, which requires the state of Hawaii -- which they have very rarely done -- is to comply with the revised laws of 1955, with respect to the civil codes of the Hawaiian islands, so that the military here is following Geneva IV. This is what you can do. I know you can do this. And I'm going to put it in writing, as I've been putting it in writing for the last seven years. And my mail seems to be getting interrupted. And that's why -- that's what I said today. I had a notice. I'm going to include it in there, because I know that you should do it and you can do it,

because the process is flawed. You have the fraudulent state of Hawaii, like I mentioned last night. There are this process. It could be good, if you are following the -- the right rules and putting the people who need to be in power, who have the power, who hold the interest, who are the nationals of this land. You can do this. And I've -- I've been communicating already with -- with -- you know, like I said, we're getting blocked. And I thought, "Maybe this is the time." Maybe you can bring it, instead of us being intercepted and the mail being intercepted, so we can make things start to be pono. And I really sincerely -- and I look forward to putting that -- inserting into. I thought I could get the signature tonight so that I could take that to -- maybe to the congress, and lay it before them. But I'm bringing it -- I'm putting it in the record. Because this will empower. This will empower, and this is what you can do, is empower the process. Thank you very much.

Martha Martin

I strongly oppose renewing

Chantelle Matagi

‘Ano’ai, aloha mai iā tatou a pau loa. O wau ‘iho no ‘o Nakia Nae’ole, kahi ‘elele o ka hale mua o Ko’olauloa, the only men's group focusing on men's health within the Ko’olauloa region. I'm grateful to stand here tonight among many of my countrymen of Ko’olauloa kakou. I grew up in this hallowed hall of Kahuku cafeteria, sat right here on these tables and played trumps with some of the best of friends that I'm still friends with today. That said, I support the military practicing their war games, and you guys can start at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington D.C. 20500. And now to make clear, I going to huli kua, because I don't need to speak to you. I'm going to speak to the lehulehu tonight, the lahui. I can remind you guys a little bit of why we're standing here taking a part of this piece of crap process. You already know. But some need helpful reminders. And it's all because some kanaka have taken the cheese. And that's why we call this the Mickey Mouse process, because somebody playing Mickey Mouse games with us. And we could give them Mickey Mouse ears to wear tonight, but we already can identify them. Anyway, that being said, in light of FestPAC -- FestPAC -- such an individual from Samoa had reminded us that in Samoa they remind -- they remind daily their youth that their identity is not negotiable. It's not negotiable for us, either. Keoki [George] Helm (phonetic) had told us and reminded us that no matter how many times you bomb, you desecrate our aina, we're always going to show you the value of aina. Many of us have provided reminders tonight to live with aloha. Sometimes aloha is not friendly, not happy, and not welcoming. So in the words of Uncle Skippy, keep your middle fingers current. Mahalo.

Tasman Mattox

Military presence in Hawai'i has caused extensive damage to our 'aina and threatens our precious natural resources. The three army facilities are home to endangered and threatened birds like the 'apanepane and 'i'iwi. Please give the land a new lease on life (haha) by allowing the current lease to expire in August 2029. Take the meantime to create a plan to protect the beautiful Hawaiian nature that so many come to see every year. Mahalo nui.

Rose Mau

The military should not be allowed to lease any land in Hawaii.

Indie Maui

No more stolen lands!! Hawaii needs to be demilitarized and given back to the Kanaka Maoli who have been there for centuries before colonization. This is theft. Do not write us off. Kanaka Maoli matter. Allowing these leases would be continuing your commitment of atrocious crimes against our kingdom. No more military leases. No more military in Hawaii. Land back NOW?

James K. Mauaky Sr.

Aloha.· Hello.· My name is James K Mauaky.· Aloha, everybody, concerned parents, grandparents, great-grandparents.· Yeah. I just made 87 a couple days ago.· Oh.· 87.· 87.· No. I'm -- that's too old.· 78.· Just trying to change the numbers around.· I like changing my numbers around, but that's too old.· I normally change it around when I was younger, but anyway.· I've hunted that area.· I've hunted there since in the early '60s with my -- I learned how, what we call, the Hawaiians call it subsistence hunting.· So I've hunted there when I walk next to a bomb almost as big as that devil thing there. I don't know how big that was.· But if you would look in the records, it was the second bomb who -- above -- above the land in the river.· There was two of them in there. A live bomb, I found out later, because when you pull on the little thing then the thing went boom.· But we used to go hunting there, you know, when we rest, when we came up let the dogs run around, look for the pig.· And so that's how dangerous it was.· In fact, when you walk in the -- to the --when you walk in the first river there from the highway, and you walk straight in, we used to walk through the -- the grass there.· So when you watch the fires burning, and you see the boom, boom, boom, boom that's where we used to walk to go to the first pocket there.· That was a very productive pocket, by the way.· And you see all the bombs that goes off. So that's how dangerous it is.· So we really need your help.· Yeah.· And so when the people gave up their land, sir, they gave it up willingly.· And the reason they gave it up was because they understood that when we went to war, it was important for our children to learn how to handle what they were going to handle whether it was a gun, whether it was a weapon, or it was a cannon.· Whatever kind of weapon we -- we knew.· Because as a hunter, I knew that if I went into the mountain, if I never knew how to -- to use what I need to -- what I was using, I would come home without anything.· So we also knew that when our children went to war, we wanted them to come back.· So it was important for us for when we -- when you asked us, that you needed the valley or wherever you needed, we accepted what you needed.· So now that you're through, we want it back.· So we're asking you, we want it back.· Thank you.

Stan May

Good evening. I'm Stan May from Sunset Beach, and I'm in favor of the renewal of the leases for the military. I strongly support the military. I think there's a lot we take for granted. We have the freedom to come to a community meeting like this, our freedom of speech -- okay -- to express our opinion. I think we take a lot for granted. Military is putting their lives on the line every day. My parents fought in the second world war. I lost an uncle -- and he has a memorial at Pearl Harbor -- you know, fighting for those freedoms. If you look at your other options -- okay -- China under Xi or Russia under Putin, you wouldn't have the ability, you know, freedom of speech, and how would the Kauai community have done? During World War II -- During World War II, it was a struggle against Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan. If Nazi Germany had won that war, I can tell you, we would not be having a community meeting like this, and I really question how the Hawaiians would be under that kind of a system. When we became a state, there was a referendum, and over 90 percent of the residents of -- the residents of this state were in favor of that. And I think that they -- that would be the same today, to continue to be part of the United States. Thank you.

Stanley May

I am strongly in favor of the renewal of military leases on Oahu, and also in favor of the military purchasing said lands. I strongly support the men and woman in the military who put their lives on the line every day to protect our freedoms. Oahu was the site of the attack on Pearl Harbor. What would our lives be like today if Nazi Germany had won what war? I attended a community meeting in Kahuku. Our meeting was hijacked by a flying squad from outside our community that seems to attend all these meetings. No respect was shown to the community as they drowned out our voices. Testimony at the meeting in no way was representative of the opinions of members of our community or of the people of Oahu.

Oriana McCallum

My name is Oriana McCallum. I grew up in Kahuku, and I raised my boys here. Today, I stand with all Hawaii people and Kanaka Maoli in solid support of returning this land to the people of Hawaii. This is the land in Article 12 of the Hawaii State Constitution to be held in trust by the State of Hawaii for the benefit of Native Hawaiians and the public. When property is held in trust, it is the state's fiduciary duty to ensure that this property has the highest benefit in favor of directly benefiting the beneficiaries. It seems highly peculiar to me that the EIS doesn't talk about the best use of this land for native Hawaiians and the public and openly admits that the greatest benefit to the people would not -- would be not to renew the lease. The bottom line is that this land must be stated in the EIS, it does not. Leasing this land to the military does not directly benefit the people. I want to ask you five questions. Some of this has been already addressed, but some of it may not have, and I hope that all of it is fully addressed in the final EIS. How can a renewal of the military lease of this land directly benefit the people of Hawaii when -- value -- who value land above all else when the military has repeatedly shown to be destructive of the land? At Pohakuloa, with the mess that has still not been cleaned up; at Makua Valley, where a recent explosion sent a groundworker to the hospital; at Waikane, where the land was condemned rather than cleaned up and returned as promised; Pearl Harbor, Red Hill, Koho'olawe, the list goes on and on. Continuing the lease of public lands to the military supports a condoning of destroying the lands of these islands. How can a renewal of the military lease of this land directly benefit the people of Hawaii when we have to battle military occupants when trying to rent a home here in the islands? the military condones the impact on the housing crisis for local residents who cannot compete with the richest department in the United States paying for these rents. How can a renewal of the military lease of this land directly benefit the people of Hawaii who pay outrageous prices for food that is 90 percent imported when Kahuku Training Area alone encroaches on 13 of the ahupua'a that -- that community plans, such as the Ko'olaupua community plan, seek to restore use of for -- the productive sustainability that once existed. Please allow me to finish. Thank you. I apologize. This is really hard for me, so I appreciate your patience. Thank you. A continued lease of public lands to the military opposes the goals of the island community plans to ensure that sustainability. How can a renewal of the military lease of this land directly benefit the people of Hawaii when the only two registered sites of Native Hawaiian history in Kahuku are restricted because of their location within Kahuku Training Area, along with many other Native Hawaiian historic sites restricted within these lands? A continued lease of public lands to the military means continued closed doors to the evidence of Native Hawaiian history in Kahuku, as well as all of the places that these exist. The last question is to be addressed under the alternative of returning these lands to the people. What state inspections are being conducted to ensure that when these lands are returned to the people Hawaii that they will be returned in good repair for their future benefit? The Department of Defense has repeatedly shown that they are unwilling or incapable of repairing the damage they cause and cleaning up the mess they make on the lands you -- they occupy. The lease made public at Pohakuloa, that I assume would be the same for all of the 1964 \$1 leases, requires that you keep these lands in good repair for the future use of the people in Hawaii -- people of Hawaii. So what state inspections are being done to ensure that? So those are my questions. Thank you for your time. Malama aina.

Sala McCarthy-Stonex

The continued military occupation of native hawaiian lands throughout the island of O'ahu must cease. State-owned lands administered by Army Hawai'i perpetuates an inequitable system whereby indigenous lands are kept out of reach from indigenous hands. Objectively, the terms of the current lease, particularly re the lack of compensation to Hawai'i as a state and to indigenous, grass-roots organisations, are unconscionable and should end.

Susan McCorry

Hello, please respect the wishes of the Hawaiian people regarding these leases! These leases will negatively affect the land, the water, the air and the people near by. Thank you, Susan

Kinsley McEachern

Aloha,

I stand with many other environmental and social and indigenous justice groups across the Hawaiian Islands. I am a conservation biologist who works to protect endangered species across Hawai'i. I am deeply passionate about the native wildlife and ecosystems who have called Hawai'i home for millennia.

I stand with many other members of the global community to demand that all military leases set to expire in 2029 on O'ahu not be renewed and that the US military clean up, restore, and return the lands they occupy to the rightful owners, the Kānaka Maoli people.

Since 1964 when the 65-year leases were signed between the "State of Hawai'i" and the US Army for \$1.00 each, military activities have led to "significant adverse impacts" on O'ahu's natural resources, historical and cultural sites, and social fabric. Cultural access to traditional burials and other significant sites on the public lands leased by the US Army remains restricted.

We can not continue to ignore the military contribution to the climate crisis and how these military actions undermine the quality of life for most people and wildlife who call Hawai'i home. All three Army training areas are home to dozens of endangered species and are located in close proximity to residential communities - exposing residents to hazardous and unsafe combat like conditions including toxic emissions, noise pollution, and fire risks while perpetuating an ongoing legacy of unexploded ordinance, invasive species, and the contamination of water sources and soil on these once-fertile lands which are sacred to the Kānaka Maoli people.

I deeply oppose the renewal of land leases on the island of O'ahu for the U.S. military. This land needs to be protected and return back to the loving stewards of the 'aina, wai, and kai- the precious native ecosystems in Hawai'i. Hawaiians malama Hawai'i and so the U.S. military needs to end their illegal occupation of these lands.

Sincerely,
Kinsley McEachern

Lawrence Meacham

I was very disturbed by the negative comments made by a small group of activists who went from hearing to hearing and attacked anyone who spoke in favor of the military. They do not reflect the feelings of the larger community where I have lived for 20 years. Everyone should realize that our people are too busy making a living and taking care of their families to go to hearings. First of all, the military defends us. They need to train to be effective, and they need someplace to train. China is getting closer and closer. Distance is shrinking. Our isolated location longer keeps us safe. That's why the military needs to use the land.

Second of all, the military is the second largest part of Hawaii's economy. Our town of Wahiawa would shrivel without the military. Leilehua High School proudly calls itself the Mules, named after the mules that used to populate Schofield Barracks, and many military dependents happily attend Leilehua. They and their parents are part of the community.

Third, we are residents of Hawaii, but we are also American citizens. We cannot just cruise along enjoying freedom and prosperity. We also have a responsibility to support our country, including the military.

The military should use the land responsibly, but we must also face up to our duty to support our country.

Alfred Medeiros

aloha mai kākou, 'o Alfred Keoki Medeiros ko inoa no waianae mai au mahalo mahu nui, William Ila, amazing to see you here.· I've seen you inside when I was against you on one side.· · · · · I look at this room, I see plenty people aged in this room doing the same meetings, yeah? Every year we sit inside this dog and pony show thinking you guys take any notes, but when you guys walk out the door it goes right into opala.· We know this.· · · · · Kapukaki Red Hill is an example of what happened just recently.· We talk about Makua in the past.· Let's talk about now.· I live in Ma'ili. Bombing every day and night, disgusting.· Your guys' choppers flying over making so much noise 11:00 o'clock at night where our keiki trying to rest, where our kupuna trying to rest.· You guys have no care. Can you answer me, what have -- what good have you guys done to Hawaii?· I can wait.· 131 years we've been waiting and nothing has come good from you people.· Not only here in Hawaii, nah, across the globe.· You guys are a problem more than a solution.· You guys cause pain to people like myself because it's been going on through our ancestors for years.· · · · · You look in this room, my dad's best friend, Uncle Rocky right here, has been aging through this fight.· He's a veteran just like my dad.· So it's not against you as a soldier, sir. It's what you represent on that right arm, that I burn on July 4th every year.· That's my fireworks. Yeah.· Because I don't ever take pride in that red, white, and blue doo-doo of a toilet paper flag that you raise up high.· I burn it in significance of what you guys done to us.· · · · · We shouldn't have to come here and only speak two minutes because it's not enough time. She's writing a ku'e· petition on her.· That speaks loud and clear of what you guys have done and the way you guys don't listen to the people.· Enough is enough.· This fight don't stop here.· 2029 we change the locks on those gates, we put our own.· We fight the battle against you.· You guys get guns, fine, let's fight.· We can do our own.· I do MMA shows in Hawaii, like, hop in the ring, sir.· I'm down for you.· You're my weight, you know?· · · · · I'm tired of this talking.· That's why we need action.· We need to do what other countries are doing too, and if you guys want that, we here and we ready.· But the best thing you guys can do is pack up and go and don't take nothing with you because it's not yours; it's ours.· You steal from us, we steal it right back.· · · · · I'm tired of being nice in these little fucking meetings and looking like a fucking joke. That's why, sir, no -- no disrespect with these words, but we fucking tired.· Yeah.· We stay outside 10 days on Anahulu on the corner in front of you guys' place, you guys drive back and forth like nothing. Poisoning all of our water, poisoning of your own, killing of your own people, and nothing.· · · · · Same thing as in Camp Lejeune, same thing you guys are doing in Palestine, everywhere, and nothing.· Look at me, yeah?· You feel it?· I feel it every day when I wake up and I see the same shit you guys do to everywhere else, especially in our home of Hawaii.· Why we got to get water purification systems?· Because of you.· Why we got to be on a house on -- on a beach?· Because of you.· Yeah.· And this American Government that helps them, that guides them, and these politicians that come in and make like they're for the people, but they not. They drunk.· · · · · That's the joke about this fucking system is that you guys control them like puppets while we're over here thinking, yeah, we're going to have change, we're going to go -- going to go 20,000 walking from ala moana to Kapi'olani.· We're going to stop this hewa and then what?· Our own join you side by side.· Yeah.· Signing paper.· Making sure that their money in their bank account establish while we continue to be displaced in our own home.· · · · · How would you like it if I go to punch bowl, take an excavator and start digging?· Because that's what you guys do to us.· It should be bite back, fight back, eye for an eye in my way.· That's what we should do.· 2029, trust that.· · · · · This lease continues, I will go back where I should be.· I will yank out graves.· I will do what I got to do for my ancestors as a descendant of hope.· As a descendant of poa.· Enough is

enough. No new leases.· Go home.· That's where you belong. You don't belong here, none of you. Okay.

Koa Melcher

Greetings,

I am on a mission to restore all land affected by military occupation. My organizations Koa Keiki Farms and Le Kakou-UXO Recovery Company. My mission is to clean the [Kahoilane] and [place] off grid farm systems, shelters, [clinics] and classrooms. Create a new [county] and more [stals] in the state rep + senate. Let's [collaborate] for the benefit of all people who live in Hawaii.

KOA MELCHER

KOA KEIK FARMS LLC

LEU KĀKOU

KOAKEIKIALII GALLERY

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KOA MELCHER

KOA KEIK FARMS LLC

LEU KĀKOU

KOAKEIKIALII GALLERY

Kapuaonaona Mersberg

As a Kanaka Maoli and steward of Hawai'i and 'āina I strongly oppose the U.S. army lease extensions in Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) on the island of O'ahu. This is my testimony regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact statement. The U.S. army has too long privatized and abused our sacred land. They damage our environment and threaten our precious natural resources such as the watersheds at Red Hill. The draft EIS fails to acknowledge the depth of generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.s. Department of defense and its "allies". These sites are home to dozens endangered native species and Hawaiian cultural sites.

Judith Mick

I came to Hawaii through the in Navy 1968. I chose to settle here and became active with the Hawaiian community. The US military took over hundreds of acres of land in Hawaii, much of that space is not longer needed and should be returned to the indigenous people now. You would feel the same if your country had been taken over by another. Let us do the honorable thing and return much of this land to its rightful owners,. Mahalo.

Jobi Miguel

I oppose this continuation for leasing this area for military training for it continues to desecrate our aina and could be providing more space for our aina to be self sustainable

I-571

kayla miles

Honor native wishes. Leave the island.

I-572

Danielle Miller

I oppose, this land is sacred and should be protected and preserved for the natives on this land.

Michael Miller

To whom it may concern, it is way past due for the military to relinquish their lease on Oahu. The rights of Native Hawaiians and the general public must be the main priority. Please be on the right side of history. Thank you.

Peter Miller

I write in favor of the EIS and military use of Hawaiian lands. I have lived near Pearl Harbor for decades and regularly see and hear military aircraft and vehicles; I travel throughout the islands regularly. Their impact on my quality of life and my productivity is very small, yet their impact on my freedom and the military readiness of our country is very large. The NIMBYs and community activists have only their selfish interests in their protests. The military presence in Hawaii has included mistakes in the past - esp Red Hill - but I appreciate improved community engagement in recent times. Military training and presence can and should co-exist with native Hawaiian and community cultural presences - there has always been conflict between people, here and in the world and we must include our own backyard in the resources to minimize conflicts.

Scotty Miller

To whom it may

Enuff Already. Give

Back the Aina to the people

Scotty Miller

[signature]

Kelsie Misech

END ALL MILITARY LEASES.

To Whom it may

ENUFF Already- Give
Back the Aina to the people

Scotty Miller
S.M.

Jody Mitchell

I Jody L Mitchell am a resident born and raised in Hawai'i. I am opposed to any continued military training in the state.

It is bad for the land , our water resources and our people. No more

Rita Miyamoto

No lease should continue with any US military entity. Significant adverse damages have already been done across all military installations across the islands affecting all living organisms, many endangered and found nowhere else in the world. No land has been returned usable or in good health. The US military continues to prove itself to not be good land stewards and should not be allowed to continue its desecration of the land and its people. Enough is enough. No more disingenuous and inadequate EIS. It's time to clean up and return the land to its people.

Cody Miyashiro-Carvalho

The land was taken illegally. The sovereign kingdom was and continues to be illegally occupied. These are facts supported by international laws and treaties as well as U.S. resolutions. Hawaiian sovereignty & self determination obliterated. Wrong from the start. And then while here, continuing to illegally occupy, the military has had a long history of documented poisoning of people, lands, and waters of this place. The wrong continues. And now you proposed continuing to illegally occupy and negatively impacting this 'āina and its people and continue to not offer any fair compensation for the land use or reparations for damage already done or that will surely continue. The wrong endures and forever scars this 'āina and our people. This occupation was never supported, is not supported, and will never be support by the people.



COMMENT FORM
Army Training Land Retention of State Lands
at Kahuku Training Area,
Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area,
and Makua Military Reservation, Island of O'ahu
Environmental Impact Statement
Draft EIS Public Review

Public Meeting Venue: Waianae District Park Date Submitted: 07/09/24

The Army invites comments, suggestions, and relevant information on the Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) on the island of O'ahu, Environmental Impact Statement (O'ahu ATLR EIS). Please provide comments (use additional sheets as necessary), and place in comment box at a public meeting or mail to the address provided on the back of the form. Alternatively, you may submit written comments via the EIS website at: <https://home.army.mil/hawaii/OahuEIS> or email comments to: ATLR-Oahu-EIS@g70.design. All comments will be reviewed, regardless of how they are submitted. Please do not submit duplicate comments. Comments should be written clearly, as commenters will not be contacted to provide clarification. Comments must be submitted or postmarked before or on August 7, 2024 to be considered in the Final EIS.

Please provide your comments below:

The land was taken illegally. The sovereign kingdom was
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supported, is not supported, and will never be supported by the people.

Name: Cody Miyashiro-Carvalho
Organization: _____
Address: _____
City: Ewa Beach State: HI Zip: 96706
Email: _____

Privacy Notice: Public comments to this EIS are requested pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), Hawai'i Revised Statutes Chapter 343 and Hawai'i Administrative Rules 11-200.1. Substantive comments received during the Draft EIS public review period will be considered during Final EIS preparation, and may be published in the Final EIS. Personal contact information will not be published in the Final EIS. Personal contact information will be maintained for the project record and will not be released unless required by law.

Kaitie Miyashiro-Carvalho

Aloha.· Mahalo everyone for being here.· Mahalo everyone for being here.· Aloha.· My -- I'm Katie.· What is your name? Hi, Steve.· I'm Katie.· I'm a makuahine.· I'm a former teacher at Waianae High School, and I'm a Kanaka Maoli, and I'm here on behalf of my son, Treaton who's speaking after, and my daughter, Makali'i.· Can you please say her name? Makali'i? Say it one more time? Yep.· Makali'i. She's almost turning 1 on July 31st, which is La Ho'ihō'i Ea.· Are you familiar with that day, sir? Can you share what you know about that day?· Okay? Thank you.· Well, it is a day of Sovereignty Restoration here in Hawaii.· And, I think, we've heard a lot about your draft and, I think, it's easy to create your report in isolation of the military's perspective and what your desire is.· And, ultimately, the benefits of your \$1 lease over the last 65 years.· But I want you to look at my daughter and remember her name.· Especially if you write it down. It's Makali'i, M-a-k-a-li' - i.· Are you familiar with the -- our story of the Makali'i?· Yeah.· So Makali'i is a constellation.· It's also known as Pleiades.· And when Makali'i rises, it is the start of Makali'i season and, typically, that's in November through around March.· It's known as the rainy season.· It's when we have rest, restoration, fertility, harvest.· It is also a time of peace, which means that there is no war.· So when your \$1 lease ends in 2029, Makali'i will be five years old.· And I want Makali'i's lifetime to be a time of peace in her own aina.· And I want you to understand what a renewed lease means for Makali'i and for my son, Treaton, and all the keiki we are here representing.· It means a loss of aina.· It means a loss of our connection to our aina.· It means a loss of connection to our waters, to our plants, to our birds, to our culture, to our fish, waianae, the fish that we don't see anymore. It's continued loss for us and it's continued mistrust between us as kanaka and you as haole, Western American.· I've heard a lot of people say that you are just a colonel.· You are not just.· You are here, and you have kuleana and you have responsibility to make right what your ancestors have done to us and to our land.· Pledge of Allegiance says justice for all.· Is that true or is that justice for you?· Remember my daughter, remember Makali'i. Remember my son.· Remember what you will be taking from my kids, stealing from my kids.· You weren't here 70 years ago when the Army got all of this for \$1.· More aina that we as kanaka have access to on Hawaiian homestead.· But what is on you, Steve, is the opportunity you have to make pono, restore what's right and give us back our aina.· Not so that we can own, but so that we can restore, as what we can protect as kahu and as stewards of this aina. Mahalo.

Treaton Miyashiro-Carvalho

Hello.· My name is Treaton, I'm the daughter of Katie and the brother of my sister, Makali'i.· I am 14 years old, and I go to Kamehameha Kapalama.· I'm here because I used to go to public school and then I got into Kamehameha and I was educated on the way that my country was taken over and illegally, basically, put into a position where their culture should be forgotten.· And the holiday that we all most recently, or you celebrated is July 4th.· The American Revolution is your independence, which just, like, it's celebrating your independence with your fight against the British.· But what about our fight against you?· We -- we lost our independence.· We became the 50th state of America when there should only be 49 or really 13.· So my only ask is that we're given a say into what happens with our land.· If you want it, in the rare case scenario you get it, we better get a ton load in return for everything that you took before and what you would take in the future, unless we take it back.· I just want to create a safe place for me to grow up and, hopefully, in the future my keiki to grow up where it's a safe community where we all can speak freely and have all the land that belongs to us.· Sadly, that doesn't involve you.· I appreciate you being here and taking all of this, you know, say, like, words and negative energy that's coming towards you because I know it sucks.· I'm in middle school.· It's just -- so I really appreciate you being here.· It takes a lot of guts.· Mahalo.· I hope you take my testimony into account.· Thank you.

Solomon Mokiao

i oppose!

Mariana Monasi

I share a vehement NO to extending military leases on O'ahu. Military occupation has repeatedly shown us the lack of care for Kanaka and local residents, which the US military flaunts without consequence.

The US military, the best funded organization in the world- has absolutely and utterly destroyed land without paying the Hawaiian people ANYTHING other than a \$1 over 65 years. Part of the incredibly disgusting misuse - not sticking to any of the land stewardship agreements that were included in past leases. In addition to not paying and not holding up any accountability of stewardship, military occupation quite literally poisons our waters, depletes natural resources, it puts a giant military offensive target on Hawai'i as the begrudging host to the US in the Pacific, it displaces Hawaiian families that can't compete with high monthly allowances given to military personnel, and it increases the violence against women and children, not limited to literal human trafficking of young indigenous women.

The military has done nothing to provide safety, it is a series of smoke and mirrors that only harm the population of Hawai'i.

Tony Moniz

My name's Tony Moniz. I am Hawaiian as it can be. I think Uncle has the documents. Enough said. The military, to me, came here to steal, kill, and destroy. I have four generations of playing in the mountains, from Kahuku, East Range, Mililani, all over the island. I'm very involved here, from Mauka to Makai. And you guys have done nothing for us, which you've heard many a times. So that person who is looking at me in the camera, is that your boss looking at me in the camera? Who's -- who's looking at me in the camera? Anybody from the state representative that are here that can help us out? Is there anyone from the state or the city? I feel like we don't have any support. And there's so much in my heart that I could say, but a lot of it has already been spoken to you guys. And we just need our land back. Uncle's got the documents. It just hurts my heart. Generations and generations to come and to enjoy our land. You guys, it's all your fault. All your fault that you showed up, and there went Pearl Harbor. My dad was a little boy, born and raised, Papakolea. He was up on the roof, watching Pearl Harbor get bombed. It's really sad that you military, US military, what you guys are doing worldwide, let alone come to our little 'aina and just destroy it. The pollution you live -- that you guys leave out in the mountains is beyond description. You do not even know. I've been in these mountains longer than you. I've been in this ocean longer than you. And I know you know that. And you guys have no respect for it. Zero respect. Because we know. We know all the evasive problems that happens up there. And your studies, there's no evidence, because all the pollution is out there, from the landscape to our dirt. You guys are ruining it. And if we don't stop you, our generations to come are not going to enjoy it. They're not going to have it. Thank you.

Ellison Montgomery

Leases of lands at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawaiiloa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) on the island of O'ahu, should be not be renewed, swapped or continued in any way, shape or form. These areas contain habitat for critical endangered species, important native Hawaiian cultural and spiritual sites and much more. They are not for bombing, shelling or artillery practice and continuing to do so will negatively impact our fragile ecosystem. They must be handed over as conservation areas with a protected status and the military must do it's due dilligance to clean up the contamination and pollution. It's only pono.

sandra Morey

The constant use of ordinance on the land and water causes contamination of land, water & air for the civilian population as well as wildlife, military individual families and tourists visiting the Islands. Already Red Hill has contaminated the drinking water for families who live in military housing & has effected the ground water for much if not all of Oahu.

Emili Mu‘ala

My name is Emili Mu'ala, and I Kahuku Elementary School. A'ole to our military leases because we need to malama our aina. Mahalo.

Hoku Mu‘ala

Hi, my name is Hoku. And I'm five, and I -- a'ole. Aloha.

Konala Mu‘ala

Aloha. My name is Konala Mu'ala, and I am eight years old. I live in Kahuku, and I am -- and I go to Kahuku Elementary, and I will be in third grade. I oppose the renewal of the military lease because I love the aina, and we need to take care of the -- of the aina that will take care of us. Mahalo.

Dave Mulinix

Aloha mai kakou. My name's Dave Mullenix, 74 years old. I've been around a little while, and never in my entire life has the U.S. military ever protected me or the United States of America. The last time the United States of America was attacked was 1941, and we've never been attacked since because there's a little thing called mutually assured destruction. This big fear about China that you're trying to put out here to all of us, that, oh, my God, we've got to have the military out here because of China, China has never attacked the United States. We have 800 military bases around the world, 800. Our biggest so-called enemy is Russia. They have 20, and they're all surrounding Russia. Ours are surrounding Russia and the entire world. China, this big fear of China, they have one military base outside of China. This is the big fear we need a military for. The military -- we don't need the military to protect us. You have never protected us from invasion since 1941. It's a waste of billions and billions of dollars. Now, back in 19 -- no, 2015 -- I think a few people have been here in 2015 -- the U.S. Army was going to, like, move out of here a little bit. I think 20 or 40,000 folks were going to leave, because the base here was kind of irrelevant for the army, because it doesn't make any sense to have the army in Hawaii. The army is for big military battles, like across Europe or maybe China. But China, we're never going to fight a war with China, because China will have nuclear weapons. So this whole lie that you're here for national security, we already know, you've proven to us, national security has nothing to do with the people. It's all about protecting your assets or your asses. The assets is all you're concerned about. We can all drink jet fuel, you could care less. We could all die from PFAS poisoning, it won't phase you a bit, as long as you protect your assets. And that is really a crime. So we don't need you. You're not helping us. It's a huge economic burden to us for you to be here. You say you're going to bring money to us, we don't have enough places to live, because your people are given huge amounts of money, which brings up our rents. We don't have enough housing because of you folks. And so we ask you, no more leases. Thank you very much.

Summer Kaimalia Mullins-Ibrahim

As a lineal descendant of the Pulu- Helenihi line of Makua. I would like to see the U.S. military clean-up and restore the training lands on O'ahu & the surrounding streams & ocean from the years of dumping, bombing and other forms of destruction before turning these lands over to the people of Hawai'i.

I would like our iwi kupuna to finally rest in peace and for our future generations to be able to visit these ancestral lands without the restrictions ohana faced for 4 generations. These are not your lands for the taking. These were not your lands to destroy.

Over the years, I have provided both tears and comments to a brick wall. I have been given my 10 minutes (through several EIS hearings) to speak about my feelings on thousands of pages of information the US military has provided over the years about the impacts this training has on our ancestral lands. My words have been cut off mid-sentence along with many others & now after all of it, I have been left completely disenchanted by this process. This process opens wounds that have never healed & the only reason I give testimony today is so that my mo'opuna know what side of history I stand on. No more training on our aina! Clean up & get out!

Shelley Muneoka

Aloha. My name is Shelley Muneoka. Welina mai kākou, mahalo. Mahalo for the opportunity for us to energize each other, as these hearings only make us stronger. After many hours of testimony this week, I hope you can feel the impact that 60 years of Army occupation of our 'aina has had. This DEIS, in all of its 1,000-plus pages, does a piss-poor job at capturing our rage, our heartbreak, our longing, our ferocity, our commitment to love, our refusal to forget these places. Since your EIS assumes that it will receive similar or the same lease terms moving forward, you must assume and document the continuation and exacerbation of these impacts. If this is how we feel after 60 years of restricted access, I shudder to imagine the grief after 130. Specific language I wanted to address, in my paltry two minutes, is from Volume 3.2, Appendix G, that says that the Army will clean up so long as it's not too complicated or too expensive. What kind of standard is that? That is unacceptable. And if it's beyond your capacity to clean it up, don't do it. That should be non-negotiable. I support the no-action alternative that allow the leases to expire. All other alternatives preserve the status quo, to which Hawaiian land continues to be bombed, burned, littered, and polluted. This status quo is precisely what needs to be upended. As things stand, we are not able to provide for the basic necessities for the people of Hawaii. Food, water, shelter are all in short supply. With the climate crisis intensifying, the urgent need to refocus on building resilience locally. Training soldiers for war in distant lands does nothing to address any of these problems, nor the harm that training contributes to each. With a long and painful history of broken promises, like the ones made to evicted Makua residents, that they'd be allowed to return home after World War II, the return of these lands is a concrete thing the Army can do to begin to make things right. If you allow these leases to lapse, you'll still control over 11,000 acres at these three training sites. While it may be an inconvenience to your training, the community has been more than inconvenienced by your occupation for three generations already. And it is time to shift that burden back. Instead of pursuing this path to retaining these leases, engage the community in a clean-up plan that will lead to the return of these lands to those who love them. The return of these 'aina are long overdue, and the time is now to give the land back.

Marissa Murray

The native people of Hawaii have suffered long enough. The military has no right to continue to steal land from the people they're supposed to be protecting. Hawaiians deserve their land. It is sacred and the military has illegally invaded and destroyed centuries of history and culture. Enough is enough.

Nakia Nae'ole

Please express some empathy, and vacate the lands you have been destroying on the behalf of the war business. Let us live on the land and show your people how to care for our Aina.



COMMENT FORM
Army Training Land Retention of State Lands
at Kahuku Training Area,
Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area,
and Makua Military Reservation, Island of O'ahu
Environmental Impact Statement
Draft EIS Public Review

Public Meeting Venue: Ko'olaupua, Kahuku Date Submitted: 9 July, 2024

The Army invites comments, suggestions, and relevant information on the Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) on the island of O'ahu, Environmental Impact Statement (O'ahu ATR EIS). Please provide comments (use additional sheets as necessary), and place in comment box at a public meeting or mail to the address provided on the back of the form. Alternatively, you may submit written comments via the EIS website at: <https://home.army.mil/hawaii/OahuEIS> or email comments to: ATR-Oahu-EIS@g70.design. All comments will be reviewed, regardless of how they are submitted. Please do not submit duplicate comments. Comments should be written clearly, as commenters will not be contacted to provide clarification. Comments must be submitted or postmarked before or on August 7, 2024 to be considered in the Final EIS.

Please provide your comments below:

Please express some empathy, and vacate the lands
you have been destroying on the behalf of the war business.
Let us live on the land and show your people how to care
for our Aina.

Name: Nakia Nae'ole
Organization: _____
Address: _____
City: LAIE State: HI Zip: 96762
Email: _____

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Kimmer Nahonu

Aloha, mai kakou, Colonel McGunegle, and honored dignitaries, police. All right. I am simply maka'ainana. I am hanai. I -- I came stationed here in 2008 with the United States Army, Schofield Barracks, as a diesel mechanic. I'm just going to read this. I'm Turtle Clan, the Water Clan, na honu. The sea turtles are my relatives. I'm of the Iroquois Confederacy from the First Consensus Democracy of Turtle Island from the Finger Lakes area of New York. The Kanaka Maoli took me under their wing. They're kumu as their haumana and they are my kumu, and educated me with the GI Bill and the Vocational Rehabilitation Program here in Hawaii. With much patience, much ha'aha'a, humility so that I could obtain a bachelor's degree in art history and Hawaiian studies. And I also went on to Hawaii Pacific for a master's, mahalo mahalo, to study social work. But I believe it's my kuleana now, I'm simply a maka'ainana, Hawaiian subject of this Hawaiian Kingdom, this country here. This country. It's a country that the -- the European Union doesn't recognize. They ignore. NATO doesn't recognize. Our allies don't recognize. And that needs to happen. That needs to go to Biden, President Trump, our Commander in Chiefs, like he said, our generals, and they need to -- they need to recognize that. Now. It starts now. Change starts now. No more the hewa aha from President Clinton. I'm sorry we took over your kingdom. No more the fake apology. It starts now with you, sir, Colonel. The soldiers, airmen, Coast Guard, Navy, Air Force continue to be stationed here for a three-year tour make opala. I seen it first. I'm an eyewitness. I seen that. And then permanent changes station somewhere else. Make big mess and leave. Put their bombs and their ammunition, their casings, and they leave them in the training areas. They do not clean it up. This would never happen in Germany. This would never happen in Germany. Germans have their military and they will come in and they will scold us and they will deport us because they have nuclear capabilities. The European units has -- the Hawaiians don't have nuclear capabilities. They have aloha. They have kia'i. They fight with their heart. This is a different way of fighting. They fight with their 'ike. They fight with their mana. They fight with their -- with their lua, Hawaiian martial arts. They have a different way of fighting. It's called kapu aloha. But this is seen as weakness. This is seen as weakness. It is not a weakness, and I am so tired of it. This has caused their youth, they're homeless. They don't have one home. Their youth suffer from youth suicide. They lead in suicide on their own country because of this. hewa. We cannot ignore anymore. My two Native American children kill themselves because of this war. No more. It stops now. Let the generals know these people are not afraid to die for their land. I am not afraid anymore. I've already fought. I'm tired of it. This is on Hawaiian time. Ahupua'a o Waianae. The homeless are living on beaches priced out by the military discount because the military is over here taking up all their land, and all their funding, and all their economy, all their jobs, all their housing. And your -- your ali'i are living in dump. No electricity, no water. No. No, none of -- no food, no nothing. This stops today, right now. Unemployed, mental health issues. The youth have depression from all the loss, from the sonar from the Navy in Kauai polluting our honu, our sharks, our lemu, our seaweed, our coral, everything. The terro, the water, the wealth is gone. The water is being destroyed. The Hawaiian wealth, pau. This ends today. Are you Hawaiian? [Moderator: Yes] Good. Then we on Hawaiian time, aren't we? Deliberately neglect and ignore the war crimes committed to this day. By 2029, I suggest you -- you take one vote. Just like the kue petitions, all the Hawaiians still here fighting. They're all here still fighting. There's tons of Hawaiians on the Turtle Island. Ask them if they -- take a vote if they want -- if they want us here. What should we do? We have a -- we have a democracy. We have a constitution. We have -- we have a --

we have an agreement from my people that you stole, the white man stole from us. They have rights under your own constitution. It stops today. It stops today. Take a vote of all the kia'i on Turtle Island, see what they say. If they say -- if they check your -- if they check Makua and they check and they find bombs and their keiki going there on all this pollution and they find pollution, then it's pau hana. It's over. You got to go. We got to go. We got to figure this out. This cannot keep happening, this genocide and ethnocide of their culture, their religion. It is a religion. It's just like Christianity and --and Islam. It should be respected as that. The nuclear weapons are attacking our world aggression and pollutes. They are attracting -- our nuclear weapons are -- are just attracting more Putins and -- and North Koreans, and more hate. We got to figure this out. Okay? Mahalo.

Leonani Nāho‘oikaika-Medeiros

Makua should be returned. I stand in opposition of military occupancy in Makua. Makua means parent. The bombing of Makua is like harming a parent. When you harm a parent, you hurt the family, you harm the children. WE of today are the children of Makua. For many years, too many years, our parent has been hurt. We have been separated from our Makua. The separation is real. Let us return.



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at Kahuku Training Area,
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and Makua Military Reservation, Island of O‘ahu
Environmental Impact Statement
Draft EIS Public Review

Public Meeting Venue: Wai‘anae

Date Submitted: 07/09/2024

The Army invites comments, suggestions, and relevant information on the Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) on the island of O‘ahu, Environmental Impact Statement (O‘ahu ATLR EIS). Please provide comments (use additional sheets as necessary), and place in comment box at a public meeting or mail to the address provided on the back of the form. Alternatively, you may submit written comments via the EIS website at: <https://home.army.mil/hawaii/OahuEIS> or email comments to: ATLR-Oahu-EIS@g70.design. All comments will be reviewed, regardless of how they are submitted. Please do not submit duplicate comments. Comments should be written clearly, as commenters will not be contacted to provide clarification. Comments must be submitted or postmarked before or on August 7, 2024 to be considered in the Final EIS.

Please provide your comments below:

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Name: Leonani Nāho‘oikaika-Medeiros

Organization: Community

Address: [REDACTED]

City: Wai‘anae

State: Hawaii

Zip: 96792

Email: [REDACTED]

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Sherel 'Alohilani Nāho'oikaika-Medeiros

End Military leases in Hawai'i! Mākua is a sacred place. In Hawaiian, Mākua means parent. Mākua is our parent. For long enough she has sacrificed herself for your private interests. You took advantage of her aloha and caused irreversible damage. Enough is enough. There is no treaty of annexation and no legal joint resolution. The U.S. military is here illegally. It's time to leave. No more broken promises. We will clean up your mess for we are the maka'āinana and it is our kuleana to mālama our Mākua, our Papahānaumoku, and we are ready now! 'aloha 'oe! Good BYE, never to return again. Ua!



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Public Meeting Venue: Waianae Date Submitted: 07/09/24

The Army invites comments, suggestions, and relevant information on the Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) on the island of O'ahu, Environmental Impact Statement (O'ahu ATLR EIS). Please provide comments (use additional sheets as necessary), and place in comment box at a public meeting or mail to the address provided on the back of the form. Alternatively, you may submit written comments via the EIS website at: <https://home.army.mil/hawaii/OahuEIS> or email comments to: ATLR-Oahu-EIS@g70.design. All comments will be reviewed, regardless of how they are submitted. Please do not submit duplicate comments. Comments should be written clearly, as commenters will not be contacted to provide clarification. Comments must be submitted or postmarked before or on August 7, 2024 to be considered in the Final EIS.

Please provide your comments below: End Military leases in Hawai'i!

Makua is a sacred place. In Hawaiian, Makua means parent. Makua is our parent. For long enough she has sacrificed herself for your private interests. You took advantage of her aloha and caused irreversible damage. Enough is enough. There is no treaty of annexation and no legal joint resolution. The U.S. military is here illegally. It's time to leave. No more broken promises. We will clean up your mess for we are the maka'āinana and it is our kuleana to mālama our Makua, our Papahānaumoku, and we are ready now! 'aloha 'oe! Good BYE, never to return again. Ua!

Name: Sheryl Alohilani Nāho'oikaika-Medeiros
Organization: [REDACTED]
Address: [REDACTED]
City: Waianae State: HI Zip: 96792
Email: [REDACTED]

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From: Christine Nakagawa <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Wednesday, August 7, 2024 9:59 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: End army leases on Oahu

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Hello,

My name is Christine Nakagawa. I am writing to express my concern over the extension of army leases in Makua, Kahuku, and Poamoho.

I am a Native Hawaiian who does not consent to these leases. I oppose renewal of the leases.

I would like the record to reflect that my community has spoken and says NO to the continued devastation that military weapons testing has caused on the island of Oahu and our sister islands.

Sincerely,

Me ke aloha,

Christine Nakagawa

Tori Nakamatsu-Figaroa

Given that military use of these lands tends to negatively impact the ‘āina, I’m strongly against any lease renewals of public lands to the military. They have not proven to be responsible stewards of the land.

Jordan Kapono Nakamura

Aloha mai kakou. My name is Jordan Kapono Nakamura, and my family has lived here in the illegally occupied Kingdom of Hawaii for four generations, beginning shortly after King Kalakaua saw Japanese labor towards the end of the 1880s. And my responsibility as a guest on this sacred 'aina is to fight alongside my extended indigenous ohana and the rest of the lahui for Hawaiian sovereignty, the health and sovereignty of the land, and to listen to the needs of the people and the land, which sustains all of us. As Kumu Haunani-Kay Trask says, the US military has become the number one colonizing, polluting entity on this planet.· You are manipulating and depriving the people of these lands.· You have an appetite that cannot be satisfied.· You have a hunger for domination without end.· And it has been made clear that even the whole of the earth cannot satisfy the mindless, unchecked desires of a desperate empire that has only learned to take without asking.· You have demonstrated a disdain for accountability. When the Department of Health was requiring urgent testing and remediation for flagrant issues at Kapukaki, aka Red Hill, the military's response was to sue the department.· You have not only poisoned the waters that kama'aina need and respect, and which is the lifeblood of all life on this planet, but you are willing to poison and lie to your own families. To speak directly about Pu'uloa, you insist that your genocidal, ecocidal war machine installed on these lands is meant to protect us.· In reality, the only reason this place ever got roped into the United States wars was due to the illegal occupation, turning this island into an unwilling target of war. Members of my own family in my grandmother's generation, who just immigrated to the islands, were killed from US artillery at the onset of these attacks brought on by the US command during the Pacific, into its endless conflicts.· You have turned Pu'uloa, once a breadbasket under indigenous stewardship, into a polluted graveyard.· You have no right to impose your death wish and your imperial death cult upon the people of Oahu, Hawaii, Pacifica, or the rest of the planet. You have no rationale to retain the lands to continue your legacy of desecration.· Your excuse for restealing Makua was that the air above the valley is good for flying aircrafts.· You trying to own the air itself?· Go find some other air to try to own. The only option is to let the lahui malama this 'aina, since you have demonstrated an inability to do so, from Kaho'olawe, to Kapukaki, to Makua, where you are testing white phosphorus, damaging our lands and people, in order to drop on other people's lands and people, which you are also illegally using, killing and stealing in Palestine and numerous other places, where a base has been installed without permission. We are not deluded.· There is no treaty. Your laws mean nothing here.· Your word means nothing here.· None of your lies and false promises eclipse our desire to thrive and take care of each other and this irreplaceable 'aina.· Time is up.· Go home.· Aole RIMPAC.· Return Makua and all crown lands.· Free Palestine.· Free Kanaky.· Free Hawaii, land back to indigenous peoples worldwide, for the sake of all our lives. Ku kia'i Hawai'i.

Michele Napuunoo

Aloha everyone. Colonel, we meet again, and you've got a friend. Ma'am, what is your name and your ranking? [MS. SULLIVAN: Hi, I am Colonel Rachel Sullivan. In a little over a week, I will replace Colonel McGunegle as the garrison commander for Garrison, Hawaii.] It is interesting to meet you under these circumstances. I wanted to get to know who you were, as yesterday, I introduced Mr. McGunegle to my ancestors, and now my ancestors will talk with yours. And they will go with you wherever you go on every deployment until you help our Hawaiian people get our aina back. In a good way, I know this is heavy kuleana, responsibility that you take on as a job. I'm not anti-military, because I know in the world there is war. I know that people need to protect themselves. And that's what this is about. Environmental impact. Look at the community, the impact of hearing bombs, of knowing that the wind could carry poison, that's the impact, the greater impact, the unseen impact. Just like my kupuna, unseen, but they are here. They're here with all these people. All of the military people you bring here, they all bring their kupuna. And there's a different conversation happening there, hopefully one of peace. And I hope that in your military service it is not to fight a war, but to find peace. Senator Fevella referred to Saddam Hussein. Okay. So quick history lesson. Saddam Hussein, he was from Iraq. He invaded Kuwait, okay? And he made a provisional government. Does anybody know what a provisional government is? That happened here in Hawaii -- I'm going to go over. That happened here in Hawaii, a provisional government and then fake annexation. Okay. So Saddam Hussein is in Kuwait and the world, 42 countries, the United States of America, we send in troops, troops that I assume were trained in these lands, on this aina, to help a country who is occupied become unoccupied. That does not make any sense. I mean, history, common sense. But we spent years. Persian Gulf War one, Persian Gulf War two. Yes, I have family who served in the military in both of those wars. Maybe you have friends, families, and comrades that you know who have had the effects of those wars. But right now, this state is military occupied. This government is not the government of Hawaii. This is a sovereign nation that has been occupied for 131 years. But the U.S. government wants to go help the other guy get out of the other guy's country who's being occupied by military occupation. This makes no sense. Like, we need to have some history lessons given out to the colonels, the general -- the soldiers to understand where you stand, where you are. And it's not to say that you're not doing your job, because you're doing a job because you need to take care of your family. I get that. I understand. I understand humanity. What I'm saying, if there's anything you take away when you walk away from here, it's to know the history of the place that you lie your head at night, to know the history of my people, to know that we're already oppressed. But then we're going to go help your military, help the oppressed over there. What is going on? Enough military training. Maybe -- I don't know. Maybe it's happening. We need to have some peace training. We need to have some diplomacy. You know, that's the art of compromise, diplomacy. We need to have conversations face-to-face, tough conversations without guns. Thank you. At least, the police and all the guys is actually sitting tonight and taking a relax. But this does not make any sense. We're helping you prepare for war where there is war on our soil. But the Hawaiians are peaceful, so we're not fighting with guns. Again, fighting with our education, fighting with our knowledge, fighting with our prayers, and fighting with aloha. I will wrap it up. Again, couple of history lessons. Go watch Saddam Hussein's interview. He said it in an interview: I will deoccupy Kuwait once the superpower of the United States of America deoccupies the Nation of Hawaii. We are occupied, so we're actually -- this doesn't make any sense. None of this makes sense on, like, the common sense level. Take that away. I don't know. You probably had to go get educated to get all

those things on your shoulders. Educate yourself on history. Which side are you on? Whose war are you fighting? It is not your war. Just leave.

Michele Napuunoo

Aloha.· Hi, everyone.· My name is Michelle Napuunoo.· I'm not from this part of aina, and I wasn't going to say anything.· I just came to hold space for the people of this place. But as I listened this is a lahui.· This is a people's problem.· · · · · Sir, you're a veteran, you're a colonel. You look like a lifer, so you're probably going to be a general one day.· And when you're that general, I want you to remember this day.· Remember my kupunas talking to your kupunas.· Take them with you.· I'll let them go with you to wherever you need to go to talk to the higher ups.· To talk to their kupunas because they speak through me.· · · · · I am of the fourth generation that is finally woke.· And what does that mean?· That means my great-grandfather was put into World War I.· He was born into the Kingdom of Hawaii, and his country was taken, and he was made a soldier, John Makahiko, Kipahulu, Maui.· He was made to fight your war, not ours.· · · · · My grandfather, World War II, James Matsui was a soldier fighting your war, drafted. My dad, 80 years old, Buddy Napuunoo, drafted, again to fight your war.· They are all occupied.· Their aina, their minds were occupied by a pledge of allegiance to a country that was not ours.· But I am taking a pledge to the Island of Hawaii, to our Kingdom of Hawaii to say that I am de-occupied aina. This aina.· · · · · When I walked in today as a guest I saw blue and white police cars, some gentlemen with guns.· Is this a welcome that you have to the people?· You are the guest in this space.· We didn't need blue lights.· Those honorable blue and whites could have sat down and enjoyed themselves and learned a little.· No one needed to stand at attention.· We come with armors of prayer with aloha, with love.· And, now, all of these de-occupied minds come with education.· · · · · My niece, God bless her, is an officer in the Air Force.· She decides that she wants to crack the nut from the inside out.· She wants to be a part of the solution together with the military.· · · · · Together as kanaka maoli together wearing the same soldier boots you have on, honoring her country, while honoring the High Hawaii.· She walks every day in two worlds as a Kanaka Maoli, as a proud, proud granddaughter of soldiers, and then she has to fight your war.· This is a war of the mind that we are fighting here.· · · · · Number one, everything we learned happened in kindergarten.· Clean up what you will make messy. Take all of your things out of all our aina, clean it for the health and safety of whoever you leave behind because I'm sure you're still going to have some people on some bases.· Yes.· I can.· What I'm asking from you is to hear, not with this, with this.· Feel our pain.· I don't know where your land of your kupuna is.· One day go there and see the tragedy that I know is there because you are in the land of my kupuna where tragedy is living every day seeing those displaced Hawaiians when there is land to be lived upon.· · · · · Sorry for the emotion and the tears, but I really appreciate you being here.· You know why? Because our kupuna is going to talk it out.· My kupuna is going with yours and you to wherever it is in the United States of America to make some decisions for peace for our people, for what the queen said is love for our Hawaiian people.· I'm here to represent my kupuna who came before me and my children and grandchildren that will come after me, and hopefully, in a place that is clean, better than what you found it as.· · · · · Please, I implore you to not extend any leases.· And if you do, a dollar -- a dollar is not economical.· How about a billion dollars?· Let's try there.· You going to stay here, come on, pay for it. Just like Airbnb pay for it.· Again, I appreciate your time.· Thank you for everybody being here. Thank you for letting me speak.· Mahalo.

Goji Navarro

Aloha kakou. Aloha, Colonel Steve. Mahalo nui loa for being here. But I am not here by myself. I wear her colors today, if you know who she is. She is our mo'i, our queen. She stood alone in her room, and I will share this experience with all of you. Because of the fact I wait with her behind the windows she looked down, guns pointing at her. I -- you know, I have to say that this is an -- an honor. We are honored. I am honored to be among the -- all -- all of you who stand and believe in what we -- we know. And it is our aina. I bring my kupunas with me. My mama, my father. Because of the fact that growing up, I'm from Kapahulu, but my heart is out here with my people, our people, Steve. And I've been listening to all of the words and, believe me, I have taken it all in like the queen has taken it all in. And she had every right took away for her people. She had every right to have the -- to say, you know, take it upon yourself because you have to take it upon yourself. You, you, you, you, and you need to take that responsibility and listen. Truly listen to what our people is saying. Not easy to be by yourself. The queen stood by herself and cried, and I had that experience with her. I cried with her. I have not told this story, but I have, so I know how she feels. I do know how she feels and mahalo all of you for sharing. She hears you. She does. She hears all of you. And the one thing that we know of is, say it, A-l-o-h-a, aloha. Mahalo.

Honu'āina Nichols

Aloha mai kākou.

O wau o Honu'āina Nichols. I am kanaka maoli, however I am not from Kahuku but I have kuleana to mālama āina in the ahupua'a of Kawaiiloa. So I pass through Schofield Barracks each time I go to work. I work as a āina based climate education kumu that has taught with schools like Kahuku HS about the damages the US military has caused to our people and to our āina.

I stand before you today to urge against the renewal of any military leases on stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in the year 2029.

I know this is not your decision alone but I ask you not to defer any responsibility because of your "higher ups" That flag you wear represents a long-standing history of occupation, mismanagement and negligence for the people you claim to protect. When the only thing you are really protecting is your "national security" and imperialist agenda across the world. Sending occupied people to fight YOUR wars. I have fears of you cernoll hearing our mo'olelo, falling in love and being turned over just for us to have to educate and educate again and again so that the cycle becomes endless. I ask you to listen closely and listen with your heart.

It is absurd that the military was allowed to rent these lands for \$1 while more than half of kanaka live outside of Hawaii. 6.332 acres of land is crumbs to your imperialist system cernoll, but that is SO much for us.

Let me remind you that this dog and pony show for consent is unwarranted and unlawful on the international stage. As our people never relinquished our sovereignty, since our kingdom was usurped on January 17, 1893 after the US Navy invaded our shores committing an act of war against a Neutral State. But since we are engaging in this bureaucratic process where somehow you're sitting there and we're left to fight for our existence. We have a duty to our planet sir. We do not have time to entertain a "Environmental Impact Statement - especially one that Admits there are "significant adverse impacts" on land use.

You have harmed our iwi, our kupuna. Let kanaka maoli and the people who have kuleana to this aina ho'i ka wai. We demand you clean up your mess and malama honua but honestly you have never been good at that anyways. all you've done is poison our waters, desecrate our iwi, and poison your own people as well.

The US military consumes more fossil fuels and energy than most countries and is the world's biggest greenhouse gas emitter. We can't effectively tackle climate change because the US military is privileged to get away with not properly reporting your impacts on our native species and I Call for a thorough evaluation of the environmental impacts your training areas have, including greenhouse gas emissions and their contribution to climate change

I do not want my grandchildren testifying at another one of these meetings in 65 years. For once in your harmful history, may you be able to make a decision that can begin to restore generations of

eha. Something our Keiki can walk on without fear of unexplored ordnances and land they feed off of. It's time for the US military to leave

Mahalo.
Honu‘āina Nichols

Honu‘āina Nichols

Aloha mai kakou. O wau 'o Honu'aina Nichols. I'm a Kanaka Maoli. However, I am not from Kahuku, but I have kuleana to malama aina and the ahupua'a of Kawailoa. So I pass through Schofield Barracks each time I go to work. I work as an aina-based climate education kumu that has taught with schools like Kahuku High School about the damages the U.S. military has caused to our people and to our aina. I stand before you today to urge against the renewal of any military leases on stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in the year 2029. I know this is not your decision alone, but I ask you not to defer any responsibility because of your higher-ups. That flag you wear represents a longstanding history of occupation, mismanagement, and negligence for the people you claim to protect, when the only thing you're really protecting is your national security and imperialist agenda across the world, sending occupied people to fight your wars. I have fears of you, Colonel, hearing our mo'olelo falling in love and being turned over for us to just have to educate and educate again and again so that this cycle becomes endless. I ask you to listen closely and listen with your heart. It is absurd that the military was allowed to rent these lands for \$1 while more than half of kanaka live outside of Hawaii. 6,332 acres of land is crumbs to your imperialist system, Colonel. But that is so much for us. Let me remind you that this dog and pony show for consent is unwarranted and unlawful on the international stage, as our people never relinquished our sovereignty -- almost pau -- on January 17th after the U.S. Navy invaded our shores, committing an act of war against a neutral state. But since we are engaging in this bureaucratic process where somehow you're sitting there and we're left to fight for existence, we have a duty to our planet, sir, We do not have time to entertain an environmental impact statement, especially one that admits that there are significant adverse impacts on land use. You have harmed our iwi, our kupuna, let Kanaka Maoli and the people who have kuleana to this aina ho'ike Hawaii We demand you clean up your mess and malama honua. But honestly, you've never been good at that, anyways. All you've done is poison our waters, desecrate our iwi, and poison your own people, as well. The U.S. military consumes more fossil fuels and energy -- almost pau, promise -- and energy than most countries and is the world's biggest greenhouse gas emitter. We can't effectively tackle climate change because the U.S. military is privileged to get away with not properly reporting your impacts on our native species and our people and our aina. I call for a thorough evaluation of the environmental impacts of your training areas, including greenhouse gas emissions and its contribution to climate change. I do not want my grandchildren testifying at another one of these meetings in 65 years. For once in your harmful history, may you be able to make a decision that can begin to restore generations of eha, something our keiki -- you can actually give something to our keiki to walk on without fear of unexplored ordnances and land they can feed off of. It's time for the U.S. military to leave. Mahalo.

Lei Niheu

Aloha kakou. Everybody. I'm not from Kahuku. I'm from Hawaiian homestead. And I want to thank the people of Kahuku and this area for allowing this to be a communal meeting. Okay. My name is Lei Niheu. I want -- I'm not standing alone, per se. I'm standing with the 40,000 signatories to the ku'e position, my ancestors, for which is giving me authority to speak today. And added to that is the 40 generations -- I stand on the iwi of my 40 generations -- who also giving me the authority to express my mana'o to not renew the leases, no sale, no extension. And the U.S. military got to get out of Hawaii. You're no longer welcome into our house. You came to our table. We greeted you and did all the wonderful things. But you spoiled everything. So you need to leave. I'd like to also -- to the -- all the speakers that also stood up here tonight, tomorrow night, and last night, who spoke in opposition, that I stand in solidarity, my family and the 40,000 tipuna and all those who are in support of no more leases to the United States military. Okay. We're carrying that. I'm standing alone, but I am not alone. Okay. Also, that gentleman, he brought up something pretty interesting, you know. He said that whole referendum thing. That's bullshit history. Okay. They immigrated the people here just for that vote -- okay -- because that's going on in New Caledonia. Okay. The immigrating people to change the vote over there. Okay. But what is really interesting about the World War II that he decided to bring up -- I was going to let that thing go, but I'm not going to let it go now -- okay -- when they went drop the bombs on Nagasaki and Hiroshima, yeah, the atomic bomb and the hydrogen bomb, the maker of that bomb was what? Oppenheimer. And so instead of dropping the bombs on the people who started the whole thing in Germany, where's -- where was that tactical decision there? It was not a tactical decision. It was definitely influenced by racism. And that's what we experience here. We have a history of military backed racism in our government. And all through the generations, I myself have experienced that in my own family. My brother joins the military, he comes back hating Hawaiians, because he couldn't be a Hawaiian while he was in the military, and he couldn't be white because the white people thought he was too dark, the Black people thought he was too white. So he grew up hating Hawaiians. So that's your history, not our history. And for the two sisters who brought up the most important points -- I mean, everybody brought up important points -- but the one that brought up about the EIS inadequate -- inadequate, right? It's under -- it doesn't have all the research, that needs to be thoroughly given more substantial evidence to what you're doing. And the other tita that was high school mother of four who raised her kids, she's right. Military never provided any information about what they do with our lands, and here we have to prove ourselves why we need the land. You folks have yet to show your aloha. I was there when they started to stop the bombing of Kahu'olawe. I was afield in illegal access, though, but we tried to stop that bombing. Took a good 30-something years to do that. So we want to stop any renewals, any more destruction of the military influence on these islands and return it to where it belongs. I stand with my tipuna. I stand with my great-grandfather, who was also knighted by the queen to uphold that constitution. So here I am. I am the evidence of why I have to stand here and take -- take offense against you folks.

Michele Nihipali

The Army has not been a very good steward of the Hawaii lands it has had access to for training. Bombing and blowing up Hawaiian land must stop. Our Aina is too precious to allocate for military training.

No renewal for the Army to continue to damage and destroy Hawaiian lands.

Gaylord Nishimura

I oppose the Military Renewing their lease on Makaha land

[please] put Hawaiian Lands in Hawaiian Hands.

[signature]

Gaylord [Kaneass] Nishimura

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

I oppose the military renewing their lease on Makaha land
please put Hawaiian Lands in Hawaiian Hands.

Nishimura
Gaylord Kaneass Nishimura
[REDACTED]

Wednesday, Aug 7, 2024

To Whom It May Concern,

I am writing to express my strong opposition to the U.S. Army's petition to renew its 65-year lease for lands in Kahuku, Poamoku, and Mākua. The Army Land Retention Project should not proceed due to the U.S. military's history of destabilizing communities and its harmful environmental practices.

The U.S. military has a destructive legacy of thwarting local communities and harming environments. Historically, the military has destabilized regions worldwide. As a displaced member of the Xinka people from Guatemala, where the U.S. military's involvement in the 1954 coup led to widespread violence and genocide against Indigenous peoples, I am aware of how U.S. intervention directly contributed to the suffering of my ancestors and of Indigenous peoples in Guatemala.

As a current resident of Honolulu for over the last 14 years, and an experienced educator and social worker, I am acutely aware of the ongoing injustices and health disparities resulting from the U.S. military's activities in Hawaii. The military's operations have displaced Kanaka Maoli and other local communities, and their environmental impact is evident in the destruction of natural habitats and pollution of water sources. The contamination of drinking water at Red Hill and the destruction caused by bombings on Kaho'olawe, and of lands on Oahu and its neighbor islands, give clear examples of this damage.

Given this history and the evidence presented in various testimonies, I urge you to reject the U.S. Army's lease renewal petition.

Sincerely,



David Nisthal, MSW

David Nisthal

Aloha mai kakou. (Speak in Xinka). Hello, everyone. My name is David Nisthal. I vehemently oppose the renewal of the lease, and I oppose all illegal US presence in Hawaii. I am a displaced son of the Xinka people. We are the original caretakers of the lands of Jutiapa, Jalapa, Cuilapa, and Santa Rosa, Guatemala. My ancestors' bones are buried there. I am born and raised on Ohlone lands, currently known as "San Francisco, California," and I have lived on -- in Honolulu for the last 14 years. I am here tonight to stand in solidarity with my Kanaka Maoli relatives, because I, my family, my community, my ancestors, have been subjected to the violence enacted by the US war machine. The Civil War in Guatemala, that carried on from the mid-1960s to the mid-1990s, unleashed a genocide known to some as "the silent genocide," where over 200,000 indigenous Maya, Xinka, Garifuna, Nahua peoples were killed, murdered. The US military backed the civil war, both monetarily and through training the Guatemalan military to enact these harms that continued the onslaught against my people. And because of this, I cannot stay silent. From Guatemala to Ohlone lands to Hawaii, the US continues to enact this violence on the people and the land. Having served as a social worker, and now as an educator, I am well aware of the injustices and health disparities that are directly correlated to the illegal occupation that began 131 years ago. The US military has historically and currently displaced Kanaka Maoli, indigenous peoples of the Pacifica, poor folks, due to their illegal use of the land. That is the operative word, "illegal." The US is in violation of all human rights international law, because these islands do not belong to the US. It is illegally occupied. And the US continues to cause ecocide, genocide as their modus operandi. It is imperative that the US military leave Oahu, leave these islands, and leave every occupied place that it continues to cause this harm and is illegally occupying and devastating the people of this land. Those signs out there, they're full of deceit, they're full of lies. And they show the way that the US wants to commodify and extort and exploit all the people that they continue to harm. So free the land and free the people.

Shayna Noelani Dabis-Tom

My name is Shayna Noelani Dabis-Tom. I am kanaka maoli born and raised 51 years. For decades I have watched the destruction and devastation that the U.S. military complex have done to our 'Āina and communities. I definitely do not support the renewal of the military leases. I do Not trust the military especially in matter having to do with our drinking water. We want the military out of our homeland. Mahalo [Piha] for your time. Kū Kia'i Hawai'i Nei

Me Ke Aloha,

Shayna Noelani Dabis-Tom

(teacher)

My name is Shayna Noelani Dabis-Tom. I am kanaka maoli born and raised 51 years. For decades I have watched the destruction and devastation that the U.S. military complex have done to our 'Āina and communities. I ~~also~~^{also} definitely do not support the renewal of the military leases. ~~that~~ I do Not trust the military especially in matter having to do with our drinking water. We want the military out of our homeland. Mahalo Piha for your time. Kū Kia'i Hawai'i Nei

Me Ke Aloha,

Shayna Noelani Dabis-Tom

(teacher)

Joy Nuuhiwa

No lease on stolen land! The military presence in Waianae and Makua is unjust and not right.

William OBrien

Dear U.S. Army Garrison Hawaii Public Affairs Office,

First off, I would strongly encourage you to consider the voices and opinions presented by the community in your decision-making process. Although the residents of Hawaii have hosted the U.S. military for well over a century, there is growing awareness of the costs this relationship has had on the environment and its people. I respect the need for suitable training grounds to keep military personnel properly trained and combat ready, since all life is valuable, but often this need has been met at the expense of people, community, and environment in Hawaii. Speaking for Makua as a lifelong resident born and raised on the Waianae coast, I support the relinquishing of the valley back to the residents of Hawaii. With the stipulation that a full and comprehensive clean up is arranged and met with military commitment to the extent and involvement determined by the community. My reasoning is based on the environmental concerns already presented in the draft EIS, and additionally the need for full cultural access to sites and land currently restricted to the area behind the fencing. And finally, Kanaka Maoli interests must be acknowledged given the historic injustices committed in these islands. The ahupuaa system runs from the mountains to the sea, and full community stewardship of this valley is essential to help address the concerns of food and housing insecurity facing not just the native Hawaiians, but the entire population of Hawaii. This concern is more pressing and paramount to any international threat alluded to in the U.S. Army's reasoning for retention of the valley. Please accept and acknowledge the lease end date in 2029.

Thank you,
William O'Brien

Dillon O'Claray

Aloha, the native Hawaiian people, culture, land, and ideologies are in critical levels of endangerment. Please allow our land back for us to recover from generations of tragic loss. Please allow for our beautiful culture to breathe once again.

Robert Oliveira

Mahalo!

**THE SILVA OHANA
(ALIKA POE SILVA)
KAHU KULAIWI, KOA MANA KUPUKAAINA
WAIANAЕ WAHIPANA, OAHU HAWAIIAN NATIONAL
85-140 MAIUU RD, WAIANAЕ HAWAII 96792
(808) 824-7722**

August 7, 2024

RE: DRAFT EIS LEASE RENEWAL

Aloha mai,

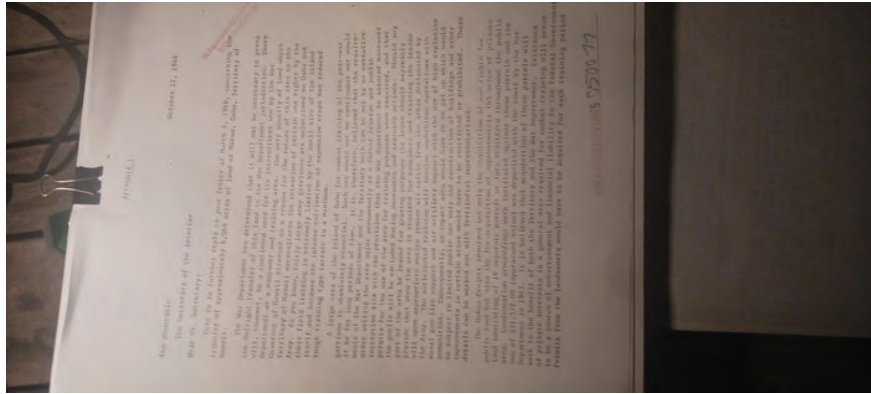
On behalf of the Silva Ohana, I, Alika Poe Silva would like to express my mahalo for the opportunity to provide comment in regards to the draft Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed lease of lands utilized by the US Department of Army in the Hawaiian Islands. I speak on behalf of my kupuna in my private capacity as an heir to kuleana lands as well as in my public capacity as the caretaker and land manager for traditional customary Hawaiian burials and Hawaiian religious monuments, customs and practices throughout Waianae, but specifically in Makua. Therefore, I have a vested and private right and interest in the lands subject to the proposed lease renewal unlike public persons and the State of Hawaii.

Since August 12, 2002, my father, Albert Silva, and I, have been recognized by the O'ahu Island Burial Council as lineal descendants to many identified burials of our family members in the area of Makua, Kahanahaiki, Kamaile, and Nene'u in Waianae District, Island O'ahu. My family are the constructors of Ukanipo heiau in Kahanahaiki and are recognized as lineal descendants to the burials therein as well. Furthermore, my father and mother was recognized by the Waianae kupuna council on May 19, 1989 as konohiki for Makua/Kanehunamoku. In my families religion, the Kane religion, Ukanipo is the location where our God Kane is consulted by man on earth. Although Ukanipo is in Kahanahaiki, Kane'ana, also known as Makua cave, which is the womb of papa in the kumulipo of the Waianae kupuka'aina, is located in Makua. It is from here that the first kanaka appeared.

Currently, our families have been prevented from accessing and therefore practicing our Kane religious and cultural practices while practitioners of other religions who are not from Makua are granted access and use of the area constructing inappropriate and improper religious monuments. Furthermore, they are not accustomed to the Kane religion and thus are also practicing inappropriate and improper religious customs. There are 32 Kane heiaus throughout Waianae wahipana from Ka Lae O Ka La'au to Pu'uloa to Ka'aumakua to Kukaniloko to Malamanui to Lihue to Mauna Ka'ala to Puea to Makua. Waianae wahipana is also known as Kanehunamoku or Ka'anani'au, the path of the sun and dividing time by seasons. This cultural context provides important cultural values of the Waianae Kane religion and requires vital recognition and protection.

My private rights and interests, and that of my family's, as well as my Kane religious practices and customs will be severely and detrimentally impacted by all three current proposed lease alternatives as provided in the draft EIS. None of the lease alternative options considered in your draft EIS identifies nor acknowledges the existence of my private rights and burial interests as recognized by the State of Hawaii. Given the proposed lease renewal regarding said lands, in the interests of protecting my families burials, my private property rights as an heir to land patents, as well as the Kane religious monuments, practices and customs, I respectfully request the Army to acknowledge and include my private rights and interests, as well as the above mentioned cultural impacts and religious sensitivities in your final EIS.

I, on behalf of my family, cannot thank you enough for considering, recognizing and honoring our family's responsibility or kuleana. Mahalo nui loa!



Kapili Olson

Can everybody see my hand? Yeah. You guys all can see it, but nobody's paying attention to this. What is this? It's money. We're all sitting here blaming these guys. That guy was falling asleep last night. He slept for three testimonies. I don't know if you guys seen that. It's not his fault. I don't blame him. He doesn't care. He's here because someone tells him to be here. Do we have any state representatives here? They're gone. They're outside. I think the state representative should stay till the end. We're all here. So unfortunately, some people left that were for it. And I understand everybody has their own opinions. Do you guys know how long it takes to drive around the island? Takes three hours. You know how long it takes to drive across Texas? I drove from the middle of Texas. It took me six hours, and I couldn't believe that I was still in Texas. So last night someone said: Go to Texas. Because 10 hours, you would have went past your house three times over here. I'm more representing the dirt bike community. I'm a third generation motorcycle rider. I have kids who are fourth generation. It's kind of funny because I pack one of them around -- their ages are 10 and 5 -- and the other one follows me. And the rough part is, I'm in these mountains right here, and I come across an unexploded ordnance that stretched from my fingertip to my elbow, right back here. You guys see that there's blanks being fired? Nope. I see 50 cal slugs out on the ground. So it's kind of rough believing that. No more than from me to where you guys are sitting at my camp, there's barbed wire that my kids have to watch out for. I don't know what I'm supposed to do with that. I'm not -- where am I going to put it? In the dumpster? I'm not sure. What I'm told is that just mark the location and they'll come grab it. It's been, like, five years. It's still there. There's more that's within 100 yards of where I park my car. That's all within our land I'm riding by with my kids. It's unfortunate that many of our riders had to leave. They all have other things to take care of, their kids they have to pick up. The last time there was a fire out there from one of the residents -- we're up there on the weekdays. We're not even allowed to be there on the weekdays. I, myself personally, again, was putting out the fires, riding around on a bike. We weren't supposed to have our dirt bikes. I was riding a bicycle putting out fires. But it's the military's property at that time during the weekdays. We got to ask for permission, and then you guys get it for a dollar. We have to pay thousands. We only get it twice a week. You guys get it the other five or whenever you feel like it. I've been up there for a long time, and I've also put on a lot of races myself. And I learned more about the land and the plants and animals from riding than I did from Boy Scouts. We make a footprint this big, but we get blamed for everything, the devil weeds and all this stuff. Our footprint from our tire is this wide, at most. But somehow it's our fault. But then there's a bomb right now that I found with my own eyes sitting out there. I don't know if it's going to blow up or not. I'm not going to find out. I also found simulator grenades and things like that, smoke bombs. So, yeah, my name is Kapili. That stands for bonding and togetherness, if you guys were wondering. And the final thing is I'm Hawaiian by birth, but I'm American by force.

Rachel Oppenheimer

Aloha. My name is Rachel from the Kona and Prudencio Ohana. I come here today, and I hold space for those who come before me, those who come after me, and those Hawaiians who wish to be here but had to leave due to cost of living while you access land for \$1. A 65-year lease will be coming up, and when I think of that, I see my great-grandfather, Pili Kona. My great-grandfather who made his signature of mark on Kauai's own ku'e petition. What is that, you ask? A list of Hawaiians who opposed annexation in 1897. When I see 65 years to the future, I can only see and wish for these lands to be filled with Hawaiians. This is our home lands, and these lands need to be given back to the rightful dwellers. So 65 years is what you ask of again. This lease should never have been given to the U.S. forces in the first place. These are crown lands -- crown lands -- which were to be set aside for Hawaiians, kakou. 2024, I stand here and verbally oppose your annexation in this day and age. We are not -- you are not tenders of the land, but rather destroyers of all that you see, touch, and walk on. So please leave and take your opala. We have been showing you aloha, but this reign is over. The next generation and generations to come after is a keiki of immersion charter schools. May they raise up to be warriors. And one more thing for side note, you people behind their selective services, I am a mother of three children, three boys to be exact. My son just turned 18 years old, and your letter came to my door. That is a threat. No children of mines with Hawaiian blood will ever serve your white man forces.

Catherine Orlans

Do not extend leases on O'ahu or anywhere in Hawai'i. Housing is in a crisis. Water is in a crisis. All of this caused by the military presence in our islands. The state lands are truly Kingdom of Hawai'i lands and the state constitution of Hawai'i protects Native Hawaiians rights to access to our cultural lands. As the stewards, the state of Hawai'i should not be allowed to lease to the federal government or military. Period. We have been proven time and time again that the US military is incapable of doing no harm to the environment and the people here. In the eyes of the international courts, there is no treaty and the US annexation of the Kingdom of Hawai'i is still illegal - so again are these leases and extensions even legal?

Jamaica Heolimeleikalani Osorio

My name is Jamaica Heolimeleikalani Osorio. I am a native Hawaiian, associate professor of indigenous and native Hawaiian politics at the University of Hawaii at Manoa, and a resident of Wahiawa uka. I come here today as a representative of my family, most of whom reside in Wahiawa, and within earshot of the ongoing military violence at Schofield, the Lightning Academy, Poamoho, and other proximal military installations. Military violence is a fact of living in Wahiawa, more so than I could have ever imagined when we first moved here in 2020. From our home, my children can hear the offensive morning parade of your colonial anthem every 8:00 a.m. At night, my children's sleep is regularly disrupted by your salute to war and waste, as your helicopters hover over our heads, and your soldiers fire off thousands of live rounds into the night. In these and other ways, your ongoing military occupation is intimate and personal to me and to my ohana and many other native Hawaiians living in Wahiawa. I also come here as a representative of my lāhui, the native Hawaiian people who have, since at least the 19th Century, fervently protested and resisted US military occupation in Hawaii and the Pacific. I join the generations of kanaka who continue to fiercely protest ongoing American imperialism in Hawaii, and the use of Hawaii as a staging ground for the expansion of US empire. In this moment, I am particularly concerned with the way weapons training is facilitated in Hawaii in support of ongoing genocides in Palestine and West Papua, via the RIMPAC exercises and other international cooperative military operations. We are unwilling to stand idly by while these genocides become a material legacy of our people, our land, and our kai. Therefore, today I add my testimony to the thousands who have come before me, calling for a demilitarized Hawaii and Pacific, and a return of all stolen Hawaiian Kingdom and government lands, regardless of whether or not that theft took place via seizure, lease, or executive order. There is no process of evaluation at the disposal of the state or the US military that can assign a numerical value to what these lands mean to our people. In addition to being our kingdom and government lands, these 'aina are our relatives. Our people have endured nearly a century of extraction, testing, dumping, and shelling on these sacred lands. From the devastation on Kaho'olawe to the ongoing live fire training at Pohakuloa, the scars left on our landscape, the fractures in our precious watersheds, and the contamination of our sacred waters and soil is the only legacy of the US military. There is no fee that you can pay to balance that expense. There shall be no retention. The only appropriate response is the full and final return of our 'aina. That the Department of Defense chooses to position this ongoing military occupation as being in service to our security is laughable. The US military presence in Hawaii has only ever brought increased economic, environmental, intimate, and political precarity to our lands and peoples. Everywhere we find vulnerability in Hawaii, we find the US military and his operations at hand. From the increased violence experienced by wahine, māhū, and trans people, to the deposits of depleted uranium at Pohakuloa, to the poisoned aquifer on O'ahu, to the outrageous rising cost of living, causing many of our people to leave the sands of their birth, or the ongoing threat of foreign attack on Hawaii, each of these are examples that are indicative of the ways Hawaii's genuine security is neither a priority or a possibility under US military occupation. To add insult to incredible injury, these processes of retention are nothing more than a performance meant to assuage public support for a modern land grab and further assault on Hawaiian sovereignty. The simple truth is there was no difference between the lands controlled by the US government, including Pearl Harbor, Hickam, Shafter, Schofield, Wheeler, and Kaneohe, and the 1.4 million acres of land under DLNR's administration. All these lands were stolen from crown and government lands, to which neither the US nor the state has title. For the military to be offering a swap of any of these lands is a simple

slight at hand. While imperialism, colonialism, and empire-building is your mission and legacy, we refuse to continue to be made pawns in a game that sacrifices our 'aina and our keiki to irreparable harm, only for you to train your soldiers to take your death-dealing missions abroad in our name. You do not belong here.· This is not your land.· You have no lands with which to legally swap in order to retain these leases.· And we will not acquiesce to your twisted charade of condemnation. Hawaii is a healthier, safer, and fuller place without you here.· It is time for you to pack up your things, clean up your messes, and leave our home for good.

Jonathan K. Kamakawiwo'ole Osorio

Good evening.· My name is Jonathan K. Kamakawiwo'ole Osorio.· I'm a professor of Hawaiian Studies and dean of the Hawai'inuikea School of Hawaiian Knowledge at the University of Hawaii.· I am speaking in angry opposition to the Department of Defense's intention to secure an extension of leases for 6,332 acres of land on Oahu, in Kahuku, Kawaihoa, and Makua Valley. The armed services of the United States have had pretty much unrestricted access to more than 1.8 million acres of crown and government lands since 1898, as well as the use of the Pu'uloa ahupua'a for its cooling station, dry dock, and eventual housing of the US Pacific Fleet since 1888. The great expansion of US control came as a result of us forces aiding and abetting the coup d'etat staged by about 175 mostly American businessmen and plantation owners, that forced the constitutional sovereign Liliuokalani to surrender to the United States in order to avoid killing American soldiers. Her action no doubt spared both your soldiers' lives and the lives of tens of thousands of our own people.· But it also reflected her hope that the American government would not abandon its commitment to democracy, and would honor its numerous treaties of friendship and commerce with the kingdom. Instead, the US, unable to convince its own senate to pass an actual annexation treaty, settled on a joint resolution in both houses, accepting the transfer of the puppet government it had helped create, as well as the crown and government lands of the Hawaiian Kingdom. Let us be clear that the colonization of our nation was opposed in writing by practically every native Hawaiian alive in 1898 -- in 1897. Both crown and government lands are property established by acts of the kingdom legislature between 1845 and 1850, signed into the law by King Kamehameha III.· And like all property in Hawaii, is protected by law.· Only the successors of the king are entitled to the crown lands, and only kingdom government is entitled to control the government lands. US presidents, over the first two decades of the 20th Century, set aside thousands of acres of those lands for the creation of Fort Shafter, Schofield, Wheeler, Hickam, and later, Kaneohe, Bellows, and Kaho'olawe.· These military bases may have been beneficial to the United States of America and its strategic interests, but they were not obtained lawfully or ethically. And your military's greed for more land has resulted, since the 1960s, in these unbelievable leases.· Some of them, like Lua'alaea, Bellows, and Pohakuloa, from Hawaiian Home Lands, an agency that is supposed to be placing Hawaiians in affordable homes and on farm lots.· Instead, you leased those lands from the state for a dollar.· American global security is being paid for by generations of homeless Hawaiians. Now you wish to extend those leases, perhaps in exchange for another piece of our lands, that your country has already embezzled.· We most vehemently protest and demand that the United States military begin drawing down its forces in Hawaii, and consider other ways, such as diplomacy, to deal with nations the US considers threats. For whatever security the lands of Hawaii have provided, the American people owe a tremendous debt to the Kanaka Maoli.· And your country -- your country should begin by vacating our lands, and beginning the cleanup left from years of military usage. It's the least you can do.

Malia Osorio

Aloha mai kakou [AUDIENCE MEMBERS: Aloha.] Oh. Oh.· No, no, no. It's all good. It's all good. Aole. Aole. I don't have written testimony prepared, but Heoli signed me up because we have to testify these days. I joked on the way here, saying, "Isn't this a great family outing?" When, in fact, it's not. It's raining right now, and I want to ask, do you know the name of this rain?· Her name is "Kuahine". Can we all say, "Kuahine"? [AUDIENCE MEMBERS: Kuahine.] Her more harder sister is Ula-ula. The winds that come and bless these lands, that come and give us this beautiful, nice Olu'olu, AC, comes from Mount Ka'ala. And in that way, we are connected to Waianae. Right? Her name is Waikoloa. And I want you to know these names, because these are inoa that are important to our 'aina, the inoa that -- that bless our -- our lands. The Ua, the Makani, they have stories. They have personalities. They have ika. They have stance. And they were here, and they will be here before any of us and after any of us. I put my kids to sleep every night. And on some nights, my kids, they rattle in their sleep because they hear your live -- your live Army training.· They hear your -- your bullets going off, your bombs going off. On the way home, my daughter Kalewohi asks, "Mommy, what's that in the distance?· There's a plume of smoke happening." I tell her that the military is bombing the lands. And I want to ask you, how can you wake up every day, thinking that you are doing something great? This is the biggest military discount I have ever seen. A dollar a year? Kama'aina will never get discount like that, not for an 'aina.· And you guys go to sleep every night thinking, "I'm a hero, and I should get military discount wherever I go." Aue. Okay. Lāhui, I want you to be quiet for this one. Sir and ma'am, what are the names of the rain?· Without looking at your notes, what are the names of the rain? Aue.

Mialisa Otis

Aloha. My name is Mialisa Otis. I thank you for coming, again, but I really want to direct my attention right above you in that camera where the generals are at home, sitting comfortably. Some people that couldn't attend tried to call the number provided, and the phone lines are only open from 4:00 to 9:00 p.m. And why does the in-person testimony list start with the number 81? Are you trying to cheat the count of testifiers to meet the consultation requirements? I am disgusted that there's less than 5 percent of land that is being returned to the state in your EIS. It doesn't make sense to not give unused land back. I would like a list of all warfare, including chemical agents, that were or are still being used. Are you doing something illegally that you don't want us to find out about, like you usually do? And I just want to repeat some of what I said last night, because some of you in the camera might be hearing -- wa, wa, wa, wa, wa, wa. But please take us seriously. I hope these testimonies aren't falling on deaf ears. Speaking of which, what have you done to include those who don't speak English and need assistance, like the federal ADA law requires and the state requires? Where would indigenous people be able to see this in their native language? Where can we get a copy of the entire EIS in Olelo Hawaii, not just a summary? Mahalo.

Mialisa Otis

Hello. Aloha. My name is Mialisa Otis. Makua Military Reservation is home to more than 40 endangered threatened species. In Kahanahiki Forest, there are canopies of 60-foot tall koa and kukui trees. The endangered and thriving birds of Poamoho, there are 17. Kahuku, there are 6, and Makua, there are 6, plus 44 plants. And the bird species are the ones that I mentioned, along with the haha, hapu'u, and mamaki, which the Kamehameha butterfly thrives off of. There are still rare kahuli tree snails singing in the foliage. Then, of course, the O'ahu, elepaio and other endangered birds that are hanging on by a feather. The valley also contains many sacred sites. For decades, the military used the valley for live fire training, which sometimes led to wildfires that destroyed native forests and desecrated cultural sites. This is not a situation where the term, you broke it, you buy it, it doesn't fit in. You broke it, you fix it, and return it to the rightful owner in better shape. Don't even think of using your leftover unexploded ordnances as an excuse to keep the land. Here you are, getting the protocol community consultation of three meetings, three meetings in three days for decades of damages, just to check boxes that measly two-hour meeting met whatever requirements you have. Some of you might be hearing womp, womp, womp, womp, womp, womp, womp, but please take us seriously. I hope all these testimonies aren't falling on deaf ears. Speaking of which, what have you done to include those who don't speak English, like Chinese, Filipino like the federal ADA law requires? Where would indigenous people be able to see this in their native language, and where can I get a copy of the entire EIS in Olelo, Hawaii, not just a summary? And I close on behalf of the lineal descendants and iwi kupuna, we are putting the U.S. Army on notice. Mahalo.

Madison Owens

Aloha,

My name is Madison Owens, and I strongly oppose the Army's Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) and any plans to renew the military's leases on O'ahu. Echoing the sentiments of the hundreds of individuals who provided in-person testimony at the Army's scoping meetings on July 9, 10, and 11, 2024, and in alignment with the 21,269 Native Hawaiian signatures petitioning against the illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, I urgently request that the lands be returned to the Kanaka Maoli people. It is time for the United States military to begin its plans to deoccupy and remediate these islands.

Historical and Cultural Significance

The DEIS inadequately addresses the historical significance of these lands and the military's presence in Hawai'i. The document references the apology resolution on page 3-14 but fails to acknowledge the depth of the generational harms resulting from the U.S. military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom. These harms have been compounded by the ongoing occupation and abuse of these stolen lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its allies. The DEIS overlooks the persistent resistance from Native Hawaiians and others over generations and fails to recognize the socio-economic impacts stemming from the military's initial promise to return these lands by the end of the Cold War. The trauma and economic loss from displacing families and communities are immense and cannot be ignored.

Environmental and Public Health Concerns

The United States Army poses one of the greatest threats to O'ahu's environment, people, and culture. The military's presence has a documented history of contaminating drinking water sources, as seen at Red Hill, where "forever chemicals" continue to pose significant health risks. This DEIS fails to adequately address the potential for further contamination of O'ahu's water, land, and air, which would endanger the health and well-being of its residents. The military's activities, including the use of heavy machinery, aircraft, and other equipment, contribute significantly to global warming—an impact not sufficiently covered in the DEIS.

Impact on Cultural Sites and Community

The DEIS lacks detail on military training activities and their impact on sacred sites and cultural practices. It does not adequately address the types of contaminants stored and used, nor does it consider the psychological distress caused by military noise. The assumption that communities have become accustomed to such disturbances is erroneous and dismissive. No community should have to tolerate the sounds of war. Additionally, the report fails to account for the damaging effects on native and endangered species, further threatening the island's biodiversity.

Social and Economic Implications

The DEIS must also recognize the socio-economic impacts, including the displacement and

economic disenfranchisement of Native Hawaiians. For instance, 38% (N= 74) of those arrested for soliciting sex from a thirteen-year-old online through Operation Keiki Shield were active-duty military personnel (Hawai'i Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force, 2022). This statistic underscores the broader issue of militarization and its adverse effects on the local community, including increased violence against women and children.

Colonial and Legal Context

The ongoing military presence in Hawai'i represents a continuation of colonization, perpetuating imperialism and capitalism, all in the name of national security, at the expense of Native Hawaiian sovereignty and environmental health. The DEIS must acknowledge that the Kingdom of Hawai'i was not a party to the United States Constitution, and the current U.S. legal system does not adequately protect Kanaka Maoli rights. The disproportionate rates of poverty, unemployment, houselessness, and mental health issues among Native Hawaiians are direct consequences of historical and ongoing colonization.

Global Implications and Future Directions

The potential renewal of military leases for another 65 years is untenable and poses a severe threat to O'ahu. The previous 65 years have already resulted in significant environmental degradation and social harm. The United States must recognize the legal and moral imperative to end its occupation and begin a sincere process of decolonization. The global community is watching, and continued occupation will damage the U.S.'s reputation and standing in international law.

In conclusion, the DEIS falls short in addressing the full scope of the impacts of the military's presence in Hawai'i. It is imperative that the United States Army listen to the voices of the Kanaka Maoli and all concerned residents and take immediate steps to deoccupy and remediate these lands. The time has come to respect the sovereignty, culture, and well-being of the Hawaiian people.

Thank you for considering my testimony.

Sincerely,
Madison Owens

From:	Madison Owens <[REDACTED]>
Sent:	Wednesday, August 7, 2024 3:58 PM
To:	G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject:	Public comments on the O'ahu ATLR Draft EIS
Follow Up Flag:	Follow up
Flag Status:	Flagged

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In conclusion, the DEIS falls short in addressing the full scope of the impacts of the military's presence in Hawai'i. It is imperative that the United States Army listen to the voices of the Kanaka Maoli and all concerned residents and take immediate steps to deoccupy and remediate these lands. The time has come to respect the sovereignty, culture, and well-being of the Hawaiian people.

Thank you for considering my testimony.

Sincerely,
Madison Owens

Kaleo Paele

I hear-by demand that the US Military return all of the desecrated and stolen lands back into Hawaiian hands immediately. I am in support for the no action alternative whereas the Miki will have zero access to these lands. Hawaiians have suffered enough and many need these lands in order to build homes and or grow food such as our ancestors did before the military to control. Stop taking advantage of our aloha!

Kiliona Palauni

Hey, mahalo. My name is Kiliona. I'm not ancestry from here, this moku, but I have ancestry to Kauai and Hawaii Island. I do teach over here though, and I see haummana of mine past in this crowd and that makes me so damn proud because my largest piece of activism is education. So I'm not speaking on behalf of Waianae today. I'm speaking on behalf of all the kupuna before me and all the generations that will come after me. We are the people of this land. My ancestors died and became this land, fed the kalo that created my ancestor that created me, and I will become the soil that become the next generation's food. You guys don't understand that and that's the problem. You don't understand that we are this land. Desecrating this land is desecrating us, literally. This land was illegally occupied in 1893. There was no treaty of annexation. The treaty did not get two-thirds of the house votes. A joint resolution was passed which is not used for international suits. Therefore, today, Hawaii is still in a -- illegally occupied. You broke your own constitution to do that. There's no treaty. The audacity that you even have as a military to think that we would ever allow a renewal is ridiculous. The reason being, look what you've done already. Mokapu. You've dug up over 4,000 of our ancestors to build the Klipper Golf Course in the name of national security. You took Kaho'olawe, our sacred navigational island, and bombed it to the point where it's unsustainable today. You took Red Hill and poisoned your own people including ours. You made Pearl Harbor the breadbasket of Hawaii, the most polluted military base in America. American occupation for that matter. You guys have a history of not cleaning up. The pill boxes are evident of that. Military take up too much Hawaii. What we need is more of you out of here because we are being priced out. We make up 19 percent of the state's population, the illegal state. We make up less than 12 percent of this island's population. We are the minorities in our own land. 60 acres and, what, 60,000 acres is nothing to you considering all the land you already illegally occupy. We are the houseless. We are the homeless. We are the most incarcerated. We are the most impoverished. What Uncle Sparky said was right. We need a fourth option because the fact that you're not giving us that option is the same thing you did with statehood when you gave us two options to stay a territory or become a state. No independence, which is bullshit. I think my shirt says enough of my positionality on this, but at the end of the day, I hope to God that you guys actually listen to all the people here. Because if that gets renewed we know that this was a bunch of bureaucratic bull crap, and our voices didn't even matter because I think we have spoken. Aloha.

Healani Sonoda Pale

Thank you. Aloha. Healani Sonoda Pale. I'm -- I'm testifying tonight as a community member, and not on behalf of an organization. This is the third night I've been in attendance. So, so far, over the three nights, we had over 200 testimonies. Our people have spoken. They've said "no" to the leases. They said "yes" to the Army cleanup. They said "yes" for the Army to leave. They also asked, over these past nights, to extend the comment period. So I just want to make sure I get these comments in. So they -- they -- I think our people have been very clear these past three nights that we don't want any lease renewals. We want the Army out, and they got to clean up their mess. Extend the comment period. Number two, what I've also heard these last three nights, to please include the historical injustices that the military took part in, that led to the theft of two million acres and overthrow of our nation. Number three, you were asked to draft the DEIS, the draft EIS, into a human-friendly format. No one can read 2,000-plus pages. Also, what was said these past nights, you were asked to disclose all abuses that was done to our sacred 'aina, water, cultural sites, native plants, animals, and fish. That needs to be disclosed in full. In your draft EIS, there are contradictions. You state in your draft EIS that you need Poamoho for training. But then you also state in your draft EIS that you're not currently using it for training. For Kahuku, you list nine endangered plants, eight protected birds -- one of which is endangered -- two endangered damselflies, two protected invertebrates. But you only document one sighting. So what happened to all of these animals and plants and organisms, our relatives? What happened to them? Almost done. And then, much of the land in question in Makua is conservation. So it is illegal for the military to use conservation land for military training. But in your EIS, you say you need these lands for military training. So there's all these contradictions. And having worked with the military and gone back and forth as a member of the CRI -- I'm not speaking on behalf of the CRI -- I understand how the military works. Two thousand pages could have been condensed down to 10 pages. And all of us here could have been better informed about what's in there, which is not easily digestible. And it's also confusing because a lot of it is about overwhelming our lāhui. Okay. And then, also, lastly, I want to mahalo Ho'opae Peace Project -- Pono Peace Project for the mea 'ai, for the sign waving. I want to mahalo Lāhui Foundation for providing drinks to our lāhui all these nights. I want to mahalo Lāhui -- Ka Lahui Hawaii, Mutual Aid Ka Lāhui, for providing food and drinks, and making sure our lāhui was taken care of. Because when it comes down to it, we are going to take care of us. Did they bring -- did they bring food for us? Aole. Tricia did, today, but -- thank you. And also, I want to thank Oren. Oren over there, the cameraman. He's been --he's been filming, for free, all these events, and putting it on livestream so that our lāhui can watch and be a part of this. So, mahalo to all these groups for coming and showing up. And mahalo to our lāhui. Hopefully, you've heard us. And that -- those are my comments for the draft EIS, and I'll put it in writing. Mahalo.

Healani Pale

Yeah. Thank you. Okay. Aloha. My name is Healani Sonoda Pale. I'm with Ka Lahui Hawai'i, a native initiative for self-governance and self-determination formed in 1987 by Kanaka Maoli, leaders on the island of Hawaii. This is a historic moment for our people. For over 131 years, Kanaka Maoli have borne -- borne the brunt of the weight of an illegal military occupation that has alienated us from our aina, poisoned our wai, desecrated our sacred and historical sites, and destroyed critical habitats for native and endemic organisms. The U.S. Army's 65-year lease -- leases of stolen Hawaiian crown and government lands at Makua, Poamoho, and Kahuku on Oahu need to expire. The Army needs to clean up your opala, and the lands need to be given back to the rightful heirs, the Kanaka Maoli people. And that is just the beginning, because eventually we want every square foot back. All 51,000 acres that the Army occupies on Oahu. It is absolutely not in our best interest to allow the Army to renew their leases of 6,322 acres, which is home to dozens of endangered plants, birds, and fish, as well as the location of known and unknown sacred sites and important water features and sources. Let us not forget the U.S. Military's armed invasion in 1893 here on Oahu, which led to the loss of political power and the theft of two million acres of Hawaiian lands. Let us not forget the decades of violence and abuse our people have suffered under illegal military occupation. How can we forget Joseph Kahahawai, Kimo Mitchell, and George Helm? All victims. How can we forget the now uninhabitable island of Kaho'olawe, which was used as target practice for decades? How can we forget Red Hill, where 93,000 residents, many of whom were your own servicemen and women and their children, drank contaminated water with the Army's -- contaminated with the Army's fuel? And how can we forget Pohakuloa and the bombs still being dropped to this day? These are not the actions of pono caretakers of this land, Papahānaumoku. And as people of the land, every bomb that is dropped, every chemical released, every burial desecrated, every tree burned, every nest destroyed is an injury to us collectively. And for what? Hawaii is the command center for the U.S. military operations in Oceania. The training that takes place in Makua, Poamoho, and Kahuku is not for our safety and security, but, instead, is used in the oppression of indigenous peoples across Oceania and around the world to build U.S. empire. If the U.S. Army was concerned for our safety and our security, they would stop poisoning our land and water. Their presence here makes a livable Oahu near impossible. I almost pau. Because like what happened at Red Hill, we are doomed to be the hapless victims of disasters caused by death games they play on our aina and in our moana. And when the water is undrinkable, the fish inedible, and the land is beyond repair, no one will be held accountable. No one will take responsibility. Our children and grandchildren are the beneficiaries of our action and our inaction. The Army admits in their draft EIS that retention of these lands will have adverse effects on land tenure, the environment, water sources, and cultural access and practices in their own -- they say it in their own draft EIS. The mitigation that is proposed to lessen the adverse effects is just the Army going through the motions and seeing what it needs to in order to keep control of these lands, our lands. When dealing with the military, it is important you learn this term. We don't know what we don't know. The U.S. Military is allowed to keep secrets from the public, even if it endangers human health in our environment. And they have done this over and over. In the EIS, there are blank spots. We need full disclosure in the draft EIS. We need to know everything. What's on our aina? Is this the future -- this is my last one. Is this the future we want for our children and grandchildren? This is a once in 65-year opportunity to voice our opposition to Army retention of leases. Do we want our grandchildren doing this in 65 years? The U.S. Military is destroying our island home and the only

future worth passing on to the next generation is a demilitarized one. And before you leave, please submit a written testimony. You can submit as much testimony as you want. There's a testimony table back there. Aloha.

Ulupuhi Pale

Mahalo. Mahalo. Aloha, everybody. [AUDIENCE MEMBERS: Aloha.] I oppose the lease extensions. It is time to heal the land, to heal the 'aina. Look back to haloa. What is the opposite of haloa? Ha iki is short breath.· And haloa was actually a man and a kalo. But if haloa was ha iki, then haloa wouldn't be making good decisions.· Yeah?· He wouldn't be breathing in fully, like ha loa, big breath. Ha iki is what the -- you -- ha iki and ha loa decides whether you make good decisions or bad decisions, whether you are panicking, or whether you are relaxing, stay calm. Back to the Baibala.· We are stewards of the 'aina; not destroyers of the 'aina. We are here to malama the 'aina, malama each other, and malama ke akua. It is our secret kuleana to malama.· Mahalo. [THE MODERATOR: Mahalo nui. Oh. I'm sorry. Brother, can you state your name?] O Ulupuhi ko'u inoa. Mahalo.

Nathan Palmore

The lands in question, Makua, Poamoho, and Kahuku, are home to dozens of endangered organisms only found in these lands. The draft EIS by the US Army itself admits that there will be "significant, adverse impacts on land use (land tenure), cultural practices (at MMR), and environmental justice". The US military can not be trusted as stewards of Hawaiian lands, as evidenced by such catastrophic incidents such as those at Red Hill and the summit of Haleakala. Following that historic record, any lands returned after a potentially extended lease can reasonably be assumed to not be returned in an unusable state, with no paths for accountability to the parties responsible.

Avalon Paradea
MS, Tropical Conservation Biology and Environmental Science
ʻĀina-based artist, ecologist, environmental educator, and hoaʻāina
avalonc@hawaii.edu
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Re: Army Training Land Retention, Island of Oʻahu, Second Draft EIS Comments

Positionality Statement

Aloha kākou. My name is Avalon Paradea and I am from Waikōloa Village, Hawaiʻi Island. I am writing in opposition to the Army's Proposed Action to continue their retention of approximately 18,000 acres of State-leased lands in Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua, once the lease expires in 2029. I am in full support of the No Action Alternative for all three locations, under which the State lands will be relinquished back to the State.

The sections below explore my experiences and manaʻo for each of the three training areas.

Kahuku Training Area (KTA)

In 2014, I worked as an archaeological field technician under the Colorado Environmental Management of Military Land (CEMML). Our small team of five was contracted to conduct a five-month survey assessing several portions of the training area for archaeological sites. We found no less than 60 sites of interest during our contract period, including several large heiau and numerous walled features. I was the only local hired by CEMML, and it is worth noting that I am both haole and not raised on Oʻahu. The majority of the rest of our crew were flown in from Colorado for the express purpose of conducting this survey. It is vital to point this out, as it speaks volumes to how little the US Army cares in regards to A) providing career opportunities to both Kānaka Maoli and local archaeology firms and B) having a competent team of professionals who have experience working in our unique, storied environment. I had to teach every single person on my crew about Hawaiian history, including the sites and features we encountered. With the exception of my supervisor, none of the rest of our crew cared at all about what we were doing, and two of these folks expressed genuine racism towards Hawaiian culture. Notably, there were no attempts by CEMML to touch base with local families or cultural practitioners after our survey ended to share our discoveries with them. The Army needs to be transparent about cultural sites with the surrounding community.

While the areas we surveyed were not within the State-leased lands, the second draft EIS makes it clear that damage has been caused to sites within the State lands. These sites are consistently at risk as long as the Army occupies these lands.

Additionally, there are unique and endangered native species found within Kahuku which are persistently threatened by military activity. Noise, wildfires, and pollution caused by the Army are only a handful of serious problems that affect their wellbeing. I feel strongly that the best option is the No Action Alternative at KTA.

Poamoho

From 2014 to 2015, I worked as a field technician intern with the Ko'olau Mountains Watershed Partnership (KMWP). One of the primary places we conducted our work was in Poamoho. Although the areas we worked were not within military-occupied lands, conceptual barriers do not separate these lands – what occurs in one place inevitably leads to ripple effects nearby.

My experience in Poamoho was beyond words... lush native forests, incredible native plants and birds, and clear, flowing streams that nourish us all. These natural and cultural resources are at tremendous risk when military activity is happening mere miles away. Our watershed is especially fragile on O'ahu. No amount of so-called military "readiness" is worth damaging our stream systems. In order to protect this cherished 'āina, the No Action Alternative is the best course of action for Poamoho,

Mākua (MMR)

I am hardly the most qualified person to explain why the US Army ought to have ceased operations in Mākua decades ago – I have no doubt many, many others will be submitting strong testimony opposing continued occupation of this 'āina – yet I will still add my voice to the mix and say that enough is enough. Mākua is a beloved place and people have been fighting military occupation of this land for a long, long time. The only way to preserve cultural history and ongoing legacies in Mākua, as well as the welfare of the 'āina itself, is to enact the No Action Alternative in MMR.

Conclusion

I implore the State to recognize the need to return these lands to State management, in order to remove the US Army from causing future tragedies to these 'āina. Mahalo for doing what is right for the continued health and prosperity of our communities.

Cassandra Park

I strongly oppose this proposal to retain lands that the US Army has continued to occupy in Hawai'i. The US Army has not shown any respect or dignity for the land or its people. Land is our family, we come from the land. There is no remorse for the harm caused by the US Army and the continued occupation by the US military in Hawai'i. Enough is enough.

Mananakealoha Pascual

Aloha nui. Aloha no, aloha no, o Mananakealoha Pascual ko'u inoa, he kupa no au mai ka 'āina o Maui I'm here for my Oahu ohana, and stand in strong opposition to the lease renewals; and instead vote for a "no renewal" alternative. I was invited into Makua with the Hawaiian language class, with Kumu Ali, where a tour was led by the military officials. These military officials nonchalantly led us to walk all over the sites, in a manner that very clearly showed their ignorance in preservation and lack of qualification to steward these -- to steward these areas. At one of the sites, we were surrounded by trees scorched by the fires of aerial ordnance, dropped by military aircrafts to simulate the mass killings in the name of global terrorism. These games, that you call them, war games, each one of them an environmental disaster in itself, that tortures and furthers the endangerment and extinction of our flora and fauna. The land is left riddled with pollutions of fuel, poisons, and unexploded ordnance, and the remnants of exploded ordnance, too. It's bad enough to be the standing military force of the illegally occupying American colony, but you'll also leave our agricultural lands inaccessibly devastated in an effort to force out -- to force our participation in American consumerism. The government has acknowledged the existence of a Hawaiian sovereign -- sovereign entity before. This is from the definition of Kaho'olawe in wikiwiki dictionary. This is from the 1993 Hawaii state legislature passed, Chapter 6K, Hawaii revised statutes, which states, "Upon its return to the state, the resources and waters of Kaho'olawe shall be held in trust as part of the public public land trust, provided that the State shall transfer management and control of the island and its waters to a sovereign Hawaiian -- to a sovereign native Hawaiian entity upon its recognition by United States and the state of Hawaii. And now, with that being said, the fake state of Hawaii has no jurisdiction to renew American military leases on the crown lands that were seized by the colonial government. The power resides with the aforementioned sovereign Hawaiian entity. Aloha.

Atalina Pasi

Maile lei and aloha. My name is Atalina. Today, we gather to address a critical issue that strikes at the heart of our community's identity and future, the renewal of the military leases for the Kahuku Training Area. This decision isn't just about land use. It's about the restoration of culture, ancestral knowledge, and our sacred connection to the aina. For generations, our ancestors have stewarded this land, passing down not just physical spaces, but a profound understanding of how to live in harmony with nature. The Kahuku Training Area, with its rich biodiversity and cultural significance, stands as a testament to our heritage, a heritage that is now under threat. The military activities on this land disrupt not only the natural environment, but also our cultural practices. Our sacred sites, gathering places, and places of ancestral significance are at risk of being desecrated or lost altogether. The noise of artillery shells shatters the tranquility that once defined this place, and the environmental degradation caused by military exercises threatens the very ecosystem that sustains us. But today, we stand united in opposition to the continuation of these leases. We demand more than just recognition of our concerns. We demand action to restore what has been lost and protect what remains. Our culture is not a relic of the past. It is a living, breathing part of our community today, and it deserves to be honored and preserved. imagine a future where the Kahuku training area serves as a beacon of cultural restoration and environmental stewardship. A place where traditional knowledge is shared and celebrated, where the aina flourishes under our care, and where future generations can learn from the wisdom of our ancestors. Let us not forget that our responsibility extends beyond our own lifetimes. We are custodians of this land for those who will come after us, and it is our duty to leave behind a legacy of respect, harmony, and sustainability. In conclusion, I urge to heed the voices of our community. Let us prioritize the restoration of culture, ancestral knowledge, and the aina over short term military objectives. Together let us forge a path forward that honors our past, protects our present, and ensures a vibrant future for our keiki. Mahalo.

Hannah Passey

Land Back. Your presence on these lands perpetuates ecocide and genocide. You are not welcome here.

Nani Paterson

Aloha mai kakou. I, too, wanted to mahalo everybody, first and foremost, yeah, for showing up, for engaging in this very important issue. Right? So many freaking powerful testimony, and from a lot of people that we don't usually see out there. So, mahalo, because it's a kakou team. We cannot do this without you guys. Our ohana. That's all of us. Yeah. We ohana. And we understand what that is, because we understand aloha. I -- I'm going to bring a little bit different kind aloha today. But I wanted to remind you guys, like, I look at ho'ailona. Yeah? And you guys saw the clouds. You guys saw sky. You guys felt the rain. The kupunas is crying in happiness because we showed up. We showed up to protect what they love. And we ain't done. We're not done, kakou. We cannot be done, because they're going to do whatever the freaking hell they like to take over everything that our kupunas loved, that our ancestors loved. And we know what's right. We know what's pono. And so Andre had mentioned earlier about organizing. We got to organize, kakou. Right? Like, seriously. You guys all look at the fluke of all of that bullshit in that book, all the wordplay? I stayed up late last night, till, like, four o'clock in the morning, tweaking on the freaking EIS. I couldn't understand some of the words that they were saying. So I go look at the dictionary. But then I thought, "Oh. Maybe the military get different terminology for" -- sorry, Kehau. [THE MODERATOR: Go ahead.] (Unintelligible.) Mahalo. The military get different terminology. Yeah? I'm not in the military. I don't know anything about that. But I know Alpha, Delta, Foxtrot, all of that. Right? I know they got to communicate that way. So I ended up going online and just checking. "Hey, what is the military terminology for this word?" Austere? Austere? 'Ae. Kali. You cannot answer that question. Yeah? Austere environment. Can you tell me that? Aole. Okay. So when I look in the EIS -- and I just saying this because we need to be more, like, understanding. We need to maopopo. Yeah? We need to actually really delve into the words that they're playing with. 'Ae. Hold on. Okay. So it -- I can't find it anymore. It read something about the environment is steep, the hills are steep, rocky, all of that. Okay. So -- and then I pull up the Internet, and then I pull up US Army website. There's a little article in there. And I'm just going to read a little bit, because, holy shit, this one, I could freaking trip my mind. "We operate" -- and this is about how they prepare our -- their military to train. Right? "We were decisively" -- okay. This is in regards to an engagement between Iraq and Afghanistan. Yeah? And so, a little snippet. "We were decisively engaged in Iraq and Afghanistan. So the mentality was -- so the mentality was unit would come here, fall into one set of pre-existing set of equipment, facilities," blah, blah, blah, blah. Okay. This is the important part. "We operated this particular way. We're not going to fight the next war that way. We're going to fight the next war in an austere environment. What 'austerity' means is you do -- you do an invasion of a country, whether it's land or sea. You establish a bridgehead or a beachhead, and you start pushing troops out." Yeah. All of that, again, is bullshit. They've taken over our lands, and they're trying to obliterate us. 'Ae. We cannot stand for this. Hold on. Aloha. Mikey had shared something earlier today about you not bringing food. I shared something with you guys as well yesterday about bringing somebody higher than you. Because we never, like, talk to you. We wanted to talk to them, over there, in the camera, watching us all night long. This is day three for a lot of us here, in all of this bullshit conversation, just one side. And so, in Hawaii, we kōkua I kekahi I kekahi. Yeah? We help each other. So I'm going to show you a little bit of how we help, because yesterday I told you I'm going to do something for you, for help you. Here's your Q-tips. I hope that helps to clean your ears, to clear your ears so you hear us better. But I don't know that you did. And so I can come a little bit closer so you can read my shirt. "No lease on stolen land. US military out of Hawaii." Sorry. Last thing, I promise. I

promise. So I shared with you guys I'm an Olelo Hawaii teacher. I know my kuleana, unlike you. But I want to teach. Right? And so I'm going to share this. And I want to first mahalo Kauwila for always instilling kūpuna 'ike kupuna mana'o to all of us. And if you guys don't know who he is, go check him. Go check him. Go. Instagram. Right? Kakou, can you please read this for me with aloha. ke olu olu - just this part. Ready? It says -- ho'opili mai. "Ho'opili mai" means to mimic. Hele pela. E ho'opili mai. Hele pela. Hele pela. Okay? Ready? Okay. So let's say it three times first. E ho'opili mai. Hele pela. Hele pela. Hele pela. "Hele pela," in Hawaiian, means this. Can we tell them together what "hele pela" means? Hele pela. "Hele pela" means "Fuck you." Fuck you guys, for all you guys did, all you guys still doing. You guys don't give a shit about anything. Hele pela. Hele pela. Hele pela. Because we said, "No."

Kaleo Patterson

Hello. Good evening, Colonel. Kaleo Patterson. I'm the priest at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, just up the road, and so this really close. I was born in Wahiawa, right around the time of the Korean War. My father was a soldier at Schofield. And for the last 10 years, I've been on the Native Hawaiian Advisory Council. And it's been very, very important to be there, to be able to review and to see the projects and the proposals related to military training and so on and so forth, and all the things that the Army, at least the areas that we're talking about. And that's been a good experience. And I wish that there was more communication with that Native American -- Native Hawaiian Legal Native Advisory Council, more interaction with the community, and, you know, more efforts to really work with the community and educate the community on the things that are happening, very important things. We've seen a lot of impact, environmental impact, on the lands. And that conversation needs to expand. We've seen in the community numerous statements and resolutions on apologies for -- for the history. And I -- I think the Army and the armed forces need to really commit to disseminating those resolutions, like the US Congress apology and reconciliation process. United Churches of Christ have a -- has a resolution from 1993, a very strong resolution. And the Association of Hawaiian Churches has a resolution titled -- it was passed two years ago on the national level -- titled "Ending the 128-year War Between the -- the US Army and Native -- Native Hawaiians." And just this summer, the United Methodist Church passed a very strong resolution called an "Apology Resolution." And so we'll see what these these churches can do to bring that education, that knowledge into the community, all the history that comes with it. And really quick. But I -- I think there's a commitment on the part of the armed forces to really do more education on the history. And I know, every September 2nd, for the last 10 years, we've had services on Schofield, on the queen's birthday, and that's been an opportunity to do education on that history with the leadership. And we have some new leadership coming in this year. And, Colonel, you've been here for a couple of years. You've also come into the community and have attended some of the reconciliation services on January 17. Hopefully, we can have somebody join the peace march and learn a little bit more about that on January 17 as well, just a little bit. But I have a member of -- of our church who's here today. Where -- where is Richelle? And she's with the Gaza Coalition, and has words. And I thought I'd yield some time to her, to just say a little bit about what's happening in Gaza. And we Hawaii has been associated, compared to the Palestinians for many years. And I'm just going to give her a little bit of time to talk about what's going on.

Eric Paulo

Good evening. My name's Eric Paulo, and I've been living in this community for 40 years. And I want you to renew your lease. I'm for it. I have a reason why. But first, I want to talk about so many people in the back here say it's about unsafe and all that. I used to be a prize fighter. I used to be a prize fighter, okay. I used to run up there. The soldier saw me, you know: Hello, Shaka. You know, I rode back down. I do this most of the time when I was, you know, training. I have no problem with them -- you know, with the soldier. But I -- I have a reason why. This is my reason -- reason why I support them. Because I feel like we need space for young men, young ladies, to train, you know, to continue to -- you know, to guard a country, you know. I love the United States of America, okay. I'd put some more, but I -- you know, I'm American. The past is the past, whatever, you know, the hard feeling is. But also, you know, I -- I'm also a union member for 40 years. And, you know, military do a lot of, you know, program that support the community. Like I said, you know, I hear somebody talking about Palestine and all that, you know. Yeah, those people are terrorists, just straight out, okay. They invaded and they still holding hostages, you know, some of our citizen. That's all I say. I support the military.

Randi Pavao Jones

Keep Hawaiian lands in Hawaiian hands. Stop your illegal occupation and return the land to it's people, it's rightful stewards, it's 'ohana.

Samuel Peck

I oppose the EIS Proposal put forth and demand the return of all considered sites to the people of Hawaii, along with the rest of all the stolen land that the Military occupies and destroys. Out with the genocidal, imperialist U.S and its Military. Hawaii will be free.

Misty Peoram

Good evening, everyone. Aloha mai kakou. My name is Misty, and I am a member of Anakbayan Hawaii, and we stand in solidarity wit the people of Hawaii to end the military leases and return Hawaiian lands to Hawaiian hands. For context, I spent my early years here on Oahu until I moved back to my homeland in the Philippines. It is with this perspective that I have seen just how the United

States and its military holds control overall aspects of life, whether it be through the economy, through politics, or even through the media. I have seen the imprint that the U.S. Military leaves and how decades upon decades of work is not enough to clean up the mess that they make.

More so, I have how their presence is in direct opposition to the sovereignty of the people. The thousands of pages of the draft EIS could not even begin to encompass the extent of damages that the U.S. Military has done and will do should these leases be renewed. Even as their impact is ongoing, we know that the U.S. military has, and it will never be, true stewards of the land like they like to claim. You, in fact, are the biggest polluters on this planet. The most important thing I have seen, though, in my past few years is that how the people have stood up and fought back against the U.S. military and their occupation in Hawaii. All of the people here today is only a small part of the larger movement that is fighting against these military leases. In 1991, in the Philippines, the people successfully kicked out and banned U.S. bases during the lease renewals, and they are still fighting until today. And I am sure that soon enough we will see a day where the U.S. military is not just out of these 6,322 acres, but out of Hawaii entirely.

John-Reimarc Y. Peralta

I beleive when the military's lease is up, and they leave, our aina will flourish due to no testing's, no-one holding our water supply and controlling our Islands. The military has done several issues as to what cost us as local people from the islands. Although, I'm not native hawaiian I believe in the sole cost of being fair. The military & government stole our land, stole our water, destroyed our ecosystem's, destroy many sacred he'au. That is native, NATIVE. And what is better; technology that 'I fail and end man-kind as we know it or perserve what is left as a teaching stone to future keiki's. I beleive that the only right thing to do is to let what is of our hawaiian's, kanaka's, kupunas, & kama'aina help revive and flourish our native lands from more green on our island to more corals on our reefs where fishes begin to thrive and our AINA becomes more healthier. And for the military fighting against us native people grown on the Islands like Oahu, go somewhere else and stop desicrating our land (even) more. THANKS



COMMENT FORM

Army Training Land Retention of State Lands
at Kahuku Training Area,
Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area,
and Makua Military Reservation, Island of O'ahu
Environmental Impact Statement
Draft EIS Public Review

Public Meeting Venue: _____ Date Submitted: 07/09/2024

The Army invites comments, suggestions, and relevant information on the Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) on the Island of O'ahu, Environmental Impact Statement (O'ahu ATLR EIS). Please provide comments (use additional sheets as necessary), and place in comment box at a public meeting or mail to the address provided on the back of the form. Alternatively, you may submit written comments via the EIS website at: <https://home.army.mil/hawaii/OahuEIS> or email comments to: ATLR-Oahu-EIS@g70.design. All comments will be reviewed, regardless of how they are submitted. Please do not submit duplicate comments. Comments should be written clearly, as commenters will not be contacted to provide clarification. Comments must be submitted or postmarked before or on August 7, 2024 to be considered in the Final EIS.

Please provide your comments below:

300 Veggie
I beleive when the military's lease is up, and they leave, our aina will flourish due to no testing's, no-one holding our water supply and controlling our Islands. The military has done several issues as to what cost us as local people from the islands. Although, I'm not native hawaiian I beleive in the sole cost of being fair. The military & government stole our land, stole our water, destroyed our ecosystem's, destroy many sacred he'au. That is native, NATIVE. And what is better; technology that 'I fail and end man-kind as we know it or perserve what is left as a teaching stone to the future keiki's. I beleive that the only right thing to do is to let what is left of our hawaiian's, kanaka's, kupunas, & kama'aina help revive and flourish our native lands from more green on our island to more corals on our reefs where fishes begin to thrive and our AINA becomes more healthier. And for the military fighting against us native people grown on the Islands like Oahu, go somewhere else and stop desicrating our land ~~more~~ more. THANKS (even)

Name: John-Reimarc Y. Peralta
Organization: _____
Address: _____
City: Miliani State: Hawaii Zip: 96789
Email: _____

Privacy Notice: Public comments to this EIS are requested pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), Hawai'i Revised Statutes Chapter 343 and Hawai'i Administrative Rules 11-200.1. Substantive comments received during the Draft EIS public review period will be considered during Final EIS preparation, and may be published in the Final EIS. Personal contact information will not be published in the Final EIS. Personal contact information will be maintained for the project record and will not be released unless required by law.

Andre Laikoukeouli Perez

Aloha mai kakou. My name is Andre Laikoukeouli Perez. I'm born and raised on Oahu. I live in Waiawa Makai, like my father, Andre Sr.; and my stepmother, Camille. I'm a father, community organizer and activist, a protector of the land and sea, like many of the people you see here today. I am here this evening in strong opposition of the proposal for military lease renewals for Kahuku Training Area, Kawaihoa, Poamoho Training Area, and Makua Valley. How can you, the US military, propose another 65-year lease, when you have left a trail of destruction and desecration across our island chain? How can we trust the American military, an entity that is the one -- was one of the most prolific occupiers and polluters of indigenous land globally? Like many of us here, I have children, and a few of my main concerns are what are you going to leave for them? In what condition will our land be returned to us? What lasting impacts will your use of these Hawaiian lands have on the cultural spaces and practices of the generations to come? We don't trust the American military, and the reasons why are in the evidence that exists all around us in places like Makua Valley, Hokuhoa, Kaho'olawe, Pu'uhoa. These are prime examples of the level of care that is given to our land, sacred land, which have been so heavily impacted by military operations. What are we, as kanaka, people of this land, to think? These impacted sites, that have yet to be cleaned up or restored to the original state as promised, are scars, reminders, if you will, of why we do not and cannot trust the American military with the responsible use of our land. The US Army has yet to be in compliance with its previous lease conditions from its inception. Why would we believe that they would be in compliance moving forward? The military's destruction of our land and our cultural sites, the military's poisoning of our sacred fresh water, the military's pollution of our ocean and bays needs to stop immediately. Ultimately, the decision on the matter falls with the BLNR. And so I urge the Board of Land and Natural Resources to listen to the people, and uphold your duty as trustees of Hawaiian land, to not allow the renewal of the leases for the US Army. We, the Hawaiian people, Kanaka Maoli, Kanaka 'Oiwi, are the ancestral stewards of this land. You can try to bargain with us back and forth, but ultimately what we want is our land back. And so I say "aole" to your new lease proposal. We do not consent. And one last thing. Free Palestine. Free Gaza. Free the Kingdom of Hawaii. Free all oppressed occupied subjects of America, its allies, and its military industrial complex. Mahalo nui loa.

Andre Perez

Aloha kakou. Aloha. My name is Andre Perez. I live in Waiawa, Pearl City, on the shores of Pu'uhoa. Not Pearl Harbor. Pu'uhoa. I live with my family directly across a military superfund site, one of the most toxic sites in the US. And we live literally 200 feet across from the beginnings of that superfund site. I'm coming from a baseline of demilitarization. Now we have an excellent opportunity to demilitarize Hawaii. We must reduce the military footprint and impact to our land, water, and people, if our children are going to have a future. Red Hill has taught us that. The PFAS chemicals that were discovered in our water systems has taught us that. But I also know that the reality is that the US military is not going to pick up and leave Hawaii anytime soon. We're dealing with power. And the truth means nothing to -- to that kind of power. So I'm coming from a position of attainable, achievable demilitarization, which means reducing the military footprint and impact to Hawaii, our land, water, and people. To be clear, my politics, my personal politics, and my family, we are for total de-occupation, restoration of the Hawaiian Kingdom, independence, and sovereignty. But I'm going to speak to this process, this -- this -- this occupied process. The military have been horrible stewards of our land, horrible neighbors, as we've all heard. The -- the military has historically raped our land, water, and women. Land -- the land issues revolve around contamination, toxicity, superfund sites. In 2022, the Army started one of the largest fires in Pohakuloa. Most people don't even know about that. 2022, late July, RIMPAC started a fire at Pohakuloa that burned approximately 30,000 acres, including 3500 acres of sensitive, critical habitat. That is military stewardship of our land. That's what it looks like. This is nothing new to us. Water. We all know the Red Hill story. That has been an issue, with outcry, for decades. And only when the fuel came out in the faucets of military housing was there action taken. So we have this banner here up on the wall. This is my organization. The US military cannot be trusted with our land and water. You have demonstrated that time and time again. I'm a vet. I served active duty for eight years. I got out in 1996. I was stationed in Florida, Korea, and here, at Wheeler Airfield. So I'm speaking from experience in the military, and how the military operates as one of the worst contaminators in the world. People, our people here in Hawaii, we're tired of your -- your war noise. We're tired of gunfire training, whether live or simulated. We're tired of bombs and explosions in our community. We're tired of low-flying helicopters over our community. And I want to share some of that with you. If you give me a moment, and I'll wrap up. Kehau? Let me share some of that with you. To the people, to the community, to the Hawaii community in this room, how many of you can hear this noise from -- that I'm about to play; put your hands down -- this noise that I'm about to play, from your homes, from the -- from the -- from the -- from the sanctity of your own home? Yeah. I want to play this. One moment. Here we go. Yeah. This is antiquated military traditions that mean nothing to us. Means nothing to us. It's noise. It's war noise. How many of you can hear this from your homes? Raise your hand. Raise your hand right now. This is antiquated military traditions that have no meaning to our community. But we're forced. We're subjected to hearing this war noise every single day from the privacy of our homes. I want to ask, how many people can -- I'm going to play one more. Imagine you got to hear that. I'm going to play it one more time. If we got to hear it, you got to hear it. We don't want to hear that no more. We're over it. And you know what? This is something that you guys can fix. How many in the room can hear this from the privacy of your homes? Every day, I have dozens and dozens of video of low-flying military helicopters over my home where I live, every single day. Every single day. How many of you can hear this from the privacy of your homes? This is what I hear from my home, where I live. This is what many people hear. We're tired of your war noise in our community. We're

tired of the impact of US militarization, militarism, and occupation of our home. We're tired of it. We live next to this.· Waimanalo.· Ever been at Waimanalo at night?· Bellows. Marine training, amphibious training. This is what it sounds like in the second most dense population Hawaiian population in the world. We have to hear your war noise, and we're tired of it. We're calling for the Board of Land and Natural Resources to reduce the military footprint, reduce the noise, reduce the impact to our community. And we're going to organize, and we're going to fight.· This is just the beginning. You will see us on the streets. You will see us occupying military -- the entrance to military bases. We are going to organize, and we are going to resist your occupation, your poor stewardship, your contamination of our land, water, and people. You will see us for the next four or five years. You will see us because we're going to resist. We want a demilitarized Hawaii, and we want it now. Mahalo.

Bryant Perez

I am strongly against the renewal of all military leases over our Āina. So long as the imperialist monster lays claim to our Āina, our kanaka will continue to suffer the same destruction, exploitation, and displacement that has wreaked havoc across Hawai'i and the whole of Oceania. Peel back the layers of colonialism and begin a new path to reclamation and sovereignty for our Kanaka. Keep Hawaiian Lands in Hawaiian Hands. Āina Back!!

KRISTEN PERREIRA

THE MILITARY POSES AN ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD AS EXEMPLEFIED THROUGH RED HILL. IF ANYTHING THEY SHOULD BE PAYING MILLIONS IN FINES AND FEES RATHER THAN RENEWING A LEASE FOR \$1. ANYONE WHO POISONS PEOPLE SHOULD BE IN JAIL.

Johnnie-Mae Perry

I'm not 123.· I'm Johnnie-Mae Perry. I speak in behalf of my late cousin, Watabea Alteger.· She was very much involved with Makua back in the '70s and she did the Makahiki every year, and she was very close to Leandra Wei. · · · · · She, my cousin, Watabea, passed last year. This month she would have been 72.· So I -- I -- I think I would answer that she probably would say no action, dismiss from Hawaii.

Nani Peterson

Aloha mai kakou. O'wau Nani. I am from Waianae. Aloha again. You see me again. Because even though I am from Waianae, I protect Kahuku. I protect all of the areas of Hawaii through and through. We are all connected, no matter what, yeah. So we can stand for each and every one of us. Mahalo, Kahuku, for allowing us from Waianae and every place else to be here. I waited until the end to give the opportunity to our Kahuku ohana to speak for us. I'm not going to go over again what I shared -- told you. Well, actually, no, I'm going to go over it again, just a little bit. All right. Again, you've heard from many of us that you are talking to the wrong people. The State of Hawaii does not own any land in Hawaii at all. First thing -- and I speak to the people in the camera over there -- you like deal with anything with us. Follow the international laws of occupation. First and foremost, the Hawaiian Kingdom laws that exist till today. That's the first thing that you must do to show good faith to us for all of this desecration, destruction, death - - I'm going to go over that again, yeah -- that you've done to our people, to our aina that we love so much. Mr. Steve, I'm glad you heard us a little bit. You've brought your friend here, but there -- she's on the same level as you. We asked you to bring somebody higher than you. So I'm going to ask you again that you can hear us again. We don't want to speak to you. Sorry. We want to speak to the higher-ups, because you don't make the decisions, they do. So bring them tomorrow, please. Everybody has brought so much hurt, so much pain, so much eha. Some solutions, yeah, we say no. No, no, no. I told you guys that last night. You, you in the camera need to just fund us, need to pay for all the things that you've destroyed, need to pay for us to be able to live in this time of detriment that you have caused. Yeah. That's all you have to do. That's your one -- that's two kulueanas that you have: follow the international laws of occupation, fund our people of Hawaii to clean up your mess. Because you are not from here, we are. We have connections to this aina. Our kupuna is buried all over this aina that you destruct. And you don't give a shit about that. We do. We do. It hurts. So just pay us. Pay us for the wrong that you have done. Again, train our people that are Kanaka of and from this place to operate -- to understand and how to operate all of your equipment, because none of that is going with you when that time comes for or this huluhia. Because it's going to happen, and they need to know how to run that. It's not yours. It won't be yours. It'll be ours, and they need to understand how to do that. You can fund all of our kanaka that are learning how to -- in the robotics field. You can fund them to go and train, get training on how to understand robotics, how to make robots, so that we can send our robots out to all these areas that you've destroyed that have ordnance still to remove them. Fund that. I don't see you writing them down. Can you please write it down? Mr. Steve, I'm asking you to please write it down. Fund that. Fund that. Fund that. There was another funding, but I forgot. My brain is shot right now, because this is way too long. So I will be back tomorrow and tell you more of what I need to say. The rest of the moment, I just want to say real quick, kakou, because I don't think they heard us. Yeah, you can see, again, they only have this level of authority here. We want them up there. But they're not hearing us in what we're saying as far as no. I'm an educator. I'm a kumu Olelo Hawaii. I teach Hawaiian language. Before I say what I want to say to everybody else, kala mai, Tita. The destruction that you've caused hurts me and hurts the keiki that are here, as well. I teach Olelo Hawaii. Olelo Hawaii brings life. I need to be able to tell my stories, tell my kupuna stories of these places that you are destroying. If you keep destroying that, how is my kids going to see what my kupuna saw? How? That's not right. That's not fair for them at all. Come, I invite you to Ka'ala Farms. Come join me and our hui to get in the aina so you can understand why we love this place so much, how much it means to us. Hopefully, something ignites in your na'au to change your mind

and come on our side. Yeah. Because you're on the wrong side. Kakou, again, they never hear. Yeah. And so me being an Olelo Hawaii teacher, I cannot be that unless I teach Hawaiian. So we all know the olelo -- the hua olelo for no, yeah? What's that, kakou? [THE AUDIENCE: A'ole.] Olelo ho'o. [THE AUDIENCE: A'ole.] Olelaho. [THE AUDIENCE: A'ole.] Do we want this to continue? [THE AUDIENCE: A'ole.] Do we want them to retain these lands? [THE CROWD: A'ole.] Do we want the military to still be here? [THE CROWD: A'ole.] Oh, some of us would hesitate on that one. A'ole. I hope you heard that, sir and ma'am. We said no all night long, yesterday, and we're gonna say them again tomorrow, no. Please come with Q-tips. In fact, know what, I'm gonna bring Q-tips for you tomorrow so you can hear us a little bit better, all right? And then tomorrow, one more thing, come with a little bit of smile. I know this is hard, but, oh, my gosh you guys look like angry military people. Mahalo kakou.

Nani Peterson

Aloha.· Mr. --how do you say your name? Sorry, I don't want to --Okay, Mr. Steve. · · · · · All right.· My name is Nani.· I am a kupu of this aina, of this moku of Hawaii, and I specifically, I'm a kia'i.· I will live -- I live here and I will die here.· All right? · · · · · The state of Hawaii does not own anything in our islands; therefore, you are asking the wrong people.· They don't own, especially, our lands.· We don't even own our lands.· Mr. Steve, we, including you, and all you work for, are supposed to be stewards to these lands. · · · · · This EIS document, all documents written by the United States of America that is present here, produced, issued, and signed, are null and void and do not apply to the Kingdom of Hawaii that continues to exist under international, international and national laws, under signed treaties, the supreme law of the lands in which your United States of America government has agreed to. · · · · · Your document, as I read, and I only got up to maybe 100 at the most, it was ridiculous.· The words were very misleading, yeah, and it always ended up leading back to the military not doing anything but what is fit for the military.· And nothing for the aina, nothing for the people of this aina.· So I would say, again, null and void.· All right? · · · · · Your illegal 65-year lease from 1964 should end now.· Your mission requirements and planning you must do, plan to fund the kingdom of Hawaii forever For all the wrongs the military has done to our spaces, our places, our people. For we, of and from Hawaii, will have to clean up your mess, forever, because your track record shows you won't. · · · · · Plan to train our kanaka, of and from Hawaii, that is serving you at this moment, to know how to operate all your military equipment for when you migrate back to where you came from. · · · · · Over the past six decades, these 51,000 acres of stolen army training areas and lands has only brought upon displacement, disconnection, destruction, desecration, drugs.· Yes, you are a part of drugs, this drug epidemic issue here, and death, and more in between.· · · · · Your answers to your proposal to retain any lands across Hawaii is no.· No.· No.· Kakou. I want -- I want to read this to you real quick because I kind of wanted to see, really, what the Army's mission is, yeah?· And so just let this resonate with you right now, yeah?· See how much aloha the military really has, yeah? · · · · · "Our purpose remains constant.· This we'll defend has been our Army's model since the Revolutionary War.· It reminds us" -- sorry, hold on.· I'm -- this is my last thing. "It reminds us that our purpose is timeless and clear, to fight and win our nation's wars."· Their nation, not ours.· "When our Army hits the dirt, America means business.· Our teammates don't want to fight without us, and our enemies are wise to fear us."· I doubt that.· We're not fearful of you. · · · · · "We are not a Pacific Army or a Europe Army."· They're not even for us, kakou. · · · · · "We are not a brigade-centric or division-centric.· We are a global force that fights when called upon at the scale required.· To do that, we must stay grounded and dedicate our energy in four focus areas:· War fighting, delivering ready combat formation, continuous transformation, and strengthening the profession." · · · · · Does that sound like aloha to you?· Does that sound like they care about our aina to you? Does that sound like they care about us to you? · · · · · You are on notice, sir.· I am a descendant of these ainas and a kia'i of these ainas, and unless you get the consent from us, the people of this place, you are not moving forward with any aina.

Dylan Pilger

I am writing to voice my strong opposition to the renewing of the Army leases at Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku and to recommend that decision-makers pursue the no action alternative and allow the leases to expire. The Army has destroyed sacred sites, agricultural lands, and is threatening our vitally important natural resources. They have done a great injustice by evicting Hawaiian families and preventing access to these lands. Once again, I firmly believe that the only appropriate course of action is to pursue the no action alternative and allow these leases to expire. Mahalo for your attention to this matter.

Craig Pilgram

As an Army veteran, I oppose this move for the Army to remain on Hawaiian land. The military is not a steward of the environment, they are a disaster. The Red Hill Fuel Storage incident should be immediately disqualifying, but that's just the tip of the iceberg when it comes to the negative impact the military has on the land they use and the communities they disrupt by forcefully maintaining a presence despite the objections of local residents. The United States does not need to be an imperialist country, and native Hawaiians deserve to be the stewards of their ancestral home. Give Hawaii'i back to her people.

From:	
Sent:	Friday, August 2, 2024 7:29 PM
To:	G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject:	O'ahu ATLR EIS Comments
Follow Up Flag:	Follow up
Flag Status:	Flagged

To whom this may concern,

Please consider the following comments regarding my concerns after reviewing the Army's Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS).

Below are some of the concerns I have with regards to the report's analysis, or lack thereof, addressing climate-related impacts.

The tragedy in Lahaina is a reminder that climate change has already contributed to Hawaii's increased susceptibility to wildfires. Yet the DEIS downplays the added risk for wildfires that the Army's activities would create. It is important to point out that HECO has identified specific areas on each island that have high wildfire risk, so much so, that these areas may now be subject to a public safety power shutoff (PSPS) because of this heightened risk. If you look on their map (1), nearly the entire Waianae coast area all the way to Schofield Barracks is designated as PSPS. Military training near these areas, and the high potential for fire ignition as a result, consequently presents a clear and present danger to people living in Western and Central Oahu.

Additionally, I am concerned by the inadequate greenhouse gas emissions analysis in this DEIS. To be clear, the purpose of the Hawaii'i Environmental Policy Act (HEPA), is to establish a system of environmental review which will ensure that environmental concerns are given appropriate consideration in decision making. According to HAR §11-200.1-13(b)(13), in determining whether an action may have a significant effect on the environment, the agency shall consider *every phase of a proposed action*, the expected impacts, and the proposed mitigation measures. **An action shall be determined to have a significant effect on the environment if it may require substantial energy consumption or emit substantial greenhouse gases.** Yet this requirement was completely ignored throughout the DEIS. Nowhere in this document was the actual data on greenhouse gas emissions provided. In fact, there was a complete failure by the Army to conduct an actual assessment (beyond generalized assumptions) to evaluate the environmental impacts, including greenhouse gas emissions and their contribution to climate change.

This assessment is a requirement, "the agency shall consider every phase of a proposed action," in other words, a lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions assessment, and simply cannot fail to be conducted. For the Army to assert "a full life-cycle analysis of GHG emissions from non-scope considerations such as manufacturing and shipping of equipment and materiel, and troop movements to and from KTA, Poamoho, and MMR is beyond the scope of the EIS." (DEIS V.3 Part 2 at E-30) is both unjustified and unacceptable.

The DEIS identified a *less than significant impact* for all proposed alternatives. (Table ES-3). However, nothing in the record supports that assumption. **No actual emissions data was provided to substantiate this claim.** Moreover, conclusions such as "The continued production of the same levels of GHGs would not meaningfully contribute to the potential impacts of global climate change" (DEIS at 3-165) illustrates that the Army chooses, without any meaningful GHG analysis, to simply ignore any impacts of GHG emissions their military operations are responsible for. Essentially, the Army used an inadequate method and baseless assumptions to estimate the GHG emissions and assert that there would be little or no impact on global greenhouse gas emissions.

Every ton matters. We need to ensure a HEPA process that fully informs the public of the consequences of the different options. The DEIS falls woefully short.

In summary, I found this document and the analysis on "climate change considerations" to be a disingenuous attempt to fulfill established requirements for an environmental analysis, and instead provided an exercise in 'box checking' rather than what is truly needed to determine whether potential critical environmental impacts exist. Bottom line, the Army has failed to meet their statutory requirement when conducting this DEIS.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments.

Sherry Pollack

1. <https://www.hawaiianelectric.com/safety-and-outages/wildfire-safety/public-safety-power-shutoff/psps-maps>

Kealii Pooloa

To whom it may concern,

It is absolutely deplorable that the US Army feels they can extend their illegal "leases" to our aina on Oahu, after all the desecration they have already committed and stated they would continue to desecrate if granted continued access.

It is with a resounding HELL NO, that as a kanaka maoli no i ka Oahualua, a native Hawaiian woman who was born and raised on Oahu, I would ever support continued leases that will leave us with more desecration, more untold damage to our land that will have continued adverse effects for generations to come.

The US Department of Defense has a very very bad, as in terrible, disgusting habit of destroying the land and refusing to clean it up afterwards. Why, just look at what the Navy has done to Kahoolawe and to Red Hill. They have destroyed the water, the very thing we need to sustain life on this planet, but this deplorable US Department of Defense, that majority of my taxes are forced to fund, could care less. They claim all this destruction is necessary for our "Freedom", what a joke. We are not free, not if we cannot stop such disgusting destruction of our most precious resources, so we can be safe in our homes, free to drink the water and it be pure and unsullied, so we can sleep safe in our homes that are not taken by the military personnel, where we won't be forced to hear bombs going off. There is no freedom without justice, and where is the justice for Makua? For Poamoho? For Kahuku?

STOP THE MILITARIZATION OF OUR AINA, OF OUR HOME, OUR WATER AND OF OUR WAY OF LIFE.

STOP THE LIES THAT SUCH DESECRATION IS NECESSARY FOR OUR "FREEDOM".

Signed,

forever a warrior fighting for Hawai'i

Ethan Porter

I strongly oppose the continued leasing of land to the United States Army, specifically at Makua Valley.

It is not appropriate to continue to use this land as a testing ground for live fire weaponry when our lives are far more endangered by lack of sustainable agriculture and climate change.

Talia Portner

Please do not renew these leases. These lands need to be cared for and used by Kanaka Ma'oli and kama'aina. We do not need more military on islands, we need thoughtful Land use and care on these sites.

Gina Priego

No lease on stolen land keep the aina in Hawai'i hands

Melissa Primacio

Aloha. My name is Melissa Primacio, the queen's granddaughter, as Auntie says over here. My grandfather, Junior, yes, served at Vietnam, and military has been in our family for generations. I am the oldest of 10 children, and I have five siblings who serve for the military. And I'm a very big supporter of the military. We've also been a nine generation family that has lived in Kahuku. So I've lived here practically all of my life. I am on the fence. Do not get mad at me. But I'm on the fence, because Kahuku has gone through so many changes that we didn't want, nor did we like, but it was shoved down our throats. And the reason why I'm on the fence is because Kahuku has been my home. My son is laid to rest in the training area. I visit him once a month, and it is beautiful up there. And so I don't know how much desecration has gone, but it's a very beautiful ride up there, and it's a very lonely ride home because I leave my son. But I can visit my son because it's not developed. People with big money have not bought that land because you guys use it. That's what I'm worried about, is that we are fighting the wrong people. This testimony to you should be to our governor, not to you folks. We're fighting the wrong people. And because the governor -- like Uncle said, this is a forced meeting. You guys have to have so many meetings with the community before a deal can be signed, because I was chair for our Kahuku Community Association. We had to have so many meetings to meet project levels for approval. So I'm on the fence because I don't want development or private owners to come and buy it out or take it on, and then I will never be able to go visit my son. But at the same time, you guys pay a dollar, or you guys leave trash, or you guys just don't work with us with what we want. So if you guys do -- and there's two other individuals who brought up -- if you guys do renew your retention or your lease, can you guys continue to use only rubber bullets in Kahuku training? Because we don't live with live ammunition going around. I can't say for the other communities that have their training centers, but in Kahuku, we don't deal with live rounds. And that gives me some peace for my grandchildren and the future generations to come. But I don't want to be here blind, and then you guys don't get your lease, and then we have a landfill in Kahuku. How many times is Kahuku going to have to tell the government that we shouldn't have things that are unsafe for our community in our community? How many more fights, whether you get your lease or not, are we going to have, meetings here in Kahuku High School about our safety and our wellbeing in our own community? That's where I'm at. And that's why I am on the fence, because I don't know if this is good or bad, because I don't know what the government has cooked up after this. Mahalo.

Kyrie Puaoi

I strongly oppose the continued leasing of land by the military.

Greg Puppione

I support Alternative 3 with an addendum that the US Military is responsible for clearing all unexploded ordnance and toxic waste (within 5 years of lease termination) that have been dumped in these locations over the last 80 years or so. If the lease renewals are going to be forced upon the people of Hawaii, I would expect the lease terms to be significantly shorter than the last ones and the 'rent' paid by the military to be millions and millions of dollars more than what was paid before.

Shylyn Kawailhia Purdy Purdy

Aloha my name is Shylyn (Kawailahia) Purdy. I am from Ho'olehua, Moloka'i. I'm am 1,000% against the Army's proposal on continuing to lease state lands for training. I do not support military use on any lands. Every piece of land is precious and has so much value to us Hawaiians. We don't need anymore U.S. Government-controlled training lands. Even though the Army has stated that they are no longer pursuing the continuation of live-fire training activities at MMR. That's just 1 place mentioned out of 4. I do not trust a word the Army says nor the government. WHY SHOULD WE SUPPORT THE ARMY WHEN THE NATIVE PEOPLES ARE NOT SUPPORTED BY THEM? I DO NOT SUPPORT MILITARY COMBAT TRAINING OR ANY TYPE TRAINING it is all a bunch of B.S., hidden agendas and violent acts. WE DO NOT NEED THAT ANYMORE. WHAT WE ALL NEED TO LEARN AND FOCUS ON IS RESTORING ALL OF HAWAII FROM MOUNTAIN TO SEA (AHUPUA'A). We NEED TO PAY ATTENTION AND NOT FORGET ABOUT THE PEOPLES, OUR WATER, PLANTS, AND ANIMALS WHO ARE FROM THE LAND. IF WE HAD MORE SUPPORT I believe Hawaii would thrive and flourish. We've been stripped away from so many things for way too long it's time NATIVE LANDS are managed by the NATIVE PEOPLES, organizations, groups, programs, businesses. The KANAKA of Hawai'i is the people who connect. We can feel the hurt and needs of the 'āina and We are the ones who Could make things right. Now is the time. I say No More training In all of Hawai'i. No more military occupation of Hawaii. It's time to clean up all your mess and unexploded/exploded ordinances on all islands including all the islets off shore. I work in the conservation field and witnessed with my own eyes all the rubbish left behind, abandoned infrastructures and all. The only training that should be next is cleaning Hawaiian lands, restoring, and how to Aloha (LOVE)!!! Shame on you U.S. Military! You have no ties, connection or love to OUR lands. What makes you think We should trust that You'll do the right thing or believe that you care? I have so much to say but I'll end it here: A'ole! A'ole! A'ole! No! No! No!

Missy Quarry

As a supporter of the indigenous peoples of Hawai'i, the military should no longer have a training place on their islands. The military and American government took advantage of a group of people, to this day making them second class citizens on their own land. Please do not renew this lease, that was a single dollar when created, but if there is a decision to move forward there should be significant increase in the cost for leasing the land of nā poe Hawai'i.

John R

the US military has been poisoning the people and the land of Hawaii for decades and not only have they not attempted to clean up after themselves, they lie and cover up their many crimes. The US military needs to stop occupying stolen land and displacing locals and poisoning people.

Jordan Ragasa

I am deeply concerned about the continuation of Army leases on Mākuā, Poamoho, and Kahuku, given the profound cultural and ecological significance of these lands to the Kanaka Maoli people. The US Army has not been good caretakers of the leased Hawaiian lands, natural resources, and endangered species that reside at these sites. The ongoing occupation has caused significant environmental damage, including the degradation of precious natural resources and the endangerment of native species such as the ‘apapane and ‘i‘iwi birds.

If the Army were to attain a new lease on what is now conservation land, it would require the suspension or amendment of conservation laws to allow continued military training. For decades, our communities have suffered, sometimes being forcibly removed to make way for this training. These training areas are adjacent to residential communities, where young children are growing up in war-zone-like environments. This is not acceptable.

Without a solid, detailed plan to ensure the safety of our ecosystem and the health of our communities, I stand in firm opposition to the renewal of these leases. We all deserve safe homes, clean water, thriving ecosystems, and fresh air, and the continuation of these leases threatens these fundamental rights.

Mahalo for your consideration!

Elizabeth J. Rago

It's fine. Aloha. My name is Elizabeth Rago Kaili, and I'm a resident of Kahuku. My connection to this aina is deeper than residency, though. As a Tonga to Whanau to Aotearoa, I am taina, or younger sibling to Kanaka. And as a younger sibling, it's my kuleana and responsibility and my blessing to protect this aina. I've worked with members of the military with PTSD, and many understand their role in desecration and poisoning of the aina, of sky, of mammal, of marine life. Participation in the culture of war can cause a compromise of self- respect and chips away at the very soul -- at their very soul, just as a military industrial complex attempts to chip away at the very soul of the lands and people of Hawaii. The military causes trauma in their own troops, even as they attempt to perpetuate generational trauma of the people of Hawaii. For the same reasons articulated by people more smart and wise than I, a'ole to the extension of military leases. It's time for the military to use the next four years to clean up the land and return it to the Kanaka Maoli. Thank you.

Dylan Ramos

I offer the following comments as a lifelong resident of O'ahu:

These lands have been through enough. The people of these lands have been through enough. Whether seen as hyper-militarization of the 50th state, or continued military occupation of an illegally overthrown and annexed nation, Army Training Land Retention, especially in these areas of Hawai'i, reeks of modern colonialism, environmental and social injustice, and simply contributes to Hawai'i's status as an imperial outpost (read "target"). Hawaiians have been clear: ATLR, particularly related to Makua Valley, does not have their consent, and it does not have the consent of the majority of the people of Hawai'i.

From: James Raymond <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 1:12 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

The United States Army ,

Have we learned anything from our military misadventures in lands in which we have no legitimate right to be? The Army is operating on stolen land in Hawai'i and without legitimate authority -- this context has always led us to failure. It's time to do the right thing and leave or stay if the Hawaiian people (kanaka) permit it.

James Raymond
Kailua

James Raymond
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
KAILUA, Hawaii 96734

Kalea Raymond

Please no more bombing and shooting. Hasn't the military done enough to the land of Hawai'i.

Skye Razon-Olds

I, Skye Kolealani Razon-Olds, strongly supports no action for Army leases at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Makua

I personally work on educating the community about how to apply indigenous values to recreate outside in an ethical and with care for cultural resources. I have partnered with stakeholders in the community, such as government agencies, other non-profits, and local businesses to advocate for managed community access to land with developed management plans.

Red Hill and Kaho'olawe are prime examples of the extreme damage done when the military is not held accountable. Based on the draft of the environmental impact statement (EIS) for the Army's leases at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Makua, I am not confident that the Army is able to or willing to honor and protect the immense cultural, biological, and historical value of these spaces.

Because of this I carry the knowledge of how to manage conservation efforts, educate individuals on how to sustainably recreate in these areas, and maintain the necessary protections to cultural resources. In addition to being a culturally significant space, the Kahuku track is also an area that is vital to the recreational outdoor community where 7,000 members recreate. I am deeply embedded into this community and indebted to this space for its inherent value that it brings to all of us.

The current actions (or lack of appropriate stewardship) by the United States Army, threatens the integrity of our precious Hawaiian lands and the well-being of our communities. Do not perpetuate this destructive precedent. The life and livelihood of our land and its people depend on this decision. So, again, I ask that the Army move forward with the No Action Alternative for its land leases at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Makua.

Mahalo for your consideration,
Skye Kolealani Razon-Olds

From: Rory Reiley <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Tuesday, July 9, 2024 11:44 AM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: EIS COMMENT KTA

Importance: High
Sensitivity: Confidential

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Hi

I would like to submit a comment on the Draft EIS about the military and in a response to the following:

Leasing the land

I agree, to the lease of the land to the military if it is in the best interest of protecting our county and training our troops. Otherwise, I would say return the lands to the Hawaiian homelands.

The lease should clearly define the responsibility of the government to protect our land and our cultural heritage sites and the provision of access to the lands. Under the 1969 lease it clearly states that the land should be open to the public for recreational activities. This access on the weekends has been accomplished by the Hawaii Motorsports Association since that time by offering OHV (Off Highway Vehicle) motorcycle dirt biking. This has been a major support of the community and the island of Oahu in regard to offering the community of 1,500 riders a place to ride and spend time with their families.

By offering this management of the land on the weekends the Hawaii motorsports Association has accomplished 3 major goals:
By presenting their core values of 1) Riding responsible 2) Taking care of the land 3) Improve the community These values allow the organization to educate the young riders about the importance of safety and not riding in unauthorized areas around the island and motorcycle safety. While teaching the riders about conservation and native Hawaiian plants and their importance to the land and protecting them. Improving the community is accomplished by offering an alternative to drugs and alcohol by offering a sport as a positive alternative. In addition, the support of the military through learn to ride programs have helped many veterans overcome their battle with PTSD. The Hawaii Motorsports association has standard operating procedures and plans regarding the fire prevention, conservation, erosion control, and native plants in the area

In the lease it clearly states the importance of the public access to the lands, and we would hope to continue to accomplish this through a partnership with the Military and state by allowing the weekend end use of the land as a motocross park on the weekends and using the RTP (recreational trails Program) funds and other funds to accomplish this important management of the large volume of OHV motorcyclist on the island.

As an alternative in the use of – I would like to see the Military and State create a recreational area with running water and restrooms and pavilions for meetings to take place. Managed by the Hawaii Motorsports association.

Thank you
R.S. Reiley

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From: Juliana Rhee <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Tuesday, July 16, 2024 9:35 AM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Written testimony–Military Leases on O’ahu

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Aloha,

My name is Juliana Rhee, and I oppose the renewal of the 1964 Military Leases set to expire in 2029, including the Kahuku and Kawaiiloa-Poamoho training areas, and the Makua military reservation. The forced relocation of communities that occurred in the creation of these training sites is not only unjust but cruel and unnecessary. In light of a long history of occupation, colonialism, cultural genocide, and violence, including the Red Hill Fuel Crisis, the US military must start to not only recognize the impacts of their actions, but also start to change them, otherwise their claims of environmental justice and care for the community in Hawai’i will remain empty and meaningless. From an ecological perspective, these lands are priceless, providing a home for dozens of endangered, endemic species who are already at risk adapting to climate change and environmental degradation that the military participates in and contributes to. The lands of Hawai’i are already at high risk of becoming a biodiversity hotspot, and to renew these leases with full knowledge that they will damage the land is to continue to set a dangerous precedent that unnecessary destruction of land and community is ok. More military training sites are not more important than people, land, and ecosystems.

Kapu aloha. Ku Kia’i O’ahu. Do not renew these leases.

Dandre Richard

Dandre ko'u inoa. So I wanted to introduce myself in Olelo, as an acknowledgement of where we stand today. We are in the Kingdom of Hawaii, surrounded by natives, descendants, and allies that are fighting against the US and their military forces' unjust occupation of these islands. This process that we are going through right here is something that I -- I don't really have the words for, because it doesn't feel as if something that's thorough or genuine. Actions are how you show that you care. That's something that -- from the testimonies of everybody before me, that's something that is very well-documented. Y'all have never practiced malama here in Hawaii. And you may prey on the ignorance of those that don't know better, but those are just minds waiting to be taught. As is clear from everybody that does know, the choice is obviously "no." "No" to the military leases. "Aole" to the occupation of Hawaii. Y'all could get away, but you will not get away with it. The people, we are organizing, we are here, we are present. And when we stand together, y'all don't stand a chance against us. Thank you. Mahalo.

Dandre Richards

What can be said that properly approximates just how the local community feels about the US military's occupation of Hawaiian land?

I don't have the words, only a request.

Answer the knocking you hear at your closed-door meetings.

Ali Rigg

I OPPOSE!

Awapuhi Shauhelle Kalauli Robinson

The decision for the land lease to continue should be made with the Native Hawaiian community, including the lineal heirs.

I am stating for the record my lineal rights to the land of Kahanahaiki Grant 2362 land commission 5556: 1/5556:2 tax map key 181001011.

I am in direct opposition to continuing the leases.



COMMENT FORM

Army Training Land Retention of State Lands
at Kahuku Training Area,
Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area,
and Makua Military Reservation, Island of O'ahu
Environmental Impact Statement
Draft EIS Public Review

Public Meeting Venue: Waianae (Makua) Date Submitted: 7/9/2024

The Army invites comments, suggestions, and relevant information on the Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) on the island of O'ahu, Environmental Impact Statement (O'ahu ATLR EIS). Please provide comments (use additional sheets as necessary), and place in comment box at a public meeting or mail to the address provided on the back of the form. Alternatively, you may submit written comments via the EIS website at: <https://home.army.mil/hawaii/OahuEIS> or email comments to: ATLR-Oahu-EIS@g70.design. All comments will be reviewed, regardless of how they are submitted. Please do not submit duplicate comments. Comments should be written clearly, as commenters will not be contacted to provide clarification. Comments must be submitted or postmarked before or on August 7, 2024 to be considered in the Final EIS.

Please provide your comments below:

The decision for the land lease to continue
should be made with the Native Hawaiian
community, including the lineal heirs.

I am stating for the record my lineal rights
to the land of Kahanaiki, Grant 2362
land commission 5536:1/5536:2 tax map
key 18100101.

I am in direct opposition to continuing the
leases.

Name: Awapuhi Shauhelle Kalauli Robinson
Organization: Kalauli, LLC/self/kalauli heirs
Address: [REDACTED]
City: Milani State: HI Zip: 96789
Email: [REDACTED]

Privacy Notice: Public comments to this EIS are requested pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), Hawai'i Revised Statutes Chapter 343 and Hawai'i Administrative Rules 11-200.1. Substantive comments received during the Draft EIS public review period will be considered during Final EIS preparation, and may be published in the Final EIS. Personal contact information will not be published in the Final EIS. Personal contact information will be maintained for the project record and will not be released unless required by law.

Awapuhi Shauhelle Kalauli Robinson

My dream as a Kanaka O'ahu is to rest peacefully on my home without the fear of removal or the pressure of violence executed upon our people. The native community has limited resources to continuing practicing ancestral rights. We have been free of war and threats of war. These lands that are being debated is a small fraction to the 432,000 plus acres the military hold in their inventory. I directly opposed the continuation of the military occupying our native ancestral lands.

Awapuhi S. Kalauli Robinson 1-705



COMMENT FORM

Army Training Land Retention of State Lands
at Kahuku Training Area,
Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area,
and Makua Military Reservation, Island of O'ahu
Environmental Impact Statement
Draft EIS Public Review

Public Meeting Venue: Lulehva HS Date Submitted: 7/11/2024

The Army invites comments, suggestions, and relevant information on the Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) on the island of O'ahu, Environmental Impact Statement (O'ahu ATLR EIS). Please provide comments (use additional sheets as necessary), and place in comment box at a public meeting or mail to the address provided on the back of the form. Alternatively, you may submit written comments via the EIS website at: <https://home.army.mil/hawaii/OahuEIS> or email comments to: ATLR-Oahu-EIS@g70.design. All comments will be reviewed, regardless of how they are submitted. Please do not submit duplicate comments. Comments should be written clearly, as commenters will not be contacted to provide clarification. Comments must be submitted or postmarked before or on August 7, 2024 to be considered in the Final EIS.

Please provide your comments below:

My dream as a Kanaka o'wi is to rest peacefully on
my home without the fear of removal or the pressure
of violence executed upon our people. The native
community has limited resources to continuing
practicing ancestral rights. We have been free
of war and threats of war. These lands that are
being debated is a small fraction to the 492,000
plus acres the military holds in their inventory. I
directly oppose the continuation of the military
occupying our native ancestral lands.

Name: Awapuhi Shaunelle Kalauli Robinson
Organization: SELF/Kalauli LLC
Address: [REDACTED]
City: Mililani State: HI Zip: 96702
Email: [REDACTED]

Privacy Notice: Public comments to this EIS are requested pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), Hawai'i Revised Statutes Chapter 343 and Hawai'i Administrative Rules 11-200.1. Substantive comments received during the Draft EIS public review period will be considered during Final EIS preparation, and may be published in the Final EIS. Personal contact information will not be published in the Final EIS. Personal contact information will be maintained for the project record and will not be released unless required by law.

Awapuhi Shaunelle Kalauli Robinson

Aloha e nā kānaka a pau, e nā kānaka 'oiwi, e nā kanaka maoli. Aloha. Okay. Aloha. I am Awapuhi Shaunelle Kalauli Robinson. And in my previous testimony, from akua, it was claiming my Kalauli name. Well, akua must have had a plan for you, that they wanted to bring in my "Robinson" last name. Who knows? Maybe it's coincidence. Maybe it's meant to shake some tea leaves. The land that the military is operating on in Poamoho was given to James Robinson -- sorry, I don't like him, for the record -- by Kamehameha III. It's in the EIS, page number 73, Grant Number 973. When we see these types of coincidences, we call it ike from akua. Prior to the Robinsons, it was government lands, which would go back to the crown. And before it goes to the military, it would go back to the native Hawaiian people. They use our royal patents to sell properties, to designate land divisions, take our iwi and take our identity. They just changed the name to Tax Map Key. Martin Luther King said, "Oppressed people cannot remain oppressed forever. The yearning for freedom eventually manifests itself." This is a letter between William Little Lee to his friend Caroline in 1849. Who is William Little Lee? For everybody who doesn't know, that's Charlie Reed Bishop's best friend. They came together on the Henry in 1846. He became a supreme court judge in the Kingdom of Hawaii. This is what he writes about us, to his friend in 1849. He said, "This nation will soon pass away and give place to the more sturdy Saxon. The white man, with his civilization, seems to carry effeminacy and death into every savage nation he visits. Depopulation is at work throughout Polynesia." William Little Lee became a judge, and I think he judged us all by depopulating our kanaka every single day. I want to hold space for Kanaka Maoli in this room, to say, "Never give up; never back down," because even if they tell us our kingdom doesn't exist, we are walking, breathing reflections of our koko. I think I can speak for everyone in this room, and say: Enough. We don't want you here. We oppose every continuation of any kind of occupation of our Hawaiian Kingdom. Give our people hope. Let us go to bed just one night, one night with peace in our pu'uwai. Aloha nui. Mahalo.

Awapuhi Robinson

I'm Awapuhi Chanel Kala'uli Robinson. I'm going to just drop my last name for context, yeah, because I inherited that through marriage. So technically my name is Awapuhi Kahloully. I'm alive today continuing to carry my kupuna and my heritage into 2024. I am grateful because I know where to start searching for what is owed to my family. The last name Kahloully is a linear heir to Kahanahāiki, also known as Makua, which was posted and acknowledged in the newspaper in 1858. That's 166 years my family has been carrying my name. I wish there was more of my family here, but most have moved from our aina. Died trying to win it back, and there's just not enough of us left. This is for my papa, John Mack Choochoo Kapule Ka'aiohelo Kalauli Ka'awa kaleikula. Our grant number is 2362. Our land commission award is 556, I don't know the dot, 1 and 5562. The tax map key is 181001011. It belongs to the United States. I am here in opposition of the lease continuing. I request that, at the very least, my family's lands be returned. I look at this room. I cry for our people. We are here today pleading for our existence and yet, what reparations have been given? Speaking of reparations, will the mauka to makai report from October 23rd, 2000, be applied to the Hawaiian people? What is that report? I will tell you. It's called from Molu to Maki the river of justice must flow freely. It is a report of reconciliation process between the federal government and the native Hawaiians prepared by the Department of Interior and the Department of Justice in October 23rd, 2000. This is 2024. Is the 95 pages that you guys put together ever going to be done? Is anything going to be done? I have also read the land surplus lease summary that's in the Hawaii.gov website. It's public lahui. You can see they've taken over 432,000 acres. Can the native people not have something? It's called land surplus, just give it back. Why am I here? Haven't the federal government taken enough from my family? Haven't you taken enough from the lahui? My family alone has lost lands in Makua, Nawiliwili, Waiahole, Kahaluu, KuKuiopae, which is Oceanview. They changed the name. Paalaa Kai, Waipio, that's in Oahu, Kau, and who knows how many more lands. How many in this room have lost lands as well? I stand here today to say this isn't over. Until the reparations are provided and the native Hawaiian people can rise, until the lands are returned and our people stop dying. And I am in direct opposition because I am the heir to my family, the Kahloully family and our name is Kalauli-pauliuli-auheaokekoa and we will not allow the United States to continue leasing our land.

jessica robinson

give the lands back to the people. what good has the army done for the island and its residents in the last how many years?

Darlene Rodriguez

Amen to that. Aloha kakou. (Speaking in Filipino). That's the language of my mother. My name is Darlene Rodriguez. I'm a resident of Mililani, born and raised here in -- in Wahiawa. I am also a Gold Star family member. My cousin was killed in Iraq, and she is an alumni of this school. I work and worship at a church nearby. The leases to the US Army should not be renewed due to the following reasons. Hey, did you guys know Wahiawa was in the Guinness Book of World Records? I learned this when I was, like, eight. Most churches on California Avenue. Kind of unreal. The thing is, we will not go into any of these other sacred and religious places of worship and have target practice, leave toxins and pollutions, harm the neighbors around the places with noise, and all that other kind of stuff that all these people have talked about. I have had the privilege and blessing to have visited the ahu and sacred sites at Makua. And the idea that these important religious sites are bombed and then fenced off from people who deserve to be there greatly offends me and my Christian spirit and soul. It harms my well-being as a keiki o ka 'aina. And I truly believe -- we heard the words "illegal." I want to tell you, this is sinful. I want to use the word of "colonization." How shame. I am a member of the United Methodist Church, which is a worldwide church, with millions of members, and it has recently recognized its responsibility for causing harm in Hawaii and its participation in the illegal overthrow of Queen Liliuokalani. In April, it apologized to the indigenous people of Hawaii for the oppression and continued harm that Christianity has brought in Hawaii. It's time that the US military also does the same. And I look at you and those in the camera. Do you have the moral courage and bravery that you have on the battlefield to do what's right? Can you look past your duty, and truly look at what's around you, and listen deeply to the people of this community? Do not renew the lease, clean up the mess that you have made, and leave this place. I just want to say, lastly, that our well-being in Hawaii and in this town is not dependent on the presence of the US military here. That -- that is a false narrative, much like the narrative that Christianity is the only way to the sacred and the divine. Do not use that excuse to keep bombing places here. That is sinful and un-Christian. Do not get comfortable. You are the visitors. You do not have an automatic subscription to the 'aina. Clean up the messes that you've made, and leave this place. And always the people of this and have the last say.

Sparky Rodriguez

Aloha. Thank you for your courage coming into Waimea. You can see some of the community involvement. So over 2,000 pages. I don't understand what's written there. So I would like to suggest and recommend the Army coming up with funding so that we can go out and look for an expert to explain all of those words and the implications and the impact to us so that we're not agreeing to something that turns out to be a lie. Okay. So that's one part. Oh, what's going on here? This thing is taking notes. Sorry. I lost my notes. Within the EIS there is three options. We need a fourth option, and the fourth option is no retention, cleanup of all the land, and return it. Now, we've talked in the past about returning land and the government, the military, has no mechanism to return land, but there was a mechanism to take land. So there must be a mechanism to return. And the idea of cleanup means that it needs to be to our standard of cleanup so that we can plant food, so that we can live on it, and our children can grow up without risk of contamination, disease, or any type of issue caused by the contamination. So as with Red Hill, drinking jet fuel doesn't really work, and now that the court says there's no real connection to the illness and the cause. So we want to make sure that we can prevent some of that. So, again, no retention, clean it all up, and return it all to the kingdom, and that includes a complete return of all the lands that the military occupies. And I notice within the military, you have all these different departments. You got Marines, you got Navy, you got National Guard, you got Army and Navy. I'm not interested in those separations because it confuses the issue. Occupation is occupation. The return is the return. So as an occupying Army, must be enforcing kingdom law and not the law of the occupiers. So how do we make that happen? And finally, clean all occupied land, restore it to pre-use and pre-occupation, make it a hundred percent to our standard. So it's not the experts that are PhDs, we need our own access to PhDs to question and do peer review. Thank you.

David Lee Rogers

I oppose the continued lease of the lands of Hawai'i by the US military. I was a 21 year resident of Hawai'i and a three-time graduate of the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, including a degree in secondary education for French and Hawaiian languages. I spent years reading and hearing about the egregious acts of the US government and its military in the islands. I read more than just second hand accounts. I have read original source documents.

The US minister (ambassador) to Hawai'i under the Benjamin Harrison administration described Hawai'i as a fruit ripe for the picking, and he reveled in the population decline of the indigenous population and its leaders. In January 1893 over 160 US marines facilitated the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawai'i against a valid treaty of friendship the US had with that kingdom. In spite of the precedence 50 years earlier when Queen Victoria, friend of Hawai'i's monarchy, re-established Hawai'i's sovereignty after a rogue British official usurped control due a land dispute, President Grover Cleveland who was personal friend of Queen Lili'uokalani did not respect and recognize that same friendship and her sovereignty as Queen Victoria had done. He did not restore her to power, allowing foreign agents and their descendants to establish an oligarchy against the wishes of the indigenous population.

Over a century later, the state of Hawai'i as an integral part of the government that continues to ignore the sovereignty of the original people has allowed the US military to use lands that were once a part of that kingdom that the same US military helped overthrow. Just as abhorrently, the US military has worked out a sweetheart deal to lease that land for a whopping \$1 per year. This is a slap in the face to people who are largely landless, with them looking at land set aside to rehabilitate them and provide places to live being bombed instead by that same usurping and occupying force. This US military pays \$1 out of a multi-BILLION dollar budget, a budget that these same people pay taxes into as required by law of the same constitution that the US military swears to uphold. By the Hawai'i state constitution 20% of funds gained from the crown and ceded lands would go to help the indigenous Native Hawaiian people aka the kānaka maoli. That is 20 cents total out of \$1. For over 200,000 kānaka maoli that is 1/1000th of one penny per person per year.

The audacity and arrogance it takes to sign such an agreement! It is even more audacious and arrogant to include in the same lease a stipulation that the military does not have to clear up its mess if the military deems it too expensive! Appalling! The military spends one dollar to lease land, saving thousands and even millions of dollars that it is really worth, and the military wants an out to forego clearing up land originally meant for those in need, those whose ancestors lived in the islands for a millennium. Instead, the military comes up with placations that they would do x or y. X or Y is irrelevant when desperately needed lands contain ordinance rendering it useless and dangerous.

There is a finite amount of land on this planet, and nowhere is that more obvious than on an island of 597 mi., some of the most expensive land in the world. The US military has already demonstrated its true intentions with Kaho'olawe - bomb, destroy, and act like their multi-billion budget is just so tight. They lie to people - they blew a hole in that island's cap rock exposing the island's water table to contamination, and a US Navy official claimed instead that this hole they created with a bomb actually helped the island's water supply. I watched a video of exactly that when I was a UH student. I remembered the audience in the video laughing in incredulity. This is an example of the US military and its lack of care for Hawai'i, the land and its people. This claim betrays the unspoken opinion that the US military has of the people, that they are dumb enough to

believe such a blatant lie. I would laugh like that audience, a true show of aloha at the insult to their intelligence, but I grieve knowing how implicitly racist and condescending that claim really is, and how it is implicitly indicative of the fact that the US military will continue doing what they want until they are forced to stop.

Further to that point is the most recent incident at Red Hill where the US military poisoned the drinking water of its own active duty military and its dependents, all the while their first response was "everything is fine, nothing to see here", while their own members suffer which is yet another insult to people's intelligence. Indeed, if the US military can malign and injure its own people through its own mismanagement of land and natural resources, there is absolutely no reason to believe the US military would be proper stewards of other land they have no business leasing in the first place.

In Hawaiian, there is a proverb, an 'ōlelo no'eau "I ka 'ōlelo ke ola, i ka 'ōlelo ka make." which loosely translated means that the spoken word has power and substance and meaning. Yet, we can contrast that with the English saying "Actions speak louder than words." because in Western culture a person's word has lost value. What a person does is more indicative of who a person is. By extension, what the US military has already done has demonstrated far better than any inane promises it could ever make towards their use of Hawai'i's land. It should be no wonder that people vehemently oppose the continued lease of these lands.

There was a crescendo and peak in the Hawaiian Renaissance at the centennial of the overthrow in January 1993. I was at 'Iolani Palace that day, and I participated in the march that was expected to draw maybe 1100 but instead drew 10 times that amount. It seemed to be a shock to the government that so many would show up. Previously, sovereignty leaders like the late Dr. Haunani-Kay Trask were often seen as the angry crazy fringe radicals, and yet there were 10000-11000 behind her that day, including me, all voicing the same lamentation that a sovereign nation had been destroyed by foreign capitalist and imperialist desires.

That same US constitution that the US military swears to uphold purports to offer all sorts of freedoms including democracy, including a voice to the people. Yet, there is one freedom it does not grant to the indigenous peoples within the US borders, and that freedom is the most important: the freedom of self-determination. It is the freedom to choose not to belong to a country that stole its lands, its government, its laws, and then that same invading and colonizing country purports to gives the freedoms it stole back to them and demands allegiance and thanks for that duplicitous act. With that freedom of self-determination, the indigenous peoples like the kānaka maoli can give themselves all the other freedoms, rendering the US and its constitution irrelevant to them.

Some may feel that there is an option to wait it all out, that the Hawaiian Renaissance will die down, and its supposed romanticized notion of regaining an independent country will dissipate.

That is in itself a very naïve notion indeed. Just as many did not expect such a crowd on that sunny morning in January 1993, many have not been paying attention to the overtones of opposition that have continued since that other morning 100 years prior in January 1893.

With songs like Kaulana Nā Pua from 1893, Hawai'i '78, and Living in a Sovereign Land in the 90s by Hawaiian Style Band and Israel Kamakawiwo'ole, the people have been voicing opposition in song for that entire century. These songs are considered classics and beloved expressions of their desires to regain what was lost and to lament the lack of freedom the US truly offers. Have people not been listening to the voices on the radio telling everyone how they feel??

Quite to the contrary that the Hawaiian Renaissance will die off, the worsening socioeconomic plight portrayed in Hawai'i '78 should be the true indicator that these voices will not go away. As long as the US government and its military maintains an occupying presence in the islands, maintaining not just a political status quo but a capitalist status quo that leaves the kānaka maoli behind, the voices of opposition will only get louder and more numerous. The demands to depart

will only grow stronger and more numerous.

In my 21 years on the island particularly my time as a Hawaiian language student at the University of Hawai'i, I have heard many times the call that the haole should go home, that every person moving in is taking up a space for those already there, particularly those kānaka maoli whose ancestors lived successfully for a millennium without the need of the US, the US military, and the US constitution. I did not take it personally nor did I take offense. I cannot take offense at the truth, at the harsh reality that they are facing while I enjoy a roof over my head teaching at a high school next to a homeless encampment. I did leave back to the continent for several reasons, not just that. I suffered financially while I lived in Hawai'i myself, managing only by overwork and the grace, hospitality, and generosity of those same people who would rather have me leave.

By the same token, it is time for the US and the US military to leave, not just these thousands of acres but leave the islands as a whole. The US and its military prop up a capitalist system and a pseudo one-party democracy in the State of Hawai'i, and it has been a system well documented throughout history to be one at the expense of the indigenous kānaka maoli, a system put in place with the assistance of the same US military that day 17 January 1893. Remember the words of John L. Stevens rejoicing at their ancestors' deaths. Any celebration of the renewal of the lease of these and other lands is just a continuation of his contemptuous sentiments. I left Hawai'i. Your turn.

Tara Rojas

NO IS NO = WE OPPOSE THE RENEWAL OF MILITARY LEASES IN HAWAI'I. NO LEASE RENEWAL.

Tara Rojas

Aloha.· Tara Rojas.· So I just want to bring a lot of this hewa that has been hidden to the light.· So from this www.history.navy.mil, the development of the naval establishment in Hawaii, but includes the Army, an administrative history.· It says -- these are just excerpts.· "In 1895, when the royalists attempted a counterrevolution an American warship's presence dampened the possibility for its success.· The provisional government under Sanford Dole made the final appeal for annexation when the military necessity of the islands became apparent." · · · · · This is -- this is false narrative. Hawaii was thriving before you all arrived. Annexation was approved on July 6th, 1898, and on August 12th, 1898, the U.S. flag was run up over the palace hewa loa and, by the way, that's false, there is no treaty of annexation. · · · · · And it says here, another excerpt the conniving-ness of the military here in Hawaii.· "One of the early concerns of the growing station was that the Army would make claims on its property. Because of their facilities as wharves, cranes, artesian wells, and coal supplies, many requests were made by the Army for their use. · · · · · "By February 1901, the Army had made application for the privilege of establishing on Navy docks moveable cranes for handling coal and other stores, a saluting battery and a flag staff on a naval reservation, and an artesian well of its own. · · · · · "All these requests were rejected by the Bureau of Equipment on the theory that once granted they will practically constitute a permanent foothold on the property, and end in dividing it between the two departments or in the entire exclusion of the Navy department on the ground of military expediency as established by frequency of use." So I say to that, so if Kanaka Maoli can by frequency of use take back and live on their land, then all land should be returned.· Yeah?· And it says right here, I'll skip on this, well, I have to -- I have to include this, "However, the Army Depot Quartermaster Honolulu contracted for the sinking of an artesian well on a naval station with the commander's approval, who, in turn, acted on the recommendation of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. · · · · · "The flow of water obtained amounted to over a million and a half gallons per day, sufficient for all purposes of the Army and Navy. The Bureau of Equipment felt that its word of caution was justified when the Depot Quartermaster in 1902 let it be known that any water by the Navy from the artesian well was only given by courtesy of the Army." · · · · · So all this usurping of the land continues in this document.· Basically, there is no price on the land.· And I'm just going to end with this last one, it says, at the end, "In an intelligence report of 1928, the commandant accused the territorial governor of playing politics on the racial issue. He felt that the Governor and administration resented the keen interests manifested by the Army and Navy officials in the population problems of the islands.· It was his opinion that prominent businessman regarded the Army and Navy establishments as constituting the fourth largest industry in the islands, after sugar, pineapples, and the tourist trade." · · · · · These -- these do not represent Hawaii. Enough is enough and finally, just an analogy. I thought of this.· Your presence here, the military's presence here, is literally like those new rubbish cans in Waikiki.· Basically, they're -- they're unnecessary and they only pollute the area.· So, by the way, I told the general face to face in the BLNR meeting that we do not want any lease renewal, to clean up and leave in 2029, so to him as well as to you, please take it up the command.· Mahalo.

Rosanna Rombawa

The US military should not control ceded lands that belong to the beneficiaries of these islands. We need land for cultural resource management, a healthy ecosystem, housing, education, and restoration of all the damage caused by the US military. Your retention and recruitment rates are in crisis. The DOD has failed an audit for the last five years in a row. Your navy has poisoned our drinking water with jet fuel and refuses to remedy the situation. Your Navy has a 20 acre oil plume in our ocean as of the year 2015 with no action to address it. Your RIMPAC war games fire rounds the cost upwards of \$1k-1mil per round and sink ships in the middle of the ocean. The list of the military's harm done to our island's natural resources are endless with no plans to tangibly mitigate or restore. I haven't even referenced the historical harm to our independence as a sovereign nation or gender based violence. We're better off without your presence. I strongly oppose the lease renewal.

Richelle Ronalds

Good evening, everyone.· And aloha. I'm -- I'm Richelle Ronalds. I'm a Kanaka Maoli, and I am of Kanaka Maoli ancestry, and a supporting member of the Palestinian Coalition of Hawaii.· It's an entity of collective organizations and individuals that are working towards a common goal to end the colonization globally. I am a resident of Wahiawa, and I lived in Wahiawa most of my entire life.· I moved here since my freshman year of high school, and I graduated from Leilehua in 2006. Unfortunately, most of my memories of high school are not of laughter or cheerful moments with my peers, but occasionally sitting in a darkened classroom due to the power outages, and hearing bombs being tested, probably in the forestry area behind the school. I remember how buildings tremble and portables shook. These are from -- probably from bombs that are being tested by the US military in preparation for wars, such as the current ones we are witnessing in Gaza. The US has sent 25 billion of it.· This includes 3.8 billion annually from the Obama administration to Israel.· And these are taxpayers' money that could have gone to our ailing communities like Lahaina.· Yet it is going towards aiding settler colonies and displacing indigenous Palestinians from their homelands. While lands are being occupied and trained training exercises are being conducted, it leaves a harmful impression on our lands that impose a threat to the indigenous communities.· These military exercises contribute to the extinction of native -- native species that cannot be found elsewhere, and prohibiting indigenous populations from being able to access their own resources and/or practice from their ancestral lands. Today would have been my late grandfather's 94th birthday.· But my family and I wouldn't have known if he would have lived to live a glorious age because he passed from leukemia when my mother and her siblings were children. My grandfather was a part of Operation Wigwam, which remained classified for 20 years.· It was a single underwater nuclear test that charged a bomb 600 meters deep to determine the vulnerability of submarines to -- to its nuclear explosions.· The Centers for Investigation Report found that nearly 40 percent of the interviewed Operation Wigwam veterans recall having no radiation detection badges during the nuclear test. This was 30 kilotons, more than twice the size of Hiroshima's atomic weapon.· Despite the Navy's contention that no servicemen were closer than 5 miles to the blast, the logs of my grandfather's ship showed that it was being well under a mile from the bomb detonation site. Many weren't informed that they had participated in an nuclear test until several weeks Operation Wigwam was over.· My grandfather's debt was not only the blame on this operation, but Joan McCarthy shared that moments before her husband's death after the detonation, for as far as the eyes could see, that the oceans was covered with dead marine life.· She had expressed this at a president advisory committee in 1995, and also stated that Operation Wigwam was a human radiation experiment that caused the death of her husband. With all the testimonies I've heard since Tuesday and testimonies from throughout my life, I stand here today to testify my strong opposition on renewing the lease to the US military, and also state that we should divest from the -- the US colonial government as well, as it seems clear that during their tenure it only worked for their benefits, and not for the people.· It seems clear that they do not have the capacity to not only care for civilians, but also our lands, water, and seas too, basic fundamentals that our people wish to uphold.· We've also witnessed the lack of moral standards and principles of not only our indigenous ancestors, but all indigenous nations of the world too. So I would like to leave with you all tonight with great words from my friends from Kona for Palestine. Our collective liberation is directly affected by the global imperialism.· And so a free Palestine is a free Hawaii, is a free Congo, is a free Sudan, is a free Haiti, is a free Papua, and is a free Turtle Island, so on and so forth. Thank you.

Ki'inani Rosario

Mahalo.· Aloha.· Aloha ahiahi kākou o Ki'ilani ko'u inoa, no ke awawa o Waianae mai au, he haumana au I ke kula nui o Hawai'i ma Mānoa. · · · · · My grandfather, Sergeant 1st Class John Rosario, III, served in two wars for the United States.· My dad is contracted with the United States Military.· He does engineering work for them.· But both my papa and my tutu died early.· My papa due to brain cancer, and my tutu, lung cancer.· My baby sister passed away at the age of two years old due to complications. · · · · · And all of these deaths, I can't say a hundred percent is due to the effects of growing up right next to somewhere that was consistently bombed, but I cannot help but think. · · · · · And it's bad enough that I lost my grandparents early, that I lost my sister, but do I have to keep thinking about my children and their children?· How much longer?· That's all I have to say.

Malia Rossetti

Aloha kakou.· My name is Hannah Malia Rossetti.· I carry my grandmother's name and I'm here for her today, our kupuna.· I'm here for students, for my own keiki, for our future. I'm here for the people who came before me, for the people who will come after me.· Especially for them because, especially as a kumu, as somebody who grew up in this community and who is now raising the future of this community, I need you to know that it's time to leave. · · · · · The hewa that I carry in my heart, that all of the people here carry in our hearts, that my grandmother, my great-grandmother carried until they died.· I don't want that for the keiki of Waianae. I don't want that for the keiki of Oahu, of Hawaii, of Pacifica. · · · · · This is not supposed to be happening here. It shouldn't have started, and now there's an opportunity for it to end and that opportunity should be taken.· It's a very serious matter because you folks don't see the faces the kids make when they realize that the facts I put in front of them are real.· And they realize there is a lot more built against them than they thought.· And they know that there's already a lot against them coming from out here. · · · · · So on behalf of my kupuna, on behalf of all my keiki in school, the one I have at home too, it is time to go.· Mahalo for your time.

Colleen Rost-Banik

Aloha. My name is Colleen Rost-Banik and I am a resident of Honolulu. I would like to submit testimony in opposition to the renewal of the military leases on Oahu--at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Makua. The US military is one of the largest polluters of land and waters in the world. Each site that is occupied by the US military has had significant adverse impacts to the environment and its people. In ending these contracts, the US military has the opportunity to provide a new model of partnership--one that doesn't rely on theft, imperialism, and destruction but rather attends to caring relations with people and the planet. The US military bombs and chemicals that pollute land and waters and the US military lies and manipulation that pollute relationships will never lead to a world with security. Caring relations is what truly creates peace and security. If it is actually security that the US military is interested in, they must begin with terminating the military land leases on Oahu.

Mahalo for your time.
Colleen Rost-Banik

Sharon Rowe

I am writing to oppose the extension of military leases in Hawai'i. History is the argument. Since the United States first claimed an interest in Hawai'i it has seen Hawai'i solely as a means to its military ends. Never has the well being of the people of Hawaii nor the unique environment of Hawaii been a concern. The destruction of the environment has been the result with its consequence being the health and well being of native Hawaiians and even the military's own. This has been most clearly illustrated by the exposure of Red Hill to the public, which shows how little concern the US military has had for human well being, to say nothing of its lack of concern for the well being of the environment. But the age of imperialism needs to end. An extension of military leases will only further the continued ambitions of the US governments to employ its military to extend its power, hiding this simple motive beneath an appraisal of US security needs, and pointing to the economic benefits such needs bring to Hawai'i's citizens. We must be brave enough to forego the fears that underlie such rationale and put the needs of people and environment first. Please withdraw.

Sharon Rowe
citizen

Alicia Rozet

Aloha ahihi kakou. Aloha ahihi kakou. My name is Ali Rozet. I am from Kailua, Oahu. My family now reside in Wahiawa. I'm a kumu olelo Hawaii. And I am -- I'm not Hawaiian. I'm Okinawan and Mexican. But I'm a proud mother of four Hawaiian keiki, and I'm trying to do my best to the lāhui. I here to ho'olu lāhui. Anyway -- only with him, though. Sorry. That was not an invitation. My -- as my fellow mama friend Malia said, it's unfortunate that this is the type of family outing that we have these days. But I have brought almost every one of my keiki up to the podium to speak on behalf of what I believe is the pono way to go about malama-ing this place that we call home. I just want to say that, in the past -- I want to tell this mo'olelo for the women in the audience. Because over the past few months, I've had the -- the great privilege of being able to hike into the back of Makua Valley. In the back of that valley, after you've hiked hours and hours, there is a hale o papa. It's a traditional place of healing for women. It hurts me to drive through Waianae go to that place, knowing that there -- it will probably take a lifetime for all of the wahine who live in Waianae and on that coast to be able to go there for healing. But as a kumu, I've made it my job, my mission, to make sure that I bring my 'ohana back there, and that they tell their 'ohana, because it's really for the people of -- of Waianae, first and -- and foremost. When we heal our women, we can heal our children, we can heal our men. I believe that that's honestly what this -- what the lāhui needs. And it's sad and laughable to me that the so-called archaeologists and experts who work for the Army -- who take us, and escort us like they're welcoming us into their home -- have no idea, absolutely zero clue of why that place is -- is special. They're asking us -- oh. Try telling us what that ki'i pohaku means. Do you guys know? I'm like, what are you doing back here? You -- you cannot pick up a book -- you cannot read about ki'i pohaku. You don't know what a hale o papa is. And so I want to see my haumana, I want to see native Hawaiian keiki getting those jobs, if it -- you know, if anything, to be the ones who speak for their 'aina; not the military. All I want to say -- I'm sorry. I'm here because I want my children to always feel that they can live here. I never want them to feel that they have to leave Hawaii. And the occupation of the Army poses and obstructs that vision that my husband and I have for our keiki, particularly, you know, specifically the RIMPAC, the fisheries. How -- how is that going to affect the -- if our keiki live here, how will they eat and how will they stay healthy for generations to come? I'm sorry. Irene Kao Niau Maynard, she is the great-grandmother of these keiki here. She was the member -- she was a member of Ka Lāhui Hawaii, and today would have been her 90th birthday. In 1983, 41 years ago, she was evicted from Makua Valley Beach. And luckily, we have a recording of her saying that she believed in the akamai of our keiki, of our future generations, that she believed that they would stand up for this place. And so I just want to say that this -- this here is for Tutu Grandma Hawaii. And also, I just want to end with, I hope that we don't have to continue doing this. I hope that my keiki, as they have their keiki, will not have to continue attending these meetings. But if they do, I just want to say that my grandmother, who's Okinawan, just is about to celebrate being 100 years old. So that is running through their genes. So we will see you over the next hundred years. I promise you that.

Raquel Runnels

Good evening everyone and aloha,

I'm Raquel Runnels, I am of Kānaka Maoli ancestry and a supporting member of the Palestinian Coalition of Hawai'i, an entity of collective organizations and individuals that are working towards a common goal, ending of colonization globally. I am a resident of Wahiawa, I have lived in Wahiawa most of my life, since my freshman year of high school. I graduated from Leilehua in '06. Unfortunately most of my memories of high school are not of laughters or cheerful moments with my peers but of occasionally sitting in a darkened classroom (due to a power outage) and hearing bombs being tested, probably in the forestry area behind the school. I remember how the buildings trembled and portables shook. These are from bombs that the US military use to test and train its troops in preparation for wars, such as the current one we're witnessing in Gaza. The US has sent a total of \$25 billion, this includes the \$3.8 billion annually that the Obama administration has promised, to Israel. These are tax payers money that could have gone to our ailing communities like Lahaina yet it's going towards aiding settler colonies and displacing indigenous Palestines from their homelands. While lands are being occupied and training exercises are being conducted it also leave a harmful impression on our lands and imposes a threat on the indigenous communities. These military exercises contributes to the extinction of native species that cannot be found elsewhere and prohibiting indigenous populations from being able to access their own resources and/or practices from their ancestors.

Today would have been my late grandfather's 91st birthday. My family and I wouldn't know if he would have live to a glorious age because he passed from leukemia when my mother and her siblings were still children. My grandfather was apart of Operation Wigwam, which remained classified for over 20 years, it was a single underwater nuclear test that depth charged a bomb 600 m deep to determine the vulnerability of submarines to nuclear explosions. The Center for Investigative Reporting found that nearly 40 percent of interviewed Operation Wigwam veterans recalled having no radiation-detection badges during the nuclear test. This bomb was thirty kilotons, more than twice the size of the Hiroshima atomic weapon. Despite the Navy's contention that no servicemen were closer than five miles to the blast, the logs of my grandfather's ship showed it as being well under a mile from the bomb detonation. Many were not informed that they had participated in a nuclear test until several weeks after Operation Wigwam was over. My grandfather's death was not the only one blamed on this operation, Joan McCarthy shared that moments before her husband's death "after the detonation for as far as the eye could see the ocean was covered with dead marine life." Mrs. McCarthy also expressed to President's Advisory Committee in 1995 that Operation Wigwam was "a human radiation" experiment that caused the death of her husband.

With all the testimonies I've heard since Tuesday and testimonies I've heard throughout my life, I stand here today, to testify my strong opposition on renewing the land lease to the US military and also state that we should divest from the US colonial government as well. As it seems clear that during their tenure its only worked for their benefits and not for the people. It seems clear that they do not have the capacity to not only care for civilians but also our lands, waters and seas too. Basic fundamentals that our people wishes to uphold, we've also witnessed the lack of moral standards and principles to not only our indigenous community but all indigenous nations globally. So, I

would like to leave you all tonight, with the great words of my friends from Kona4Palestine: "Our collective liberation is directly effected by global imperialism and so a free Palestine is a free Hawaii is a free Congo is a free Sudan is a free Haiti is a free Papua is a free Turtle Island" so on, and so forth. Thank you.

Laura Safranski

Aloha. I'm Laura and I will keep it quick. I just want to say my personal belief I've learned so much living here that give it back. Just there's no reason to keep it. The unexploded ordnances, the safety issue, is not enough of a reason to keep it. However, you've already mentioned that your preferred option is number two, a modified retention. So it sounds like this is -- might just be checking the boxes and, you know, I understand that's how you do things. For the next one, maybe advertise and let us know. I received nothing in the mail. I had no idea this meeting was even happening except for these kind people. Nothing was sent to my -- I know you have everybody's address. The phone number being open for a few days, that's an insult. And then that testimony you do receive on the phone, can you please -- where is it? Where we can we know that you actually listened to it, transcribed it, because that is public testimony as well. And then my other half of my testimony is for my sister.

Kalei Salcedo

Aloha. I'm Kalei Nihipali Salcedo. I was born on the rich side, the Waianae side, from Nanakuli to Waianae. You have to remember the pain that we feel. It's not only in this room. It's all over. And what I mean by all over, in the continent, we have family on thinking it's cheaper, and it's not. All we had from you folks was broken promises. I promise we're going to provide this. I promise we're going to provide that. Broken promises. Okay. When you folks first came, 604, you folks dug up iwis by the rest camp. Transferred one section makua side. You guys turned around for burial site, dig up more iwis. Okay? And then you guys turn around and dump them at the Army yard. It's at Makua. They've put it there. How would you like I go there and dig up your loved ones and treat them like opala. They are not rubbish. They are my ancestors. They are spiritual healer to all of us. They are our spiritual leader. You folks destroyed them, but they live on within us because the spirit with the bless of kahuku it will always live within our hearts. We're not going to stop. All I'm going to say it, your opala, your broken promises. We could never clean that land the way it's supposed to be. Because my brother had turned around doing a high wave, he got the back part of torpedoes that came up on makuasi. He used his truck to drag it up. I still got it. And people think, oh, how did we get a land at Kaia hau? Let me tell you. I have to buy that land. My ancestors, my family land back. I did not inherit. It was stripped. I brought that land back. The majority of Makua side is all real estate owned. They're not from here. This kanaka'ole off with my husband's help to buy a piece of my land back with my family name. So what I'm asking you, sir, you know you're the messenger. It takes a lot of the messenger. Stop the broken promises, shut your guys' doors. Clean it up because that land could never grow fruits or any type of food to feed what we need to feed. That land could never, but all we can do is grow pamara flowers. Flowers that you folks know when you come into the airport, the fragrance. Because we could never -- I would never allow any of these kanaka maolis to feed our own people poison lead. Poison. Decades and decades of poison. What not just -- it's not. How many years you guys' been spraying on that land? Our people did not know what that is. You folks been spraying that and pouring that on that land to keep the dust down. It breaks up through the years. It goes in the ocean. And you wonder why people get sick and you wonder why we're angry. Do the right thing. You came enough. Aloha does not mean resilient. Aloha does not mean dumping. Aloha does not mean bumping you -- you bumming. Aloha does not mean any of that. We showed you many years of aloha. Where the hell is your aloha? Zero. Remember that. We are dried of aloha, so we need to heal ourself to find back our -- find our aloha again. If you do that, you folks, aloha.

Christina Sanchez

Aloha,

I strongly oppose the renewal of the DEIS to train on and retain Hawaiian Kingdom lands.

I am a settler who works and lives in Makiki, Oahu. I have resided here for 4 years. I am also the daughter of a 2nd generation Mexican veteran who served in the United States Army for 20 years. I have spent most of my life near military bases and have become very familiar with the web of destruction the Department of Defense possesses, tainting every aspect it proclaims to protect and serve.

However, with my experience and knowledge of living near military bases, I have never felt such a palpable presence of military occupation until living here in Oahu. It became very prevalent that Hawai'i is the most militarized "state" of the nation. The army alone, not including the naval, air force, marine corps, and national guard, have been using Hawaiian lands for its resources infecting everything it touches. Your presence never had the Hawaiian people in your interest because you've poisoned their wai (water), have stolen their land, and continue to annihilate the aina with your bombs and weapons. Listen to the kanaka and do not renew these leases. You are endangering the land and the people. Your presence is not warranted or wanted, give Hawai'i their aina back.

In solidarity,

Christina

Emily Sanner

As a biologist, Army veteran, and informed, conscientious citizen of the mainland United States, I cannot justify the renewal of the lease of land on O'ahu go to the Army. As someone who spent time in, I saw the lack of regard for environmental regulations, even as an Environmental officer for my company. Regulations only get as far as the people that uphold them, and I can tell you, there's plenty of people in the Army who choose to take the easy way out of things and bury certain environmental disasters in the sand, both literally and physically. The land belongs natively to the people of O'ahu, the indigenous communities. The Army has stolen and then destroyed too much land as it is from the true protectors of land in this country, and globally with their bases and training areas. Enough is enough. From an environmental standpoint, releasing to the Army for a training area would be detrimental. From a humanity perspective, how would you feel if your home was turned into an Army training base? The natural landscape and habitats you grew up with demolished only to train people for imperial violence. America is better than this and we need to do better to those who came before us and those who will come after us.

Tatiana Santiago

I don't support the renewal of military leasing of these lands. I've been a Kahuku resident for 30 years and have hear rounds of gunshots at night coming from the Kahuku military training area and it keeps me up at night literally hoping that we are safe as ohana. Another area of concern is the land that is being desecrated and not taken care of. There has been trash, bullets, and debri (hazardous) left on the land. This is not okay! Lastly the fact that these lands are being leased for \$1 is just appalling. When we as kanaka maoli are paying millions of dollars just to live on our land. I oppose the renewing of these leases. Please do right by the Hawaiians and find another place to do training so we can bring our aina back to life.



COMMENT FORM
Army Training Land Retention of State Lands
at Kahuku Training Area,
Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area,
and Makua Military Reservation, Island of O'ahu
Environmental Impact Statement
Draft EIS Public Review

Public Meeting Venue: Kahuku High School Date Submitted: 7/10/24

The Army invites comments, suggestions, and relevant information on the Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) on the island of O'ahu, Environmental Impact Statement (O'ahu ATLR EIS). Please provide comments (use additional sheets as necessary), and place in comment box at a public meeting or mail to the address provided on the back of the form. Alternatively, you may submit written comments via the EIS website at: <https://home.army.mil/hawaii/OahuEIS> or email comments to: ATLR-Oahu-EIS@g70.design. All comments will be reviewed, regardless of how they are submitted. Please do not submit duplicate comments. Comments should be written clearly, as commenters will not be contacted to provide clarification. Comments must be submitted or postmarked before or on August 7, 2024 to be considered in the Final EIS.

Please provide your comments below:

I don't support the renewal of military leasing of these lands. I've been a Kahuku resident for 30 years and have hear rounds of gunshots at night coming from the Kahuku military training area and it keeps me up at night literally hoping that we are safe as ohana. Another area of concern is the land that is being desecrated and not taken care of. There has been trash, bullets, and debri (hazardous) left on the land. This is not okay! Lastly the fact that these lands are being leased for \$1 is just appalling. When we as kanaka maoli are paying millions of dollars just to live on our land. I oppose the renewing of these leases. Please do right by the Hawaiians and find another place to do training so we can bring our aina back to life.

Name: Tatiana Santiago
Organization: _____
Address: _____
City: Kahuku State: HI Zip: 96721
Email: _____

Privacy Notice: Public comments to this EIS are requested pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), Hawai'i Revised Statutes Chapter 343 and Hawai'i Administrative Rules 11-200.1. Substantive comments received during the Draft EIS public review period will be considered during Final EIS preparation, and may be published in the Final EIS. Personal contact information will not be published in the Final EIS. Personal contact information will be maintained for the project record and will not be released unless required by law.

Teri Savaiinaea

Aloha mai kakou.· my name is Teri Ke'alanaonaonapua Kiasivaiinaea.· I've lived in Waianae for 26 years. I had worn my slippers.· I took off my slippers because I am grounded in this community even though I wasn't born in this community because my grandfather was born and raised in Nanakoulie.· · · · · I firmly and adamantly oppose to the military keep occupying.· 2029 will come.· 2029 you'll be gone, and that's what we ask of you folks. No more desecration.· It has to end.· Our people need healing.· · · · · Sorry.· I just feel the energy from the ground and it's really immense, and I just want this to end so our people can heal.· My dad was -- my dad was drafted into the war, and he came back a broken man.· He became an alcoholic.· He beat my mom.· And then my uncle was a Vietnam and Korean vet, a 23-year Marine.· He came back and he died painfully with metastatic breast cancer.· A man having metastatic breast cancer because of the Agent Orange.· · · · · I served in the United States Navy, and I was torn between the two worlds and coming up here to speak, but I have to speak on behalf of my people because the pain has to end, and it has to end in 2029.· Thank you.

Kawaiuluhonua Scanlan

Aloha,

My name is Kawaiuluhonua Scanlan and I am from Pālolo, O'ahu. I am writing in **STRONG OPPOSITION** to lease renewals for Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area, and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) on the island of O'ahu. The Army has proven time and time again that they are bad tenants, and they should not be given any more opportunities to destroy our 'āina.

Over the last 65 years, the Army has repeatedly bombed our cultural sites, polluted our land and water, destroyed native habitats, and desecrated burial sites. These harms are irreparable, and the Army themselves admit in their DEIS that there will be more significant adverse harms to these places if the leases are renewed. Despite their own recognition of the dismembering that will ensue, the Army has failed to implement plans to clean up the damage already done, nor are there any plans for future clean up procedures.

In addition to my concerns regarding the environmental impacts of lease renewals, I am particularly opposed to the lease renewals because continued military presence in Hawai'i displaces our people from our land. The lasting presence of military personnel exacerbates housing competition, which decreases the availability of affordable housing and adversely impacts the ability of Kānaka Maoli to live in our homeland. The Admissions Act specifically set aside the leased lands in Kahuku, Makua, and Poamoho to be held in trust for the betterment of native Hawaiians, not to be leased the same military that illegally overthrew our Kingdom in the first place. Under the control of the Army, our lands have been exploited and used to rehearse wars against other people and their lands overseas. This ends in 2029.

After 65 years of mismanagement, it is time that the Army leave Hawai'i for good. For all the reasons stated above, I am in **STRONG OPPOSITION** of renewing the Army's leases on O'ahu and throughout Hawai'i. Mahalo for the opportunity to testify.

Lisa Schattenburg Raymond

I oppose the use of Hawaiian land for military purposes.

Piilani Schneider

To Whom It May Concern,

I am 67 years old, born here and have Hawaiian royal lineage. I have tried to treat military with aloha all my life, but you have made it very difficult.

You have desecrated our aina, you have stolen our aina, and you have completely disregarded your neighbors.

I constantly hear and see low flying air craft. The noise pollution is deafening. There's a number of reasons you must leave peacefully and the main one is Kānaka lands needs to get back in Kānaka hands to restore it before it's too late. What you did to Kahoolawe, you are now doing deep in our sacred valleys. I HEAR the bombs and automatic assault rifles. STOP, just STOP

If you ever want to enjoy Hawaii for its beauty in your lifetime. It's time to go now.

For those of you who don't know, my grandmother would tell me horror stories of you bombing our people to illegally occupy our Nation on behalf of a handful of business men with profits on their agenda. One being Stanford DOLE.

And the Apology Law of 1993 clearly states fact in agreement.

Thank you for accepting this reality, and please leave before 2029. The sooner the better. Mahalo

Piilani Schneider

I am 67 years old. I am Kupuna. I am a direct descendant of Hawaiian Royalty. I have tried to treat military with aloha all my life but you have made it difficult. You have desecrated sacred land. You have disregarded neighbors. I constantly hear you low flying aircraft, bombs and AR training. The noise is deafening, you ruined Kahoolawe and continue everywhere. Hawaii is the aloha of the world and US Military needs to leave well before 2029 so that we, Kanaka, may regenerate this aina. You have a kuleana to the world to leave Hawaii. This is not pono & the world is watching. Our Apology law of 1993 clearly states fact in agreement with this illegal occupation.



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Draft EIS Public Review

Public Meeting Venue: Kailua His Date Submitted: 7/1/2024

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Name: Piilani Schneider
Organization: _____
Address: _____
City: Hawaii State: HI Zip: 96712
Email: _____

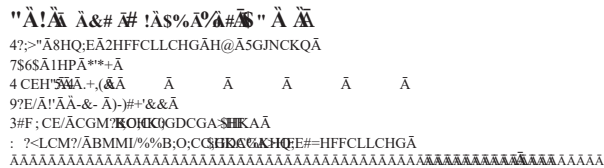
Privacy Notice: Public comments to this EIS are requested pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), Hawai'i Revised Statutes Chapter 343 and Hawai'i Administrative Rules 11-200.1. Substantive comments received during the Draft EIS public review period will be considered during Final EIS preparation, and may be published in the Final EIS. Personal contact information will not be published in the Final EIS. Personal contact information will be maintained for the project record and will not be released unless required by law.

Hokulele Schurz

The US military has done far too much damage to Hawaiian lands and aquifers. Unfortunately, the list doesn't end there, it extends further to endangerment to already endangered endemic wildlife. In more recent news, CRB has been found in bags of soil from the Naval Exchange on base. Why should our lands be leased to a genocidal entities such as this? Entities that do nothing more than simply play with their bombs on our 'āina, I cannot even live in peace alongside military bases as they're often practicing with their automatic guns & bombs in the evening. This causes my entire body to tense and my dog stress. How long can we continue to live with all that you do?

Joel Schwartz

I am strongly opposed to the retention of leased Hawaiian lands by the US Army and gravely concerned that the Draft EIS only proposes three scenarios, all of which involve the retention of ceded Hawaiian lands. Time and time again, the US military has proven themselves to be unfit tenants of Hawaiian lands. Some examples of the unacceptable actions that have occurred during the military's time on the Hawaiian islands include the recurring fuel leaks at Red Hill, the toxic contamination, including harmful levels of depleted uranium, in the Pohakuloa Training Area and Bradshaw Army Airfield which are home to a number of endangered species, and the decimation of Kaho'olawe, including its water table, due to repeated bombing. These examples are by no means a comprehensive record of the many pains inflicted upon the land, sea, animals, and peoples of Hawai'i during the US military's nearly 60-year occupation via its leases. I support the sentiment expressed by the majority of the attendants at the public meetings held on O'ahu from July 9-11, 2024 – it is unacceptable for the US Army to continue to remain at Kahuku Training Area, Makua Military Reservation, and Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area. Rather than strategizing how to retain these lands, the US Army should begin to consider how it will address the restoration of these ceded lands so that they can be returned to the rightful land stewards - the Kanaka Maoli people. Lastly, the US Army should consider whether or not its actions are in compliance with the Army National Guard's military duty of establishing a military government in accordance with the Law of Armed Conflict—international humanitarian law, U.S. Department of Defense Directive 5100.01, and Army Regulations—FM 27-5 and FM 27-10. More information about this obligation can be found in the letter from the Head of the Royal Commission of Inquiry dated August 6, 2024 available as the attached PDF as well as at this link as [https://hawaiiankingdom.org/pdf/RCI_Ltr_to_Army_Commanders_\(8.6.24\).pdf](https://hawaiiankingdom.org/pdf/RCI_Ltr_to_Army_Commanders_(8.6.24).pdf)



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Larsen v. Hawaiian Kingdom

Case name	Larsen v. Hawaiian Kingdom
Case description	<p>Lance Paul Larsen, a resident of Hawaii, brought a claim against the Hawaiian Kingdom by its Council of Regency ("Hawaiian Kingdom") on the grounds that the Government of the Hawaiian Kingdom is in continual violation of: (a) its 1849 Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation with the United States of America, as well as the principles of international law laid down in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties; 1969 and (b) the principles of international comity, for allowing the unlawful imposition of American municipal laws over the claimant's person within the territorial jurisdiction of the Hawaiian Kingdom.</p> <p>In determining whether to accept or decline to exercise jurisdiction, the Tribunal considered the questions of whether there was a legal dispute between the parties to the proceeding, and whether the tribunal could make a decision regarding that dispute, if the very subject matter of the decision would be the rights or obligations of a State not party to the proceedings.</p> <p>The Tribunal underlined the many points of agreement between the parties, particularly with respect to the propositions that Hawaii was never lawfully incorporated into the United States, and that it continued to exist as a matter of international law. The Tribunal noted that if there existed a dispute, it concerned whether the respondent has fulfilled what both parties maintain is its duty to protect the Claimant, not in the abstract but against the acts of the United States of America as the occupant of the Hawaiian islands. Moreover, the United States' actions would not give rise to a duty of protection in international law unless they were themselves unlawful in international law. The Tribunal concluded that it could not determine whether the Respondent has failed to discharge its obligations towards the Claimant without ruling on the legality of the acts of the United States of America – something the Tribunal was precluded from doing as the United States was not party to the case.</p>
Name(s) of claimant(s)	Lance Paul Larsen (Private entity)
Name(s) of respondent(s)	The Hawaiian Kingdom (State)
Names of parties	
Case number	1999-01
Administering institution	Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA)
Case status	Concluded
Type of case	Other proceedings
Subject matter or economic sector	Treaty interpretation
Rules used in arbitral proceedings	UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules 1976
Treaty or contract under which proceedings were commenced	Other The 1849 Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation with the United States of America
Language of proceeding	English
Seat of arbitration (by country)	Netherlands
Arbitrator(s)	Dr. Gavan Griffith QC Professor Christopher J. Greenwood QC Professor James Crawford SC (President of the Tribunal)
Representatives of the claimant(s)	Ms. Ninia Parks, Counsel and Agent
Representatives of the respondent(s)	Mr. David Keanu Sai, Agent

Enclosure “1”

	Mr. Peter Umialiloa Sai, First deputy agent Mr. Gary Victor Dubin, Second deputy agent and counsel		
Representatives of the parties			
Number of arbitrators in case	3		
Date of commencement of proceeding [dd-mm-yyyy]	08-11-1999		
Date of issue of final award [dd-mm-yyyy]	05-02-2001		
Length of proceedings	1-2 years		
Additional notes			
Attachments	Award or other decision > Arbitral Award 15-05-2014 English		
	Other > Annex 1 - President Cleveland's Message to the Senate and the House of Representatives 18-12-1893 English > Joint Resolution - To acknowledge the 100th anniversary of the January 17, 1893 overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii, and to offer an apology to the native Hawaiians on behalf of the United States for the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii. 23-11-1893 English		



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Enclosure “2”



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MLA 8th ed.
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LEGAL OPINION ON WAR CRIMES RELATED TO THE UNITED STATES OCCUPATION OF THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM SINCE 17 JANUARY 1893¹

Professor William Schabas^{*}

- I. INTRODUCTION
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- VI. CONCLUSION

Editor's Note: In light of the severity of the mandate of the Royal Commission, established by the Hawaiian Council of Regency on 17 April 2019, to investigate war crimes and human rights violations committed within the territorial jurisdiction of the Hawaiian Kingdom, the

¹ This article is reproduced with permission from Dr. David Keanu Sai, Head of the Royal Commission of Inquiry © and editor of *The Royal Commission of Inquiry: Investigating War Crimes and Human Rights Violations Committed in the Hawaiian Kingdom* (2020). There has been no change in the citation format from its original print except where needed.

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"authority" of the Council of Regency to appoint the Royal Commission is fundamental and, therefore, necessary to address within the rules of international humanitarian law, which is a component of international law. As explained by the United States Supreme Court in 1900 regarding international law and the works of jurists and commentators:

International law is part of our law, and must be ascertained and administered by the courts of justice of appropriate jurisdiction as often as questions of right depending upon it are duly presented for their determination. For this purpose, where there is no treaty and no controlling executive or legislative act or judicial decision, resort must be had to the customs and usages of civilized nations, and, as evidence of these, to the works of jurists and commentators who by years of labor, research, and experience have made themselves peculiarly well acquainted with the subjects of which they treat. Such works are resorted to by judicial tribunals not for the speculations of their authors concerning what the law ought to be, but for trustworthy evidence of what the law really is.¹

According to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, "the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists of the various nations, [are] subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law."² Furthermore, Restatement Third: Foreign Relations Law of the United States, recognizes that "writings of scholars"³ are a source of international law in determining, in this case, whether the Council of Regency has been established in conformity with the rules of international humanitarian law. The writing of scholars, "whether a rule has become international law," are not prescriptive but rather descriptive "of what the law really is."⁴

I. INTRODUCTION

This legal opinion is made at the request of the head of the Hawaiian Royal Commission of Inquiry, Dr. David Keanu Sai, in his letter of 28 May 2019, requesting of me "a legal opinion addressing the applicable international law, main facts and their related assessment, allegations of war crimes, and defining the material elements of the war crimes in order to identify mens rea and actus reus". It is premised on the assumption that the Hawaiian Kingdom was occupied by the United States in 1893 and that it remained so since that time. Reference has been made to the expert report produced by Prof. Matthew Craven dealing with the legal status of Hawai'i and the view that it has been and remains in a situation of belligerent occupation resulting in application of the relevant rules of international law.

¹ *The Paquete Habana*, 175 U.S. 677, 700 (1900).

² Article 38(1), Statute of the International Court of Justice.

³ §103(2)(c), *Restatement of the Law (Third)—The Foreign Relations Law of the United States* (1987).

particularly those set out in the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 and the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949. This legal opinion is confined to the definitions and application of international criminal law to a situation of occupation. The terms "Hawaiian Kingdom" and "Hawai'i" are synonymous in this legal opinion.

II. APPLICABLE LAW

For the purposes of this opinion, the relevant treaties appear to be the following: Hague Convention II on the Laws and Customs of War, 1899; Hague Convention IV on the Laws and Customs of War, 1907; Convention (IV) Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, 1949 ("fourth Geneva Convention"). All of these treaties have been ratified by the United States. They codify obligations that are imposed upon an occupying power. Only the fourth Geneva Convention contains provisions that can be described as penal or criminal, by which liability is imposed upon individuals. Article 147 of the fourth Geneva Convention provides a list of "grave breaches", that is, violations of the Convention that incur individual criminal responsibility and that are known colloquially as "war crimes": "wilful killing, torture or inhuman treatment, including biological experiments, wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury to body or health, unlawful deportation or transfer or unlawful confinement of a protected person, compelling a protected person to serve in the forces of a hostile Power, or wilfully depriving a protected person of the rights of fair and regular trial prescribed in the present Convention, taking of hostages and extensive destruction and appropriation of property, not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly".

There are other treaties that codify war crimes relevant to the conduct of an occupying power but these have not been ratified by the United States. Article 85 of the first Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions of 1977 defines as "grave breaches" subject to individual criminal liability when perpetrated against "persons in the power of an adverse Party" including situations of occupation:

- a) the transfer by the occupying Power of parts of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies, or the deportation or transfer of all or parts of the population of the occupied territory within or outside this territory, in violation of Article 49 of the Fourth Convention;
- b) unjustifiable delay in the repatriation of prisoners of war or civilians;
- c) practices of apartheid and other inhuman and degrading practices involving outrages upon personal dignity, based on racial discrimination;
- d) making the clearly-recognized historic monuments, works of art or places of worship which constitute the cultural or spiritual heritage of peoples and to which special protection has been given by special arrangement, for

- example, within the framework of a competent international organization, the object of attack, causing as a result extensive destruction thereof, where there is no evidence of the violation by the adverse Party of Article 53, subparagraph (b), and when such historic monuments, works of art and places of worship are not located in the immediate proximity of military objectives;
- e) depriving a person protected by the Conventions or referred to in paragraph 2 or this Article of the rights of fair and regular trial.

Some of these war crimes are listed in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court but it, too, has not been ratified by the United States.

In addition to crimes listed in applicable treaties, war crimes are also recognized under customary international law. Customary international law applies generally to States regardless of whether they have ratified relevant treaties. The customary law of war crimes is thus applicable to the situation in Hawai'i. Many of the war crimes set out in the first Additional Protocol and in the Rome Statute codify customary international law and are therefore applicable to the United States despite its failure to ratify the treaties.

Crimes under customary international law have been recognized in judicial decisions of both national and international criminal courts. Such recognition may take place in the context of a prosecution for such crimes, although it is relatively unusual for criminal courts, be they national or international, to exercise jurisdiction over crimes under customary law that have not been codified.⁴ Frequently, crimes under customary international law are also recognized in litigation concerning the principle of legality, that is, the rule against retroactive prosecution. Article 11(2) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that '[n]o one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed'. Applying this provision or texts derived from it, tribunals have recognized 'a penal offence, under national or international law' where the crime was not codified but rather was recognized under international law.

The International Military Tribunal ('the Nuremberg Tribunal') was empowered to exercise jurisdiction over 'violations of the laws or customs of war'. Article VI(b) of the Charter of the Tribunal provided a list of war crimes but specified that '[s]uch violations shall include, but not be limited to', confirming that the Tribunal had authority to convict persons for crimes under customary international law. The United States is a party to

⁴ See the examples provided in Jean-Marie Henckaerts and Louise Doswald-Beck, *Customary International Law, Vol. I: Rules*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005, 'Rule 156. Definition of War Crimes', pp. 568-603.

the London Agreement, to which the Charter of the International Military Tribunal is annexed. The corresponding provision in the Charter of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East ('the Tokyo Tribunal') does not even provide a list of war crimes, confining itself to authorizing the prosecution of 'violations of the laws or customs of war'.⁵

More recently, the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia was empowered to exercise jurisdiction over 'violations of the laws or customs of war'. Like the Charter of the International Military Tribunal, the Statute of the Tribunal, which was contained in a Security Council Resolution, listed several such violations but specified that the enumeration was not limited. Two of the listed crimes are of relevance to the situation of occupation: seizure of, destruction or wilful damage done to institutions dedicated to religion, charity and education, the arts and sciences, historic monuments and works of art and science; plunder of public or private property. The Appeals Chamber of the International Criminal Tribunal explained that not all violations of the laws or customs of war could amount to war crimes. In order for a violation of the laws or customs of war to incur individual criminal responsibility, the Tribunal said that the 'violation must be serious, that is to say, it must constitute a breach of a rule protecting important values, and the breach must involve grave consequences for the victim'. As an example of a violation that would not be serious enough, it provided the example of the appropriation of a loaf of bread belonging to a private individual by a combatant in occupied territory. It said that to meet the threshold of seriousness, it was not necessary for violations to result in death or physical injury, or even the risk thereof, although breaches of rules protecting important values often result in distress and anxiety for the victims.⁶ Although the Hague Conventions prohibit compelling inhabitants of an occupied territory to swear allegiance to the occupying power,⁶ there is no authority to support this rule being considered a war crime for which individuals are punishable. Moreover, the incidents of coerced swearing of allegiance in Hawai'i appear to date to the late nineteenth century, making criminal prosecution today entirely theoretical, as explained further below.

Evidence of recognition of crimes under customary international law may also be derived from documents of international conferences, national military manuals, and similar sources. The first authoritative list of 'violations of the laws and customs of war' was developed by the Commission on Responsibilities of the Paris Peace Conference, in 1919. It was largely derived from provisions of the two Hague Conventions, of 1899 and 1907, although the preparatory work does not provide any

⁵ *Prosecutor v. Tadić* (IT-94-I-AR72), Decision on the Defence Motion for Interlocutory Appeal on Jurisdiction, 2 October 1995, para. 94.

⁶ Convention Concerning the Laws and Customs of War on Land (Hague IV), 3 *Martens Nouveau Recueil* (3d) 461, Art. 45. For the 1899 treaty, see Convention (II) with Respect to the Laws and Customs of War on Land, 32 Stat. 1803, 1 Bevans 247, 91 British Foreign and State Treaties 988.

precise references for each of the thirty-two crimes in the list. The Commission noted that the list of offences was 'not regarded as complete and exhaustive'. The Commission was especially concerned with acts perpetrated in occupied territories against non-combatants. The war crimes on the list that are of particular relevance to situations of occupation include:

Murders and massacres; systematic terrorism.
Torture of civilians.
Deliberate starvation of civilians.
Rape.
Abduction of girls and women for the purpose of enforced prostitution.
Deportation of civilians.
Internment of civilians under inhuman conditions.
Forced labour of civilians in connection with the military operations of the enemy.
Usurpation of sovereignty during military occupation.
Compulsory enlistment of soldiers among the inhabitants of occupied territory.
Attempts to denationalize the inhabitants of occupied territory.
Pillage.
Confiscation of property.
Exaction of illegitimate or of exorbitant contributions and regulations.
Debasement of the currency, and issue of spurious currency.
Imposition of collective penalties.
Wanton destruction of religious, charitable, educational, and historic buildings and monuments.⁷

III. TEMPORAL ISSUES

As a preliminary matter, two temporal issues require attention. First, international criminal law, like criminal law in general, is a dynamic phenomenon. Conduct that may not have been criminal at a certain time can become so, reflecting changing values and social development, just as certain acts may be decriminalized. It is today widely recognized that the recruitment and active use of child soldiers is an international crime. A century ago, the practice was not necessarily viewed in the same way. There is no indication of prosecution of child soldier offences relating to the Second World War, for example. Similarly, some acts that were once prohibited and that might even be viewed as criminal are now accepted as features of modern warfare.

Second, it is important to bear in mind that, as the judgment of the International Military Tribunal famously stated, 'crimes against

⁷ *Violations of the Laws and Customs of War, Reports of Majority and Dissenting Reports of American and Japanese Members of the Commission of Responsibilities, Conference of Paris, 1919*, Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1919.

international law are committed by men, not by abstract entities, and only by punishing individuals who commit such crimes can the provisions of international law be enforced'.⁸ Consequently, human longevity means that the inquiry into the perpetration of war crimes becomes quite abstract after about 80 years, bearing in mind the age of criminal responsibility. Writing in 2019, it serves little purpose to consider the international criminality of acts that may have taken place at the end of the nineteenth century or the early years of the twentieth century, given that there is nobody alive who could be subject to punishment.

Statutory limitation of war crimes is prohibited by customary law.⁹ The prohibition of statutory limitation for war crimes has been proclaimed in several resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly.¹⁰ In a diplomatic note to the Government of Iraq in 1991, the Government of the United States declared that 'under International Law, violations of the Geneva Conventions, the Geneva Protocol of 1925, or related International Laws of armed conflict are war crimes, and individuals guilty of such violations may be subject to prosecution at any time, without any statute of limitations. This includes members of the Iraqi armed forces and civilian government officials'.¹¹

IV. SPECIFIC CRIMES

A thorough review of all war crimes is beyond the scope of this chapter, which is focused on those for which allegations have been made that they appear to arise in the case of occupation of Hawai'i. As explained above, war crimes that may have been perpetrated at the time the occupation began cannot today be prosecuted and for this reason these do not receive any detailed attention.

A. *Usurpation of sovereignty during occupation*

The war crime of 'usurpation of sovereignty during occupation' appears on the list issued by the Commission on Responsibilities. The Commission

⁸ *France et al., v. Göring et al.*, (1948) 22 IMT 411, p. 466.

⁹ *Fédération nationale des déportés et internés résistants et patriotes et al. v. Barbie*, (1984) 78 I.L.R. 125, at p. 135. Also, *France, Assemblée nationale, Rapport d'information déposé en application de l'article 145 du Règlement par la Mission d'information de la Commission de la défense nationale et des forces armées et de la Commission des affaires étrangères, sur les opérations militaires menées par la France, d'autres pays et l'ONU au Rwanda entre 1990 et 1994*, 1999, at p. 286.

¹⁰ GA Res. 3 (I), GA Res. 170 (II), GA Res. 2583 (XXIV), GA Res. 2712 (XXV), GA Res. 2840 (XXVI), GA Res. 3020 (XXVII), GA Res. 3074 (XXVIII).

¹¹ Department of State, *Diplomatic Note to Iraq*, Washington, 19 January 1991, annexed to Letter dated 21 January 1991 to the President of the UN Security Council, UN Doc. S/22122, 21 January 1991, Annex I, p. 2.

did not indicate the source of this crime in treaty law. It would appear to be Article 43 of the Hague Regulations: 'The authority of the legitimate power having in fact passed into the hands of the occupant, the latter shall take all the measures in his power to restore, and ensure, as far as possible, public order and safety, while respecting, unless absolutely prevented, the laws in force in the country.'

The Annex to the report of the Commission on Responsibilities provides examples of acts deemed to constitute the crime of 'usurpation of sovereignty during occupation'. The Commission charged that in Poland the German and Austrian forces had 'prevented the populations from organising themselves to maintain order and public security' and that they had '[a]ided the Bolshevik hordes that invaded the territories'. It said that in Romania the German authorities had instituted German civil courts to try disputes between subjects of the Central Powers or between a subject of these powers and a Romanian, a neutral, or subjects of Germany's enemies'. In Serbia, the Bulgarian authorities had '[p]roclaimed that the Serbian State no longer existed, and that Serbian territory had become Bulgarian'. It listed several other war crimes of Bulgaria committed in occupied Serbia: 'Serbian law, courts and administration ousted'; 'Taxes collected under Bulgarian fiscal regime'; 'Serbian currency suppressed'; 'Public property removed or destroyed, including books, archives and MSS (e.g., from the National Library, the University Library, Serbian Legation at Sofia, French Consulate at Uskub)'; 'Prohibited sending Serbian Red Cross to occupied Serbia'. It also charged that in Serbia the German and Austrian authorities had committed several war crimes: 'The Austrians suspended many Serbian laws and substituted their own, especially in penal matters, in procedure, judicial organisation, etc.'; 'Museums belonging to the State (e.g., Belgrade, Detchani) were emptied and the contents taken to Vienna'.¹²

The crime of 'usurpation of sovereignty' was referred to by Judge Blair of the American Military Commission in a separate opinion in the 'Justice Case': 'This rule is incident to military occupation and was clearly intended to protect the inhabitants of any occupied territory against the unnecessary exercise of sovereignty by a military occupant'.¹³

Article 64 of the fourth Geneva Convention imposes a similar norm:

Art. 64. The penal laws of the occupied territory shall remain in force, with the exception that they may be repealed or suspended by the Occupying Power in cases where they

¹² Violations of the Laws and Customs of War, Reports of Majority and Dissenting Reports of American and Japanese Members of the Commission of Responsibilities, Conference of Paris, 1919, Annex, TNA FO 608/245/4.

¹³ *United States v. Altstetter et al.*, Opinion of Mallory B. Blair, Judge of Military Tribunal III, (1951) III TWC 1178, at p. 1181.

constitute a threat to its security or an obstacle to the application of the present Convention.

Subject to the latter consideration and to the necessity for ensuring the effective administration of justice, the tribunals of the occupied territory shall continue to function in respect of all offences covered by the said laws.

The Occupying Power may, however, subject the population of the occupied territory to provisions which are essential to enable the Occupying Power to fulfil its obligations under the present Convention, to maintain the orderly government of the territory, and to ensure the security of the Occupying Power, of the members and property of the occupying forces or administration, and likewise of the establishments and lines of communication used by them.

The Commentary to the fourth Geneva Convention describes Article 64 as giving 'a more precise and detailed form' to Article 43 of the Hague Regulations.¹⁴

The war crime of 'usurpation of sovereignty' has not been included in more recent codifications of war crimes, casting some doubt on its status as a crime under customary international law. Moreover, there do not appear to have been any prosecutions for the crime by international criminal tribunals.

In the situation of Hawai'i, the usurpation of sovereignty would appear to have been total since the beginning of the twentieth century. It might be argued that usurpation of sovereignty is a continuous offence, committed as long as the usurpation of sovereignty persists. Alternatively, a plausible understanding of the crime is that it consists of discrete acts. Once these acts occur, the crime has been completed. In other words, the *actus reus* of the crime is the conduct that usurps sovereignty rather than the ongoing situation involving the status of a lack of sovereignty. In this respect, an analogy might be made to the crime against humanity of enforced disappearance, where the temporal dimension has been a matter of some controversy. The Grand Chamber of the European Court of Human Rights has said that disappearance is 'characterized by an on-going situation of uncertainty and unaccountability in which there is a lack of information or even a deliberate concealment and obfuscation of what has occurred'. Therefore, it is not 'an "instantaneous" act or event, the additional distinctive element of subsequent failure to account for the whereabouts and fate of the missing person gives rise to a continuing situation'.¹⁵ In

¹⁴ Oscar M. Uhler, Henri Coursier, Frédéric Sierdel, Claude Pilloud, Roger Boppe, René-Jean Wilhelm and Jean-Pierre Schoenhöfer, *Commentary II: Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War*, Geneva: International Committee of the Red Cross, 1958.

¹⁵ *Varma and Others v. Turkey* [GC], nos. 16064/90, 16065/90, 16066/90, 16068/90, 16069/90, 16070/90, 16071/90, 16072/90 and 16073/90, § 148, ECHR 2009.

order to counteract such an interpretation, the Elements of Crimes of the Rome Statute specify that the widespread or systematic attack associated with the enforced disappearance must have taken place after entry into force of the Statute.¹⁶ Given that there have been no prosecutions for 'usurpation of sovereignty' and essentially no clarification at the legislative level or in the academic literature, whether or not the crime is 'continuing' remains open to debate.

On the assumption that it is an ongoing crime, the *actus reus* of the offence of 'usurpation of sovereignty' would consist of the imposition of legislation or administrative measures by the occupying power that go beyond those required by what is necessary for military purposes of the occupation. The occupying power may therefore cancel or suspend legislative provisions that concern recruiting or urging the population to resist the occupation, for example.¹⁷ The occupying power may also cancel or suspend legislative provisions that involve discrimination and that are impermissible under current standards of international human rights.

Given that this is essentially a crime involving State action or policy or the action or policies of an occupying State's proxies, a perpetrator who participated in the act would be required to do so intentionally and with knowledge that the act went beyond what was required for military purposes or the protection of fundamental human rights.

B. Compulsory enlistment of soldiers

The 'compulsory enlistment of soldiers among the inhabitants of occupied territory' was listed as a war crime by the Commission on Responsibilities in its 1919 report.¹⁸ In treaty law, authority for the crime is found in Article 23 of the 1907 Hague Regulations: 'A belligerent is likewise forbidden to compel the nationals of the hostile party to take part in the operations of war directed against their own country, even if they were in the belligerent's service before the commencement of the war.' The prohibition is repeated, in a somewhat broader manner, in Article 51 of the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949: 'The Occupying Power may not compel protected persons to serve in its armed or auxiliary forces. No pressure or propaganda which aims at securing voluntary enlistment is permitted.' Article 147 of the fourth Convention declares that 'compelling a protected person to serve in the forces of a hostile Power' is a grave

¹⁶ Elements of Crimes, Crimes Against Humanity, art. 7(1)(j).

¹⁷ Oscar M. Ullmer, Henri Coursier, Frédéric Sordet, Claude Pilloud, Roger Boppe, René-Jean Wilhelm and Jean-Pierre Schoenholzer, *Commentary IV: Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War*, Geneva: International Committee of the Red Cross, 1958, p. 336.

¹⁸ *Violations of the Laws and Customs of War, Reports of Majority and Dissenting Reports of American and Japanese Members of the Commission of Responsibilities, Conference of Paris, 1919*, Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1919, pp. 17-18.

breach (and therefore a war crime). More recently, the United Nations Security Council listed 'compelling a ... a civilian to serve in the forces of a hostile power' among the grave breaches of the fourth Geneva Convention punishable by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia.¹⁹ There is a similar provision in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court: 'Compelling a prisoner of war or other protected person to serve in the forces of a hostile Power'.²⁰

The Commentary on the fourth Geneva Convention explains that the prohibition on 'forcing enemy subjects to take up arms against their own country' is 'universally recognized in the law of war'.²¹ It says that the object of Article 51 is 'to protect the inhabitants of the occupied territory from actions offensive to their patriotic feelings or from attempts to undermine their allegiance to their own country'.²² Nevertheless, Article 147 of the Convention does not require that civilians in the occupied territory be forced 'to take up arms against their own country'. The same can be said of the modern formulations in the statutes of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Court. The Elements of Crimes of the Rome Statute, which are intended to assist in the interpretation of its provisions, describe the material element of the war crime of compulsory enlistment as follows: 'The perpetrator coerced one or more persons, by act or threat, to take part in military operations against that person's own country or forces or otherwise serve in the forces of a hostile power'.²³ When the Elements of Crimes were being negotiated, some States wanted it to be clearly indicated that the provision did not require the civilian to act against his or her own country. It was felt that an explicit mention was unnecessary and that the issue was addressed adequately with the words 'or otherwise serve'.²⁴

There do not appear to have been any prosecutions for this crime by international criminal tribunals. The Commission on Responsibilities provided examples of the crime of compulsory enlistment committed by

¹⁹ Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, UN Doc S/RES/827, Annex, Art. 2(c).

²⁰ Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, (2002) 2187 UNTS 90, Art. 8(2)(a)(v).

²¹ Oscar M. Ullmer, Henri Coursier, Frédéric Sordet, Claude Pilloud, Roger Boppe, René-Jean Wilhelm and Jean-Pierre Schoenholzer, *Commentary IV: Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War*, Geneva: International Committee of the Red Cross, 1958, p. 293.

²² *Ibid.*, p. 294.

²³ Elements of Crimes, Art. 8(2)(a)(v).

²⁴ Knut Dörmann, 'Paragraph 2(a)(v): Compelling a protected person to serve in the hostile forces', in Otto Triffterer and Kai Ambos, eds., *Commentary on the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, Observers' Notes, Article by Article*, 3rd edn., Munich: C.H. Beck, Baden-Baden: Nomos, Oxford: Hart, 2015, pp. 329-331, at p. 330.

Bulgarian authorities in Greece, where '[m]any thousands of Greeks [were] forcibly enlisted by Bulgarians' in Eastern Macedonia', by Bulgarian authorities in Serbia who '[f]orced Serbian subjects to fight in the ranks of Bulgarians against their own country' and where '[f]amilies and villages were held responsible for refusal to enlist (in Eastern Serbia)', and by Austrian and German authorities in Serbia where 'Serbian subjects were recruited for the Austrian armies, or were sent to the Bulgarians to be incorporated in their forces'.²⁵

In the author's opinion, the material elements (*actus reus*) of the crime of 'compulsory enlistment' are: coercion, including by means of pressure or propaganda, of nationals of an occupied territory to serve in the forces of the occupying State. The enlistment must be undertaken during armed conflict and the service must have a connection or nexus with the armed conflict. The mental element (*mens rea*) consists of knowledge of the existence of an armed conflict, knowledge that the person recruited is a national of an occupied State, and the intent to enlist or recruit the person for the purposes of serving in an armed conflict.

C. Denationalization

The list of war crimes of the Commission on Responsibilities included '[a]ttempts to denationalize the inhabitants of occupied territory'. The crime does not appear to be derived from any specific provision of the Hague Conventions where the notion of denationalization is not apparent. Decades later, discussing the war crime of denationalization, the United Nations War Crimes Commission suggested it was related to Article 43 of the Hague Conventions because it was 'clearly the duty of belligerent occupants to respect, unless absolutely prevented, the laws in force in the territory'. The Commission also referred to the protection of educational institutions enshrined in Article 56 of the Hague Conventions.²⁶

Under the heading 'attempts to denationalise the inhabitants of occupied territory', the Commission on Responsibilities charged several crimes committed in Serbia by the Bulgarian authorities: 'Efforts to impose their national characteristics on the population'; 'Serbian language forbidden in private as well as in official relations. People beaten for saying "Good morning" in Serbian'; 'Inhabitants forced to give their names a Bulgarian form'; 'Serbian books banned – were systematically destroyed'; 'Archives of churches and law-courts destroyed'; 'Schools and churches closed,

²⁵ Violations of the Laws and Customs of War, Reports of Majority and Dissenting Reports of American and Japanese Members of the Commission of Responsibilities, Conference of Paris, 1919, Annex, TNA FO 608/2454.

²⁶ United Nations War Crimes Commission, History of the United Nations War Crimes Commission and the Development of the Laws of War, London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1948, p. 488. See also Egon Schwelb, 'Note on the Originality of "Attempts to Denationalize the Inhabitants of Occupied Territory" (appendix to Doc. C.I. No. XII) – Question Referred to Committee III by Committee I, UNWCC Doc. III/15.

sometimes destroyed'; 'Bulgarian schools and churches substituted – attendance at school made compulsory'; 'Population forced to be present at Bulgarian national solemnities'. It also said that in Serbia the Austrian and German authorities 'interfered with religious worship, by deportation of priests and requisition of churches for military purposes. Interfered with use of Serbian language'.²⁷

The war crime of denationalization received some attention during the post-Second World War period. The United Nations War Crimes Commission used the list of war crimes adopted by the 1919 Commission on Responsibilities as a basis for its consideration of war crimes. However, it also discussed the relevance of the list and considered specifically the nature of the war crime of 'denationalization'. Unlike many other war crimes that constituted in and of themselves criminal acts under ordinary criminal law, 'denationalization' might involve underlying conduct that was not normally or inherently criminal, such as administrative measures governing language of education. In an expert opinion for the Commission, Egon Schwelb wrote:

It is submitted that each case will have to be judged on its own merits. The 'denationalization' may be either effected or accompanied by acts on the part of the occupying authorities, which are criminal *per se*. There may, on the other hand, exist circumstances which do not let the activities appear criminal, though they, no doubt, are illegal. An example of the latter type of 'attempts at denationalization' may exist where the occupation authorities do not close the existing schools and do not prevent parents from sending their children to them either by actual violence, or by threat, but where they try to bribe parents into sending children to schools instituted by the occupant by offering various advantages, like better school meals, clothing, etc.

In his report to the United Nations War Crimes Commission dated 28 September 1945, Bohuslav Ečer argued that 'denationalisation' was not only a war crime but also 'a genuine international crime – a crime against the very foundations of the Community of Nations'.²⁸

This discussion must be understood in the context of legal debates about the time about the creation of new categories of international crime, specifically crimes against humanity and genocide, neither of which had been contemplated by the 1919 Commission on Responsibilities. The scholar who devised the term 'genocide', Raphael Lemkin, writing in late 1944 referred to the inadequacies of the Hague Conventions in dealing with the scope of Nazi atrocity directed at minority groups. Lemkin

²⁷ Violations of the Laws and Customs of War, Reports of Majority and Dissenting Reports of American and Japanese Members of the Commission of Responsibilities, Conference of Paris, 1919, Annex, TNA FO 608/2454.

²⁸ Preliminary Report by the Chairman of Committee III, UNWCC Doc. C/148, p. 3.

considered that the Hague Regulations dealt with technical rules concerning occupation but he said 'they are silent regarding the preservation of the integrity of a people'.²⁹ Lemkin specifically acknowledged the war crime of denationalization in the list of the Commission on Responsibilities, saying it was 'used in the past to describe the destruction of a national pattern'. He said it was inadequate in three respects: it did not 'connote the destruction of the biological structure', 'in connoting the destruction of one national pattern it does not connote the imposition of the national pattern of the oppressor' and 'denationalization is used by some authors to mean only deprivation of citizenship'.³⁰

The United Nations War Crimes Commission discussed the war crime of denationalization in the note accompanying the judgment in the *Greiffelt et al.* case. The Commission referred to the list of war crimes in the report of the 1919 Commission on Responsibility, observing that

[a]ttempts of this nature were recognized as a war crime in view of the German policy in territories annexed by Germany in 1914, such as in Alsace and Lorraine. At that time, as during the war of 1939-1945, inhabitants of an occupied territory were subjected to measures intended to deprive them of their national characteristics and to make the land and population affected a German province. The methods applied by the Nazis in Poland and other occupied territories, including once more Alsace and Lorraine, were of a similar nature with the sole difference that they were more ruthless and wider in scope than in 1914-1918. In this connection the policy of 'Germanizing' the populations concerned, as shown by the evidence in the trial under review, consisted partly in forcibly denationalizing given classes or groups of the local population, such as Poles, Alsace-Lorrainers, Slovenes and others eligible for Germanization under the German People's List. As a result in these cases the programme of genocide was being achieved through acts which, in themselves, constitute war crimes.³¹

Evidence in the *Greiffelt et al.* case dealt with Nazi policies in occupied Poland aimed at 'Germanization'. These included measures to prevent births and measures of population displacement that might today be described as 'ethnic cleansing'. The *History of the United Nations War Crimes Commission* also refers to attempts at denationalization conducted by both Italian and German occupation authorities in Greece, Poland and Yugoslavia. These were directed at 'uproot[ing] and destroy[ing] national cultural institutions and national feeling. The effort took various forms

²⁹ Raphael Lemkin, *Axis Rule in Occupied Europe: Laws of Occupation, Analysis of Government, Proposals for Redress*, Washington DC: Carnegie Endowment for World Peace, 1944, p. 90.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 80.

³¹ *United States v. Greiffelt et al.*, (1948) 13 LRTWC 1, 42 (United States Military Tribunal)

including a ban on the use of native language, supervision of the schools, forbidding the publication of native language newspapers, and various other devices and regulations.'³²

Denationalization does not appear in any of the modern codifications of war crimes. This is explained by the development of robust bodies of international criminal law and international human rights law dealing with the protection of groups and minorities, applicable in time of peace and in time of war. Acts of 'denationalization' as the concept was understood by the 1919 Commission on Responsibilities and the post-Second World War United Nations War Crimes Commission would today be prosecuted as the crime against humanity of persecution and, in the most extreme cases, where physical 'denationalization' is involved, genocide.

There are similar concerns about the continuing nature of the crime as those expressed above with respect to the war crime of usurping sovereignty.

On the assumption that it is an ongoing crime, the *actus reus* of the offence of 'denationalization' consists of the imposition of legislation or administrative measures by the occupying power directed at the destruction of the national identity and national consciousness of the population.³³

Given that this is essentially a crime involving State action or policy or the action or policies of an occupying State's proxies, a perpetrator who participated in the act would be required to do so intentionally and with knowledge that the act was directed at the destruction of the national identity and national consciousness of the population.

D. Pillage

'Pillage' is a war crime included in the list of the 1919 Commission on Responsibilities.³⁴ It is derived from Articles 28 and 47 of the Hague Regulations. Prohibition of pillaging is also set out in Article 33 of the fourth Geneva Convention ('Pillage is prohibited'). In the modern era,

³² United Nations War Crimes Commission, *History of the United Nations War Crimes Commission and the Development of the Laws of War*, London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1948, p. 488.

³³ Oscar M. Urdler, Henri Coursier, Frédéric Siorlet, Claude Pilloud, Roger Boppe, René-Jean Wilhelm and Jean-Pierre Schoenholzer, *Commentary IV: Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War*, Geneva: International Committee of the Red Cross, 1958, p. 336.

³⁴ *Violations of the Laws and Customs of War, Reports of Majority and Dissenting Reports of American and Japanese Members of the Commission of Responsibilities, Conference of Paris, 1919*, Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1919, pp. 17-18.

pillage is a war crime punishable by the International Criminal Court.³⁵ Acts of 'pillaging' have been held to be comprised within 'plunder',³⁶ and the two terms have often been treated as if they are synonyms.³⁷ The Charter of the International Military Tribunal referred to 'plunder of public or private property' rather than to 'pillaging'. This provision was repeated in article 3(c) of the Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia.³⁸ The Commentary to the fourth Geneva Convention explains that international law is concerned not only with 'pillaging through individual acts without the consent of the military authorities, but also organized pillage, the effects of which are recounted in the histories of former wars, when the booty allocated to each soldier was considered as part of his pay'.³⁹

'Pillaging' is also subject to prosecution by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.⁴⁰ The Elements of Crimes of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court provide important additional criteria: the perpetrator appropriated certain property; the perpetrator intended to deprive the owner of the property and to appropriate it for private or personal use; the appropriation was without the consent of the owner.⁴¹ A footnote in the Elements of Crime specifies that 'appropriations justified by military necessity cannot constitute the crime of pillaging'.

The war crime of pillage has been interpreted recently by various international criminal tribunals, notably the International Criminal Court. One of its Pre-Trial Chambers wrote that the war crime of pillage 'entails a somewhat large-scale appropriation of all types of property, such as public or private, movable or immovable property, which goes beyond

³⁵ Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, (2002) 2187 UNTS 90, Art 8(2)(b)(xv).

³⁶ *Prosecutor v. Blaškić* (IT-95-14-A) Judgment, 29 July 2004, para. 147; *Prosecutor v. Delalić* (IT-96-21-A), Judgment, 20 February 2001, para. 591; *Prosecutor v. Kordić et al.* (IT-95-14/2-A), Judgment, 17 December 2004, para. 77.

³⁷ *Prosecutor v. Brima et al.* (SCSL-04-16-T), Judgment, 20 June 2007, para. 751.

³⁸ UN Doc. S/RES/827 (1993).

³⁹ Oscar M. Unter, Henri Coursier, Frédéric Sordet, Claude Pilloud, Roger Boppé, René-Jean Wilhelm and Jean-Pierre Schenholzer, *Commentary IV: Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War*, Geneva: International Committee of the Red Cross, 1958, p. 226.

⁴⁰ Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, UN Doc. S/RES/955 (1994), annex, art. 4(f).

⁴¹ Elements of Crimes, War Crimes, Article 8(2)(b)(xv), War crime of pillaging, paras. 1-3; Elements of Crimes, War Crimes, Article 8(2)(c)(v), War crime of pillaging, paras. 1-3.

mere sporadic acts of violation of property rights'.⁴² With specific reference to the Rome Statute, which limits its jurisdiction to war crimes that are 'serious', the Pre-Trial Chamber said that 'cases of petty property expropriation' might not be within the scope of the provision. 'A determination on the seriousness of the violation is made by the Chamber in light of the particular circumstances of the case', it said.⁴³ Subsequently, however, a Trial Chamber of the Court discouraged the notion that there is any particular gravity threshold for the crime of pillaging.⁴⁴ The Chamber said it would determine a violation to be serious 'where, for example, pillaging had significant consequences for the victims, even where such consequences are not of the same gravity for all the victims, or where a large number of persons were deprived of their property'.⁴⁵ Judgments of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia hold that 'all forms of seizure of public or private property constitute acts of appropriation, including isolated acts committed by individual soldiers for their private gain and acts committed as part of a systematic campaign to economically exploit a targeted area'.⁴⁶

Because it must belong to an 'enemy' or 'hostile' party, 'pillaged property—whether moveable or immovable, private or public—must belong to individuals or entities who are aligned with or whose allegiance is to a party to the conflict who is adverse or hostile to the perpetrator'.⁴⁷ The same requirement is not explicitly imposed with respect to the war crime of destruction of property but the view that this is implicit finds support.⁴⁸ It is not excluded that the property that is pillaged belongs to combatants.⁴⁹ The crime of pillage occurs when the property has come under the control of the perpetrator, because it is only then that he or she can 'appropriate' the property.⁵⁰

⁴² *Prosecutor v. Bemba* (ICC-01/05-01/08), Decision Pursuant to Article 61(7)(a) and (b) of the Rome Statute on the Charges of the Prosecutor Against Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo, 15 June 2009, para. 317.

⁴³ *Ibid.*

⁴⁴ *Prosecutor v. Katanga* (ICC-01/04-01/07), Judgment pursuant to article 74 of the Statute 7 March 2014, para. 908.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*

⁴⁶ *Prosecutor v. Gotovina* (IT-06-90-T), Judgment, 15 April 2011, para. 1778.

⁴⁷ *Prosecutor v. Katanga et al.* (ICC-01/04-01/07), Decision on the Confirmation of the Charges, 30 September 2008, para. 329.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, fn. 430.

⁴⁹ *Prosecutor v. Katanga* (ICC-01/04-01/07), Judgment pursuant to article 74 of the Statute 7 March 2014, para. 907.

⁵⁰ *Prosecutor v. Katanga et al.* (ICC-01/04-01/07), Decision on the Confirmation of the Charges, 30 September 2008, para. 330.

In *Prosecutor v. Katanga*, a Trial Chamber of the International Criminal Court said 'the pillaging of a town or place comprises all forms of appropriation, public or private, including not only organised and systematic appropriation, but also acts of appropriation committed by combatants in their own interest'.⁵¹ There is some old authority for the view that pillage entails an element of force or violence,⁵² but this is not confirmed by recent case law. The Elements of Crimes of the Rome Statute specify that the perpetrator 'intended to deprive the owner of the property and to appropriate it for private or personal use'.⁵³ An accompanying footnote specifies that '[a]s indicated by the use of the term "private or personal use", appropriations justified by military necessity cannot constitute the crime of pillaging'.⁵⁴ The Rome Statute provision on pillage was copied into the Statute of the Special Court for Sierra Leone, and has been interpreted by one of its Trial Chambers, which explained: 'The inclusion of the words "private or personal use" excludes the possibility that appropriations justified by military necessity might fall within the definition. Nevertheless, the definition is framed to apply to a broad range of situations'.⁵⁵ The Special Court was of the view that the requirement of 'private or personal use', imposed by the Elements of Crimes applicable to the Rome Statute, was 'unduly restrictive and ought not to be an element of the crime of pillage'.⁵⁶

The *actus reus* of pillage consists of the appropriation of property belonging to members of the civilian population without the consent of the owner. Whether the appropriation must also be for personal use of the perpetrator is a matter of debate. The *mens rea* requires that the perpetrator act with the specific intent of depriving the owner of the property without consent.

⁵¹ *Prosecutor v. Katanga* (ICC-01/04-01/07), Judgment pursuant to article 74 of the Statute, 7 March 2014, para. 905.

⁵² See Andreas Zimmermann, 'Pillage', in Otto Triffler, ed., *Commentary on the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, Observers' Notes, Article by Article*, Baden-Baden: Nomos, 1999, p. 237, at 238.

⁵³ Elements of Crimes, War Crimes, Article 8(2)(b)(xv), War crime of pillaging, para. 2, Elements of Crimes, War Crimes, Article 8(2)(e)(v), War crime of pillaging, para. 2.

⁵⁴ Elements of Crimes, War Crimes, Article 8(2)(b)(xv), War crime of pillaging, para. 2, fn. 47; Elements of Crimes, War Crimes, Article 8(2)(e)(v), War crime of pillaging, para. 2, fn. 61. See *Prosecutor v. Katanga* (ICC-01/04-01/07), Judgment pursuant to article 74 of the Statute, 7 March 2014, para. 906.

⁵⁵ *Prosecutor v. Brima et al.* (SCSL-04-16-T), Judgment, 20 June 2007, para. 753.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 754. Also, *Prosecutor v. Brima et al.* (SCSL-2004-16-T), Decision on Defence Motions for Judgment of Acquittal Pursuant to Rule 98, 31 March 2006, paras. 241–243.

E. Confiscation and Destruction of Property

Confiscation of property is included in the list of war crimes adopted by the 1919 Commission on Responsibilities. It appears to be derived from Article 55 of the Hague Regulations: 'Exaction of illegitimate or of exorbitant contributions and regulations: The occupying State shall be regarded only as administrator and usufructuary of public buildings, real estate, forests, and agricultural estates belonging to the hostile State, and situated in the occupied territory. It must safeguard the capital of these properties, and administer them in accordance with the rules of usufruct.'

The fourth Geneva Convention lists as a grave breach the 'extensive destruction and appropriation of property, not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly'. It is derived from a number of provisions of the Convention that mainly concern attacks in the course of armed conflict and the conduct of hostilities, a matter that is not of concern in this legal opinion. With respect to occupied territory, the relevant provision is Article 53: 'Any destruction by the Occupying Power of real or personal property belonging individually or collectively to private persons, or to the State, or to other public authorities, or to social or cooperative organizations, is prohibited, except where such destruction is rendered absolutely necessary by military operations.' The Commentary to the fourth Convention observes:

In the very wide sense in which the Article must be understood, the prohibition covers the destruction of all property (real or personal), whether it is the private property of protected persons (owned individually or collectively), State property, that of the public authorities (districts, municipalities, provinces, etc.) or of co-operative organizations. The extension of protection to public property and to goods owned collectively, reinforces the rule already laid down in the Hague Regulations, Articles 46 and 56 according to which private property and the property of municipalities and of institutions dedicated to religion, charity and education, the arts and sciences must be respected.⁵⁷

The grave breach of 'extensive destruction and appropriation of property' is included in the Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.⁵⁸

The Prosecutor considered charging this offence in the *Gaza flotilla situation*, based on confiscation by Israeli military personnel of the

⁵⁷ Oscar M. Ullmer, Henri Coursier, Frédéric Siordet, Claude Pilloud, Roger Boppé, René-Jean Wilhelm and Jean-Pierre Schoenholtz, *Commentary IV: Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War*, Geneva: International Committee of the Red Cross, 1958, p. 301.

⁵⁸ Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, (2002) 2187 UNTS 90, Art. 8(2)(a)(iv).

belongings of passengers on the humanitarian relief ship *Mavi Marmara*, such as cameras, mobile phones, laptop computers, MP3 players, recording devices, cash, credit cards, identity cards, watches, jewellery and clothing. Only a portion of the property was returned, some of it in a damaged or incomplete state. The Prosecutor said that some of the Israeli soldiers 'may have unlawfully and wantonly appropriated the personal property and belongings', noting that it was not possible to justify the taking of some of this property on grounds of military necessity. Some of this property, such as cash, jewellery and personal electronic devices, did not fall within the scope of article 8(2)(a)(iv), according to the Prosecutor. She explained that although Article 53 of the fourth Geneva Convention refers to real or personal property belonging individually to private persons, the reference only applies in the context of destruction and not appropriation, noting that 'it is not evident that this grave breach was intended to encompass appropriation of personal property belonging to private individuals'. The Prosecutor also noted that appropriation within the meaning of article 8(2)(a)(iv) must be 'extensive' and therefore did not generally apply to an isolated act or incident although each assessment would have to be made on a case by case basis.⁵⁹

The *actus reus* consists of an act of confiscation or destruction of property in an occupied territory, be it that belonging to the State or individuals. The *mens rea* requires that the perpetrator act with intent to confiscate or destroy the property and with knowledge that the owner of the property was the State or an individual.

F. Exaction of illegitimate or exorbitant contributions

The war crime of 'exaction of illegitimate or of exorbitant contributions and regulations' is included in the list of war crimes of the 1919 Commission on Responsibilities. It is derived from Article 48 of the Hague Regulations: 'If, in the territory occupied, the occupant collects the taxes, dues, and tolls imposed for the benefit of the State, he shall do so, as far as is possible, in accordance with the rules of assessment and incidence in force, and shall in consequence be bound to defray the expenses of the administration of the occupied territory to the same extent as the legitimate Government was so bound.' The fourth Geneva Convention does not address this issue. It does not appear to have been considered a war crime since its inclusion in the list of the Committee on Responsibilities in 1919 making its status as a war crime under international law rather questionable.

⁵⁹ *Situation on the Registered Vessels of the Union of the Comoros, the Hellenic Republic and the Kingdom of Cambodia* (ICC-01/13), Decision on the request of the Union of the Comoros to review the Prosecutor's decision not to initiate an investigation, 16 July 2015, paras. 83-89.

G. Deprivation of Fair and Regular Trial

Wilful deprivation of the right of fair and regular trial for a non-combatant civilian is a grave breach under the fourth Geneva Convention. It is not comprised in the list of the 1919 Commission of Responsibilities. It is a war crime listed in the Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. There are a number of examples of post-Second World War prosecutions based upon the holding of unfair trials,⁶⁰ including the well-known *Justice case* of Nazi jurists by a United States Military Tribunal.⁶¹ There do not appear to have been any prosecutions under this provision by international criminal tribunals in the modern period.

It would appear that the provision applies principally to the fairness of the proceedings. In this context, detailed standards are set out in a number of international instruments, most notably in Article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. It is also required that the tribunal in question be independent, impartial and regularly constituted. According to the Customary Law Study of the International Committee of the Red Cross, '[a] court is regularly constituted if it has been established and organised in accordance with the laws and procedures already in force in a country'.⁶² However, it seems clear that if the courts of the occupying power were regularly constituted under international law, the trials held before them are not inherently defective. This can be seen in Article 66 of the fourth Geneva Convention which acknowledges the right of the occupying power to subject accused persons 'to its properly constituted, non-political military courts, on condition that the said courts sit in the occupied country'.

The *actus reus* of the war crime of deprivation of the right of fair and regular trial consists of depriving one or more persons of fair and regular trial by denying judicial guarantees recognized under international law, including those of the fourth Geneva Convention and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

The *mens rea* requires that the accused person acted intentionally and with knowledge that the person allegedly deprived of the right to fair trial was a civilian of the occupied territory.

⁶⁰ See the authorities cited in Jean-Marie Henckaerts and Louise Doswald-Beck, *Customary International Law*, Vol. I: Rules, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press 2005, p. 352, fn. 327.

⁶¹ *United States of America v. Alstötter et al.*, (The *Justice case*), (1948) 3 TWC 954.

⁶² Jean-Marie Henckaerts and Louise Doswald-Beck, *Customary International Law*, Vol. I: Rules, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005, p. 355.

H. *Unlawful deportation or transfer of civilians of the occupied territory*

'Deportation of civilians' is a war crime listed in the Report of the 1919 Commission on Responsibilities. It reflects a prohibition under customary law, set out in writing as early as the Lieber Code, which was adopted by President Lincoln during the Civil War: 'private citizens are no longer . . . carried off to distant parts'.⁶³ Curiously, the prohibition was not explicit in the Hague Regulations. Widespread outrage at German deportations of Belgians who were forced to work in slave-like conditions probably prompted the addition to the list by the Commission on Responsibilities. The Charter of the International Military Tribunal criminalizes 'deportation to slave labour or for any other purpose of civilian population of or in occupied territory'.⁶⁴ The grave breach of 'unlawful deportation or transfer or unlawful confinement' of a non-combatant civilian is set out in Article 147 of the fourth Geneva Convention. The prohibition on such deportation or transfer is found in Article 49 of the Convention: 'Individual or mass forcible transfers, as well as deportations of protected persons from occupied territory to the territory of the Occupying Power or to that of any other country, occupied or not, are prohibited, regardless of their motive.'

No exception is allowed, for example, in the case of prisoners who are convicted of crimes perpetrated in the occupied territory that would allow them to be sent to serve their sentence on the territory of the occupying power. Nevertheless, the Israeli authorities have deported or transferred many Palestinian nationals from the Occupied Palestinian Territory to serve custodial sentences within Israel proper. The Supreme Court of Israel has held that the prohibition of deportation or transfer in Article 49 of the Convention does not apply to the deportation of selected individuals for reasons of public order and security,⁶⁵ but this is an isolated view.

The grave breach of deporting civilians is included in the Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. The Elements of Crimes of the Rome Statute specify that the crime is committed by the deportation or transfer of one or more persons 'to another State or to another location'.

The *actus reus* of the offence involves the transfer of a non-combatant civilian to another State, including the occupying State, or to another

⁶³ Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field ('Lieber Code'), Art. 23.

⁶⁴ Charter of the International Military Tribunal (IMT), (1951) 82 UNTS 279, annex, Art. VI(b).

⁶⁵ See Ruth Lapidoth, 'The Expulsion of Civilians from Areas which came under Israeli Control in 1967: Some Legal Issues', (1990) 2 *European Journal of International Law* 97, at pp. 106-108; Theodor Meron, *Human Rights and Humanitarian Norms as Customary Law*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1989, p. 46.

location within the occupied territory. The *mens rea* requires that the perpetrator act intentionally and that the perpetrator have knowledge of the fact that the person being deported or transferred is a non-combatant civilian.

I. *Unlawful transfer of populations to the occupied territory*

Article 49(6) of the fourth Geneva Convention reads: 'The Occupying Power shall not deport or transfer parts of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies.' Violation of article 49(6) of the fourth Geneva Convention, 'when committed wilfully and in violation of the Conventions or the Protocol', is deemed a 'grave breach' by Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions, adopted in 1977. The grave breach is incorporated into the Rome Statute, where the words 'directly or indirectly' have been added to the text of Additional Protocol I: 'The transfer, directly or indirectly, by the Occupying Power of parts of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies, or the deportation or transfer of all or parts of the population of the occupied territory within or outside this territory'.⁶⁶ The word 'indirectly' is aimed at a situation where the occupying power does not actually organize the transfer of populations, but does not take effective measures to prevent this.⁶⁷

According to the Commentary to the fourth Geneva Convention, the prohibition 'is intended to prevent a practice adopted during the Second World War by certain Powers, which transferred portions of their own population to occupied territory for political and racial reasons or in order, as they claimed, to colonize those territories. Such transfers worsened the economic situation of the native population and endangered their separate existence as a race'.⁶⁸ In recent decades, there have been occurrences of such population transfers, widely condemned, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and in Northern Cyprus. In 1980, the United Nations Security Council adopted a resolution declaring that 'Israel's policy and practices of settling parts of its population and new immigrants in those territories constitute a flagrant violation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and also constitute a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East'.⁶⁹

⁶⁶ Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, (2002) 2187 UNTS 90, Art. 8(2)(b)(viii).

⁶⁷ Herman von Hebel and Darryl Robinson, 'Crimes Within the Jurisdiction of the Court', in Roy S. Lee, ed., *The International Criminal Court, The Making of the Rome Statute. Issues, Negotiations, Results*, The Hague/London/Boston: Kluwer Law International, 1999, pp. 79-126, at p. 113.

⁶⁸ Oscar M. Uhler, Henri Coursier, Frédéric Sordet, Claude Pilloud, Roger Boppé, René-Jean Wilhelm and Jean-Pierre Schoenholzer, *Commentary II, Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War*, Geneva: International Committee of the Red Cross, 1958, p. 283.

⁶⁹ UN Doc. S/RES/465 (1980), OP 5.

The Commentary to the Geneva Conventions notes that the words 'transfer' and 'deport' have a different meaning than they do elsewhere in article 49; in that they do not contemplate the movement of protected persons but rather nationals of the occupying Power.⁷⁰ Belligerent occupation is a temporary situation and not the prelude to annexation. For this reason, the Occupying Power must not change the demographic, social and political situation in the territory it has occupied to the social and economic detriment of the population living in the occupied territory. Discussing article 49(6) of the fourth Geneva Convention, the International Court of Justice stated that the provision 'prohibits not only deportations or forced transfers of population such as those carried out during the Second World War, but also any measures taken by an occupying Power in order to organize or encourage transfers of parts of its own population into the occupied territory'.⁷¹

V. CONCLUSIONS

This opinion has examined the application of the international law of war crimes to the United States occupation of the Hawaiian Kingdom since 17 January 1893. It has identified the sources of this body of law in both treaty and custom, and described the two elements – *actus reus* and *mens rea* – with respect to the relevant crimes.

The Elements of Crimes is one of the legal instruments applicable to the International Criminal Court. The initial draft of the Elements was prepared by the United States, which participated actively in negotiation of the final text and joined the consensus when the text was finalized. It provides a useful template for summarizing the *actus reus* and *mens rea* of international crimes. It has been relied upon in producing the following summary of the crimes discussed in this report:

General

With respect to the last two elements listed for each crime:

1. There is no requirement for a legal evaluation by the perpetrator as to the existence of an armed conflict or its character as international or non-international;
2. In that context there is no requirement for awareness by the perpetrator of the facts that established the character of the conflict as international or non-international law;

⁷⁰ Oscar M. Ullmer, Henri Coursier, Frédéric Sordet, Claude Pilloud, Roger Boppe, René-Jean Willmet and Jean-Pierre Schoenholtzer, *Commentary IV: Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War*, Geneva: International Committee of the Red Cross, 1958, p. 283.

⁷¹ *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*, Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 2004, p. 136, para. 120.

3. There is only a requirement for the awareness of the factual circumstances that established the existence of an armed conflict that is implicit in the terms "took place in the context of and was associated with."

Elements of the war crime of usurpation of sovereignty during occupation

1. The perpetrator imposed or applied legislative or administrative measures of the occupying power going beyond those required by what is necessary for military purposes of the occupation.
2. The perpetrator was aware that the measures went beyond what was required for military purposes or the protection of fundamental human rights.
3. The conduct took place in the context of and was associated with an occupation resulting from international armed conflict.
4. The perpetrator was aware of factual circumstances that established the existence of the armed conflict and subsequent occupation.

Elements of the war crime of compulsory enlistment

1. The perpetrator recruited through coercion, including by means of pressure or propaganda, of nationals of an occupied territory to serve in the forces of the occupying State.
2. The perpetrator was aware the person recruited was a national of an occupied State, and the purpose of recruitment was service in an armed conflict.
3. The conduct took place in the context of and was associated with an occupation resulting from international armed conflict.
4. The perpetrator was aware of factual circumstances that established the existence of the armed conflict and subsequent occupation.

Elements of the war crime of denationalization

1. The perpetrator participated in the imposition or application of legislative or administrative measures of the occupying power directed at the destruction of the national identity and national consciousness of the population.
2. The perpetrator was aware that the measures were directed at the destruction of the national identity and national consciousness of the population.
3. The conduct took place in the context of and was associated with an occupation resulting from international armed conflict.
4. The perpetrator was aware of factual circumstances that established the existence of the armed conflict and subsequent occupation.

Elements of the war crime of pillage

1. The perpetrator appropriated certain property.

2. The perpetrator intended to deprive the owner of the property and to appropriate it for private or personal use.
3. The appropriation was without the consent of the owner.
4. The conduct took place in the context of and was associated with an occupation resulting from international armed conflict.
5. The perpetrator was aware of factual circumstances that established the existence of the armed conflict and subsequent occupation.

Elements of the war crime of confiscation or destruction of property

1. The perpetrator confiscated or destroyed property in an occupied territory, be it that belonging to the State or individuals.
2. The confiscation or destruction was not justified by military purposes of the occupation or by the public interest.
3. The perpetrator was aware that the owner of the property was the State or an individual and that the act of confiscation or destruction was not justified by military purposes of the occupation or by the public interest.
4. The conduct took place in the context of and was associated with an occupation resulting from international armed conflict.
5. The perpetrator was aware of factual circumstances that established the existence of the armed conflict and subsequent occupation.

Elements of the war crime of deprivation of fair and regular trial

1. The perpetrator deprived one or more persons in an occupied territory of fair and regular trial by denying judicial guarantees recognized under international law, including those of the fourth Geneva Convention and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
2. The conduct took place in the context of and was associated with an occupation resulting from international armed conflict.
3. The perpetrator was aware of factual circumstances that established the existence of the armed conflict and subsequent occupation.

Elements of the war crime of deporting civilians of the occupied territory

1. The perpetrator deported or forcibly transferred, without grounds permitted under international law, one or more persons in the occupied State to another State or location, including the occupying State, or to another location within the occupied territory, by expulsion or coercive acts.
2. Such person or persons were lawfully present in the area from which they were so deported or transferred.
3. The perpetrator was aware of the factual circumstances that established the lawfulness of such presence.
4. The conduct took place in the context of and was associated with an occupation resulting from international armed conflict.

5. The perpetrator was aware of factual circumstances that established the existence of the armed conflict and subsequent occupation.

Elements of the war crime of transferring populations into an occupied territory

1. The perpetrator transferred, directly or indirectly, parts of the population of the occupying State into the occupied territory.
2. The conduct took place in the context of and was associated with an occupation resulting from international armed conflict.
3. The perpetrator was aware of factual circumstances that established the existence of the armed conflict and subsequent occupation.

25 July 2019

William A. Schabas
Professor of international law

DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY AND THE AIR FORCE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU REPORT OF SEPARATION AND RECORD OF SERVICE													
REPORT OF SEPARATION AND RECORD OF SERVICE IN THE <u>ARMY</u> NATIONAL GUARD OF <u>HAWAII</u> AND AS A RESERVE OF THE <u>2nd</u>													
1. Insert either Army or Air 2. Enlisted personnel only - Insert only Army or Air Force													
1. LAST NAME - FIRST NAME - MIDDLE NAME SAI DAVID KEANU						2. DEPARTMENT, COMPONENT AND BRANCH ARNGUS/HIARNG				3. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER [REDACTED]			
4. DATE OF ENL	YR	MO	DA	5a. RANK	5b. PAY GRADE	6. DATE OF RANK	YR	MO	DA	7. DATE OF BIRTH	YR	MO	DA
		NA		CPT	03		90	01	08		64	07	13
8a. STATION OR INSTALLATION AT WHICH EFFECTED BTRY C, 1st Bn, 487th FA, Wahiawa, HI 96786-4053										8b. EFFECTIVE DATE 94 06 01			
9. COMMAND TO WHICH TRANSFERRED USAR Control Group (Reinforcement) ARPERCEN 9700 Page Boulevard St Louis, MO 63132-5200						10. RECORD OF SERVICE			YRS MOS DAYS				
						(a) NET SERVICE THIS PERIOD			09 10 27				
						(b) PRIOR RESERVE COMPONENT SERVICE			00 03 25				
						(c) PRIOR ACTIVE FEDERAL SERVICE			00 00 00				
11. TERMINAL DATE OF RESERVE / MILITARY SERVICE OBLIGATION						YR	MO	DA	(d) TOTAL SERVICE FOR PAY				
									10 07 22				
12. MILITARY EDUCATION (Course Title, number of weeks, month and year completed) FA OBC, 22wks, 8709; Air Opns Off, 2wks, 9010; FA OAC, 15wks, 9012.						13. PRIMARY SPECIALITY NUMBER, TITLE AND DATE AWARDED (Additional specialty numbers and titles) 13E, Cannon Field Artillery, 870910. 5U, Air Opns Off, 901001.							
14. HIGHEST EDUCATION LEVEL SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED SECONDARY / HIGH SCHOOL <u>12</u> YRS (Gr 1-12) COLLEGE <u>2</u> YRS						15. DECORATIONS, MEDALS, BADGES, COMMENDATIONS, CITATIONS AND CAMPAIGN RIBBONS AWARDED THIS PERIOD (State Awards may be included) ARMY-SVC-RBN/ARCOTR/AR-COMP-ACHVMT-MDL-2(920904)/NTL-DEF-SVC-MDL//							
16. SERVICEMAN'S GROUP LIFE INSURANCE COV <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO AMT \$ 200,000			17. PERSONNEL SECURITY INVESTIGATION a. TYPE NAC b. DATE COMPLETED 821122										
18. REMARKS Date of Appointment: 840905 ADT: 870424-870911; 900909-901219 NGB Form 22 and orders were mailed by certified mail to the individual's last known address as shown in item 19.													
19. MAILING ADDRESS AFTER SEPARATION (Street, RFD, City, County, State and Zip Code) [REDACTED]						20. SIGNATURE OF PERSON BEING SEPARATED SOLDIER NOT AVAILABLE TO SIGN							
21. TYPED NAME, GRADE AND TITLE OF AUTHORIZING OFFICER DUNNIE L. SANDERS, CW2 Personnel Records Chief						22. SIGNATURE OF OFFICER AUTHORIZED TO SIGN [Signature]							

Enclosure "3"

23. AUTHORITY AND REASON Para 5a(3), NGR 635-100; Resignation from ARNG		
24. CHARACTER OF SERVICE HONORABLE	25. TYPE OF CERTIFICATE USED NA	26. REENTRY ELIGIBILITY
27. <input type="checkbox"/> REQUEST <input type="checkbox"/> DECLINE COPIES OF MY NGB FORM 22 INITIALS _____ I-780		

NGB FORM 22 1 FEB 83 (Replaces NGB Form 22, dated 15 Oct 76 and NGB Form 22-1, dated 1 Jun 78, which are obsolete)

INDIVIDUAL COPY IF REQUESTED (2)

CAUTION: NOT TO BE USED FOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES

THIS IS AN IMPORTANT RECORD. SAFEGUARD IT.

ANY ALTERATIONS IN SHADED AREAS RENDER FORM VOID

CERTIFICATE OF RELEASE OR DISCHARGE FROM ACTIVE DUTY

1. NAME (Last, first, middle) SAI DAVID KEANU		2. DEPARTMENT, COMPONENT AND BRANCH ARMY/ARNG/FA		3. SOCIAL SECURITY NO. [REDACTED]	
4.a. GRADE, RATE OR RANK CPT		4.b. PAY GRADE O-3		5. DATE OF BIRTH (YYMMDD) 640713	
6. RESERVE OBLIG. TERM. DATE Year 00 Month 00 Day 00					
7.a. PLACE OF ENTRY INTO ACTIVE DUTY [REDACTED]			7.b. HOME OF RECORD AT TIME OF ENTRY (City and state, or complete)		
8.a. LAST DUTY ASSIGNMENT AND MAJOR COMMAND HBB 3D BN 30TH FA TRADOC TC			8.b. STATION WHERE SEPARATED FORT SILL, OK		
9. COMMAND TO WHICH TRANSFERRED HHS BTRY 1ST BN 487TH FA, 3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD, HONOLULU, HI 96816-4495			10. SGLI COVERAGE Amount: \$ 50000		
11. PRIMARY SPECIALTY (List number, title and years and months in specialty. List additional specialty numbers and titles involving periods of one or more years.) 13E, CANNON FIELD ARTILLERY OFFICER// NOTHING FOLLOWS			12. RECORD OF SERVICE		
			Year(s) Month(s) Day(s)		
			a. Date Entered AD This Period 90 09 08		
			b. Separation Date This Period 90 12 19		
			c. Net Active Service This Period 00 03 12		
			d. Total Prior Active Service 00 04 18		
			e. Total Prior Inactive Service 05 11 14		
			f. Foreign Service 00 00 00		
			g. Sea Service 00 00 00		
			h. Effective Date of Pay Grade 90 01 08		
13. DECORATIONS, MEDALS, BADGES, CITATIONS AND CAMPAIGN RIBBONS AWARDED OR AUTHORIZED (All periods of service) ARMY SERVICE RIBBON//ARMY RESERVE COMPONENTS OVERSEAS TRAINING RIBBON//ARMY RESERVE COMPONENTS ACHIEVEMENT MEDAL//SHARPSHOOTER (RIFLE M-16)//NOTHING FOLLOWS					
14. MILITARY EDUCATION (Course title, number of weeks, and month and year completed) NONE//NOTHING FOLLOWS					
15.a. MEMBER CONTRIBUTED TO POST-VIETNAM ERA VETERANS' EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM		15.b. HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE OR EQUIVALENT		16. DAYS ACCRUED LEAVE PAID	
Yes No		Yes No		9.0	
- X		X -			
17. MEMBER WAS PROVIDED COMPLETE DENTAL EXAMINATION AND ALL APPROPRIATE DENTAL SERVICES AND TREATMENT WITHIN 90 DAYS PRIOR TO SEPARATION - Yes X No					
18. REMARKS NONE//NOTHING FOLLOWS					
19.a. MAILING ADDRESS AFTER SEPARATION (Include Zip Code)			19.b. NEAREST RELATIVE (Name and address - include Zip Code)		
[REDACTED]			SAME AS 19A.		
20. MEMBER REQUESTS COPY 6 BE SENT TO		DIR. OF VET AFFAIRS		22. OFFICIAL AUTHORIZED TO SIGN (Typed name, grade, title and signature)	
H-1		Yes No		K. A. HOLYBEE, GS9, C; TRANSITION MG	
21. SIGNATURE OF MEMBER BEING SEPARATED		22. TYPED NAME, GRADE, TITLE AND SIGNATURE OF OFFICIAL AUTHORIZED TO SIGN			
[Signature]		W.L. NYLAND, MSG, USA, NLTIC, DEPS EDUC BRANCH			

SPECIAL ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (For use by authorized agencies only)

23. TYPE OF SEPARATION RELIEF FROM ADT		24. CHARACTER OF SERVICE (Include upgrades) HONORABLE	
25. SEPARATION AUTHORITY SELF TERM ORDER 057-039 29 MAR 90 FAOAC-RC 3-90		26. SEPARATION CODE NA	
27. REENTRY CODE NA		28. NARRATIVE REASON FOR SEPARATION COMPLETION OF PERIOD OF ADT	
29. DATES OF TIME LOST DURING THIS PERIOD NONE		30. MEMBER REQUESTS COPY 4 Initials	

DD Form 214, NOV 88

Previous editions are obsolete.

SERVICE - 7

CAUTION: NOT TO BE USED FOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES

THIS IS AN IMPORTANT RECORD. SAFEGUARD IT.

ANY ALTERATIONS IN SHADED AREAS RENDER FORM VOID

DD FORM 214 1 JUL 79		PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.		CERTIFICATE OF RELEASE OR DISCHARGE FROM ACTIVE DUTY	
1. NAME (Last, first, middle) SAI DAVID KEANU		2. DEPARTMENT, COMPONENT AND BRANCH ARMY/ ARNG/FA		3. SOCIAL SECURITY NO. [REDACTED]	
4.a. GRADE, RATE OR RANK 2LT		4.b. PAY GRADE O1		5. DATE OF BIRTH 640713	
6. PLACE OF ENTRY INTO ACTIVE DUTY HONOLULU, HI		7. STATION WHERE SEPARATED FORT SILL, OK			
8. LAST DUTY ASSIGNMENT AND MAJOR COMMAND D BTRY OFF STU BN TRADOC TC		9. COMMAND TO WHICH TRANSFERRED THE ADJUTANT GENERAL STATE OF HAWAII 3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD, FT RUGERM HONOLULU, HI 96816			
10. SGLI COVERAGE Amount: \$ 50,000		11. RECORD OF SERVICE			
		YEAR(S) MON (S) DAY(S)			
		a. Date Entered AD This Period 87 04 24			
		b. Separation Date This Period 87 09 11			
		c. Net Active Service This Period 00 04 18			
		d. Total Prior Active Service 00 00 00			
		e. Total Prior Inactive Service 02 11 14			
		f. Foreign Service 00 00 00			
		g. Sea Service 00 00 00			
		h. Effective Date of Pay Grade 84 05 19			
		i. Reserve Oblig. Term. Date 90 05 09			
12. DECORATIONS, MEDALS, BADGES, CITATIONS AND CAMPAIGN RIBBONS AWARDED OR AUTHORIZED (All periods of service) ARMY SERVICE RIBBON// NOTHING FOLLOWS					
13. MILITARY EDUCATION (Course title, number weeks, and month and year completed) NONE//NOTHING FOLLOWS					
14. MEMBER CONTRIBUTED TO POST-VIETNAM ERA VETERANS' EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM		15. HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE OR EQUIVALENT		16. DAYS ACCRUED LEAVE PAID	
Yes No		Yes No		11.5	
- X		XX -			
17. REMARKS NONE//NOTHING FOLLOWS					
18. MAILING ADDRESS AFTER SEPARATION		19. MEMBER REQUESTS COPY 6 BE SENT TO			
[REDACTED]		H-1 DIR. OF VET AFFAIRS			
		Yes No			
		X -			
20. SIGNATURE OF MEMBER BEING SEPARATED		21. TYPED NAME, GRADE, TITLE AND SIGNATURE OF OFFICIAL AUTHORIZED TO SIGN			
[Signature]		W.L. NYLAND, MSG, USA, NLTIC, DEPS EDUC BRANCH			

SPECIAL ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (For use by authorized agencies only)

22. TYPE OF SEPARATION RELIEF FROM ADT		23. CHARACTER OF SERVICE (Includes upgrades) HONORABLE	
24. SEPARATION AUTHORITY SELF TERMINATING ORDERS T-02-708659 dtd 26 FEB 87 FAOBC 7-87		25. SEPARATION CODE NA	
26. NARRATIVE REASON FOR SEPARATION COMPLETION OF PERIOD OF ADT		27. REENTRY CODE NA	
28. DATES OF TIME LOST DURING THIS PERIOD NONE		29. MEMBER REQUESTS COPY 4 DKS INITIALS	

SERVICE - 2

Major General Kenneth Hara
State Adjutant General
Hawaii Department of Defense
3949 Diamond Head Road
Honolulu, HI 96816

May 29, 2024

Dear Major General Hara,

We hope this letter finds you in good health and high spirits. We are writing to you on behalf of a deeply concerned group of Active and Retired law enforcement officers throughout the Hawaiian Islands, about the current governance of Hawaii and its impact on the vested rights of Hawaiian subjects under Hawaiian Law.

As you are well aware, the historical transition of Hawai'i from a sovereign kingdom to a U.S. state is fraught with significant legal and ethical issues. The overthrow of the government of the Hawaiian Kingdom in 1893 and its subsequent annexation by the United States in 1898 continue to be an illegal act. The Hawaiian Kingdom was recognized as a Sovereign State by the Permanent Court of Arbitration in The Hague, Netherlands, in *Larsen vs. Hawaiian Kingdom* (<https://pca-cpa.org/en/cases/35/>).

At the center of the dispute, as stated on the PCA's website on the Larsen case, was the unlawful imposition of American laws over Lance Larsen, a Hawaiian subject, that led to an unfair trial and incarceration. It was a police officer, who believed that Hawai'i was a part of the United States and that he was carrying out his lawful duties, that cited Mr. Larsen, which led to his incarceration. That police officer now knows otherwise and so do we. This is not the United States but rather the Hawaiian Kingdom as an occupied State under international law.

It is deeply troubling that the State of Hawaii has not been transitioned into a military government as mandated by international law. This failure of transition places current police officers on duty that they may be held accountable for unlawfully enforcing American laws. This very issue was brought to the attention of the Maui County Corporation Counsel by Maui Police Chief John Pelletier in 2022. In their request to Chief Pelletier, which is attached, Detective Kamuela Mawae and Patrol Officer Scott McCallister, stated:

We are humbly requesting that either Chief John Pelletier or Deputy Chief Charles Hank III formally request legal services from Corporation Counsel to conduct a legal analysis of Hawai'i's current political status considering International Law and to assure us, and the rest of the Police Officers throughout the State of Hawai'i, that we are not violating International Law by enforcing U.S. domestic laws within what the federal lawsuit calls the Hawaiian Kingdom that continues to exist as a nation state under international law despite its government being overthrown by the United States on 01/17/1893.

Police Chief Pelletier did make a formal request to Corporation Counsel, but they did not act upon the request, which did not settle the issue and the possible liability that Police Officers face.

Your failure to initiate such a transition may be construed as a violation of the 1907 Hague Regulations and the 1949 Geneva Convention, which outlines the obligations of occupying powers. Also, your

Enclosure "4"

actions, or lack thereof, deprive Hawaiian subjects of the protections and rights they are entitled to under Hawaiian Kingdom laws and international humanitarian law. According to the Geneva Convention, occupying powers are obligated to respect the laws in force in the occupied territory and protect the rights of its inhabitants. Failure to comply with these obligations constitutes a serious violation and can result in accountability for war crimes for individuals in positions of authority.

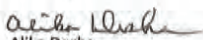
The absence of a military government perpetuates an unlawful governance structure that has deprived the rights of Hawaiian subjects which is now at 131 years. The unique status of these rights is explained at this blog article on the Council of Regency's weblog titled "It's About Law—Native Hawaiian Rights are at a Critical Point for the State of Hawai'i to Comply with the Law of Occupation" (<https://hawaiiankingdom.org/blog/native-hawaiians-are-at-a-critical-point-for-the-state-of-hawaii-to-comply-with-the-law-of-occupation/>). It is imperative that steps be taken to rectify these historical injustices and ensure the protection of the vested rights of Hawaiian subjects.

We also acknowledge that the Council of Regency is our government that was lawfully established under extraordinary circumstances, and we support its effort to bring compliance with the law of occupation by the State of Hawai'i, on behalf of the United States, which will eventually bring the American occupation to a close. When this happens, our Legislative Assembly will be brought into session so that Hawaiian subjects can elect a Regency of our choosing. The Council of Regency is currently operating in an **acting capacity** that is allowed under Hawaiian law.

We urge you to work with the Council of Regency in making sure this transition is not only lawful but is done for the benefit of all Hawaiian subjects. Please consider the gravity of this situation and take immediate action to establish a military government in Hawaii. Such a measure would align with international law and demonstrate a commitment to justice, fairness, and the recognition of the rights of Native Hawaiians.

Thank you for your attention to this critical issue. We look forward to your prompt response and to any actions you will take to address these concerns.

Sincerely,


Alikea Desha
Retired Officer
Honolulu Police Department

On Behalf of:

Vic Vierra
Retired Chief of Police
Hawaii Police Dept.

David Heaukulani
Retired Assistant Chief
Honolulu Police Dept.

Karl Godsey
Retired Deputy Chief
Honolulu Police Dept.

Robert Imoto
Retired Captain
Honolulu Police Dept.

George Kaho'ohanohano
Retired Captain
Maui Police Dept.

Leslie Anderson
Retired Lieutenant
Honolulu Police Dept.

Lambert Ohia
Retired Lieutenant
Honolulu Police Dept.

Rosalie Lenchanko
Retired Lieutenant
Honolulu Police

Auggie Roback Jr.
Retired Detective
Honolulu Police Dept.

Joseph Lane
Retired Detective
Honolulu Police Dept.

Fay Tamura
Retired Sergeant
Honolulu Police Dept.

Mike Wong
Retired Sergeant
Honolulu Police Dept.

Kaena Brown (Active)
Sergeant
Maui Police Dept.

Leland Pa
Retired Officer
Hawaii Police Dept.

David Brown
Retired Officer
Honolulu Police Dept.

Scott McCallister (Active)
Police Officer
Maui Police Dept.

Nicholas Krau (Active)
Lieutenant
Maui Police Dept.

Kamuela Mawae (Active)
Detective
Maui Police Dept.

Jill Kaul
Retired Detective
Honolulu Police Dept.

Rollins Rabara
Retired Sergeant
Hawaii Police Dept.

John Ayat
Retired Sergeant
Honolulu Police Dept.

George Smith
Retired Sergeant
Honolulu Police Dept.

Kalani Miles (Active)
Police Officer
Maui Police Dept.

Gary Keawe-Aiko
Retired Officer
Honolulu Police Dept.

Adrian Hussey
Retired Officer
Honolulu Police Dept.

Bruce Heidenfeldt
Retired Reserve Officer
Hawaii Police Dept.

George Gersaba
Retired Lieutenant
Honolulu Police Dept.

Mike Lupenui
Retired Sergeant
Honolulu Police Dept.

Vernon Santos
Retired Detective
Honolulu Police Dept.

Russell Palo
Retired Sergeant
Hawaii Police Dept.

Robert Miranda
Retired Sergeant
Honolulu Police Dept.

Peter Tampon
Retired Sergeant
Honolulu Police Dept.

Duwayne Waipa
Retired Officer
Hawaii Police Dept.

Billy Roback III
Retired Officer
Maui Police Dept.

John M Veneri
Retired Officer
Honolulu Police Dept.

Larry Rutkowski
Retired Officer
Honolulu Police Dept.

CC: Brigadier General Stephen F. Logan
Hawaii Department of Defense
3949 Diamond Head Road
Honolulu, HI. 96816

Lieutenant Colonel Lloyd C. Phelps
Hawaii Department of Defense
3949 Diamond Head Road
Honolulu HI. 96816

TO : JOHN PELLETIER, CHIEF OF POLICE, MAUI POLICE DEPARTMENT *7/12/22*

THRU : CHARLES HANK III, DEPUTY CHIEF, MAUI POLICE DEPARTMENT *07/09/22* *like to discuss*

: RANDY ESPERANZA, ASSISTANT CHIEF, INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES BUREAU *07/06/22* *W/ A-1; A-3*

: JOHN FOSTER, CAPTAIN, CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION *JUL 6/23*

: GARRET TIHADA, LIEUTENANT, CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION *GT 6/22*

FROM : KAMUELA MAWAE, DETECTIVE, CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION

: SCOTT MCCALISTER, OFFICER, WAILUKU PATROL

SUBJECT : REQUEST FOR LEGAL SERVICES REGARDING U.S. FEDERAL COURT CASE 1:21-cv-00243; HAWAIIAN KINGDOM VS U.S. AND THE STATE OF HAWAI'I

Sir, this to/thru is being sent to request legal services from Corporation Counsel regarding U.S. Federal court case 1:21-cv-00243. Said court case was initially filed on 05/20/2021 and lists the Hawaiian Kingdom as the Plaintiff and multiple U.S. officials to include President Joseph Robinette Biden Jr., as well as multiple foreign consulates operating in Hawaii as Defendants.¹

On 04/24/2022, the Hawaiian Kingdom filed a notice of appeal regarding two orders issued by District Court Judge Leslie Kobayashi that made its way to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. The *Hawaiian Kingdom v. Biden et al.* case was not terminated but is still pending. On 05/20/2022, the Hawaiian Kingdom filed a motion to dismiss for forum non conveniens with the Ninth Circuit.² The United States filed a response to the motion on 05/25/2022.³ On 06/02/2022, the Hawaiian Kingdom filed its reply to the United States' response.⁴

In these filings, the Hawaiian Kingdom draws the court's attention to a State of Hawai'i case, *State of Hawai'i v. Lorenzo*, that came before the Intermediate Court of Appeals in 1994. The Hawaiian Kingdom argues that this case has been used by the federal courts and is known as

¹ Amended Complaint, *Hawaiian Kingdom v. Biden et al.*

([https://hawaiiankingdom.org/pdf/Amended Complaint and Exhibits 1 & 2%20 \(Filed 2021-08-11\).pdf](https://hawaiiankingdom.org/pdf/Amended%20Complaint%20and%20Exhibits%201%20-%2011.pdf)).

² Motion to Dismiss for Forum Non Conveniens ([https://hawaiiankingdom.org/pdf/Dkt 10-1 HK Motion to Dismiss \(Filed 2022-05-20\) with Exhibits.pdf](https://hawaiiankingdom.org/pdf/Dkt%2010-1%20Motion%20to%20Dismiss%20(Filed%202022-05-20)%20with%20Exhibits.pdf)).

³ United States Response

([https://hawaiiankingdom.org/pdf/%5bDkt 11%5d Federal Appellees Response to Appellants Response \(Filed 2022-05-25\).pdf](https://hawaiiankingdom.org/pdf/%5bDkt%2011%5d%20Federal%20Appellees%20Response%20to%20Appellants%20Response%20(Filed%202022-05-25).pdf)).

⁴ Hawaiian Kingdom Reply to the United States Response ([https://hawaiiankingdom.org/pdf/22-15637 DktEntry 12-1 to 12-9 HK Reply%20\(Filed%202022-06-02\).pdf](https://hawaiiankingdom.org/pdf/22-15637-DktEntry%2012-1%20to%2012-9%20HK%20Reply%20(Filed%202022-06-02).pdf)).

the *Lorenzo* principle that acknowledges the continued existence of the Hawaiian Kingdom and that it also renders the State of Hawai'i and the County governments as unlawful.

On 02/07/2022, while not acting under official capacity as a law enforcement officer, I emailed State Representative Troy Hashimoto informing him of my concerns regarding any possible ramifications that the lawsuit may bring. Said email was subsequently forwarded to Corporation Council Attorney Moana Lutey who responded by informing me that if Corporation Council is to look into this matter, a request for legal services would have to be submitted by "A1 or A2."

International Law Expert and Acting Minister of Interior of the Hawaiian Kingdom, Dr. David Keanu Sai, has conducted presentations providing information regarding the Federal complaint and the continued existence of the Hawaiian Kingdom as an independent nation state, however one under prolonged belligerent occupation by the United States of America at the international level to include the Maui County Council and the Maui SHOPO chapter board. Dr. Sai further stated that we as police officers could be committing war crimes by enforcing U.S. domestic law on Hawaiian soil. Dr. Sai is also the Head of the Royal Commission of Inquiry along with Professor Federico Lenzerini from the University of Siena as Deputy Head.⁵ The Commission's first preliminary report was on the material elements of war crimes and ascertaining the *mens rea*.⁶ The Commission's latest preliminary report is on the *Lorenzo* doctrine⁷ that is being used in the federal lawsuit that acknowledges the Hawaiian Kingdom's continued existence as a State and why the State of Hawai'i is unlawful. The *Lorenzo* doctrine stems from a 1994 appellate case of *State of Hawai'i v. Lorenzo*.

We are humbly requesting that either Chief John Pelletier or Deputy Chief Charles Hank III formally request legal services from Corporation Counsel to conduct a legal analysis of Hawai'i's current political status considering International Law and to assure us, and the rest of the Police Officers throughout the State of Hawaii, that we are not violating International Law by enforcing U.S. domestic laws within what the federal lawsuit calls the Hawaiian Kingdom that continues to exist as a nation state under international law despite its government being overthrown by the United States on 01/17/1893.

Kamuela Mawae
Kamuela MAWAE, #13010
06/15/2022 @ 1630 hours

Respectfully Submitted,
Scott McCalister
Scott MCCALISTER, #15531

⁵ Hawaiian Kingdom Royal Commission of Inquiry (<https://hawaiiankingdom.org/royal-commission.html>).

⁶ Royal Commission of Inquiry, *Preliminary Report—The Material Elements of War Crimes and Ascertaining the Mens Rea* (May 24, 2020) ([https://hawaiiankingdom.org/pdf/RCI Preliminary Report Mens Rea.pdf](https://hawaiiankingdom.org/pdf/RCI%20Preliminary%20Report%20Mens%20Rea.pdf)).

⁷ Royal Commission of Inquiry, *Preliminary Report—The Lorenzo doctrine on the Continuity of the Hawaiian Kingdom as a State* (June 7, 2022) ([https://hawaiiankingdom.org/pdf/RCI Preliminary Report Lorenzo Doctrine.pdf](https://hawaiiankingdom.org/pdf/RCI%20Preliminary%20Report%20Lorenzo%20Doctrine.pdf)).

Clear Form

Received: July 13, 2022

REQUEST FOR LEGAL SERVICES

DATE: 7/13/2022

From: Chief John Pelletier

Department/Division: MPD


Memo to: DEPARTMENT OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL
Attention: Keola Whittaker

Subject: Hawaiian Kingdom v. U.S. and the State of Hawaii, Case No.: 1:21-cv-00243

Background Data:

MPD requests research and a legal analysis on whether MPD is in violation of any federal and/or international by enforcing laws against the "Hawaiian Kingdom" as stated in the lawsuit.

Work Requested: ☐ FOR APPROVAL AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY
☒ OTHER: Legal Research

Requestor's signature: 	Contact Person: Angela Andrade (Telephone Extensions: 6304 Email: angela.andrade@mpd.net
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☒ ROUTINE (WITHIN 15 WORKING DAYS)
☐ PRIORITY (WITHIN 10 WORKING DAYS)
☐ SPECIFY DUE DATE (IF IMPOSED BY SPECIFIC CIRCUMSTANCES):
☐ RUSH (WITHIN 5 WORKING DAYS)
☐ URGENT (WITHIN 3 WORKING DAYS)

REASON:

FOR CORPORATION COUNSEL'S RESPONSE

ASSIGNED TO: KRW	ASSIGNMENT NO. 2022-1092	BY: GMR
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TO REQUESTOR: ☐ APPROVED ☐ DISAPPROVED ☒ OTHER (SEE COMMENTS BELOW)
AS NOTED: ☐ RETURNING--PLEASE EXPAND AND PROVIDE DETAILS REGARDING ITEMS

COMMENTS (NOTE - THIS SECTION NOT TO BE USED FOR LEGAL ADVICE): Thank you for forwarding this letter. We will keep it on file. There is no need for any MPD personell to respond to the request.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL

Date: July 15, 2022

By: 

(Rev. 10/2011)

Ben Shafer

Aloha mai kakou. My name is Ben Shafer from Kahana. You know, even though everything is pointed in your direction, just know that it's not you personally, but that long history that has been going on for the last 150 years. I am a U.S. Air Force veteran. My dad, stepdad, Air Force veterans of the army, and my grandfathers are both Navy veterans. So we come from a long line of veterans. Even before that, we were veterans of different -- in our own stuffs. But anyway, but we love the military. What we do not like is when they go to places and they end up destroying everything. They went to Vietnam. They went -- they went all -- every place they went to, they destroyed. There is no place that they built up, right? They did not do -- so if you look back at our record over here in Hawaii, Kaho'olawe, what happened to Kaho'olawe? Did they clean it? No. Still -- still all that opala is still on there. When are they going to clean it? They're not going to clean it. Kanaka family in Waiahole, they borrowed the land. They said they were going to promise, they were going to clean it before they left. Did they clean it? No. Still polluted. They have a history -- Red Hill, that's gonna be one a long time before that gets cleaned out -- a long history of polluting things and do not clean it up. Now, what do you thinks gonna happen with these three places here? Are they gonna clean it up when they're done? I don't think so. The record is already there. You already set the record already. So may I propose instead, well, besides being the largest polluter, besides being the largest destroyer of world peace throughout the whole world, for the military industrial complex, may I propose instead that the Department of Defense should be banned and instead the Department of Peace should come forward? The DOD has a record -- has a terrible record of killing, destroying, and even our military men and women know that. Yeah. But anyway, I just wanted to bring that up to you folks. The people that have spoken tonight, you could write doctorate's degree out of that. They were so intelligent. There is -- every way which way you look, they got you beat, every single way. Thank you.

Diane Leilani Shaw

This seems just like a show to have people's written and in person testimony and objection to renewing leases. If there is no plan of the USA ever giving the land that has since been poisoned back why toy with people.

Money and power rule your world but the sacred lands run the world of all who want the land to go back to the people.

There is No benefit to the Hawaiian people for the USA to continue to be on the land.

Diane leilani Shaw

Noel Shaw

Aloha,

I write these comments to you on the last kū moon of the Hawaiian lunar cycle for this anahulu and with my whole chest backed by generations of people who've called Hawai'i home, alongside generations who call it home now, and looking forward to generations of people who will be able to call it home if we hold the line against its continued desecration. I demand that the Army not seek to renew the lease to 6,322 acres of lands on the island of O'ahu and instead focus on using this time to clean up and prepare to leave.

The Army has been unjustly enriched by their time in Hawai'i especially on Oahu where the Army controls almost 13% of the lands here. It has failed to care for the resources it was entrusted at extremely nominal cost and has caused irreparable damage to them. The environmental, economic, social, emotional, and spiritual construct of Hawai'i has been blatantly disrupted by the Army's practices. Native Hawaiian floral and fauna, cultural sites, natural landscapes and resources- all of which are connected to our food systems and systems of wellness- have been polluted by the Army's culture of destruction, domination, and without any understanding of what it means to live on islands in the middle of the ocean. When Army personnel leave the confines of their bases to participate in civilian life, they continue these practices made evident in the most recent report of a missing 19 year old pregnant Army wife. They do not keep us safe nor do they serve as neighbors who are interested in acculturating to the lifestyle that Hawai'i demands for making survival possible here.

Further, the Army has failed to take accountability for its actions and hold accountable other branches of the military it serves alongside. Accountability has only come at the cost of the community pushing the Army to uphold lease terms and community members occupying spaces to regain cultural and subsistence access as protected by law.

When the US Navy poisoned our water systems here on Oahu, and Army personnel got sick, the Army didn't urge the Navy to downscale their personnel or close their many golf courses to preserve water. The Army's failure to self-assess and self-regulate shows no promise in their ability to make the drastic changes necessary for them to do right by Hawai'i. As a member of the U.S. military who is the biggest green house emitter in the world, the Army cannot in good faith claim to be committed to doing better without returning lands and removing itself from imperialist agendas like the genocide happening in Palestine.

These lands are supposed to be held in trust for the benefit of the people, and instead the Army has paid little to use them and has polluted them almost to none use in some space. They've further so drastically disrupted life in Hawai'i that we will have to do years of work to restore our communities of care and trust and sustainability. We desperately need the lands it occupies to be able to grow food again and to house our people.

It is best if the Army bow out now- being sure to assume every expense necessary to restore the damage its caused.

A hiki ke aloha aina hope loa.
Noel Shaw

Kimberly Shay

I object to the proposed retention of approximately 6,322 acres of State-owned lands by the U.S. army at KTA, Poamoho, and MMR on the island of O'ahu. There are very serious concerns over the ecological and resource mismanagement of these lands, and much of the local community as well as scientists, health authorities, and citizens throughout the united states continue to demand that these concerns be handled swiftly by third party land stewardship and conservation groups unaffiliated with the US military. The state has a moral and legal obligation to interfere with and properly repair the damage the US army has caused and plans to continue enacting. It is clear that the army does not have the motivation, internal obligation, ongoing oversight, or skillset to properly manage these lands to preserve the safety of citizens living around these lands and the pivotal environmental resources upon which the entire Hawaiian ecosystem relies on. Hawaii will not remain inhabitable or stable for current and future generations with these crucial lands continuing to be mishandled by the army. It is overtly irresponsible arrogance on the part of the US military to believe that their continued actions on the island of O'ahu will not have devastating consequences for everyone, including themselves. This is direct human endangerment and selfish unchecked corruption at work. State officials of conscience have a duty to do as much as they can in service of the citizens affected by these damages who are raising these concerns.

Kauwila Sheldon

Aloha again.· I just want you to thank for those that are wearing the palule moku e three days in a row.· Mahalo for wearing them.· Yeah, you.· Okay. O wau o Kauwila Sheldon. Noho mai Ka'a'awa, Ko'olauloa. I found -- I just wanted to begin starting with Poamoho Stream, the kanawai, because water is divine.· The wai is divine.· Right?· Because we really need it. And we, as Kanaka Maoli, we value wai more than the -- than this.· Right?· The kala.· Because we understand the essence of wai and its divinity. Next thing I want you to point out is, according to the Kaiaka Bay watershed base plan, there is a recent slope movement in the Poamoho Stream canyons, training that can affect these trails in the way the stream should flow properly. So with the training, the military training in Poamoho -- please remember that specifically I -- tonight is about Poamoho for me, because I did my testimony for Makua Valley, and I already did my testimony for Kahuku training area. Right?· So I just want you to express that when you guys train near the Poamoho Stream, a lot of things can happen because of the slope degradation. And I want you to point out that those white signs behind there, where you guys say that you guys do this and that, I feel like it was a joke.· I feel like -- I was looking at that, and I was like, "That's not what you guys do.· That's not what you really do.· Come on." And I found an article dated November 6, 1999, or it was more like a blog, about the trail clearers that would hike up Poamoho Trail.· And they went to rebuild the Kline Memorial up there.· And their people have a Sierra Club history. I'm going to wrap it up pretty soon.· They describe the wind being strong and described the invasive species there, lots of invasive species that they had to cut -- cut down.· And they assumed that that -- those invasive species came from the military. Another thing.· The continued training and combat training and on foot could cause further harm to those beautiful invasive species up there, which consists of ohia lehua, ahakea, ko piko, ala'a, a'ka'awa, ko li'i, alani and Naupaka. And this is the Naupaka that -- the mountain Naupaka. Yeah? Please protect the native species.· Our rights, as gatherers, hunters, and who are 'aina, who are trying to get rid of these invasive species, and that are trying to get our land back, and our beautiful flowers back and plants back and medicine back.· And with you occupying over there, it -- it it creates a very uncomfortable and unsafe space. So, US military, you guys got to get -- step in. E ha'alele 'oukou, e 'olu'olu.

Kawila Sheldon

Aloha. Yes, I was -- I came last night, so, yeah, and then coming tomorrow night, too. O wau o Kawila Sheldon, o Kahuku ku'u 'aina hānau, o Ka'a'awa ku'u 'aina hānai. . Okay. I'm gonna skip all that part because only got three minutes. Let's start with 1893 and the events leading up to the overthrow. Not only did the U.S. military assist in taking over Hawaii, but their military high officers also plotted to gain control of Pearl Harbor. Okay. And then -- and that's history that we all know and probably will repeat after this. The amount of ordnances that the U.S. military have accumulated has not been properly removed or hasn't been cleaned up from 1949 to present and has left my ohana and community in unsafe, unhealthy living conditions. My hanai father was young when he found unexploited ordnances and collected them from the mountains. Some of these ordnances may have come from the Pacific Jungle Combat Training area, which included Green Valley Jungle Training Camp. Notice how the military replaced ahupua'a, our traditional names, to fit their war machine agenda. My dad was curious and cut one of the grenades open, leaving him -- leaving -- it exploded, and leaving him deaf and chemicals going into his skin, which he suffered for a long time. He also later worked on Kwajalein, which was a testing -- which is and still is a testing site for-- a nuclear -- a ballistic missile defense test site and where the native women there gave birth to jellyfish babies. In a pamphlet PDF about the Kahuku site, it states that Kahuku is the largest continuous ground-maneuver training area of the island, which includes, from north to south, portions of Waimea, Pukea -- almost done -- Paumalu, Kaunala, Waiale'e, Pahipahi'alua, Opana, Kawela, Hanaka'oe, Oio, Ulupehupehu, Punalau, Kahuku, Ka'ena, Malaekahana, La'ie, and Kaipapa'u. The wildlife that sustains life in these areas that we hardly see anymore is Pueo and the 'ōpe'ape'a. And the stories of Kane and Kanaloa is the mo'olelo that we want to preserve there. And the areas that you train in is, like, areas where we want to gather with -- mahalo nui loa for being so patient. And the last thought that I'm going to close in for this is that the -- the fallacy that the U.S. Army is a major player in conservation, that's a fallacy. That's false. A 2001 final report by the army claims that their goal is to minimize training impacts and so-called major players in conservation. But they didn't even -- they only cleaned up half of it, and there is still ordnances throughout Ko'olau Loa. Mahalo.

Kawila Sheldon

Aloha. Aloha kakou. My name is Kawila Sheldon. And I got to talk real fast because I got to talk about a hundred years of -- of ruins within three minutes. Oh, my goodness. But, yeah, I am from koolauloa, but I have -- I mean, I have aloha for Makua Valley. My personal experience at Makua Valley in 2009, a friend and I went to the valley to do community work. When we signed our waivers it said things like your entire reservation is dangerous and -- and unsafe due to the presence of surface and substance, unexploded ordnances in bold letters and capital letters. Says that, like, says that in capital letters. Now, before I go further, I'd like to thank the Waianae community and I'd also like thank Malama Makua, Uncle Sparky, Auntie Leandra, bless her in heaven, and Auntie Lynette Cruze and other kupuna in the Waianae community that has took it -- taken care of Makua Valley and -- and taken space there. Okay? While we walked from site to site, we came across a spring that was said to have ona water, which is divine to our people. There was also archeological sites that made connections to my friend and I. We were also followed by scary military men with a beret -- with berets and really big and strong. I remember one wearing a beret looking like Navy SEALs. . . . It makes me sad that something so sacred, so beautiful, has been blown up to pieces. It also makes me sad that the U.S. Military failed to pay for the continuing cleanup for Kaho'olawe as well. And although there has been efforts to clean up Makua Valley, is not all clean. It only reports halfway clean. . . . They're -- and they are favoring a -- lease, 65-year lease renewal to continue training. Various articles from Civil Beat have statements, like, things like Army says Makua Valley no longer needed for live firing. Well, if you guys are going to do foot military strategies there, then you're bringing in the fungi. You're bringing in invasives. You're bringing in things on your clothes. . . . One more thought. One more thought. Continue training in combat on foot could cause further harm to the native species. The articles that I have read about Makua Valley, documentation where people were dispossessed and kicked out of the land, and the videos. The Makua Military Reservation includes three valleys, Makua, Kahanahaiki, and Ko'iahi which are a home of -- for over 40 endangered and threatened species. . . . A legal document dated November 30th, 2023, Makua versus Lloyd Austin III, and mahalo for Earthjustice for putting that on their website. Defendants acknowledge three things for you guys to clean up, the UXOs. We cannot clean up the UXOs. I think you guys should be cleaning up the UXOs, and then we can -- we can oversight that. . . . Renewing a lease without cleaning up shows irresponsibility, mistrust, and disrespect. It is easy to make a mess and challenging to clean up. The military here has -- is like little trojan. No can clean up and cannot, therefore, to mitigate further damage and destruction they make all these excuses. I suggest that the U.S. training should include learning how to clear UXOs and any ordnances left at these sites. . . . Peace should be the ultimate goal for the U.S. Military instead of looking for trouble, looking for wars. Peace needs to be established here. And mahalo for showing up. Your, you know, your bosses actually are the ones that should be here, you know, the ones that make the decision. And you got to take this heat but know that we all aloha aina and I hope that you feel that love and that reverence and that respect. Mahalo.

To: Mr. Michael Donnelly, U.S Army Garrison-Hawai'i, Public Affairs Office
Attn: Public Comments on the Draft EIS For Kahuku Training Area

July 6, 2024

Aloha kākou:

‘O au Kaylene Kauwila Sheldon. ‘O Kahuku ku‘u ‘āina hānau. ‘O Ka‘a‘awa ku‘u ‘āina hānai. ‘O Kanehoalani ko‘u mauna. ‘O Kalae‘o‘io ko‘u kai/wai. My name is Kaylene Kauwila Sheldon. Kahuku is my birthplace. Ka‘a‘awa is the land that fed and raised me. Kanehoalani is my mountain. Kalae‘o‘io is the water that nourishes me. I am in opposition to the U.S. military occupation of the 6,322 acres of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands. I am writing a separate letter for the three sites that the army desires to occupy because each site has a mo‘olelo and a unique background that needs to be respected and will be presented at each site, “Kahuku Training Area” (that is a combination of at least 15 ahupu‘a), Makua Valley, and Poamoho.

I am from Ko‘olauloa, and Kahuku is near to my pu‘uwai (heart). There are at least five talking points that I will clearly articulate in this commentary text. The first talking point is that the military, in my experience, has left so much pain, suffering, ‘ōpala (rubbish) that it is hard to see the U.S. military as a responsible steward. I know the military as a very destructive, belligerent, irresponsible and severe threat. Why do I feel so fearful?

A. Let's start with 1893, in the events leading up to the overthrow, not only did the U.S. military assist in taking over Hawai‘i, but their military high officers also plotted to gain control of Pearl Harbor. We can see evidence of Pearl Harbor as oozing sewage in the year 2024, while in the 1800's and before, Pearl Harbor consisted of a rich oyster habitat and a healthy ecosystem. My ancestor Keaunui was the head of the ‘Ewa chiefs, he contributed to the engineering of the river ways, fishponds, and navigational systems of Pu‘uloa. The manō, which some were specific aumakua to many of the ohana in that area, were hunted down later by military officials because some of these areas were their home and eating grounds; they were hunted down because they had destroyed some of the constructive areas that the military were building at the time. It was known that because the ali‘i and their villages had a relationship with the manō they were not man-eating sharks but protectors (Lee, Michael Kumukauoha, 2015). Today, these spaces are no longer homes for some of our marine life. Today, Pearl Harbor is gated, with many signs indicating that you are not allowed to go fishing. “In 1998, the State of Hawaii Department of Health issued a health advisory stating that fish and shellfish from Pearl Harbor should not be eaten because the fish and shellfish may contain chemicals that can be hazardous based on the animals' uptake of pollutants and contaminants,” (from a Joint Base Report 5510.4 B dated June 7, 2023). Other places of destruction and leaving ‘ōpala where we, as indigenous peoples, Nā Kanaka Maoli ‘Ōiwi Hawai‘i, lived, fished, or gathered was Kaho‘olawe, Pohakuloa, Makua Valley, and all alongside from Waikane to Kahuku.

B. The amount of ordinances that the U.S. military have accumulated has not been properly removed or has been cleaned up from 1949 to present and has left my family and community in unsafe, unhealthy living conditions. My hānai father was young when he found unexploded ordinances and collected them from the mountains. Some of these ordinances may have come from the “Pacific Jungle Combat Training

Center” which included Green Valley Jungle Training Camp. (Notice how the military replaced ahupua’a traditional names to fit their war machine agenda). My dad was curious and cut one of the grenades open, leaving a deaf pause and a shock wave and metals to go into his skin. The doctors said he might become sterile. He wasn’t sterile, but he died at the age of 54 from heart failure. It left him in internal pain. Unfortunately, my dad wasn’t the only one who found ordinances; in 1993, a young man found a 2.36-inch bazooka, a portion of an expended 105 mm AP projectile, and .30 caliber bullets (from DERP-FUDS Inventory Project Report), and the mother told the U.S military that her son frequently found ordinances. In addition to this story, my dad and many Kanaka Maoli ‘Ōiwi Hawai‘i men were asked to work in Kwajalein as construction workers, where there was a testing site. My dad and his friends ate the fish they caught surrounding the island, thinking it was safe like the other indigenous/Native peoples there. Today, the Kwajalein atolls is used as a Ballistic Missile Defense Test Site. The history of jellyfish babies and the US Nuclear Testing in the Marshall Islands has shown reproductive toxicity in toxic environments. Kaho‘olawe has been detrimental as well in a contaminated environment. I can only assume that the fishing grounds where my parents ate their fish in the 70s were toxic if they came from the Kwajalein area. Speaking of poisonous environments in a “Final Preliminary Assessment of PFA’s “(Polyfluoroalkyl Substances) it states that “The Army says the Kahuku Training Area warrants no further action regarding the use of PFAS although reading through the narrative suggests the use of PFAS in the wash rack and the firefighting foams, the carcinogens are often used in wash racks on bases,” (Elder, Pat 2023). This story of the ‘ōpala that the military has left is only one out of a hundred stories that continue to decay human health, ruin indigenous reproductive systems, separate and disconnect Kanaka from their sources, contaminate precious drinking water, pollute and destroy healthy ecosystems, destruction of sacred sites, and disrupt indigenous ways of life.

C. In a pamphlet PDF about the Kahuku site, it states that Kahuku is the “largest” continuous ground-maneuver training area of the island, which includes, from north to south, portions of Waimea, Pūpūkea, Paumālū, Kaunala, Waiale‘e, Pahipahi‘ālua, ‘Ōpana, Kawela, Hanaka‘oe, ‘Ōio, Ulupehupehu, Punalau, Kahuku, Ka‘ena, Mālaekahana, Lā‘ie, and Kaipapa‘u. The wildlife that sustains life in these areas that we hardly see anymore is the pueo (Hawaiian owl) and ‘ōpe‘ape‘a (Hawaiian Bat). There are mo‘olelo, genealogical references, heiau, and essential natural resources in each ahupua‘a. One of these stories is about the travels of Kane and Kanaloa as told in Hawaiian language newspapers, the areas that they travel throughout these places in Ko‘olauloa. These stories have proven to indicate significant springs and water sources that were contaminated by many factors, one of them being the U.S. military occupation. Water being the source of our nourishment and deeply respected and valued is something the military has not respected, as we have seen with Red Hill, Kapūkakī. Another important story about Kahuku is the story of Maui’s fishhook and his adventures which links many people of Moananuiākea and is part of their genealogical ties. This story shows the importance of wai, the ‘alae ula, and the wildlife.

D. The fallacy that the U.S. army is a “major player in conservation.” A 2001 final report by the army claims that their goal was to “minimize training impacts” and were so-called, “major players in conservation,” the track record of the U.S. army’s clean ups have failed miserably. A report done by McNeely (2006) mentions the accidental spread of invasive plant species through military equipment, species of grasses, or fungi on clothing and shoes. For example, the

melochia umbellata is incipient and is “likely introduced via military training” (1.32 KTA, Oct 2010-Sept 2015). The report also mentions the scientific name *Lasiurus cinereus semotus*, which is known as the Hawaiian Hoary bat to be endangered and the *Tetraplasandra gymnocarpa* known as the Ko‘olau Range ‘Ohe to be endangered.

E. The rural area of Kahuku is already surrounded by massive wind turbines, and the military training facility is a double threat to the community’s health and the water birds that live in the wetlands. Is not a healthy ecosystem to have a US Army military training facility in the area where there are streams, springs, and wells, both man-made and natural, due to residential living, agriculture and wildlife it would not be appropriate for the U.S military presence to be training in the facility. Native plant restoration and other native species is crucial for this site. The best antidote right now for this site is the military to stop the training, stop renewing leases, clean up and dissolve its U.S. occupation in Hawai‘i and throughout Moananuiākea. One day it will be a dream come true for kanaka to return to these lands and work toward plant restoration and towards ‘ōpe‘ape‘a recovery. May the military listen to the voices of our ancestors and right the wrongs they have done.

Na‘u,
Kaylene Kauwila Sheldon

Kaylene Sheldon

To: U.S Army Garrison-Hawai‘i, Public Affairs Office

To: Oahu ATLR Draft EIS

Attn: Public Comments on the Draft EIS For Makua Valley Training Area

July 9, 2024

Aloha kākou:

‘O au Kaylene Kauwila Sheldon. ‘O Kahuku ku‘u ‘āina hānau. ‘O Ka‘a‘awa ku‘u ‘āina hānai. ‘O Kanehoalani ko‘u mauna. ‘O Kalae‘o‘io ko‘u kai/wai. My name is Kaylene Kauwila Sheldon. Kahuku is my birthplace. Ka‘a‘awa is the land that fed and raised me. Kanehoalani is my mountain. Kalae‘o‘io is the water that nourishes me. I am in opposition to the U.S. military occupation of the 6,322 acres of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands. I am writing a separate letter for the three sites that the army desires to occupy because each site has a mo‘olelo and a unique background that needs to be respected and will be presented at each site, Kahuku Training Area, Makua Valley, and Poamoho.

I am from Ko‘olauloa, and Makua Valley has always been a special place near my pu‘uwai (heart). There are at least five talking points that I will clearly articulate in this commentary text. The first talking point is the destruction of Kaho‘olawe, my personal experience in Makua Valley, the third is the potential damage and danger for our Native species, the forth point is dispossession and more destruction and the last point is about how the U.S military fails to show proper stewardship.

A. Let's start with the bombing of Kaho‘olawe that started approximately in 1941; just a brief reminder of the long and abusive relationship the U.S military (whom is the abuser, user and perpetrator) has had with their interactions and engagement in Hawai‘i. The victim in this case of course is Hawai‘i. It infuriates me that the U.S behaves very obnoxiously when occupying space, lands, waters, ocean in Hawai‘i. The U.S acts as they are entitled to Hawai‘i. You don't deserve to occupy Hawai‘i because your track record has not shown any pono stewardship at all. For example in 1965-Kaho‘olawe's ground water was destroyed when an atomic blast went off signaling a 500 tons of TNT. In 1967, Kaho‘olawe is used as a target airfield. Some of the bombs are aimed and lands in hono o Pi‘ilani, Maui (Doulton-Lee Ho, 2024) 1976-Is when the PKO, Protect Kahoolawe starts to mobilize to take the U.S to court and protest against the military. However it is not until 1993 after a long 15 year resistance or longer that finally Senator Inouye supports Title X which transfers the island back to the State. That is a total of 52 years of bombing Kaho‘olawe with no consciousness that the island is a living being. Within those 52 years did the United States military ever think about peace?

The U.S Military doesn't need any more training or target practice here in Hawai‘i.

B. At first I thought that the U.S military had occupied Kaho‘olawe longer than Makua Valley, not true...according to Kelly and Aleck (1997), "U.S military use of Mākua Valley dates from the 1920s when it first acquired three parcels in the upper floor of the valley for howitzer emplacements" (p.p 8). People that had lived on the land were kicked out by the U.S military. There were important sites that were destroyed like a fishing hole, a fresh water wells and the U.S military dumped their waste into the water wells. The U.S military bombed the valley and Navy battleships were target

practicing and using amphibious vehicles that destroy the reefs. It was said that churches and gravesites were bombed. To think about leasing Makua Valley to the U.S is like death to our people.

My personal experience at Makua Valley. In 2009, a friend and I went to the valley to do a clean up and cultural site education. When we signed our waivers it said things like, THE ENTIRE RESERVATION IS DANGEROUS AND UNSAFE DUE TO THE PRESENCE OF SURFACE AND SUBSURFACE UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE; that there may be hazardous conditions and ordnance on and under the ground surface of the Reservation; and that unexploded ordnance may explode nearby causing seriously bodily harm, injury and/or death. I fully understand, and by my signature acknowledge that I understand, that the roads and trails on the Reservation are extremely rough and rugged. I fully understand, and by my signature acknowledge that I understand, that if I utilize any of these roads or trails, I MAY BE INJURED/KILLED. Knowing that the Reservation is dangerous and unsafe and that the pervasive presence of unexploded explosives presents A RISK OF SERIOUS BODILY HARM OR DEATH to me, I nevertheless desire to go on the Reservation (From Mālama Makua website, 2024) Link to Malama Makua

While we walked from site to site, we came across a spring that was said to have ono water, wai which is divine to our people. There was also archaeological sites that made connections to my friend and I. We were also followed by scarey military men, I remember one wearing a beret looking like Navy seals. It makes me sad that something so sacred, so beautiful has been blown up to pieces. It also makes me sad that the U.S military failed in paying for the continuing clean up for Kaho‘olawe and, although it has made efforts to clean up Makua Valley, they are favoring a 65-year lease renewal to continue training. Various articles from Civil Beat have statements that say things like "Army says Makua Valley No Longer Needed For Live Firing."

C. Continued training in combat training, and on foot could cause further harm to Native species such as foreign fungi or invasive seedlings attaching themselves to tires, clothing and objects that are brought in to the valley. Helicopter and controlled airspace may bring anxiety and fear to the community and is a threat to the Native species and fauna such as the Koli‘i, ‘Ape‘ape, Koa, Ala‘a, Kanawao, Pinao, Kamehameha and Koa butterflies, Elepaio and much more.

D. The articles that I have read about Makua Valley where people were dispossessed and kicked out of the land and the videos that I watched of the continued presence of the U.S military leaves a very rotten taste. As long as you occupy and train here in Hawai‘i, we will never see a clean and safe Hawai‘i. The very people that you say you protect are the very people that you are harming. From 2004 to 2024, without a shooting, live fire is not what you call continued responsible stewardship if you renew the lease to train and not clean up any ordinances, it is not pono stewardship. Mākua Military Reservation includes three valleys — Mākua, Kahanahāiki, and Ko‘iahi — which are home to over 40 endangered and threatened species and dozens of sacred and cultural sites, including heiau (Hawaiian temples), burials, and petroglyphs. Decades of live-fire training sparked wildfires that have destroyed native forest habitat, killing imperiled plants and animals. Bullets have pockmarked sacred sites, and countless other sites have been destroyed by aerial bombardment, ship-to-shore shelling, artillery rounds, mortars, and rockets. (From Earthjustice 2023)

E. A legal document dated November 30th, 2023, Makua vs. Lloyd J. Austin III, Secretary of State and Christine Wormuth, Secretary of the United States Army ask the court to order five things, here I have #4, #5, #6:

#4. Defendants acknowledge that, to date, the Army has cleared only half of the twenty-two (22) sites that it identified in 2009 as "high priority" for UXO clearance "with a focus on increasing access to cultural sites." ECF 204-3. The eleven (11) cleared sites are Sites 4536, 4542, 6505, 6506, 6508, 6593, 6596, 6597, 6603, 6613, and 6621. The eleven (11) "high priority" sites that remain to be cleared of UXO include the "Blue Trail" Sites (Sites 4627, 4628, 4629, 4630, 5920, and 9523) and sites located within a designated improved conventional munitions area (Sites 4540, 5587, 5588, 5589, and 5590).

#5. Defendants reaffirm the Army's obligation "to use good faith efforts to develop a plan and secure funding for clearing UXO from [all twenty-two identified] 'high priority' sites," ECF 188 at 2, including contingency plans to clear UXO in the future from high priority sites for which UXO clearance is not currently "reasonable and practicable." Id. at 29.

#6. In furtherance of that obligation, the Army will promptly resume the consultation with Mālama Mākua over clearance of UXO from the "Blue Trail" sites (Sites 4627, 4628, 4629, 4630, 5920, and 9523) that began in 2016 but was not completed.

Renewing a lease without cleaning up shows irresponsibility, mistrust, and disrespect. It is easy to make a mess and challenging to clean up. The military here is like little children therefore to mitigate further damage and destruction, I suggest that the U.S training should include learning how to clear UXOs and any ordinances left at the sites. Peace should be the ultimate goal for the U.S military instead of looking for trouble in wars. I strongly oppose this 65 year lease now and forever.

Na'u,
Kaylene Kauwila Sheldon

From: Kaylene Sheldon <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Thursday, July 11, 2024 6:41 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Poamoho 65 year lease

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

To: U.S Army Garrison-Hawai'i, Public Affairs Office
Attn: Public Comments on the Draft EIS For Poamoho Training Area

July 11, 2024

Aloha kākou:
‘O au Kaylene Kauwila Sheldon. ‘O Kahuku ku‘u ‘āina hānau. ‘O Ka‘a‘awa ku‘u ‘āina hānai. ‘O Kanehoalani ko‘u mauna. ‘O Kalae‘o‘io ko‘u kai/wai. My name is Kaylene Kauwila Sheldon. Kahuku is my birthplace. Ka‘a‘awa is the land that fed and raised me. Kanehoalani is my mountain. Kalae‘o‘io is the water that nourishes me. I am in opposition to the U.S. military occupation of the 6,322 acres of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands. I am writing a separate letter for the three sites that the army desires to occupy because each site has a mo‘olelo and a unique background that needs to be respected and will be presented at each site, Kahuku Training Area, Makua Valley, and Poamoho.

I am from Ko‘olauloa, and I am very interested in protecting the native species and our gathering rights to Poamoho.

A. Let's start with the Poamoho stream. According to the Kaiaka Bay water shed base plan, there is recent slope movements in the Poamoho stream canyons, training can affect these trails and the way the stream should flow properly.

B. I found a article dated November 6, 1999, or it was more like a blog about trail clearers that would hike up Poamoho Trail and they went to rebuild the Cline Memorial and these people have a Sierra Club history there. They described the wind being strong and described the invasive species there that they are trying to clear the trails. They come across uluhe which is commonly found in the forest in Hawaii so these hikers indicates that they know what they are doing. Therefore hunters, eco-friendly hikers and gatherers might be impacted by military presence in Poamoho.

C. Continued training in combat training, and on foot could cause further harm to Native species such as foreign fungi or invasive seedlings attaching themselves to tires, clothing and objects that are brought in to the valley. Helicopter and controlled airspace may bring anxiety and fear to the community and is a threat to the Native species such as ‘Ōhi‘a lehua, ‘Ahakea, Kōpiko, ‘Āla‘a, Aka‘awa, Koli‘i, Alani, and Naupaka. Please protect the Native species, our rights as gatherers, hunters and hoa ‘āina who are trying to get rid of the invasive species.

Na'u,
Kaylene Kauwila Sheldon

Kaylee Sheller

I STRONGLY OPPOSE the U.S. army retaining ANY of the lands that they have mismanaged for decades. They have proved unfit time and time again and are an active threat to the environment and therefore the wellbeing of the people. All of this land needs to be returned so it can be cared for properly and the mauka to makai stream flow can be restored. The only right thing to do is END THE LEASES. Mahalo.

Hannah Shimabukuro

My name is Hannah Shimabukuro, I'm a fourth generation American raised in Hawai'i. My family resides on Oahu and Maui. The 6,332 acres that the military has been leasing should not be renewed in 2029. This land has been abused and poisoned by military use, as seen by the reckless oil spills at Red Hill, and the shameful bombing of Kaho'olawe. As hundreds of families remain displaced from the fires in Lahaina, and hundreds of others remain a paycheck away from poverty, Hawai'i can not afford continuing to put money into the military. The military is disastrous to the environment of Hawai'i. Climate change is a severe crisis to all of us, but especially those of us living in the islands. Please think beyond greed. Think of the future of your home, and the future of our children.

Allison Shiozaki

Aloha mai kākou. I'm submitting this written statement as a settler in Kānaka 'Ōiwi lands but who stands in deep commitment to lāhui, 'āina, & wai. The military doesn't. The environmental and social impact of the military on the Ka Pae 'Āina is so harmful; it will take generations to clean up if we start today. So let's start today because we can't change the decades of mistreatment of the land, water, people and beyond human relatives who have been harmed. The military is the world's biggest polluter. It's used DU on those grounds, sacred grounds, and needs to use its vast access to money (the collective's money) to make the place safe and habitable again. One cannot in good conscience allow for an entity who has caused so much harm to be given more access. Lāhui has stated clearly, 'A'ole.

Keoni Shizuma

Hey. Aloha. I'm Keoni Shizuma, and I do not support the renewing of any of the leases expiring in 2029. Let's start off with some background points. The apology resolution of 1993 -- that's 31 years already -- acknowledges that the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii was illegal. This means that America is occupying land in Hawaii. Hawaii is not legally part of America. . . . Let's also say that -- so background points, aina means that which feeds you. Our land will feed us if we care for it properly. And wai, you know, that's water, and that'll give us life. And we need water for life. . . . Okay. As an -- as an illegally occupied entity on our land, you are not protecting us. You're protecting yourself. You are protecting America, not Hawaii. Because as I said, Hawaii is not part of America. Hawaii is being occupied by America. Your presence here makes Hawaii a target for your adversaries. . . . Again, you're not protecting us. In fact, you are putting us in harm's way. You are -- you, America, are the threat other countries are worried about and may attack, not Hawaii. Your mission is not to protect Hawaii. It is to protect America. But you are putting Hawaii in harm's way. . . . Prior to America coming here, no country has ever attacked Hawaii. We were recognized as an independent nation by many nations, including British and France -- France, and yet, no one attacked us. The point being that you are not protecting us. You are not doing us any favors. You are just putting us in harm's way. . . . You are also poisoning our land and our water. And you've proven that you're not good at cleaning up your messes. Kaho'olawe, Kapukaki, Pearl Harbor, the list goes on. You claim the EIS -- halfway, good. Still got -- I'll make it. -- to clean up your mess. But in the DEIS, you provided -- you say that you'll only go up until expenditures will not exceed -- the expenditures will not exceed fair market value of the land. If you can't clean up the mess, then don't make it. Just leave. . . . Also, it's the -- the draft EIS speaks of conservation efforts that would not occur if the leases are not renewed. That's a flawed assumption, because conservation is going on all over on our islands. Wherever we can, there's people out there removing invasives, planting natives, and caring for endangered species. . . . Last point, real quick, is just that people also state that the financial loss will be big if the military leaves. But you know what? We can't eat money, and we can't drink poison. So we choose to drink and eat from our land over the money. For those who choose to take the money, you should choose to drink and eat poison elsewhere. . . . In summary, yeah, I do not support any of the leases being renewed. Mahalo.

Kohanna Shores

Aloha this is Kohanna Jean Kato Shores.

I'm born and raised on the island of Oahu. Being from here it is our kuleana to malama aina. Hawai'i used to be a kingdom with their own culture and people. They knew how to survive and properly take care of their home. It is Hawaiians rights to have control and a say on what happens on their own land. No piece of land in Hawai'i should be only occupied by military. Hawaiians shall forever be able to the basic right to go anywhere on their land. If Hawaiian have been begging for years that they want to have a say and control of their own land that was illegally annexed from them. The military government system should obey by their rules on their land. This is a basic right we should be giving all Hawaiian. If majority of Hawaiian are saying NO to the kingdom land being used as military bases and homes the government can at the very least respect their wishes.

Theodore Siedlecki

The leases should not be renewed. The EIS contains a powerful statement: "The No-Action Alternative would have a significant beneficial impact on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice at all sites, and on cultural practices at MMR." It is time to let this land heal.

Alexis Sims

August 7, 2024

To Whom It May Concern:

I understand that Mākua (782 acres), Poamoho (4,390) and Kahuku (1,150 acres) are currently used by our Army, Marine Corps and Hawaii National Guard; and 100% of the lands are up for renewal in 2029.

As a citizen of the United States living in Alabama, I recognize that all our systems, including Hawai'i's land, people, and resources, are interconnected. It is from this vantage point that I write in opposition of said lease renewals for the following reasons:

We have recognized that our activities on Oa'hu have not only hurt the land but caused significant harm. Retention of any lands at Kahuku, Pamoho, and Mākua will only increase these "significant adverse impacts". Our world is warming at an alarming rate leading to the destruction of ecosystems and eventually our extinction as a species. It is imperative we mitigate further damage whenever possible.

Several trusted organizations on the islands have noted our demonstrated lack of regard, care and accountability regarding the restoration of these lands after use. Kahuku, Pamoho, and Mākua are home to dozens of endangered organisms. Our ecosystems are connected, and we must prioritize the health and wellness of the land, if for no other reason than to preserve our own long-term interests. If the land dies, others will follow and there will be nothing to fight for. The exercises will be moot.

As defined in the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, these lands were to be set aside and held in a public trust for five purposes including the betterment of the conditions of native Hawaiians. We need to allow the land to heal. Kānaka Maoli's relationship to the land and their stewardship of it should serve as examples for us moving forward. We should withdraw and allow them to lead.

There is no Hawai'i without Kānaka Maoli, and yet they have been increasingly displaced from affordable housing. Renewal of our leases in Kahuku, Pamoho, and Mākua will only amplify and inflame the housing crisis that pushes many off of the island.

The DEIS minimizes the long-term implications of our presence on native Hawaiian cultural practices and historic sites. This lack of consideration and foresight will ultimately lead to our own destruction. There is much for us to learn from them. It would behoove us to begin now.

If Hawai'i is indeed a state, the wellbeing of its people is our responsibility as the governing body. Our current actions and continued choices only lend credence to the validity of the Hawaiian Kingdom. This illegal occupation diametrically opposes who we are - a beacon of freedom, home of democracy with liberty and justice for all.

Kānaka restoration is vital and inherently connected to the land. As an American, this is

disappointing to say the least. To illegally occupy a land, name it as a state, and then not take care of the health, wealth, and continuation of its people feels criminal.

Please accept this testimony in strong opposition to the lease renewals on Mākua (782 acres), Poamoho (4,390) and Kahuku (1,150 acres). There is a different way of being. For the sake of humanity, there must be.

Sincerely,

Alexis Sims
[Kanoa, the freed one]

Stason Skeen

The United States military presence on the Hawaiian island of O'ahu has caused significant adverse impacts on the environment, local residents, and Native Hawaiians. The U.S. Army itself has acknowledged that retaining lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Makua results in "significant adverse impacts" on land use and environmental justice. These areas, rich in biodiversity and cultural significance, suffer degradation that affects the health and well-being of local communities who rely on these lands for their cultural practices and livelihoods.

The retention of military lands displaces Native Hawaiians from their ancestral lands, disrupting their cultural and social structures. The military presence restricts access to sacred sites, limits opportunities for traditional farming and fishing, and erodes the cultural heritage central to Native Hawaiian identity. Additionally, these lands were originally Hawaiian Kingdom Crown Lands, taken without consent or compensation following the illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy in 1893, which highlights the colonial nature of the military's presence.

The nominal fee of \$1 that the military pays to retain these lands does not reflect the true cost of the environmental damage, cultural disruption, and socio-economic displacement caused by its presence. Moreover, the Red Hill fuel leak disaster, where thousands of gallons of fuel contaminated the island's primary aquifer, underscores the reckless and negligent management of military installations. This incident exemplifies the broader risks associated with military operations on environmentally sensitive lands and underscores the urgent need for deoccupation.

Addressing these longstanding issues by restoring the lands to their rightful owners, providing fair compensation, and prioritizing the health and well-being of local communities and the environment is imperative. The deoccupation of military lands on O'ahu is not only a matter of justice but also a necessary step towards a more sustainable and equitable future for all residents of Hawai'i.

Dan Smith

The land should revert to the Hawaiian people.

Haley Smith

As a resident of Hawai'i, an Indigenous woman, a student specializing in Native Hawaiian Health, and the daughter of an Active Duty service member, I write to strongly oppose the proposed action to retain three areas (Kahuku Training Area, Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area, and Makua Military Reservation) for military training beyond the end of the current leases. These areas of 'aina encompass up to 6,322 acres of O'ahu's 'aina. 'Aina is meant to be with and for the Hawaiian people, the Kānaka Maoli, not for the U.S. Army, which already controls over 51,000 acres of O'ahu's 'aina. Current land leases and proposed actions like these only contribute to furthering the displacement of Hawaiians, as well as the degradation of Native Hawaiian species and the environment. Since the occupation of Hawaiian lands, militarism has caused extensive damage to the Hawaiian environment, ecosystems, and natural resources.

Here are some examples of environmental incidents that have occurred as a result of U.S. Military activities and exercises on O'ahu:

- 1.) The Army's live-fire training exercises in Makua Valley since World War II: These activities have caused extensive environmental damage, including wildfires, unexploded ordnance, and pollution.
- 2.) Red Hill Fuel Storage Facility Contamination: The Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility, built during World War II, consists of 20 large underground fuel storage tanks near Pearl Harbor. Over the decades, multiple fuel leaks have been documented, raising concerns about contamination of the island's primary aquifer, which supplies drinking water to much of O'ahu. In 2021, a significant fuel leak contaminated the drinking water supply for thousands of residents, leading to health issues and widespread concerns about long-term water safety.
- 3.) Kāne'ohe Bay Coral Reef Damage: Military activities, including dredging, construction, and the operation of military vessels, have degraded coral reefs in Kāne'ohe Bay. Coral reefs are vital to the marine ecosystem and the local economy. Damage to these reefs from military activities has had long-term consequences on marine biodiversity and the bay's health.
- 4.) Schofield Barracks and Waste Management: Schofield Barracks, a major Army base on O'ahu, has been associated with pollution issues, including the improper disposal of hazardous waste, leading to contamination in nearby waterways and soil, posing health risks to the surrounding communities.
- 5.) Kahuku Training Area: The Army has used the Kahuku Training Area on the North Shore of O'ahu for a variety of military exercises. The area includes native forests and endangered species habitats. The exercises have led to habitat destruction, invasive species introduction, and other environmental damage, threatening the local ecosystem.
- 6.) Pearl Harbor & Sand Island (Mauliolo Ke'ehi): has been a significant naval base for over a century. Various military activities, including ship maintenance, fueling operations, and industrial processes, have led to pollution and contamination of the harbor. Mauiolo Ke'ehi used to serve as one of the most abundant and flourishing ahupua'a systems of O'ahu. It was home to many Hawaiian families who were known for caring for that ahupua'a system and all of its life in the reef and ocean. It was abundant with fish ponds, coral, and valuable key Native Hawaiian marine life, such as various species of limu, fish, eels, and more. Due to militarization, especially after the bombing of Pearl Harbor, the Native Hawaiian families of those lands & isles were displaced, and the area was seized by the military & dredged for building runways & facilities. This has permanently destroyed much of the coral reef, polluted the water quality, and has killed and

endangered many native marine species, due to the runways and nearby harbor being polluted with heavy metals, petroleum products, and other hazardous substances.

These examples highlight only a small portion of ongoing environmental harm associated with military activities on O'ahu. While the military has taken some small steps to address some of these issues, the deplorable legacy of environmental damage caused by military actions continues to be a significant concern. The U.S. Military should have no claim to land that was stolen, especially under the circumstances of the illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom. The leases given to the U.S. Army in control of these lands should cease, and they should never be extended or granted again. Instead, the land should be rightfully returned to its stewards since time immemorial, the Hawaiian people. This is not a land acknowledgment. This is a Land Back demand from a Native sister standing in solidarity with the Kānaka Maoli. I urge you to hear all their voices as they scream out for the return of their land because 'āina is essential to the physical, emotional, and spiritual well-being of Kānaka.

Tay Soares

I oppose.

Ha'alilio Solomon

I oppose the ongoing military occupation and testing on all Hawaiians lands.

Tyler Sonnemaker

The US Army should under no circumstance be allowed to retain any leases. They have an abysmal track record of stewarding the land the State of Hawai‘i illegitimately gave them basically for free, which has for decades been subsidized by both Native Hawaiian citizens whose land the US has illegally occupied, as well as US taxpayers who are currently settlers in Hawai‘i.

The US Army and other military branches have repeatedly caused irreparable environmental harm (Kaho‘olawe, Red Hill, Pohakuloa, Makua valley, Kaneohe Bay, the list goes on), failed to submit required EIS reports, misled the public by omitting comprehensive assessments of their environmental impact in the EIS reports they do file, and by consistently underestimating the extent and costs of the harm they have caused.

The financial costs associated with destroying the basic resources needed to sustain human life on the Hawaiian islands are astronomical, and to continue to use these lands for military training — quite literally THE most destructive use of those lands — would be the most fiscally irresponsible decision any government could make.

Elizabeth Soto

I grew up with the bombs dropped on Kaho‘olawe shaking the windows of our house. I can often hear gun fire from my home. At night, sometimes, it's the last thing I hear before going to sleep. These have never been sounds that bring with them a sense of security.

As a mother, a teacher, and a community leader, I understand deeply the desire and need to feel safe, particularly in spaces where we raise our families—where we harvest the food that will nourish their bodies—where we tell each other the stories that remind us of where we come from and where we want to go. This is who we are. The land, the sea, the sky—they are part of us. When we ignore this or forget this, we diminish ourselves. We make ourselves smaller and less spectacular.

For decades, while offering very little care, very little reciprocity, in fact primarily the gift of destruction, thousands of acres of state land on O‘ahu have been disfigured in the name of combat readiness. For decades, with our land and our people, Hawai‘i has paid more than its share to the cause of combat readiness.

It's time for this to change. The lands of Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) on the island of O‘ahu need to be cared for and returned to the people of Hawai‘i, because we are invested in the future—when we care for these lands the way this land cares for us.

From: Katrina Souza <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Sunday, June 9, 2024 9:48 AM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Return all expiring military leases back to the State of Hawaii

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Aloha,

I am writing in response to the military's request for public comment regarding its expiring leasehold lands at KTA, Poamoho, and Makua. The people of Hawaii have already done their part in supporting the U.S. military in their efforts since World War II and the subsequent execution of \$1 leases in the 1960s. Our environment and native people have suffered the price of so-called national security for what amounts to a lifetime. We are long overdue for the return of these lands so they can be made pono.

It is not right that native lands be continually tapped for exploitation by the very same military that helped disenfranchise and dismiss the native people of Hawaii with the illegal overthrow of Queen Liliuokalani. In 2024, we have that same entity justifying its continued colonization of these lands. The same echo of "keeping Americans safe" is being used. The same mentality of economy over what is morally, ethically, and environmentally right is being used.

It is time for the U.S. military to return these lands to the people of Hawaii.

Sincerely,
Katrina Souza
Aiea, HI

Cori Sparks

These lands are forest reserves, watershed, sacred, why destroy them through military training? Preserve them for future generations, the wildlife that already exists there, and the people who have lived here for hundreds of years.

Elizabeth Spoering

To whom it may concern,

This comment is voicing my strong opposition as a citizen, nurse, and public health practitioner to retaining the Kahuku Training Area.

Besides the fact that the base resides on the stolen lands of the Indigenous peoples of Hawai'i, this land should be restored and returned to the first nations due to the public health impact on the local population, as well as the public health impacts on the service members who train there.

The environmental and health impacts of military training facilities are well documented. Stanford Law researcher John Hamilton documented some of these impacts in the 2016 profile of three such facilities in the paper "Contamination at U.S. Military Bases: Profiles and Responses," as well as highlighting the lack of legal remedy for those harmed by this contamination. The US Department of Veterans affairs also highlights the health effects for soldiers of exposure to chemicals, toxins and heavy metals here:

<https://www.publichealth.va.gov/exposures/publications/military-exposures/meyh-2/garrison.asp>.

While service member join voluntarily, the military and government have a responsibility to minimize risks and exposures to soldiers.

In addition to the public health risk, it is also important to highlight the impacts on the natural environment and biodiversity of the Hawaiian islands. These islands represent a unique environment, which is under constant threat from human intervention. Species loss, loss of habitat, and loss of biodiversity are all concerns facing the islands, and protecting this habitat is far more important to the future of the world than maintaining another military installation.

Please do not extend the public lands lease for this area.

Thank you,

Elizabeth Spoering RN

MPH candidate, Simmons University

Kaulana Stanley

I am testifying against the military re-newing their lease. 'A'ole means NO and it is time to go! E ola!



COMMENT FORM

Army Training Land Retention of State Lands
at Kahuku Training Area,
Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area,
and Makua Military Reservation, Island of O'ahu
Environmental Impact Statement
Draft EIS Public Review

Public Meeting Venue: Waianae Date Submitted: 7/9/24

The Army invites comments, suggestions, and relevant information on the Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) on the Island of O'ahu, Environmental Impact Statement (O'ahu ATR EIS). Please provide comments (use additional sheets as necessary), and place in comment box at a public meeting or mail to the address provided on the back of the form. Alternatively, you may submit written comments via the EIS website at: <https://home.army.mil/hawaii/OahuEIS> or email comments to: ATR-Oahu-EIS@g70.design. All comments will be reviewed, regardless of how they are submitted. Please do not submit duplicate comments. Comments should be written clearly, as commenters will not be contacted to provide clarification. Comments must be submitted or postmarked before or on August 7, 2024 to be considered in the Final EIS.

Please provide your comments below:

~~renewing of this area~~ testifying against the
I am testifying against the military re-newing their
lease. No! Meaning NO and it is time to go! E O'ahu!

Name: Kaulana Stanley
Organization:
Address: [REDACTED]
City: Waianae State: HI Zip: 96792
Email: [REDACTED]

Privacy Notice: Public comments to this EIS are requested pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), Hawai'i Revised Statutes Chapter 343 and Hawai'i Administrative Rules 11-200.1. Substantive comments received during the Draft EIS public review period will be considered during Final EIS preparation, and may be published in the Final EIS. Personal contact information will not be published in the Final EIS. Personal contact information will be maintained for the project record and will not be released unless required by law.

Kaulana Stanley

My name is Kaulana Stanley, born and raised here in Waianae. I came late to the party, so I'll try not to take too much of everybody's time. When I came here, I didn't really know what to really say because everybody else said it already. But one thing I really want to say to you, sir, is that you get big kuleana. Heavy. The responsibility that you have, whatever you wrote in that book, whatever you listened to, whatever you heard, whatever you're going to take back, take it back. Share it. Let them know. That is your responsibility. That is your challenge. That is that spear I'm going to cast to you, and I'd like you to catch them. I'd like you to catch them, and I'd like you to take that back and throw them into their faces. I'm a son of the mua. My father Poki'i was here, and I asked him permission to share this creed with you. Because as an nā koa to another Nakoa, kuleana is of high -- high standard and we hold ourselves to it. So this is my commitment to Nakoa and my people. I am a man. A man without fear. A man without doubt, and a man without hesitation. Time will heal my pain. Pain is weakness leaving my body. I offer my body upon the altar of sacrifice to protect my nation and my people. I live to serve, and I serve to live. Until my last breath I'll defend my brother to my front, my brother to back, my brother to my right, and my brother to my left, and together we will hold our ground and fiercely move forward because this is the way of the Moa. My actions reflect my ancestors and the queen. One day I'll earn my right to stand in the halls of my ancestors. Truth, justice, respect, unity, loyalty, courage, excellence, compassion, humility, patience, and honor. This is the law of the mua E kū, e ola, a kau a kaniko'o a palalauhala 'ia makeole kolopupū e. Those words is what I was born into in mua, and I hold by that as a kia'i, as a protector, as a servant to my community. Another saying that I would love to leave with you, iwi o ku'u iwi, koko ku'u koko, pili ka mo'o. I'll say it again, my bones is your bones, my blood is your blood. iwi o ku'u iwi, koko ku'u koko, pili ka mo'o is our pili to the mo'o is our mo'okū'auhau, the mo'olelo that we share. Each and every person that came here, each and every person that is still here come from a long line, a long line -- do your genealogy. Find out where you from. Look back if you haven't, look how far your people came from. Because us sitting here, we know how far our people came from. And that's what we fighting for. We fighting for them because they sacrificed their time for us to be here.

Timothy Eliel Starbright

I am against renewing these leases for these Reasons. The Army admits to harming the land and environment in the Draft EIS. They admit there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua.

The Army does not commit to clean up these lands until after the EIS is finalized, and vague terms in the 1964 leases do not require future clean up actions.

The U.S. military has never returned Hawaiian lands in any usable state. renew leases

Kapomaikai Stone

Clean up & leave, I vehemently oppose the renewal of all army leases occupying Hawai'i. We call upon the military to evacuate all our lands that you occupy, including Kawaihoa, Kahuku, Poamoho, Pohakuloa, Makua, Ke awa lau o Pu'uloa & Kapukaki & all lands currently occupied. These lands also need to be cleaned up first, resources need to be committed to this ecosystem restoration whereas you are an integral part of the ecosystem collapse due to practicing killing which is in fact real killing. Return all lands, evacuate & restore all the ecosystems. Informed read by our communities. Evacuate Hawai'i, establish a timeline & a budget by this year - 2024. No retention of any lands.



COMMENT FORM

Army Training Land Retention of State Lands
at Kahuku Training Area,
Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area,
and Makua Military Reservation, Island of O'ahu
Environmental Impact Statement
Draft EIS Public Review

Public Meeting Venue: Kahuku High School Date Submitted: 7/10/24

The Army invites comments, suggestions, and relevant information on the Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) on the island of O'ahu, Environmental Impact Statement (O'ahu ATLR EIS). Please provide comments (use additional sheets as necessary), and place in comment box at a public meeting or mail to the address provided on the back of the form. Alternatively, you may submit written comments via the EIS website at: <https://home.army.mil/hawaii/OahuEIS> or email comments to: ATLR-Oahu-EIS@g70.design. All comments will be reviewed, regardless of how they are submitted. Please do not submit duplicate comments. Comments should be written clearly, as commenters will not be contacted to provide clarification. Comments must be submitted or postmarked before or on August 7, 2024 to be considered in the Final EIS.

Please provide your comments below: Clean up & leave,
I vehemently oppose the retention of all army lands occupying
Hawaii. We call upon the military to evacuate all our lands
that you occupy including Kamaile, Kahuku, Poamoho, Kahuku,
Makua, Keolu, and Poamoho & Kahuku. All of all lands currently
occupied. These lands also need to be cleaned up first. Resources need
to be committed to this ecosystem restoration whereas you are the
an integral part of the ecosystem collapse due to practicing killing,
which is in fact real killing. Return all lands, evacuate &
restore all the ecosystems. Informed & read by our
communities. Evacuate Hawaii, establish a timeline
& a budget by this year - 2024. No retention of any lands

Name: Kapomaikai Stone
Organization: Community Member
Address: [REDACTED]
City: Honolulu State: Hawaii Zip: 96822
Email: [REDACTED]

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Janine Strong

I strongly oppose the continued military occupation and training on the lands of O'ahu. The presence of military training areas has resulted in significant environmental degradation, cultural desecration, and negative impacts on the health and well-being of local communities.

Hawaiian lands are sacred and hold immense cultural significance to the Native Hawaiian people. Military activities, including live-fire exercises and other training operations, have led to the destruction of irreplaceable cultural sites and artifacts. This not only disrespects the heritage of the Native Hawaiian people but also violates their rights to preserve and protect their cultural and historical legacies.

The environmental impact of military training is equally concerning. The use of these lands for military purposes has led to soil contamination, water pollution, and the destruction of natural habitats, endangering native flora and fauna. The long-term ecological damage caused by these activities is irreversible and poses a severe threat to Hawaii's unique and fragile ecosystems.

Furthermore, the continued military presence on O'ahu has adverse effects on the health and safety of local residents. The noise pollution, risk of accidents, and exposure to hazardous materials are ongoing concerns for those living in proximity to military training areas. This not only compromises their quality of life but also raises serious public health issues.

It is imperative to consider the voices and rights of the Native Hawaiian community, who have long called for the return of their lands and the cessation of military activities that harm their environment and culture. Sustainable alternatives must be explored that respect the rights of the indigenous population and prioritize environmental conservation.

I urge the decision-makers to reject the retention of Army training lands on O'ahu and to work towards restoring these lands to their rightful stewards. Protecting Hawaii's cultural and environmental heritage should be a priority over continuing activities that cause harm and discord.

Kaiqing Su

The U.S. Army has done enough harm to the Kanaka Maoli people. But it's never too late toe END THE MILITARY LESASE NOW.

Lena Suzuki

Hi. Aloha. I'm Lena Suzuki with the Waianae Moku Kupuna Council, and I just wanted to -- I'm a kakou to Uncle Sparky as well and one of the things he always tells us or reminds us about the military is that you guys are our neighbors. But you guys are our ohana that is behaving badly, and there's a lot of toys that you guys left in our moku that you guys didn't pick upyet. So there's a lot of kuleana in our moku of Waianae. . . . One of the things I wanted to just make a statement about is please don't come to different mokus and talk about different mokus issues. So you come to Waianae, you talk about Waianae. We're not here to talk about Kahuku or Pohakuloa or any other places in this -- on this state. We are here specifically to talk about Waianae, and so we would appreciate it that when you guys come, I see on the map there's three different lands you guys want to talk about, but for Waianae, we talk about Waianae. Thank you.

Kestrel Swift

Aloha, my name is Kestrel Swift, I am a student at the University of Hawai'i at Hilo studying Environmental Science and conservation. Based in part on my moral values and in part on my knowledge of environment and social problems caused by Military land management, I strongly oppose the Army Training Land Retention (ATLR) at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) on the island of O'ahu. The Army has illustrated again and again that it cannot be entrusted with the care of Hawaiian land. From the poisoning of O'ahu's water to the bombing of PTA and Kaho'olawe and beyond, the US military, including the Army, has decimated and desecrated the 'āina and put the health of the land, people, native species, and natural resources into jeopardy. It is in the best interest of all of Hawai'i to deny the retention of this land by the US Army. Thus, I strongly oppose the Army Training Land Retention (ATLR) at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) on the island of O'ahu.

Kainoa Tadaki

There is a reason why the land was never "given" or available for lease-less ownership.

The holder knew the land used for artillery training would need to be given back. Now it is time to give back. Let the land rest and heal and it will. We deserve to reclaim all three sites, the US Military or Department of Defense has NO claim on these lands. Please understand that we are tired and the land is tired. Make the right decision. Thank you.

Naya Tadaki

I am opposed to the further leasing/land swaps/and renewal of existing leases of State Land to the U.S. military. I believe the US military should clean up and continue cleaning up the damage caused by military practices as the land has been contaminated with a wide range of toxins from bombshells. The land should be restored and given back to the people of Hawai'i specifically Hawaiians who were so wrongfully forced to move from a place they have always known, a place where even my ancestors come from that I have never been able to truly visit. The Army leases should not be renewed under any circumstances.

Jason Tam

Please don't extend this lease of stolen Hawaiian land. Military presence on Hawaiian lands has caused extensive damage to our environment and threatens our precious natural resources like our water. Army facilities threaten endangered organisms like the 'apapane and 'i'iwi birds.

Mary Tam

Aloha,

I am a resident of Hawai'i, born and raised on the island of O'ahu. I am writing to oppose the Army's proposal "to retain up to approximately 6,322 acres of State-owned lands at KTA, Poamoho, and MMR on the island of O'ahu. The Proposed Action is a real estate action that would enable continued military use of the State-owned lands at these three installations on O'ahu." Of this 'āina, I am most familiar with Mākua Valley. When I think about what she has been through, I cannot stay silent as the military attempts to renew an extractive lease.

Over several decades, including pre-\$1-lease, military training in the valley included aerial bombing, shelling the valley from the ocean, live mortar rounds, anti-tank artillery, and live machine-gun fire. Military presence in Mākua has caused great harm, including but not limited to the desecration of sacred cultural sites, and destruction of native habitat (which includes rare plants and animals). Thanks to the advocacy of Mālama Mākua, Earthjustice, and community members, there has been no live-fire training since 2004.

The Army has since removed some of the remaining explosives, particularly after live-fire training back in the '90s caused wildfires which exposed several sacred cultural sites (many of which were damaged). There are still many areas that contain unexploded ordnance. The DEIS says that the Army will, "remove weapons and shells used in connection with its training activities to the extent that a technical and economic capability exists and provided that expenditures for removal of shells will not exceed the fair market value of the land." This demonstrates a lack of understanding of the inherent value of 'āina, and a lack of commitment and ability to definitively clean up their own toxic mess. The Army is not fit to oversee this precious land.

It is time for the 'āina to be fully and rightfully returned to those who truly care for it. DO NOT continue to exploit Hawai'i through the renewal of these leases. Live pono.

Mahalo,
Mary Tam

Kekuawela Tauala

Aloha mai kakou. 'O wai Kekuawela Burgess Tauala.· No waianae mai au. · · · · · Aloha, everyone.· My name is Kekuawela Burgess Tauala.· I'm born and raised in Waianae and currently living in Waianae.· My family has been here for a couple of generations already. · · · · · I do not agree with any renewal of the leases in Hawaii.· I support Uncle Sparky's idea for an option 4 where you guys leave, and you guys also clean up your mess. · · · · · There is no need for the Army to renew their lease in Makua or any other aina when they have said themselves in 2023 that they no longer need to conduct live fire training.· The Army does not belong here.· Hawaiians belong here.· The Waianae community belongs here.· Those who were displaced many years ago, their mo'opuna and their ohana deserve to be here.· You guys are not going to stay. · · · · · In the next five years, it is your kuleana, the Army's responsibility, to clean Makua. We are -- we are not certified in cleaning unexploded ordnances.· You guys are.· The aina we receive back should be in better condition because you guys have all the technicians and all the workers that can do that.· You guys want to bomb and place soldier on our aina, you guys better clean up your mess. · · · · · You guys don't understand that aina is sacred.· All aina is sacred.· Makua is sacred. Makua and olelo Hawaii means parent or parents. Makua is our parent, our parents, our kupuna.· We are her keiki.· How could you hurt your own parents? Would you go and hurt your own parents?· No, I don't think so.· Why would we continue to allow you guys to hurt our -- our makua and our kupuna? · · · · · In Makua or wherever, in Kahuku, Pohakuloa, it is my hope, my dream that one day, 60 years from now, I will be with my mo'opuna living and hanging out in Makua, whatever, having fun with them, playing with them, sharing with them the stories of Kamohoali'i and the mo'o that lives there, sharing with them the kupuna who have fought to get Makua back for us and for them. · · · · · But most importantly, being able to be with them over there in Makua without the fear of being harmed.· Mahalo.

Kekuawela Tauala

Aloha, my name is Kekuawela Burgess Tauala. I do not support the alternatives that were listed for the three sites and the alternatives that were chosen by the Army. I suggest that for the fourth "alternative" which is the No Action alternative, that the Army or the EIS includes/adjusts this alternative to include a cleaning process of the the areas for un-exploded ordinances and harmful waste that could pose a threat to humans and the environment. Or include a process where they would pay for a cleaning service to whoever owns the areas after the leases are lapsed in 2029. Overall, I believe and support the return of all these lands (in healthy conditions) that are being occupied by the US Army to the Native Hawaiian people and their communities. Mahalo.

Shelly Taylor

I am urging that the US military NOT be granted unlimited use of Hawai'ian lands for Army training.

The US has been occupying the islands since 1895 -- more than six decades before Hawai'i's statehood. In the many years since the land has been destroyed, not stewarded. It's beyond time to return these lands back to their proper stewards: the Hawai'ian people.

Tehya Taylor

Aloha,

I strongly oppose the Army's retention of the 6,322 acres of state land as well as the military's retention of other lands throughout Hawai'i. The U.S. military has never been a good steward of Hawaiian land and should not be allowed to continually abuse Hawai'i's lands, waters, and people. This land should be remediated by the military— using their money and resources— and returned to the Hawaiian people.

Troy Taylor

To Whom It May Concern: Aloha e,

I submit this public comment in strong opposition to retaining and extending the leases for Army Training Land Retention (ATLR) in Makua, Poamoho, and Kahuku. The proposed retention of the occupied lands for US Army and DoD use maintains an imperial relationship proven disastrous to the ecosystems and the sentient life of this island. I strongly affirm the "No-Change Alternative" which would see the completion of the current lease and return of these lands specified in 2029.

Laulani Teale

Aloha. So everybody here in this community has already said so much, and I can't -- I have nothing to add in terms of the reasons why you should not continue with this attempt to lease these lands from the State of Hawaii, who has no rightful power to lease them in the first place. However, I would like to ask that you please add to the final EIS four words, and I want to ask you if you could please make sure that these four words are clearly written as such in the final EIS. And those four words are: They do not consent. Okay. They do not consent. In every community that you have gone to, they do not consent. I don't want to read a final EIS that talks about how, oh, we heard strong feelings from so many people. We heard passionate speeches and stories about history, and all of that stuff. What I want to see is: They do not consent. Say it about every single place that you have gone and very clearly, and don't try to make it into anything else. So Kehau, I'm gonna kind of ask you, because, you know, I know -- not to try to put it on you, but I know that it may be difficult to understand the concept of free, prior, and informed consent -- although, you know, we kind of, like, expect all of our opio to understand that when they go out on a date, right? So, you know, it's not actually that hard to grasp. But if you don't have -- if you don't have consent of the people, then you're not their government, for one thing, you know. You are an occupier. And it's not a -- you know, there's not anything -- any exchange that can make it other than that. That is occupation, and that should be said in there somewhere. But what I really want is to just that simple clarity that that is very clear when you refer to every single community that you spoke to. And just to make it clear for those few who are over there, if you guys agree, then I'd like for everybody to say: We do not consent. Okay? [THE AUDIENCE: We do not consent.] Mahalo.

Laulani Teale

Did 118 ever show up? [Moderator: No. No. Go for it.] Okay. Okay. Aloha. I'd like to -- I'd like to divide my testimony into two sections. So the first one I want to -- I'd -- I would like to speak to you as a human being, as to everyone who's part of the U.S. Military here representing the U.S. Military as on the human level. . . . And I want -- the main thing that I want to say there is that when I speak to the U.S. Military, I want you to know that I'm not speaking to you. And I want you to know why, because all of the things that we collectively have to say to the United States Military, for one thing they may be harmful to you to hear them, and not be able to do anything about it. But it's also very, very harmful to the people to speak to a human being. You know that's the way that aloha works, right? . . . When we give our aloha we're speaking truth, even if it's hurt, even if it's angry, It's still aloha. And to present this truth to you in aloha there is an expectation that as a human being you can -- you will reciprocate and take this very clear message. This is a very clear message, and act accordingly, which would mean to do none of the options. You know, it would mean to end the lease. . . . We know from history that that's never happened before. So I just want to say I -- I've got something to say to -- with that. I want to say something to the United States Military, and I want to be very clear that I'm not saying this to you, okay? Because in order to protect our health, I think, that we need to be able to speak clearly only to the U.S. Military and -- and my young folks over there who are -- who have been helping out might be able to help me out in this. It's very short. . . . No lease on stolen lands. Don't touch us with your bloody hands. U.S. Military out! Real peace is what we're talking about. Take your bombs! Take your trash! Shove them up your balderdash! Rise up kai'i and fight against this hewa empire's might! For future generations' sake, hamau, United States. . . . USA has got to go with this dog and ponyshow! hamau aia. Aloha aina is the way, not the bloody USA! Occupation is a crime in Hawaii and Palestine! People, people stand as one! Unstoppable by any gun. Bombs are nothing to our love. Aloha means resist this shove. Ku-ea every day. Ku-ea every day, every day. . . . Mahalo. Aloha.

Laulani Teale

Mahalo. For my testimony, I'd really like to just make a request. And I know I made one yesterday, and I want to emphasize that again, that -- that the EIS clearly says that they do not consent. Yeah? They do not consent. So that -- that is very important. The request that I want to make tonight is that I'd like -- I'd like to ask -- I don't know what you're capable of. I don't know whether you can actually hear the nearly 100 percent of these testimonies that are saying, "Stop. Do not pursue this. Please withdraw." I don't know whether your humanity is capable of overcoming whatever it is in the job that every other person in your position has never been able to overcome. I don't know whether you're capable of that or not. But what I do think you -- you are capable of is giving these people, who have invested their time, their lives -- you know, just remember, for every one of these two minutes, there's 200 years of suffering, work, all kinds of things that go into those two minutes. And what I'd like to ask back for that is their mana'o back. And what I'd like -- and Kehau, I'd like to ask you, because I know you're good at this, to make sure that every single mana'o is transcribed, transcribed in words, put into PDF form, with the name of the speaker clearly on it, made publicly available, yeah, with every single one, and -- and then given back to the people. Because this may or may not be the place where the change gets made, but those mana'o are capable of doing a lot more. So that is -- that is my request. And also, one more time, to be very clear, they do not consent. I want to see it loud and clear in that EIS, please. Because that is the least that you can do, out of all of this. And I want to -- I want to ask everybody else one more time to just say -- if you do not consent, say, "We do not consent." Okay? We do not consent. [AUDIENCE MEMBERS: We do not consent.] Okay. Mahalo nui.

Sweet Tee

Aloha. I'm known as "Sweet Tee." And that's it. That's all you need to know. Okay? I'm going to -- you got the history lesson already. Right? I am a vet, sad to say. But when I joined, I did not know what I was joining. I thought I was an American, just like probably everybody in this room. I slowly discovered the truth while being in the military. Afghanistan. I was deployed right before bin Laden got taken out. It was there that I'm sitting in a tower, that I shouldn't have been in, because I am a female, and I had two Afghan males with me, Rocks started flying at this tower. I look out, and it's a little kid. Those two Afghan soldiers, they started pointing their weapon at him. I said, "What are you doing? It's a kid." And he goes, "But he's on the outside." I go, "But he's still a kid, and he's still one of your people." At that moment, I thought of my people. I was the one wearing the uniform. I was the one oppressing my people. So when I came back from Afghanistan, I got the hell out. And I made sure damn well you guys paid for me to get out, and still continue to pay for me. Okay? Along my way -- this -- this time limit stuff can go away. You know why? Because your time is up. Your time is up. This is our time. A hundred and thirty-one years we've been waiting to participate. We ain't participating anymore. "No" means "no." Okay? And along my journey of starting to fight for my 'aina and my people, you guys are the biggest terrorists in the entire world. This RIMPAC, this RIMPAC crap -- why do we need war? Why? World domination. Ego. Pride. Money. Go. Go build your own little freaking floating island somewhere in the Pacific, and leave us alone. You guys don't get it. Like Brother was talking about, getting blocked in his home because he couldn't get to the hospital because of all the military personnel. Let me tell you -- and I know this is true because I wore that uniform -- when I put that uniform on, before I knew better, I walked around proud. Yeah. Oh, look. Everybody's looking at me. Everybody's getting out of my way. You damn right. You better get out of my way. And I guarantee you that's how you feel every time you put that uniform on. And that's how everybody else in the military feels when they put that uniform on. They look down upon us. They think they can trample on us. Is that right? No, it's not. Another thing. You guys only listen to US law. What is your oath? What did you take? I uphold and defend the United States Constitution of both foreign and domestic. Right? What is the law of the land, of your US Constitution? Do you know? Do you know your law of the land? It's treaties. Treaties is the law of your land. But we have no treaty of annexation with the United States. Right? You can google it, and it'll come up with "joint resolution." A joint resolution is not the treaty of annexation. And that's basic law. I quit law school, or going to law school, because I don't need that, because that's a US piece of paper. And let me tell you, we will play your game right now. Did you know about a notice that was sent to the Supreme Court of the United States back in March? It said all public actors, which include the military, must uphold and defend their oath to the United States Constitution, or they will be jailed and all property seized. Better go check that out, because it was ruled nine to zero by your law. All of these verbal testimonies that we have given, consider that affidavits to the notice that was sent to SCOTUS. "No" means "no." You guys need to get out. We don't need you. We don't want you. You were never invited in the first place.

Teatuahe Teiti-Gierlach

The military must deoccupy Kahuku, Mākua, and Poamoho immediately. The desecration of these lands are an atrocity. They must be returned to the Hawaiian people indefinitely. The US military has a responsibility to clean up their mess, vacate the land, and return all stolen 'āina to the rightful stewards of the land.

D Momilani Thomas

Finally. Aloha my kakou. I am born and raised from Oahu, Kalihi-Palama. Both my parents are Hawaiian by blood, even my two grandmothers. But I was a Navy wife for 17 years until my husband retired just one month shy before we, the Hawaii military community, found out our frickin' Navy lied to us. Covered it up for us. That's why my youngest son was sick since we moved back home and we're living Pearl City Peninsula for nine years to today. Anyways, that's not what I'm here to talk about. Sir, Colonel, where the hell is Pentagon? Because as far as I know, attending majority of our Navy Red Hill Pentagon military executive officials and their staff have been coming here to Oahu. But I know they're not going to do shit because they're brainwashed too. What fuels me is that, yes, I was poisoned, my family was poisoned, my home island Oahu was poisoned, all our drinking water is poisoned, and our state wants to go ahead and allow you folks to get the land titles? Bullshit. I don't trust our Department of Defense no more. I don't trust our military no more. And as far as I know, a lot of your soldiers, sir, when I was just an island girl growing up on this island during the old school era of 1990, I remember my homies at Schofield was the ones that taught me about our endangered native snails. And I was brainwashed. I was Americanized growing up here just like many Hawaiians here on this island. Even though I went to Catholic Schools, we were still brainwashed. And I just want to tell you they were the ones that started to wake me up slowly about Makua Valley and about the bombing of Pohakuloa and Kahuku. They were pissed. They're like, how come, you Hawaiian girl, you local girl, you don't know this shit? I'm like, no. We were taught that we lavishly took America for Hawaii. That's what we were taught in school and by our elders. So anyways, in 2002 I attended a Hawaiian technology business school in my mid 20s under oha. We went to field trip at the Nanakuli Ka'ala Farms, and Uncle Butch was our host. And I remember I was sitting there, I heard booms. It sounded like a war going on. It sounded -- sounded like a war, sounded like fireworks. I was like what is that? They said that's Makua Valley being bombed. So this was the start of me learning to be decolonized slowly. That was 2002. I became a Navy wife by late 2004, early 2005. We moved to Yokosuka Navy Base, Japan by 2005. I was so homesick, and this is what a lot of our born and raised Hawaiians and born and raised locals have to understand. When they move away from Hawaii, they have to learn that when you become homesick it's actually our Kupuna, our ancestors, ke akua trying to tell us, hey, you need to wake up. It's time to start fighting -- and start fighting and speaking up for our home islands. And that's what I started to do in Japan by 2006. I wasn't brainwashed to just become a Navy wife and be lavished by you all and lavished by our senior leaderships seeing them brainwash us too. I was meant to learn the Navy politics, learn to have trust with our military community, and then learn the proper Hawaiian history to mend my homesickness and fight with the indigenous people of Japan and those in Okinawa and the people of Japan that wanted you all out. You -- that's your guys' host nation, Japan. They don't like you guys there. A lot of them don't like the gaijins there. And it hurts me as a Hawaiian because I know the Japanese people loves Hawaiians. And then we come back home after San Diego. After Japan, San Diego -- I'm sorry. I'm going to wrap it up. In 2015, we come back home. Sir, this is what I really need to tell you. I know you're just a colonel, which is equivalent to a captain in our Navy, but I need you to go up the chain of command and speak for your Army because I told this to Vice Admiral John Wade and Barnett, Commander for Navy Region Hawaii and Pearl Harbor back in January 2023. This shit was pissed. I was pissed. I was holding this in my fucking heart since 2015. Come home, I accompanied my, by then, back then, active duty Navy husband. He's retired now. And we went

to the in-dock briefing to welcome hundreds of Navy sailors on southside of Pearl Harbor. I was on a sideline, and this one woman from MFSC, Military Family Support Center, behind Ruby Tuesday's Moanalua Shopping Center, she tried to introduce Hawaii to all the room full of sailors and say, stay away from all the Hawaiians. Stay away from all the locals because they're angry at the monorail. They cause all this -- they cause all that road rage, and the Hawaiians don't like Americans, so they're equivalent to tourists. How do you think I felt about that bullshit? But, you know what, since the 1990s, I've been hearing from your soldiers, sir. You guys' been saying that bullshit on Schofield too. Brainwashing your own soldiers to fear our own people, born and raised from Hawaii. I did not become a Navy wife and then have my husband retire to just go ahead and continue being brainwashed as an American. Fuck no. I listened to my kupunas. I listened to my dreams in my sleep. Queen Lili'uokalani came to my dreams too to tell me I'm going to be the voice one day while we were in Japan stationed there. And in Boom kanani Governor Linda Lingle -- Governor Linda Lingle and Representative John Ward -- Gene Ward came 2007 to our Yokosuka Navy Base Japan and asked for more military to come to Oahu. I was asked 24 hours prior to that -- sorry. I'm jumping all over the place. I was asked 24 hours prior to be the mistress of ceremony by a senior leadership that is an admiral, the Commander of Yokosuka Navy Base Japan in 2007. I changed my frickin' script at the closing remarks. I did not like what Governor Linda Lingle, our Hawaii Governor, said to our Navy and the Japanese Navy, that she wants more military, more Navy, more Navy ships to come to here. So I stood there, and I told her -- I changed the whole script. I thought I was going to get kicked out. Nope. I was invited again in the future. But, anyways, I said you're not going to do that to my home Oahu. We don't need no more traffic. We don't need no more populations, and we do not need no more disrespect of our military because I seen it on your guys' host nation of Japan. I've seen it in Okinawa, and I seen it growing up on this island. You know a lot of your soldiers, just like a lot of our sailors disrespects this island, even the military families. They don't know how to take care of this island. And that is what your soldiers told me, sir. In 1990s to early 2000s, even when I was working at a no longer existent nightclub in early 2000s. I'm -- I'm about to wrap it up. And they all -- they were all my customers who all came back with PTSD from Afghanistan War and Iraq in 2005. But, anyways, they're the ones that told me. They don't understand why, why the U.S. Government? Why our Department of Defense has so much clutch hold and lands of our Hawaiian people that got forcefully evicted. Even where I live, Pearl City Peninsula Navy Housing, formerly called Manana. I take care and I'm very territorial of that property for several years. I was given the greenlight by senior leaderships of Navy Region Hawaii. Sir, I'm -- I'm dead serious. You need to start -- you need to go up that chain of command and you tell even that woman back that was sitting back there with the short hair. She was at the BLNR the last time back in May. She told our state that even if you folks land title this lands, you guys are not going to real estate. That is some bullshit because I know for a fact my housing landlords for Navy Housing real estate, oh, actually it's the U.S. Government. They actually real estating (sic) those lands. And there is so much open lands, free lands, all over Pearl City Peninsula, all over all your military housings, 13 Navy housing neighborhoods, 2 Army housing neighbors, Hickam Joint Base Pearl Harbor, many Navy bases even the Army bases. You guys have too much frickin' land open unused. For what? For you guys' entertainment? For your family members to come and lavish like tourists? That's fucking unfair, sir. My heart was broken moving back home in August 2015 to see that we have so many of our Native Hawaiians moving. There's more Hawaiians living on the continental United States which is Turtle Island. And we have many born and raised locals. I am on the brink of being houseless. No disrespect to my husband. We're going to be at peace, but we're about to be divorced. We are one of the many retired military families that are about to be divorced. And I am scared. I have never -- I have sacrificed myself as a military wife for 17

fucking years to go ahead and take care of my kids, be a homemaker to my sons, dance Hula the proper way, not the tourist way, to teach the Hawaiian history to the military community. That's what I did. Dancing Hula. And I'm sorry. I know. I'm going to wrap it, I promise you after this. And so it just breaks my heart, all right, coming back home. I'm woke up. I'm not an American no more. I'm decolonized, sir. No one taught me that. I did it on my own being homesickness, but coming back home to my own keiki ona aina, child of the land. It hurts me that a lot of my blood, my -- our Hawaiian people and our born and raised locals, just like me I'm about to be houseless. Because why? I survived off of my husband. I'm only learning to be independent now. I'm scared. I cannot even afford my home island anymore. But you guys have so much lands and you guys are being greedy like your forefathers in 1800s, asking for more lands. Just like how you guys evicted our Hawaiian people and our born raised local people off of Pearl City Peninsula, Pearl Harbor, and Hickam. Please hear my voice, sir. I speak as a prior Navy wife that was proud of our Navy, proud of our military before. Not no more.

D Momilani Thomas

Aloha mai kakou. I am -- oh. To recap, I am Keiki O Ka 'Aina, and I am born and raised -- born 1976, born and raised Kalihi Palama. But for nine years, we lived on Pearl City Peninsula, Navy housing, as known as "Manana." And what Andre Perez shared, I -- I hear that every morning, every evening, from Pearl Harbor through our big speakers, the giant voice. Anyways, I came here to speak to that camera, in hopes that the Pentagon, the Army, military executive officials, and your home state congressmen, senators, as well as the rest of the Army and Department of Defense that are here, their home state congress and senators, and then our Hawaiian Kingdom, Hawaii senators and congressmen, hears my voice and all of our voices. I came here to speak about the 'aina, the land. So as I said -- recap -- two nights ago, I woke up, my first year within becoming a 17-year Navy wife, living on Japan, to -- on my own decolonizing, to understand the proper Hawaiian history. Right? Well, what I know about the 'aina, the land, is -- especially where I live, Pearl City Peninsula -- every square foot -- that all the military bases, all the military occupies on, where all the Department of Defense is, where all of your Hawaii military community lives, where Kapilina Beach homes is, where Moanalua Shopping Center is, where the 13 Navy housing neighborhoods are, the two Army housing neighborhoods, et cetera, et cetera, et cetera -- everywhere those military bases are is contaminated with toxins. For 32 months now, 32 months, me and my ohana, in our home, do not use our tap water, which is the island water, Waiawa water. It's because the pipes are contaminated with the jet fuel JP-5. I was the whistleblower for Pearl City Peninsula, December 8, 2021. If I had not -- if I had not spoken up, those senior leaderships, just like both of you, and especially this clown that I created, Admiral Paparo, that I created a big poster of him, and I held it high and proud outside of the federal court back in May, when we are right now in trial in court against the Navy, against the US government. I made this huge poster, and it says, "Ha. I jet-fueled Oahu, and got away with it." The very morning I held up this high in May, he was being ranked, promoted, from Indo-PACOM, to now taking over the whole entire Pacific fleet. And he's the one that covered this all up, and allowed me and my ohana, my home island, and many of our Hawaii military community, present and past, to be poisoned. And right now, the Navy is winning. Anyways, what I came here to say about the 'aina -- sorry. [THE MODERATOR: Please wrap it up.] I'm going to wrap it up. It's haunted. I know all the paranormal stories of our military bases -- so does Sister Lori -- and especially with me taking care of the Pearl City Peninsula Navy housing for several years. I have helped even your soldiers get their home cleansed and blessed and understood why they're seeing Hawaiian spirits, because -- and I've seen them working on Hickam, Ford Island, and Pearl Harbor, recent years. Because they know your intentions, Pentagon, and sir and ma'am. They know your folks' intentions, the 'aina, because they're still buried, they're still laid to rest under all your folks' land, inside that toxic soil. So they come up to hunt, respectfully, to remind our Hawaii military community and you all, they're still around, and they want their lands back. They want it returned to the proper hands. Not to the state of Hawaii. Hell, no. Do not give it to the sleepwalking Hawaiians. Sorry. Hundreds of family out here. But for real, I was a sleepwalking Hawaiian, too, until I became a Navy wife. Please donate these lands back to the Hawaiian people here, especially -- just like the ones that take care of Makua Valley, just like the ones that have been protecting me with the Red Hill. Please donate it back to them. Because I know, in my heart, this is why I was led there through my dream, through my sleep, when we were stationed -- Navy stationed in San Diego. I'm going to wrap it up, Kehau. I'm sorry. When we were Navy stationed in San Diego, after Japan, I had a dream where my husband was illegible. He was worldwide deployable because he had open-heart surgery in January 2015 in San Diego. And the

Navy said, "Wow, you're healing fast." And that's when the dreams came. Soon as his detailer told us, we can either get Europe, back to Japan, or Hawaii. And we got Hawaii for August 2015. And that's when the dreams came for me to move into Pearl City Peninsula. I mean, ironic. My Hawaiian middle name, named by my godmother, godfather, Hawaiian, "Momilani," which represents Pearl Harbor Bay, Pu'uloa, Wai Momi, and I live right along it. It's meant for me to take care of Pearl City Peninsula -- and not just that -- continue being the voice to the Hawaii military community, about the proper Hawaii history, about what the military continues to do to us, and how we cannot trust the tap water. So, sir, sorry. That's basically what I'm saying, Pentagon and you all. Just please donate back the lands. Never mind the state of Hawaii, please. I was meant to be a Navy wife, to be a voice for a reason. And I'm not going to give up. And I know this is it. This is also it, too. Maybe you folks will be the new torch for -- because the Navy is going to be next. They're going to be asking for all their lands, too. Even Kapukaki, Red Hill. I don't want any of them to own or land title any of these lands. So please donate it back. You guys got a lot of vacant lands. Mahalo nui.

Steven Thomas

There's a lot less people here.· How many people are here in opposition to these leases?· That's -- yeah.· I remember this the other night.· There was a lot more people.· I'm going to read this real quick.· Aloha mai kakou. wau o Steven Thomas.· I'm the grandson of Franklin William Thomas Sr., a former US Army soldier; and Emily Ka'ai, a direct descendant of King Liloa, through the lines of Paka'alana and Keawe and the progenitors of both royal houses of Kamehameha and Kalakaua. Make no mistake.· I view America as a thief and a bully, which has had a parasitic impact on my ancestral homeland, infecting Hawaii with its attitude of entitlement and disrupting the natural order of the environment; when we, in contrast, view our very purpose as one to promote its health and ability to provide us with sustenance. I won't go into the environmental impacts. That's been said enough here.· But these types of impacts, negative impacts on what western society calls "the environment," we, as Kanaka Maoli, refer to as the killing of our mother, all in the name of mission readiness.· What is the mission?· Kill the planet?· What are you going to protect after that? Another thing that amazes me is that, on a continent with nearly 3 million square miles of land area, the Army cannot find enough space there to adequately maintain mission readiness.· Oh, I'm sorry.· All that land was stolen too.· And since that's the case, let's be done with the portrayal of America as the good guys; and wear the cap of raping, murderous thieves proudly, just as proudly. Personally, I would rather you all just pack up your shit and get the fuck out of my house.

From:

Sent:

To:

Subject:

Tiana Thorp <[REDACTED]>

Wednesday, August 7, 2024 8:36 PM

G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS

LEASES - TESTIMONY

Follow Up Flag:

Flag Status:

Follow up

Flagged

To whomever this concerns,

I am writing today to say no to the leases.

As a Kanaka Maoli wahine completing her PhD on the continent, I say clearly that I and the lāhui do not consent to these leases. We oppose renewal of the leases. We oppose renewal of any lease in the future.

This is our `āina and we will protect her. No leases on stolen land.

Ua mau ke ea o ka `āina i ka pono. Mau a mau.

Aloha mai,

Tiana

Tiana Noelani Thorp, EIT (she/her/hers)
Distinguished Scholar Fellow | Graduate Research Assistant | University of Delaware
Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering | College of Engineering

—
The University of Delaware in Newark, DE is a land-grant university located within the traditional homelands of the Nentengo or Nanticoke nation and Lénapehòkink, the ancestral homelands of the Lenape Haki-nk or Lenni-Lenape nation. During the colonial era and early federal period, many were removed west and north, but some also remain among the continuing historical tribal communities of the region: The Nanticoke Lenni-Lenape Tribal Nation (<https://nltribe.com/>); the Ramapough Lenape Nation (<https://ramapoughlenapenation.org/>); and the Powhatan Renape Nation, The Nanticoke of Millsboro Delaware (<https://www.nanticokeindians.org/>), and the Lenape of Cheswold Delaware (<http://www.lenapeindiantribeofdelaware.com/>).

Lisa Toko-Ross

I oppose the Army's attempt to retain its expiring 65 year leases. The amount that they pay is ridiculously cheap when the price of housing and land already excludes so many people (native and non-native). They should pay the going corporate rate if they are to retain rights to the land. While I believe that the US should have a military presence in the Pacific, I do not agree that they should pay less for it. There should be fairness, and there is more....way more....than enough resources in the military industrial complex to afford it.

kimberly tom

it is unnecessary to be training in kahuku. I oppose renewing the lease

Lili'u Tomasello

I am writing in opposition to the proposed continuation of the U.S Army's proposal to "retain up to approximately 6,322 acres of State-owned lands at KTA, Poamoho, and MMR on the island of O'ahu" which "would enable continued military use of the State-owned lands at these three installations on O'ahu".

Clearly, the U.S. military apparatus has zero respect for the people of Hawai'i who have been forced to put up with decades of environmental degradation due to the DELIBERATE neglect of state and federal laws designed to hold the U.S. military accountable for their use of Hawaiian lands. Pohakuloa, Kapukaki (Red Hill), Makua Valley- the list goes on. In no other situation would a lessor be expected to grant a lessee use of a property when it is evident that the lessee has a record of not complying with the laws and regulations required, be it on the lands in question, or other lands the lessor has granted use of. This situation should be no different.

The U.S. Army's leases of the lands in question should end permanently.

Melissa Tomlinson

The military must leave Hawai'i. You are illegally occupying lands there and as a "citizen" of so called u.s. we cannot support any military there. My comment is Re-Listen to every comment made by Kānaka Maoli at your hearing meetings. Your time is up. No renewed leases. You need to vacate the properties, period. The violence and harm you have caused is irredeemable. Your presence there has only brought shame to every American, whether they realize it or not. Go back to the continent! Remove your troops!

Marti Townsend

Aloha. I'm Marti Townsend. Apologies for my back. And I am a haole settler in the occupied Kingdom of Hawaii. And I am very grateful for the opportunity to stand next to all of you in opposition to the US military occupation. So I -- well, first, I just want to thank you all, because these three days have really renewed my determination to stand up against this occupation. As many of you know, like, I -- I've spent a lot of time in these kind of meetings. And I tried really, really hard to convince the Navy to shut down the Red Hill fuel tanks before they poisoned people. If only they had listened, you know? They didn't. And 93,000 people were poisoned. And Oahu's aquifer is, for the foreseeable future, unusable. 'aue 'aue. And it breaks my heart. I'm very sorry. So anyway, I thought this was completely useless, but I came anyway because I needed to bear witness, and I'm so glad that I did. And I'm very, very grateful for all of you, for renewing that determination. We are the ones -- as people have said before, we are the ones that are going to take care of us. And I just want to plant this seed in your mind, similar to what Hanaloa said. Like, it's going to take us standing up -- and we know what it takes. Right? Kaho'olawe was no small feat. Right? So we know what it takes. And so I just -- and this is going to be a year-long, several-years- long process, and I want everyone to think about what they are willing to do to stand up to the US military. You've gotten a very, very strong message. Steve, Rachel, thank you very much for sitting through, stone faced, the entire time. Very impressed. I hope you -- you know, I hope you take a page or learn a lesson from the -- the very painful lessons the Navy learned. And please listen. If you only listen to us now -- we aren't going away. You heard generations of people. Right? Whole families, elders, makua, keiki, testifying, telling you they are not going away. The best thing you can do is to let go of Hawaii, clean up, and get out. That is the best thing that you can do. And whatever we can do to help you do that is where -- is where we are right now. Right? The -- the -- the level of negotiations that we are on right now is what can we do to help you pack up and go? All right? We will help you. And -- and I just -- and I just want to, like, end on the note to make sure that everybody knows that, like, we -- we were the ones that took care of each other when the Navy poisoned our water. Right? And we are still the ones who are taking care of our own people. Right? We took care of each other after the wildfires. We took care of each other after the storms, during the pandemic. Like, we -- we don't need them, you know? They have done more to harm us, our health, our economy, our environment, everything. You know, what kind of economy are we going to have in Hawaii? To all of the -- the people out there who are watching, who are like, "Oh, well, the military has a role to play, you know. They're -- think of all the technology we could win from them," there is nothing they could give us that would justify the harm that they have caused. Don't fall for it. All the people watching on TV, don't fall for it. There is no grounds that justify the US military being here. Let them go. We are stronger when we rely on ourselves. Thank you very much.

Joy Tshako

The U.S. army has been irresponsible with the Hawaiian lands it occupies, against the consent of the indigenous people. It has polluted the water, harmed native fauna, flora, and people. Military presence on Hawaiian lands must be rejected for the sake of preserving the natural resources and restoring the dignity of native peoples. I am against the renewal of this lease of Hawaiian lands for the US military.

Donovan Tuisano

Donovan Tuisano, longtime resident, Waianae, makaha. I'd just like to agree with everybody else in regards to the -- the land itself. I've been hearing and I seen when -- when the elders used to talk, they used to talk about how life is getting overpriced and -- and how everything else is changing. A little story about myself. I was homeless growing up. Until you're homeless you don't realize all the opportunities you have. The military gave me the opportunity to join the military and actually swear the oath to the constitution of the United States of America. Totally understand that. With people around and all these different cultures, you realize that everybody is holding on to their culture. But you can respect the worldwide requirement of if it's not the American people, it's going to be another country, and let's just say everything else shuts down. Makua shuts down. Kahuku shuts down. All these other installations shut down. Everybody else moves. All the forces leave the theater. And if you can visualize the understanding of the impact statement doing the research so that you can actually quantify extrapolating past the point of 10 to 15 years, what happens then? If you can actually visualize the strategic location of Hawaii in where everyone is -- lady out here explained in regards to how important the rest of the islands are in the Pacific and Samoa. I'm -- I'm Samoan, Okinawan, and Irish, so, yeah, all the perimeter, the perimeter bloodlines. But if you look at my kids, Hawaiian. Four of the five are in the military forces, so understand, yeah, they swore the allegiance to the constitution of the United States as well. Yes. We all feel the pain of everybody else, but with the research you guys do and put into the EIS what that entails is longer research and explanation. Like the gentleman said, in regards to simplify it so I, myself, as a Waianae High Schol grad can actually read and understand what you're trying to say, so we don't have to talk like lawyers. But in the bigger picture, I -- I'm -- I'm pretty much understanding there's a lot of people out here that are hurt and that's the reason why. They're transparent. They're telling you exactly what needs to happen. Take those strategic level thinking process and how it correlates with the middle of the Pacific, we're a proud people out here. And I owe that to understand how the community that I -- the homeless -- until you're homeless you don't realize, and then you realize how much you're sharing cheese with everybody else and, oh, everybody don't know where to go for -- use the bathroom. But knowing what I know and understanding how we can actually do more research for it, and the research that tells us when you close up these lands, tell us about the story as everything closes up. Makua closes, then Kahuku closes, and all these other ranges. Because as a soldier, I understand you have to have a place to -- to train and whatnot. But like sister said, you leave it worse than it was when you got there, and, yet, you have to enrich the cleanliness and all the -- the paradise that we have. Yeah. That's all I have to say. Thank you very much. I appreciate it.

Lei'ohu Turley

Aloha,

My name is Lei'ohu and I am in strong opposition of the renewal of military leases in Hawai'i. I believe that what the military has done to Kaho'olawe alone is enough to prove the irresponsibility of the US military in Hawai'i and highlights the need to discontinue their leasing of our land.

Mahalo,

Lei'ohu Turley

Evan Uiagalelei

Clean up the land the United States military used for training and put efforts to restoration. Being on islands with limited space and resources we have to use every piece sq foot of land with care and respect instead of destroying it. Crazy the U.S military paid \$1 for thousands of acres

Erik Umenhofer

The land belongs to the people of Hawaii, release the land and return it to the rightful owners. This land was stolen by the US Government / Military and must be returned.

Sunny Unga

I am writing to express my strong support for the NO ACTION alternative outlined in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for Army Training Land Retention at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) on the island of O'ahu. It is imperative that the United States Army honor its original agreement to return these lands in their original condition, allowing the leases to expire and facilitating the return, cleanup, and restoration of these areas.

For over 80 years, since World War II, the Army has utilized these lands, resulting in significant environmental damage. The U.S. Military has a history of environmental negligence in Hawai'i, as demonstrated by the contamination of O'ahu's largest water aquifer with jet fuel and harmful chemicals at Kapukaki. This negligence is further highlighted by the military's status as one of the largest consumers of fossil fuels and contributors to greenhouse gas emissions, which exacerbate climate change. With 34 superfund sites across Hawai'i, including Pohakuloa and Kaho'olawe, left not remediated by the military, serious concerns about its environmental stewardship arise.

The Army's chronic failure to properly manage and clean up existing sites underscores the critical importance of not granting further land retention. These lands are home to many endangered and threatened species, such as the apapane and i'iwi birds, which are crucial to the health of our ecosystems. Additionally, the Army has desecrated many Hawaiian burials, culturally significant sites, and natural landscapes. It is essential that the Army conducts a comprehensive evaluation of each property's current condition, removing unexploded ordnance and rehabilitating affected areas promptly.

In addition, the Army has failed to demonstrate that they are able to be good neighbors. Despite complaints and reports of low flying aircrafts and noise, the Army has failed to adequately address these issues as these are ongoing issues we continue to face with low flying aircrafts shaking our homes and waking up families with the loud noises it produces.

In conclusion, I strongly advocate for the return of all Army-controlled lands at KTA, Poamoho, and MMR under the no action alternative. We must reduce the military presence on our islands, emphasizing stewardship and sustainability for future generations. The no action alternative must include the Army's commitment to comprehensive planning, execution, and funding for the cleanup and restoration of returned lands. This effort must address cumulative environmental impacts, including those on adjacent federal lands controlled by the military, reforestation needs, debris removal, thorough toxin and pollutant cleanup, and must include clear timelines and methods for remediation. Establishing robust enforcement mechanisms, such as regular progress reports, independent oversight, and community involvement in monitoring, is essential. The state must hold the military accountable for all actions and cleanup costs, even after lease expirations. Most importantly, community voices must be central in transparent decision-making about the future use of these lands.

Paolo Vidali

I support Alternative 3 which returns the maximum amount of land to the state so that environmental remediation and recovery can occur. At minimum, the policy of paltry \$1 leases should end, with an appropriate market value paid to the state to assist other public land use and conservation efforts.

Imehana Villas-Boas

I am against the renewal of leases to the US military on Native Hawaiian land. I hope to see indigenous land be given back to its people.

From: gerhard waclena <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Tuesday, June 11, 2024 3:11 AM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Hawaii state land

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Being a frequent visitor to the Hawaiian islands, i feel for the natives of Hawaii.
The people want their land back (as it was promised to them after the war).

i am sure that the US Army can find XX reasons why they need the training grounds -
however, it is time to return what was promised to the people of Hawaii.

Kaukaohu Wahilani

Aloha mai kakou. O Kaukaohu Wahilani, no Puea mai au. That's Waianae valley. I just wanted to come up. But first of all, I want to give nui ke aloha to our nau po'o (phonetic) Kahuku, from our family in Kahuku for showing up. And we came here from Waianae for Kahuku them. Because when things go down in Makua, Kahuku going to come and kakou us. Kahuku gonna be there with us. Colonel Steve and then Colonel Rachel, I'm gonna to see you at the neighborhood board, because I sit on the Waianae neighborhood board. You guys cycle out every time. This gonna be -- you probably gonna be, like, my eighth colonel since I've been on the board. But I just wanted to share in more the words of our Queen Lili'uokalani: Never fear to act because he's -- never cease to act because you fear you may fail. So all of us over here, we standing in that. And the truth, Colonel Steve and Colonel Rachel, you guys can learn all our history from Kehau. She knows exactly what we've been talking about. Tita get five freaking PhDs. She can freaking tell you guys the truth. Okay. So, you know -- so the indoctrination of us, of us kanaka, like Dr. Keanu Sai said, the denationalization was pledging allegiance every day. I've been out of school 40 years, and I can still recite that. Mahalo ke akua, my three boys, they was all homeschool. They don't offer to say that. They don't offer sing my country tis of thee. Whose country? This is our country. If there was a treaty of annexation, we wouldn't even be here grumbling to you guys. But the bottom line, there was no treaty of annexation. Joint resolution no hold freaking water. And that's the truth. And then at the ending of the pledge of allegiance, with liberty and justice for all. Where the liberty and justice for us? Huh? You know, I'm not anti-American. I'm just pro-kanaka iwi. You know, you guys -- you guys own constitution. You guys own constitution. Get some maika'i and pono freaking things inside here. But just like you guys don't adhere to that. So Colonel Steven -- and I heard the Pentagon, they watching. You guys get all of us. What his name? You guys got everybody's name. We'll see you guys tomorrow night. Yeah. In the words of James Kaulia: A hiki i ke aloha 'āina hope loa, until the last aloha aina. Yeah. This is our country. If you guys are true, honest Americans, you guys would do you guys fiducial duties. You guys should actually freaking go to General Hara. Yeah, I don't know if you guys -- I don't know if you guys got that letter from Keanu Sai that was forcing General Hara by July 31st for do his due diligence. Because under the laws of -- international laws of occupation, the laws got -- the laws to be adhered here is the Hawaiian kingdom laws, not U.S.. Constitutional law only, not U.S. communal law. It's the Hawaiian Kingdom law. So if you guys truly are truly, yeah, honest Americans, then go take some advice from Kehau. She can freaking share all the information. And all this information you guys got from all of us from last night, tonight, tomorrow night, even two years, three years ago during COVID, those two nights, 100 percent in opposition. And you guys still get the [Japanese/Hawaiian Pidgin] Damashi. You guys jiggling over here. So we see you guys tomorrow. Aloha.

Kaukaohu Wahilani

Aloha mai kakou. One of the immortal words of our queen, Liliuokalani, she said, "The voices of the people.· The voice of God." In the battle of Kuamo'o Bay, when the forces of Liholiho was battling against Kekuaokalani because the ai kapu was broken, kanaka was fighting kanaka.· Kekua-o-kalani was mortally injured, and his mana wahine high chief, his manono, was also mortally injured. But she has stated malama ko aloha malama ko aloha, to have love for one another.· And in some way, shape, size, or form, we still get love for you guys, too, Colonel Rachel, Colonel Steve, even you, Tita Kehau. However, wrong -- crime has been committed, being committed every day. So with that being said, we're going to close this out.· And I'm going to call up Kumu Hina for Pule.

Kaukaohu Wahilani

E kalamai kehau, E kalamai kehau. I'm going to try to keep it to two minutes. E kalamai lahui. I got to face my kua back to everybody over here. No, but I like --I talk to Steve. Thank you for being here, brother. But the only way you guys going to -- we going to take you guys serious, get the generals over here. Get the generals over here. Because what -- what rank you, brother? You're a colonel. All right. We deal with colonels. You guys cycle out every four years. Bring the generals here. . . . And before I -- my name is Kaukaohu Wahilani. He Waianae au, mau a mau, mau a mau. Lifelong resident over here. Before I say anything, I'm in total opposition of any extension. And like what Uncle Sparky said, you guys never leave that fourth option, which was for get out. Why we got to wait nā po'e o Waianae another 65 years? . . . First of all, like mahalo nui loa to Malama Makua, they're both Malama ma kua organizations that we work hard. This is 21 years stop firing, like firing in Makua. So mahalo nui loa for them. . . . I also want to say raise your hand if you're over here in opposition. Somebody take a picture. Somebody take a picture. . . . Steve, take this -- you -- you got a phone. Steve, take this picture and send them back to the generals. . . . Who's over here in opposition? Raise their hands. Okay. He got everybody. Thank you, Steve. . . . And the difference, we -- we also got to address the guys that freaking bankrolling the United States Military conflicts. Yeah. Like sister said earlier, January 16, 1893, the years since Boston was at Pohakuloa. Then down here to Honolulu Harbor January 17, 1893. . . . I want to talk about the elephant in the room. You guys already know because you guys -- the military got -- got enough information by Dr. Keanu Sai, who -- who went before the Army some years back. So you guys know about the illegal occupation, right? Everybody know. . . . There's no Treaty of Annexation. It failed twice. Joint resolution is only on the metes and bounds of the United States of America. We 2,500 miles away. You guys came like a bad cancer, never left. . . . And we, Steve, me as well as every Kanaka Oiwi over here and as well as every -- every Hawaiian citizen and no more koko that love Hawaii, we are here to let you know as I'm saying from our brothers and sisters, our Native Americans, respect our existence or expect our resistance. . . . So I want you to go back and take -- take it back to the generals. And I was kind of appalled coming over here. You guys done set me off already. Come over here I see barriers already. Like who does that? It's our aina. We just saw you come in and we get barriers of oh, no, the military, they over here already. . . . But, Steve, look under the Treaty of Annexation. That's -- that's the one. That's the one key. There's no Treaty of Annexation. What is a Treaty of Annexation? Kehau, you know, right? That's a binding legal freaking contract between two countries. It failed. It failed twice. The first time President Grover Cleveland wouldn't stop them and then send James Blunt to come over here for investigate, and he found that it was illegal. . . . Why? Because in November 20, 1843, our country, the Hawaiian Kingdom, was recognized. What's called the Franklo American -- Franklo Saction -- okay. What? Anglo-Franco Proclamation. Yeah, that Queen Victoria of England and King Louie Phillipe of France signed. We was the first non-European country recognized internationally. The first country of color. . . . So come back with the fourth option. Put all the first three options on the side and just -- just get out of here. Yeah. I mean, you know, we can talk as humans, but you, you not from here, brother. The difference between us is Kanaka Oiwi and you guys. The aina is our kupuna. Yeah. We love the aina. . . . So with that being said, you seen everybody is in opposition. Same like in 2020 when -- Kahao, you was here, right? We had two nights. Hundred percent opposition. Nobody was for the extension of the lease. . . . So, Steve, tomorrow night in Kahuku, I hope my Kahuku ohana watching. I hope the generals come and then Thursday night, I hope the general is over there too.

And we're going to show up over there too.

Amy Wake

Aloha.· My name is Amy Wake I'm a United Methodist pastor, born and raised here in Aiea on Oahu.· My church is in the process of repentance for our part in the overthrow and the illegal annexation of Hawaii.· And sometimes repentance hurts.· It's not going to be easy, but it can be easy for you.· 60,000 acres is nothing compared to the rest of the land that you have here in Hawaii.· But it can mean the mean the world to the people here in Hawaii.· I have served churches in Pearl City and Downtown Honolulu and at -- now, out in waialae and everywhere I go homelessness and poverty is a significant problem that the churches try to repair and -- and -- and make new. To bring an end to the suffering of people it takes a lot of effort.· It takes a lot of time, and it takes a lot of commitment, and that is what we're asking from the military.· 60,000 acres will not hurt you, but it will help us, and it will help Hawaii to be a new place.· When I was growing up here in Hawaii I always thought you just couldn't help that the cost of living was so high.· You couldn't help that there was not enough land for everybody to live on.· You couldn't help that there was homelessness.· But we know that that's not true.· There's plenty of land.· God created this world with enough abundance for all of creation, human, and animal, and nature.· We just have to be willing to make the step to share it, to do justice to our world.· Thank you.

Alexander Wallace

Return the land to the Hawaiian people.

Alecia Wallingford

Do not renew the military land lease on Oahu. The military should not be occupying Hawaiian land and should give this land back to native Hawaiians. Put an end to the environmental degradation due to occupation by the military. Thank you.

Vanessa Waneka

To the people stealing native land doesn't stop and think about the harm they are causing. The habitats they are hurting and the people of the land. To take over someone's home is cruel. CANCELRIMPAC.

Julie Warech

Aloha mai kakou. My name is Julie Warech. I'm a member of Jewish Voice for Peace Hawaii and have lived in Hawaii for the last 10 years. I'm here as a descendant of peoples who were forcibly removed from their land, survivors of attempted extermination, in steadfast solidarity with Kanaka Maoli, to demand all lands being occupied by the military be returned to Hawaiians and that no leases be renewed in 2029. The entire time your business in Hawaii has been about what you can take and take and take, what you can exploit, what you can extract, and never about what you can help, what you can nurture, what you can leave better than you found it. And that's because the culture of the military is the culture of Western imperialism. It is the culture that is quite literally killing us all around the globe. So I want to take a second to talk about solidarity. Your military is in solidarity with France, a country currently murdering people in Kanaky and thwarting all aspects of their indigenous sovereignty. And why? For nickel, for strategic interests in the Pacific. Your military is in solidarity with the Indonesian military, who has killed over 500,000 people in West Papua since 1969. And for what? Gold, copper, land. Your military is in solidarity with Israel. Estimates are currently that 186,000 Palestinians will be the death toll if the war stopped today -- if the genocide stopped today. U.S., us, everyone in this room has watched for nine straight months as children have lost limbs, babies have had their heads blown off, children have been starved to death, people have been burned alive in tents in in safe zones, hundreds of reporters have been massacred to hide this reality, all made directly possible by the U.S. government and military and the testing of weapons in Hawaii that have been sent to Israel. What do they all have in common? Money, natural resources, and geopolitics meaning more to you than human rights, than human life, than human dignity, more than the health of the planet and her agency, her protection. More than protecting all the vital natural resources and making all life possible, you try to render life impossible. And so we will never be in solidarity with you. We will resist you and everything you stand for until our dying breaths -- a few more minutes -- or one minute. And you want to sit here and tell us you care about safety, about human life, that any of this is for the people. Your job is solely to protect a world of exploitation, greed, power, and wealth for a select few. And you're willing to kill literally anyone who gets in the way, destroy the entire planet for infinite conquest. That's who you are to us. We, the people, we stand in unbreakable solidarity with each other against oppression and those who are settlers done in unbreakable solidarity with Kanaka Maoli, unbreakable solidarity with their epistemologies, their leadership, and their visions of the future. They belong to this aina as the aina belongs to them. And you have done enough without their consent, with brutal force. Hawaiians never gave the consent for this LEED land to be taken, and you have lied time and again, showing you cannot be trusted. You will never be good stewards of land because you are only death. You are only destruction. The people will always win, and life will always win. Thank you.

Michael Waters

Oppose any lease extensions for US Military in Hawaii. All lands should be returned as soon as possible. Michael Waters

Oppose any lease extensions for US Military in
Hawaii. All lands should be returned as
soon as possible.

Michael Waters

Hema Watson

Aloha mai kakou. Aohemakealohanuikaia moa Watson ko'u inoa. My mother is Nai'a Lewis. My father is Merlakiki (phonetic) Watson. I come from Kulioulou. I am against any extension of any military lease on Oahu or in Hawaii. And these are some of the reasons why I say that. When I went to Kaho'olawe in 2022, I saw that aina. It was ripped apart, gutted. And when I saw that land, all I knew inside of my na au was pain. I knew deep in my na au that it was wrong. And when I hear the lies, blatant lies, and disregard for our land, it makes me sick. I laugh, laugh at you when I hear you speak about wanting to take care of this land and conservation and otherwise, when you yourselves admit that your presence here will have significant adverse impact. Hell, I don't even have to listen to you. I can just turn my ear to the people of Kahuku when they tell you the same thing. When I hear the report from the Committee of Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women that showed me that the average person to be a victim of sex trafficking and assault was a 15-year-old Hawaiian girl that lives near a military base, I felt sick. I have a Kanaka mother. I have a Kanaka sister. I have a Kanaka lover. And I know every day that the reality of that report does not stop just because those people are close to me. They are in danger because of you. And that's why I say no more leases, no more backhanded deals, no more occupation. E ola ka lāhui!

Dusty Weber

I deeply oppose the US Army or any other military branch having this or any other additional native Hawaiian lands for continued colonial military expansion. Stop using my tax dollars to colonize Hawaii. Return Hawaii to the Hawaiians and get the Army out of Hawaii.

Valerie Weiss

I do not support any further land leasing to the Military. They have served us poorly by contaminating our land and our ocean and then lying about the worst of it. We have unexploded ordinance unaccounted for on both the land and in our ocean. We have lead left at shooting ranges. We have PFAS spilled on Kauai and at Red Hill. And more. The military has been a bad tenant not just in the State of Hawaii, but many other locations as well. They are known for polluting, purposely and accidentally.

While stating this it refers to all military branches including the Army, but as we know the worst was the Navy. Now we cannot trust any of our military branches.

Erin West

GET OFF HAWAIIAN LAND.
USA are not stewards of the land, but thieves and destroyers. We invaded a sovereign nation and have been profiting off its suffering and the death and disease of its people for too long. GIVE THE LAND BACK. It does not belong to the USA.

From: Shawn White <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 9:35 AM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: EIS on leased state lands

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

In response to the U.S. Army currently accepting written comments, through August 7, on a draft EIS for its "retention" of "ceded" lands on O'ahu; lands it has leased from the state for the last six decades. Public comments regarding the need to more fully assess the climate impacts of such "retention" could force a conversation on what it will truly take to ensure our long-term security, and survival.

For example, the EIS is required to assess the direct, indirect, secondary, and cumulative climate-related impacts of the Army's future use of the leased O'ahu lands. These arguably include impacts associated with the larger strategy of Indo-Pacific "deterrence" for which Army Gen. Charles Flynn claims the lands are essential.

Such impacts would include: the cumulative reduction of our long-term food security, by the occupation and unremediated contamination of historically abundant agricultural lands which, in turn, contributes to Hawaii's climate-vulnerable dependence on imported food; the continued disconnection from and harm to 'āina that disproportionately affects Native Hawaiian health and wellbeing which will be increasingly challenged by climate destabilization; and the carbon footprint and impacts of the national and multinational exercises that would depend upon the retention of these lands, as well as that of the United States' "rivals" who will only increase their own military carbon footprints to "deter" the U.S.

The current draft EIS fails to evaluate these concerns.

Cumulative impacts on food security and Native Hawaiian health and wellbeing are not assessed in the broader context of climate destabilization – which the Department of Defense (DoD) has an immense role in accelerating.

Meanwhile, greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) are vaguely and simply described in the EIS as the same as those associated with current training activities. There is no discussion of the overall impact of GHG emissions over time and on adjacent areas, or of the cumulative, indirect, and secondary GHG impacts of the larger deterrence strategies that rely on the continued military use of these lands.

Critically, by neglecting to adequately evaluate these impacts, the EIS also fails to describe how they could be mitigated, especially with the DoD's vast resources and status as the largest institutional consumer of fossil fuels.

Instead, some of the many possible mitigation measures that could and should be discussed include:

1. The development and widespread sharing of decarbonization technology, supportive infrastructure, and other resources with other militaries and civilian populations;
2. Concrete benchmarks for the reduction of carbon-intensive training and other activities to the bare minimum, and for the restoration and return of lands and waters to Indigenous stewardship; and
3. The continual tracking of the full range of threats the climate crisis poses to the United States and the planet.*

These are valid issues that threaten the wellbeing of all people living in Hawai'i, including the military, as well as visitors. Climate destabilization is a direct threat on the economic base of Hawai'i as well as negatively impacting food security.

These points are critical for our host culture, as Native Hawaiian practices are sustainable and regenerative, but also to the whole of the U.S. as examples of how to maintain economies and adapt to our changing global environment.

Thank you,
Shawn M White

*Copied with permission of author, Wayne Tanaka, from Ka Wai Oha, 1 August 2024.

Sec. Will Whitewash

Good evening, my fellow Americans. My name is Secretary Will Whitewash, U.S. Navy. I'm glad to know you. I came out here to help y'all, because it seems we might be losing the battle for hearts and minds in Hawaii. And I am worried. In the Navy, we had to double our PR budget to counter these Cancel RIMPAC protests that have been absolutely huge. I'm here to counter the negativity, because I know you have your hands full. I'm trying to convince these good people in Hawaii that the leases should be extended. They don't seem to understand how necessary these leases are for America to remain number one. I tried to explain to them that as a superpower, we have created four superfund sites right here in Hawaii and over 1,300 superfund sites in the U.S. over 600 more throughout the world. But they say: We don't want that, Secretary Whitewash. You need to clean up those hazardous waste sites here and everywhere. In our culture, we respect the land and the water. We want to avoid another catastrophe, like Red Hill. I tried to explain to them the importance of American freedom and the permanent war agenda. They say: We don't want that, Secretary Whitewash. We want to live in peace. We want to protect Oceania, where our ancestors have lived for millennia. I try to explain to them that nothing will cure your depression, your anxiety, or your erectile dysfunction, like destroying an entire ecosystem. They say: We don't want that, Secretary Whitewash. We want green jobs that promote justice and equality between the genders and the cultures. You know, these cockamamie ideas, they're getting them from books, from TikTok, and from Hawaiian studies. I think that y'all have to do is to include some of the cultural mumbo jumbo in your message, okay. That way, everyone will see how sincere the military is in our commitment to the greenwashing program. My suggestion for your next campaign -- -- U.S. Army bombing Hawaiian land in the spirit of aloha, or maybe U.S. Army, we're here to malama your aina. Thank you for your time. Please find me at hashtag WillWhitewash. God bless you all, and God bless the United States of America.

Sec. Will Whitewash

Aloha, wai ewa. This is for you. Good evening, my fellow Americans.· My name is Secretary Will Whitewash.· It's good to know you.· You know, I've been working so hard with the RIMPAC festivities.· It's been fantastic working with our international partners on the permanent war agenda. You know, the only thing that's been amiss with RIMPAC this year is that our good friends from Israel have been here.· And I tell you, we've been doing everything we can to show them good hospitality.· But, you know, in Washington DC, they're used to seeing the American flag and the Israeli flag side by side everywhere.· They don't see that here in Hawaii. And I know we're here to talk about the leases, so I have a request.· You know, if you're an American trying to pronounce Kauai Loa Poamoho -- we can't pronounce that kind of thing.· That's an impossible thing to say. So, assuming that we get these leases back -- and of course, that's what we want -- we suggest a new name for these lands.· How about "New Israel"? New Israel.· Just like there's New York, New Mexico, whatever it is.· Let's rename it "Israel," so that when Israel is here, we can teach them how to bomb the land, in the spirit of aloha. You know, whether they want to bomb a hospital, or bomb a university, or bomb a refugee camp, right, we can teach them how to do that in the spirit of malama 'aina.· That's what this place is all about. I know my time is limited. The military brings so many economic benefits to this community, especially the small mom and pops, like Boeing, like Raytheon, like Lockheed. And I'm so pleased to have my good friend here, Jennifer Lockheed, to speak right after me.· But God bless each and every one of you, and God bless the United States of America.

Shannon Wianecki

Aloha,

Please do not renew the US military's leases on state land. Let the 6,000+ acres revert back to the state—better yet, return this land to the Hawaiian people from whom it was stolen. Ua mau ke ea o ka 'Āina i ka pono.

Mahalo,
Shannon Wianecki

Tiana Wilbur

Mahalo for allowing us to speak. I actually wrote a written testimony and I want to say mahalo, Colonel, for being here in this space. And thank you for the leadership meeting that you held with -- with leaders of the community and of our legislators. We didn't have representation from our own local on either level at that meeting, but I did appreciate that you allowed me to invite Uncle William Aila to the meeting because he got to shed a lot of the 'ike and mana'o of the area and the space. And he -- he reiterated a lot of it tonight. And two things that I want to point out clearly on -- and so the people understand and realize also that with the EIS like he said it is, it is flawed and also he brought up the Chevron deference, which is a statement to say that the lease cannot be renewed unless it's by the people. And tonight you've heard every single person that took this mic and I'm sure in the comment box, is going to expel the same -- the same echoing of please do not renew that lease. And if it is renewed, it's -- it's really not by a binding document because according to the laws that is currently in place we don't need legislation to introduce something for this lease to continue or to stop the use of Makua. That is not needed. It's already written in the laws and the documents that's before us. And so being that those documents is the signed contracts, it needs to end in 2029. So just reemphasizing that and just, please, like I said a few months ago, allow this opportunity for community and I knew two hours was going to be enough and that's actually my written testimony, and we're two hours over the time. But I appreciate you guys for allowing us that extended time, but please don't let this be formality. Please take our words and our -- our brokenness back to the leaders to say there is no more renewal. Because you guys then will be a violation of laws that are currently in place and contracts that are currently signed, so please take that back and know that there is no renewal in 2029. Mahalo.

Ellen Wilhite

Please give careful consideration to the option of returning Makua Valley to the State of Hawaii. There are other military training areas on Oahu and the other islands that could accomplish the training goals of the military. Makua Valley has a special significance to the people of Hawaii. As the daughter of a cultural anthropologist who grew up near Makua Beach, I emphasize that the whole valley, and not just the section makai of the highway, is culturally important and should be returned to the full use of the citizens of Hawaii. Thank you.

Robert Willing

I oppose the renewal of all the Army Military Leases on Oahu. Please clean up your mess and leave. I do not want you here in Hawaii!
Mahalo

John Witeck

My wife Lucy and I strongly oppose extending the military's leases to Poamoho, Kahuku, Makaha and other sites in the islands. There has been much environmental damage done at these sites. These lands are greatly needed for constructive civilian uses.

Andrea Woods

Good evening. My name is Andrea Woods, and I am the probably sole supporter of the renewal of military lease at the Kahuku training grounds. I believe the military needs to be in a state of readiness for all of its operations and the training grounds are an integral tool for troop preparedness. Stewardship of the land is of vital importance, and the state must make its standards a condition of the lease. I feel that compared to the state, the military is better equipped both financially and with manning to act as land stewards. Although from what I've heard tonight, that's -- many people disagree. But thank you.

Kami Yamamoto

Hello. My name is Kami Yamamoto. I have lived in Wahiawa my entire life. I'm fourth generation here. My mom's right over there. And I just want to talk about just my personal experiences, why I've come to distrust the US military -- I don't believe anything you guys say and promise -- and why we don't need the US here in Hawaii, in the Philippines, anywhere else in the world. After I joined Filipino grassroots organizations a few years ago, I learned that the 25th Infantry Division, which is housed in Schofield, trains and deploys military personnel to train the armed forces of the Philippines. The US Army trains the AFP in jungle operations in places like here in Wahiawa, Kahuku, Waianae. And they even have annual trainings together, like the Balikatan exercises that just concluded just last month. It's armies like the AFP that are trained in counterinsurgency tactics to target, harass, and kill peasant farmers, workers, and other human rights advocates, some of people I know. The brutality of the AFP is well-known. Earlier this year, the International People's Tribunal ruled that Biden, Duterte, and Marcos administration as guilty of gross human rights violations. And I encourage you, the US military, to listen to the trial, to hear the stories of survivors who were kidnapped in broad daylight, or the loved ones of organizers who are tortured, murdered, and paraded as trophies, and remind yourselves that it's you guys who train them to do that, just like -- just like they're doing in Palestine. These trainings are supposedly in the name of protecting democracy, promoting peace, safekeeping the Indo-Pacific. The list goes on and on. But like Hawaii, the Philippines is nothing but a pawn in the US war games. And it's the people who suffer. Whether it's here in Hawaii, the Philippines, or in Palestine, these people may be terrorists to you, but to me, our kasamas in the Philippines, people here in Hawaii, these are the very people that we -- inspire us to continue to organize ourselves and to -- and to dream of a better society for our future. The military does nothing except exploit people and natural resources. We don't need the renewal of the military leases here in Hawaii. We don't need the US military bases in the Philippines, and we don't need them anywhere else in the world. We say, US out of Hawaii; US out of the Philippines and everywhere else.

Aiko Yamashiro

Aloha. I believe the lands currently leased by the army should not be renewed for military training, and instead restored to the larger good. The safety of our community depends on healthy lands and waters, human connection to land and each other. These relationships should be of the utmost priority. They are not negotiable. I would like to see more of the resources currently going to the military to instead go toward education and healthcare and environmental recovery. This creates a stronger longterm safety net for all, including my one year old child.

Byrnes Yamashita

I support the proposed actions of the DEIS for Army Training Land Retention at Kahuku, Kawaiola and Makua as described. The suspension of live fire training at Makua reduces the threat of wildfires and permits visitation by Native Hawaiian personnel as prescribed by ongoing agreements and negotiations for cultural and environmental purposes. The military mission of the ground units of the US Army and Marine Corps require large tracts of land for simulated warfare training in as realistic as possible conditions. Simulation and other high tech training can substitute for some but not all physical training.

Robin Yardley

To Whom this may Concern;

Aloha.

Please discontinue the Army's accessibility to utilize our home, here in the Hawai'i Nei for their training grounds, thus, disregarding significantly sensitive environments to cause severe & long lasting impacts to our extremely important sites here in our home.

Search for areas outside of Hawai'i for your war games as we are done with suffering the effects of your ill intentioned practice of our island home for your target practice. No, infact, cut it out entirely & use that money to feed & house homeless veterans who need it.

Mahalo.

Sanford Yee

Using our Aina for live fire training is not Pono. How would you like that to take place at your hometown backyard?

I don't think you would like that. So please clean up the lease lands and return them to the people of Hawai'i so we can use it for constructive rather than your destructive purposes.

From: Choolak Yeow <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Wednesday, August 7, 2024 12:00 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Sharing
Attachments: Creation narrative REVbg 041813 footnote AN EXCITING DISCOVERY.doc

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Aloha and a line to thank you for your well-crafted *An Opportunity for Climate Leadership*, Wayne Chung Tanaka sensei.

Your *Hawai`i has a rich history of thinking and acting beyond the short-sighted Western economic assumptions that have now placed our Earth in peril.* is so absolutely spot-on.

It pleases me to share with you an ancient Hawaiian creation oli that centuries ago had enjoined earthlings to care and share our planet earth.

How advanced *He Mele* was is seen in its sophisticated statements on:
- Ke kumu honua - the earth begins
- pipili ka lani - heaven clings
- oki ka honua - the earth is cut
- ka honua ua apo kahi - the earth, a circle
- he lani mahakea, `a `ole i pahulu - an undeveloped heaven, not exhausted.

He Mele, so I'd like to affirm, is our ancestors telling us that
their wish to preserve Hawai`i is our command
their dream to perpetuate Hawai`i is our desire
their ambition to make Hawai`i a better paradise is our goal
their message entrusted to us when they are not *here*
and simultaneously
is our message our children will power up at a time when we are not there.

Please see attached for more information. Arigatou gozaimasu.

Appreciatively aye
Kahu Choo Lak Yeow

+++++

Don't go to hungry people without a bowl of rice, a cup of soup, and a heart full of empathy.

Provision is a key to lock out hunger and hate.

We are all God's people with a responsibility to be our sisters' and brothers' keepers.

Aloha Ke Akua - God is Love!

AN EXCITING DISCOVERY

Usually, life is stingy with discoveries, but occasionally life springs a surprise or two. Stumbling over some ancient gems of wisdom is one such exciting occasion.

E hō mai¹

E hō mai	Grant us
Ka ike mai luna mai ē	knowledge from above,
O nā mea huna no eau	All the wisdom
O nā mele ē	of the songs,
E hō mai	Grant,
E hō mai	Bestow,
E hō mai ē	Grant us these things.

I was humbled when it pleased God to reveal to me ‘all the wisdom of the songs’ [oli or Hawaiian chants]. Well, ‘not all the wisdom,’ but at least fragments of the wisdom of the songs. Not all the songs, but at least from one of them – to wit, *He Mele*² which is generally known as a creation chant.

HE MELE A CHANT is so scientifically advanced that I was totally astounded when I first came across these five gems of wisdom.

- 1] **HE MELE** begins with *The earth begins,*
Ke Kumu Honua [earth]
The beginning of the earth is secure, sacred heaven. Line 10

It is interestingly informative to compare **kumu** [beginning] with ‘beginning’ in Hebrew and Greek.

Genesis 1:1 **Reshith** – in or from the beginning.

¹ by *Edith Kanaka'ole*

² *Na Mea Hunahuna o ka Nuhou Selected Articles from Hawaiian language Newspapers*, Translated by Malcolm Nāea Chun [Honolulu: First People's Productions, 2008], pp 5-6.

‘In the beginning’ is the English translation of בראשית - beresith.

According to *The Langenscheidt Pocket Hebrew Dictionary*:

ברא bara: to create, form, make, produce.

שית shith: to set, place, lay, put, establish, appoint, direct, constitute, make, produce.

ראשית reshith: beginning, commencement, origin, former state, the first, the best, firstling.

ב prefix or inseparable preposition [in] is combined with the definite article [the]:
 in, at, to on, among, with, towards; according to, by, because of ‘the beginning.’

The Hebrew Bible starts with beresith. "in the beginning."

The noun [beginning] is reshith! When we use it as "in the beginning," we need "be" – becoming in - as preposition!

Encarta Dictionary defines בראשית [‘beginning’] as ‘the first part or early stages of something, the point in time or space at which something starts, comes into existence, or is first encountered.’

The English word ‘beginning’ comes from the Greek word ἀρχή [arche].
The Analytical GREEK LEXICON defines ἀρχή [arche] as ‘a beginning, origin, source, spring, the first, en arche –at the first -.’ From ἀρχή we get words like ‘archeology,’ ‘archaic.’

Pukui-Elbert's *HAWAIIAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY* defines ‘**kumu**’ as ‘source, origin, starting point of plaiting, bottom, bass, foundation, basis, main stalk of a tree, trunk, handle, root [in arithmetic]; basic, hereditary.’

It is pleasantly obvious that ‘**beginning**’ in creation narrative either in Hawaiian or Hebrew or Greek means much the same thing, affirming that was how creation first started in or from the very beginning.

- 2] Then **HE MELE** stuns me with **Heaven clings -**
pipili ka lani! Line 11

Pipili same as ‘pilipili’ means ‘any sticky matter.’³ By extension, we get the meaning of ‘glue,’ ‘hold together,’ ‘does not fall apart,’ and ‘stick-to-it-tiveness.’

Heaven [universe] holds together. It does not fall apart into pieces. What does that mean?

What else can ‘heaven clings’ mean or refer to except GRAVITY!!!

Years before Sir Isaac Newton spoke of the Law of Gravity [remember the apple falling on his head?], ancient Hawaiians had already chanted **Heaven clings - pipili ka lani!**

³ Pukui-Elbert's *HAWAIIAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY*.

Not many people are aware that Job had arguably referred to gravity when he proclaimed:
God stretches out the north over the void and
hangs the earth upon nothing. Job 26:7

3] On the same line 11, in the same sentence, we read **the earth is cut.**
Oki ka honua.

Oki,⁴ means ‘to cut, sever, hew, separate, divorce, fell, operate, amputate.

Look at any map of the world, and you will see again how accurate ancient Hawaiians were!
Long before they set eye on a map of the world, ancient Hawaiians already knew **the earth is cut.** Awesome! But more is to come!

4] **The earth, a circle!!!**
Ka honua ua apo [circle] kahi! Line 13

Apo means a ‘circle, circuit, hoop, band, bracelet, hoop-shaped earring, girdle, belt, ring, embrace [put an arm around], to span, and reach around.’⁵

Apparently to double emphasize the rotundity of the earth, wise ancient Hawaiians reinforced it in the same sentence by using **kahi**– ‘run the fingers along the sides of a poi bowl so as to remove the poi clinging to the sides.’⁶ Pukui-Elbert’s *HAWAIIAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY*

While the West was teaching the earth was flat and even severely punishing poor Galileo for challenging that teaching, ancient Hawaiians were already chanting **The earth, a circle!!!**

5] Finally in **He Mele**, line 52 reads:
An undeveloped heaven, not exhausted!
He lani mahakea [uncultivated]
‘a‘ole I pahulu [exhausted/worn-out]

Mahakea means ‘once uncultivated land,’⁷ hence ‘undeveloped.’

‘A‘ole means ‘no, not, to be none, to have none.’⁸

Pahulu means ‘exhausted, worn-out, of over-farmed soil.’⁹

He Mele teaches a heaven that is uncultivated or undeveloped [still in the process of becoming or is still developing!] and is without exhaustion [still going strong!].

⁴ Pukui-Elbert’s *HAWAIIAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY*

⁵ Pukui-Elbert’s *HAWAIIAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY*

⁶ Pukui-Elbert’s *HAWAIIAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY*

⁷ Pukui-Elbert’s *HAWAIIAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY*

⁸ Pukui-Elbert’s *HAWAIIAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY*

⁹ Pukui-Elbert’s *HAWAIIAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY*

As from the 1920’s, process philosopher, Alfred Whitehead, has taught the world that the universe is in the **process of becoming.** **‘Becoming’** [the dynamic momentary character of becoming] is more significant than ‘become.’ In the ongoing process of becoming, one sees the shift from a static substance to an ever-emerging occasion, from the microscopic to the macroscopic.¹⁰

Long before process philosophy became popular, ancient Hawaiians were already chanting and teaching

A sound is made in heaven,
An undeveloped heaven, not exhausted!

E ho‘omaika‘i i ke Akua [the God of our revered ancestors], especially for the ua mau mai e ka pono mai, ka Makua lani mai – everlasting are blessings from our Heavenly Parent - in enabling God’s people in Hawai‘i always to **‘remain steadfast in the work of the Lord’** the last 193 years of faithful and humble Ministry.

To God and Ke Akua alone be all the glory and praise! A-mene!

Kahu Choo Lak Yeow, MA [Cantab], STM, ThD
Waianae
August 7, 2024

¹⁰ Alfred North Whitehead, *Process And Reality*: [New York: Harper Torchbooks, 1960], pp. 118, 121, and 155. It is interesting to note that Martin Heidegger’s idea on temporality can be considered a bridge that links existentialism to process philosophy. Heidegger had much to say on man or Dasein [literally translated, Dasein means being-there] is being in relation with the world. Dasein is also being in process or becomingness. Individuality is a *becoming emergent* from the possibilities that are given to it in its being-in-the-world. An individual starts out by conforming to the past he has inherited. Thus, *anticipatory evolution* is the decision of Dasein to become itself by deciding to be itself in the midst of the possibilities given to it by being-in-the-world. There is no individuality without resolution. The true self can appear and disappear, i.e., the possibility of ceasing to be is indigenous to Dasein. Its identity can get weak or even dissolved in the they-self, a word coined by Heidegger to signify the faceless collective mass in which one loses her/his identity because one fails to exercise her/his individuality. ‘Dasein is the possibility of Being-free for its ownmost potentiality-for-Being.’ Martin Heidegger, *Being And Time*, trans. J. Macquarrie and E. Robinson [New York: Harper & Row, 1962], p. 183. Not surprisingly, in his own way, Whitehead agreed with Heidegger when he said: ‘Actual entities – also termed actual occasions’ – are the final real things of which the world is made up. There is no going behind actual entities to find anything more real. *Process and Reality*, pp. 27-28. See also Yeow Choo Lak, *an Asian Looks at Martin Heidegger*, [Singapore: Stamford College Press, 1977], pp. 1, 6-7, 13-14, 38-39, 44, and 51.

Yvonne Yoro

See comments attached.

To Whom it may concern,

I want to express my profound concerns regarding the timeframe allotted for the community to evaluate the 2,700+ pages of your report. Two months is sadly inadequate for a thorough review of such extensive documentation. This truncated period not only hampers meaningful public input but also reflects a troubling disregard for the perspectives of the people of Hawai'i. It suggests that the process is more a formality than a genuine attempt at inclusive dialogue, further underscoring a concerning lack of respect for community input.

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) evaluates only 6,322 acres—the land the U.S. military leases from the state—but it neglects to consider federal lands. This exclusion means the DEIS fails to address the cumulative impacts of military training activities on both state and federal lands, leaving a significant gap in understanding the overall environmental consequences. Moreover, the risk of contamination extends from federal lands to state lands and surrounding communities, a critical factor that has not been adequately addressed.

Despite extensive research of the detrimental effects of land fragmentation on wildlife, it is evident that the U.S. Army minimizes the negative impacts of noncontiguous areas, regardless of their size, disregarding the adverse effects on wildlife populations. The elevation and unique habitat at Poamoho demand the highest levels of conservation and protection, as it is home to many native species with very few other suitable habitats. The DEIS also significantly underestimates the impacts of noise and other training activities on these native species, presenting insufficient evidence to support its conclusions.

Additionally, the DEIS inadequately addresses the Army's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and their environmental impact. A meaningful analysis of these emissions is crucial for understanding their full impact on climate and local ecosystems. The Army must integrate climate impact considerations into its training plans to mitigate disruptions and reduce GHG emissions.

Recommendations:

1. Immediate Return of Land: There should be a complete cessation of military retention of land on O'ahu, and the land should be returned to the people of the Kingdom of Hawai'i.

2. Comprehensive Environmental Analysis: Conduct a detailed analysis of the environmental impacts of retaining these areas, specifically evaluating how each native plant and animal species is affected.

3. Enhanced Public Engagement: Extend the review period to allow for a more thorough examination of the DEIS and facilitate meaningful dialogue between the military and the community. This extension would demonstrate a commitment to genuine public involvement and respect for community concerns.

I believe that by first addressing these issues and implementing these recommendations, we can ensure a more transparent approach to environmental stewardship and community engagement.

Sincerely,

Yvonne Yoro

Community Member

Blythe Yoshikane

NO TO THE RENEWAL OF MILITARY LEASES. The US Military has proven time and time again (through pollution, land mismanagement, and the displacement of Kanaka 'Oiwī) that they are unfit to care for Makua Valley, Poamoho, and Kahuku. Enough is enough!

Kristen Young

END MILITARY LEASES ON O'AHU!

Aloha, I am a resident of O'ahu, born and raised. Growing up, I did not fully understand what the presence of the United States military in Hawai'i meant. The Hawaiian Kingdom was taken by force and continues to be illegally occupied by the United States to this day. The occupation has led to many of the issues facing Native Hawaiians and the local community.

The military has proven that it cannot adequately care for the environment, nor is it interested in doing so. It is appalling that the military was given (and accepted) leases for just \$1 for 65 years – no amount would ever make it right, but it is truly insulting and disrespectful to this place and people. Hawai'i has only been harmed by this arrangement. Lands have been desecrated and made unusable. Communities have been displaced. Women especially have been harmed and abused by military personnel deployed here. Our water has been poisoned. It is completely reasonable for us to want the military out of Hawai'i.

The military's presence ultimately hurts security and safety for our local community more than it helps. We will not be your sacrifice. I pray that you will consider and take to heart these comments that Native Hawaiians and the local community have been sharing with love for their people and land. While I do not believe that listening to the people of Hawai'i is a priority for the United States military, I believe there are good individuals in the military and I am holding onto the hope that they will do the right thing.

Please let these leases expire, and DO NOT RENEW. This is the ONLY RIGHT THING TO DO. Hawai'i has been wronged for too long. The military had its time here and should excuse itself after the harm it's done. These lands should be returned to Kānaka Maoli to steward and use as intended.

Mahalo for accepting my comments.

SHELLY YOUNG

I Shelly Young do not agree and oppose the renewal of Military leases for the (ATLR) at Kahuku Training area (KTA), Kawaihoa- Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR). This has been a long struggle and the EIS is inaccurate! Our resources are at a critical point and outweigh the continuance of Military training exercises in Hawaii. Our land belongs to the people not foreign Military installations. The US Military has already done substantial gross damages to our Aquifers, and much more and haven't been good stewards here. The Military has a lot to clean up and make right here in Hawaii before they exit. Thank you more to come.

Elizabeth Anonymous

Aloha we need these lands back into Hawaiians hand. We do not want any more distuction of our land and water of this land. I beg the military to leave these lands. Please email me to let me know how these land will be taken cared from Hawaiians.



COMMENT FORM

Army Training Land Retention of State Lands
at Kahuku Training Area,
Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area,
and Makua Military Reservation, Island of O'ahu
Environmental Impact Statement
Draft EIS Public Review

Public Meeting Venue: Helping Shape EIS meeting Date Submitted: July 9, 24

The Army invites comments, suggestions, and relevant information on the Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) on the Island of O'ahu, Environmental Impact Statement (O'ahu ATLR EIS). Please provide comments (use additional sheets as necessary), and place in comment box at a public meeting or mail to the address provided on the back of the form. Alternatively, you may submit written comments via the EIS website at: <https://home.army.mil/hawaii/OahuEIS> or email comments to: ATLR-Oahu-EIS@g70.design. All comments will be reviewed, regardless of how they are submitted. Please do not submit duplicate comments. Comments should be written clearly, as commenters will not be contacted to provide clarification. Comments must be submitted or postmarked before or on August 7, 2024 to be considered in the Final EIS.

Please provide your comments below:

aloha We need these lands back into
Hawaiians hand. we do not want
any more distuction of our land and water
off this land. I beg the military to leave
these lands please email me to let me
know what how these land will be taken
cared from Hawaiians.

Name: Elizabeth
Organization: none
Address: none
City: Wahiawa State: HI Zip: 96797
Email: [REDACTED]

Privacy Notice: Public comments to this EIS are requested pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), Hawai'i Revised Statutes Chapter 343 and Hawai'i Administrative Rules 11-200.1. Substantive comments received during the Draft EIS public review period will be considered during Final EIS preparation, and may be published in the Final EIS. Personal contact information will not be published in the Final EIS. Personal contact information will be maintained for the project record and will not be released unless required by law.

Grace (Leilani) Anonymous

Mahalo ke Akua for allowing me to be here to hear all the testimonies today -- tonight. I know it's late. I'm going to try to make it short. My name is Leilani. I'm actually a lineal descendant of Ka'awaloa, where you folks have your training ground which is expected to end. I want to say thank you to the gentleman that left that stood up and talked about freedom, which got me to stand up right now because it infuriated me. I'm tired, but it doesn't seem like I'm infuriated. He has no knowledge of the genocide that has happened. You should be well-versed into our story before you come and occupy. As a displaced descendant, two of our ancestral land is in the training boundary grounds of that training ground. But I understand that it's there. But I'm here to oppose, because I know what it's like to be displaced. I'm against the renewal. You don't belong here. There needs to be an investigation on the titles. The land is supposed to serve and should serve the people, not the military. It needs to be returned. It is our right as descendants, as beneficiaries. And it's also our human right to thrive, because it needs to just be done. And we need to have a chance. Give us a chance. I don't have the privilege of visiting my kupuna, like the lady -- the female here can visit her son. I don't have that privilege. Historically, the military has been a bad steward and tenant. If this was a real estate deal, you would have to show good standing. And you do not have good standing, so your renewal of your lease would not happen in a real estate deal. I would know. The continuation of this occupation of our land is a continuation of the genocide. Thank you. Mahalo.

Hanaloa Anonymous

How are you? Can I do this? Aloha kakou. 'ano'ai: I want to first acknowledge the people of Waianae and your kupuna. And I want to thank you all for being here. All that came before, I came a little bit late, and that's why I'm 140. But I -- I really appreciate the mana. I appreciate your time because that's really what it's all about, right? It's about time, you know, what we do with our time. That's mana, yeah, manawa is time. It's mana, yeah. So this time we're spending here it's -- it's critical. . . . Now, I'm not being part of this dog and pony show. Oh, I didn't say -- because I feel like I was kind of introduced. If you don't know me, I'm Hanaloa, and -- and I'm not from Waianae. I'm from the people of Oahu. Waikoloa is the name of the stream right in between Wahiawa and mililani. And so I hear that bombing all the time. The training area right there. Schofield is really close. Yeah. Get the Wheeler field close by constantly. . . . So we know there's a lot of capacity to do all the things you're saying you need to do in Makua. You already get places. I don't think you should train there either, but I feel like -- I feel like this whole process is a master class in gaslighting. You know what I mean? . . . We're talking about environmental, you know, come on. Environmental. I mean, we just need to look at Kaho'olawe, right? Come on. Still not clean. Most of the island, the vast majority of the island not clean. And I think we can use Kaho'olawe as an example of what the military does because it's not just here in Hawaii, it's all around the world. . . . So I think what's most important about this meeting is the time that we're given to it, that we're here. This is more about us, you know? An affirmation of -- of our duty, our kuleana, and our ku'e, yeah? We are the descendants, the living descendants, yeah, of -- of this land. Yeah. Our ancestors are this land. . . . Yeah. This is -- the kiai petitions, that was one of the most profound acts of democracy in the history of humanity. The vast majority of Hawaii, including non-Hawaiians, signed those petitions. Yeah. The two petitions Hui kalai aina and the Hui Aloha aina. . . . So I stand before you today not only as a military veteran, as an Air Force veteran. Yes, I was completely brainwashed at one time. But I stand here as an aloha aina to carry on what my ancestors who signed those petitions. Yeah. And that's why you're here too. It's in your blood. It's in your heart. It's in your mind. Yeah. . . . So this is not wasted time. This is hō'ike for us. For us to see each other, to know each other that we are aloha ainas, no matter what our differences are. Yeah. No matter what religions we may follow at this time, what our politics are. . . . We're here today to protect aina and to demand -- to demand that the Army make good on one of its words anyway. I mean this land wasn't even supposed to come to 2029, right? It's time to release our parent Makua. It's time to release, let it go. Let it go. . . . Live fire training, how long been pau. You guys don't need to be in Makua anymore. Yeah. That -- that is low hanging fruit. Low hanging fruit. Come on, it's time. It's past time, and that's just the beginning. You know, we're in 2024 and we're still acting like we're in medieval times being ruled by feudal lords. . . . But we are here still alive. We're still alive. We speak for our ancestors. And we speak for the future generations. Yeah. Our mo'opuna, and we speak for those who can't speak, who don't have a voice, like the rocks and the trees and the streams and the evi kapuna that has been desecrated. So it has to stop. It has to stop. . . . So I know, I -- I thank you guys for all your patience. I didn't mean -- mean to speak this long because, you know, everybody who's here, we're tired and we've been doing this. But you know what? An important recommendation going forward, Waianae community, should it be one day for this time. Yeah, shouldn't be two minutes for people to speak and then people get flustered, and you know, they feel all stressed. You've got the alarm going off. That's not pono. . . . This is -- we're spending part of our life being here. We should have that time. Kupuna should have that time. Keikis, all of us. So it should be several

days, as long as it takes if this is a real process. But we know it's not. Like many have said it's a dog and pony show. So we are here to kakou each other, to love each other, and so please take this message back to the Pentagon where the decision will be made. . . . Well, okay, that's kind of naïve. Take it to the Pentagon who will carry the message to the feudal lords, the billionaires, right? They're the ones really making the decisions here. Come on, we're seeing that in real time more than ever. So please deliver that message and a'ole to release renewal, yeah. a'ole. Mahalo.

Kahakuakoi Anonymous

Aloha mai kakou. Please forgive me if I go over a little. That's not my intention to take away from anybody else, but I come to -- as a culture practitioner in American language, they say necromancy. Kahuna ana'ana. . . . I just wanted to share that I come with the support and kakou of the families of Makua Valley. Their names are Kaheana, Land Commission Award 5667, Apana 1. Kaheana, 5667, Apana 2. Kalauli, 5556, Apana 1. Kalauli, 5556, Apana 2. Kalua, 6134, Apana 1. Kalua, Apana 2. Kamaka, Kanae -- Kanae 2 and Moo, 1 and 2, Land Commission Award 6092. . . . I have brought my kupuna here to bring the truth to this circle, to this building, to this issue. My aumakua, Kamohoali'i. My kupuna, Kamohoali'i. The akua, Kane, Lono, Ku, Kanaloa and Tutu Pele. My kaulas, Ki'iali'uaakualele, 'ahiau, and po'okela. . . . I am Kahakuakoi. I am a lineal descendant of the last chief of Waianae. His name is Heulu. As many may be here as the same family as well. I come from the House of Mahi, the House of Keawe, House of Moana. Ulu, Hema, 'Ī is my ohana. . . . I am of the CEO of Kekuanao'a Foundation, a member of the House of Heirs, whose goal works to educate and protect the interests of Kanaka Maoli, Ali'i, Konohiki and Crown Lands. . . . I would like to remind the occupier as we are all aware, we're in occupation. I'm pretty sure 99 percent of us are aware we're in occupation. Thus, that means FM 27-10, Laws of War, dictate our occupation, which means, as Uncle -- Uncle Sparky had stated, the laws in Hawaii is the Kingdom of Hawaii. This is a violation of international war crimes. . . . Your U.S., Inc. and your USA de jure and both de facto are in occupation and through the Queen's letter as an armistice stated conditions to the de jure that it is your job to protect the interests of Kanaka Maoli. Your executive order, which forcibly removed Kanaka Maoli from their ancestral lands, is the violation of the Treaty of 1859, the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between the Hawaiian Kingdom and the de jure USA. . . . This means, for those who don't understand, all Kanaka Maoli rights are acts of genocide upon our soil by the occupier because every law upon our soil should be the Kingdom. And I say this because I teach this to Kanaka Maolis. These rights are being violated. . . . Who holds you accountable for the 131 years of occupation? This is being heard and petitioned to the heavenly courts of eo. My testimony is held and heard in the heavenly courts, which means all of those who I have stated has heard this petition, and I release this petition for justice to be handed to the desecrators of the sacred kupuna, Papahānaumoku, the waters of Kane, the waters of Kanaloa, Lono, our Tutu Pele, Laka for her forests, I loko o ka Iesu Kristo, amama ua noa. With her permission, right, Inez? [Inez Larson: Yes] There's a notice of declaration going around. Right now I have 10 in my hand that do not support the renewing of Makua Valley. If you haven't gotten one, see me or see Nani. These are signed with witnesses. It's a notice to the military, Mr. Steve.

Paris Anonymous

Aloha.· My name is Paris and this Trance.· We're proud to be from Waianae High School students.· I'm here, me and some students have -- me and the students here have had the opportunity and the privilege to go on a cultural access tour to Makua Valley, which was a huge privilege because not a lot of people in our community get to experience what I was able to experience because the gates aren't open to its people. · · · · · That experience has truly grounded us more into our community.· We were born and raised here, and we believe that we shouldn't -- we should and need to have a voice in the decisions that affect our moku.· Like, Makua is not a place for bombing; it's a place of healing come on now.

From: X-RAY X-RAY <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Wednesday, August 7, 2024 8:45 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Military Leases on Oahu

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Aloha,

To whoever is taking these into account for the military leases, This EIS report is a major loophole to continue a lease that is not supported by the local people of Hawaii. Obviously I am against the continuation of the lease renewal by the military which are part of the war crimes committed against the sovereign nation of Hawai'i by imposing United states law. The start of the military leases should have not even taken place anywhere here in Hawai'i. The least the military could do is give back lands to the kanaka oiwi (Aboriginal Hawaiians) who are known to steward the land with integrity or at least provide housing for homeless locals that were born and raised in the islands while also cleaning up any remaining mess created from military using the land for their operations. Regardless, a \$1 for the leased properties is a ridiculous amount for that amount of acreage given to the military, while Kama'aina struggle to pay for their properties trying to make a living in a place they grew up in and to some that is all they know. Demilitarize Hawai'i! The military only makes things worse with a neglectful mindset. The military industrial complex has no place in Hawai'i nei.

Malama o ka aina,
Resident of Hawai'i

Sharm Anonymous

Everyone but especially the military should know consequences--the military is dependent on the law of consequences. If there is zero consequences for the ABUSE of what they already lease we do not serve our military well. Therefore now, I choose the NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE the only action without any negative impact.



COMMENT FORM

Army Training Land Retention of State Lands
at Kahuku Training Area,
Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area,
and Makua Military Reservation, Island of O'ahu
Environmental Impact Statement
Draft EIS Public Review

Public Meeting Venue: Kahuku HS Date Submitted: July 10

The Army invites comments, suggestions, and relevant information on the Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) on the Island of O'ahu, Environmental Impact Statement (O'ahu ATR EIS). Please provide comments (use additional sheets as necessary), and place in comment box at a public meeting or mail to the address provided on the back of the form. Alternatively, you may submit written comments via the EIS website at: <https://home.army.mil/hawaii/OahuEIS> or email comments to: ATR-Oahu-EIS@g70.design. All comments will be reviewed, regardless of how they are submitted. Please do not submit duplicate comments. Comments should be written clearly, as commenters will not be contacted to provide clarification. Comments must be submitted or postmarked before or on August 7, 2024 to be considered in the Final EIS.

Please provide your comments below:

Everyone but especially the military should know consequences - the military is dependent on the law of consequences. If there is zero consequences for the ABUSE of what they already lease we do not serve our military well. Therefore I choose the NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE the only action without any negative impact.

Name: Sharm
Organization: _____
Address: _____
City: Waimanalo State: HI Zip: 96795
Email: _____

Privacy Notice: Public comments to this EIS are requested pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), Hawai'i Revised Statutes Chapter 343 and Hawai'i Administrative Rules 11-200.1. Substantive comments received during the Draft EIS public review period will be considered during Final EIS preparation, and may be published in the Final EIS. Personal contact information will not be published in the Final EIS. Personal contact information will be maintained for the project record and will not be released unless required by law.

Trance Anonymous

Last week during our culture access to Makua something resonated in us. How grateful we are for our kupuna for fighting for our lands. Now, it's our turn to pick up the baton and continue the work that we were meant to do. During the culture access one of my kumu said something that motivated and inspired me. This isn't the exact words, but it's still relevant, right? How hard would you fight for your land if it was taken from you overnight? Also, mahalo nui for all the kumus, aunties, uncles, and all the culture practitioners for all the work that they had to do for us to have access to these sacred places. Please, malama Makua, and return Hawaiian lands to Hawaiian hands. This is why we oppose the extension of military leases. Aloha.

Anonymous 1

US MILITARY OUT OF HAWAI'I

HAWAIIAN LANDS BACK IN HAWAIIAN HANDS!!



Anonymous 2

'A'OLE 'A'OLE 'A'OLE 'A'OLE NO LEASE ON STOLEN LAND 'A'OLE 'A'OLE 'A'OLE
OLA KA WAI HO'I HO'I KA 'ĀINA



Anonymous 3

To whom it may concern,

On our day of "EA"

I want you to

Deoccupy my 'Āina!

NO LEASE Renewal

Do what's Right!

Return our Land.

He Hawaiian mau a mau 'ĒŌ!

Anonymous 4

Please make this message a lot shorter or a way to skip it. Mahalo.

To Whom it may concern,
On our day of "EA"

I want you to
Decoccupy my Aina!

~~NO~~ LEASE Renewal

Do what's Right!

Return our Land. EO!
He Hawaiian man a man

Anonymous "mokihana"

#4 GO HOME BACK TO THE CONTINET!



1893-

KAHUKU

Public Meeting Venue:

Date Submitted: July 10 2024

COMMENT FORM

Army Training Land Retention of State Lands
at Kahuku Training Area,
Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area,
and Makua Military Reservation, Island of O'ahu
Environmental Impact Statement
Draft EIS Public Review

The Army invites comments, suggestions, and relevant information on the Army Training Land Retention of State Lands at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawailoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) on the island of O'ahu, Environmental Impact Statement (O'ahu ATLR EIS). Please provide comments (use additional sheets as necessary), and place in comment box at a public meeting or mail to the address provided on the back of the form. Alternatively, you may submit written comments via the EIS website at: <https://home.army.mil/hawaii/OahuEIS> or email comments to: ATLR-Oahu-EIS@g70.design. All comments will be reviewed, regardless of how they are submitted. Please do not submit duplicate comments. Comments should be written clearly, as commenters will not be contacted to provide clarification. Comments must be submitted or postmarked before or on August 7, 2024 to be considered in the Final EIS.

Please provide your comments below:

#4 GO HOME BACK TO THE
CONTINET!

Name:

Organizatio

Address:

City:

Email:

State:

Zip:

Privacy Notice: Public comments to this EIS are requested pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), Hawai'i Revised Statutes Chapter 343 and Hawai'i Administrative Rules 11-200.1. Substantive comments received during the Draft EIS public review period will be considered during Final EIS preparation, and may be published in the Final EIS. Personal contact information will not be published in the Final EIS. Personal contact information will be maintained for the project record and will not be released unless required by law.

US MILITARY OUT OF HAWAII

1931



NEVER FORGET THE HAWAIIAN

I DO NOT CONSENT TO THE U.S.

NO LEASE

JUSTICE = PEACE
FOR ALL FOR ALL

ON

STOLEN

LAND

FREE HAWAII U.S. OUT.

HAWAII NEL. AND WE WILL

MILITARY OCCUPATION IN

1931



US MILITARY

1-934

OUT OF

HAWAI'I



KU KIA'I O'AHU

1-933

NO LEASE

ON

STOLEN

LAND

BACK

**KEEP HAWAIIAN LANDS
IN HAWAIIAN HANDS**

**KEEP HAWAIIAN LANDS
IN HAWAIIAN HANDS**

**DEMILITARIZE
OCEANIC**

NO LEASE
ON
STOLEN
LAND

1-931

U.S. Military is a plague on the

NO LEASE

ON

STOLEN

LAND

and start cleaning up.

It will take generations

to fix all that you have destroyed - ed. stop Now.

DEFEND LIFE

planet. Do humanity a favor and stop everything you doing

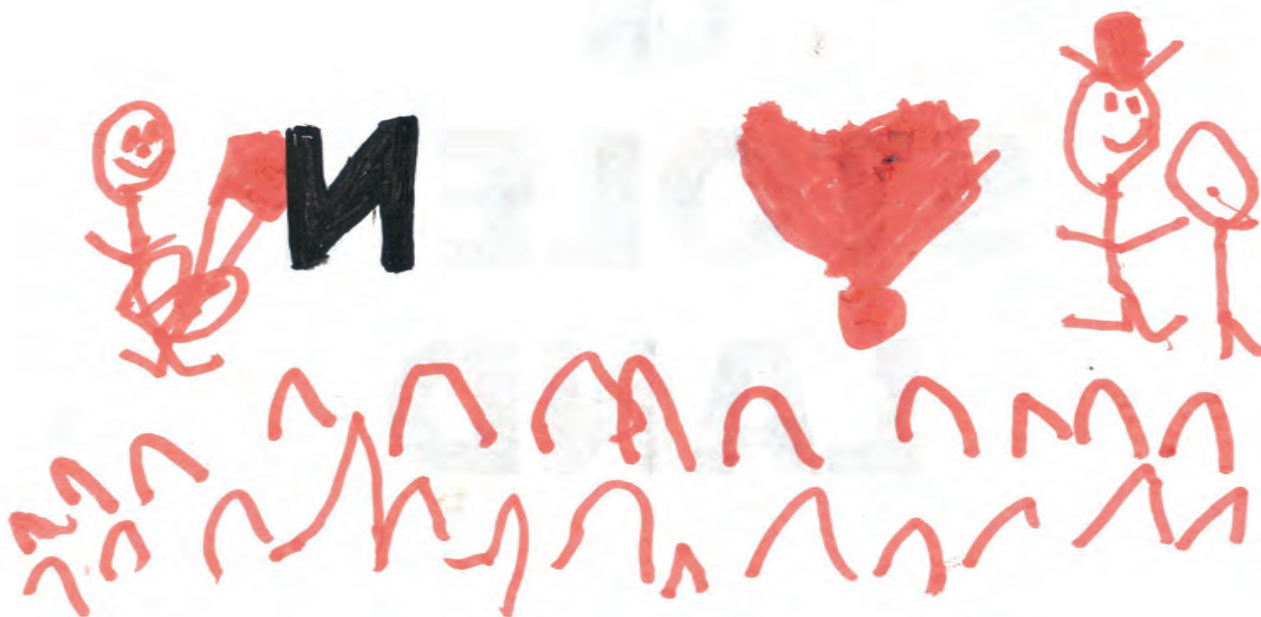
1-931

US MILITARY OUT OF HAWAI'I

1-938



1-937



Anonymous Kerk 7

...and I hate you



Form Letters

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Form Letter A

Stacey Alapai

C. Burghard

Elizabeth Daugherty

Ann Dorsey

Damiana Espiritu

Patricia Gardner

Greenpeace Hawaii (David Mulinix)

Beth Herrmann

Georgia Hoopes

Micky Huihui

Hideki Kimukai

Malu 'Aina (Jim Albertini)

Julia Marrack

Hayley Peter-Contesse

Geoffrey Saign

Timothy Eliel Starbright

Laura Toyofuku-Aki

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Stacey Alapai

Aloha,

My name is Stacey Alapai, I live on the island of Maui. My grandfather was a proud Hawaiian from Kahakuloa and an Army Green Beret Vietnam War Veteran. I am writing to OPPOSE the renewal of these military leases on stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands. Allow the leases to expire as intended in 2029 so that we can return the land to those who will revitalize the ‘āina and begin to repair the damage done over the generations of military mismanagement and abuse. If the fuel leaks at Red Hill are not enough of a recent example that the military is incapable of protecting our natural resources, I don't know what is. I co-sign on the attached talking points from our trusted community advocacy groups below.

Environment:

The Army admits to harming the land and environment in the Draft EIS. They admit there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākuā.

The Army does not commit to clean up these lands until after the EIS is finalized, and vague terms in the 1964 leases do not require future clean up actions.

The U.S. military has never returned Hawaiian lands in any usable state.

The lands in Mākuā, Poamoho, and Kahuku are home to dozens of endangered organisms found nowhere else in the world.

The Draft EIS underestimates the impact of noise and other training activities on native species, providing insufficient evidence for its conclusions.

Kanaka Maoli Self-Determination:

Kanaka Maoli never relinquished their rights to these lands and their sovereignty over them was never extinguished.

The Admissions Act (a federal law) set aside these stolen lands to be held in a public trust for five purposes including the betterment of the conditions of native Hawaiians as defined in the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920.

These Hawaiian Kingdom Crown and government lands were taken without consent or compensation.

These leases were awarded to the U.S. Army for only \$1 for 65 years.

Transparency and Cultural Access:

There hasn't been full disclosure of military activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands.

The Army's restrictive cultural access policies hinder Kanaka Maoli cultural practices and access to numerous historical and sacred sites at these "training areas."

The DEIS fails to address long-term impacts of limited cultural access to these lands.

The DEIS minimizes the impact on cultural practices and historic sites, focusing only on state lands, and not considering the broader cultural and historical context

Housing:

The presence of military personnel exacerbates housing competition, decreasing the availability of affordable housing and impacting local residents, adversely impacting local residents and contributing to the displacement of Kānaka Maoli.

The DEIS does not assess the impact of continued military operations on an island already facing a housing crisis.

Climate Change & Water:

The DEIS fails to address the cumulative effects of military training on both state and federal lands.

Hazardous substances on federal lands pose a risk to state lands and surrounding communities.

The Army's cleanup commitments are limited by economic feasibility which may leave contamination unaddressed"

Please do not renew these leases. The negative environmental and cultural impacts upon our people and islands cannot be undone. We must pivot our management of these lands to a more sustainable and regenerative model before it is too late.

Mahalo,

Stacey

From: Cheryl B <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Monday, August 5, 2024 3:55 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Comments on EIS land lease

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

Aloha

The list of reasons is long, the abuse of the lands of Hawai`i is well-documented. This email is to reiterate that there should be **NO NO NO new leases** given.

It is well documented that the military has not and does not clean up even when directed to do so by the Hawai`i Supreme Court. It is extremely evident to all of us who live on O`ahu and other islands that many of our issues, water, abuse of land and people are directly related to the military presence.

This email is written recognizing that as in so many cases it will be used as a box check to just continue to do what has always been done. So I will close with quoting the fine work as documentation of my **NO< NO NO** from others who have shared these facts:

Environment:

- The Army admits to harming the land and environment in the Draft EIS. They admit there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua.
- The Army does not commit to clean up these lands until after the EIS is finalized, and vague terms in the 1964 leases do not require future clean up actions.
- The U.S. military has never returned Hawaiian lands in any usable state.
- The lands in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku are home to dozens of endangered organisms found nowhere else in the world.
- The Draft EIS underestimates the impact of noise and other training activities on native species, providing insufficient evidence for its conclusions.

Kanaka Maoli Self-Determination:

- Kanaka Maoli never relinquished their rights to these lands and their sovereignty over them was never extinguished.
- The Admissions Act (a federal law) set aside these stolen lands to be held in a public trust for five purposes including the betterment of the conditions of native Hawaiians as defined in the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920.
- These Hawaiian Kingdom Crown and government lands were taken without consent or compensation.
- These leases were awarded to the U.S. Army for only \$1 for 65 years.

Transparency and Cultural Access:

- There hasn't been full disclosure of military activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands.
- The Army's restrictive cultural access policies hinder Kanaka Maoli cultural practices and access to numerous historical and sacred sites at these "training areas."
- The DEIS fails to address long-term impacts of limited cultural access to these lands.
- The DEIS minimizes the impact on cultural practices and historic sites, focusing only on state lands, and not considering the broader cultural and historical context

Housing:

- The presence of military personnel exacerbates housing competition, decreasing the availability of affordable housing and impacting local residents, adversely impacting local residents and contributing to the displacement of Kanaka Maoli.
- The DEIS does not assess the impact of continued military operations on an island already facing a housing crisis.

Climate Change & Water:

- The DEIS fails to address the cumulative effects of military training on both state and federal lands. Hazardous substances on federal lands pose a risk to state lands and surrounding communities.
- The Army's cleanup commitments are limited by economic feasibility which may leave contamination unaddressed

Mahalo for reading this and entering my email into the others on this EIS statement who know that this EIS or no other path should lead to the renewal or granting of any leases to the US military.

C. Burghard
Kou, O`ahu

Elizabeth Daugherty

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for Army Training Land Retention (ATLR) at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Makua Military Reservation (MMR) on the island of O'ahu. My main concern is that the plan is for the US Army to continue its occupation of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands, and does not fully take into account its impact on land use and environmental justice. My concerns are as follows.

General Environmental Concerns

--The Army notes in the Draft EIS that there will be significant adverse impacts to land use (via land tenure) and significant adverse impacts regarding environmental justice.

--In the EIS, the Army's commitments to remediation is vague, saying it will not enact remediation until after the EIS is finalized. Further, the Army seems to absolve itself from remediation since its original 1964 leases do not require future clean up actions. Any contamination from past projects, consistent with US Army projects elsewhere, must addressed fully.

--To date, U.S. military have never returned Hawaiian lands in any usable state. The Army must address this issue of environmental justice in its environmental planning.

--The Draft EIS appear to underestimate the impact of noise and other training activities on native species, and provides insufficient evidence for its conclusions. As you know, current understanding of noise impacts are changing.

Concern Regarding the Rights and Sovereignty of Kanaka Maoli

--As I mention above, these lands were stolen from the Hawaiian Kingdom and do not belong to the US Army. The Kānaka Maoli never consented to the lease in question, and have not been compensated for the value of their land. A figurative \$1 was paid for the lease of 6,000 acres for 65 years.

Concern Regarding Access to Affordable Housing

--The cost of housing in Hawaii is grossly inflated due to its tourist economy, making it inaccessible to the majority, and especially to residents living near these installations. The presence of military personnel further exacerbates housing competition, decreasing the availability of affordable housing and impacting local residents, contributing to the displacement of Kānaka Maoli.

--The Draft EIS does not assess the impact of continued military operations on an island already facing a housing crisis.

Ann Dorsey

I urge you to NOT renew the leases for the following reasons:

Environment:

The Army admits to harming the land and environment in the Draft EIS. They admit there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua.

The Army does not commit to clean up these lands until after the EIS is finalized, and vague terms in the 1964 leases do not require future clean up actions.

The U.S. military has never returned Hawaiian lands in any usable state.

The lands in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku are home to dozens of endangered organisms found nowhere else in the world.

The Draft EIS underestimates the impact of noise and other training activities on native species, providing insufficient evidence for its conclusions.

Kānaka Maoli Self-Determination:

Kānaka Maoli never relinquished their rights to these lands and their sovereignty over them was never extinguished.

The Admissions Act (a federal law) set aside these stolen lands to be held in a public trust for five purposes including the betterment of the conditions of native Hawaiians as defined in the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920.

These Hawaiian Kingdom Crown and government lands were taken without consent or compensation.

These leases were awarded to the U.S. Army for only \$1 for 65 years.

Transparency and Cultural Access:

There hasn't been full disclosure of military activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands.

The Army's restrictive cultural access policies hinder Kānaka Maoli cultural practices and access to numerous historical and sacred sites at these "training areas."

The DEIS minimizes the impact on cultural practices and historic sites, focusing only on state lands, and not considering the broader cultural and historical context

Housing:

The presence of military personnel exacerbates housing competition, decreasing the availability of affordable housing and impacting local residents, adversely impacting local residents and contributing to the displacement of Kānaka Maoli.

The DEIS does not assess the impact of continued military operations on an island already facing a housing crisis.

Climate Change & Water:

The DEIS fails to address the cumulative effects of military training on both state and federal lands. Hazardous substances on federal lands pose a risk to state lands and surrounding communities.

The Army's cleanup commitments are limited by economic feasibility which may leave contamination unaddressed

From: Damiana Espiritu <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Wednesday, August 7, 2024 5:19 AM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: End the Leases.

Follow Up Flag:	Follow up
Flag Status:	Flagged

I strongly feel the lease should not be renewed!!

The Army admits to harming the land and environment in the Draft EIS. They admit there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua. The Army does not commit to clean up these lands until after the EIS is finalized. The lands in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku are home to dozens of endangered organisms found nowhere else in the world. All of these issues are in violation of the Admissions Act (a federal law) which set aside these stolen lands to be held in a public trust for five purposes including the betterment of the conditions of native Hawaiians as defined in the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920. For these reasons and many more these leases should not be renewed.

Thank You for your consideration
Damiana Espiritu

Patricia Gardner

Greenpeace Hawaii

Here is a list of Some of my Concerns:

"Environment:

The Army admits to harming the land and environment in the Draft EIS. They admit there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākuā.

The Army does not commit to clean up these lands until after the EIS is finalized, and vague terms in the 1964 leases do not require future clean up actions.

The U.S. military has never returned Hawaiian lands in any usable state.

The lands in Mākuā, Poamoho, and Kahuku are home to dozens of endangered organisms found nowhere else in the world.

The Draft EIS underestimates the impact of noise and other training activities on native species, providing insufficient evidence for its conclusions.

Kānaka Maoli Self-Determination:

Kānaka Maoli never relinquished their rights to these lands and their sovereignty over them was never extinguished.

The Admissions Act (a federal law) set aside these stolen lands to be held in a public trust for five purposes including the betterment of the conditions of native Hawaiians as defined in the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920.

These Hawaiian Kingdom Crown and government lands were taken without consent or compensation.

These leases were awarded to the U.S. Army for only \$1 for 65 years.

Transparency and Cultural Access:

There hasn't been full disclosure of military activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands.

The Army's restrictive cultural access policies hinder Kānaka Maoli cultural practices and access to numerous historical and sacred sites at these "training areas."

The DEIS fails to address long-term impacts of limited cultural access to these lands.

The DEIS minimizes the impact on cultural practices and historic sites, focusing only on state lands, and not considering the broader cultural and historical context

Housing:

The presence of military personnel exacerbates housing competition, decreasing the availability of affordable housing and impacting local residents, adversely impacting local residents and contributing to the displacement of Kānaka Maoli.

The DEIS does not assess the impact of continued military operations on an island already facing a housing crisis.

Climate Change & Water:

The DEIS fails to address the cumulative effects of military training on both state and federal lands.

Hazardous substances on federal lands pose a risk to state lands and surrounding communities.

The Army's cleanup commitments are limited by economic feasibility which may leave contamination unaddressed"

Greenpeace Hawaii opposes renewing the Army leases for the following reasons:

Protection of our Environment:

- * The Army admits to harming the land and environment in the Draft EIS. The Army admits there will be “significant adverse impacts” on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua.
- * The Army does not commit to clean up these lands until after the EIS is finalized, and vague terms in the 1964 leases do not require future clean up actions.
- * The U.S. military has never returned Hawaiian lands in any usable state.
- * The lands in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku are home to dozens of endangered organisms found nowhere else in the world.
- * The Draft EIS underestimates the impact of noise and other training activities on native species, providing insufficient evidence for its conclusions.

Kānaka Maoli Self-Determination:

- * Kānaka Maoli never relinquished their rights to these lands and their sovereignty over them was never extinguished.
- * The Admissions Act (a federal law) set aside these stolen lands to be held in a public trust for five purposes including the betterment of the conditions of native Hawaiians as defined in the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920.
- * These Hawaiian Kingdom Crown and government lands were taken without consent or compensation.
- * These leases were awarded to the U.S. Army for only \$1 for 65 years, no where near fair and just compensation.

Transparency and Cultural Access:

- * There hasn’t been full disclosure of military activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands.
- * The Army’s restrictive cultural access policies hinder Kānaka Maoli cultural practices and access to numerous historical and sacred sites at these “training areas.”

- * The DEIS fails to address long-term impacts of limited cultural access to these lands.
- * The DEIS minimizes the impact on cultural practices and historic sites, focusing only on state lands, and not considering the broader cultural and historical context

Housing:

- * The presence of military personnel exacerbates housing competition, decreasing the availability of affordable housing and impacting local residents, adversely impacting local residents and contributing to the displacement of Kānaka Maoli.
- * The DEIS does not assess the impact of continued military operations on an island already facing a housing crisis.

Climate Change & Water:

- * The DEIS fails to address the cumulative effects of military training on both state and federal lands. Hazardous substances on federal lands pose a risk to state lands and surrounding communities.
- * The Army’s cleanup commitments are limited by economic feasibility which may leave contamination unaddressed.

Beth Herrmann

Hi All,

Thank you for taking the time to read my comments and consider them.

I have been a frequent visitor to the Hawaiian Islands and have family that lives on the Island of Hawaii.

I am concerned because the Army admits to harming the land and environment in the Draft EIS. They admit there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua. The Army does not commit to clean up these lands until after the EIS is finalized, and vague terms in the 1964 leases do not require future clean up actions. The U.S. military has a history of returning Hawaiian lands in a very damaged state with no signs of life, i.e. Kaho'olawe. The lands in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku are home to dozens of endangered organisms found nowhere else in the world. The Draft EIS underestimates the impact of noise and other training activities on native species, providing insufficient evidence for its conclusions.

Additionally, the Kānaka Maoli never relinquished their rights to these lands and their sovereignty over them was never extinguished. The Admissions Act (a federal law) set aside these stolen lands to be held in a public trust for five purposes including the betterment of the conditions of native Hawaiians as defined in the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920. These Hawaiian Kingdom Crown and government lands were taken without consent or compensation. These leases were awarded to the U.S. Army for only \$1 for 65 years. The 65 years are up, the lands need to be returned to the Hawaiian people.

There hasn't been full disclosure of military activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands. The Army's restrictive cultural access policies hinder Kānaka Maoli cultural practices and access to numerous historical and sacred sites at these "training areas." The DEIS fails to address long-term impacts of limited cultural access to these lands. The DEIS minimizes the impact on cultural practices and historic sites, focusing only on state lands, and not considering the broader cultural and historical context. This is a large oversight that needs to be corrected.

The presence of military personnel exacerbates housing competition, decreasing the availability of affordable housing and impacting local residents, adversely impacting local residents and contributing to the displacement of Kānaka Maoli. Native Hawaiians, Kānaka Maoli, are the #1 unhoused population on the islands of Hawaii. The DEIS does not assess the impact of continued military operations on an island already facing a housing crisis. The DEIS fails to address the cumulative effects of military training on both state and federal lands. Hazardous substances on federal lands pose a risk to state lands and surrounding communities. The Army's cleanup commitments are limited by economic feasibility which may leave contamination unaddressed, as has happened in the past.

Thanks you for your consideration,
Beth Herrmann

Georgia Hoopes

Mahalo.

Kānaka Maoli never relinquished their rights to these lands and their sovereignty over them was never extinguished.

The Admissions Act (a federal law) set aside these stolen lands to be held in a public trust for five purposes including the betterment of the conditions of native Hawaiians as defined in the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920.

These Hawaiian Kingdom Crown and government lands were taken without consent or compensation.

These leases were awarded to the U.S. Army for only \$1 for 65 years

Micky Huihui

I OPPOSE the renewal of Army leases at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua. The Army admits to harming the land and environment in the Draft EIS. They admit there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua.

Kānaka Maoli never relinquished their rights to these lands and their sovereignty over them was never extinguished. The Admissions Act (a federal law) set aside these stolen lands to be held in a public trust for five purposes including the betterment of the conditions of native Hawaiians as defined in the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920. These Hawaiian Kingdom Crown and government lands were taken without consent or compensation.

The Army's restrictive cultural access policies hinder Kānaka Maoli cultural practices and access to numerous historical and sacred sites at these "training areas." The DEIS fails to address long-term impacts of limited cultural access to these lands. The DEIS minimizes the impact on cultural practices and historic sites, focusing only on state lands, and not considering the broader cultural and historical context.

The DEIS fails to address the cumulative effects of military training on both state and federal lands. Hazardous substances on federal lands pose a risk to state lands and surrounding communities. The Army's cleanup commitments are limited by economic feasibility which may leave contamination unaddressed.

Hideki Kimukai

I oppose Army retaining training lands.
The U.S. military must clean up and return Hawaiian lands in usable state.

The Draft EIS underestimates the impact of noise and other training activities on native species, providing insufficient evidence for its conclusions.

Kānaka Maoli never relinquished their rights to these lands and their sovereignty over them was never extinguished.

The Admissions Act (a federal law) set aside these stolen lands to be held in a public trust for five purposes including the betterment of the conditions of native Hawaiians as defined in the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920.

These Hawaiian Kingdom Crown and government lands were taken without consent or compensation. These leases were awarded to the U.S. Army for only \$1 for 65 years.

Transparency and Cultural Access:

There hasn't been full disclosure of military activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands.

The Army's restrictive cultural access policies hinder Kānaka Maoli cultural practices and access to numerous historical and sacred sites at these "training areas."

The DEIS fails to address long-term impacts of limited cultural access to these lands.

The DEIS minimizes the impact on cultural practices and historic sites, focusing only on state lands, and not considering the broader cultural and historical context

Housing:

The presence of military personnel exacerbates housing competition, decreasing the availability of affordable housing and impacting local residents, adversely impacting local residents and contributing to the displacement of Kānaka Maoli.

The DEIS does not assess the impact of continued military operations on an island already facing a housing crisis.

Climate Change & Water:

The DEIS fails to address the cumulative effects of military training on both state and federal lands. Hazardous substances on federal lands pose a risk to state lands and surrounding communities.

The Army's cleanup commitments are limited by economic feasibility which may leave contamination unaddressed.

Rebuilding the trust and rebuilding the relationship with the lands by cleaning and giving back the lands in a usable state should be the first priority of the military.

Jordan Loudon

To Whom it May Concern,

The lands at Mākua (782 acres), Poamoho (4,390) and Kahuku (1,150 acres) should absolutely NOT be renewed to the Army, Marine Corps, and Hawaii National Guard. The points below highlight why the U.S. military continues to be poor stewards of the ʻāina and should not continue to be handed precious resources at an abysmal rate of \$1 for 65 years.

Environment:

The Army admits to harming the land and environment in the Draft EIS. They admit there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua.

The Army does not commit to clean up these lands until after the EIS is finalized, and vague terms in the 1964 leases do not require future clean up actions.

The U.S. military has never returned Hawaiian lands in any usable state.

The lands in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku are home to dozens of endangered organisms found nowhere else in the world.

The Draft EIS underestimates the impact of noise and other training activities on native species, providing insufficient evidence for its conclusions.

Kanaka Maoli Self-Determination:

Kanaka Maoli never relinquished their rights to these lands and their sovereignty over them was never extinguished.

The Admissions Act (a federal law) set aside these stolen lands to be held in a public trust for five purposes including the betterment of the conditions of native Hawaiians as defined in the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920.

These Hawaiian Kingdom Crown and government lands were taken without consent or compensation.

These leases were awarded to the U.S. Army for only \$1 for 65 years.

Transparency and Cultural Access:

There hasn't been full disclosure of military activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands.

The Army's restrictive cultural access policies hinder Kanaka Maoli cultural practices and access to numerous historical and sacred sites at these "training areas."

The DEIS fails to address long-term impacts of limited cultural access to these lands.

The DEIS minimizes the impact on cultural practices and historic sites, focusing only on state lands, and not considering the broader cultural and historical context

Housing:

The presence of military personnel exacerbates housing competition, decreasing the availability of affordable housing and impacting local residents, adversely impacting local residents and contributing to the displacement of Kānaka Maoli.

The DEIS does not assess the impact of continued military operations on an island already facing a housing crisis.

Climate Change & Water:

The DEIS fails to address the cumulative effects of military training on both state and federal lands. Hazardous substances on federal lands pose a risk to state lands and surrounding communities.

The Army's cleanup commitments are limited by economic feasibility which may leave contamination unaddressed

Mahalo for allowing public comments on this extremely important matter.
#LANDBACK

Jordan Loudon

Malu 'Aina

Our Organization opposes all US military leases of Hawaiian lands. The overriding reason is that Hawaii is an Independent nation illegally occupied by the US since 1893, Hawaii was never legally annexed to the US, so it never became a legal territory or state of the US.

Other reasons for not renewing the lease include the following:
"Environment:

The Army admits to harming the land and environment in the Draft EIS. They admit there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua.

The Army does not commit to clean up these lands until after the EIS is finalized, and vague terms in the 1964 leases do not require future clean up actions.

The U.S. military has never returned Hawaiian lands in any usable state.

The lands in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku are home to dozens of endangered organisms found nowhere else in the world.

The Draft EIS underestimates the impact of noise and other training activities on native species, providing insufficient evidence for its conclusions.

Kānaka Maoli Self-Determination:

Kānaka Maoli never relinquished their rights to these lands and their sovereignty over them was never extinguished.

The Admissions Act (a federal law) set aside these stolen lands to be held in a public trust for five purposes including the betterment of the conditions of native Hawaiians as defined in the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920.

These Hawaiian Kingdom Crown and government lands were taken without consent or compensation.

These leases were awarded to the U.S. Army for only \$1 for 65 years.

Transparency and Cultural Access:

There hasn't been full disclosure of military activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands.

The Army's restrictive cultural access policies hinder Kānaka Maoli cultural practices and access to numerous historical and sacred sites at these "training areas."

The DEIS fails to address long-term impacts of limited cultural access to these lands.

The DEIS minimizes the impact on cultural practices and historic sites, focusing only on state lands, and not considering the broader cultural and historical context

Housing:

The presence of military personnel exacerbates housing competition, decreasing the availability of affordable housing and impacting local residents, adversely impacting local residents and contributing to the displacement of Kānaka Maoli.

The DEIS does not assess the impact of continued military operations on an island already facing a housing crisis.

Climate Change & Water:

The DEIS fails to address the cumulative effects of military training on both state and federal lands. Hazardous substances on federal lands pose a risk to state lands and surrounding communities.

The Army's cleanup commitments are limited by economic feasibility which may leave contamination unaddressed"

Jim Albertini

President of Malu 'Aina submitted Aug. 7, 2024, 11 AM Hawaii time

Julia Marrack

Aloha,

Here are few reasons why I object to the renewal of leases from the state of Hawai'i on three parcels in Mākua (782 acres), Poamoho (4,390) and Kahuku (1,150 acres) currently used by the Army, Marine Corps and Hawaii National Guard. The leases expire in 2029 and I am against its renewal:

Environment:

The Army admits to harming the land and environment in the Draft EIS. They admit there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua.

The Army does not commit to clean up these lands until after the EIS is finalized, and vague terms in the 1964 leases do not require future clean up actions.

The U.S. military has never returned Hawaiian lands in any usable state.

The lands in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku are home to dozens of endangered organisms found nowhere else in the world.

The Draft EIS underestimates the impact of noise and other training activities on native species, providing insufficient evidence for its conclusions.

Kānaka Maoli Self-Determination:

Kānaka Maoli never relinquished their rights to these lands and their sovereignty over them was never extinguished.

The Admissions Act (a federal law) set aside these stolen lands to be held in a public trust for five purposes including the betterment of the conditions of native Hawaiians as defined in the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920.

These Hawaiian Kingdom Crown and government lands were taken without consent or compensation.

These leases were awarded to the U.S. Army for only \$1 for 65 years.

Transparency and Cultural Access:

There hasn't been full disclosure of military activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands.

The Army's restrictive cultural access policies hinder Kānaka Maoli cultural practices and access to numerous historical and sacred sites at these "training areas."

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Climate Change & Water:

The DEIS fails to address the cumulative effects of military training on both state and federal lands. Hazardous substances on federal lands pose a risk to state lands and surrounding communities.

The Army's cleanup commitments are limited by economic feasibility which may leave contamination unaddressed.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit my opposition.

Mahalo,
Julia

Hayley Peter-Contesse

The Army admits to harming the land and environment in the Draft EIS. They admit there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākuā.

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The DEIS minimizes the impact on cultural practices and historic sites, focusing only on state lands, and not considering the broader cultural and historical context

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The DEIS does not assess the impact of continued military operations on an island already facing a housing crisis.

The DEIS fails to address the cumulative effects of military training on both state and federal lands. Hazardous substances on federal lands pose a risk to state lands and surrounding communities.

The Army's cleanup commitments are limited by economic feasibility which may leave contamination unaddressed.

Geoffrey Saign

Submit Emailed comments to ATLR-Oahu-EIS@g70.design

"Environment:

- The Army admits to harming the land and environment in the Draft EIS. They admit there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua.
- The Army does not commit to clean up these lands until after the EIS is finalized, and vague terms in the 1964 leases do not require future clean up actions.
- The U.S. military has never returned Hawaiian lands in any usable state.
- The lands in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku are home to dozens of endangered organisms found nowhere else in the world.
- The Draft EIS underestimates the impact of noise and other training activities on native species, providing insufficient evidence for its conclusions.

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- The DEIS fails to address the cumulative effects of military training on both state and federal lands. Hazardous substances on federal lands pose a risk to state lands and surrounding

communities.

- The Army's cleanup commitments are limited by economic feasibility which may leave contamination unaddressed"

Timothy Eliel Starbright

I am against renewing these leases for these Reasons. The Army admits to harming the land and environment in the Draft EIS. They admit there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākuā.

The Army does not commit to clean up these lands until after the EIS is finalized, and vague terms in the 1964 leases do not require future clean up actions.

The U.S. military has never returned Hawaiian lands in any usable state. renew leases

July 28, 2024

To whom it may concern:

The U.S. Army leases should not be renewed when they expire in 2029. The lands in Makua, Poamoho, and Kahuku should be returned immediately to

- remove harm to kīnaʻi (land), environment, and the homes of dozens of endangered organisms.
- the land lease inhibits kānaka access to important cultural practices
- the lease displaces, further displaces kānaka
- the land was never relinquished to any foreign entity.

Sincerely,

Laura Toyofuku-Aki

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Form Letter B

James Cowles

Michael W.K. Eli

Bernadette Fernandez

Zeona Holoholokūlani

Makanoe Hufana

Keke Manera

‘Alohilani Nāho‘oikaika-Medeiros

Mialisa Otis

Misty Peoram

Nanipua Peterson

Awapuhi S.Kalauli Robinson

Laulani Teale

Form Letter B 1 [Illegible Signature]

Form Letter B 2 [Illegible Signature]

Form Letter B 3 [Illegible Signature]

Form Letter B 4 [Illegible Signature]

Form Letter B 5 [Illegible Signature]

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NOTICE OF DECLARATION OF :

On this holy day 7th day of Iulai 2024; Now comes, in the flesh and blood, living soul created by God, self governing individual and ambassador of christ having taken dominion over the juris of the Land, Air, and the Water of Law, as sui juris, as principal, as fiduciary, as trustee, a woman/ man, a keiki of God; By divine appearance status standing in Dominion as a Kanaka Maoli

DECLARATION

As a lineal descendant of the Iwi kupuna of Makua valley, as a kanaka maoli, as a kia'i, as a kahuna, as a konohiki, as a keiki of the soil of my ancestors of Ko Hawaii Pae 'aina, substantiates my claim to speak for Pono protection, rehabilitation, remediation and traditional customary burial procedures; make this declaration of my free will and truth. My 'oia'i'o must be considered in regards to the process that is applied in this valley to ensure our ancestor 'aina has no further desecration.

This notice serves to inform you the denial of your request to re-lease Makua Valley. As a lineal descendant of the Kupuna iwi, Akua of these lands of the pae 'aina, of those forcibly removed from Makua Valley by Executive Order of the United States Inc., I am compelled to address the grievous actions and their impacts on our ancestral lands, heritage and the continued acts of Genocide upon kanaka maoli.

Makua Valley has been appropriated and transformed into a military training ground, causing irrevocable damage to the land, water resources, natural habitats, sacred sites, and historical artifacts belonging to our family, the Ali'i, Ko Hawaii Pae 'aina. The continuous military activities, including live weapon practice, have severely degraded the environment, disrupting the natural balance and desecrating culturally significant, sacred and sensitive areas.

We, the descendants of the original awardees, categorically do not condone or permit the continued use of Makua Valley for military purposes. The persistent destruction of this sacred land is unacceptable, and we hereby demand the following

1. Reparations to the lineal descendants of the original awardees of Makua Valley.
 - a. Financial reparations for the loss of use, access, cultural practices, and sustenance caused by the occupation and degradation of Makua Valley by the United states military.
 - i. This includes a compounded compensation to each allodial title descendant, kanaka maoli of the Ko Hawaii Pae 'aina to be calculated from the time of force removal till present for each allodial title for each generation of descendants of the original awardee. Ie: great grandmother, great grandfather, grandmother, grandfather, etc.

This notice is made under the doctrine of "Notice to Principal is Notice to Agent and Notice to Agent is Notice to Principal." Therefore, all parties within the municipal body corporate and the United States of America and the United States Inc; Military all branches; State of Hawaii/ city and county of Honolulu/DLNR, any and all entities, corporate bodies as agents of occupation are hereby informed of our position and demands regarding Makua Valley. We expect an acknowledgment of this notice and a prompt response addressing our demands within 10 days. Failure to do so will result in further legal action to reclaim our ancestral rights and seek just compensation for the damages incurred.

Seal

DATE:

LINEAL DESCENDANT OF _____ Royal Patent _____ LCA _____

Ahupua'a Kahanaiki, Moku Wai'anae, Moku Puni Oahu

Witness: Squers Cowles

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FLB-1



NOTICE OF DECLARATION OF :

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Seal

DATE:

LINEAL DESCENDANT OF Michael WK El Royal Patent _____ LCA _____

Ahupua'a Kahanaiki, Moku Wai'anae, Moku Puni Oahu

Witness: [Signature] [Signature]

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FLB-2

NOTICE OF DECLARATION OF :



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Seal

LINEAL DESCENDANT OF Helenihi Ohana in grave yard @ Makua Valley Royal Patent _____ LCA _____
Ahupua'a Kahanahaiki, Moku Wai'anae, Mokupuni Oahu
Witness : [Signature]

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FLB-3

NOTICE OF DECLARATION OF :



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Seal

LINEAL DESCENDANT OF _____ Royal Patent _____ LCA _____
Ahupua'a Kahanahaiki, Moku Wai'anae, Mokupuni Oahu
Witness : Makame H. H. H. Emily Kandagawa

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FLB-4

NOTICE OF DECLARATION OF :



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Seal

DATE: 7-9-2024

LINEAL DESCENDANT OF Kaniho Royal Patent _____ LCA _____
Ahupua'a Kahanahaiki, Moku Wai'anae, Moku Puni Oahu
Witness: [Signature] [Signature]

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FLB-5

NOTICE OF DECLARATION OF :



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Seal

DATE: 7/9/2024

LINEAL DESCENDANT OF _____ Royal Patent _____ LCA _____
Ahupua'a Kahanahaiki, Moku Wai'anae, Moku Puni Oahu
Witness: [Signature] [Signature]

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FLB-6

NOTICE OF DECLARATION OF :



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This notice is made under the doctrine of "Notice to Principal is Notice to Agent and Notice to Agent is Notice to Principal." Therefore, all parties within the municipal body corporate and the United States of America and the United States Inc; Military all branches; State of Hawaii/ city and county of Honolulu/DLNR, any and all entities, corporate bodies as agents of occupation are hereby informed of our position and demands regarding Makua Valley. We expect an acknowledgment of this notice and a prompt response addressing our demands within 10 days. Failure to do so will result in further legal action to reclaim our ancestral rights and seek just compensation for the damages incurred.

Seal

DATE: 7/9/24

LINEAL DESCENDANT OF Kaulana Royal Patent _____ LCA _____
Ahupua'a Kahanaiki, Moku Wai'anae, Moku Puni Oahu
Witness: _____

Intellectual property not to be replicated without permission.

FLB-7

NOTICE OF DECLARATION OF :



On this holy 9th day of Iulai 2024; Now comes, in the flesh and blood, living soul created by God, self governing individual and ambassador of christ having taken dominion over the juris of the Land, Air, and the Water of Law, as sui juris, as principal, as fiduciary, as trustee, a woman/ man, a keiki of God; By divine appearance status standing in Dominion as a Kanaka Maoli

DECLARATION

As a lineal descendant of the Iwi kupuna of Makua valley, as a kanaka maoli, as a kia'i, as a kahuna, as a konohiki, as a keiki of the soil of my ancestors of Ko Hawaii Pae 'aina; substantiates my claim to speak for Pono protection, rehabilitation, remediation and traditional customary burial procedures; make this declaration of my free will and truth. My 'oia'i'o must be considered in regards to the process that is applied in this valley to ensure our ancestor 'aina has no further desecration.

This notice serves to inform you the denial of your request to re-lease Makua Valley. As a lineal descendant of the Kupuna iwi, Akua of these lands of the pae 'aina, of those forcibly removed from Makua Valley by Executive Order of the United States Inc., I am compelled to address the grievous actions and their impacts on our ancestral lands, heritage and the continued acts of Genocide upon kanaka maoli.

Makua Valley has been appropriated and transformed into a military training ground, causing irrevocable damage to the land, water resources, natural habitats, sacred sites, and historical artifacts belonging to our family, the Ali'i, Ko Hawaii Pae 'aina. The continuous military activities, including live weapon practice, have severely degraded the environment, disrupting the natural balance and desecrating culturally significant, sacred and sensitive areas.

We, the descendants of the original awardees, categorically do not condone or permit the continued use of Makua Valley for military purposes. The persistent destruction of this sacred land is unacceptable, and we hereby demand the following

- I. Reparations to the lineal descendants of the original awardees of Makua Valley.
 - a. Financial reparations for the loss of use, access, cultural practices, and sustenance caused by the occupation and degradation of Makua Valley by the United states military.
 - i. This includes a compounded compensation to each allodial title descendant, kanaka maoli of the Ko Hawaii Pae 'aina to be calculated from the time of force removal till present for each allodial title for each generation of descendants of the original awardee.
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Seal

DATE: 07/09/24

LINEAL DESCENDANT OF Kemahelenui Royal Patent _____ LCA _____
Ahupua'a Kahanaiki, Moku Wai'anae, Moku Puni Oahu
Witness: _____

Intellectual property not to be replicated without permission.

FLB-8



NOTICE OF DECLARATION OF :

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DECLARATION

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Seal

DATE: 7/9/2024

LINEAL DESCENDANT OF

Royal Patent

LCA

Ahupua'a Kahanahaiki, Moku Wai'anae, Moku Puni Oahu

Witness :

Intellectual property not to be replicated without permission.

FLB-9



NOTICE OF DECLARATION OF :

On this holy day 7th day of Iulai 2024; Now comes, in the flesh and blood, living soul created by God, self governing individual and ambassador of christ having taken dominion over the juris of the Land, Air, and the Water of Law, as sui juris, as principal, as fiduciary, as trustee, a woman/ man, a keiki of God; By divine appearance status standing in Dominion as a Kanaka Maoli

DECLARATION

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Seal

DATE 07/09/24

LINEAL DESCENDANT OF

Royal Patent

LCA

Ahupua'a Kahanahaiki, Moku Wai'anae, Moku Puni Oahu

Witness :

Intellectual property not to be replicated without permission.

FLB-10



NOTICE OF DECLARATION OF :

On this holy day 7th day of Iulai 2024; Now comes, in the flesh and blood, living soul created by God, self governing individual and ambassador of christ having taken dominion over the juris of the Land, Air, and the Water of Law, as sui juris, as principal, as fiduciary, as trustee, a woman/ man, a keiki of God. By divine appearance status standing in Dominion as a Kanaka Maoli

DECLARATION

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Seal

DATE:

LINEAL DESCENDANT OF

Keke Manera

Royal Patent

LCA

Ahupua'a Kahanaiki, Moku Wai'anae, Mokupuni Oahu

Witness: Robertson

George Hahakiki

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NOTICE OF DECLARATION OF :

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DECLARATION

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Seal

Abhilani Nahookika-Medeiros

DATE:

07/09/24

LINEAL DESCENDANT OF

Waranas

Royal Patent

LCA

Ahupua'a Kahanaiki, Moku Wai'anae, Mokupuni Oahu

Witness: Makanaiki

Keke Manera

Intellectual property not to be replicated without permission.



NOTICE OF DECLARATION OF :

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DECLARATION

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Seal

DATE: July 9

LINEAL DESCENDANT OF _____ Royal Patent _____ LCA _____
 Ahupua'a Kahanaiki, Moku Wai'anae, Moku Puni Oahu
 Witness: Malisa Otis [Signature]

Intellectual property not to be replicated without permission.



NOTICE OF DECLARATION OF :

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DECLARATION

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Seal

DATE:

LINEAL DESCENDANT OF _____ Royal Patent _____ LCA _____
 Ahupua'a Kahanaiki, Moku Wai'anae, Moku Puni Oahu
 Witness: MISTY PERHAM [Signature]
STANDING IN SOLIDARITY!

Intellectual property not to be replicated without permission.



NOTICE OF DECLARATION OF :

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DECLARATION

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Seal

DATE: 7/9/24

LINEAL DESCENDANT OF _____ Royal Patent _____ LCA _____
 Ahupua'a Kahanaiki, Moku Wai'anae, Mokupuni Oahu
 Witness: Nanipua Peteroom [Signature]

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NOTICE OF DECLARATION OF :

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Seal

DATE: 7/19/2024

LINEAL DESCENDANT OF Kalauli Royal Patent 2362 LCA 5556:1
 Ahupua'a Kahanaiki, Moku Wai'anae, Mokupuni Oahu
 Witness: Shapure S. Kalauli [Signature]

Intellectual property not to be replicated without permission.



NOTICE OF DECLARATION OF :

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As a lineal descendant of the Iwi kupuna of Makua valley, as a kanaka maoli, as a kia'i, as a kahuna, as a konohiki, as a keiki of the soil of my ancestors of Ko Hawaii Pae 'aina; substantiates my claim to speak for Pono protection, rehabilitation, remediation and traditional customary burial procedures; make this declaration of my free will and truth. My 'oia'i'o must be considered in regards to the process that is applied in this valley to ensure our ancestor 'aina has no further desecration.

This notice serves to inform you the denial of your request to re-lease Makua Valley. As a lineal descendant of the Kupuna iwi.Akua of these lands of the pae 'aina, of those forcibly removed from Makua Valley by Executive Order of the United States Inc., I am compelled to address the grievous actions and their impacts on our ancestral lands, heritage and the continued acts of Genocide upon kanaka maoli.

Makua Valley has been appropriated and transformed into a military training ground, causing irrevocable damage to the land, water resources, natural habitats, sacred sites, and historical artifacts belonging to our family, the Ali'i, Ko Hawaii Pae 'aina. The continuous military activities, including live weapon practice, have severely degraded the environment, disrupting the natural balance and desecrating culturally significant, sacred and sensitive areas.

We, the descendants of the original awardees, categorically do not condone or permit the continued use of Makua Valley for military purposes. The persistent destruction of this sacred land is unacceptable, and we hereby demand the following

- I. Reparations to the lineal descendants of the original awardees of Makua Valley.
 - a. Financial reparations for the loss of use, access, cultural practices, and sustenance caused by the occupation and degradation of Makua Valley by the United states military.
 - i. This includes a compounded compensation to each allodial title descendant, kanaka maoli of the Ko Hawaii Pae 'aina to be calculated from the time of force removal till present for each allodial title for each generation of descendants of the original awardee.
Ie: great grandmother, great grandfather, grandmother, grandfather, etc.

This notice is made under the doctrine of "Notice to Principal is Notice to Agent and Notice to Agent is Notice to Principal." Therefore, all parties within the municipal body corporate and the United States of America and the United States Inc; Military all branches;State of Hawaii/ city and county of honolulu/DLNR, any and all entities, corporate bodies as agents of occupation are hereby informed of our position and demands regarding Makua Valley. We expect an acknowledgment of this notice and a prompt response addressing our demands within 10 days. Failure to do so will result in further legal action to reclaim our ancestral rights and seek just compensation for the damages incurred.

Seal

Laulani Pede

DATE

7/1/24

LINEAL DESCENDANT OF

Royal Patent

LCA

Ahupua'a Kahanaiki, Moku Wai'anae, Moku Puni Oahu

Witness :

Chun Wai

[Signature]

Intellectual property not to be replicated without permission.

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Form Letter C

Noelani Ahia
Nicole Anakalea
Paul Antico
Tanya Yamanaka
Aynessazian
Lynn Azar
Dierl Bagusto
Michelle Becker
Irena Bliss
Thomas Brandt
Laurel Brier
Abigail Calaceto
April Ching
Darren Chow
Glenn Choy
Amy Cook
Leslee Cook
Christopher Dean
Barbie Dofa
Bob Douglas
Mary Drayer
Carolyn Eaton
Carolyn Eaton
Susan Emery
Julia Estigoy-Kahoonei
Malia Everette
Thalia Fajans
Robert Fox
Sheila Gage
Emily Gambino
Safia Gravel
Cassandra Habura
Joan Heller
Fred Hofer
Andrew Isoda
Mark Jakubowski

Hi'iaka Jardine
Michael Jaubert
Ruta Jordans
Shania Kahepuu
Piikea Kalakau
Mary Lu Kelley
Tara S King
Mikaela Kuester
Julie Lewis
Cynthia Luafalemana
Nanahonua Manuel
Carla Marin
Bonnie Marsh
Sarah Martin
Pedro Martinez
Mary McKenzie
Douglas Meier
Judith Mick
Marilyn Mick
Gerald Montano
Robert Monteiro
Maki Morinoue
Alika Spahn Naihe
Tran Nguyen
Koochan Paik-Mander
Janice Palma-Glennie
Michelle Pillen
Pua Pinto
Greg Puppione
Tyler Rabara
Phyllis Raquinio
Camille Rodrigues
Jotis Russell-Christian
Jun Shin
Gail Spicuzza

Timothy Eliel Starbright
Susan Stayton
Sandra Stokes
Tabitha Tatum
Corey Taylor
Nicki Tedesco
Hau'oli Thielk
Annette Tryon-Crozier
Susanna W
Maria Walker
Hedwig Warrington
Valerie Weiss
Naomi Wick (x2)
MIA WILSON
Brenda Wong
Billy Woods
Malia Yoshioka
Christie Young
Jade Young
Blake
Jerika
Madeleine

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From: Noelani Ahia <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 1:51 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

The United States Army ,

Military presence in Hawai'i puts a target on our islands. With global tensions mounting, the US military presence, does not offer us protection, but instead, threatens the safety and wellness of Hawai'i both externally and internally.

The framing of this proposal as a mere "real-estate" action is offensive. What is being proposed is another 65 years of disconnection from these lands. 3 more generations of being used to rehearse the destruction of others' homelands and killing of the people who live there.

The legacy and ongoing presence of the military in Hawai'i is one of toxic abuse. This history includes, but is not limited to: evictions/blocked access, burial desecration, intentional bombing of cultural sites, irreparable pollution of lands and waters with toxins (like jet fuel and PFAS) and/or UXOs, destruction of native habitat with impact to rare plants and animals and perhaps hardest to measure, impacts on practices and connections to places from which we are cut off. The military presence in Hawai'i has already caused grave harm to our natural and cultural environment and the Army retaining these leases will only extend a bad situation.

The Army assumes, without basis, future lease terms would be the same and does not assess or propose new lease terms. This is presumptuous considering what poor stewards the military has been. The state should inspect the conditions of these lands before considering a renewed lease. The Army should clean and restore the lands they've held for 60 years, to support their claim that despite their atrocious track record, they can be trusted with these special places.

The Army should not be allowed to contaminate land without cleaning it up, simply because it is too expensive. The DEIS says that the Army will, "remove weapons and shells used in connection with its training activities to the extent that a technical and economic capability

exists and provided that expenditures for removal of shells will not exceed the fair market value of the land." If you can't afford to clean it up, don't contaminate it in the first place.

DEIS fails to meaningfully evaluate socioeconomic impacts of continued Army presence

38% of arrests resulting from Operation Keiki Shield (a coordinated effort involving local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies tasked with the investigation and prosecution of internet-facilitated crimes against children) were active-duty military personnel.

Large housing allowances mean military personnel outcompete locals in a very tight rental market. Basic Allowances for Housing (BAH) range from \$2,256-\$4,638 depending on one's rank and whether or not they have dependents. This money is tax-free and exacerbates an already dire housing crisis.

DEIS dismisses cultural impacts through a disingenuous process and fails to address the long-term impacts of little or no access.

Though they didn't ask, the DEIS repeatedly faults community members for not providing specific locations within the project area for different cultural resources or practices. If specific locations within state-lands was the standard for cultural practices to be considered relevant to the DEIS, the Army should have said as much. If the Army was genuine in learning about how cultural practices may be impacted by their actions, it could have simply asked community members whether or not any of the practices mentioned occur within the state-lands in question. It is disingenuous that they did not ask such an obvious follow-up question. It is poor logic to assume that because people did not, unprompted, volunteer specific locations of their cultural practices, that they do not occur on the relevant state lands.

DEIS fails to consider the impacts of maintaining the status quo. What is the impact of NOT using these lands to address the many pressing issues our communities face? These include but are not limited to affordable housing, food insecurity, energy independence, and climate change.

Noelani Ahia
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

From: Nicole Anakalea <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Wednesday, August 7, 2024 2:30 PM
To: G70 - ATR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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DEIS fails to consider the impacts of maintaining the status quo. What is the impact of NOT using these lands to address the many pressing issues our communities face? These include but are not limited to affordable housing, food insecurity, energy independence, and climate change.

Nicole Anakalea

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Kamuela, Hawaii 96743

From: Paul Antico <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 2:25 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

The United States Army ,

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The framing of this proposal as a mere "real-estate" action is offensive. What is being proposed is another 65 years of disconnection from these lands. 3 more generations of being used to rehearse the destruction of others' homelands and killing of the people who live there.

The legacy and ongoing presence of the military in Hawai'i is one of toxic abuse. This history includes, but is not limited to: evictions/blocked access, burial desecration, intentional bombing of cultural sites, irreparable pollution of lands and waters with toxins (like jet fuel and PFAS) and/or UXOs, destruction of native habitat with impact to rare plants and animals and perhaps hardest to measure, impacts on practices and connections to places from which we are cut off. The military presence in Hawai'i has already caused grave harm to our natural and cultural environment and the Army retaining these leases will only extend a bad situation.

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DEIS fails to consider the impacts of maintaining the status quo. What is the impact of NOT using these lands to address the many pressing issues our communities face? These include but are not limited to affordable housing, food insecurity, energy independence, and climate change.

Paul Antico
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Los Angeles, California 90007

From: Tanya Yamanaka Aynessazian <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 4:23 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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Tanya Yamanaka Aynessazian

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Pahoa, Hawaii 96778

From: Lynn Azar <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 8:45 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

The United States Army ,

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DEIS fails to consider the impacts of maintaining the status quo. What is the impact of NOT using these lands to address the many pressing issues our communities face? These include but are not limited to affordable housing, food insecurity, energy independence, and climate change.

Lynn Azar

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Honaunau, Hawaii 96726-0779

From: Dierl Bagusto <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 4:52 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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Dierl Bagusto

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Lahaina, Hawaii 96771

From: Michelle Becker <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 3:41 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

The United States Army ,

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Michelle Becker

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Lahaina, Hawaii 96761

From: Irena Bliss <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 3:59 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

The United States Army ,

Military presence in Hawai'i puts a target on our islands. With global tensions mounting, the US military presence, does not offer us protection, but instead, threatens the safety and wellness of Hawai'i both externally and internally.

The military presence on Hawaiian islands also has continued to cause substantial environmental damage, threatening our natural resources, destroying sacred burial and cultural sites, and exacerbating our climate crisis. On top of that, it worsens our housing crisis, as military personnel take up needed local housing in surrounding communities.

The framing of this proposal as a mere "real-estate" action is offensive. What is being proposed is another 65 years of disconnection from these lands. 3 more generations of being used to rehearse the destruction of others' homelands and killing of the people who live there.

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60 years, to support their claim that despite their atrocious track record, they can be trusted with these special places.

The Army should not be allowed to contaminate land without cleaning it up, simply because it is too expensive. The DEIS says that the Army will, "remove weapons and shells used in connection with its training activities to the extent that a technical and economic capability exists and provided that expenditures for removal of shells will not exceed the fair market value of the land." If you can't afford to clean it up, don't contaminate it in the first place.

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Though they didn't ask, the DEIS repeatedly faults community members for not providing specific locations within the project area for different cultural resources or practices. If specific locations within state-lands was the standard for cultural practices to be considered relevant to the DEIS, the Army should have said as much. If the Army was genuine in learning about how cultural practices may be impacted by their actions, it could have simply asked community members whether or not any of the practices mentioned occur within the state-lands in question. It is disingenuous that they did not ask such an obvious follow-up question. It is poor logic to assume that because people did not, unprompted, volunteer specific locations of their cultural practices, that they do not occur on the relevant state lands.

DEIS fails to consider the impacts of maintaining the status quo. What is the impact of NOT using these lands to address the many pressing issues our communities face? These include but are not limited to affordable housing, food insecurity, energy independence, and climate change.

Ending the Army's military lease on stolen O'ahu land will be a significant step toward

demilitarizing Hawai'i once and for all and protecting our future generations. It is time to make pono decisions that will support well-being of future generations! Ua mau ke ea o ka 'āina i ka pono.

Mahalo piha for your time and consideration.

Irena Bliss

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Haiku-Pauwela, Hawaii 96708

From: Thomas Brandt <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Wednesday, August 7, 2024 3:16 AM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

The United States Army ,

The framing of this proposal as a mere "real-estate" transaction is offensive.

What is being proposed is another 65 years of disconnection from these lands--3 more generations of being used to rehearse the destruction of others' homelands and killing of the people who live there.

Large housing allowances also mean military personnel out-compete locals in a very tight rental market.

Basic Allowances for Housing (BAH) range from \$2,256-\$4,638 depending on one's rank and whether or not they have dependents. This money is tax-free and exacerbates an already dire housing crisis.

The legacy and ongoing presence of the military in Hawai'i is one of toxic abuse. This history includes, but is not limited to: evictions/blocked access, burial desecration, intentional bombing of cultural sites, irreparable pollution of lands and waters with toxins (like jet fuel and PFAS) and/or UXOs, destruction of native habitat with impact to rare plants and animals and perhaps hardest to measure, impacts on practices and connections to places from which we are cut off.

The military presence in Hawai'i has already caused grave harm to our natural and cultural environment and the Army retaining these leases will only extend a bad situation.

The Army assumes, without basis, future lease terms would be the same and does not assess or propose new lease terms. This is presumptuous considering what poor stewards

the military has been. The state should inspect the conditions of these lands before considering a renewed lease.

The Army should clean and restore the lands they've held for 60 years, to support their claim that despite their atrocious track record, they can be trusted with these special places.

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If you can't afford to clean it up, don't contaminate it in the first place.

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DEIS fails to consider the impacts of maintaining the status quo. What is the impact of NOT using these lands to address the many pressing issues our communities face? These include but are not limited to affordable housing, food insecurity, energy independence, and climate change.

Last, but FAR from least, the U.S. military presence in Hawai'i puts a target on our islands. With global tensions mounting, the US military presence, does not offer us protection, but instead, threatens the safety and wellness of Hawai'i both externally and internally.

So please stop pretending these problems are either exaggerated or no-existent.

AT THE VERY LEAST--IF THE MILITARY IS ALLOWED TO STAY--THE MILITARY SHOULD PAY WHATEVER PRICE NATIVE HAWAIIANS DEMAND, BOTH IN CASH AND/OR IN KIND.

THEN WE WILL FIND OUT HOW MUCH THE U.S. GOVERNMENT IS WILLING TO PAY TO CONTINUE USING HAWAII TO KEEP THE WORLD SAFE FOR CAPITALISTS, INSTEAD OF PRETENDING IT IS "GOOD" FOR HAWAII TO BE AN UNWILLING CAPTIVE OF U.S. IMPERIALISM!

Thomas Brandt

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

From: laurel brier <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 8:16 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

The United States Army ,

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The framing of this proposal as a mere "real-estate" action is offensive. What is being proposed is another 65 years of disconnection from these lands. 3 more generations of being used to rehearse the destruction of others' homelands and killing of the people who live there.

The legacy and ongoing presence of the military in Hawai'i is one of toxic abuse. This history includes, but is not limited to: evictions/blocked access, burial desecration, intentional bombing of cultural sites, irreparable pollution of lands and waters with toxins (like jet fuel and PFAS) and/or UXOs, destruction of native habitat with impact to rare plants and animals and perhaps hardest to measure, impacts on practices and connections to places from which we are cut off. The military presence in Hawai'i has already caused grave harm to our natural and cultural environment and the Army retaining these leases will only extend a bad situation.

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laurel brier

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

anahola, Hawaii 96703

From: Abigail J Calaceto <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 3:19 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

The United States Army ,

Hawai'i is not a playground to trash. The aina is living and breathing just like us and the spiritual energy here wants the land to be stewarded by responsible good hearted people and kanaka Maoli. You have done enough and there is great wisdom knowing the right thing to do and taking action on that. Put an end to the disrespect of the land and people of Hawai'i find somewhere new to go or be grateful already with all the land you already have use of.

Military presence in Hawai'i puts a target on our islands. With global tensions mounting, the US military presence, does not offer us protection, but instead, threatens the safety and wellness of Hawai'i both externally and internally.

The framing of this proposal as a mere "real-estate" action is offensive. What is being proposed is another 65 years of disconnection from these lands. 3 more generations of being used to rehearse the destruction of others' homelands and killing of the people who live there.

The legacy and ongoing presence of the military in Hawai'i is one of toxic abuse. This history includes, but is not limited to: evictions/blocked access, burial desecration, intentional bombing of cultural sites, irreparable pollution of lands and waters with toxins (like jet fuel and PFAS) and/or UXOs, destruction of native habitat with impact to rare plants and animals and perhaps hardest to measure, impacts on practices and connections to places from which we are cut off. The military presence in Hawai'i has already caused grave harm to our natural and cultural environment and the Army retaining these leases will only extend a bad situation.

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Abigail J Calaceto

Honolulu, Hawaii 96826

From: April Ching <hollyc@hawaii.edu>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 2:52 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

The United States Army ,

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April Ching

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Urban Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

From: Darren Chow <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 1:13 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

The United States Army ,

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Darren Chow

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Wahiawa , Hawaii 96786

From: Glenn Choy <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 2:08 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

The United States Army ,

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Glenn Choy

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Urban Honolulu, Hawaii 96839

From: Amy Cook <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 9:49 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

The United States Army ,

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Amy Cook

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Hilo, Hawaii 96721

From: Leslee Cook <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 2:25 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

The United States Army ,

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DEIS fails to consider the impacts of maintaining the status quo. What is the impact of NOT using these lands to address the many pressing issues our communities face? These include but are not limited to affordable housing, food insecurity, energy independence, and climate change.

Leslee Cook

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Holualoa, Hawaii 96725

From: Christopher Dean <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Wednesday, August 7, 2024 2:25 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

The United States Army ,

Please, enough already. Stop with the warring, it's not cool.

Military presence in Hawai'i puts a target on our islands. With global tensions mounting, the US military presence, does not offer us protection, but instead, threatens the safety and wellness of Hawai'i both externally and internally.

The framing of this proposal as a mere "real-estate" action is offensive. What is being proposed is another 65 years of disconnection from these lands. 3 more generations of being used to rehearse the destruction of others' homelands and killing of the people who live there.

The legacy and ongoing presence of the military in Hawai'i is one of toxic abuse. This history includes, but is not limited to: evictions/blocked access, burial desecration, intentional bombing of cultural sites, irreparable pollution of lands and waters with toxins (like jet fuel and PFAS) and/or UXOs, destruction of native habitat with impact to rare plants and animals and perhaps hardest to measure, impacts on practices and connections to places from which we are cut off. The military presence in Hawai'i has already caused grave harm to our natural and cultural environment and the Army retaining these leases will only extend a bad situation.

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The Army should not be allowed to contaminate land without cleaning it up, simply because it is too expensive. The DEIS says that the Army will, "remove weapons and shells used in

connection with its training activities to the extent that a technical and economic capability exists and provided that expenditures for removal of shells will not exceed the fair market value of the land." If you can't afford to clean it up, don't contaminate it in the first place.

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Christopher Dean

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Hawi, Hawaii 96719

From: Barbie Dofa <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Wednesday, August 7, 2024 5:59 AM
To: G70 - ATR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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Thank you, Barbara Dofa

Barbie Dofa
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Lahaina, Hawaii 96761

From: Bob Douglas <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 2:21 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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Bob Douglas

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Hilo, Hawaii 96720

From: Mary Drayer <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 2:53 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

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No New Leases. Time for the original occupants of these lands to one again occupy and have jurisdiction over THEIR lands. Which were illegally taken by force. I am a child of military parents and many of my friends and family have proudly served, so i have no negative bias towards the military, i just know what is right and just.

Mahalo
Mary Drayer

██████████
Wailuku, Hi 96793

Mary Drayer

████████████████████
██████████
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

From: Carolyn Eaton <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Wednesday, August 7, 2024 11:44 AM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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There must be new commitments from the military and limits on the land historically "given away,"

Clean-ups should begin immediately.

Carolyn Eaton

[REDACTED]
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

From: Carolyn Eaton <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Wednesday, August 7, 2024 11:47 AM
To: G70 - ATR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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The historical \$1 lease must end. Clean-ups should begin immediately, and new negotiations must include realization that the fate of Taiwan is not our interest.

Carolyn Eaton
[REDACTED]

████████████████████
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

From: Susan Emery <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 8:14 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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Susan Emery

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Honokaa, Hawaii 96727

From: Julia Estigoy-Kahoonei <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 7:23 PM
To: G70 - ATR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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Julia Estigoy-Kahoonei

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Pahoa, Hawaii 96778

From: Malia Everette <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 1:07 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

The United States Army ,

Greetings! I am a military daughter and have much respect for those that have and do serve. I was born and raised, and currently live here in Hawaii. Thus with the most respect i need to strongly emphasis that the ongoing militarization of Hawaii is just unjust. Without of course the history of the overthrow and illegal annexation , the fact that lands are being leased for 1\$ for 65 years and on "stolen" lands in unjustifiable, even under the cloak of geopolitics and 'defense'.

The framing of this proposal as a mere "real-estate" action is offensive. What is being proposed is another 65 years of disconnection from these lands. 3 more generations of being used to rehearse the destruction of others' homelands and killing of the people who live there.

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DEIS fails to consider the impacts of maintaining the status quo. What is the impact of NOT using these lands to address the many pressing issues our communities face? These include but are not limited to affordable housing, food insecurity, energy independence, and climate change.

Please do not "renew" or permit this lease! Time to reduce our military budget and apply resources to working families and dynamic climate infrastructure!

Malia Everette

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Mountain View, Hawaii 96771

From: Thalia Fajans <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 4:46 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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Thalia Fajans

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Kailua Kona, Hawaii 96740-9714

From: Robert Fox <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 1:03 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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Robert Fox
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Urban Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

From: Sheila Gage <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 8:03 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
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We want our land back, pure and simple. The people of Hawaii need their land back period.

Sheila Gage

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Wahiawa , Hawaii 96786

From: Emily gambino <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 2:41 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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Emily gambino
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Makawao , Hawaii 96768

From: Safia Gravel <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Wednesday, August 7, 2024 12:18 PM
To: G70 - ATR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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Safia Gravel

Hilo, Hawaii 96720

From: Cassandra Habura <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 1:21 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
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Cassandra Habura

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

paramus, New Jersey 07652

From: Joan Heller <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Wednesday, August 7, 2024 5:23 AM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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Joan Heller
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Lawai, Hawaii 96765

From: Fred Hofer <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 2:34 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
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DEIS fails to consider the impacts of maintaining the status quo. What is the impact of NOT using these lands to address the many pressing issues our communities face? These include but are not limited to affordable housing, food insecurity, energy independence, and climate change.

Last big not least - we are talking about STOLEN lands, the crooks who overthrew the lawful government in 1893 had absolutely no authority to convey or "cede" any lands or waters to anyone at all. And the US thrn had no lands to convey to the (fake, fraudulent, puppet government) state of Hawaii with their statehood act, another internal law of the United States

of America that served as the illusion of legality without any substance or power outside the boundaries of said (Continental) US of A.

So, The puppet government only has Usufructus rights, under the De Hague convention IV, & so they can not possibly lease lands to a known land poisoner and abuser like the US military.
Not lawfully.

Plus the Kingdom of the Hawaiian Islands, albeit under a strange form of occupation, is still a sovereign independent neutral nation state, which did not and can not consent to host another nation's military forces. We are a neutral nation.

Remove your military from our waters, shores, islands and sacred mountains.

Mahalo, Fred

Fred Hofer

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Hilo, Hawaii 96720

From: Andrew Isoda <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 1:02 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

The United States Army ,

Military presence in Hawai'i puts a target on our islands. With global tensions mounting, the US military presence, does not offer us protection, but instead, threatens the safety and wellness of Hawai'i both externally and internally.

The framing of this proposal as a mere "real-estate" action is offensive. What is being proposed is another 65 years of disconnection from these lands. 3 more generations of being used to rehearse the destruction of others' homelands and killing of the people who live there.

The legacy and ongoing presence of the military in Hawai'i is one of toxic abuse. This history includes, but is not limited to: evictions/blocked access, burial desecration, intentional bombing of cultural sites, irreparable pollution of lands and waters with toxins (like jet fuel and PFAS) and/or UXOs, destruction of native habitat with impact to rare plants and animals and perhaps hardest to measure, impacts on practices and connections to places from which we are cut off. The military presence in Hawai'i has already caused grave harm to our natural and cultural environment and the Army retaining these leases will only extend a bad situation.

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The Army should not be allowed to contaminate land without cleaning it up, simply because it is too expensive. The DEIS says that the Army will, "remove weapons and shells used in connection with its training activities to the extent that a technical and economic capability

exists and provided that expenditures for removal of shells will not exceed the fair market value of the land." If you can't afford to clean it up, don't contaminate it in the first place.

DEIS fails to meaningfully evaluate socioeconomic impacts of continued Army presence

38% of arrests resulting from Operation Keiki Shield (a coordinated effort involving local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies tasked with the investigation and prosecution of internet-facilitated crimes against children) were active-duty military personnel.

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Andrew Isoda
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Lahaina, Hawaii 96761

From: Mark Jakubowski <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 1:21 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals in Hawaii

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

The United States Army ,

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Thank you for your time and consideration,
Mark Jakubowski
US Army Veteran and resident of Hawaii County

Mark Jakubowski
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
Keaau, Hawaii 96749-0188

From: Hi'iaka Jardine <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 1:20 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

The United States Army ,

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Hi'iaka Jardine

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Michael Jaubert

The Army needs to reduce their footprint on our island. The Army's environmental destruction and their treatment of these lands is completely unacceptable. We've seen what live fire training does to our islands, with the total destruction of Kaho'olawe being a clear example. We don't need or want the Army destroying more of our limited island resources. There are way too many training grounds already. Retaining Kahuku AND Poamoho AND Makua is excessive and does not benefit the people of Hawaii. I am vehemently against the renewal of any of these leases.

Military presence in Hawai'i puts a target on our islands. With global tensions mounting with the war in Ukraine, the Israeli genocide of Palestinians, recent alliances between Russia and North Korea and more – the US military presence, does not offer us protection, but instead, threatens the safety and wellness of Hawai'i both externally and internally.

The framing of this proposal as a mere "real-estate" action is offensive. What is being proposed is another 65 years of disconnection from these lands. 3 more generations of our ancestral places being used to rehearse the destruction of others' homelands and killing of the people who live there.

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From: Jerika <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Wednesday, August 7, 2024 3:56 AM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

The United States Army ,

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Jerika

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Lahaina, Hawaii 96761

From: Ruta Jordans <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 2:45 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

The United States Army ,

I believe the Army said it all:

"Continued loss of 'āina represents a disproportionate and a long-term, significant, adverse impact on communities with environmental justice concerns."

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Ruta Jordans
[REDACTED]

Kapaa, Hawaii 96746

From: Shania Kahepuu <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 3:01 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

The United States Army ,

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Shania Kahepuu

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

poipu, Hawaii 96756

From: Piikea Kalakau <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 1:14 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

The United States Army ,

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Piikea Kalakau

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

From: Mary Lu Kelley <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 11:20 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

The United States Army ,

Aloha.

I am writing today to demand that the Army clean up and leave O'ahu. Military presence in Hawai'i puts a target on our islands. With global tensions mounting, the US military presence, does not offer us protection, but instead, threatens the safety and wellness of Hawai'i both externally and internally. The framing of this proposal as a mere "real-estate" action is offensive. What is being proposed is another 65 years of disconnection from these lands. 3 more generations of being used to rehearse the destruction of others' homelands and killing of the people who live there.

The legacy and ongoing presence of the military in Hawai'i is one of toxic abuse. This history includes, but is not limited to: evictions/blocked access, burial desecration, intentional bombing of cultural sites, irreparable pollution of lands and waters with toxins (like jet fuel and PFAS) and/or UXOs, destruction of native habitat with impact to rare plants and animals and perhaps hardest to measure, impacts on practices and connections to places from which we are cut off. The military presence in Hawai'i has already caused grave harm to our natural and cultural environment and the Army retaining these leases will only extend a bad situation.

The Army assumes, without basis, future lease terms would be the same and does not assess or propose new lease terms. This is presumptuous considering what poor stewards the military has been. The state should inspect the conditions of these lands before considering a renewed lease. The Army should clean and restore the lands they've held for 60 years, to support their claim that despite their atrocious track record, they can be trusted with these special places.

The Army should not be allowed to contaminate land without cleaning it up, simply because it is too expensive. The DEIS says that the Army will, "remove weapons and shells used in

connection with its training activities to the extent that a technical and economic capability exists and provided that expenditures for removal of shells will not exceed the fair market value of the land." If you can't afford to clean it up, don't contaminate it in the first place.

DEIS fails to meaningfully evaluate socioeconomic impacts of continued Army presence

38% of arrests resulting from Operation Keiki Shield (a coordinated effort involving local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies tasked with the investigation and prosecution of internet-facilitated crimes against children) were active-duty military personnel.

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Though they didn't ask, the DEIS repeatedly faults community members for not providing specific locations within the project area for different cultural resources or practices. If specific locations within state-lands was the standard for cultural practices to be considered relevant to the DEIS, the Army should have said as much. If the Army was genuine in learning about how cultural practices may be impacted by their actions, it could have simply asked community members whether or not any of the practices mentioned occur within the state-lands in question. It is disingenuous that they did not ask such an obvious follow-up question. It is poor logic to assume that because people did not, unprompted, volunteer specific locations of their cultural practices, that they do not occur on the relevant state lands.

DEIS fails to consider the impacts of maintaining the status quo. What is the impact of NOT using these lands to address the many pressing issues our communities face? These include but are not limited to affordable housing, food insecurity, energy independence, and climate change.

Do the right thing.

██████████
████████████████████

P O Box 144
Koloa, Hawaii 96756

From: Tara S King <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Wednesday, August 7, 2024 9:36 AM
To: G70 - ATR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

The United States Army ,

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Tara S King

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Wailuku, Hawaii 96793-2646

From: Mikaela Kuester <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 1:09 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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Mikaela Kuester

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Keaau , Hawaii 96749

From: Julie Lewis <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 2:32 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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Please clean up all military mess and leave Hawaii to heal from the toxins and give Natives a chance to use the land for housing and agriculture. Relocate to a more suitable environment your presence in Hawaii is endangering the survival of the native population. from a great-grandma of Kanaka Maoli keiki - Military please leave now for my grandchildren's future here.

Julie Lewis
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Makawao, Hawaii 96768

From: Cynthia Luafalemana <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 9:52 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

The United States Army ,

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Cynthia Luafalemana

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Kaunakakai , Hawaii 96748

From: Madeleine <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 8:30 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

The United States Army ,

Aloha,

I am writing in opposition of the proposed renewal of the US Army's military lease in Hawai'i. The following is a comprehensive but not complete list and explanation of reasons why I am taking this position.

Military presence in Hawai'i puts a target on our islands. With global tensions mounting, the US military presence, does not offer us protection, but instead, threatens the safety and wellness of Hawai'i both externally and internally.

The framing of this proposal as a mere "real-estate" action is offensive. What is being proposed is another 65 years of disconnection from these lands. 3 more generations of being used to rehearse the destruction of others' homelands and killing of the people who live there.

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DEIS fails to consider the impacts of maintaining the status quo. What is the impact of NOT using these lands to address the many pressing issues our communities face? These include but are not limited to affordable housing, food insecurity, energy independence, and climate change.

I stand in opposition as a resident of these islands, as a visitor to this place, and as a human being.

Madeleine

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Eleele, Hawaii 96705

From: NANA HONUA MANUEL <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 4:06 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

The United States Army ,

I am Nana-Honua Manuel and I live in Waikahekahe iki, Puna, Moku o Keawe. My political national status is that of an American citizen as a child born in occupation takes on the Nationality of her parents. My husband is Kanaka Maoli & we have 4 children and 7 grandchildren. I strongly urge you not to attempt to renew or retain any of the military lands on Oahu. You do not have a treaty of Annexation with Hawaii, you had no right to give these lands to the Territory of Hawaii and then to lease them back. No treaty, no title and no consent. It is long past due for these 'aina to be cleaned up and returned to the rightful heirs. It is time to deoccupy Hawaii & for the USA to honor the original treaties it had with the lawful Hawaiian Kingdom.

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NANAHONUA MANUEL
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Volcano, Hawaii 96785

From: Carla Marin <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 6:30 AM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: I oppose the renewal of the Army's military lease in O'ahu

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

The United States Army ,

I am writing to express my strong opposition to the renewal of the Army Training Land Retention at Kahuku Training Area, Kawaiiloa-Poamoho Training Area, and Makua Military Reservation on the island of O'ahu.

Renewing this military lease is harmful to our communities, our environment, and our future.

The continued military presence in Hawai'i not only endangers our safety by making our islands a potential target but also perpetuates a long legacy of toxic abuse. This includes evictions, restricted access, desecration of burial sites, intentional bombing of cultural landmarks, and the irreversible pollution of our lands and waters with harmful toxins. Extending these leases will only exacerbate these issues.

Furthermore, the draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) fails to adequately assess the socio-economic impacts of the Army's continued presence in Hawai'i. For example, 38% of arrests from Operation Keiki Shield, which targets internet-facilitated crimes against children, involved active-duty personnel. Additionally, the substantial housing allowances provided to military personnel create an unjust imbalance in the rental market, making it increasingly difficult for local residents to find affordable housing and worsening our dire housing crisis.

The Army also overlooks the significant cultural impacts and the consequences of limited or no access to these lands for our local communities. Instead of furthering the militarization of Hawai'i, this land could be repurposed to address urgent community needs such as affordable housing, energy independence, and action on climate change.

For these reasons, I strongly oppose the U.S. Army's proposal to renew its lease on O'ahu.

Carla Marin
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Raleigh, North Carolina 27610

From: Bonnie Marsh <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 2:44 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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Bonnie Marsh

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Haiku-Pauwela, Hawaii 96708

From: Sarah Martin <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 10:57 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony for Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

The United States Army ,

Key Points of Concern

The military presence in Hawai'i not only paints a target on our islands but also threatens the safety and well-being of our community, both internally and externally, amidst rising global tensions.

Characterizing this proposal as a mere "real-estate" transaction is offensive, as it signifies another 65 years of disconnection from our lands and perpetuates a cycle of destruction and harm to others' homelands.

The military's legacy in Hawai'i is one of toxic abuse, including evictions, burial desecration, pollution of lands and waters with harmful substances, and destruction of native habitats, with far-reaching impacts on our environment and cultural practices.

The Army's assumption of unchanged lease terms without evaluating new possibilities is presumptuous, given their track record of poor stewardship. The state should demand a thorough inspection and restoration of these lands before considering a lease renewal.

The Army should not be allowed to contaminate land without cleaning it up, regardless of cost. Their disregard for the impacts on the environment and local communities is unacceptable.

The socioeconomic impacts of the Army's presence, including housing market distortions and disproportionate allowances for military personnel, are concerning and exacerbate existing issues like the housing crisis in Hawai'i.

The DEIS fails to adequately address cultural impacts and dismisses community input, showing a lack of genuine interest in understanding the long-term effects of their actions on cultural practices and access to state lands.

It is crucial to consider the consequences of maintaining the status quo and not utilizing these lands to address urgent community needs like affordable housing, food security, energy sustainability, and climate resilience.

Sarah Martin

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Princeville , Hawaii 967222

From: Nicki Tedesco <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 4:58 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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exists and provided that expenditures for removal of shells will not exceed the fair market value of the land." If you can't afford to clean it up, don't contaminate it in the first place.

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38% of arrests resulting from Operation Keiki Shield (a coordinated effort involving local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies tasked with the investigation and prosecution of internet-facilitated crimes against children) were active-duty military personnel.

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DEIS fails to consider the impacts of maintaining the status quo. What is the impact of NOT using these lands to address the many pressing issues our communities face? These include but are not limited to affordable housing, food insecurity, energy independence, and climate change.

-Pedro Martinez

Nicki Tedesco

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Kihei, Hawaii 96753

From: MARY MCKENZIE <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Saturday, August 17, 2024 9:12 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

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MARY MCKENZIE

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Lihue, Hawaii 96766-8900

From: Douglas Meier <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Wednesday, August 7, 2024 6:19 AM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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Douglas Meier

Douglas
Meier, Hawaii 96768

From: Judith Mick <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 1:25 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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Judith Mick
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Kailua, Hawaii 96734

From: Marilyn Mick <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 1:53 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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Marilyn Mick

Honolulu, Hawaii 96815

Gerald Montano

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From: Robert Monteiro <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 10:44 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

The United States Army ,

At bare minimum there has to be a renegotiation of price point for the lease of the land. It is unreasonable to ask that the land is leased at such a value. No landowner would willingly lease land for such a price at the valuation that it is at. And furthermore, no landowner would release land to a tenant that has been a poor tenant to such land, by way of not taking care of or polluting said land.

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Robert Monteiro
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Kaanapali, Hawaii 96761

From: Maki Morinoue <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Wednesday, August 7, 2024 2:14 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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Maki Morinoue

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Holualoa, Hawaii 96725

From: Alika Spahn Naihe <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 7:59 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
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DEIS fails to meaningfully evaluate socioeconomic impacts of continued Army presence

38% of arrests resulting from Operation Keiki Shield (a coordinated effort involving local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies tasked with the investigation and prosecution of internet-facilitated crimes against children) were active-duty military personnel.

Large housing allowances mean military personnel outcompete locals in a very tight rental market. Basic Allowances for Housing (BAH) range from \$2,256-\$4,638 depending on one’s rank and whether or not they have dependents. This money is tax-free and exacerbates an already dire housing crisis.

DEIS dismisses cultural impacts through a disingenuous process and fails to address the long-term impacts of little or no access.

Though they didn’t ask, the DEIS repeatedly faults community members for not providing specific locations within the project area for different cultural resources or practices. If specific locations within state-lands was the standard for cultural practices to be considered relevant to the DEIS, the Army should have said as much. If the Army was genuine in learning about how cultural practices may be impacted by their actions, it could have simply asked community members whether or not any of the practices mentioned occur within the state-lands in question. It is disingenuous that they did not ask such an obvious follow-up question. It is poor logic to assume that because people did not, unprompted, volunteer specific locations of their cultural practices, that they do not occur on the relevant state lands.

DEIS fails to consider the impacts of maintaining the status quo. What is the impact of NOT using these lands to address the many pressing issues our communities face? These include but are not limited to affordable housing, food insecurity, energy independence, and climate change.

Alika Spahn Naihe

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Tran Nguyen

The United States Army , Military presence in Hawai’i puts a target on our islands. With global tensions mounting, the US military presence, does not offer us protection, but instead, threatens the safety and wellness of Hawai’i both externally and internally. The framing of this proposal as a mere “real-estate” action is offensive. What is being proposed is another 65 years of disconnection from these lands. 3 more generations of being used to rehearse the destruction of others’ homelands and killing of the people who live there. The legacy and ongoing presence of the military in Hawai’i is one of toxic abuse. This history includes, but is not limited to: evictions/blocked access, burial desecration, intentional bombing of cultural sites, irreparable pollution of lands and waters with toxins (like jet fuel and PFAS) and/or UXOs, destruction of native habitat with impact to rare plants and animals and perhaps hardest to measure, impacts on practices and connections to places from which we are cut off. The military presence in Hawai’i has already caused grave harm to our natural and cultural environment and the Army retaining these leases will only extend a bad situation. The Army assumes, without basis, future lease terms would be the same and does not assess or propose new lease terms. This is presumptuous considering what poor stewards the military has been. The state should inspect the conditions of these lands before considering a renewed lease. The Army should clean and restore the lands they’ve held for 60 years, to support their claim that despite their atrocious track record, they can be trusted with these special places. The Army should not be allowed to contaminate land without cleaning it up, simply because it is too expensive. The DEIS says that the Army will, “remove weapons and shells used in connection with its training activities to the extent that a technical and economic capability exists and provided that expenditures for removal of shells will not exceed the fair market value of the land.” If you can’t afford to clean it up, don’t contaminate it in the first place. DEIS fails to meaningfully evaluate socioeconomic impacts of continued Army presence 38% of arrests resulting from Operation Keiki Shield (a coordinated effort involving local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies tasked with the investigation and prosecution of internet-facilitated crimes against children) were active-duty military personnel. Large housing allowances mean military personnel outcompete locals in a very tight rental market. Basic Allowances for Housing (BAH) range from \$2,256-\$4,638 depending on one’s rank and whether or not they have dependents. This money is tax-free and exacerbates an already dire housing crisis. DEIS dismisses cultural impacts through a disingenuous process and fails to address the long-term impacts of little or no access. Though they didn’t ask, the DEIS repeatedly faults community members for not providing specific locations within the project area for different cultural resources or practices. If specific locations within state-lands was the standard for cultural practices to be considered relevant to the DEIS, the Army should have said as much. If the Army was genuine in learning about how cultural practices may be impacted by their actions, it could have simply asked community members whether or not any of the practices mentioned occur within the state-lands in question. It is disingenuous that they did not ask such an obvious follow-up question. It is poor logic to assume that because people did not, unprompted, volunteer specific locations of their cultural practices, that they do not occur on the relevant state lands. DEIS fails to consider the impacts of maintaining the status quo. What is the impact of NOT using these lands to address the many pressing issues our communities face? These include but are not limited to affordable housing, food insecurity, energy independence, and climate change. Mardi Jaskot

From: Koohan Paik-Mander <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Wednesday, August 7, 2024 3:02 PM
To: G70 - ATR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

The United States Army ,

Military presence in Hawai'i puts a target on our islands. With global tensions mounting, the US military presence, does not offer us protection, but instead, threatens the safety and wellness of Hawai'i both externally and internally.

The framing of this proposal as a mere "real-estate" action is offensive. What is being proposed is another 65 years of disconnection from these lands. 3 more generations of being used to rehearse the destruction of others' homelands and killing of the people who live there.

The legacy and ongoing presence of the military in Hawai'i is one of toxic abuse. This history includes, but is not limited to: evictions/blocked access, burial desecration, intentional bombing of cultural sites, irreparable pollution of lands and waters with toxins (like jet fuel and PFAS) and/or UXOs, destruction of native habitat with impact to rare plants and animals and perhaps hardest to measure, impacts on practices and connections to places from which we are cut off. The military presence in Hawai'i has already caused grave harm to our natural and cultural environment and the Army retaining these leases will only extend a bad situation.

The Army assumes, without basis, future lease terms would be the same and does not assess or propose new lease terms. This is presumptuous considering what poor stewards the military has been. The state should inspect the conditions of these lands before considering a renewed lease. The Army should clean and restore the lands they've held for 60 years, to support their claim that despite their atrocious track record, they can be trusted with these special places.

The Army should not be allowed to contaminate land without cleaning it up, simply because it is too expensive. The DEIS says that the Army will, "remove weapons and shells used in connection with its training activities to the extent that a technical and economic capability

exists and provided that expenditures for removal of shells will not exceed the fair market value of the land." If you can't afford to clean it up, don't contaminate it in the first place.

DEIS fails to meaningfully evaluate socioeconomic impacts of continued Army presence

38% of arrests resulting from Operation Keiki Shield (a coordinated effort involving local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies tasked with the investigation and prosecution of internet-facilitated crimes against children) were active-duty military personnel.

Large housing allowances mean military personnel outcompete locals in a very tight rental market. Basic Allowances for Housing (BAH) range from \$2,256-\$4,638 depending on one's rank and whether or not they have dependents. This money is tax-free and exacerbates an already dire housing crisis.

DEIS dismisses cultural impacts through a disingenuous process and fails to address the long-term impacts of little or no access.

Though they didn't ask, the DEIS repeatedly faults community members for not providing specific locations within the project area for different cultural resources or practices. If specific locations within state-lands was the standard for cultural practices to be considered relevant to the DEIS, the Army should have said as much. If the Army was genuine in learning about how cultural practices may be impacted by their actions, it could have simply asked community members whether or not any of the practices mentioned occur within the state-lands in question. It is disingenuous that they did not ask such an obvious follow-up question. It is poor logic to assume that because people did not, unprompted, volunteer specific locations of their cultural practices, that they do not occur on the relevant state lands.

DEIS fails to consider the impacts of maintaining the status quo. What is the impact of NOT using these lands to address the many pressing issues our communities face? These include but are not limited to affordable housing, food insecurity, energy independence, and climate change.

Koohan Paik-Mander

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Honokaa, Hawaii 96727

From: Janice Palma-glennie <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Saturday, August 10, 2024 11:11 AM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

The United States Army ,

Aloha,

I've been a resident of hawaii island since 1984. Since that time I've consistently advocated for better protection of the natural environment for many reasons, one main reason being to respect and perpetuate the native culture of hawaii.

Our ohana sees the many downsides of making hawaii a target and increasing the destructive power of the military industrial complex that steals our resources and diminishes our quality of life. With global tensions mounting, the US military presence, does not offer us protection, but instead, threatens the safety and wellness of Hawai'i both externally and internally.

The framing of this proposal as a mere "real-estate" action is offensive. What is being proposed is another 65 years of disconnection from these lands. 3 more generations of being used to rehearse the destruction of others' homelands and killing of the people who live there.

The legacy and ongoing presence of the military in Hawai'i is one of toxic abuse. This history includes, but is not limited to: evictions/blocked access, burial desecration, intentional bombing of cultural sites, irreparable pollution of lands and waters with toxins (like jet fuel and PFAS) and/or UXOs, destruction of native habitat with impact to rare plants and animals and perhaps hardest to measure, impacts on practices and connections to places from which we are cut off. The military presence in Hawai'i has already caused grave harm to our natural and cultural environment and the Army retaining these leases will only extend a bad situation.

The Army assumes, without basis, future lease terms would be the same and does not assess or propose new lease terms. This is presumptuous considering what poor stewards the military has been. The state should inspect the conditions of these lands before considering a renewed lease. The Army should clean and restore the lands they've held for

60 years, to support their claim that despite their atrocious track record, they can be trusted with these special places.

The Army should not be allowed to contaminate land without cleaning it up, simply because it is too expensive. The DEIS says that the Army will, "remove weapons and shells used in connection with its training activities to the extent that a technical and economic capability exists and provided that expenditures for removal of shells will not exceed the fair market value of the land." If you can't afford to clean it up, don't contaminate it in the first place.

DEIS fails to meaningfully evaluate socioeconomic impacts of continued Army presence

38% of arrests resulting from Operation Keiki Shield (a coordinated effort involving local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies tasked with the investigation and prosecution of internet-facilitated crimes against children) were active-duty military personnel.

Large housing allowances mean military personnel outcompete locals in a very tight rental market. Basic Allowances for Housing (BAH) range from \$2,256-\$4,638 depending on one's rank and whether or not they have dependents. This money is tax-free and exacerbates an already dire housing crisis.

DEIS dismisses cultural impacts through a disingenuous process and fails to address the long-term impacts of little or no access.

Though they didn't ask, the DEIS repeatedly faults community members for not providing specific locations within the project area for different cultural resources or practices. If specific locations within state-lands was the standard for cultural practices to be considered relevant to the DEIS, the Army should have said as much. If the Army was genuine in learning about how cultural practices may be impacted by their actions, it could have simply asked community members whether or not any of the practices mentioned occur within the state-lands in question. It is disingenuous that they did not ask such an obvious follow-up question. It is poor logic to assume that because people did not, unprompted, volunteer specific locations of their cultural practices, that they do not occur on the relevant state lands.

DEIS fails to consider the impacts of maintaining the status quo. What is the impact of NOT using these lands to address the many pressing issues our communities face? These include but are not limited to affordable housing, food insecurity, energy independence, and climate change.

Janice Palma-glennie
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Kailua-kona, Hawaii 96745

From: Michelle Pillen <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 5:24 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Be Pono and Reject the Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

The United States Army ,

Military presence in Hawai'i continues to put a target on our island home. With global tensions mounting, the U.S. military presence does not offer us protection, but instead threatens the safety and wellness of Hawai'i both externally and internally.

The framing of this lease renewal proposal as a mere "real-estate" action is offensive. What is being proposed is another 65 years of disconnection from these lands. It entails three more generations of people and land being used to rehearse the destruction of others' homelands and killing of the people who live there. It also assumes that the people who live in Hawai'i are willing to go along with such a "real-estate" action. We are not stupid. We have hosted the military on our lands for far too long. It's time for the military to leave Hawai'i so that we can take on the task of restoring what was damaged under their stewardship.

The legacy and ongoing presence of the military in Hawai'i is one of toxic abuse. This history includes, but is not limited to: evictions/blocked access, burial desecration, intentional bombing of cultural sites, irreparable pollution of lands and waters with toxins (e.g., like jet fuel and PFAS leaking into our artesian water supply) and/or UXOs, destruction of native habitat with impact to rare plants and animals and perhaps hardest to measure, impacts on practices and connections to places from which we are cut off. The military presence in Hawai'i has already caused grave harm to our natural and cultural environment and the Army retaining these leases will only extend an extractive pattern of abuse on the military's end of this relationship. Why should the leases be renewed if the Army is not accountable for how they currently fail to properly steward the land?

The Army assumes, without basis, future lease terms would be the same and does not assess or propose new lease terms. This is presumptuous considering what poor stewards the military has been. At a minimum, the state should inspect the conditions of these lands

before even considering a renewed lease. The Army should clean and restore the lands they've held for 60 years to support their claim that despite their atrocious track record, they can be trusted with stewarding these special places.

The Army should not be allowed to contaminate land without cleaning it up simply because it is too expensive. That is a poor excuse! The DEIS says that the Army will "remove weapons and shells used in connection with its training activities to the extent that a technical and economic capability exists and provided that expenditures for removal of shells will not exceed the fair market value of the land." If you can't afford to clean it up, don't contaminate the land we cherish in the first place.

The DEIS fails to meaningfully evaluate socioeconomic impacts of continued Army presence. For example, 38% of arrests resulting from Operation Keiki Shield (i.e., a coordinated effort involving local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies tasked with the investigation and prosecution of internet-facilitated crimes against children) were active-duty military personnel. What is the military doing to address this harmful behavior?

Large housing allowances mean military personnel outcompete locals in an already tight rental market. Basic Allowances for Housing (BAH) range from \$2,256-\$4,638 depending on one's rank and whether or not they have dependents. This money is tax-free and exacerbates an already dire housing crisis in Hawai'i for local people.

The DEIS dismisses cultural impacts through a disingenuous process and fails to address the long-term impacts of little or no access. Though they didn't ask, the DEIS repeatedly faults community members for not providing specific locations within the project area for different cultural resources or practices. If specific locations within state-lands was the standard for cultural practices to be considered relevant to the DEIS, the Army should have said as much. If the Army was genuine in learning about how cultural practices are impacted by their actions, it could have simply asked community members whether or not any of the practices mentioned occur within the state-lands in question. It is disingenuous and shows a lack of respect that they did not ask such an obvious follow-up question. It is poor logic to assume that because people did not, unprompted, volunteer specific locations of their cultural practices, that they do not occur on the relevant state lands.

The DEIS fails to consider the impacts of maintaining the status quo. What is the impact of NOT using these lands to address the many pressing issues our communities face? These

include but are not limited to affordable housing, food insecurity, energy independence, and climate change.

Michelle Pillen

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Kailua, Hawaii 96734

From: Pua Pinto <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 2:01 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

The United States Army ,

Military leases should end immediately and they should clean up all their pollution. They have been causing more harm then good and raising our cost of living while also destroying the best sites.

The framing of this proposal as a mere "real-estate" action is offensive. What is being proposed is another 65 years of disconnection from these lands. 3 more generations of being used to rehearse the destruction of others' homelands and killing of the people who live there.

The legacy and ongoing presence of the military in Hawai'i is one of toxic abuse. This history includes, but is not limited to: evictions/blocked access, burial desecration, intentional bombing of cultural sites, irreparable pollution of lands and waters with toxins (like jet fuel and PFAS) and/or UXOs, destruction of native habitat with impact to rare plants and animals and perhaps hardest to measure, impacts on practices and connections to places from which we are cut off. The military presence in Hawai'i has already caused grave harm to our natural and cultural environment and the Army retaining these leases will only extend a bad situation.

The Army assumes, without basis, future lease terms would be the same and does not assess or propose new lease terms. This is presumptuous considering what poor stewards the military has been. The state should inspect the conditions of these lands before considering a renewed lease. The Army should clean and restore the lands they've held for 60 years, to support their claim that despite their atrocious track record, they can be trusted with these special places.

The Army should not be allowed to contaminate land without cleaning it up, simply because it is too expensive. The DEIS says that the Army will, "remove weapons and shells used in connection with its training activities to the extent that a technical and economic capability

exists and provided that expenditures for removal of shells will not exceed the fair market value of the land." If you can't afford to clean it up, don't contaminate it in the first place.

DEIS fails to meaningfully evaluate socioeconomic impacts of continued Army presence

38% of arrests resulting from Operation Keiki Shield (a coordinated effort involving local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies tasked with the investigation and prosecution of internet-facilitated crimes against children) were active-duty military personnel.

Large housing allowances mean military personnel outcompete locals in a very tight rental market. Basic Allowances for Housing (BAH) range from \$2,256-\$4,638 depending on one's rank and whether or not they have dependents. This money is tax-free and exacerbates an already dire housing crisis.

DEIS dismisses cultural impacts through a disingenuous process and fails to address the long-term impacts of little or no access.

Though they didn't ask, the DEIS repeatedly faults community members for not providing specific locations within the project area for different cultural resources or practices. If specific locations within state-lands was the standard for cultural practices to be considered relevant to the DEIS, the Army should have said as much. If the Army was genuine in learning about how cultural practices may be impacted by their actions, it could have simply asked community members whether or not any of the practices mentioned occur within the state-lands in question. It is disingenuous that they did not ask such an obvious follow-up question. It is poor logic to assume that because people did not, unprompted, volunteer specific locations of their cultural practices, that they do not occur on the relevant state lands.

DEIS fails to consider the impacts of maintaining the status quo. What is the impact of NOT using these lands to address the many pressing issues our communities face? These include but are not limited to affordable housing, food insecurity, energy independence, and climate change.

Pua Pinto

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Kailua, Hawaii 96734

From: Greg Puppione <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 2:07 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

The United States Army ,

Military presence in Hawai'i puts a target on our islands. With global tensions mounting, the US military presence, does not offer us protection, but instead, threatens the safety and wellness of Hawai'i both externally and internally.

The framing of this proposal as a mere "real-estate" action is offensive. What is being proposed is another 65 years of disconnection from these lands. 3 more generations of being used to rehearse the destruction of others' homelands and killing of the people who live there.

The legacy and ongoing presence of the military in Hawai'i is one of toxic abuse. This history includes, but is not limited to: evictions/blocked access, burial desecration, intentional bombing of cultural sites, irreparable pollution of lands and waters with toxins (like jet fuel and PFAS) and/or UXOs, destruction of native habitat with impact to rare plants and animals and perhaps hardest to measure, impacts on practices and connections to places from which we are cut off. The military presence in Hawai'i has already caused grave harm to our natural and cultural environment and the Army retaining these leases will only extend a bad situation.

The Army assumes, without basis, future lease terms would be the same and does not assess or propose new lease terms. This is presumptuous considering what poor stewards the military has been. The state should inspect the conditions of these lands before considering a renewed lease. The Army should clean and restore the lands they've held for 60 years, to support their claim that despite their atrocious track record, they can be trusted with these special places.

The Army should not be allowed to contaminate land without cleaning it up, simply because it is too expensive. The DEIS says that the Army will, "remove weapons and shells used in connection with its training activities to the extent that a technical and economic capability

exists and provided that expenditures for removal of shells will not exceed the fair market value of the land." If you can't afford to clean it up, don't contaminate it in the first place.

DEIS fails to meaningfully evaluate socioeconomic impacts of continued Army presence

38% of arrests resulting from Operation Keiki Shield (a coordinated effort involving local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies tasked with the investigation and prosecution of internet-facilitated crimes against children) were active-duty military personnel.

Large housing allowances mean military personnel outcompete locals in a very tight rental market. Basic Allowances for Housing (BAH) range from \$2,256-\$4,638 depending on one's rank and whether or not they have dependents. This money is tax-free and exacerbates an already dire housing crisis.

DEIS dismisses cultural impacts through a disingenuous process and fails to address the long-term impacts of little or no access.

Though they didn't ask, the DEIS repeatedly faults community members for not providing specific locations within the project area for different cultural resources or practices. If specific locations within state-lands was the standard for cultural practices to be considered relevant to the DEIS, the Army should have said as much. If the Army was genuine in learning about how cultural practices may be impacted by their actions, it could have simply asked community members whether or not any of the practices mentioned occur within the state-lands in question. It is disingenuous that they did not ask such an obvious follow-up question. It is poor logic to assume that because people did not, unprompted, volunteer specific locations of their cultural practices, that they do not occur on the relevant state lands.

DEIS fails to consider the impacts of maintaining the status quo. What is the impact of NOT using these lands to address the many pressing issues our communities face? These include but are not limited to affordable housing, food insecurity, energy independence, and climate change.

Greg Puppione
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Honolulu, Hawaii 96826

From: Tyler Rabara <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Wednesday, August 7, 2024 10:39 AM
To: G70 - ATRR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

The United States Army ,

Military presence in Hawai'i puts a target on our islands. With global tensions mounting, the US military presence, does not offer us protection, but instead, threatens the safety and wellness of Hawai'i both externally and internally.

The framing of this proposal as a mere "real-estate" action is offensive. What is being proposed is another 65 years of disconnection from these lands. 3 more generations of being used to rehearse the destruction of others' homelands and killing of the people who live there.

The legacy and ongoing presence of the military in Hawai'i is one of toxic abuse. This history includes, but is not limited to: evictions/blocked access, burial desecration, intentional bombing of cultural sites, irreparable pollution of lands and waters with toxins (like jet fuel and PFAS) and/or UXOs, destruction of native habitat with impact to rare plants and animals and perhaps hardest to measure, impacts on practices and connections to places from which we are cut off. The military presence in Hawai'i has already caused grave harm to our natural and cultural environment and the Army retaining these leases will only extend a bad situation.

The Army assumes, without basis, future lease terms would be the same and does not assess or propose new lease terms. This is presumptuous considering what poor stewards the military has been. The state should inspect the conditions of these lands before considering a renewed lease. The Army should clean and restore the lands they've held for 60 years, to support their claim that despite their atrocious track record, they can be trusted with these special places.

The Army should not be allowed to contaminate land without cleaning it up, simply because it is too expensive. The DEIS says that the Army will, "remove weapons and shells used in connection with its training activities to the extent that a technical and economic capability

exists and provided that expenditures for removal of shells will not exceed the fair market value of the land." If you can't afford to clean it up, don't contaminate it in the first place.

DEIS fails to meaningfully evaluate socioeconomic impacts of continued Army presence

38% of arrests resulting from Operation Keiki Shield (a coordinated effort involving local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies tasked with the investigation and prosecution of internet-facilitated crimes against children) were active-duty military personnel.

Large housing allowances mean military personnel outcompete locals in a very tight rental market. Basic Allowances for Housing (BAH) range from \$2,256-\$4,638 depending on one's rank and whether or not they have dependents. This money is tax-free and exacerbates an already dire housing crisis.

DEIS dismisses cultural impacts through a disingenuous process and fails to address the long-term impacts of little or no access.

Though they didn't ask, the DEIS repeatedly faults community members for not providing specific locations within the project area for different cultural resources or practices. If specific locations within state-lands was the standard for cultural practices to be considered relevant to the DEIS, the Army should have said as much. If the Army was genuine in learning about how cultural practices may be impacted by their actions, it could have simply asked community members whether or not any of the practices mentioned occur within the state-lands in question. It is disingenuous that they did not ask such an obvious follow-up question. It is poor logic to assume that because people did not, unprompted, volunteer specific locations of their cultural practices, that they do not occur on the relevant state lands.

DEIS fails to consider the impacts of maintaining the status quo. What is the impact of NOT using these lands to address the many pressing issues our communities face? These include but are not limited to affordable housing, food insecurity, energy independence, and climate change.

Tyler Rabara
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

From: Phyllis Raquinio <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Wednesday, August 7, 2024 7:59 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

The United States Army ,

Military presence in Hawai'i puts a target on our islands. With global tensions mounting, the US military presence, does not offer us protection, but instead, threatens the safety and wellness of Hawai'i both externally and internally. If Hawai'i was not occupied by the US, no country would truly occupy the islands because there were strong diplomatic ties between countries that recognized Hawai'i as a sovereign nation, so that particular argument does not hold well.

The framing of this proposal as a mere "real-estate" action is offensive. What is being proposed is another 65 years of disconnection from these lands. 3 more generations of being used to rehearse the destruction of others' homelands and killing of the people who live there.

The legacy and ongoing presence of the military in Hawai'i is one of toxic abuse. This history includes, but is not limited to: evictions/blocked access, burial desecration, intentional bombing of cultural sites, irreparable pollution of lands and waters with toxins (like jet fuel and PFAS) and/or UXOs, destruction of native habitat with impact to rare plants and animals and perhaps hardest to measure, impacts on practices and connections to places from which we are cut off. The military presence in Hawai'i has already caused grave harm to our natural and cultural environment and the Army retaining these leases will only extend a bad situation.

The Army assumes, without basis, future lease terms would be the same and does not assess or propose new lease terms. This is presumptuous considering what poor stewards the military has been. The state should inspect the conditions of these lands before considering a renewed lease. The Army should clean and restore the lands they've held for 60 years, to support their claim that despite their atrocious track record, they can be trusted with these special places.

The Army should not be allowed to contaminate land without cleaning it up, simply because it is too expensive. The DEIS says that the Army will, "remove weapons and shells used in connection with its training activities to the extent that a technical and economic capability exists and provided that expenditures for removal of shells will not exceed the fair market value of the land." If you can't afford to clean it up, don't contaminate it in the first place.

DEIS fails to meaningfully evaluate socioeconomic impacts of continued Army presence.

38% of arrests resulting from Operation Keiki Shield (a coordinated effort involving local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies tasked with the investigation and prosecution of internet-facilitated crimes against children) were active-duty military personnel.

Large housing allowances mean military personnel outcompete locals in a very tight rental market. Basic Allowances for Housing (BAH) range from \$2,256-\$4,638 depending on one's rank and whether or not they have dependents. This money is tax-free and exacerbates an already dire housing crisis.

DEIS dismisses cultural impacts through a disingenuous process and fails to address the long-term impacts of little or no access.

Though they didn't ask, the DEIS repeatedly faults community members for not providing specific locations within the project area for different cultural resources or practices. If specific locations within state-lands was the standard for cultural practices to be considered relevant to the DEIS, the Army should have said as much. If the Army was genuine in learning about how cultural practices may be impacted by their actions, it could have simply asked community members whether or not any of the practices mentioned occur within the state-lands in question. It is disingenuous that they did not ask such an obvious follow-up question. It is poor logic to assume that because people did not, unprompted, volunteer specific locations of their cultural practices, that they do not occur on the relevant state lands.

DEIS fails to consider the impacts of maintaining the status quo. What is the impact of NOT using these lands to address the many pressing issues our communities face? These include but are not limited to affordable housing, food insecurity, energy independence, and climate change.

Phyllis Raquinio
[REDACTED]

Kahului, Hawaii 96732

From: Camille Rodrigues <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 1:49 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

The United States Army ,

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The framing of this proposal as a mere "real-estate" action is offensive. What is being proposed is another 65 years of disconnection from these lands. 3 more generations of being used to rehearse the destruction of others' homelands and killing of the people who live there.

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DEIS fails to consider the impacts of maintaining the status quo. What is the impact of NOT using these lands to address the many pressing issues our communities face? These include but are not limited to affordable housing, food insecurity, energy independence, and climate change.

Camille Rodrigues

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

From: Jotis Russell-Christian <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Wednesday, August 7, 2024 2:20 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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Jotis Russell-Christian

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Hilo, Hawaii 96720

From: Jun Shin <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Wednesday, August 7, 2024 7:23 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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Jun Shin

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

From: Gail Spicuzza <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 9:03 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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Gail Spicuzza

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Anahola, Hawaii 96703

From: Timothy Eiel Starbright <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 1:12 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
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Timothy Eiel Starbright
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Kapaa, Hawaii 96746-2219

From: Susan Stayton <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 1:34 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

The United States Army ,

Clean up and return the land you STOLE from Hawaiians 65 years ago. Shame on the Army for such insensitive behavior.

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Susan Stayton

██████████
Lawai, Hawaii 96765

From: Sandra Stokes <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 6:41 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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Sandra Stokes

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Hilo, Hawaii 96720

From: Tabitha Tatum <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 1:08 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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Tabitha Tatum
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Makawao, Hawaii 96768

From: Corey Taylor <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 1:04 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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Corey Taylor

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Lahaina HI, Hawaii 96761

From: Nicki Tedesco <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 1:16 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

The United States Army ,

The framing of this proposal as a mere “real-estate” action is offensive. What is being proposed is another 65 years of disconnection from these lands. 3 more generations of being used to rehearse the destruction of others’ homelands and killing of the people who live there.

The legacy and ongoing presence of the military in Hawai’i is one of toxic abuse. This history includes, but is not limited to: evictions/blocked access, burial desecration, intentional bombing of cultural sites, irreparable pollution of lands and waters with toxins (like jet fuel and PFAS) and/or UXOs, destruction of native habitat with impact to rare plants and animals and perhaps hardest to measure, impacts on practices and connections to places from which we are cut off. The military presence in Hawai’i has already caused grave harm to our natural and cultural environment and the Army retaining these leases will only extend a bad situation.

The Army assumes, without basis, future lease terms would be the same and does not assess or propose new lease terms. This is presumptuous considering what poor stewards the military has been. The state should inspect the conditions of these lands before considering a renewed lease. The Army should clean and restore the lands they’ve held for 60 years, to support their claim that despite their atrocious track record, they can be trusted with these special places.

The Army should not be allowed to contaminate land without cleaning it up, simply because it is too expensive. The DEIS says that the Army will, “remove weapons and shells used in connection with its training activities to the extent that a technical and economic capability exists and provided that expenditures for removal of shells will not exceed the fair market value of the land.” If you can’t afford to clean it up, don’t contaminate it in the first place.

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Nicki Tedesco

Kihei, Hawaii 96753

From: Hau'oli Thielk <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 4:15 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Go home and don't come back.

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

The United States Army ,

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Hau'oli Thielk

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

HAIKU, Hawaii 96708

From: Annette Tryon-Crozier <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 9:07 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

The United States Army ,

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Annette Tryon-Crozier

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Pahoa, Hawaii 96778

From: Susanna W <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Wednesday, August 7, 2024 11:02 AM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

The United States Army ,

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Susanna W

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Haiku, Hawaii 96708

From: Maria Walker <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 3:06 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

The United States Army ,

I and my family are adamantly opposed to renewing any military leases in Hawaii. US military bases in our islands have had nothing but negative impacts for our environment and our residents. With global tensions mounting, the US military presence, does not offer us protection, but instead, threatens the safety and wellness of Hawai'i both externally and internally.

The framing of this proposal as a mere "real-estate" action is offensive. What is being proposed is another 65 years of disconnection from these lands. 3 more generations of being used to rehearse the destruction of others' homelands and killing of the people who live there.

The legacy and ongoing presence of the military in Hawai'i is one of toxic abuse. This history includes, but is not limited to: evictions/blocked access, burial desecration, intentional bombing of cultural sites, irreparable pollution of lands and waters with toxins (like jet fuel and PFAS) and/or UXOs, destruction of native habitat with impact to rare plants and animals and perhaps hardest to measure, impacts on practices and connections to places from which we are cut off. The military presence in Hawai'i has already caused grave harm to our natural and cultural environment and the Army retaining these leases will only extend a bad situation.

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DEIS fails to consider the impacts of maintaining the status quo. What is the impact of NOT using these lands to address the many pressing issues our communities face? These include but are not limited to affordable housing, food insecurity, energy independence, and climate change.

Maria Walker

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Kapaa, Hawaii 96746

From: Hedwig Warrington <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Wednesday, August 7, 2024 3:52 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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Hedwig Warrington

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Hilo, Hawaii 96720

From: Valerie Weiss <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 2:46 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

The United States Army ,

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Valerie Weiss

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Kapaa, Hawaii 96746

From: Naomi Wick <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 1:28 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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Naomi Wick

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Kuka, Hawaii 96790

From: Naomi Wick <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 1:49 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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Naomi Wick

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Kuka, Hawaii 96790

From: MIA WILSON <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Wednesday, August 7, 2024 7:06 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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DEIS fails to consider the impacts of maintaining the status quo. What is the impact of NOT using these lands to address the many pressing issues our communities face? These include but are not limited to affordable housing, food insecurity, energy independence, and climate change.

MIA WILSON

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Aiea, Hawaii 96701

From: Brenda Wong <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 3:09 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

The United States Army ,

My great-grandmother was a resident of Makua. It is a generational memory that my family retains, a root of our heritage, a place of origin.

The military's active presence in Hawai'i puts a target on our islands - so much so that the false alarm in 2018 that a nuclear missile from North Korea was headed our way was completely believable to many of us. It is an unavoidable end-of-the-world foregone conclusion and eventuality. The presence of US military does not offer protection.

The perspective that this is a "real-estate" transaction is insulting and offensive, given the history of how our islands were annexed by the United States. Please explain how the terms of the previous lease agreement can be equated in any way with "just compensation."

The legacy and ongoing presence of the military in Hawai'i is one of toxic abuse. This history includes, but is not limited to: evictions/blocked access, burial desecration, intentional bombing of cultural sites, irreparable pollution of lands and waters with toxins (like jet fuel and PFAS) and/or UXOs, destruction of native habitat with impact to rare plants and animals and perhaps hardest to measure, impacts on practices and connections to places from which we are cut off. The military presence in Hawai'i has already caused grave harm to our natural and cultural environment and the Army retaining these leases will only extend a bad situation.

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Brenda Wong
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Honolulu, Hawaii 96819

From: Billy Woods <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 2:54 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

The United States Army ,

Military presence in Hawai'i puts a target on our islands. With global tensions mounting, the US military presence, does not offer us protection, but instead, threatens the safety and wellness of Hawai'i both externally and internally.

The framing of this proposal as a mere "real-estate" action is offensive. What is being proposed is another 65 years of disconnection from these lands. 3 more generations of being used to rehearse the destruction of others' homelands and killing of the people who live there.

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Billy Woods

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Haleiwa, Hawaii 96712

From: Malia Yoshioka <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 9:14 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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Malia Yoshioka

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Makawao, Hawaii 96768

From: Christie Young <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Thursday, August 8, 2024 8:11 AM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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Christie Young

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Kihei, Hawaii 96753-8972

From: Jade Young <noreply@adv.actionnetwork.org>
Sent: Thursday, August 8, 2024 8:05 AM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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Jade Young

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Kihei, Hawaii 96753

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 1:46 PM
To: G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS
Subject: Testimony on Army Lease Renewals

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

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████████████████████

test

austin, Texas 78664

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Form Letter D

Marissa Abadir
Ayah Abdo
Nathan Abril
Cathy Young Ahia
Clement Ahia
Mahealani Ahia
Tanya Alana
Lana Albright
Rosanna Alegado
Kaya Allan
Katarina Allison
Kauilani Almeida
Imani Altemus-Williams
Shardan Amper
Consuelo Apolo-Gonsalves
Isa Arriola
Faith Aurello
Travis Bachman
Kalani Baer
Stacy Hokulani Baumann
Jannah beale
John Beale
Kā'eoikaika Beale
Kalani Beale
Any Benavides
Lana Bilbo
Kamea Blackman
Jenny Blake
Sarah Blichfeldt
Margaret blume
Honour Booth
Nora Bower
Melissa Bowman
Kathryn Bradford
Kaylee Braun

Daniel Kamakahukilani
Brown
Makan Brun
Mason Bukoski
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Liko Cabanting
Dirk Campbell
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Kristen Ferrer
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Lorelei Hoopii
Kimmer Horsen
Cheryl Hotta
Annelise Houston
Alexandria Huetter
M. Hutchinson
Ami Hyten
Kelsey Ige
Braxton Igne
Marissa Ing
Pi'ikea Jack
Alia Jeraj
Harry Johnson
Jessica Johnson
Kahala Johnson
Keahi Johnson
Koa Johnson

Kule'a Johnson
Laura Johnson
Karyn Jones
Lopaka Jose-Matias
Andrea June
Dion'e K. Ka'eo
Hiwahiwa Kaheaku
Shareen Kaheaku
Celena Kahealani
Sophie Kahn
Tēvita Ka'ili
Debralee Kailiwai-Ray
Gayle Kaio
Kalikoonāmaukūpuna
Kalāhiki
Starr Kalahiki
Merrill Kalopodes
Kimberly Kalua
Larry Kamai
Carol Lee Kamekona
Tracey Kamekona
Christy Kaolulo
Kau'i Kaolulo
Kehau Kapua'a
Hinaikawaihiilei Keala
Kekulalani Keaulii
Louisa Keawe
Mokihana Keli'iheleua
Keala Keo
Autumn Kesterson
Antoine Khalil
Nikhil Khurana
Hannah King
Sandi King
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Tatsuki Kohatsu
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Kalehua Krug
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Pua Kwan
Luella Lake
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Luwella Leonardi
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John Lopez Jr
Raynette Lopez
Mapuana Iukela
Lily Ium
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Simone Manganeli
Miles Manipon
Natalie Star Mansfield
Malia Marquez
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Edonna McBride
Roberto McClellen
Catherine Mcgee
Sarah McIntosh
Jeannie Mendiola
Kapuaonaona Mersberg
Naomi Mersberg
Scott Miller
Kailana Moa-eli
Nathanial Montalbo
Ka'ūhanelani Mossman
Rosa Motta
Brent Nagami

Uma Nagendra
Jordan Nakamura
Laurel Nakanishi
Nalani Napoleon-Martins
Caihe Nemuko
Angelica Ng
Tam Nguyen
Tran Nguyen
Kalamaoka'aina Niheu
Lei Niheu
Summer Noland
Lala Nuss
Suzanne Ofahengaue
Miki Ohashi
Kaitlin Oki
Cinzia Olter
Nani Omerod
Donna Ortiz
Mialisa Otis
Kiana Otsuka
Koanui Pa'ahana-Leslie
Lena Pahia
Mary Nālahala Pale
Amy Parsons
'Atalina Pasi
Ariel Patterson
Kaleo Patterson
Pure Pepel
Nani Peterson
Heidi Pihana
Ke'ala Pitoy
David Prais
Rusty Pundyke
George Pupuhi
Xandria Quichocho
Tatum Quinn
Elizabeth Rago
Marie Ramos

Kula Raquedan
Michael Razon
Marietta Rea
Carmela Resuma
Jordan Richardson
Alejandra Rivas
Jade Rivera
Kaleimaile Robia
Kyle Robinson
Richard Rothschiller
Alyssandra Rousseve
Marie Rozelle
Shannon Rudolph
Laura Safranski
Katherine Salzman
Travis Sasaki
Karyl Scharhag
Benjamin Daniel Shafer
Kaylene Sheldon
Janice Tona Shiira
Nicole Shintani
Kasey Smith
Miya Sommers
Wren Soperanes
Lena Stevens-Ng
Wailani Stoner
Liysa Swart
Mahelani Sylva
Naya Tadaki
Verna Takashima
Quiera Thomas
Steven Thomas
Sally Thrasher
Anthony Torres
Damien Trask
Mililani B Trask
Kalaеolaa Trask-Sharpe
Grace Tsubaki-Noguchi

Kathleen Tsui
Nikki van der tol
Tony Van K
Ryan Vande Linde
Royce Vee
Royce Vee
Christine Villaflor
Shaolin Kuupuaalaonaona
Mahina Villaflor
J. Vincent
Purdyka Wahilani
Jacquelin Wahinepio
Lynn Walther
Zara Walton
Jolie Wanger
Constance Keoahunui Uale
Warrington
Haylee Watson
KILINAHEOKALANI Watson
Ash west
Brandon West
R WHITFORD
Areerat Worawongwasu
Deborah WRd
Krystle Yanagihara
Tim Yee
Reiki Kahikina M. Young
Skylar Young
Nancy zagha
Christian Zavala
Kamai
Mara
MKP UCSB
Our Common Wealth 670
Rhonda
Scott

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Form Summary	
Your name:	Marissa Abadir
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.
Additional personal comments:	The health of the land is the health of our people, healing & repair is non- negotiable. Thank you kindly for your diligent & imperative consideration of the above asks rooted in our shared principles of aloha, trusting you'll do the right thing. With great thanks from all the future ancestors!

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 62
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-1

Form Summary	
Your name:	ayah abdo
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.
Additional personal comments:	keep Hawaiian lands in Hawaiian hands

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 13
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-2

Form Summary	
Your name:	Nathan Abril
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 83
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary	
Your name:	Cathy Young Ahia
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 77
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary	
Your name:	Clement Ahia
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 100
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary	
Your name:	Mahealani Ahia
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 76
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:

Tanya Alana

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Additional personal comments:

According to the Supreme Court of the United States, ALL public actors must abide by the U.S. Constitution...supreme law of the land are treaties. THERE IS NO TREATY OF ANNEXATION between Hawaiʻi and the United States. DEOCCUPY NOW!!!

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 107
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-7

Form Summary

Your name:

Lana Albright

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Additional personal comments:

The land needs more nurturing and support. The United States government only leaves destruction in its path.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 90
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-8

Form Summary

Your name:

Rosanna Alegado

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 163
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:

Kaya Allan

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 197
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Katarina Allison
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-08 on
Entry ID: 250
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Kauliani Almeida
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 177
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Imani Altemus-Williams
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 113
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Shardan Amper
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-08 on
Entry ID: 247
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:

Consuelo Apolo-Gonsalves

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Additional personal comments:

End All Leases

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-08 on
Entry ID: 238
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-15

Form Summary

Your name:

Isa Arriola

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Additional personal comments:

From the Marianas archipelago to the Hawaiian archipelago, end military leases that grant control over the land to the Pentagon for war and violence that is unsustainable for our peoples.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-08 on
Entry ID: 275
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-16

Form Summary

Your name:	Faith Aurello
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 95
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Travis Bachman
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 71
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Kalani Baer
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.
Additional personal comments:	My family was moved off our lands due to the military. Please take this opportunity to make things right with the people your institution has affected over many generations.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-09 on
Entry ID: 285
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-19

Form Summary

Your name:	Stacy Hokulani Baumann
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-08 on
Entry ID: 249
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-20

Form Summary

Your name:	Jannah beale
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 201
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	John Beale
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 184
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Kā'eoikaika Beale
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawai'i could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of 'āina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 187
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Kalani Beale
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawai'i could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of 'āina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.
Additional personal comments:	This land was leased to the United States government under the expectation that it will be given back to the people of Hawaii when the lease term expires. As the acting United States government you must uphold negotiated terms. The United States must clean and give the land back to the people of Hawaii when lease terms are satisfied in 2029. The people of Hawaii will then decide what happens to their land.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on

Entry ID: 181
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary	
Your name:	Anya Benavides
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawai'i could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of 'āina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 85
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:

Lana Bilbo

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Additional personal comments:

The US military has REPEATEDLY demonstrated that it will abuse aina, deceive the public, and disregard its responsibilities. It is NOT a caretaker of aina, and should not be responsible for managing a single acre in Hawaii.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 51
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-27

Form Summary

Your name:

Kamea Blackman

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Additional personal comments:

Please do the right thing and end military leases. Mahalo for your time.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-08 on
Entry ID: 237
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-28

Form Summary

Your name:

Jenny Blake

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 38
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:

Sarah Blichfeldt

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Additional personal comments:

The US Military has harmed our islands so much that we should have never, and can no longer trust them with our land. Kahoʻolawe was bombed until it was unrecognizable, and the same thing happened to our Pacific family on Bikini Atoll. They have given the people of Hawaiʻi no reason to trust them with the land, and with the growing population on Oʻahu we need this land to be used usefully to increase food security on our island.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on

Entry ID: 176
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary	
Your name:	Margaret blume
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawai'i could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of 'āina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-08 on
Entry ID: 235
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:

Honour Booth

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Additional personal comments:

As a kamaʻāina of Oʻahu and an analytical chemist, please STOP giving me job security through environmental pollution. Mahalo.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 128
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-33

Form Summary

Your name:

Nora Bower

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 140
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-34

Form Summary

Your name:	Melissa Bowman
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 79
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Kathryn Bradford
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-08 on
Entry ID: 263
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Kaylee Braun
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 58
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Danielle Kamakahuilani Brown
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 65
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Makan Brun
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 45
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Mason Bukoski
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 191
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Laameaomaunaala Burgess
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawai‘i could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ‘āina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Form Summary

Additional personal comments:

Aloha mai, as a native Hawaiian and a Hawaii resident, I find the US military presence in Hawaii deeply disturbing. Beyond the historical reasons, living with the US military is like living with the worlds dirtiest roommate; some made worse by the fact that we live in the most pristine and isolate place in the world. The long lease held by the military are wrong on so many levels, these lands that they hold are sacred and hold an incredible amount of biodiversity. They are sacred in a cultural sense, and in the sense that they house ecologies that are vital for the health of our islands. There has already been almost irreparable harm to these lands, and another lease would just compound the damage to our lands. Hawaii is a delicate ecology, these aren't Arizona wastelands that they are bombing and training on. These are interconnected biospheres that affects the lands around them. I request that the leases be terminated and that the army be required to return the land to a usable and safe condition that allows for the local and native peoples to benefit from those lands. Mahalo.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 137
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:

Liko Cabanting

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 20
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:

Dirk Campbell

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Additional personal comments:

Aloha ʻāina

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 193
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-44

Form Summary

Your name:	Amber Canty
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-08 on
Entry ID: 242
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Olivia Carbi
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 123
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Anahi Carrera
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-08 on
Entry ID: 256
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Daria Cassese
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 182
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Mahina Chillingworth
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.
Additional personal comments:	Aloha ʻĀina!!!

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 49
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Jordan Cho
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.
Additional personal comments:	LANDBACK NOW AND FOREVER

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 117
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Doni Chong
Email address:	
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	<p>The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku.</p>

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 41
Referrer:
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Form Summary

Your name:	Patti Choy
Email address:	
Aloha,	<p>Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.</p>
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	<p>The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawai'i could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of 'āina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.</p>
Additional personal comments:	<p>Hawaiian lands must be returned to the rightful owners, the Kanaka Maoli, who respect the 'aina and carry the sense of responsibility to nurture the land for generations to come.</p> <p>No one appreciates the desecration of sacred land for the sake of your war industry.</p>

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 11
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-52

Form Summary

Your name:	Hayden clifton
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 122
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Katherine Crowell
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.
Additional personal comments:	I stand in firm opposition to the Army retaining up to approximately 6,322 acres of State-owned lands at KTA, Poamoho, and MMR on the island of Oʻahu. Militarization in Hawaiʻi sacrifices the social wellbeing of communities and environmental health and quality. Listen to the advocates who have voiced their opposition to renewing the leases, and return the land to the Native Hawaiian community, where it can be stewarded as it should be.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on

Entry ID: 149
Referrer:
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Form Summary	
Your name:	Jonah Cummings
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawai'i could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of 'āina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 92
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Form Summary	
Your name:	Roslyn Cummings
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.
Additional personal comments:	after the January 17, 1893 incident in the Hawaiian Islands until such a time there is either a Treaty of Peace executed between the Hawaiian Kingdom, and the United States of America, or in the alternative Respondents provide this court sufficient facts and evidence, that can overcome their burden to prove beyond a reasonable doubt they are a legitimate government with superior jurisdiction in relationship to, over persons such as Petitioner, while in the Hawaiian Islands. This Petition is in accordance with 'Hawaiian national usage', wherein this honorable court '...shall have the power to declare null and void any such law, ordinance, order or decree as may, upon mature deliberation, appear to it to be contrary to the constitution,

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or opposed to the law of Nations, or any existing treaty with a foreign power...'
Article VI. 'This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.'
source of 'sovereignty' in the Hawaiian Islands directly traces to 'whatsoever kind of sovereignty' held by the Republic of Hawaii that was 'transferred' to it by the so-called Provisional Government on July 3, 1894. Neither the Hawaiian Kingdom government, nor the sovereign, her Majesty Queen Liliuokalani, were ever parties to this transaction.
take notice of the following laws of the land, as prescribed by 'Hawaiian National Usage' in the Hawaiian Islands, at the time of the January 17, 1893 incident, in their entirety, including but not limited to: Complied Laws of the Hawaiian Islands (1840) The Civil Codes of the Hawaiian Islands (1859) Penal Code of the Hawaiian Kingdom. (1868) The Complied Laws of the Hawaiian Kingdom. (1884) Constitution of the Hawaiian Kingdom (1887) Session Laws of the Hawaiian Kingdom. (1892-1893) Section 5. Chapter LVII. 'An Act, To Reorganize The Judiciary Department, enacted on November 25, 1892, effect on January 1. 1893]
Laws of the land in the Hawaiian Islands governing specifically applicable to the January 17, 1893 incident:
'The laws are obligatory upon all persons, whether subjects of this kingdom, or citizens or subjects of any foreign State, while within the limits of this kingdom...'
'All persons... within the limits of this kingdom, subject to its laws' 'An alien... is capable of committing treason against this kingdom.'
'Treason is...any plotting or attempt to dethrone or destroy the King...levying of war against the King's government...adhering to the enemies...giving them aid and comfort...by a person owing allegiance to this kingdom.'
'To constitute the levying of war... it shall be requisite... some overt act... putting themselves in a condition in readiness to use force, either by being present at such overt act, or by promoting, aiding in, or being otherwise accessory before the fact...' The ramifications of violations of these laws: '...All laws heretofore enacted or that may hereafter be enacted, which are contrary to this Constitution, shall be null and void.'
'Whatever is done in contravention of a prohibitory law is void, although the nullity be not formally directed.'

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‘Private agreements shall have no effect to contravene any law which concerns public order or good morals...’
‘All laws now in force in this Kingdom, shall continue and remain in full effect, until altered or repealed by the Legislature; such parts only excepted as are repugnant to this Constitution. All laws heretofore enacted or that may hereafter be enacted, which are contrary to this Constitution, shall be null and void.’ ARTICLE 79. Constitution of the Hawaiian Kingdom. 1887
VI.
The January 17, 1893 incident:
Thirteen persons, declaring themselves the ‘Committee of Safety’ signed and publicly declared a ‘Proclamation Establishing a Provisional Government for the Hawaiian Islands’, those thirteen persons appearing to have the full power and support of the United States government, as hundreds of heavily armed sailors and marines had landed for the American warship, the U.S.S. Boston, with a large contingent of heavily armed Marines and sailors occupied key Hawaiian Kingdom government facilities until April of 1893 when the President of the United States Special Commissioner [Blount] demanded the American flag be lowered.
The political branches of the United States of America later acknowledged as fact ‘...the United States Minister... conspired with a small group... to overthrow the...lawful Government of Hawaii...’, as well as ‘in pursuance of the ‘conspiracy’ ... the United States Minister... caused armed naval forces of the United States to invade the sovereign Hawaiian nation... to intimidate Queen Liliuokalani and her Government...’
Her Majesty Queen Liliuokalani, acting in concert with her cabinet filed a formal diplomatic complaint with the United States consulate in Honolulu, temporally surrendering the government of the Hawaiian Kingdom, requesting the President of the United States commission an impartial investigation regarding that incident. Once the president of the United States agreed to commission an investigation, that solidified a process within the ‘laws of Nations’ known as a
‘Treaty of Protection’ which could never ‘derogate from her sovereignty’, binding each nation to the rights and duties as prescribed within the ‘laws of Nations’.

The President of the United States of America fully declared as fact Queen Liliuokalani’s intentions to submit to the ‘Treaty of Protection’ process of a third-party investigation declaring ‘She knew that she could not withstand the power of the United States, but she believed that she might safely trust to its justice... the Queen instead of finally abandoning her power had appealed to the justice of the United States for reinstatement in her authority...the Queen and her Government would never have yielded to the provisional government, even for a time and for the sole purpose of submitting her case to the enlightened justice of the United States...the provisional government acquiesced in her surrender...not merely to avoid bloodshed, but because she could place implicit reliance upon the justice of the United States, and that the whole subject would be finally considered at Washington... The president of the United States accepted Queen Liliuokalani’s terms and effectuated the ‘Treaty of Protection’ process when he commissioned the Honorable

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James H. Blount as his Special Commissioner on March 11, 1893.
Over the next several months Commissioner Blount investigated the factual circumstances revolving around the January 17, 1893 incident, taking sworn testimony, gathering facts and evidence, culminating in his July 17, 1893. Report of U.S. Special Commissioner James H. Blount to U.S. Secretary of State Walter Q. Gresham Concerning the Hawaiian Kingdom Investigation’.
On October 18, 1893 the Secretary of State of the United States forwarded a communication to the president of the United States. The communication articulated the facts and evidence contained in the July 17, 1893. Report of U.S. Special Commissioner James H. Blount. Secretary of State Gresham affirmed Queen Liliuokalani’s temporary surrendered within the confines of the ‘Treaty of Protection’ process prescribed under the laws of Nations:
‘The Government of Hawaii surrendered its authority under a threat of war, until such time only as the Government of the United States, upon the facts being presented to it, should reinstate the constitutional sovereign, and the Provisional Government was created “to exist until terms of union with the United States of America have been agreed upon.” A careful consideration of the facts will, I think, convince you that the treaty which was withdrawn from the Senate for further consideration should not be resubmitted for its action thereon.’
He concluded to the U.S. President that:
‘...Our Government was the first to recognize the independence of the Islands, and it should be the last to acquire sovereignty over them by force and fraud...’
The president of the United States of America declared as fact before a Joint Session of the United States Congress and Senate on December 18, 1893 that ‘...By an act of war, committed with the participation of a diplomatic representative of the United States and without authority of Congress...A substantial wrong has thus been done which a due regard for our national character as well as the rights of the injured people requires we should endeavor to repair. The provisional government has not assumed a republican or other constitutional form, but has remained a mere executive council or oligarchy, set up without the consent of the people. It has not sought to find a permanent basis of popular support and has given no evidence of an intention to do so. Indeed, the representatives of that government assert that the people of Hawaii are unfit for popular government and frankly avow that they can be best ruled by arbitrary or despotic power...’ The nature of the “war” Respondents continue to support and defend at the time of the January 17, 1893 incident was not a ‘public war’, ‘between nations or sovereigns’, it was a ‘private war’ , levied by a small band of malcontents present in the Hawaiian Islands at the time.
The laws of Nations are instructive the acts by persons of the “Committee of Safety” constituted a civil war; ‘When a party is formed in a state, who no longer obey the sovereign, and are possessed of sufficient strength to oppose him,-or when, in a republic, the nation is divided into two opposite factions, and both sides take up arms-this is called a civil war...’
The laws of Nations is informative relating to the ‘ramifications’ of the civil war in the Hawaiian Islands became it ‘...breaks the bands of society and government... it produces in the nation two independent parties... two separate bodies, two distinct societies...’

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The political branches of the United States Government fully acknowledge the facts and effect of this civil war on the Hawaiian people, the ‘...changes in Hawaii over the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries have been devastating to the population and to the health and well-being of the Hawaiian people.’

There has been no ‘treaty of peace’ concluded between the Hawaiian Kingdom government with and the Republic of Hawaii, or any of its political successors, or the United States of America.

Respondents continue to support and defend the actions by the so-called Provisional government, while Hawaiians such as Petitioner continue to struggle, through ‘lo-ka-hi’ and deep aloha to bring ‘peace’ and justice to our islands once and for all.

VIII.

No conquest or treaty with the Hawaiian Kingdom.

The president of the United States of America had ‘...instructed Minister Willis to advise the Queen and her supporters of my desire to aid in the restoration of the status existing before the lawless landing of the United States forces at Honolulu on the 16th of January...’ he deferred the issues by ‘...commending this subject to the extended powers and wide discretion of the Congress, I desire to add the assurance that I shall be much gratified to cooperate in any legislative plan which may be devised for the solution of the problem before us which is consistent with American honor, integrity, and morality... The laws of Nations are instructive that ‘...if the latter does not effectually protect the other in case of need... by failing in its engagements, it loses all the rights it had acquired by the convention, and that the other, being disengaged from the obligation it had contracted, re-enters into the possession of all its rights, and recovers its independence, or its liberty... if the other proves unable to fulfil that essential condition, the compact is dissolved the weaker resumes its rights...’ , simply put the national ‘sovereignty’ of the government of the Hawaiian Kingdom again became the lawful authority in the Hawaiian Islands.

The laws of Nations are instructive the political branches of the United States government are forbidden to ‘interfere’ in the internal affairs of a foreign nation such as the Hawaiian Kingdom.

The political branches of the United States of America continued to recognize the lawful authority of the Queen Liliuokalani is found an official diplomatic protest she submitted to the Department of State of the United States of America on June 18, 1897, [see Exhibit 12]

In Queen Liliuokalani’s June 17, 1897 formal diplomatic complaint, she declared in-part, setting the following as facts:

‘...do hereby protest against the ratification of a certain treaty... I declare such a treaty to be an act of -wrong... violation of international rights... the perpetuation of the fraud whereby the constitutional government was overthrown... my people, about forty thousand in number, have in no way been consulted by those, three thousand in number, who claim the right to destroy the independence of Hawaii. My people constitute four-fifths of the legally qualified voters of Hawaii... said treaty ignores, not only the civic rights of my people, but, further, the hereditary property of their chiefs. Of the 4,000,000 acres composing the territory said treaty offers to annex, 1,000,000 or 915,000 acres has in no way been heretofore recognized as other than the private property of the constitutional monarch, subject to a control in now way differing from other items of a private estate... said treaty to confiscate said

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property, technically called the crown lands, those legally entitled thereto, either now or in succession, receiving no consideration whatever for estates, their title to which has been always undisputed, and which is legitimately in my name at this date...the parties claiming at this time the right to cede said territory of Hawaii, the Government of the United States receives such territory from the hands of those whom its own magistrates (legally elected by the people of the United States, and in office in 1893) pronounced fraudulently in power and unconstitutionally ruling Hawaii... I ask the honorable Senate of the United States to decline to ratify said treaty, and I implore the people of this great and good nation, from whom my ancestors learned the Christian religion, to sustain their representatives in such acts of justice and equity as may be in accord with the principles of their fathers, and to the Almighty Ruler of the universe, to him who judgeth righteously...’

As a direct result of this official diplomatic communication, the Senate of the United States of America rejected the proposed annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States via Treaty. IX.

Respondents continue to unlawfully advance the ‘...perpetuation of the fraud whereby the constitutional government was overthrown...’. relevant facts, ‘The ahupuaa of Kaohe is within the national Territory of, and classified as Government lands of the Hawaiian Kingdom...’ and ‘The terms, conditions, and covenants of any future entitlements to the ahupuaa of Kaohe were set on April 27, 1845, by the former title holder, King Kamehameha III, including but not limited to being subject to the ‘rights of tenants’, and must have ‘approval of the King in Privy Council, to dispose of the government lands to Hawaiian subjects...’ and any and all acts must be in the ‘best interests of the Hawaiian Kingdom’.Supplement to the Statute Laws of his Majesty, King Kamehameha III, King of the Hawaiian Islands (1848) Section 2. ‘The state and county of Hawaii acts violate the fundamental, terms, conditions and covenants of title to the ahupuaa of Kaohe;’ section 2. Respondents have acquiesced to these facts.

The source of Respondents purported entitlements to the crown and government lands of the Hawaiian Kingdom was ‘...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)...’

On July 7, 1898 the Republic of Hawaii and the United States of America entered into a ‘private’ agreement, via a ‘private’, not a ‘public law’, wherein in exchange for the United States Government assuming ‘The public debt of the Republic of Hawaii... shall in no case exceed four million dollars...’, the Republic of Hawaii represented to the United States government it held the rights ‘...to cede and transfer to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public, Government, or Crown lands...’ of the Hawaiian Kingdom.

The political branches of the United States government fully acknowledge as fact ‘...Republic of Hawaii also ceded 1,800,000 acres of crown, government and public lands of the Kingdom... without the consent of or compensation...’ of or to its ‘...sovereign government...’

The political branches of the United States government fully acknowledge as fact ‘...Republic of Hawaii also ceded 1,800,000

Form Summary

acres of crown, government and public lands of the Kingdom... without the consent of or compensation...' of or to its '...sovereign government...'

The source of the Republic of Hawaii's purported entitlements to the crown and government lands is a simple declaration by the 'Executive and Advisory Councils' of the so-called Provisional government became the Republic of Hawaii and adopted its constitution it simply declared those lands had become a 'portion of the public domain... now free and clear from any trust... shall be subject to alienation...' This act by the 'rebels' is in direct contravention Hawaiian Kingdom law when the crown lands were '... declared to be the private lands of His Majesty Kamehameha III... forever, as may be at this time unalienated... shall be henceforth inalienable... shall descend to the heirs and successors of the Hawaiian Crown forever... shall not be lawful hereafter to execute any lease or leases of the said lands, for any term of years to exceed thirty...'

the intentions of King Kamehameha III. to insure the lands of the Royal Domain of the Hawaiian Kingdom Monarchy are protected and not 'subjected to the danger of confiscation in the event of his islands being seized by any foreign power...the establishment of the crown land estate to a desire to prevent the impoverishment of the Sovereign in the event of a successful foreign invasion.' 2 Haw., 722 These acts by the 'rebels' are 'null and void' as they are in direct contravention of the prevailing constitution that 'No retrospective laws shall ever be enacted.'

The laws of Nations are instructive relating to the 'clouds on title' title over the so-called Crown lands as 'Immovable possessions, lands... become the property of the enemy... it is only by the treaty of peace, or the entire submission and extinction of the state... the property becomes stable and perfect...'

After years of delays, multiple legislative demands by the state of Hawaii legislature, Respondents finally disclosed the approximate amount of annual revenues generated by the crown and government lands of the Hawaiian Kingdom. In a recent Report by Respondents indicates the annual revenues of the government and crown lands of the Hawaiian Kingdom, annually generate '\$207,617,180.20' USD, less than ten percent, or '\$17,216,747.43' of those revenues are diverted to Respondents Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

None of these revenues are directed for the benefit of the Royal Domain of the Hawaiian Kingdom Monarchy, nor any benefit for the Hawaiian Kingdom Government, or equally fund efforts for Hawaiians as defined by the laws of the Hawaiian Kingdom?

Treaties

The laws of Nations are clear and unambiguous the 'sacred' nature of international treaties. The political branches of the United States government fully acknowledge as fact the '...violation of treaties between the two nations and of international law' The 'ramifications' of this admitted fact has resulted in '...an injury to all nations, and inflicts a wound on the great society of mankind...'.

The Hawaiian Kingdom Government and the government of the United States of America entered into a most favored nation status Treaty in 'Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation', executed between the Hawaiian Kingdom and United States' signed at

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Washington December 20, 1849, Entered into force August 24, 1850. The contracting parties affirmed 'There shall be perpetual peace...' between each other.

There is no 'treaty of peace' between the Hawaiian Kingdom government, or any other purported successors to that government. The Republic of Hawaii was not a contracting party to the 'Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation'.

Regardless, founded in the acknowledged facts by each of the political branches of the United States government, surrounding its involvement of one or more officials, his [Stevens] actions were '...in violation of treaties between the two nations and of international law'. The laws of Nations are instructive 'When the treaty of peace is violated by one of the contracting parties... either declaring the treaty null and void, or allowing it still to subsist... It would be absurd that he who had been guilty of the violation should pretend that the agreement was annulled by his own breach of faith...'

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 46
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Mindy Daugherty
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-08 on
Entry ID: 248
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Ilima DeCosta
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.
Additional personal comments:	Kanaka maoli have been patient while awaiting the return of our lands. The time has come for the US military to end their occupation of our ʻāina. Mahalo for kindly leaving and not fighting to stay where you are not wanted. E Malama pono, Ilima DeCosta, Hawaiian National

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 155
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:

Richelle Dietz

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-09 on
Entry ID: 284
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-67

Form Summary

Your name:

Laurie Dunn

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Additional personal comments:

Research studies show Hawaiʻi can be completely self sufficient and food secure if our land is properly managed to grow food according to Hawaiian cultural practices. The well being of our people is also significantly improved when we regularly engage in cultural practices that are inextricably tied to the land, including sacred spaces within Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku. This lease must not be renewed. The US Army has an obligation to do right by its own code of conduct to respect and honor the host culture, and respectfully decline renewal of this lease.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 189

FLD-68

Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary	
Your name:	Adrian Escribano
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawai'i could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of 'āina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 60
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Danielle Espiritu
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 198
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Kimiyo Fardy
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-09 on
Entry ID: 280
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Leiolani Faurot
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 54
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Victoria Feliciano
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 72
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	MaryAnn Ferreira
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 221
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Kristen Ferrer
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.
Additional personal comments:	The US military has been the worst steward of indigenous land, especially here in Hawaiʻi. Native lands and waters do not exist to be bombed, polluted, and disrespected. Land and water create life, and the US military comes in to destroy life as it has always done. Leave now, and be grateful to have had the leases you have had in the past, without any rights to have them, and the only right way to move forward is to leave. Now. Full stop.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on

Entry ID: 57
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary	
Your name:	kapulei flores
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawai'i could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of 'āina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 178
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:

Monaeka Flores

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-08 on
Entry ID: 225
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:

Faye Fukuyama

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Additional personal comments:

Maoli need their lands back. Which is rightfully theirs and much needed for our well fare to move forward. Hawaiian lands back into Hawaiian hands!

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 157
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Hana Fulghum
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 158
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Keala Fung
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-08 on
Entry ID: 232
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:

Victoria Gacutan

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 133
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:

Mary Lawrence Gallagher

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Additional personal comments:

Mahalo for the opportunity to testify.
E ola,
Mary "Mamie" Lawrence Gallagher

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-08 on
Entry ID: 274
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:

Marcia Garcia

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-08 on
Entry ID: 255
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:

Jadie Geil

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Additional personal comments:

As someone born and raised on Oʻahu, with some friends who are kānaka maoli (Native Hawaiian) and some friends in the military, I have come to understand how the US military's continued presence on these islands harms people on all sides of the equation. The draft EIS fails to acknowledge the many dimensions of this harm and does not produce a full picture of the issues related to the US Army's control over these lands. Especially now that live ammunitions training has been discontinued at Mākua — I believe that this is the time for the Army to choose to do the right thing. Return the ancestral lands of Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku, and allow their healing to begin.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 68
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary	
Your name:	Maria Gentles
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawai'i could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of 'āina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-08 on
Entry ID: 254
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Delores Glover
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-09 on
Entry ID: 279
Referrer:
Form Host:

From:

Sent:

To:

Subject:

Mutual Aid Ka Lahui <noreply@123formbuilder.com>

Wednesday, August 7, 2024 12:53 PM

G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS

You received a submission for Comments on US Army DEIS

Follow Up Flag:

Flag Status:

Follow up

Flagged

Form Summary

Your name:	Kelvin Gonsalves
Email address:	
Here are my comments on the DEIS:	The Draft EIS doesn't acknowledge or address the US military's role in the illegal overthrow and occupation of Hawaiʻi and the harm the military has caused to the native people of Hawaiʻi., The Draft EIS proposes three scenarios all of which involve the retention of stolen Hawaiian lands and none of which address the restoration and return of these lands to the rightful owners - the Kanaka Maoli people. These lands were taken without consent nor compensation., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Makua. In fact, the US Military has never returned Hawaiian lands in any useable state., The Makua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they has been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Makua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The DEIS does not evaluate the environmental impacts, including greenhouse gas emissions and their contribution to climate change., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to

Form Summary

renew these leases for another 65 years. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 2
Referrer: (no referrer)
Form Host: <https://form.123formbuilder.com/6716259/ku-kia-i-o-ahu>

Form Summary

Your name:	Ashley Guerrero
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 159
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary	
Your name:	Kenneth Guillen
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 153
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary	
Your name:	Robin HakuoliChing
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.
Additional personal comments:	I support all statements above 100%

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 148
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Collin Ham
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-08 on
Entry ID: 226
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Joseph Han
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 135
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:

Isabella Hashimoto

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Additional personal comments:

The local community has suffered enough. The land has suffered enough. The Native specie have suffered enough.

The damage done by the United States Military needs to be repaired with reparations.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 179
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-97

Form Summary

Your name:

Rebecca Haynes

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻĀina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 162
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-98

Form Summary

Your name:	Joan Heller
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.
Additional personal comments:	Hawaii has been unlawfully occupied by the American militaristic colonizers!

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-08 on
Entry ID: 234
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Chloe Helling
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-08 on
Entry ID: 230
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:

Michael Hikalea

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Additional personal comments:

No Treaty between my Country the Hawaiian Kingdom and the United States...we have a illegal occupation of my Country ... Done

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 47
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-101

Form Summary

Your name:

Delphine Homerowski

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 154
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-102

Form Summary

Your name:	Lorelei Hoopii
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 125
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Kimmer Horsen
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.
Additional personal comments:	The US Army Hawaii does not operate with discipline and accountability in regards to environmental impact. I was an active duty Soldier stationed here in Hawaii for four years and was an eye witness to the neglect and deliberate clean up of hazardous materials, UXOs, ammhnition, munitions on Schofield Barracks, Makua Valley, Kahuku and Puamoho. End the leases as the lands are now contaminated and desperately need care, dispose and clean up that only the people of the land, the Hawaiians can provide.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 116
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary	
Your name:	Cheryl Hotta
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawai'i could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of 'āina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-08 on
Entry ID: 244
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Annelise Houston
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-08 on
Entry ID: 276
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Alexandria huetter
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 173
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	M. Hutchinson
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 115
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Form Summary

Your name:	Ami Hyten
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.
Additional personal comments:	There is no excuse for the housing barriers native Hawaiians love with while the military occupies land that could offer space for addressing those needs.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-08 on
Entry ID: 240
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Kelsey Ige
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Form Summary

Additional personal comments:

My family has been in the Wahiawa area for four generations, going on five with my daughter. I am also the daughter of a veteran and the granddaughter of veterans. I know the sacrifice and opportunities those who served in my family provided for me. And while I love and appreciate those veterans in my family, I believe time is up for the military in Hawaii.

There is not much benefit for your presence here. We live near the lightning academy and hear mortars and gunfire, helicopters fly above our homes (even though they are not supposed to). YOU chose to enlist. The rest of us did not. And we do not want to live within the sounds of war.

When I report noise complaints to your noise complaint line, nothing is done. And I receive responses like, "I also live in your community, I'm your neighbor." You are the worst neighbors. All of this collection of testimony is a farce to show face and check it off your list.

The lightning academy held some ceremony and plugged up our entire neighborhood with parked cars. Not one soldier helped. We asked what's going on and everyone ignored us until one soldier came out and said why are you talking to soldiers like that? Well, I was 8 months pregnant trying to get to my doctor and we couldn't leave our neighborhood for 30 minutes bc not one soldier helped us. You lot are the worst neighbors.

I have also come from generations of women warned to be careful around soldiers in this very area, because they prey on women here. One woman in my family was followed through all of Wahiawa by a car of soldiers until she and her friends decided to go straight to the police station. A soldier Tried to pick me up when I was a teenager. You all are the worst neighbors. Not serving or protecting.

Your times up.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 180
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:

Braxton Igne

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 55
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:

Marissa Ing

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 210
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:

Pi'ikea Jack

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawai'i could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of 'āina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-08 on
Entry ID: 268
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:

Alia Jeraj

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawai'i could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of 'āina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 99
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:

Harry Johnson

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 70
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:

Jessica Johnson

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 44
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Kahala Johnson
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 66
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Keahi Johnson
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-08 on
Entry ID: 259
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Koa Johnson
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 67
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Kuleʻa Johnson
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-08 on
Entry ID: 260
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Laura Johnson
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	<p>The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.</p>
Additional personal comments:	No more military occupation, period.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 203
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Karyn Jones
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	<p>The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.</p>

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-08 on
Entry ID: 231
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Lopaka Jose-Matias
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 126
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Andrea June
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-08 on
Entry ID: 273
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:

Dion'e K. Ka'eo

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawai'i could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of 'āina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-08 on
Entry ID: 252
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:

Hiwahiwa Kaheaku

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawai'i could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of 'āina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 31
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Shareen Kaheaku
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 19
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Celena Kahealani
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 120
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary	
Your name:	Sophie Kahn
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 78
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary	
Your name:	Tēvita Kaʻili
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 218
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Debralee Kailiwai-Ray
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 33
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Gayle Kaio
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 118
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Kalikoona maukūpuna Kalāhiki
Email address:	<div></div>
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 167
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	STARR KALAHIKI
Email address:	<div></div>
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.
Additional personal comments:	Do what you know is best for protection of the land and its resources so we all can continue to live and thrive in Hawaiʻi.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 37
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:

Merrill Kalopodes

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Additional personal comments:

GIVE OUR LAND BACK TO OUR PEOPLE. THE MILITARY HAS DONE NOTHING GOOD FOR OUR PEOPLE.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 69
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-137

Form Summary

Your name:

Kimberly Kalua

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Additional personal comments:

Hawaiian Lands in Hawaiian Hands!Ku Kia'i O'ahu!!!End all Military Leases,especially Bellows in Waimanalo!

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 74
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-138

Form Summary

Your name:

Larry Kamai

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Additional personal comments:

The US Army should be detailing in-depth cleaning of all its area currently under their occupation and returning same lands to original kanaka Ohana and Kingdom of Hawaiʻi.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 105
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-139

Form Summary

Your name:

Carol Lee Kamekona

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 80
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-140

Form Summary

Your name:	Tracey
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawai‘i could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ‘āina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Form Summary

Additional personal comments:

The Island needs to be self sustaining. Trees that provide food and land that is not contaminated. With the Navy NOT paying the victims of the Navy redhill jetfuel contamination and other contaminants.. and yet still the water in base housing is toxic- families are still using bottled water.. until there is a payment made a substantial payment made to those families you will have 95,000 people who will not support the military having more land when even currently they are NOT taking care of the land, water, or the people.. even their own active duty contaminated like another camp lajune is what redhill is.. people are still sick lives of loved ones lost both human and animals and the unknown of the future.. make things right before asking for more! Where is the integrity! Where is the Kuleana? Where is the aloha? Where is the common sense? Where is humans treating other people like humans and not lab mice. If there is no healthy land and water and people there is no future to fight for... so no.. until the military makes good with the 7500 people who filed against the Navy in the federal tort claim with kristina Baehr just well law.. then there should be no wider expansion or releasing.. is asking the military to pay 7500 people not worth the land they are so asking for? It must not be. Or else they would make things right by the victims of redhill. More people would be in support if they knew they were taken care of. Closing redhill is nothing when the people contaminated still have no closure and the redhill case is still open in the Hawaii federal building with no resolution. Pay the people! MORE than what they asked for!!!! Show them the people matter.. then maybe just maybe you'll see less push back. Pay the people of redhill- via contact with just well law. Settle with a larger than large amount... that is no where near what you are asking for.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 81
Referrer:
Form Host:

Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary	
Your name:	Christy Kaolulo
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.
Additional personal comments:	The U.S. Military has polluted our aquifer, bombed our sacred lands, and depleted our resources. They do not clean up after themselves. They have not fixed their wrong. Every day I worry if the water that my keiki drinks is safe. It hurts to see the military not care about the actions that they have done to our home and our people. They do not belong her. They need to leave.

Form Summary

Your name:

Kau'i Kaolulo

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawai'i could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of 'āina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Additional personal comments:

The U.S. military has proven to be bad stewards of our 'aina. They need to leave. Do not extend the lease.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 220
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-145

Form Summary

Your name:

Kehau Kapua'a

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawai'i could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of 'āina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Additional personal comments:

DEMILITARIZE
DECOLONIZE
DEOCCUPY

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 97
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-146

Form Summary

Your name:

Hinaikawaihiilei Keala

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Additional personal comments:

The US military occupying those spaces has caused nothing but harm to not just the native Hawaiian people of those areas, but to all the people of Hawaiʻi. TIME TO GO!

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 27
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-147

Form Summary

Your name:

Kekulalani Keaulii

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-08 on
Entry ID: 270
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-148

Form Summary

Your name:	Louisa Keawe
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	<p>The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.</p>
Additional personal comments:	<p>Remove one self "US Army" Military , Stop the "Violent" on these soils , There's NO lease or \$1 year lease for "US Army" Military by my ancestors</p> <p>Remove one self "US Army" Military for you are on Sovereign Land that is Unjust, Unlawful, Inappropriate with your presence. Shame , how "US Army" Military violate there own Constitution Laws to disrupt another Country Livelihood. LAND BACK. In closing: Thou shalt not covet !!!!!</p>

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 86
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:

Mokihana Keli'iheleua

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawai'i could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of 'āina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Additional personal comments:

EA!

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 121
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-151

Form Summary

Your name:

Keala Keo

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawai'i could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of 'āina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Additional personal comments:

Hawaiians should own more land and homes than the army here in Hawaii. It is in our best interest to have the army pay a fair share for all the land they have used and currently use and also should be forced to return all land back to its original state after they use it. Until that happens no further leases should be extended.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 101
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-152

Form Summary

Your name:	Autumn Kesterson
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 26
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Antoine Khalil
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 138
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Nikhil Khurana
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.
Additional personal comments:	This is theft. Straight up theft that has been acknowleged and admitted to. Any perpetuation of these leases in the military's hands is puting the onus on the thief to make amends. Do not allow the military to convince you of the necessity of retaining these lands. Bombing the land is not necessary.

Form Summary

Your name:	Hannah king
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Form Summary

Your name:

Sandi King

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Additional personal comments:

Just seen this post and link and noticed it passed the dead line date of 08/07/24. Please accept my testimony a I submit this on 08/08/24. Mahalo Nui Loa, Sandra King.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-08 on
Entry ID: 236
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-157

Form Summary

Your name:

ValerieKing-Alconcel

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-08 on
Entry ID: 246
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-158

Form Summary

Your name:	Tatsuki Kohatsu
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 209
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Austin Koonce
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-08 on
Entry ID: 261
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary	
Your name:	Erin Kramer
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-18 on
Entry ID: 292
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary	
Your name:	Kalehua Krug
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 29
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:

Sunnie kupahu

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Additional personal comments:

Clean up the land and give it back to the native people of Hawaiʻi. No to any renewal of leases by the military. Hawaiʻi has no war with anyone in the world. So leave it how it was. In its natural state.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 16
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-163

Form Summary

Your name:

Pua Kwan

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Additional personal comments:

Hewa loa keia! I vehemently oppose the renewal of ALL military leases across the pae ʻāina. Every inch of illegally occupied land should be returned to the Hawaiian people. Period. Stop the desecration and exploitation, and restore Aloha ʻĀina. Kū Kiaʻi Oʻahu!

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 109
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-164

Form Summary

Your name:

Luella Lake

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 168
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:

Maelani Lee

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 134
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:

Luwella Leonardi

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Additional personal comments:

War, I take this seriously, however, as a Native, our aina (land), is revered for the generations today and to come. Please return these three areas back to the residence of Hawaiʻi.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 96
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-167

Form Summary

Your name:

Harlem Lima - Naki

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-08 on
Entry ID: 253
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-168

Form Summary

Your name:	Ekini Lindsey
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Form Summary

Additional personal comments:

DEMILITARIZE HAWAII
DEMILITARIZE OCEANIA!!!

It is vital, for the sake of humanity, history, healing, and the culture of the Kānaka, the āina, and the people of Hawaii, it is time for the military to clean up and vacate. The healing process needs to begin immediately!!!!

Born and raised in Waimea, the unforeseen bombs and rumblings from the Pohakuloa Training Base are negatively forever etched in my memory!!
Generations of mo'olelo or stories told by my Paniolo family who traversed on horseback from the summit of Mauna Kea, via Pohakuloa to Kawaihae, pristine landscape consists of historical structures, burial sites, rock tools, and wooden artifacts are documented.

The Militaries involvement today is definitely orchestrated by evil intentions, knowing already the historical desecration, violations , contamination, and corruption occupied.

!!!!NO MORE EXTENDED LEASES!!!!

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 130
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Karina Liu
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 106
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	John Lopez Jr
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-08 on
Entry ID: 272
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Raynette Lopez
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-09 on
Entry ID: 282
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Mapuana Iukela
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-08 on
Entry ID: 267
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Lily lum
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 217
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Rosalie Luo
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 170
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:

Renson Madarang

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-08 on
Entry ID: 243
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:

Marjie Maertens

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 22
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:

Pi'ilani Mahoney

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawai'i could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of 'āina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Additional personal comments:

Keep Hawaiian lands in Hawaiian hands!! Kū kia'i O'ahu 🇺🇸. This is my island home, born and raised. Growing up & seeing it become like the mainland is sad. Let's make Hawai'i better again.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 131
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-179

Form Summary

Your name:

Shannon Maldonado

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawai'i could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of 'āina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 165
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-180

Form Summary

Your name:	Logan Malterre
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 171
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Adam K. Manalo-Camp
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-08 on
Entry ID: 262
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Simone Manganelli
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.
Additional personal comments:	It is far past time that the U.S. Army take a small step in righting historical wrongs of the land stolen from native Hawaiians, and the massive environmental damage they have done as a result. The Army should release this land back to the Hawaiians.

Form Summary

Your name:	Miles Manipon
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.
Additional personal comments:	NO LEASE on STOLEN LAND! The US Army shouldn't be able to lease or own any land on our island. I believe in working to restore our culture and communities, the land should be given back to those who owned it. As I continue on my journey to learn more about my hawaiian history and culture, my family is originally from Kahuku and being able to restore our communities / environment across the islands is what we should strive for.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 129
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary	
Your name:	Natalie Star Mansfield
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawai‘i could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ‘āina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Form Summary

Additional personal comments:

The US Army has been provided ample opportunity to be honest, have integrity, make decisions with a moral and ethical compass. Time and time again the US Army had decided against dignity, respect, truthfulness and decency. I am disgusted by the US Army’s inability to have any integrity what so ever. You have used, abused, exploited land that is not yours! I am shouting at the top of my voice, but you won’t listen! Please make a decision to do something that is right in this land, for once. The US Army are horrible caretakers of the land. You care not about our water, about our people, or your peoples for that matter as evidence by Red Hill Spills. You leave the land trashed-in turn you trash us. I hope and pray that US Army will chose a path that has justice at its side. Give back the land you stole and are abusing, be adults, take responsibly for your actions and stand aside.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 7
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:

Malia Marquez

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its “allies”., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawai’i could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ‘āina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be “significant adverse impacts” on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Additional personal comments:

The US Military is the largest pollutant to our earth. When will they be held accountable to take care of the places they "occupy". It's time to re-evaluate their occupation to our home. Mahalo for your time on this important matter.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 61
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary	
Your name:	Michele Mateo
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 156
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary	
Your name:	Edonna McBride
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-08 on
Entry ID: 229
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Form Summary	
Your name:	Roberto McClellen
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.
Additional personal comments:	I said that the United States government was leased this land with the expectation it would be given back to the people of Hawaii. As the acting United States government you must uphold negotiated terms. The land is to be given back to the people of Hawaii in 2029 when lease terms expire. The people of Hawaii will then decide what happens to their land

Form Summary

Your name:	Catherine Mcgee
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-08 on
Entry ID: 251
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Sarah McIntosh
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 102
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Jeannie Mendiola
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-09 on
Entry ID: 281
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Kapuaonaona Mersberg
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 169
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Naomi Mersberg
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.
Additional personal comments:	The Army is not a good steward to the lands of Hawaii, they need to leave.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 175
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-197

Form Summary

Your name:	Scott Miller
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-08 on
Entry ID: 245
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-198

Form Summary

Your name:	Kailana Moa-eli
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 93
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Nathanial Montalbo
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.
Additional personal comments:	I, Nathanial Montalbo, 11th generation descendant of Mōʻī Kamehameha Paiʻea I and Kahiwa Kaneikopulei Kanehiwakapolei Kanekapolei, am writing to address the immediate attention to the 6,322 acres of land to be turned over and relinquished to back to the Kingdom of Hawaiʻi. The burials of my ancestors, along with natural water sources and the land of my people have been decimated by the lack of care and appreciation shown by US army's occupation in the Kingdom of Hawaiʻi. On behalf of the Royal families, return our lands to Kingdom of Hawaiʻi. I am coming home.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-13 on
Entry ID: 291
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary	
Your name:	Ka'ūhanelani Mossman
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawai'i could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of 'āina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 21
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Rosa Motta
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.
Additional personal comments:	There are so many things that Hawaiʻi and her people need, and military presence in our islands is not one of them. The U.s. military has a HORRIBLE track record in Hawaiʻi; poisoning of our water is an unforgiveable hewa.

Form Summary

Your name:	Brent Nagami
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.
Additional personal comments:	Please just Kokua and leave the islands alone. The military has done enough damage to the aina and people who live here. As a local boy growing up on Oahu, it's sad to look back and recognize the things that were "normal" were not actually normal due to the military.

Form Summary

Your name:

Uma Nagendra

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 52
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:

Jordan Nakamura

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Additional personal comments:

Aloha, my name is Jordan Kapono Nakamura and my family has lived here in the illegally occupied kingdom of Hawaiʻi for 4 generations beginning shortly after King Kalakaua sought Japanese labor towards the end of the 1880's. My kuleana and responsibility as a guest on this sacred ʻĀina is to stand alongside my extended indigenous Ohana and the rest of the lāhui for Hawaiian sovereignty, the health and sovereignty of the land, and to listen to the needs of the people and the land which sustains all of us. As kumu Dr. Haunani-Kay Trask says, the U.S. military has become the number one colonizing, polluting entity on this planet. I have been witness to the military's manipulations and deprivation suffered by the people of these lands and the land all that lives on it as well as its shores, seas, rivers, and

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aquifers. The military as a whole has developed a appetite for global outposts demanding resources, extractive practices, weapons testing, forever war and its accompanying industrial complex, and chaotically disproportionate funding allocations that amount to rapid escalations of environmental and political crisis. This is an appetite that is by now well documented as one which cannot be satisfied. As cartoonishly nefarious as it may sound, in fact the imperialist objectives of the U.S. have been revealed beyond all speculation to be nothing short of global domination without end, and it has been made clear that even the whole of the earth can satisfy the unchecked desires of a desperate empire that was founded and sustained on the policy of taking without asking. The military presence on Hawaiian land historically and presently has demonstrated a constant and often open disdain for accountability. When the department of health was requiring urgent testing and remediation for flagrant issues at kapukaki aka red hill, the military's response was to sue the department. The navy has not only poisoned the waters that kama'aina need and respect, and which is the lifeblood of all life on this planet, but it was willing to poison and lie to their own families merely to cut corners on vital safety precautions entire departments supposedly exist in tandem to enforce and uphold.

To speak directly about Pu'uloa, the military insists its genocidal ecocidal war machine installed on these lands is meant to protect locals. In reality the only reason this place ever got roped into the united states' forever wars was due to the illegal occupation turning this island into an unwilling target of war. Members of my own family in my grandmother's generation who just immigrated to the islands were killed from u.s. artillery at the onset of these attacks brought on by the u.s. commadeering the pacific into its endless conflicts. In this fashion, the military has turned Pu'uloa, once a bread basket under indigenous stewardship, into a polluted graveyard.

It must be admitted that no entity, let alone the U.S. military lacking any paperwork proving the sale and rightful custody of the lease lands as well as a refutation to the Apology Law or a treaty ratifying the occupation presence on Hawaiian soil, has the right to impose its own death wish and its imperial death cult upon the people of Oahu, Hawai'i, Pacifica or the rest of the planet. Furthermore the military possesses no rationale to retain the lands to continue its legacy of desecration. Its latest official argument at the time of this writing for the justification to re-stealing Mākua valley was that the air above the valley is good for flying aircrafts. At this point, the military has no problem facing their lack of printable arguments to retain the land, so they look just above it and actually try to take the air itself custody and under their ownership. We maintain that neither unceded and what are by all legal and official standards stolen water and air cannot actually be rightfully owned by a private entity. The obsession with ownership over international law mandating legal possession of the land, and the benefit of actions that will lead away from further ecological crisis, the only option is to let the lahui mālama these stolen acres of Āina all subject to non-renewable leases. The united states as well as the state serving as a bridge between imperial interests have collectively demonstrated an inability to do what the Lāhui committed to mālama 'Āina have

Form Summary

always been able to accomplish. From Kahoolawe to Pu'uloa, Kapukaki, or Mākua, places where white phosphorus has been dropped, damaging our lands and people in order to drop on other people's lands and people. It is beyond conestation by now how the U.S. is illegally using these same outlawed weapons to kill and steal other people and land in Palestine and countless other nations where a u.s. base has been installed without permission. We are not deluded. There is no treaty and the word of the u.s. military occupation has been made nearly worthless by endless betrayals and intentional abuses of trust. None of the u.s. military's lies and false promises presented in the tone of empty professionalism can eclipse our desire to thrive and take care of each other and this irreplaceable Āina. We strongly oppose the illegal retention of the lands expiring under the non-renewable military leases. Time is up, go home.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 214
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Laurel Nakanishi
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be “significant adverse impacts” on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 172
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Nalani Napoleon-Martins
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its “allies”., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be “significant adverse impacts” on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.
Additional personal comments:	This land was never the United States of America it was leased to you guys from our Hawaiian kingdoms monarch at the time with the expectation the land will be given back to the people to decide what happens with it from there. Please respect the rules and laws you guys created and respect that your lease is going to run out and you must submit that land back to the people of Hawaii.

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Form Summary	
Your name:	Caihe Nemuko
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawai'i could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of 'āina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 202
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:

Angelica Ng

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Additional personal comments:

You are the only one who knows what you deal with everyday mentally and emotionally. Do what is right. You have to live with your choices. Current and future generations are directly affected by your actions. Treat others how you want to be treated.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 194
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-213

Form Summary

Your name:

Tam Nguyen

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 139
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-214

Form Summary	
Your name:	Tran Nguyen
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-09 on
Entry ID: 288
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary	
Your name:	Kalamaaka'aina Niheu
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Form Summary

Additional personal comments:

As a Kanaka Maoli healer and a physician for more than 20 years, I have seen how much the military has had an affect upon the people of Hawaii. The land destroyed, our people displaced unable to afford housing, our home made a playground for war games to teach poor people how to kill other brown people like us, our water poisoned while we are lied to.

All while we receive pennies for hundreds of thousands of precious acres

This is hewa.

And it's becoming increasingly clear to everyone in the community that the politicians who continue to vote for this ongoing abuse care nothing for our community and our future

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 146
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:

Lei Niheu

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawai'i could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of 'āina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Additional personal comments:

No more Hawaiian Land leases to the US Military. Ending the US Military leases of Hawaiian Lands means People of Hawaii , and Kanaka Maoli, do not support environmental terrorism this must come to an end. We must end the illegal occupation of Hawaii. by a foreign power, the US MILITARY, that would the absolute end of environmental terrorism and genocide of the aboriginal people, the Kanaka Maoli race and their culture.

Entry ID: 10
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary	
Your name:	Summer Noland
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawai'i could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of 'āina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.
Additional personal comments:	Aloha 'āina

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 195
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Lala Nuss
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 164
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Suzanne Ofahengauae
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 114
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Miki Ohashi
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.
Additional personal comments:	The pillaging and raping of the land must stop. This isn't even asking for revenge- only justice.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-08 on
Entry ID: 271
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-223

Form Summary

Your name:	Kaitlin Oki
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 82
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-224

Form Summary

Your name:

Cinzia Olter

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-08 on
Entry ID: 258
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:

Nani Omerod

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 196
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Donna Ortiz
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 24
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Mialisa Otis
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.
Additional personal comments:	As our guests, please leave the our home better than you found it. Clean up after yourselves.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 43
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary	
Your name:	Kiana Otsuka
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 200
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary	
Your name:	Koanui Pa'ahana-Leslie
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.
Additional personal comments:	How many keep it short in simple? It just needs to end. I'm sure you folks on your and see how ridiculous it is. So it just needs to end and move forward in a better light and together

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 39
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Lena Pahia
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.
Additional personal comments:	No more leases

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 48
Referrer:
Form Host:

From:

Sent:

To:

Subject:

Mutual Aid Ka Lahui <noreply@123formbuilder.com>

Wednesday, August 7, 2024 1:34 PM

G70 - ATLR Oahu EIS

You received a submission for Comments on US Army Draft EIS

Follow Up Flag:

Flag Status:

Follow up

Flagged

Form Summary

Your name:	Mary Nālahuala Pale
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources,

Form Summary

lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Additional personal comments: Return the lands to the indigenous peoples of Hawai'i.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 3
Referrer: (no referrer)
Form Host: https://form.123formbuilder.com/6716259/comments-on-us-army-deis

Form Summary

Your name: Amy Parsons

Email address: [REDACTED]

Aloha,
Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:
The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawai'i could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of 'āina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Additional personal comments: It's time for the military to go

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 15
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	'Atalina Pasi
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Form Summary

Additional personal comments:

Today, we gather to address a critical issue that strikes at the heart of our community's identity and future: the renewal of military leases for the Kahuku Training Area. This decision isn't just about land use; it's about the restoration of culture, ancestral knowledge, and our sacred connection to the 'aina. For generations, our ancestors have stewarded this land, passing down not just physical spaces but a profound understanding of how to live in harmony with nature. The Kahuku Training Area, with its rich biodiversity and cultural significance, stands as a testament to our heritage—a heritage that is now under threat. The military activities on this land disrupt not only the natural environment but also our cultural practices. Our sacred sites, gathering places, and places of ancestral significance are at risk of being desecrated or lost altogether. The noise of artillery shells shatters the tranquility that once defined this place, and the environmental degradation caused by military exercises threatens the very ecosystem that sustains us. But today, we stand united in opposition to the continuation of these leases. We demand more than just recognition of our concerns; we demand action to restore what has been lost and protect what remains. Our culture is not a relic of the past—it is a living, breathing part of our community today, and it deserves to be honored and preserved. Imagine a future where the Kahuku Training Area serves as a beacon of cultural restoration and environmental stewardship—a place where traditional knowledge is shared and celebrated, where the 'aina flourishes under our care, and where future generations can learn from the wisdom of our ancestors. Let us not forget that our responsibility extends beyond our own lifetimes. We are custodians of this land for those who will come after us, and it is our duty to leave behind a legacy of respect, harmony, and sustainability. In conclusion, I urge our leaders and decision-makers to heed the voices of our community. Let us prioritize the restoration of culture, ancestral knowledge, and the 'aina over short-term military objectives. Together, let us forge a path forward that honors our past, protects our present, and ensures a vibrant future for all.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 42
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Form Summary

Your name:	Ariel Patterson
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 98
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Form Summary

Your name:	Kaleo Patterson
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Form Summary	
Additional personal comments:	I am a founding member of the Native Hawaiian Advisory Council about 10 years, and have observed the many histories of environmental impact upon lease lands; and current and ongoing impact and destruction, of physical, social economic and political, cultural, religious, these numerous, well documented and ignored, unaddressed, or poorly mitigated, disregarded. It is time for a Native Hawaiian governing entity to take control of all lands and redevelop a new land utilization process that would seek wise management of all lands and natural resources, and redistribution and redevelopment of lands for the failing native Hawaiian families and communities. It is time for to consider the Congressional Apology to Native Hawaiians, and to require education and policies of Army presence in Hawaii to be in accord. The life of the land is perpetuated in righteousness.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 124
Referrer:
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Form Summary	
Your name:	Pure Pepel
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawai'i could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of 'āina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 224
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Form Summary	
Your name:	Nani Peterson
Email address:	Nokawaiola@gmail.com
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	<p>The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawai'i could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of 'āina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.</p>
Additional personal comments:	<p>The best option is NO to any extension of leases, NO to any trades, NO to this illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, forever fund the needs for: equipment, training to remove ordinances, education in robotics/technology, for restoration of the land, for cultivating needs, for pain and suffering of our displaced families. And leave Hawai'i!!!!</p>

Form Summary

Your name:	Heidi Pihana
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Form Summary

Additional personal comments:

My parents moved me and my siblings to Makua in the early 80s. My dad from Maui fell in love when he visit Makua a living fishing village it reminded him of his roots in Maui. The struggle at that time was the state wanted to develop this untouched land into cabin rentals for the tourist industry. The military already occupied the valley and used it as target practice. Taking the āina burning it with their active ammunition. The damage has been done and the healing need ls to happen to right the wrongs done to us over and over again. Our lāhui needs to reclaim our āina and bring our generations back to flourish an ahupuaa that once fed, house, thought and healed us! I ask that you forego the renewal of this lease and return it to our lāhui.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 160
Referrer:
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Form Summary

Your name:	Ke'ala Pitoy
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawai'i could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of 'āina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 28
Referrer:
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Form Summary

Your name:	David Prais
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawai'i could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of 'āina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.
Additional personal comments:	military industrial complex 'A'OLE. Clean up your Hewa, and depart henceforth and forever more. Maopopo?

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 32
Referrer:
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Form Summary

Your name:	Rusty Pundyke
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 36
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	George Pupuhi
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.
Additional personal comments:	Return the lands to the indigenous peoples of Hawaiʻi.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 5
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Xandria Quichocho
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 132
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Tatum Quinn
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.
Additional personal comments:	A United States that values its morals will return to the people of Hawaiʻi what is rightfully theirs. To be a just nation requires acknowledging when we have acted unjustly or are about to act unjustly, and anything short of reunifying the Hawaiian people with this land would be an immense injustice.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 56
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	ELIZABETH RAGO
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.
Additional personal comments:	Please end military leases.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 206
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Marie Ramos
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 208
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Kula Raquedan
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	<p>The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.</p>
Additional personal comments:	ENOUGH IS ENOUGH!

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 30
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-253

Form Summary

Your name:	Michael Razon
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	<p>The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.</p>
Additional personal comments:	the Kahuku track is also an area that is vital to the recreational outdoor community where 7,000 paid members recreate legally. As tax payers they deserve a place to ride throughout the year.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 144
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-254

Form Summary

Your name:	Marietta Rea
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 53
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Carmela Resuma
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.
Additional personal comments:	Because of the reasons outlined above I ask that the Army move forward with the No Action Alternative for its land leases at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Makua.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 183
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Jordan Richardson
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 87
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Alejandra Rivas
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 151
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary	
Your name:	Jade Rivera
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 145
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary	
Your name:	Kaleimaile Robia
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 136
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:

Kyle Robinson

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 207
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:

Richard Rothschiller

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Additional personal comments:

Decolonize Hawaiʻi. Bases Out. Land Back to the Kanaka Maʻoli. Aloha.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 12
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary	
Your name:	Alyssandra Rousseve
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 161
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary	
Your name:	Marie Rozelle
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-09 on
Entry ID: 286
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:

Shannon Rudolph

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Additional personal comments:

Stop bombing Hawai'i. Stop poisoning the water. Completely clean up the toxic mess on all land.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 142
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-265

Form Summary

Your name:

Laura Safranski

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Additional personal comments:

As someone of non-Hawaiian blood, I am in vast support of full return back to the Hawaiians..
No excuses of any kind, including safety.
The lease agreement requires you to restore the land back to the way it was but don't use that as an excuse to keep the land..
give it back, in any form.. get creative with the \$...

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 23

FLD-266

Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary	
Your name:	Katherine Salzman
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawai'i could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of 'āina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 222
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Travis Sasaki
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 50
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Karyl scharhag
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-08 on
Entry ID: 228
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Benjamin Daniel Shafer
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.
Additional personal comments:	Unfortunately, and sadly the military historically, culturally, traditionally, does not clean up their rubbish. Especially lands where bombs throughout The military will deny, defend, decry foul, and on souls of their children will lie with no remorse.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 199
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-271

Form Summary

Your name:	Kaylene Sheldon
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 94
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-272

Form Summary	
Your name:	Janice Tona Shiira
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 215
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-273

Form Summary	
Your name:	Nicole Shintani
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.
Additional personal comments:	It is ridiculous that the US Army is able to occupy these lands when our own residents and especially Native Hawaiians get pushed out of the islands. This is not a fair or equitable exchange.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 192
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-274

Form Summary

Your name:	Kasey Smith
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 174
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Miya Sommers
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.
Additional personal comments:	The disaster of Red Hill poisoning the water supply of Oʻahu is another example of the US military’s disregard of the island and the need to return it to native Hawaiian stewardship.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 111
Referrer:
Form Host:

Entry ID: 283
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary	
Your name:	Wren Soperanes
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawai'i could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of 'āina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.
Additional personal comments:	The time has come to do what is from the heart not of greed. The time has come to do the radical work of protecting our future generations and giving back what was taken from beings all around the world. We the people deserve to be living in harmony with Mama Earth and we can start that process by undoing the wrong and starting a new beginning that is going toward the loving and compassionate way. Peace be with you my friend

Form Summary

Your name:

Lena Stevens-Ng

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Additional personal comments:

That the United States Army feels entitled to a leas extension on stolen lands is laughable. With an active housing crisis that is exacerbated by military presence in Hawai'i, I strongly apose the United States Military's retention of these lands.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 84
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-279

Form Summary

Your name:

Wailani Stoner

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 103
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-280

Form Summary

Your name:	Liysa
Email address:	Swart
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.
Additional personal comments:	Ua mau ke ea Ika Aina o kaponu

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-08 on
Entry ID: 241
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Mahelani Sylva
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.
Additional personal comments:	Queen Liliuokalani's haunting plea for restitution still echoes today in the hearts and minds of our people. "Oh honest Americans, as Christians hear me for my downtrodden people!" she wrote. "Do not covet the little vineyard of Naboth's, so far from your shores, lest the punishment of Ahab fall upon you, if not in your day, in that of your children, for 'be not deceived, God is not mocked.' The people to whom your fathers told of the living God, and taught to call "Father," and whom the sons now seek to despoil and destroy, are crying aloud to Him in their time of trouble; and He will keep His promise, and will listen to the voices of His Hawaiian children lamenting for their homes."

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 108
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary	
Your name:	Naya Tadaki
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawai'i could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of 'āina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-09 on
Entry ID: 287
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:

Verna Takashima

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-08 on
Entry ID: 264
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:

Quiera Thomas

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Additional personal comments:

The United States government was leased this land with the expectation it would be given back to the people of Hawaii. As the acting United States government you must uphold negotiated terms. The land is to be given back to the people of Hawaii in 2029 when lease terms expire. The people of Hawaii will then decide what happens to their land

Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary	
Your name:	Steven
Email address:	Thomas
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawai'i could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of 'āina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.
Additional personal comments:	I'm just tired of having to ask the people who are belligerently occupying my country for concessions. You should never have come here. Your people continue to kill my ancestral homeland and I'm am done being silent. Just get out of Hawai'i.. Go back to your own country and kill it.

Form Summary

Your name:	Sally Thrasher
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-08 on
Entry ID: 239
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Anthony Torres
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-08 on
Entry ID: 265
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Form Summary	
Your name:	Damien trask
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	<p>The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.</p>
Additional personal comments:	<p>As a native Hawaiian cultural practitioner for the past 50 years, as well as, Having ancestral lands in these areas, I strongly oppose any renewal to lease Lands to the army.</p> <p>Ongoing desecration, Inadequate environmental impact statements, and Blatantly disrespecting religious and cultural practitioners, I strongly oppose further occupation of the military in these areas.</p>

Form Summary	
Your name:	Mililani B Trask
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 6
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary	
Your name:	Kalaeolaa Trask-Sharpe
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 9
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Grace Tsubaki-Noguchi
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 188
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Kathleen Tsui
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Form Summary

Additional personal comments:

These leases are NON-EXTENDABLE leases. The fact that we are discussing to renegotiate terms for another lease, to be approved by a non-entity (state of Hawaii) is illegal and ridiculous. We should be talking about is how, over the last 5 years, these sites will the decommissioned and what your clean up plan is. To have spent so much money on this EIS is ludicrous. Where are the reports that documents the damage caused to these sites over the last 59 years? It is offensive to be brought into these public meetings and have our testimonies fall on deaf ears, only to have them open when a concern that you missed was made and you need to edit your draft to cover all bases. The bases is this, DECOMMISSION AND CLEAN UP YOUR MESS! NO MORE OCCUPATION ON THESE NO-EXTENDABLE SITES, PERIOD. the military leases are all starting to expire POHAKULOA is ALSO A NON-EXTENDABLE LEASE. what happens to these first leases will set precedence for the next group of leases set to expire. We MUST NOT ALLOW renegotiation talks. The US Federal Government has broken so many of its own laws (like Kahoolawe), we must not allow the misuse and devastation of our most precious resources, our land, our waters, our people are all in grave danger. These are deliberate acts of war and we cannot continue to allow gross neglect of our resources to continue. There is substantial proof of damage and harm done, breaking many laws, what we are seeing is this-The US doesnt care about the hawaiian islands as a resource because IT DOESNT BELONG TO THEM. The damage is blatant and inexcusable. The US continues to misuse, mistreat, and leave the space uninhabitable (like our micronesian and other island brothers and sisters) The US does not take care of anything on Hawaiian soil or in our waters because they have zero legal jurisdiction and they know it. I VOTE NO I SAY A'OLE I STAND WITH THE ONES WHO STAND AGAINST IMPERIALISM. Until the last Hawaiian breathes, in the words of Joseph Kaho'oluhi Nawahiokalaniopu'u "That which we call aloha aina is the magnetic pull in the heart of the patriot who compels the sovereign existence of the land of his birth.....And for the person who lacks the feelings characteristics of aloha aina, he is much like an animal or a turncoat,. The status of such a man is low, indeed a man who has no aloha for his land or fails to act on its behalf. This man will cease to be thought of as having any kind of pono and when he walks among his own people, he will be met only with scorn". We have been in the same stance for over 100 years, long before these leases were written, and long after they will be gone. i stand with our people, against Military Occupation - AGAINST RENEGOCIATION OF THESE NON-EXTENDABLE LEASES, THESE AND ALL SET TO COME. Kathleen Tsui (Kamana Kapele, Kama'e, Kamahеле, Hewahewa, Kaunui, Piena, Nahelelua, Komaka, Kahakua, Kalaiwa, Kaanaana and all my Kupuna until the beginning of time as we know it.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 205
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-297

Form Summary

Your name:

Nikki van der tol

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawai‘i could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ‘āina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 216
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-298

Form Summary

Your name:	Tony Van K
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawai'i could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of 'āina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Form Summary

Additional personal comments:

The worst Cowardice is knowing what's right and not doing it... Military poisoning the masses yet not even acknowledging desecration to halawa well let alone issue some sort of breaking news bulletins. Boil Water ! No it's beyond that , it's irreversible, irresponsible it's the only reason needed to deny any more leases . No ! No consent to keep the on going genocide war cult going . Plenty of written and in person testimony to elaborate the wide spectrum of information detailing all the violent impacts on our 'Āina Enough is Enough! No means NO ! US OUT OF HAWAII !!

Has there Been any follow up Military on supreme court decision to clean up toxic uxo, DU , etc etc . ?? Maxine Kahauleli'o & Kū Ching vs Military/DLNR SOH

No more Military leases !! Futhermore Bombs & Burials should NEVER be in the same sentence.... Something the Military can't avoid since BOMBING ranges are just Another assault on families burials at Pohakuloa ... Desecration continues ... When an Island(s) are invaded by invasive species they need to be removed to Restore Natural balance and thrive .

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 34
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:

Ryan Vande Linde

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Additional personal comments:

Hawaiʻi is a sovereign nation. The U.S. military has no place here. They have done nothing but destroy the land and its people. We will not tolerate these occupiers any longer. Leave. Now.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 143
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-301

Form Summary

Your name:

Royce Vee

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Additional personal comments:

The destruction of this land is irreversible and needs immediate intervention from the government uses and blatant destruction of these lands. Return the lands so that they can be repaired and restored back to their natural habitats.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 150
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-302

Form Summary

Your name:

Royce Vee

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Additional personal comments:

The destruction of this land is irreversible and needs immediate intervention from the government uses and blatant destruction of these lands. Return the lands so that they can be repaired and restored back to their natural habitats.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 152
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-303

Form Summary

Your name:

Christine Villaflor

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Additional personal comments:

SHAME on the USA

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 211
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-304

Form Summary

Your name:	Shaolin Kuupuaalaonaona Mahina Villaflor
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 212
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	J. Vincent
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 110
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Purdyka Wahilani
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-11 on
Entry ID: 290
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Jacqueline Wahinepio
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.
Additional personal comments:	\$1 lease is so unjust considering our unhoused people

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 40
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Lynn Walther
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.
Additional personal comments:	The time has come to turn the page and end these assaults.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 147
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Zara Walton
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 25
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:

Jolie Wanger

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Additional personal comments:

The need for Army training does not and should not supersede the needs and rights of Hawaiians and the needs of local people.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 64
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-311

Form Summary

Your name:

Constance Keoahunui Uale Warrington

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 185
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-312

Form Summary

Your name:	Haylee Watson
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 119
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	KILINAHEOKALANI Watson
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.
Additional personal comments:	Mahalo nui .

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 89
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Ash west
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-08 on
Entry ID: 266
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Brandon West
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-08 on
Entry ID: 257
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Form Host:

Form Summary	
Your name:	R WHITFORD
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	<p>The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.</p>
Additional personal comments:	<p>Let me repeat, EVERY ACRE should be returned to the native people of Hawaii, especially in honor of each one of our tutu-kane and tutu-wahine who had to endure those years of turmoil, before and after the historic overthrow of our monarchy.</p> <p>It is time to RIGHT THIS WRONG!!! Now!</p>

Form Summary

Your name:

Areerat Worawongwasu

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 59
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-319

Form Summary

Your name:

Deborah WRd

Email address:

Aloha,

Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.

Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:

The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

Additional personal comments:

The use of Hawaii's lands sequestered for military uses precludes our use for sustainable food production. Your war plans are antiquated and technological peacefare does not required large ground-based training. Please relinquish the lands for the people of the islands. Mahalo!

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 4
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-320

Form Summary

Your name:	Krystle Yanagihara
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 88
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Tim Yee
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 75
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Reiki Kahikina M. Young
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 63
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Skylar Young
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 127
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Nancy zagha
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	<p>The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.</p>
Additional personal comments:	Give it back or treat locals fairly!

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-08 on
Entry ID: 269
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Christian Zavala
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	<p>The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.</p>

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 141
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Kamai
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 112
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Mara
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 166
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	MKP UCSB
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	<p>The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.</p>
Additional personal comments:	MKP UCSB vehemently opposes the militarization occurring in Hawaiʻi and any retention of these sacred lands by the US Army. Kū Kiaʻi Oʻahu!

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 91
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-329

Form Summary

Your name:	Our Common Wealth 670
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	<p>The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.</p>

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-08 on
Entry ID: 277
Referrer:
Form Host:

FLD-330

Form Summary

Your name:	Rhonda
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
Here are my comments on the Draft EIS:	The Draft EIS does not acknowledge the depth of the generational harms that have resulted from the US military-aided illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, harms that would be exacerbated by the continued occupation and abuse of these stolen Hawaiian lands by the U.S. Department of Defense and its "allies"., The Draft EIS fails to recognize the full range of benefits that Hawaiʻi could gain if the military ends its occupation of these lands, including for our food security, cultural integrity, and commitment to healing and reconciliation for the unjust, uncompensated, and nonconsensual taking of ʻāina from the Kanaka Maoli people., In the Draft EIS, the US Army admits that there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua., The Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku sites are home to dozens of endangered native organisms and Hawaiian cultural and historical sites. The US military has not been good caretakers of our natural resources, lands, and water (e.g. Red Hill fuel spill). Furthermore, they have been responsible for the desecration of ancient Hawaiian sites and burials., There hasn't been full disclosure of US Army activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands nor an analysis of long term effects of limiting cultural access in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku., The Draft EIS fails to acknowledge the greatest and most imminent threat to the security of the U.S. and the planet - the climate crisis - which will only be exacerbated by the status quo priorities the Army is pursuing under its training programs., The US Army only paid \$1 for 65 year leases. It is not in the best interest of our island home and residents to allow the US Army to retain these lands. Every acre should be returned to the rightful owners including those families who were removed by force.

The message has been sent from at 2024-08-07 on
Entry ID: 14
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Summary

Your name:	Scott
Email address:	
Aloha,	Please accept this as my personal testimony and comments regarding the US Army Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) on proposed retention of stolen Hawaiian Kingdom lands in Mākua Valley, Poamoho, Kahuku.
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The message has been sent from at 2024-08-08 on
Entry ID: 233
Referrer:
Form Host:

Form Letter E

Vi Girbino
Sanae Hartmann
Mio Kamioka

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Vi Girbino

Testimony Opposing the Army's Draft Environmental Impact Statement to Retain 6,322 Acres of Hawaiian Kingdom Lands at Makua, Poamoho, and Kahuku in Oahu, Hawaii

To Whom It May Concern,

I am writing to voice my strong opposition to the Army's Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) concerning the retention of 6,322 acres of Hawaiian Kingdom lands at Makua, Poamoho, and Kahuku in Oahu, Hawaii. The DEIS fails to address the historical injustices, ongoing environmental degradation, and cultural violations that continued military control of these lands would perpetuate.

Historical and Legal Concerns

The lands in question were originally part of the Hawaiian Kingdom and were unlawfully taken during the overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy. This historical context is critical and must be acknowledged. The retention of these lands by the Army represents a continuation of the illegal occupation and exploitation of Hawaiian lands. The DEIS fails to consider the legal and moral implications of retaining lands that were never ceded willingly by the Hawaiian people.

Restitution and return of these lands to their rightful owners, the Native Hawaiian people, should be a priority. The DEIS should include a comprehensive examination of the historical context and provide a framework for returning these lands to Hawaiian stewardship.

Environmental Impact

Makua, Poamoho, and Kahuku are areas of immense ecological importance, hosting unique and endangered species found nowhere else on Earth. The Army's use of these lands for military exercises has already caused significant environmental damage, including contamination from unexploded ordnance, destruction of native habitats, and increased wildfire risks. The DEIS inadequately addresses the cumulative environmental impacts of continued military activities and fails to provide a robust plan for restoration and mitigation.

Preserving these areas' natural integrity is vital for the survival of endemic species and the overall health of Oahu's ecosystems. The Army must relinquish control of these lands to allow for their restoration and protection under responsible and sustainable management.

Cultural and Spiritual Significance

Makua Valley, in particular, is a site of profound cultural and spiritual importance to Native Hawaiians. It contains numerous sacred sites, including heiau (temples) and burial grounds, that have been desecrated by military activities. The DEIS fails to adequately protect these cultural resources and disregards the cultural rights of Native Hawaiians. Continued military control and use of these lands would perpetuate the cultural genocide initiated during the illegal overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom.

It is imperative that the Army recognizes and respects the cultural significance of these lands to Native Hawaiians. Returning these lands to Native Hawaiian stewardship would honor and preserve their cultural heritage, allowing for the continuation of traditional practices and the protection of sacred sites.

Social and Economic Impacts

The social and economic well-being of local communities is also at stake. The presence of military installations and activities disrupts the daily lives of residents, affecting their health, safety, and quality of life. Moreover, the tourism industry, which is vital to Oahu's economy, is jeopardized by the environmental and cultural degradation caused by military activities.

The DEIS does not adequately address these social and economic impacts. A comprehensive evaluation of the benefits of returning these lands to the Hawaiian people, including potential economic revitalization through eco-tourism and cultural tourism, should be conducted.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the Army's retention of 6,322 acres of Hawaiian Kingdom lands at Makua, Poamoho, and Kahuku is unjust and unsustainable. The DEIS fails to address the historical, environmental, cultural, and social impacts of continued military control. I strongly urge the Army to withdraw the current DEIS and instead develop a plan to return these lands to Native Hawaiian stewardship.

The restoration of these lands to their rightful owners is not only a matter of justice but also essential for the preservation of Hawaii's unique environment and cultural heritage. It is time for the Army to acknowledge the historical wrongs and take meaningful steps toward restitution and healing.

Thank you for considering my testimony.

Sincerely,

Vi (David) Girbino
27-110 ohanakupa road
Papaikou, HI 96781
Vigirbino@gmail.com
440-759-7389

Sanae Hartmann

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Thank you for considering my testimony.

Sincerely,
Sanae Hartmann

Mio Kamioka

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Thank you for considering my testimony.

Sincerely,

Mio Kamioka

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Form Letter F

Stacey Alapai

Emma Lake

Nanea Lo

Kaleiheana Stormcrow

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Stacey Alapai

I am writing to express my strong opposition to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for Army Training Land Retention (ATLR) at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawaiiloa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Mākua Military Reservation (MMR) on the island of O‘ahu. This testimony highlights significant environmental, cultural, and social concerns that render the proposed retention of these lands unacceptable.

Environmental Concerns: The proposed retention of these training areas poses severe risks to O‘ahu's unique ecosystems and biodiversity. The KTA, Poamoho, and MMR encompass critical habitats for numerous endangered and endemic species. Continued military activities, including live-fire exercises, heavy machinery operation, and the potential for unexploded ordnance, threaten the integrity of these ecosystems. The Draft EIS inadequately addresses the cumulative impacts of prolonged military use on native flora and fauna, soil health, and water quality. A more thorough analysis is necessary to understand the full extent of environmental degradation caused by these activities.

Cultural and Historical Significance: These lands hold profound cultural and historical significance for the Native Hawaiian community. They are home to sacred sites, traditional practices, and ancestral lands that have been stewarded by Kānaka Maoli for generations. The ongoing militarization of these areas represents a continued erasure of Native Hawaiian culture and a violation of their rights to access and preserve their heritage. The Draft EIS fails to meaningfully engage with the cultural impacts of land retention and the desecration of sacred sites, which undermines the integrity of the environmental review process.

Social and Health Impacts: The retention of military training areas has adverse social and health implications for local communities. Residents living near KTA, Poamoho, and MMR are subjected to noise pollution, air pollution, and potential exposure to hazardous materials. These conditions contribute to stress, respiratory issues, and other health problems, disproportionately affecting marginalized communities. The Draft EIS does not adequately address these human health impacts nor propose sufficient mitigation measures to protect public well-being.

Inadequate Community Engagement: The preparation of the Draft EIS has lacked genuine community engagement and consultation with Native Hawaiian organizations, local residents, and environmental groups. Meaningful input from these stakeholders is essential to ensure that their voices are heard and their concerns are addressed. The failure to incorporate comprehensive community feedback undermines the credibility of the EIS process and raises questions about its legitimacy.

Given the significant environmental, cultural, and social concerns outlined above, I urge the Army to reconsider the proposed retention of the Kahuku Training Area, Kawaiiloa-Poamoho Training Area, and Mākua Military Reservation. The Draft EIS must be revised to incorporate a more thorough and inclusive analysis of the impacts on O‘ahu's ecosystems, cultural heritage, and community health. The protection of these lands for future generations necessitates a commitment to environmental stewardship, cultural respect, and social justice.

Emma Lake

To Whom It May Concern,

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7/8/24

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Conclusion

Given the significant environmental, cultural, and social concerns outlined above, I urge the Army to reconsider the proposed retention of the Kahuku Training Area, Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area, and Makua Military Reservation. The Draft EIS must be revised to incorporate a more thorough and inclusive analysis of the impacts on O'ahu's ecosystems, cultural heritage, and community health. The protection of these lands for future generations necessitates a commitment to environmental stewardship, cultural respect, and social justice.

Me ke aloha 'ōina,

Nanea Lo

Mō'ili'ili, O'ahu

Kaleiheana Stormcrow

Aloha mai kākou,

I am writing to express my strong opposition to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for Army Training Land Retention (ATLR) at Kahuku Training Area (KTA), Kawaihoa-Poamoho Training Area (Poamoho), and Mākua Military Reservation (MMR) on the island of O‘ahu. The proposed retention of these lands unacceptable. The only acceptable solution is LAND BACK to Kānaka Maoli!!!

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Aloha ‘Āina Forever,

Kaleiheana-a-Pōhaku Stormcrow

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