FINAL
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
FOR THE
STRATEGIC TARGET SYSTEM

Volume II

May 1992

U.S. Army
Strategic Defense Command
Final
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
FOR THE
STRATEGIC TARGET SYSTEM

Volume II
Hearing Transcripts

U.S. Army Strategic Defense Command

May 1992
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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION
CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This volume contains the transcripts from the 24 and 25 March 1992 public hearings. Chapter 1 of this volume is an explanation of the coding system and a summary table of commentors and issues. Chapter 2 reproduces the official transcripts.

1.1 COMMENT CODING

Comments (oral testimony, exhibits, and letters) on the Draft EIS were received during the public response period. Those comments that required a response have been coded by source and subject. The codes are used to track comments and responses by giving commentors and comments their own numbers. The code consists of three information fields as shown in the example below.

```
Comment Type

OR 1 - 1

Commentor Number
```

Responses to comments are in Volume I, Section 3.3. The first field consists of a two-letter code designating the source of the comment: OR for oral commentors, EX for exhibits, or WR for letters. The second field consists of a commentor number (1 to 157 for oral commentors, 1 to 111 for exhibits, or 1 to 511 for letters). The third field indicates the sequential number of the comment by individual commentor (i.e., first comment by OR1).

The transcript from the public hearing appears in Volume II, Section 2.4. Codes in the left margin indicate the start of a new speaker. Codes in the right margin identify separate comments. Comments for exhibits (Volume III, Chapter 1) and letters (Volume III, Chapter 2) are coded the same way.
1.2 SUMMARY TABLE

The following summary table lists comments by issue and by commentor. The columns on the left side indicate the type of comment (oral, written, or exhibit) and the coded commentor number. The columns on the right side show the number of separate comments by issue area. Comments are listed only once, regardless of whether they appear in multiple forms (i.e., oral, exhibit, or written).

Comments are grouped according to issue areas. Issues were organized into five broad categories: (1) Technical Program (TP), (2) Environmental Impact, (3) Policy (PO), (4) the EIS Process (EP), and (5) Other.

The Environmental Impact category is broken into the following issue areas:

- GS  - Geology and Soils
- WR  - Water Resources
- AQ  - Air Quality
- BR  - Biological Resources
- CR  - Cultural Resources
- LU  - Land Use
- VR  - Visual Resources
- NO  - Noise
- HM  - Hazardous Materials
- PS  - Public Safety
- IN  - Infrastructure
- SE  - Socioeconomics

The Other category is broken into the following issue areas:

- HSS - Hawaiian Sovereignty Issue
- RMI - Republic of Marshall Islands Issue
- UNC - Unclassified
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CHAPTER 2
HEARING TRANSCRIPT
CHAPTER 2

HEARING TRANSCRIPT

This chapter contains the transcript of the public hearing. Introductory sections describe the public participation process and related activities, the presentation materials used at the hearing, and a list of speakers at the hearing in order of their appearance.

2.1 PUBLIC AND AGENCY PARTICIPATION

The initial step in preparing an EIS is to ask public agencies and the interested public to assist in identifying the scope of potential environmental issues to be evaluated in the EIS. In the case of the Strategic Target System, the Army had the benefit of public and agency comment from the Environmental Assessment (U.S. Army Strategic Defense Command 1990) and the Supplement to the Environmental Assessment (U.S. Army Strategic Defense Command 1991). The Army benefited from the comments and questions received in public information meetings and during the public comment periods in conjunction with these earlier environmental documents.

The Strategic Target System Draft EIS examines additional environmental issues that were raised during the public scoping period (25 November to 26 December 1991). The scoping period was announced in the Notice of Intent, which appeared in the Federal Register, and in legal notices in the Kauai Times and Garden Island newspapers on Kauai. In addition, a notification letter regarding the scoping period was sent to the Army's Strategic Target System mailing list of interested agencies, organizations, and citizens.

The Army also asked federal, state, and local elected officials to nominate "citizen reviewers" to assist in the development of the EIS. The citizen reviewers met for the first time on 20 December 1991 and provided their comments in two subsequent meetings.

The Draft EIS was filed with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and became available for public review on 28 February 1992. Over 250 copies were mailed to people on the Strategic Target System mailing list. Copies of the Draft EIS also were placed at the Lihue, Kapaa, Waimea, Koloa, and Hanapepe public libraries and at the Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF) on Kauai. Advertising on local cable television and the two local newspapers informed the general public on Kauai how to obtain a copy of the Draft EIS by calling the toll-free telephone number.

Notice of the public hearing on the Draft EIS was published in the legal sections of the Kauai Times and Garden Island newspapers. Display advertisements regarding the hearing also were
published in each issue of these newspapers between 27 February 1992 and 23 March 1992. A notice also was published in the State Office of Environmental Quality Control Bulletin. To further notify the public of the hearing, radio and cable television spots were broadcast six times daily on each of four cable television channels and three radio stations for three and four weeks, respectively.

Press releases were sent to local Kauai news media notifying them of the availability of the Draft EIS and the public hearings. Over 40 stories appeared in the local newspapers between 16 March and 26 March 1992. Local television stations included information about the hearings in frequent broadcasts. The hearing itself was broadcast on public-access cable television.

In addition to the extensive media coverage of the Strategic Target System and the Draft EIS, several organized groups helped to advertise the public hearing to their constituencies and to promote participation. The local chapter of the Sierra Club and a group called Responsible Citizens for Responsible Government organized opposition to the Strategic Target System. Their literature and a very large amount of testimony were directed both at environmental concerns and at the Strategic Defense Initiative itself. A number of persons employed at PMRF, or their family members or friends, organized to offer statements in support of the Strategic Target System and of PMRF in general, most often citing jobs and other economic benefits. Some of the testimony went beyond the scope of the environmental impact statement. The Army made no attempt at the public hearing to discourage the expression of opinion on other issues such as Hawaiian Homelands or impacts on conditions in the Marshall Islands.

The public preregistered to speak at the hearing by calling a toll-free telephone number. Speaking times were scheduled in order of preregistration. Due to the public response, the hearing was continued the following day to accommodate all preregistered speakers and still provide an opportunity for at-the-door registration.

The telephone line remained open throughout the public comment period, which ended 13 April 1992. During this time, people could still request a copy of the Draft EIS. Three hundred people called the toll-free number, 219 requested the Draft EIS, and 157 preregistered to speak.

The public hearing on the Draft EIS was held on 24 and 25 March 1992 at the Kauai War Memorial Convention Hall in Lihue. The hearing was recorded by a court reporter. In addition, participants were invited to submit written comments at the hearing or by mail to the Strategic Defense Command in Huntsville, Alabama, through 13 April 1992.

During the public hearing, 157 people made statements and over 100 exhibits (written statements) were submitted. The Army received over 500 letters during the public comment period.

Issues raised during the public comment period were used by the Army in preparation of the Final EIS.
2.2 PRESENTATION MATERIALS

Copies of the presentation materials used at the public hearing are reproduced on the following pages.
RULES OF CONDUCT FOR PUBLIC HEARING

Speaker Times

- A list of all preregistered speakers will be posted at the hearing on March 24 and March 25, 1992.
- Preregistered speakers should arrive at least 30 minutes before their assigned speaking time. Guarantee of exact time slots is not possible due to "no shows".
- Elected and appointed officials will precede preregistered speakers.
- Preregistered speakers will precede at-the-door registrants.
- Three minutes is the maximum speaking time.
- Individuals may speak only once.
- Combining of speaking times is not permitted.

Presenting Testimony

- Oral presentations supported by charts or other visual aids are permissible within the speaker's time allotment. To be included in the official public record, presentations must be capable of being rendered in written form.

Written Comments

- Written comments may be handed in at the hearing or mailed directly to the U.S. Army Strategic Defense Command.
- The deadline for submission of written comment is April 13, 1992. Written comments should be submitted to:

  Deputy Commander  
  U.S. Army Strategic Defense Command  
  Attention: CSSD-EN-V (D.R. Gallien)  
  Post Office Box 1500  
  Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801
COMMENTING ON THE DEIS

WRITTEN COMMENTS MAY BE HANDED IN TONIGHT OR MAILED TO:

DEPUTY COMMANDER
U.S. ARMY STRATEGIC DEFENSE COMMAND
ATTENTION CSSD-EN-V (D.R. GALLIEN)
POST OFFICE BOX 1500
HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA 35807-3801

WRITTEN COMMENTS WILL RECEIVE THE SAME CONSIDERATION AS ORAL COMMENTS

PLEASE POSTMARK WRITTEN COMMENTS BY APRIL 13, 1992

THE TOLL-FREE NUMBER 800-377-8552 IS AVAILABLE UNTIL APRIL 13, 1992 FOR REQUESTING DEIS
# U.S. Army Strategic Defense Command Public Hearing

**Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the Strategic Target System Program on Kauai**

**Agenda**

**March 24, 1992**

6:30 pm - 1:30 am

Kauai War Memorial Convention Hall

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<tr>
<th>Welcome</th>
<th>Capt Robert D. Mullins</th>
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| Blessing - Pule    | Aletha Kaohi            |

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<th>Introductions</th>
<th>LtCol A.C. Manguso</th>
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<th>Hearing Process</th>
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<th>Project Overview</th>
<th>LtCol A.C. Manguso</th>
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<th>EIS Process and Draft EIS Overview</th>
<th>D.R. Gallien</th>
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| General Comment Session          |              |

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U.S. ARMY STRATEGIC DEFENSE COMMAND PUBLIC HEARING

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT ON THE STRATEGIC TARGET SYSTEM PROGRAM ON KAUAI

AGENDA

MARCH 25, 1992
4:30pm
KAUAI WAR MEMORIAL CONVENTION HALL

WELCOME
CAPT ROBERT D. MULLINS
COMMANDER OF PMRF

BLESSING - PULE
RICHARD KAMANU

INTRODUCTIONS
LTC A.C. MANGUSO
USASDC

HEARING PROCESS
LEWIS MICHAELSON
HEARING MODERATOR

PROJECT OVERVIEW
LTC A.C. MANGUSO
USASDC

EIS PROCESS AND DRAFT EIS OVERVIEW
D.R. GALLIEN
USASDC

GENERAL COMMENT SESSION
MINUTEMAN TARGET DELIVERY TO U.S. ARMY KWAJALEIN ATOLL
STRATEGIC TARGET SYSTEM

Experiment/Payload Section

Third-Stage/Orbus 1 Solid Rocket Motor/Guidance and Control

Second-Stage Solid Rocket Motor

First-Stage Solid Rocket Motor

Length: 34'
Diameter: 54"
Weight: 36,000 lbs
SYSTEM SAFETY AND RELIABILITY

- BOOSTER REFURBISHMENT

- PERIODIC INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

- REVIEW AND REHEARSAL OF ALL MOVEMENT AND HANDLING PROCEDURES
RANGE AND FLIGHT SAFETY

- PMRF APPROVAL OF FLIGHT SAFETY SYSTEMS AND OPERATIONS
- FLIGHT TERMINATION SYSTEM
- EXPERIENCED PERSONNEL
- LAND AND WATER USE CONTROLS
WHAT HAS BEEN DONE TO ADDRESS PUBLIC CONCERNS?

- PUBLIC INFORMATION MEETING - JUNE, 1990
- ALTERNATIVE MEANS OF TRANSPORTING LIQUID FUELS INCLUDING DRY RUN OF ALL TRANSPORTATION PROCEDURES
- ADDITIONAL BOOSTER TESTING
- COMPREHENSIVE RANGE SIMULATIONS
- EXTENSIVE REVIEW, REDUNDANCY OF ALL FLIGHT TERMINATION SYSTEMS
- ADDITIONAL STUDIES OF HALON RELEASE
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<td>ALUMINUM OXIDE EFFECTS ON MARINE ENVIRONMENT</td>
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<td>PUBLIC HEARING IN LIHUE</td>
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RESOURCES WITH NO SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

- GEOLOGY AND SOILS
- WATER RESOURCES
- AIR QUALITY
- VISUAL RESOURCES
- NOISE
- HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND WASTE
- PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY
- INFRASTRUCTURE
- SOCIOECONOMICS
RESOURCES WITH POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS

- BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

- CULTURAL RESOURCES
MODIFICATIONS TO ADDRESS PUBLIC CONCERNS

- TRANSPORTATION SAFETY PLAN
- TRAINED ESCORTS
- AVOID PEAK TRAFFIC ON ROADS AND IN HARBORS
- TRAINED EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM
- NO LAND TRANSPORT OF NITROGEN TETROXIDE OR HYDRAZINES
- TRANSPORT MINIMUM AMOUNTS OF LIQUID PROPELLANTS
- MINIMUM ROAD AND BEACH CLOSURE
- DELAY LAUNCHES WHEN WHALES ARE SIGHTED
PROGRAMMED MODIFICATIONS WHICH REDUCE SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

- AVOID OR TRANSPLANT *O. CONCINNUM*
- SPECIAL LIGHTING FOR NEWELL'S SHEARWATERS
- BEACH SURVEYS FOR GREEN SEA TURTLE NESTS
- BURIAL TREATMENT PLAN
- SERVICES OF AN ANTHROPOLOGIST
- NONDESTRUCTIVE ANALYSIS OF HUMAN REMAINS
- NO OFF-ISLAND ANALYSIS OF HUMAN REMAINS
- ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND MONITORING OF BEACH TRANSPORT ROUTE
DISCRETIONARY MITIGATIONS

- Launch during sufficiently high wind speeds
- Air monitoring program
- Portable blast deflector
- Dead brush clearance
- Noise monitoring program
- Sample soil, vegetation, and water bodies for booster emission deposition
- Spraying vegetation to reduce chance of fire
- Emergency fire crews
- Open (spray) fire nozzles
- Cultural and historical survey of Nohili and Mana
- Subsurface archaeological testing
- Archaeological monitoring after a fire
2.3 LIST OF SPEAKERS

Presented on the following pages are the speaker lists for the March 24 and March 25 public hearings.

2.3.1 Speakers: March 24, 1992

STRATEGIC TARGET SYSTEM PUBLIC HEARING
MARCH 24, 1992 SESSION

1. Mayor J. Yukimura
2. Suburo Yoshioka for Representatives Bertha Kawakami and Ezra Kanoho
3. Randall Valenciano
4. Annelle Hazlett for David Nekomoto
5. Dr. Jack Lundgren
6. David Saunders
7. Sondra Field-Grace
8. Glen Peterson - Nuclear Free Pacific
9. Cynthia Stark-Wickman
10. John Scott
11. Jay Hanson
12. Elizabeth Freeman

BREAK

13. Mary Eisner for Julian Riklon
14. Bob Inouye
15. Randolph Cochran
16. Ben Nihii - International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
17. Zachariah Harmony
18. Fred Jager
19. Sharon Pomroy
20. Charlene Ului-Castor
21. Ken Carlson
22. Richard Stong
23. John Love
24. Averiet Soto
25. Richard Irwin
26. Sharon Sue Prater
27. Gary Slater
28. Minsey Bouret for Adam Horowitz
29. Gary Sample
30. Linda McGee
31. Tim Andres
32. Cheryl Saunders
33. Keith P. Robinson
34. Gary Benoit
35. Lenny Siegel
36. Johnson Riklon
37. Elizabeth Scamahorn - League of Women Voters of Kauai
38. Khiyani Hill

BREAK
39. Arthur Trask
40. Kathy Yamashita
41. Van Warren
42. Mrs. Warren
43. William Fernandes
44. Russell Fernandes
45. Eugene Henriques Jr.
46. Alice Nelson
47. Sunny Gerardo
48. Bob Meyer
49. Vicky Stamlar
50. Robert Marchino
51. Brigid McBride
52. Robert Measle Jr.
53. Robert Ishikawa
54. Melosa Grande
55. Dan Williams
56. Inshirama Mahal
57. John Pratt
58. Mercedes White
59. William Howe
60. Tai Dawson
61. Mark Anderson

2.3.2 Speakers: March 25, 1992

STRATEGIC TARGET SYSTEM PUBLIC HEARING
MARCH 25, 1992 SESSION

1. William E. Fernandes for State Senator Lihue Fernandes-Salling
2. Lei Kalamau
3. Carol Bain
4. Nanette Kaaumoana
5. Debra Kimbell - League of Women Voters of Hawaii
6. Marjorie Zeigler - Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund
7. Jim Lawshe
8. Micco Godinez
9. Kathryn Walker
10. Chas Jetty
11. Suzanne Marinelli
12. Ross Kagawa for Ron Kouchi
13. Tracy Schavone
14. William T. Honjiyo
15. Kawika Cutcher
16. Andrew Parks
17. Jim Dawson
18. Felicia Cowden
19. Tim Star
20. Ken Jones
21. Ingrid Ibanez

BREAK
22. Earl Arruda for Representative Patsy Mink
23. Karuna Thal
24. Todd Shiebert
25. Janet Neumann
26. Marion Mons
27. Wendell Nunes
28. Genora Woodruff
29. Scott Batterman
30. Amy Hurd
31. Conrad Maarewicz
32. Jim Hager
33. R.I. Tottori
34. Wilma Holi
35. Brian Schaefer
36. Laka Morton
37. Ronald M. Shields
38. Anson Holley
39. Tom Norris
40. Bob Layer
41. Silas Champler
42. Rev. Kaleo Patterson
43. Pualani Batista
44. Anthony Bell for Dr. Michael Jones
45. Gregory Goodwin

BREAK
46. Ester Arinaga
47. Clifford Arinaga
48. Peter Aloo
49. Carmela Tuck
50. Scott Simpson for Stan Butler
51. Roberta Jones
52. Emeline White
53. Susan A. Wilson
54. Victor Bailey
55. Chad Deal
56. Polli Oliver
57. Don Heacock
58. Vernon White
59. Gabriella Taylor
60. Cliff Rediger
2.4 TRANSCRIPTS

Reproduced in Sections 2.4.1 and 2.4.2 are the official transcripts for the March 24 and 25 sessions of the public hearing. A total of 157 speakers made statements at the two sessions. The commentor number appears in the left margin at the start of each new speaker as well as the upper left corner of the page. Categorized comments are shown in the right margin. In addition, translation for Hawaiian language words is provided directly below the occurrence.
U.S. ARMY STRATEGIC DEFENSE COMMAND

PUBLIC HEARING

on the

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

for the

STRATEGIC TARGET SYSTEM PROGRAM

ON KAUA'I, HAWAII

on

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1992

held at

KAUA'I WAR MEMORIAL CONVENTION HALL

4191 Hardy Street

Lihue, Kauai, Hawaii

REPORTED BY: DIANE M. BAKER, Court Reporter

Notary Public, State of Hawaii

Knipes Court Reporters (808) 531-4291

3/24/92 - Tuesday

MR. MANGUSO: Ladies and gentlemen, I think we've still got some people who are out in the foyer who are still trying to register.

In the interest of trying to keep the meeting on schedule and in the interest of trying to give everybody an opportunity to speak tonight, I want to go ahead and get started, if I may.

First of all, I'd like to thank you for coming this evening.

And I guess I'll just ask one more time before I get started. Can the people in the back of the auditorium hear me all right?

AUDIENCE: No. Louder.

MR. MANGUSO: How about that?

AUDIENCE: Yes.

MR. MANGUSO: All right. We'll get it going, then. I'll just stand a little closer to the mike.

Well, first of all, I'd like to thank you for coming to the public hearing on the Strategic Target System Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Captain Mullins asked me to express his regrets. He wasn't able to be here this evening. I think it shows on the agenda that he would be the welcoming speaker. Captain Mullins got back late...
last night from the Mainland and came down with a bug while he was over there. So he has strep throat.

In his place, Commander Allen Nesbitt is here representing PMRF.

My name is Lieutenant Colonel Gus Wanganu and I'm the product manager for the Strategic Target System.

I'm really very pleased to see the turnout tonight. I'm glad to see the interest that we have in coming here tonight to provide us with comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement and on the program.

The very heart of the democratic process is the public exchange of views. And I know that we have many people here with different opinions. And I would point out that, certainly from my perspective, all of those opinions are worthy of respect.

I think before we proceed, I would like to take the opportunity and the pleasure to introduce Ms. Aletha Kachi, who will lead us in a pule to begin these proceedings.

Aletha.

MS. ALETHA KACHI: The evening is fragrant with the breath of hala and lehua.

I have looked forward to your presence.
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Allow us to express without blaming and to listen
without growing defensive.

The creation of this land was through
volcanic eruptions. My ancestors and the ancestors
of every kanaka maoli braved the vast Pacific in
search of a new home. With them, they brought their
gods.

The land was barren. The gods walked the
land and they breathed a life into the land. And the
land was stirred with the 'o'o. And soon, plants
grew, and the land flourished.

This is the Island of Kauai.

Oh, God, the land was governed by the
kanawai akua, the laws of the gods.

Soon the sounds of the paddle ceased, and
the new wave washed the shores. Newcomers, who were
welcomed by the kanaka maoli.

Oh, God, I hear the voice of my kupuna. I
hear the voice of my ancestors.

You are the caretakers of this land.

Harmony and unity is the very essence of the land,
the people, the sea and the air around us.

Remember the mana that encircled Kauai that
was so powerful that even Kamehameha the Great and
his warriors could not penetrate that. That mana was
attained through prayer.

The people invoke in their hearts, oh, God,
this evening, allow us to call upon the gods of my
kupunas. As they once breathed life into the barren
land, may they breathe aloha and peace in our hearts,
so that this hearing will be a peaceful and loving
hearing.

[Quiet down, sit calmly]
silent, so that you may feel, so that you may feel
the presence of the 'Aumakua and the Akua.
[family guardians]
[God]

Let us together invoke the respect for
these gods and all who are gathered in this
auditorium.

God of hope, it is our mana'o mana, it is
[diverse thoughts]
our hope that through this hearing, the concern of
the STARS will be understood from all sides.

So come now, Oh Holy Spirit, allow us to
feel Your spirit around us, to be before us, beside
us, and even above us. But more especially, that
Your spirit will be within us, so all that we say
will be pleasing unto Your sight.

So come now, be with us, so that we might
be a peaceful people, as Kauai has always been.

Mahalo, Ke Akua. Amen, amen and amen.
[God] [Amen]

MR. MANGUSO: Thank you, Aletha.

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I'd now like to take a moment to introduce some of the distinguished guests we have this evening.

Saburo Yoshioka is here for State Representatives Kawakami and Ezra Kanoho. Elected officials present, we have Randall Valenciano here, representing the County Council. And other official representatives who are here include General Alexis Lum and George Kawakami, both of whom are here representing Senator Inouye.

I was told that Mayor Yukimura may be here. And now that I see that she is, I -- I lost my mike.

(Off the record. Microphone difficulties.)

MR. MANGUSO: Can anybody hear me?

Well, we'll see if we can find a microphone that works. Let me hold this up close and see if it does. In the meantime, we'll try to take care of the problem.

As I said, my name is Lieutenant Colonel Gus Manguso. And over the past two years, I've had the opportunity to meet many of you in a variety of...

(Off the record. Microphone difficulties.)

MR. MANGUSO: Testing.

VOICE FROM AUDIENCE: Well, I hope you have better control on your bombs.

High-tech stuff. The answer to all our prayers.

VOICE FROM AUDIENCE: Hey, shut up.

MR. MANGUSO: You know, one of the things that I guess I would like to point out. And I tried to make this point before, and, of course --

VOICE FROM AUDIENCE: I can speak louder than you.

VOICE FROM AUDIENCE: Shut up.

MR. MANGUSO: I appreciate the sentiments that were expressed by Aletha tonight.

But one of the reasons, and actually, the main reason for being here tonight is to receive your comments on the Draft EIS and on the Strategic Target System program itself.

People have different ways of expressing their comments. And I understand that. And I respect that. And I think it's important that everybody be comfortable tonight to express themselves the way they wish to in this forum.

(Applause.)

MR. MANGUSO: Our interest, quite seriously -- and I can't emphasize this enough -- is
to receive your comments.

And I hope that everybody here tonight, as they come up and make their comments, will feel comfortable in doing so.

Because I can't be any more sincere than saying that I want to hear those comments and I want to factor them into the ultimate decisions that are made on this program.

I've met with many of you in the past in a variety of settings, some of them very informal, too. I try and get your comments in an informal setting. Virtually face-to-face, one on one. And I think that's been a real rewarding experience for us.

Tonight I would point out that this is a formal hearing.

Nevertheless, I understand that the subject that we're going to be discussing this evening evokes strong emotions here on Kauai. With that in mind, I certainly don't object to displays of emotion.

And the only request I make is, do not make any noise when someone is up at the podium speaking. We want to be able to give everyone the opportunity to express their First Amendment privileges, as I say, in comfort.

Let me introduce some of the people who are here up on the stage with me.

I'll be sitting here at this front table.

The man next to me is Mr. Randy Gallien.

Randy Gallien is an environmental engineer from the Army Strategic Defense Command. Randy is the individual who's been responsible for the preparation of the Draft EIS; and as with me, he's been out here several times in the past to try and meet with the public and receive their comments.

Other people who are up here with me, sitting behind us, are essentially support staff.

The first of those is Lieutenant Colonel Mike Van Andt. Mike is here representing the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization.

VOICE FROM AUDIENCE: Boo.

MR. MANGUSO: The other person who's here with me is Mr. Eric Schindewolf. Eric is here representing Sandia National Laboratories.

VOICE FROM AUDIENCE: Boo.

MR. MANGUSO: And then Dr. Matt Nichols is here from the Army Strategic Defense Command. And he's the treaty advisor for the Army Strategic Defense Commander.

VOICE FROM AUDIENCE: Boo.

MR. MANGUSO: Finally, I would like to
introduce our moderator for this evening, Mr. Lewis Michaelson.

MR. MICHAELSON: Good Evening. As Lieutenant Colonel Manguso mentioned, my name is Lewis Michaelson. And I will be the moderator for tonight's hearing.

Can you hear me, as well?

AUDIENCE: No.

MR. MICHAELSON: We need more volume on this mike, please.

(Off the record. Microphone difficulties.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Testing.

I would like to state that this is a formal hearing being held under the National Environmental Policy Act; and accordingly, it is a recorded proceeding.

What that means is that everything that is said through the public address system has been and will be recorded by a stenographer, who is here in the front of the room.

A full transcript of this hearing will be made and placed in the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Strategic Target System.

Accordingly, it is important that, in order to develop a complete record of public concerns and

comments at this hearing, that if you speak tonight, please come forward to this podium here in front, speak audibly into the microphone, and state your name and address for the record, spelling your first and last name as appropriate.

My job as moderator is to help assure that all interested persons at this hearing tonight have the opportunity to accomplish two things.

The first is for you to obtain information on the proposed program for the Strategic Target System on Kauai.

The second and primary purpose is for you the citizen to provide comments to the U.S. Army Strategic Defense Command on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

To accomplish these purposes, my role as the moderator is to present the hearing format, ensure that the commenters are able to speak without interruption, ensure that speakers adhere to the three-minute time limit, and provide reminders and direction as appropriate to keep the hearing on schedule.

To ensure maximization of public input tonight, the following agenda, shown on this screen up here, has been developed.
Following my comments, Colonel Manguso will provide a brief description of the Strategic Target System program.

Following Colonel Manguso's comments, Mr. Randy Gallien will briefly describe the process that is being followed by the U.S. Army in the development of the Draft EIS.

Mr. Gallien also will provide a brief synopsis of some of the issues and concerns that have been raised and how they've been addressed in the Draft EIS.

These presentations should take approximately thirty minutes. After the presentations, we will then begin taking public comments.

I would like to briefly explain the process and procedures we will follow for tonight's proceedings to assure a fair and equal opportunity for speakers to offer their comments.

At the hearing tonight, elected government officials will be asked to speak first. After these government officials, I will call the names of three registered speakers as posted outside this hearing room. These are the people who have registered to speak in advance, using the toll-free 800 number.
the Army would appreciate it if you would sign an
attendance card, which is available in the lobby.
This is also the card you should use if you would
like to be added to the Strategic Target System
mailing list.

In accordance with federal regulations,
tonight's hearing is being held as part of a 45-day
public comment period, which was announced in the

In addition to making oral comments at this
public hearing, you also have the option to provide
comments in writing during the 45-day public comment
period.

And there are two ways to do this.
First, you can use the written comment
sheets, again shown here and available at the
registration tables, to write down any comments that
you wish to make and turn them in tonight at the
registration tables in the lobby.

Or you can mail written comments to the
name and address which appear on the screen behind
me. This address can also be found on the written
comment sheet form on the back of the agenda you
received when you came in.

Whichever option you choose, your written

comments will be entered into the formal record of
public comment on the Draft EIS and will receive the
same consideration as oral comments provided tonight.

If you choose to mail in comments, they
should be postmarked by April 13th, 1992.

Also, the toll-free number that was
available for preregistration will remain open
through April 13th for requesting copies of the Draft
EIS.

Keep in mind that the primary purpose of
this hearing is to receive your comments on the Draft
EIS.

However, the U.S. Army representatives here
tonight would like to answer questions about the
program or the Environmental Impact Statement that
they can respond to without taking too much time.
The purpose for answering these questions is to
clarify anything that would help you in making your
comments.

The Army has asked that you submit these
questions in writing, using the written comment
sheets available at the registration tables. Please
hand these questions in to someone at the
registration table and identify it as a question for
tonight.
Then during the periodic breaks we will take for the stenographer to reload her machine, the Army representatives will review these questions; and if they can be answered briefly, they will take a few minutes to answer these questions after the breaks. Keep in mind again that whether or not a written question is answered here tonight, it will be part of the record of these proceedings and it will be considered for the Final EIS.

You may also note a variety of other devices, such as video cameras, around the room. Several individuals have requested to record these proceedings and are here tonight doing that. The Army is also making a video recording of these proceedings, which will be made available to the decision-makers, along with the hearing transcript, for their consideration.

With that, we will now turn to the first presentation by Lieutenant Colonel Manguso.

Thank you for your patience.

MR. MANGUSO: Thank you, Lewis.

Lewis mentioned and I have also mentioned and I'd like to repeat again that of course our purpose here tonight is to receive your comments.

Before receiving your comments, however, what I want to do is give you a brief overview of the program. And I'll keep it very short. But I want to give you the context for the environmental analysis that was conducted and the findings that are contained in the Draft EIS, and to update you on two land use proposals that are discussed in that EIS that are new.

Again, many of you may be familiar with this material from previous presentations that I've done. But we thought it was appropriate tonight to provide this overview for those of you who may not have had the opportunity before.

VOICE FROM AUDIENCE: Lies. All lies.

MR. MANGUSO: Now, because our main purpose tonight is to receive your comments, this will be a very brief overview of the program.

Let me begin by telling you now that the Strategic Target System is being developed in support of our national defense and in support of the policies of the United States determined by Congress and as administered by the President of the United States through the Department of Defense.

Specifically, the Missile Defense Act of 1991, passed by Congress, directed the President to develop a limited ballistic missile defense system by...
were launched at Vandenberg Air Force Base in
California.
In 1984, it was determined that the supply
of Minuteman I boosters was not sufficient to support
the planned test activities. And as a result, a
search was initiated to find a replacement target
delivery system.
During this search, it was determined that
boosters from the retired Polaris fleet ballistic
missiles could be used in combination with a newly
developed third-stage and guidance and control
system.
This is the Strategic Target System.
Although it does not have the capability of
reaching the Kwajalein missile range from Vandenberg,
it does meet the target delivery requirements of
launch from the existing launch facilities at the
Pacific Missile Range Facility.
Now, other than the use of the Strategic
Target System booster out of the Pacific Missile
Range Facility, there's no other combination of
launch vehicles and launch sites that meets all
criteria related to mission, performance and safety
and international treaties.
For example, there are no existing vessels
that have the range to reach the Kwajalein missile
range from Vandenberg and still meet mission and
treaty restrictions.

So what is the Strategic Target System?
First of all, let me tell you what it's
not. The Strategic Target System is not a weapons
system. It carries no nuclear warheads, and the
payloads employ no nuclear materials.

The missile itself is illustrated here in a
simplified schematic. It consists of a three-stage
solid-propellant launch vehicle, and it is derived
from the retired Polaris fleet ballistic missile, in
that the first and second stages are refurbished
boosters from that system.

The use of refurbished boosters is a common
cost-effective practice, and it's not unique to the
Strategic Target System.

This is the third stage shown here. And
the third stage consists of a newly developed solid-
rocket motor known as the ORBUS 1, and also a state-
of-the-art guidance and control system.

The final section of the Strategic Target
System launch vehicle is the payload section, which
contains the test objects themselves. This third
stage allows us to adapt the vehicle to the various

experiments we need to conduct, while still taking
advantage of proven available components of the A3
missile.

This vehicle is capable of carrying the
required payloads and simulating the necessary
reentry conditions to meet its research mission
requirements.

This system is also specifically exempted
from the restrictions provided under the recently
concluded Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, or START.

Under the proposed program, there would be
a possibility of up to four launches a year for ten
years.

Many comparisons of the Strategic Target
System missile have been made with other rocket
systems. This overhead here shows some relative
comparison in terms of the size of launch vehicles
with which you might be familiar.

You can see that the Strategic Target
System missile, which is shown here, is considerably
smaller than either the Space Shuttle or the Titan
IV. And those two are shown over here on the left
side of the chart.

And of course the Strategic Target System
vessel, as you can see, is roughly half the size of
the Minuteman missile. In fact, the amount of 
propellant involved in all proposed Strategic Target 
System launches over the ten-year life of the program 
would be approximately half of the solid propellant 
used in a single Space Shuttle launch.

This next overhead shows a typical flight 
path. This is a chart that's taken from the Draft 
Environmental Impact Statement. This is a typical 
flight path, or trajectory, for a Strategic Target 
System mission.

The missile would be launched at five to 
ten degrees north of due west. And then after 
avoiding Niihau, the missile will be maneuvered on a 
path directly towards our intended target impact 
area, near the U.S. Army Kwajalein Atoll.

Further maneuvers downrange will ensure the 
safety of the inhabited islands.

It should be noted that the launch vehicle 
is over the launch site for only a few seconds after 
liftoff.

You can also see that, as the various 
missile stages do their job, they're separated from 
the missile, so that the next stage can carry the 
payload further on to its flight.

And I know it's a little difficult to tell 
from the scale on this map. And I guess I would ask 
you, I'm sure that this is difficult to see in the 
back of the auditorium. But, of course, it is a 
chart that's in the Draft EIS.

But the spent first-stage booster actually 
drops into the ocean approximately 67 miles off of 
Kauai, about six minutes after launch. And the 
second-stage booster then drops into the ocean over 
1600 miles downrange from Kauai at about twenty 
minutes after launch.

The impact areas for the third-stage and 
the experimental payload will be to the north of 
Kwajalein Atoll.

And there will be no adverse environmental 
impact on the Marshallese as a result of the 
Strategic Target System launches.

Now, as the product manager for the 
Strategic Target System program, you should know that 
there's one responsibility I have that supersedes all 
the rest. And that's ensuring the safety and the 
reliability of any and all launches. There's really 
no incentive for failure.

I can tell you that I'm proud of the care 
and thoroughness that we've taken to ensure the 
safety of everyone involved in this project and
everyone on this island.

Some of the steps that we've taken to
assure system safety and reliability are shown in
this chart; such as booster refurbishment, periodic
inspection and maintenance of the boosters and the
review and rehearsal of all procedures. I've gone to
great lengths to ensure that the testing program will
meet the highest achievable reliability standards.

Having ensured the safety of the booster
system, we apply the same care and thoroughness to
tact launch activities. Some of the steps taken to
assure range and flight safety are listed on the
chart that's shown here.

The U.S. Army is essentially a client of
the Pacific Missile Range Facility. And that means
that the missile flight safety team and the flight
safety officer are long-time PMRF staff with
extensive experience in launching missiles from their
facility.

Not only has PMRF approved all plans for
flight safety and termination, but PMRF personnel
will check the communication links, the flight
termination system, telemetry and radar systems prior
to and during any launch.

In addition, highly trained and experienced

individuals from Sandia National Laboratories are
responsible for the assembly and testing of all
launch systems, including the missile itself. In
other words, every aspect of launch and launch
preparations will be handled by experienced and
well-trained personnel; frankly, many of whom are
your neighbors here on Kauai.

Associated with the safety of the range are
two proposals related to land and water use controls.

The first is a proposed draft easement
which allows the range safety personnel to verify
that the ground hazard area is clear.

The second proposal is to establish a
safety zone in the waters adjacent to PMRF out to
three nautical miles in order to ensure that the area
is clear of boats and other marine traffic. These
control mechanisms will only be used during the time
we are planning an actual launch, and only for a very
short duration.

Next, if I may, let me provide you with an
update of what our current status is on the program.

Obviously we're in the process of preparing
an Environmental Impact Statement on the Strategic
Target System. Any decision to proceed with the
program will not be made until at least thirty days
after the Final EIS is published.

We will continue, during the EIS
preparation and review period, to plan and test our
range safety procedures. However, there are no live
Strategic Target System boosters on the island, and
certainly there can be no Strategic Target System
launches until a final decision on the EIS is made.

Now, if I may, I want you to know that this
has obviously been very challenging but it's been a
very gratifying experience for me personally to be
involved in this project, both because of the
tremendous experience and commitment of the people
who've worked on it and because of the sincerity and
the commitment of the people of Kauai, who've
challenged us to examine, in the greatest detail
possible, all of our assumptions and conclusions
regarding this project. And obviously, those of you
in here tonight are among that group.

The result of this interchange with you has
been to expand and strengthen our analysis and to
find ways to maximize the protection of human health
and the environment.

We've listened carefully to the public
input, we've responded to your environment and safety
concerns.

Starting with the public information
meeting back in June of 1990 at the Kekaha
Neighborhood Center, we've done a number of things to
address a variety of issues.

For example, based on concerns about the
land transportation of propellants, we've committed
to reducing the quantities of propellants to be
transported, and we've committed to the use of
alternatives to the transportation of liquid fuels
over public roads.

We have also included in our proposed
action a dry run of all transportation procedures
before any actual propellant would be shipped to
Kauai.

Based on concerns about booster safety, we
conducted additional testing to assure ourselves that
the refurbishment process we have designed would
result in a reliable system.

We have also continued with plans to
include comprehensive range simulations prior to the
first launch; again, to add an extra safety margin to
all of our precautions.

We have conducted exhaustive reviews and
built an extensive redundancy to our flight
termination system in order to ensure that regardless
of any planned or unplanned launch scenario, we will
always be able to keep the missiles within the
prescribed flight corridors necessary to protect the
public safety.

And finally, it was suggested that we look
at alternatives to the halon that's used to guide the
second stage of the missile.

Even though the amounts are relatively
small compared to the one million tons of various
ozone-depleting compounds that are released into the
atmosphere every year, we studied the feasibility of
such alternatives.

Now, this study concluded that there was no
feasible alternative to the use of halon in the near
term. But there are a number of studies that are
going on currently throughout the Department of
Defense and the industry both to find replacements
for ozone-depleting compounds. We closely follow
these studies in the hope that suitable replacements
for the halon become available.

Of course I think it's important to point
out that there will be no new halons that will be
manufactured for the Strategic Target System. We
will be using existing stocks.

Again, I want you to know that we're hear
to listen to your comments and we'll consider them
during the public comment period. I'm committed to
the fact that we will consider those comments and
make sure that they get to the right people.

Responses to your comments will be
contained in the Final EIS.

I have confidence in the Draft EIS, but I'm
also sure that your inputs tonight will improve it.

Now, if I can, let me introduce the next
speaker, Mr. Randy Gallien, who is responsible for
the preparation of the Draft EIS.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. GALLIEN: Thank you. And I would also
like to thank everyone for coming out tonight.

I'd like to take just a few minutes to
summarize the Environmental Impact Statement process,
what's led us to this point in the process, the
purpose of tonight's meeting, the Draft Impact
Statement --

VOICE FROM AUDIENCE: Excuse me, sir. I'm
going home now. I've got to take my children. This
is what it's all about. It's about our children.
It's about children all over the world. They can
talk about their pollution. It doesn't matter.
MR. GALLIEN: The process in preparing the Environmental Impact Statement --

VOICE FROM AUDIENCE: It's planet earth.

It doesn't matter about Kauai.

MR. GALLIEN: I'd like to ask one more time that, we're here tonight to hear comments. There's some information we do want to convey to you. So everyone who hasn't had a chance to read the document has that same database.

I'm trying to summarize it. And if you'll just be patient for a few moments. We really want to hear your comments. But we want everyone to have a chance to comment uninterrupted. Thank you.

The process for preparing the Environmental Impact Statement, which is commonly referred to as an EIS, is contained in federal regulations.

The first step is to describe the proposed action. Also, as we describe the proposed action, we look at the possible alternatives to the proposed action, including a no action alternative.

(Appause.)

MR. GALLIEN: The next step is called scoping. Scoping is when we go to the public and public agencies to get their input into the issues we should look at in the Environmental Impact Statement.
period, a decision is made.

The decision can either adopt the proposed action, an alternative, or an alternative which is composed of elements of the proposed action and alternatives.

I want to emphasize that this decision is on the program. Therefore, other information is considered in addition to the Environmental Impact Statement process, and an agency statutory mission, national policy and economic and technical considerations.

While the process we follow with the Strategic Target System EIS follows these rules, we benefit because we have been conducting this analysis and related analysis over a period of two years.

We've had a tremendous opportunity to interface with you, the public and public agencies on Kauai. This interface has provided information that's been invaluable to the analysis.

Additionally, we asked public officials to nominate citizen reviewers. These people agreed to commit their time to provide additional input throughout the EIS process.

I personally want to express my thanks to the public officials, civic leaders, and citizen reviewers. Your help has been tremendous.

Now that I've talked about the process for an EIS, I want to describe the contents of the Strategic Target System EIS. I'll summarize this information briefly, because there is a tremendous amount there.

This overhead reflects some of the more prominent environmental issues and concerns which have been expressed by you, the public and public agencies and have been analyzed in the Draft EIS.

I'll add, these slides are quite busy, and I realize they're hard to read. The information is contained on pages 1-8 through 1-10 of the EIS, if perhaps you want to look at them in more detail.

But I felt there were so many issues brought to us by the public that I would put them up here just to emphasize the depth of the analysis that's been performed.

I'll pause a few moments between each slide and allow you some time to review these points.

Note that in the area of water resources, such things as acid rain and groundwater contamination are mentioned. In air, there's hydrogen chloride and carbon monoxide emissions.

Biological resources includes fires caused
by the boosters.

And in cultural resources, issues are
raised related to the disturbance to the Nobi\nand impacts on burials.

On this slide, for example, land use,
limiting access to Polihale State Park and PMRF
recreational areas were brought up.

Issues also raised were raised here
relating to Hawaiian homelands.

Public health and safety issues include
fuel transportation and storage.

And socioeconomic issues included effects
of the program on tourism.

These are all issues you the public raised.
And these issues were all considered and analyzed in
the EIS process.

You'll see in the next series of slides how
analysis of these issues was carried forward in the
Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

I can't summarize all of the information,
analysis and preliminary conclusions contained in the
Draft EIS in the few minutes I have. However, I will
attempt to provide enough detail for you to
understand the interaction between the public input
and the EIS.

As we go through this, you'll notice many
areas where, as Colonel Mangelos pointed out, the
proposed action has already been modified to
incorporate mitigation.

Although all areas were studied, the Draft
Environmental Impact Statement showed no potential
for significant impact in these areas.

I'd like to concentrate tonight on these
resource areas. There were two areas, cultural
resources and biological resources, where the
analysis did indicate the potential for significant
impacts.

The first of these is biological resources.

For federally listed, threatened and
endangered species, such as the Newell's Shearwater
and whales, we developed several mitigations which
represent modifications to the proposed action.
These were developed either because analysis
indicated the potential for a significant impact or
because of public concern.

These also included such actions as
transplantation of the Adder's tongue fern, a
candidate for listing under the Endangered Species
Act.

To protect historical and cultural
resources at the Pacific Missile Range Facility, the Army has undertaken an archaeological survey of the Nobili and Mana areas. This includes preparation of an extensive ethnographical, prehistoric and historic data base for the Mana area of Kauai.

This study consolidated all previous archeological data for the Pacific Missile Range Facility and the surrounding area. It has also provided oral histories and interviews by knowledgeable elders from the area of Mana and provided previously unpublished information on the cultural history and oral traditions of this area.

Prior to any construction, an archeologist will survey the area. If cultural resources are discovered at any point during ground-disturbing activities, activities will cease. Notifications will be made to the appropriate agencies. And if necessary, the Army will undertake a research, recovery and documentation program, which would be implemented emphasizing non-destructive testing techniques.

Other responses considered are those such as you may have heard about on the radio or seen on TV in January. This included the non-destructive testing using ground-penetrating radar of the areas where construction will occur before they launch.

This is an example of the kind of non-destructive testing techniques we would employ.

In addition to potential impacts from the proposed actions, cumulative impacts or impacts that occur when the proposed action is considered in combination with ongoing activities at the Pacific Missile Range Facility and Kauai Test Facility.

The evaluation of cumulative impacts is based on launches from PMRF and KTF as shown in this slide.

An example of our evaluation of cumulative effects is in area of land use. Since five of these launches do not require safety areas off base, these launches were not considered in the analysis for cumulative impacts for land use.

However, a total of fifteen actual launches and a planned backup of fifteen launches which would be there in case of weather or maintenance delays to planned launches were considered in determining the total time that the area is restricted. No significant impacts were determined to exist on a cumulative basis.

The next series of slides depicts actions we have taken or can take to change the program.
least enough examples to show you the kind of modifications, mitigations and additional analysis we try to develop as the EIS progresses.

On a final note, I want to say that the video and hearing transcript will be made available at the local public libraries within thirty days.

I want to again thank you for taking the time to be here tonight. We look very forward to receiving your comments. And once again, I want to assure you, all comments will be considered.

Mr. Michaelson.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: As previously mentioned, the purpose of the hearing tonight is to receive your comments related to the potential environmental impacts of the proposed Strategic Target System program on Kauai as well as comments on alternatives to that proposed action and comments on the adequacy of the analysis and conclusions in the Draft EIS, including mitigations.

To do this, we have registered people to speak and posted their names and times outside this hearing room.

If you are preregistered to speak and have not already checked in at the speaker registration
indicating that you have one minute left. This will allow you reach a comfortable ending point for your comments. When your three minutes are finished, the hearing assistant will hold up a red sign, indicating it is time to stop.

The other function for the hearing assistant is to accept any written comments or prepared statements that you may wish to hand in as part of your comments.

Before proceeding with the first speaker, two of the citizen reviewers who have participated in the review of the EIS have asked to make a few remarks about the proceedings tonight.

If I could have Elizabeth Freeman and Suzanne Marinelli please come up to the podium.

(Applause.)

MS. SUZANNE MARINELLI: I've never seen this many people from this perspective before. So bear with us.

Tonight's a great night for all of us here, no matter what our opinions or differences. We're gathered together to participate in an open public hearing about a matter that affects all our lives. Few people on earth possess such a powerful freedom. Elizabeth and I join together to ask that we use this
freedom well and approach it with a dignity that
speaks well for Kauai.

Thank you all very much for being here.

(Appause.)

MS. ELIZABETH FREEMAN: It is indeed a
great pleasure to be here this evening. And I would
like to tell you that it has also been a great
pleasure to work with these gentlemen on the
formation of the Draft EIS. And above that, I wanted
to say that, regardless of your position on this
issue, by coming together this evening in an
atmosphere of respect and aloha, we are all truly
working for the higher goal of peace.

Thank you.

(Appause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you very much for
those comments.

In many cases, I'm not sure I have the
correct spelling of everyone's name. I will do my
very best to pronounce everyone's name as closely as
possible. Bear with me if I don't get it exactly
right.

We mentioned as part of the procedures that
elected officials were going to be called on to speak
first. I have several names down here, and I believe
they have indicated a desire to speak. If that's not
the case, then I apologize.

The names I have down here, and so you can
be ready to come up to speak, are Mayor Yukimura;
Saburo Yoshioka on behalf of Representatives Kawakami
and Kaneko; Randal Valenciano, from the County
Council; and we have two representatives from Senator
Inouye, General Alexis Lum and George Kawakami.

Mayor, please.

(Appause.)

MAYOR JOANN YUKIMURA: Lieutenant Colonel
Manguso, Mr. Gallien, Mr. Michaelson, welcome to
Kauai.

Good people of Kauai and Niihau, aloha.

AUDIENCE: Aloha.

MAYOR JOANN YUKIMURA: As I look out at all
the people who are here today, I'm once again
reminded of what an extraordinary community we have
here on Kauai.

Yes, all of us are here tonight, no matter
what our position on STARS may be, as part of a
tradition on Kauai, a tradition of caring about our
island, caring enough to come out, to speak up, to
listen, to be part of the discussion and dialogue.

And I want to thank each one of you for coming out
tonight.

It's not easy. Sometimes it gets tense.

Sometimes it's difficult to listen to someone who disagrees with us. Sometimes it's hard to speak up, to say what we feel. And other times, it's hard to calm down and not get carried away in our passion.

But we keep stepping forward because we care for our community, our jobs, our economy, our culture, our island's environment, and we care about each other. And because we care about each other, we learn to listen even when it's hard to do.

Whatever your position is on STARS, I know we all, each one of us wants our children to grow up in a world at peace. And peace does begin with me, with you, with us. We create the beginning of a peaceful world by how we relate to each other here and now tonight.

Before I make specific comments on the Draft EIS, I wish to make several acknowledgments.

First, to Senator Daniel Inouye for his pivotal role in ensuring that this Draft EIS process would occur.

Second, to Lieutenant Colonel Manguso and Mr. Gallian and other members of the project for the very professional way in which they have gone about their jobs. I believe these gentlemen have sincerely attempted to get a broad input on the project.

And third, to Captain Mullins, for his honest and exemplary leadership. I have appreciated how Captain Mullins and his staff have been straightforward with the community and avoided any sensationalism. Kauai is lucky to have such a fine leader at the base.

(Applause.)

MAYOR JOANN YUKIMURA: Before I begin my specific comments -- which I will get to -- I wish to reaffirm publicly my commitment to PMRF and the men and women employed at the base. I have always said that PMRF is an asset to Kauai.

It is the high-tech center of our community, the place to which our talented young people return to seek jobs after they get their degrees.

As the Draft EIS indicates, the average salary is higher at PMRF than with the County or the State. I'll never understand why Steve Oliver came to work for the County.

It's also a world-class training and testing facility, having no match anywhere else in the world, with its thousand square miles of
First, an EIS covers not only the potential negative impacts, but also the benefits. Thus, the first question we all need to address is what is the benefit of the STARS program to our nation.

In recent months, the long-standing doubts of the STARS program have come to a crescendo, summarized in the March 23rd, 1992, this year, Newsweek, the February 22nd, 1992 New York Times and the March 11th, 1992 Washington Post, which are attached to my testimony.

From the original SDI concept of a perfect shield to the more recent evolution of ground-based defenses, the actual feasibility of the objectives of the STARS program is under serious question.

And I call attention even to the amazing question now of the actual effectiveness of the Patriot missile. And this seems hard to believe. But I have here a commentary from Theodore Postal, who is an MIT professor of science, technology and national security, and Ruben Pagatszer, who is publishing a study on the Arrow missile through the Jaffe Center for Strategic Studies in Tel Aviv University, questioning whether ground-based systems actually work.

Especially in this time of national...
recession and savings and loans bailouts, the
American public is less and less willing to spend
billions of dollars on a pipe dream.

(Appause.)

MAYOR JOANN YUKINURA: In my mind, the
benefits of the STARS program have not yet been
shown.

(Appause.)

MAYOR JOANN YUKINURA: As for the negative
impacts:

While solid rockets are responsible for
only a tiny portion of the total ozone depletion
world-wide, they are among the largest single source
of ozone-depleting substances.

(Appause.)

MAYOR JOANN YUKINURA: And with the
particular problems of the ozone layer above Hawaii,
which has been growing larger than expected, and the
importance of our sun-oriented visitor industry, I
believe particular weight must be given to the issue
of ozone depletion.

As is pointed out in testimony that will be
submitted by Sierra research, the draft has very
little quantitative baseline data on existing air
quality conditions and also fails to properly

evaluate impacts to the ozone layer over Hawaii.

I was pleased to see that you're continuing
your halon studies, and I want to encourage you if
possible to use less polluting fuels.

(Appause.)

MAYOR JOANN YUKINURA: The quality of
Hawaii's environment, especially the air quality and
ozone protection, is so important to the visitor
industry and the economy of Hawaii and Kauai, that it
cannot be compromised.

One of the key components of life on Kauai
and visitor satisfaction is the enjoyment of the
shoreline and beaches. I am deeply concerned about
the issue of access to a very popular coastline.

According to the Draft EIS, one portion of
the Major's Bay to Polihale coastline will be closed
to the public for about two months out of a year. In
addition, larger areas will be closed for actual
launches.

Although each launch will take three hours
to clear the area, according to the draft, there
could be more than one rehearsal per launch, i.e.,
procedures that do not result in successful launches
or when delays occur and lengthen the closure time of
the area.
Furthermore, we know that there will be
greater than four launches, not from the STARS, but
other launches that will be happening at PMRF. And
STARS could be just the beginning of more. I could
receive no absolute assurance that the numbers would
stay over the years at the numbers we’re talking
about.

Added to the times when regular PMRF
testing and training require closure, the STARS
program and others could gradually whittle away the
public’s right of access to the beach and ocean.

Given the growing number of residents and
visitors into the future, this very precious part of
our lifestyle, especially the west side lifestyle,
must remain intact.

(Appause and boos.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Excuse me, Mayor. If I
could talk just one moment.

The idea here is if we could wait until
someone finishes their comments. We may get through
this a little faster tonight. Out of respect to any
and all speakers, if you could wait until they finish
their comments to express yourself, we’d appreciate
it.

VOICE FROM AUDIENCE: Your three minutes

MAYOR JOAN YUKIMURA: One of the key
issues to me as Mayor is the issue of public health
and safety. I had thought that all transport of
hazardous fuels would be by air or sea, though even
those trouble me, and not by public roads.

However, the Draft EIS indicates that if
sea conditions are poor, the alternative plan is to
move the hazardous materials by public highway from
Port Allen to the base. This is not acceptable to
the County, as the dangers are not worth the risks.

I wish to note also that, while our fire
and Civil Defense agencies, the agencies dealing with
hazardous materials, have been consulted in the
process, they have not been included in any of the
transportation procedures or emergency planning. And
this concerns me greatly.

Lastly, as Mayor of this County, my concern
is for the spirit and identity of the Islands of
Kauai and Niihau. As we perceive ourselves, so we
are as we continue to grow and become. There is a
special place of ours, Kauai and Niihau, a special
bond of a people to a land. It is a positive image.

As a part of own identity and as an
economic factor in our visitor industry, the image of
Kauai as a STARS launching site is not a positive one. For example, Point Mugu is known primarily as a missile launching site. We cannot as a visitor destination area afford to have Kauai be known as a STARS missile launching site.

(Appause.)

MAYOR JOANN YUKIMURA: We see ourselves, and we constantly strive to be a place of peace and aloha. To be known as the site STARS missile launching is contradictory. It is incompatible with the gentleness and beauty of our land, the sparkling ocean, the sweeping landscapes of cane and open spaces and mountains.

Especially if there is a bad accident.

Aside from the safety of our community, imagine what the image and reputation of Kauai will be. Imagine what impacts it will have on our visitor industry.

It's important for us and our economic health to have Kauai continue to be known for its specialness, an island of unspoiled scenic wonder, an island with that special quality of life.

In summary:

The actual benefits of the STARS program have not been shown. Indeed there are very serious doubts about the viability and value of the program to the defense of America.

Instead of funding speculative ventures, let's give more money to the training and development of our Armed Forces which hopefully will give PMRF more work and income. And let us work to strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation agreements, and limit missile technology transfers and arms sales, real improvements in international security.

(Appause.)

MAYOR JOANN YUKIMURA: And let us not compromise the environment, the visitor industry, the economy or the lifestyle of the people of Kauai.

(Appause and boos.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you very much.

I'd like to make two announcements, please.

One is from the fire marshal, who has asked me to ask everyone who is standing in the aisle or standing near the fire exits, that, please, if you are in the aisle, the fire marshal has asked you to take a seat for fire safety reasons. Would you please take a seat.

The second announcement is:

The expressions that were made after Mayor Yukimura's speech are exactly the ones which we are very happy to entertain here. It is the ones while
they are trying to speak that keep them from being
able to make their comments. We would please ask
that you refrain, and make those kinds of displays in
between the speakers, if you possibly would.

With that, I would like to ask Saburo
Yoshioka, on behalf of State Representatives Kawakami
and Kanoho.

MR. SABURO YOSHIOKA: My name is Saburo
Yoshioka. I'm from Kalaheo here on the Island of
Kauai. And this evening, I am representing
Representatives Bertha Kawakami and Ezra Kanoho.

MR. MICHAELSON: Sir, can you step up
closer to the mike here?

MR. SABURO YOSHIOKA: Let me step up closer
to the microphone.

MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you.

MR. SABURO YOSHIOKA: I just had an eye
operation. So I'd appreciate your not shining that
light in my eye. Because I have a little difficulty
in seeing now.

Colonel Manguso, Mr. Gallien, thank you for
the opportunity to submit comments on this important
matter.

Even though the Pacific Missile Range
Facility at Hanapepe is located within Representative
Kawakami's 3rd District, both of us have been very
interested in the proposed launching of Strategic
Target System missiles from the Kauai Test Facility
since the project was originally proposed.

As Kauai residents will note throughout
this hearing, we have many concerns about the impact
that the missile launching could have on the local
environment.

For this reason, we want a full disclosure
of the environmental impacts that this proposed
project will have. And once the impacts are clearly
known, we want to be assured that steps will be taken
to mitigate these impacts as much as possible.

We also want to be kept abreast of all new
developments related to this project.

Not being experts on air quality and
threatened or endangered flora and fauna, and knowing
little about missile launchings, we gladly defer to
the experts in this field.

We would like to, however, share our
thoughts with you on the broader implications that
this issue is having on the Kauai community. On this
topic -- the people of Kauai -- we feel that we are
better qualified to speak.

We must ask ourselves, what is the impact
that this issue is having on the social fabric of our
community. This is a question that greatly concerns
us, because we foresee a polarity forming in our
community that may have a lasting impact on us, long
after this decision is made on the adequacy or
inadequacy of the Environmental Impact Statement.

We see this polarity forming, not over the
specifics contained in the Draft Environmental Impact
Statement. Rather, it is over a broader concern, on
whether the long-term survival of the PMRF itself
hinges in any way on the approval of this project.

In other words, the livelihood of many Kauai
residents may be in jeopardy.

We don't know whether such a linkage
exists. We do know that some have maintained this
position, and others have denied it.

Nevertheless, this disturbing speculation
persists. And it concerns us, because PMRF has been
a good neighbor. It supports the economy of our
island, and it assumes a very important niche in our
community and state.

To minimize such divisiveness in our
community, it is important for the Final
Environmental Impact Statement to clarify this
concern once and for all.

At the same time, we at the Legislature are
working to ensure the long-term survival of the PMRF.

Two weeks ago, we introduce House
Concurrent Resolution Number 360, a copy of which you
will receive, which urges the United States Congress,
the President of the United States, and the Secretary
of Defense to maintain the PMRF as the United States' foremost missile range facility in the interest of
assuring the nation's defense and preserving world
security and peace.

The concurrent resolution also urges
Hawaii's Congressional delegations to do everything
in their power to preserve the integrity and
capability of the PMRF.

The gist of this measure is that Kauai
cannot afford to lose the PMRF.

We end our comments with these requests:

We ask the United States Army to please
listen carefully to the testimony that is given at
this hearing. In addition to the specific questions
that will be raised, please also consider the broader
message that we are giving to you: Kauai residents
are very concerned about protecting both our
environment and our community.

Finally, we ask those in the audience to be
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1 tolerant of those who have different views than yours. Please remember, we need to live with each other.

2 We appreciate the opportunity to testify.

3 Signed, Representative Bertha Kawakami, 5th District, Representative Ezra Nakano, State Representative, 50th District.

4 Thank you very much.

5 (Applause.)

6 Mr. Michaelson: Randal Valenciano.

7 Mr. Randal Valenciano: My name is Randal Valenciano. I am one of the Council members here on the Island of Kauai.

8 Before I go on, I recognize other Council members out there. And let me introduce them.

9 Maxine Correa is also here. And Jimmy Tehada is also here. And I'm not sure if other Council members are present.

10 I have been asked by Mr. Kawakami to inform you that Mr. Kawakami and General Lum are here to observe and to report back to Senator Dan Inouye.

11 On behalf of the County Council, I would like to thank the Army for the opportunity to express our views tonight.

12 I grew up and was raised on the west side of this island, and I currently live in Hanapepe, a town on the west side. During all of my years on the west side and all of the times that I've been to PMRF, PMRF has always been a good neighbor. As I grew up, with all the times when I went swimming there, camping there and fishing there, I have never been denied access to the beaches adjacent to PMRF.

13 When the initial environmental assessment came out, I was concerned that there was a resistance from the military to go forward with a full EIS. I was concerned about the apparent lack of cooperation. And there were many members of the public who shared that concern.

14 And the County Council supported a resolution requesting the Environmental Impact Statement. Needless to say, we were all pleased that a decision was made to go forward with the Environmental Impact Statement and to have this opportunity to express our views as community members.

15 I've had an opportunity to review the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. And I, like my colleagues, are here to listen to the comments, regardless of whether we agree with the opinions or not.
On behalf of the County Council, I would ask that all the speakers and all of the members of the audience respect the speaker's right to express their opinions. You have the right to agree or disagree. But give the people the right to express those opinions.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: I take it from Mr. Valenciano's comments that neither General Alexis Lum nor George Kawakami are making comments. Correct?

MR. RANDAL VALENCIANO: No.

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay. They are here in observance.

In that case, we will now go to the speakers who have preregistered. And the first names up who have registered and checked in at the registration table are Annette Hazlett, Dr. Jack Lundgren, David P. Saunders, Wallace M. Kawane.

Excuse me. Wallace Kawane is not here. Sondra Field-Grace, and Glen Peterson.

If I could ask those individuals to please come down here so that you're ready to go when I call your name. And if Annette Hazlett would please come up.
I am confident that the project personnel are doing a good job at minimizing risks to the public and to the environment.

In the face of increasing evidence that there are serious questions being raised about the future of PMRF, I think that anyone who has concern over the economic well-being of our county would not be protesting the presence of STARS on Kauai.

Program managers, please be aware that there are many, many people who support the base and its program. However, our military and civil service personnel are somewhat restrained in the extent that they are able to speak in public. And the vast majority of the other good folk who support PMRF are not of the stock or do not have the time or money to involve themselves in a prolonged effort to ring bells and rattle cages as our opposition is so capable of doing.

To my fellow supporters of PMRF for the STARS program, thank you for coming out to show where you stand. I urge you to continue to fight as hard as you can, as the base's future is in our hands. We must be active and vocal or we will lose out. Urge others to get involved. Our politicians must get the message so they can act to avert irreversible damage to our island's economy.

In addition to the show of support evidenced by all of those here tonight in yellow T-shirts, it gives me great pleasure to present copies of over 1,750 letters of support, which have been presented to our leaders in Congress, the State Legislature and the Mayor and County Council of the Island of Kauai.

These letters evidence a declaration of support for PMRF, its people and its programs. Please accept them as affirmation of the support of many who are too shy to approach this microphone.

PMRF supporters, please show your support.

(Appause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: We seem to be getting the hang of things here.

(Laughter.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you very much.

Would Dr. Jack Lundgren please come up.

DR. JACK LUNDGREN: Good evening, panel members.

This is a public hearing, so I feel that I'm here to speak to the general public, my fellow residents and citizens of Kauai.

MR. MICHAELSON: Could you speak a little...
closer to the microphone, please. Thank you.

DR. JACK LUNDGREN: We just heard Mr. Nekomoto's comments. I don't think this is matter of do we support PMRF. I think there's a lot of people in this room who support PMRF. This is a question about the Star Wars program.

(Applause.)

DR. JACK LUNDGREN: And there's a lot of people that can support PMRF that won't support the Star Wars program. I'm speaking particularly to my friends and neighbors who have the magnificent skills and training to work out at PMRF. I respect you, and I admire you for what you've been doing.

But I think it's pretty generally understood that the Star Wars program is a tremendous, tremendously expensive program. It's not millions of dollars. It's billions of dollars a year. And it's billions and billions of dollars when it's all added up.

We have tremendous needs in this country. We've got people that are hungry, we've got homeless people, we've got people that have poor education. We need to clean up the environment, and we've got to protect the environment. And why should we be spending millions and millions and millions, in fact billions of dollars on an outmoded and a program with questionable defensive merit.

(Applause.)

DR. JACK LUNDGREN: The Mayor alluded to the fact about the questionable effectiveness of the Patriot anti-missile system. You know, when we first were seeing this magnificent footage of the world over in the Gulf, we thought what a great thing that Patriot missile was to shoot down all those SCUDS.

They've since done a lot of research and found out that it's only been about 50 percent effective. Pretty effective in Saudi Arabia. But in Israel, a lot of those SCUD missiles got through. We can't hide behind a defensive system that's unproven.

I departed from my notes, I see. And I only have a minute left.

But the main point I wanted to make was that the real power here is in Washington, Washington, D.C. We've got to talk to our senators, our representatives and the President.

And I urge everybody here to pick up a piece of paper. It doesn't have to be fancy, it doesn't have to be eloquent, you don't have to type it up. You can just write a letter. Make it legible, that would help. You can print it out. And write to
Senator Dan Inouye, Senator Daniel Akaka,
Representative Patsy Mink, and even Representative
Neil Abercrombie. He's not our representative, but
he represents Hawaii.

And I think it would be wise to write to
the President of the United States, George Bush.
Because he's the one that's pushing this program
through, following in Ronald Reagan's footsteps.

VOICE FROM AUDIENCE: Right on.

DR. JACK LUNDGREN: Write to the President
and the representatives and the senators and ask them
please to kill this program and spend our money in
more useful, more positive, more effective ways for
our society.

(Appause.)

DR. JACK LUNDGREN: We're citizens of the
world, too, you know. We're not just citizens here
of Kauai. We're citizens of the nation and the
world, and we've got to work for peace.

Thank you very much.

(Appause and boos.)

MR. MICHAELS: For those of you who may
not have been in the room when we first started, one
of the first announcements that I made was that this
was a formal proceeding being conducted under the

National Environmental Policy Act.

As such, there is a stenographer down here
in front who is trying to record all the comments
made by people. And I think she may be having some
difficulty. That is one of the other reasons that we
please ask you to wait until someone has finished
their comments. Otherwise, we may not capture them
on the record.

With that, I would like ask next up is
David P. Saunders.

MR. DAVID SAUNDERS: Good evening. My name
is David Saunders. I am the commander of the
American Legion Post 51, west side Kauai.

I speak on behalf of one hundred-plus
members of my post. We are all veterans of various
conflicts from World War II through Operation Desert
Storm.

We support the entire STARS/EDX system and
proposed launches here on Kauai. We feel that this
matter is of utmost urgency for the United States of
America.

Many people view the breakup of the Soviet
Union as a de-escalation of nuclear arms. But in
reality, instead of having one country in control of
its nuclear weapons, there are now eleven struggling
new countries that have control of the former Soviet Union nuclear missiles fleet. We have eleven adversaries instead of one.

It is imperative that the U.S. strengthen our missile defense capability. Let us not forget that the U.S. got caught early one morning with its guard down.

This program has and will provide many highly technical jobs for our local people here on Kauai.

Let's take a look into the future if the STARS program is cancelled. What will happen to the employees of the STARS program? Will the opponents of STARS be satisfied with the cancellation of this program? I think not. Their next site will be PMRF and its launches and underwater ranges.

(Applause.)

MR. DAVID SAUNDERS: After reviewing the DEIS, I myself and members of my post feel that every concern of the opposition has been addressed. And we are satisfied with the results. Therefore, we encourage the immediate commencement of the STARS program.

And now, speaking for myself as a concerned citizen. I live in Kekaha with my wife and two daughters. And for me to come here and tell you I didn’t have any concerns at first would be a lie.

If I thought there was a slightest possibility that the Army Strategic Defense Command would do anything to harm my family, I, too, would fight diligently to oppose this program. But thus far, my questions and concerns have been satisfied with the publication of the DEIS.

This program will be a technological winner for the United States of America and provide significant financial increase to Kauai's current struggling economy.

In closing, I would like to leave with you a question. What do our opponents have to offer us? Nothing except loss of jobs, an increased number of people on unemployment and welfare, as many of our opponents already contribute to these increasing numbers.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: We appreciate the restraint that everyone is showing while the person is making their comments.

Up next are Sonora Field-Grace and Glen Peterson, so that they can join us down there.

The next people will be after them.
Cynthia Stark-Wickman, John Scott, Jay Hanson and
Elizabeth Freeman.

MS. SONDRA FIELD-GRACE: Aloha kakou. I'm [Greetings everyone.]
Sondra Field-Grace of 'Ili Noho Kai O Anahola, a
sovereign hui of Kanaka Maoli families, that is, (group of Indigenous Hawaiians)
indigenous Hawaiian 'ohana, practicing (family)
self-determination on Crown lands. Mana is also on
Crown lands.

So we're here today to call on the United
States Government, and therefore the military, to
remind you that under international law, you must
support the right of self-determination for the
indigenous Hawaiians.

So we believe that -- we hope soon -- those
lands will be under the dominion of the nation of
Hawaii. And the fundamental laws of the nation of
Hawaii will be aloha and aloha 'aina. [love of the land]

(Applause.)

MS. SONDRA FIELD-GRACE: Therefore, we
cannot support the Star Wars.

And in addition, we would call on the
military to start working on conversion to peaceful
production for the future.

We're at a point in history where the
people, the people need these resources that have

been poured into the military industrial complex.

Therefore, we include the 'ohana in the
yellow T-shirts. Please join this process of
self-determination. Let us work together to create a
nation and an example for the word that aloha, aloha
can win.

Mahalo.

(Applause.)

MR. GLENN PETERSON: Aloha Nui Loa. I'm
Glenn Peterson. I'm relating Nuclear Free Pacific
here this evening. We have been involved in a number
of issues throughout the Pacific rim and the islands
therein.

I find, as I perused the Draft
Environmental Impact Statement, I find it very
faultless and very thorough and very complete. And I
have no problem whatsoever with their findings. I
find the missile launches proposed in this impact
statement are certainly far less damaging to the
environment than golf, sugarcane fields and
development.

I am a friend of PMRF, for all the
scientific launches that it has done.

My issue is this:
I also read something else resembling very
much a Draft Environmental Impact Statement, and it
was called "On Thermonuclear War," by Norman Kahn.
It was like an impact statement that was done for the
joint chiefs on the effects of thermonuclear war.
If any perceived enemy of the eleven
republics of the former Soviet Union or any other
small countries or sub-national groups happen to
agree with our planners that this is a target.
Like if PHRF became a target due to the
fact that it would be part of an integral Star Wars
system, then it would become a target, and then it
would be subject to the type of weapons that they
have available for situations like that.
Many of these weapons are of the silo
busting variety. They're up to 20 megatons. And the
smaller nations would not have access to the
sophisticated delivery vehicles that we have.
Typically, weapons as large as 20 megatons they use
for silo busting. Not that these are silos. But
this is all built on volcanic ground.
These type of weapons also may not be
delivered where our kind of radar can see it, but
very possibly --
Hell, okay. Here's the reason that
Congress voted for the ABM treaty to begin with, is
because of what they call the black bag possibility,
the scenario, where people can come right under this
system and deliver their nuclear weapons, not in
ICBMs or SLBMs or ALBMs, but in little red rental
raptos and cane trucks.
Should one of these things be delivered
anywhere near PHRF, the missile base, a 20 megaton on
the ground would make that thing deeper than the
Niihau channel. Generally, if one was delivered by
air, it happened to go up a mile or two above the
Alaka'i Swamp, there would be a fireball that would
cover the whole island, the whole island would be
within the ignition radius. Everything that has been
put into the Draft Environmental Impact Statement
doesn't make any sense if we're hit by incomings.
I just want to say that when Henry
Kissinger commented about our attitude toward the
Pacific, toward the U.S. policy toward the Pacific,
it was "There's only a couple hundred thousand people
out there. The hell with them."
(Applause.)
MR. MICHAELSON: Cynthia Stark-Wickman.

MS. CYNTHIA STARK-WICKMAN: Good evening.
As I teach my children to place their
efforts towards a peaceful future, I come before you
tonight as a representative of my family, especially my two daughters, who are now age 4 and 7.

While they are now being educated to respect the natural environment, the meaning of extinction and endangered species -- and I would like to interject, that includes the human race, as well as the concept of equal rights for all people -- we as adults are called upon to make judgment as to what is right or wrong for the future of the uniqueness of Kauai.

I will not pretend to fully understand all of the intricacies of this military project, but I will speak of my opinion as to what I believe is significant or, quote, unquote, insignificant.

Having been educated to know that insignificance is indicative of a low percentage of effect or change, I realize that research and analysis of data can easily justify insignificance by percentages.

In the case of our environment, we have been able to observe how insignificant alterations and additions can in fact be compounded, thus causing mutations to our ecosystem. Our failure to continue to consider the longitudinal impact of our human-introduced alterations is a point of issue. I take the position that any avoidable alteration to our ecosystem is significant.

I do not accept that the Strategic Target System research and testing mode is of greater value than the Kauai environment. I prefer that this research remain on paper and in a state of simulation.

Therefore, I make a plea for the no action alternative. No action guarantees the continued, undisturbed existence of Kauai's fragile ecosystem.

And I would like to request:

In your Environmental Impact Statement, your draft has Table 2.3 on page 2-39, your proposed action, the no action, as far as water resources, air quality. You say insignificant. I would like to see more precise data. Because I believe that we are talking about chemical and molecular changes. And there are some chemical charts. But I think there are some people who would like to see more specific details.

Thank you.

MR. MICHAELSON: For the record, your name is?

MS. CYNTHIA STARK-WICKMAN: Cynthia Stark-Wickman.
I feel the EIS doesn't tell the whole story. One of the actions of concern, among others, deals with the chance of the vehicle flying off course, propellant problems and an explosion. The EIS states that the consequences could be high if the debris were to fall over populated areas.

It is at this point, as with others, that I feel the EIS does not tell, does not follow through on the what-if scenario. What if the booster and debris were to fall over populated areas? There's a possibility of injury, loss of life; just as important, the potentially larger problem of adverse publicity in Kauai and on Kauai.

If the booster or debris were to fall over populated areas, we have problems. Three different scenarios in connection with this event are described.

The third scenario causes the most concern, as it states that the vehicle would pitch in the wrong direction, back over the island. The study states it's unlikely, of course, that any of these scenarios will occur and failing to meet any of the criteria would result in a significant impact to the human environment.

But what if one of these scenarios does
happen? Of this, the EIS does not talk about.

Other concerns are the statements of
inconsequential impacts to air quality and atmosphere
oxzone and freon release. Recent government reports
state that any release is significant in this
critical time in regard to the depleting ozone layer.

Also stated is that the impact to travel
economy is insignificant. That is unbelievable for
you to print. I fear that if an accident were to
tooccur, it would damage the entire island's economy.
The island has already felt the effects of the Gulf
War and the recession. An accident could spell
economic doom for the tourist industry. That would
certainly be significant.

Public health and safety issues are
mitigated within the EIS by simply brushing them
aside by saying the probability is low or remote.
You brush them aside.

But what if the accidents were to occur?
People's lives and livelihoods cannot be simply
mitigated if the unforeseen occurs. If one accident
occurs and one life or lives are lost, then the
damage is done. It cannot be mitigated to a
significant and substantial degree.

I propose to you that the EIS is shamefully

inadequate. It's woefully lacking concerning the
larger scenario here, which is what if an accident
were to occur. What happens to this island and its
people? Will the Government take responsibility for
the outcome? That scenario action has not been
addressed.

In my opinion, the EIS has failed to
complete its purpose. I cannot see the EIS help in
any way to choose a proposed action except the one
that the Strategic Defense Command has already set
forth, that of moving forward with the launchings.

The $11.4 million to examine this project
has been spent unwisely in the studies and
conclusions. It has failed to assure me that the
proposed launchings can be 100 percent safe for the
island and the environment.

If you can prove to me they're 100 percent
safe, let's talk. Quite frankly, if this EIS cost
$11.4 million, I think we need our money back.

(Applause.)

MR. JOHN SCOTT: At Kekaha, you told us
that if the Star Wars didn't happen, PMRF would not
be affected. I don't understand why people are
concerned. Why are you getting these people
concerned, when you said at Kekaha they would not be
us to debate this amongst ourselves. We would like
to debate it and understand it, and we'd like to be
able to confront the experts in Washington. If we
could bring those folks out, I'd really appreciate
it.

MR. MICHAELSON: Could you speak into the
microphone, please.

MR. JAY HANSON: Please identify the social
impacts that the SDI program has on the residents of
Kwajalein lagoon. We'd like to know what those
impacts are.

Please present a cost-benefit analysis of
the STARS program in a way that we ordinary citizens
can understand it, so we can find out what we're
spending our money for.

And lastly, please identify all sources of
ionizing radiation that could be aboard your
launches, and calculate the worst-case radiation
health hazards.

I think there may be some depleted uranium
warheads coming down the line, and possibly some
uranium range destruct packages.

I haven't gotten any correspondence back.
I don't know why you haven't covered them. If
they're irrelevant, you could at least tell me
they're irrelevant.

MR. MICHAELSON: Are these some things you
would like to hand in tonight?

MR. JAY HANSON: Yeah. I'll give you a
copy.

That's basically all I had to say on the
EIS.

I'd just like to say that I wish that these
issues could be handled with the promoters in
Washington, D.C. coming out here to debate them with
the public so we can understand the issues. But I
guess they're just too busy bouncing checks in
Washington to come out here and talk to us.

(Appplause.)

MR. HANGUSO: Before we get to our next
speaker, if I may I would like to ask a favor of the
people here. As I said, everybody has their own way
of expressing their comments. And I ask that we
respect those.

I am concerned that everybody that is here
tonight of course not have just the opportunity to
make their comments but also to listen to the
comments of others. And as a result, I ask that you
treat those around you with respect, so that they
have the opportunity to listen to the comments as

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well.

Thank you.

MR. MICHAELSON: Elizabeth Freeman.

MS. ELIZABETH FREEMAN: I'm proud to be here.

MR. MICHAELSON: Could you state your name.

MS. ELIZABETH FREEMAN: Okay. My name is
Elizabeth Freeman. And I'm very proud to be here
tonight.

And it's interesting that it took the
threat of Star Wars missiles on Kauai to unite
citizens in a way that they had never been united
before. Because we know in our hearts that this
project actually endangers the spirit of Kauai.

Up until now, we thought a clean
environment was our birthright. But we know now it
is something that we have to fight for.

This project has taught us to trust our
instincts. No matter how many preparations are in
the EIS, we know an accident can happen. And so does
the Army. The difference is that we feel Kauai is
too precious to risk even one accident.

It has also taught us that documents like
this EIS are way too narrow in their scope, that they
can never measure the things that are truly
important, like the impact to the spirit of the
island, or the impact to the dignity of native
people.

I was appalled to learn that the impacts of
this project reach farther than Kauai, all the way to
Ebeke Island and Kwajalein.

As a citizen EIS reviewer, I raise the
issue of the known human rights abuses to the
indigenous people of the Marshall Islands that this
project would perpetuate. But I was told this didn't
fit within the scope of this EIS.

When human rights abuses to native peoples
that are paid for by our tax dollars don't fit into
an Environmental Impact Statement, something is very
wrong with this picture.

And why, after citizens have explained that
Nohill Dune is sacred and very important to our
native Hawaiian heritage, that it shouldn't be
contaminated by chemicals or possible fires or
explosions, does the Army still assume that it is
okay to launch there?

If you wouldn't launch missiles in the
Grand Canyon, if you wouldn't launch missiles in
Yosemite, why would you launch missiles from Nohili
Dune at Polihale, an environmental national treasure?

(MS. ELIZABETH FREEMAN: And finally, from
the legacy of Rongelap, Bikini and Eniwetak, and now
Star Wars, we have learned that we cannot continue to
use the Pacific Ocean as a dumping ground for weapons
systems that have truly brought us no closer to our
goal of peace.

The world does not need Star Wars missiles
from Kauai. The world would be better served by
sharing her spirit of aloha.

The definition in the dictionary of
"Pacific" is "peaceful." Let us live up to our name.
Let a truly peaceful future begin here tonight on
Kauai. Let this be the end of confrontation. Let
Kauai lead the way into a truly peaceful 21st
Century.

So gentlemen, please, tell your
decision-maker that all of you are always welcome
here on Kauai. But when you come, please leave your
Star Wars missiles behind.

Thank you.

(Applause and boos.)

MR. MICHAELSON: The reason I've not called
any other speakers up here is because we are
scheduled to take a break at 8:30 to allow the
And if I could remind you again to please state your name. The court reporter's been having a little bit of trouble getting names. So if you'll just give yourselves a little pause there before you address the comments, we'll make sure we get everything on the record.

We did say that people could submit written questions. And a few were handed in. And I guess that's been reviewed at this point.

And I would just ask if there are written questions that the hearing panel, either Lieutenant Colonel Gus Manguso or Randy Gallien, were going to briefly respond to, if you would read both the question first and then the answer, I'd appreciate it.

MR. MANGUSO: We did have a couple of questions that were submitted to us, and a lot of questions which were asked from the podium. If I can, very briefly I'll just try to give you a quick response to those.

One of them. And these are in no particular order. Will the Strategic Target System use ionizing radiation, specifically depleted uranium?

The answer is that the Strategic Target

The first speaker up will be someone reading a statement for Julian Riklon, Bob Inouye, Randolph Cochran, Ben Nihi, Zacheriah Harmony, and Fred Jager.
System does not use, nor does it plan to use, any ionizing radiations, including depleted uranium.

The next question is: Who makes the decision on the Final EIS? We've talked about the decision-maker tonight. The decision on the Final EIS will be made by the director of the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization. And his name is Ambassador Henry Cooper.

VOICE FROM AUDIENCE: Yeah, we know he's going to be fair.

VOICE FROM AUDIENCE: Bomb us.

VOICE FROM AUDIENCE: Shut up.

VOICE FROM AUDIENCE: Bullshit.

MR. MANGUSO: Then next question that we had is: What will be the effect on PMRF if the Strategic Target System does not go forward?

VOICE FROM AUDIENCE: Screw you.

MR. MANGUSO: And I know that this is a question that is on a lot of people's mind, and we've seen some things in the press about it.

I really can't speak to that issue, unfortunately, but I can say that, from my perspective as a client of PMRF, that the Strategic Target System activities would have a positive impact on the continued viability of PMRF, since a good share of its funding does come from research and development type activities. And beyond that, I really can't say what the impact would be if it did not go forward.

And then I think we have one other question. And Randy Gallien's going to answer that.

Thank you.

MR. GALLIEN: Okay. I wanted to make one statement about the Kwajalein Atoll and the testing activities that occurred there.

In 1989 a total Environmental Impact Statement was performed on testing activities at the U.S. Army Kwajalein Atoll. It was determined in that EIS that no significant impact would result to the Marshall Islands as a result of the STARS program.

There's some good news I'd like to speak about, too, since the subject came up. For about the past year and a half, we've been working very closely with the Republic of the Marshall Islands' EPA, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service --

VOICE FROM AUDIENCE: Boo.

MR. GALLIEN: -- EPA and National Marine Fisheries Corps of Engineers and SDIO to develop alternate environmental standards for the Marshall Islands. These standards would govern U.S.
government activities in the islands. And the
Marshall Islands' EPA has played an integral part.
The other thing I would like to bring out
is that as a result of the 1989 EIS, a mitigation
plan signed by the Assistant Secretary of the Army
was put into effect. This mitigation plan is
comprised of actions to protect the environment in
excess of $100 million.

MR. MICHAELSON: All right. With that, we
will ask whoever is reading the statement of Julian
Riklon to please come forward.
If you would state your name for the
record, please.

MS. MARY EISER: My name is Mary Eiser.
I'm reading this communication from Julian Riklon, a
resident of Ebeye in the Marshall Islands.
Greetings. I take this opportunity to
address you on what for us at Kwajalein in the
Marshall Islands is a most important issue: the
continued firing of missiles to our atoll.
I have only recently been informed of the
fact that we would be on the receiving end of even
more missiles, this time from the homeland of our
cousins in the Pacific, from Hawaii.
We were never extended even the courtesy of

having our people told of this fact. But for my
visit to Hawaii on a totally unrelated matter, our
people would still have remained ignorant.
People who have not lived on very small
islands do not fully appreciate how precious we take
our islands. In 1956, a delegation of Marshallese
leaders addressed the United Nations, saying land
means a great deal to the Marshallese. It means more
than just a place where you can plant your food crop
and build your houses, a place where you can bury
your dead. It is the very life of the people. Take
away their land and their spirits go also. I imagine
the indigenous people of Hawaii can understand our
feelings for our land.
The firing of the missiles to Kwajalein
Atoll threatens the integrity, not only of the waters
and land in the vicinity of the target area, but the
people living in the nearby islands as well.
The experiences we have already gone
through in other experimentation by foreigners have
cased us to have very little faith in the
representations of their scientists and government
agents, who continually tell us not to worry.
Our children, husbands and wives and elder
folks, just by the remaining scars on their bodies,
Facility as a base environmental engineer.

I'm a resident of Kauai, living and working on this island. I am very concerned about our precious environment.

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Strategic Target System adequately addresses issues and concerns of the program. I concur that the Strategic Target System does not have a significant impact on the environment.

We at the Pacific Missile Range Facility are the stewards of the lands, of this land entrusted upon us and are very much aware of the environmental requirements. Safety of personnel and protection and preservation of the environment both on and off the base are paramount.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Randolph Cochran, please.

MR. RANDOLPH COCHRAN: Good evening. I'm Randolph Cochran, a resident of Kauai.

In his book entitled "How to Lie With Statistics," Darrell Huff offers five simple questions to ask yourself when evaluating so-called statistical information.

Question number one: Who says so? Question
Chapter five: I walk down another street. Let us not continue down the street leading to war and environmental harm. Let us now go down a different street, one which includes no missiles on Kauai.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Ben Nihi. Please state your name for the record.
If we could please be quiet for the next speaker. Thank you.

MR. BEN NIHI: My name is Ben Nihi, W I H I.
Aloha no kakou to the dignitaries here.
I'd like to say, I'm a U.S. citizen; and also by birth, a native Hawaiian.
I'm employed at PMRF. My job is to support range operations and maintain fire and security alarm systems throughout the base.
I also have the privilege of representing over 300 brothers and sisters of the IBEW Local 1260, Unit 1, serving as the chairperson elected, and a lot of our friends here tonight.
I'm proud to have served in the U.S. Army, volunteering during the Vietnam conflict.
receiving an honorable discharge.

I recently read anti-military articles put together by two professors from the University of Hawaii. From this article, I could easily change a few statements to read "anti tourism, anti plantation," or anti whatever you want. And I ask myself what would we gain.

My personal feelings with the military here on Kauai has been outstanding, especially concerning community projects; and they have been outstanding as a neighbor as well. They have and still do provide many contributions, such as Saurus, search and rescue, weather-reporting services, maritime CP flights, Medivac services to Oahu, angry mob assistance.

We, the people at Kauai that work there, are not shallow, we are not narrow-minded, we are not suicidal. We are concerned about our safety, our environment, about the social and economic impact of our community and Kauai.

We work at PMRF. Our families and friends live on Kauai. We are professional and technical people who make things work correctly and efficiently. That's our job.

I know some who say that the Government can slant any report to their advantage. And that brings to mind just recently a few years back on the nuclear-free issue that was addressed on Kauai. The Government could not answer that issue. I myself and fellow workers at the base is willing to answer the issue. We never had any nuclear weapons or materials at that base.

I know the three-minute thing is coming up.

In saying what I'm trying to say here is the bottom line. If we're not saying we're going to believe our Government, believe your fellow neighbors that work at PMRF. They have the same concerns as all of you. We're not going to profess to bring a project here that's going to be detrimental to Kauai, our families and our friends.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: In order to allow people to come down here and get ready to speak, the next people up after Zacheriah Harmony and Fred Jager are Sharon Pomroy, Charlene Ulli-Caster, Ken Carlson and Richard Stong.

Zacheriah Harmony.

MR. ZACHERIAH HARMONY: Aloha. I'm known as Zacheriah Branch Harmony. I'm a keiki o ka 'aina, [child of the land]
part Hawaiian, child of the land, born Charles Edwin
Kulani Kumi Kumaika Nakali'i Nanohano
Schimmelfennig, III.
I returned home three years ago, after
twenty-eight years of wayfaring in the Americans.
I've learned war, I've learned killing, I've learned
hunting. I've worked. I support self-determination.

My grandfather, my father and grandfather
were veterans. My grandfather, Carl Maka'ulii O
Kalani Kumi Nanohano Schimmelfennig, was the great
grandson of Nakapau'ho Ka'ilii Koloa Kilani, whose
grandfather was Ka'ilii Po Ko'loa Kilani. My
grandmother, Lizzie Branch Schimmelfennig, was the
granddaughter of Isaac Kapuni'i Hart, whose mother
was Ka'hemanui. My people are planted in the land
here.

At Koloa Landing, at my family's former
taro patch, I can count many of Hawai'i's 'ohana as
relations of mine.
I can count all of Kauai as neighbors.

I pray consideration and support be given
those who oppose this Strategic Target System and any
launches from Kauai. Their fears have not been
calmed. They're not appeased. Their doubts cannot
be silenced with ridicule and shouts. There is too

much at risk.

There are those here who have a moral
certainty that the effects and hazards of the test
can and would be catastrophic, endangering our
precious, small, fragile and unique habitat.

There are many topics of concern. Types of
environmental issues, ozone depletion, air/water/
life systems, threatened whales, airborne toxins,
historical site uses of the land, neighbors. Even
the ownership of the land. Ninety-nine years since
the illegal overthrow of the sovereign government, to
say nothing of the consequences of human error. Many
of these voices represent groups who are working to
defeat a last-ditch struggle.

Yet another viewpoint is by serial gut
level, intuitive, and not definable by western
standards. The military complex is built on systems,
mechanistic resources exploited and used, yet it is
the way of our 'āina to caretake and nurture and
replenish the land. These gut-level feelings is the
na'a'u, the intestines where feelings are.

Hawaiians are big on feelings. They listen
to them. That is why the Hawaiian word for
enlightenment is na'a'u and ignorance is Na'a'uopono.

These plans of SDI are not consistent with
the living spirit of the land. They can destroy
irrevocably this land.
I beg you to release the people of the
Marshall Islands. Give them back their land, their
self-determination, their destiny. Restore them and
bom them no more. Bring no SDI tests here. Say no
action as the alternative to Star Wars.

Ua Nau Ke Ea O Ka 'Aina I Ka Pono.
[The life of the land is perpetuated in righteousness.]
(Appause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: If I could ask people to
move away from the exit doors and please take seats
again.

Fred Jager.

MR. FRED JAGER: Good evening.

For the record, my name is Fred Jager;
that's J A G E R. I'm a full-time resident, along
with my wife Diane, on the Island of Kauai, State of
Hawaii.

I came here tonight to support those before
me and those after me that are opposed to the
Strategic Target System and make a plea for those on
Ebeye that could not be here tonight.

After reading the Draft EIS, I can only say
that it is misleading and self-serving. The same
people that came up with the conclusion that the EA
was adequate and suggested that the STARS program
would not have any significant impact did the EIS.
This is definitely not the independent EIS we were
assured by Senator Inouye to have received.

If you went to a doctor and were told that
you had an inoperable condition and you wanted a
second opinion, would you go back to the same doctor?
I think not.

The Army's prime purpose was to appease us
here on Kauai. I quote from the Draft EIS. The
director cited his reasons for his decision, the
importance of maintaining and enhancing a positive
relationship with the citizens of Kauai and Hawaii
and allaying public concerns. Well, this is one
citizen you've failed to allay.

Since the EA and after the EIS was issued,
I had the opportunity to view the video "Home on the
Range," your proposed impact area, the Kwajalein
Atoll. Although you'll probably tell me the EIS is
not addressing the Kwajalein Atoll and that this
program is not directly responsible for the less than
humane conditions on Ebeye, it's a fact this project
will only serve to perpetuate the inhumane treatment
of man by man.

How can we ever have a positive respect for
a group that would even consider being any part of
the continuance of this atrocity to fellow humans? I
cannot understand how a country as great as the
United States of American can commit this
compassionless treatment and expect the rest of the
world to listen to us when we condemn these like
actions.

This really made me think of how out of
phase our priorities are when I read and heard and am
hearing still this evening my fellow citizens falsely
worry that the base might close if the STARS program
is lost and not the slightest concern for a fellow
islanders quality of life.

The Berlin Wall came down because of
people, not rockets. Communism replaced democracy
because of people, not rockets. Apartheid was
defeated in South Africa because of people, not
rockets.

I am truly embarrassed by our country's
actions.

Mahalo.

(Appause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Sharon Pomroy.

MS. SHARON POMROY: My name is Sharon
Pomroy. I'm a native Hawaiian. I live here on

Kauai.

My ancestors Kai’aapa’apa came from Niihau.

My ancestors Ka‘i Na‘i‘kae came from Niihau. My
ancestors Pukui came from the Big Island.

And I am here to speak tonight on an issue
that the Army refuses to acknowledge.

I believe fully these missiles will be
launched. So I do not think you will allow us to
stop your project. You will listen, but I believe
these missiles will go.

It has always been my contention that the
job of every person out here in a yellow shirt is
protected, that they have their jobs on that base.

But it has been my contention that that
land that the base sits on belongs to the kanaka
maoli, the native people of Hawaii.

(Applause.)

MS. SHARON POMROY: I want to see
repatriations made to the kanaka maoli. When you
launch a missile, give us a cut.

(Laughter.)

MS. SHARON POMROY: Because there are
Hawaiians who work at PMRF who are fortunate. But
for every Hawaiian who works at PMRF, there are ten
Hawaiians who are on welfare. They are waiting to
get onto their homeland. Give them the money that is owed to them through the United States Government, who illegally overthrew our nation. Hawaii was never conquered. We were overthrown.

And we stand now asking for justice. Not for something that is not ours. We're asking for what is ours. Give it back to us. Help us to improve our Hawaiian homeland. Help us to get the Hawaiian people off of welfare. Help us to educate our Hawaiian people with all this money that you guys are going to be making. Make it good for everybody. Not just for the United States. Not just for the military.

Take this money that you people are going to be making, five to eight million dollars per launch, help the people, help the nine thousand people who live in the Marshall Islands on a piece of land the size of Ala Moana Shopping Center. Could you take every person who lives in Lihue and force them to live on an island the size of Ala Moana Shopping Center, that is no more than six feet high?

Give us the money. Help us to become true citizens. We are not wards of the United States. We don't want to be. But the United States forces Hawaiians to be wards. Give us the respect we deserve.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Charlene Ulii-Caster. Please state your name.

MS. CHARLENE ULI-CASTER: My name is Charlene Ulii-Caster. And I too am employed at the Pacific Missile Range Facility at Barking Sands. This Naval base is a great asset to the communities of the west side and for the entire island of Kauai. When people start attacking the programs that we have at PMRF, they are also attacking the base as a whole.

As one who works out there every day, I know that the programs carried out at the base are done so with the greatest possible safety and with a great concern for the environment. I am confident that the STARS program can be accomplished just as safely as the many other programs we have carried out for the past twenty-eight years.

I am of native Hawaiian heritage and am just as concerned about the environment as those who are against the program. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement shows that this program would not only comply with all environmental laws, but will go
even further to ensure safety and protect the
environment.

When people review this document, I ask
everyone to also think about the human environment.
There are many husbands and wives who work at PMRF
with families to support. We are proud of where we
earn our living, and we are grateful for the positive
impact that this base has on our community.

We do not want this program killed because
of loud, unwarranted protests. We want this program
to be carried out.

I know PMRF, and I believe that this
program can and will be accomplished safely and
without significant impact on the environment.

Mahalo.

(Appplause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Next up will be Ken
Carlson, followed by Richard Stong, John A. Love,
Averet Soto, and Richard Irwin.

If you'd state your name, please.

MR. KEN CARLSON: My name is Ken Carlson.
Kauai has value beyond the jobs and income
provided by the Strategic Target System. The
qualities I refer to cannot be measured, but are
apparent to any resident or visitor to the island.

Words like "pristine" and "magical" might describe
them.

Accidents do happen. And the effect of an
accident in the launching of twenty-year-old Polaris
missiles might so compromise the rare qualities of
this island that the residents and tourists would no
longer care to spend their time here. What then
would be left of Kauai's economy and all the jobs and
the tourism industry?

The escalation of the use of the land
around Mana by the military has continued since 1941,
when the acting governor leased the land to the U.S.
Army for bombing purposes. Now, more than fifty
years later, the U.S. Army's Strategic Defense
Command plans to add the Strategic Target System to
the list of military systems used at PMRF.

In this post-cold-war period, further
testing of weapons systems which would escalate the
offensive ability of the military in the name of
defense is not what is needed at Mana.

The scoping process for this EIS did not
include the intangibles which make Kauai unique.
There has been no consideration of the value of the
Nobili Dunes area to the native Hawaiians. The
remains of those buried in the Dunes were considered,
but only to the extent of mitigating the effects of fire or explosions over the Dune.

Additionally, the scoping process failed to consider the area of the ownership of the land. That land is a part of the Crown Lands owned by the native Hawaiians, and a portion is under the control of the Hawaiian Homes Commission.

The fact that the leases of Hawaiian homelands by administrative orders were declared illegal by the Hawaii Supreme Court could affect the future lease of this land. The fact that the Hawaiian Homes Commission may consider not releasing their land to the Army, may instead lease it to the native Hawaiians, could also affect the continued use of the property for SDI. When you consider these facts, the conclusions reached about alternative sites for the program would be different.

The transportation of the liquid hydrazine fuel is to come through Port Allen rather than Nawiliwili. This lessens the potential effect of spill or explosion, but it by no means eliminates it. Any spill of hydrazine would create a cancer epidemic in those persons, animals and fish exposed to the tiniest quantities.

The fact that portions of the beach fronting PMRF would be closed for 56 days is not considered as significant. When this closure time is added to the other programs at PMRF which causes the beach to be closed to the public, the result is significant to those who want to use the beaches for recreation, fishing or surfing.

It was the desire to safeguard the rights of fishermen which caused the acting governor in 1941 to include restrictions on the lease. Those restrictions prevented any closing of the beaches to fishermen except during bombing exercises. That condition of the lease will be violated further with the SDI's 56 days of closing.

In summary, your EIS document is more concerned with the benefit to the local economy than to the sensitive environment of Kauai. There are always those who will justify any action or program because it saves jobs.

SDI will have little effect on the jobs or the economics of Kauai unless a disaster happens. Then the effect would be so significant that the hotels and restaurants would be vacant.

The scoping process did not cover the areas of cultural sensitivity or attending the status of the lease of lands. If it did, other alternative
and I'm trying to read the note as I'm talking.

But the simple fact is that, you know, we
still are committed to transporting the liquid
propellants by means other than over public roads.

So I just wanted to make that clear, from
the comments that were made.

And there was a questionable conclusion on
cancer epidemic resulting from the minutest
quantities of hydrazine.

Thank you.


Would you please try to stick to the
three-minute limit. I'd appreciate it.

MR. RICHARD STONG: My name is Richard
Stong, S T O N G.

I feel a little handicapped this evening
because someone referred earlier that the major
representatives are not here.

In a sense -- and this is not to be taken
personally -- you people are ordertakers. You take
orders from the Pentagon. And so we in a sense are
speaking to ourselves. You realize that.

Presumably the EIS can measure the safety
factor of the proposed rocket launches on Kauai and
it can assess various environmental factors. But it
cannot measure what Senator Reed refers to as the
immeasurable impact. In these allotted three
minutes, I wish to speak directly to this
immeasurable impact which, simply put, is the risk
of impairing this island's very spirit, that which is
best personified by what we like to call the aloha
spirit.

Many years ago, before making Kauai my
home, I was arrested in California. I would not have
been particularly concerned if the military had
chosen Lompoc or Vandenberg as a test site for
launching their STARS rockets, or anywhere else, for
that matter. I would not have cared.

But with Kauai, there is a difference. And
the difference is this: On June 14th, 1990, when the
STARS launch program was in its initial planning
phases at PMRF, the military held a public meeting in
Kekaha. Perhaps some of you there recall that
meeting.

After listening to many of the testimonies
presented, it became apparent to me that none touched
on this very vital question what Reed now refers to as
immeasurable impact.

I had not really intended to speak that
evening. But I did. And here's what I said. It was

essentially this. The Island of Kauai is a sacred
land, and it has been held in trust by God, through
eons and eons of time. Some believe that Kauai may
have been the original Garden of Eden. Certainly it
is not by physical beauty that Kauai is designated as
the Garden Island. It is the aloha spirit that such
a name embodies. We the citizens of this sacred land
today are not to violate that trust, and we have the
responsibility to not allow it to be desecrated.

MR. MICHAELSON: I'm sorry, sir. Your time
is up. Could you hand that in, please.

MR. RICHARD STONG: May I finish?

MR. MICHAELSON: Well, no. Actually, we
need to move on.

VOICE FROM AUDIENCE: Thank you.

MR. MICHAELSON: If you wouldn't mind
putting that into the record, please.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Excuse me, Mr. Stong. If
you would hand that into the hearing assistant,
everything you had planned to say that couldn't fit
into the three minutes will be placed into the
record.

MR. RICHARD STONG: I'll mail it in.

MR. MICHAELSON: You'll mail it? That's
fine. Thank you.

I'll point out that anything that anyone
does not have the chance to finish saying because
they're running over the three minutes, if it's in a
prepared statement we would like you to please hand
it in to the hearing assistant.

Thank you, Mr. Lusk.

It will be entered into the record and it
will be given the same consideration as any oral
comments you make tonight. Thank you.

In the interest of time, we need to move on
to the next speakers. The next speaker up -- and I
apologize for not saying these in advance -- are John
A. Love, Averlet Soto, Richard Irwin, I believe
Sharon Sue Prater, Gary Slater, and Minsey Bouret,
who is reading for Adam Horowitz.

Is John A. Love here?

Thank you, Mr. Love.

MR. JOHN LOVE: Good evening. My name is
John Love.

My wife and I retired here because we love
the environment. That environment includes all of
the God-given things in nature. It also includes
freedom, peace and prosperity.

We urge the people of Kauai to actively

support STARS.

My believes are based on experience and
history. I graduated from MIT in '58 and spent the
next thirty-three years designing space systems.

I've held senior engineering and management
positions on many spacecraft programs, including four
SDI systems. Why SDI, GPALS and STARS? We all wish
for peace.

Recent world changes tend to make us feel
more secure. However, control of huge stockpiles of
military equipment is uncertain. Dictatorships can
spring up overnight if the promises of freedom fail.

Many third world countries already have weapons of
mass destruction and are hungry for more.

There are wars now, and history tells us
there will be more. We don't know where or when.

Who could have predicted two years ago that we would
be in Desert Storm, and who could have predicted the
stunning impact of technology on saving American
lives and achieving swift victory.

There is no doubt that future aggressors
will have missiles armed with terrible warheads.

Although Kauai is an unlikely target, we have the
duty to support freedom. SDI and GPALS could provide
an impressive level of defense if employed today.
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3/24/92 - Tuesday

1  STARS is needed to develop technology to make those
2  systems less expensive and even more effective.
3  
4  The EIS is thorough and professional, the
5  best I've read. Yet when you voice your concerns,
6  the experts do not give you absolute guarantees. We
7  all know that death and taxes are the only sure
8  things in life.
9  
10  I'd like to offer a different view based on
11  history. The natural environments around Cape
12  Canaveral and Vandenberg are different but no less
13  fragile than here. They are doing just fine after
14  forty years and a thousand launches, most huge
15  compared to STARS.
16  
17  The space launch safety record for the
18  general public has been outstanding. There had been
19  some tragic ground handling and test accidents, like
20  the Apollo I fire. None involve the public.
21  
22  There were many launch failures,
23  particularly in the early years when we were
24  learning. We had the Challenger disaster. But as
25  far as I can determine, no other person has even been
26  injured as a result of a U.S. space launch. Even
27  with the terror of Challenger, the public was safe.
28  We are far more at risk on Kauai's highways than
29  anything associated with STARS.

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3/24/92 - Tuesday

1  I urge patriotic support for STARS, which
2  can help guarantee the freedom which allows the
3  peace, and it can help bring prosperity our beloved
4  island.
5  
6  Thank you.
7  (Applause.)
8  
9  OR24
10  MR. AVERIET SOTO: My name is Averiet Soto.
11  I'm from Kahana.
12  
13  Two years ago, Captain Tom McPeely, then
14  commanding officer of PMRF, said that if STARS did
15  not proceed, it would not affect the base at all. I
16  did not agree with his assessment then, nor do I
17  agree with that statement now.
18  
19  In the STARS EIS executive summary, under
20  "Alternatives," you state that, quote, "Under the no
21  action alternative, PMRF and KTF would continue to
22  perform its fleet training and other missile testing
23  missions. Selection of the no action alternative
24  would result in no significant impacts on Kauai."
25  
26  As is evident tonight, all future missile
27  launches will come under intense scrutiny.
28  
29  I don't think your opponents will stop with
30  STARS. The fact is, all future missions at PMRF are
31  in jeopardy. I firmly believe that test and
evaluation programs are an integral part of PMRF's future. If they go away, PMRF itself will be reduced to a level of no significance.

The potential loss of jobs and all the effects thereof will have a tremendous socio-economic impact to many west siders. I consider this very significant, and strongly urge you to explore the effects of the no action alternative further.

Let me also point out that in June of 1990, at the Kekaha Neighborhood Center, many of the same people speaking tonight looked the military straight in the face and said we need more information. And I agree they did. We need an EIS.

Others cited treaty violations.

A few were truthful and said "We don't care what you tell us, we won't believe you. We don't want it."

Many who oppose STARS simply don't understand the system. Others simply choose not to understand it. They want to be heard but do not want to listen.

And these people, these same people went to Senator Inouye and looked him straight in the face and said we need an EIS, help us. I wonder how Senator Inouye feels today when he realizes that an EIS is just not going to satisfy them.

If this program had started ten years ago, what would be the effects on Kauai today? What would be the effects on the spirit of Kauai?

It seems to me that the increases in crime over the last ten years, the increased traffic and the worsening well-being of our children today are more significant impacts, more detrimental than four STARS launches a year.

Test programs can work if it's done safely. And I know the people at PMRF who work this program will be the first to tell you that safety is the number one concern.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Richard Irwin.

MR. RICHARD IRWIN: My name is Richard Irwin, spelled with an I,

Colonel Mangular, Mr. Gallien, thank you for the opportunity to offer testimony on the STARS Draft EIS.

I'm a retired Navy veteran, employed at PMRF. I am also a veteran of the cold war. A good part of my military career was spent in daily contact with communist bloc forces. I monitored their
strategic missile weapons testing programs. I was
there as their multiple re-entry vehicles came
screaming through the skies, like fireballs from
hell.

The simulated thermonuclear detonations of
these test weapons was a frightening thing to
witness. It was chilling to realize these events
simulated the incineration of millions of people.

Because of these experiences, I know that
the GPALS and STARS programs are vital to the
nation's security.

And I might add, whether or not PDRF is a
target, Kauai cannot escape the destruction that
Pearl Harbor will suffer from a nuclear attack.

VOICE FROM AUDIENCE: Bikini Island.

MR. RICHARD IRWIN: I feel the DEIS
inadequately addresses a negative impact on the
nation's defense if the no action alternative is
followed. The STARS program is vital to the nation's
security, more so in this era of uncontrolled nuclear
proliferation.

A cold war victory did not dispel the
nuclear gene. The Soviet Union is fragmented and
bankrupt, but in its ashes still lie the seeds of
Armageddon, seeds that, left unattended, will surely
scatter to even more threatening fields.

The Chinese have advanced air technology,
with capable ICBM and SLBM delivery systems. We live
in a world in which nearly every nation that wants a
nuclear weapon has them.

Even designing a nuclear weapon, once the
most closely guarded of secrets, is not a difficult
task. What's classified today is how to build a good
weapon, not how to build a weapon.

While the Strategic Defense Initiatives
GPALS program cannot defend against all methods of
nuclear weapons delivery, it holds the best hope of
rendering ballistic missiles useless.

I therefore urge you to re-address and
re-emphasize this issue in no action alternative.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

Mr. MICHAELSON: We were doing pretty well
there for a while. I don't know whether it's the
lateness of the hour that's helping people become a
little less tolerant.

But if I could ask again that you withhold
your comments and expressions in between speaker
remarks rather than during, out of respect for
everyone, I'd appreciate it.
Next up would be Sharon Sue Prater.

MS. SHARON PRATER: My name is Sharon
Prater, and I live in Wainiha.

This is to the Federal Government of the
United States of America and the United States
military, copy to the United Nations, regarding the
space based nuclear weapons systems and environmental
impacts, also known as no more bombs or contaminants,
in the Pacific.

Let's talk about the Pacific and its
people, its lands, its waters and its life policy.

Pacific means, according to Webster's
Dictionary, to lessen conflict, conciliatory, having
a soothing effect, peace.

Pacific policy stresses enjoyment of peace
as a way of life and often implies absence of all
aggressive intent.

The United States military has taken over
many lands in the Pacific Ocean. Beloved Hawaii,
look what has happened in less than 100 years.
Disease, fear, pollution, pesticides, chemicals that
are destroying.

Look what happened to Kahoolawe, just for
the testing of wargames weapons. Her springs of
fresh water were the first to be bombed and

destroyed, and lands poisoned and creatures killed.

What about Johnson Island under U.S.
protection and located very close to Hawaii? It has
become the world's toxic waste dump. What about the
Marianas and the Caroline Islands under U.S. trust?
Is the world's deepest trench still being filled with
toxins?

The United States of America became trustee
to many more Pacific lands after World War II. And
as the World Encyclopedia states, a trustee is
expected to keep or manage the other people's
property carefully.

Look what has happened to the Pacific
Marshall Islands. Two atom bombs were exploded just
to test the extent of damage and loss of life at
Bikini Atoll 1946. One bomb exploded over land and
one atom bomb was exploded beneath the Pacific Ocean.
The terrible explosions and deadly rays
released by the bombs killed all the plants and
animals on Bikini and surrounding areas. The people
had been removed from their home island.

Another Marshall Island -- I'm sorry, I
don't know how to pronounce it -- Ennivetak, was used
by the U.S. military to test the hydrogen bomb. The
force of that bomb was so great that it destroyed the
island and made the waters around it radioactive and extremely dangerous. The people had been relocated. What do you think happened to all the ocean life? Now Kwajalein, only 2,500 miles from Hawaii, has been and continues to be bombarded by Star Wars bombs just to test, of course, the capability of destruction. The people of the Pacific have cried out to stop the needless death and destruction of the Pacific homelands and people's lives. The Pacific answers. The United States of American cannot continue to kill physically, mentally or spiritually our brothers and sisters and lay to waste our lands and waters. Stop the wargames of power and money. Stop the abuse of your trusteeship. Stop playing with our lives, our children's children's lives. The Pacific is not to be used as a guinea pig by any country.

MR. MICHAELSON: Miss Prater, your time is up.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Gary Slater, please.

MR. GARY SLATER: Well, gentlemen, I read the whole book. I think most people probably got bogged down in the hydrazine.

I got all the way to the end of your conclusion on tourism. After acknowledging the great importance of tourism to Kauai's economy, and after acknowledging in the book the devastating effect that a natural disaster like Hurricane Iwa had on the island, you jump to this conclusion, and I quote: The chance of an accident, however, is extremely remote, and unlikely, in any case, to affect tourism. Now, that statement is completely unsubstantiated by the text.

In your final version of this EIS, I wish you to consult the experts, the big advertising and promotion houses in Honolulu. And I want to see numbers in here, dollar amounts of loss that we can anticipate if there's an explosion, either accidentally or intentionally, as you call it, early termination, and this explosion shows nationally on CNN.

People come here because they have a perception of Kauai: unspoiled natural beauty. Your first launch will severely diminish that perception. And an explosion as you describe in your book here, raining down flaming debris that you say can be put out by firemen, will cost this island dearly.
But that is why in your Final EIS, I wish you to give serious consideration to placing a bond for demonstrable losses that could easily exceed a billion dollars.

Regarding pollution. In this text, you compare the pollution that you will cause in minute to that naturally occurring or just occurring in the world in a period of a year.

In the Final EIS, I want you to make a more reasonable comparison of what you'll make in minutes to what occurs now on Kauai in the period of a month.

Now, how does this happen? I'm sure you were brave young men full of honesty, ideals and integrity when you signed up years ago. And now you've been reduced to sort of a corporate salesman.

If this program does not work, you'll be further crippling the economy of this nation, wasting billions of dollars. If it does work, and you can shoot missiles at people and they can't shoot them back, you'll have instant world domination. It's like something out of a James Bond novel, and you're Goldfinger.

Now, I believe you men know this --

MR. MICHAELSON: Sir, your time is up.

MR. GARY SLATER: Thank you very much.
In 1946 the Bikinians were told that the atomic bomb was being tested on their island for the good of mankind, and they were led to believe that they would be returned to their homes.

But after twenty-five atomic and thermonuclear bomb detonations, Bikini Atoll is completely radioactive and will be unsafe for human habitation for generations to come.

The U.S. military began missile testing at Kwajalein Atoll in 1960, and since that time, have evicted most of the islanders from their traditional homeland and turned a tropical paradise into a nuclear missile test range and practice ground for World War III.

Despite the end of the cold war, missile and Star Wars testing at Kwajalein goes on. And the U.S. Army proposes to expand the testing by launching missiles from the Island of Kauai in addition to the ongoing launches from Vandenberg in California.

The military has said that the additional testing from Kauai will have no significant environmental impact. They have shown that they will do anything to further their programs without concern for human and environmental consequences.

The Bikinians have lost their homeland forever. Ten thousand Kwajalein Islanders are crowded onto a 65-acre island that has become a slum, with conditions approaching those of a concentration camp.

Like the people of Kauai, they were told that missile testing would not have any negative effect. But their homelands are off limits. Their culture and traditions have been destroyed. And their future appears bleak.

The U.S. Government has been embarrassed into trying to improve the living conditions of the Kwajalein landowners. But the damage is too great and the problems too severe for Uncle Sam to mitigate anymore.

The military always promises that their activities will not have any negative effect. But now in our own country, we are left with Hanford, Washington and Savannah River, Georgia, two of the most contaminated places on earth.

We have seen thousands of Americans contaminated by atmospheric nuclear bomb testing in Nevada. We have seen Rocky Flats, the nuclear bomb factory in Colorado, closed down and investigated by the FBI for their flagrant and deadly abuse of the environment and the local inhabitants and their lies
about the extent of the pollution there.

The military cannot be trusted. Missile testing at Kauai will surely have negative effects on our Garden Island that cannot even be predicted.

The military, who has been entrusted to protect this country, has destroyed countless places and countless lives in the name of national security.

Their philosophy was best summed up by General Westmorland, talking about a small village in Vietnam --

MR. MICHAELSON: Your time is up. I'm sorry.

MS. MINSEY BOURET: -- when he said "We had to destroy it in order to save it."

Stop this. Please.

(Appause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Gary Sample.

Please state your name for the record.

MR. GARY SAMPLE: Hi. My name is Gary Sample. I'm 44 years old, and I've lived on this island for ten years.

I'd like to underscore this one sentence in the DEIS on page 2. It says under the no action alternative, PMRF and KTF would continue to perform its fleet training and other missile test emissions.

Selection of the no action alternative would result in no significant impacts on the island.

Now, that seems to be the only sentence in this draft that I believe and the employees at PMRF seem not to believe. It seems someone has introduced some fear in them that if they don't do SDI, that they won't have any job out there.

Now, I don't understand why things are going to change significantly. They've been doing this for years and years, I imagine. They will continue.

So this whole thing seems to be about fear of losing jobs. And I don't think they're going to lose them. I mean, you say they won't lose them.

I'm opposed to SDI and STARS. I don't want to see old, dangerous missiles launched off of our west shores. The reasons are simple. We as a nation cannot afford it. We're broke, folks.

Our island economy and lifestyles would be destroyed with just one explosion. People don't vacation in a stress-ridden environment of rocket launches and explosions.

That EIS draft is a slanted term paper without footnotes.

The worst-case scenario, according to the
MR. MICHAELSON: Linda Magee is our next speaker. She will be followed by Tim Andres, Cheryl Saunders, Keith Robinson and Gary Benoit.

MS. LINDA MAGEE: My name is Linda Magee.

I have read the EIS, and I'd like to save that portion of my testimony for writing.

Tonight I would just like to tell you that I am opposed to the use of my tax dollars to create something for the purposes of blowing it up and dropping it in the ocean.

I want my tax dollars to be spent to improve the quality of life for the people of Kauai and the rest of the United States. As long as we have people who are homeless, hungry and sick, those should be our priorities.

This country does not have limitless resources. We are as a nation billions of dollars in debt. The biggest threat to this country is that we will fail to care about the homeless, the hungry and the sick.

I have a great fear that this country will be destroyed, not by an attack from another country, but by deterioration from within.

We cannot allow our children to attend school in termite-ridden classrooms. And we cannot
allow our highway system to deteriorate into potholes.

We can create a better world for ourselves, but we have to invest our resources to create and not destroy.

Thank you.

(Appause.)

MR. TIM ANDRES: My name is Tim Andres. We know anything that destroys more of our ozone layer is destroying America. Knowing this and living with it undermines our integrity and our well-being.

There's a great spirit in the heart of America. It's the spirit of our ancestors, it's of ourselves and of those to come.

In the hearts of every American is the spirit of the Europeans who sought to live freely and build a just society.

In the heart of every American is the spirit of the original dwellers on these lands, who felt the presence of the Creator on the earth and lived accordingly.

In the heart of every African, who, taken into slavery, learned that no power is greater than his will to live.

The unrelenting force of nature to support human life in its effort to evolve and to pass through our own self-deceptions and physical degradation is miraculous. It's inviolable and it grows stronger.

To support all life and to be supported by all that lives, this is the premise that underscores our choices here tonight.

We know any plan which uses our collective resources to build weapons is a plan that perceives and promotes the possibility of the destruction of life, and that this plan continues to see an opportunity for private contractors to be involved in a mega business for profit with public money.

Taking the trillions of dollars the good people of this country have gathered together and in a terrible conflagration of waste direct this potential for great good to no good at all is a travesty of the spirit of this nation.

We are not a nation of murderers, nor the potential victims of some ill-perceived threat. We are a nation of families and friends and co-workers. We are working in each of our own lives to become healthy and to contribute to the benefit of the whole
country and indeed our world.

We need leadership now to refocus all our efforts into life-sustaining national priorities, to clean up industry and to preserve and conserve the very things that keep us all alive. This is for you and I and all our children. To support all that lives. And to be supported by all that lives.

I think there are tremendous opportunities for the military to be employed, re-engineering all of our systems and revamping our nation’s damaged resources. I think there’s lots of work for everybody in that field.

I’m raising a family. I wish I had one of your shirts. I’d trade you my ribbon for one.

It’s hard rolling one month into the next. And I don’t think this thing should be on the backs of these people. And I don’t think it is.

Thank you.

(Appause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Cheryl Saunders.

MS. CHERYL SAUNDERS: Good evening. My name is Cheryl Ann Leina’ano Letario Saunders. And I am a concerned west side citizen and native Kauaiian. I have lived on the west side all of my life.

PMRF has been in existence for almost thirty years, if not more, and we have not experienced any catastrophe in the existing strategic operations presently ongoing.

I want to address Dr. Ludgren’s comment that PMRF and STARS are separate. I disagree.

The U.S. Government provides a majority of the funding necessary to operate PMRF. If the Government is prohibited from functioning at PMRF, they could choose to terminate operations. This decision will have an adverse effect on Kauai’s economy, and not to mention be devastating to those that lose their jobs.

I have concerns about the environment and the possibility of accidents. However, accidents can happen anywhere and at any time. We should put an equal amount of concern to make safer our highways, where more accidents occur.

We are fortunate that PMRF provides highly technical jobs that make the local west side people competitive in today’s job market.

My immediate concern is continued employment. Who will pay our mortgages? Who will feed and clothe us? I well may sound dramatic, but this could happen if our jobs are taken away.

I have worked too hard and too long to join...
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some of my opposition at the welfare office and food
stamp line. I work hard to pay taxes, and I want my
tax dollars to support continued national defense
safety.

My brothers and sisters of FMRF and Kauai
Test Facility, join me in my endeavors to protect our
jobs for the future of our children.

Mahalo.

(Appause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: After Cheryl Saunders will
be Keith Robinson, Gary Benoit, Lenny Siegel and Stan
Butler. If these people would come up.

Keith Robinson. Is Keith Robinson here?

He's coming.

I would just mention again, the purpose of
reading the names ahead of time is so we can have
people -- We do have a reserved section down here for
our speakers.

VOICE FROM AUDIENCE: Save my job.

MR. MICHAELSON: Are you Mr. Robinson?

MR. KEITH ROBINSON: Yes.

MR. MICHAELSON: I'm sorry. You are the
next speaker. I'm sorry I didn't make that clear.

MR. KEITH ROBINSON: The older I get, the
more I get struck by the ironic inconsistencies of

people's behavior. I’ve been listening all night to
worries about the safety of twenty-year-old vehicles
that may fail and of course cause a disaster. Some
of our opponents seem to have no objection to riding
around in twenty-year-old vehicles that may fly off
course and cause a disaster.

My name is Keith Robinson. I operate an
endangered species reserve in the uplands of west
Kauai. I am the person who actually does the work
the environmentalists talk about doing. And I do it
with my own money and no one else's.

I have spent about $50,000 of my own money
in the last few years. I've pulled ten species back
from the edge of extinction in the process. If I had
given this $50,000 to the Sierra Club, they probably
would have used it to sue somebody.

(Laughter.)

MR. KEITH ROBINSON: I have read the STARS
project Environmental Impact Statement and have
inspected the area around the rocket launch site.

My conclusion as an experienced
conservation worker is that this project will not
cause any significant environmental damage.

Furthermore, if in future years this
anti-missile defense system should destroy even one
or two nuclear missiles before they explode, it will have prevented far more environmental damage than was ever caused by its development.

And I would remind everybody here tonight that the possibility of future nuclear wars remains very real... The latest issue of U.S. News and World Report has a cover article detailing the relentless spread of nuclear weapons throughout the third world, particularly in the most unsavory regimes. And both Russia and the Mid East remain heavily armed and highly unstable.

But the environmentalists are deliberately ignoring this dangerous reality. Even worse, they are trying to force their irresponsible fantasies on the rest of us.

This brings up a point which all Americans should carefully consider. The environmentalist movement is now evolving into what has been called the protest industry. And all industries, including the protest industry, need money to exist.

Therefore, in its quest for money and power, the protest industry is constantly looking for what new controversies it can inflame and exploit.

The present dispute over the STARS program appears to be just such an issue. The environmental

groups appear to be moving rapidly to inflame and exploit it by issuing all sorts of wild claims and unproved statements.

I hope that the citizens of Kauai will resist this environmentalist call for a mass hysteria and will instead support the armed forces that protect us all.

Last of all, may I say that during the past week, one of the most controversial video documentaries filmed in recent years arrived here on Kauai. It's entitled "Survival in the High North." And it documents in graphic and brutal detail the highly inflammatory and misleading methods that many environmentalist organisations may use to inflame and manipulate public opinion in the news media.

Please support our fighting men and the services which protect us all.

Thank you and good night.

(Appause and boos.)

MR. MICHAELSON: The next speaker is Gary Benoit.

MR. GARY BENOIT: My name is Gary Benoit.

The EIS is a piece of military propaganda. Because it was not done by an objective, impartial group, it has no validity in my mind. It was
produced to mollify the public into believing there
will be no significant impact.

If we look at the military's past
equivalent track record, we can only conclude
there will be a significant impact, not only on
Kauai, but upon the Marshallse residing on the
Island of Ebeya.

What the film "Home on the Range" addresses
is human rights violations. Something not addressed
by the EIS. The squalor, crowdedness, poverty and
virtual destruction of an indigenous people's culture
by our government incensed me.

They are a people without survival skills,
without a sense of purpose, dependent on our
government for a life which at best is is unbearable.

Our government has the audacity to
criticize other countries for human rights violations
when they have done such atrocious things to the
people of the Marshall Islands. And they intend to
perpetuate these violations through the STARS
launchings.

There is a message of hope in the film,
however. Inspired by their elderly chieftain, the
Marshallse have attempted to reclaim their islands
and put a stop to the ongoing ballistic missile and

Star Wars testing.

Motivated by the belief that without the
land, that man does not exist, this leader has
inspired his people. When asked if he would die for
his convictions, he stated that death for good causes
is life itself.

Let us be inspired by the actions of these
islanders. For indeed we share a common goal: the
elimination of the STARS program.

In exercising one of the freedoms of our
democracy, the right to assemble, we the people have
taken charge to overcome the forces of death and
destruction.

There is felt tonight a profound sense of
purpose, an intense feeling of solidarity. Engaged
in a common endeavor, we should feel a deep sense of
connection. Let this moment in time be etched in our
memories as being one of the most active, positive
and meaningful in our lives.

Let this night be remembered as an
experience of the deep sense of meaning and inner
harmony, a time of inspiration, profound joy and even
exhilaration.

Let us recollect years hence the pleasures
of giving and receiving, of creating and celebrating
together, celebrating the victory of our common 
humanity.

For we are victorious in standing together 
in a common cause, and that cause is the elimination 
of a program which is expensive, dangerous and 
unworkable.

We the people say no Star Wars on Kauai now 
or ever.

(Applause.)

MR. GALLIAN: Excuse me one moment.

Several times tonight I've heard a 
reference to the Government preparing its own EIS; 
and that as being inappropriate, for some reason.

The National Environmental Policy Act, 
which governs preparation of EISs, mandates that the 
agency concerned with the activity have an integral 
role in the preparation of this documentation. This 
is such that the agency will look at the effect of 
its action prior to making a decision to pursue.

In the case with the Strategic Target 
System EIS, the EIS was prepared with a team which 
consisted of Navy, Army, the Department of Energy and 
NASA government scientists working with contract 
environmental scientists and engineers to provide as 
adequate an analysis as was possible.

I want to say one more time that the 
analysis performed was in-depth. A hard look was 
taken.

Thank you.

VOICE FROM AUDIENCE: Lies.

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay. The next speaker up 
is Lenny Siegel.

MR. HARRY SALSBURG: My name is Harry 
Salsburg. I've been asked to read this letter by 
Lenny Siegel. He's the director and chief researcher 
of the Pacific Studies Center and the National Toxics 
Campaign Fund, Military Toxics Project at the Pacific 
Studies Center.

I am pleased to see at last a more detailed 
document. It helps the review process to have 
additional data available.

I regret, however, that the Army continues 
to consider the environmental review process a 
bureaucratic obstacle. Nothing in the document 
indicates that the Army is willing to reconsider any 
portion of the Strategic Target System launch program 
to protect the environment.

I have three concerns.

One: The Draft EIS does not evaluate the 
relationship of the proposed launches to the cleanup
The defense environmental restoration program annual report for fiscal year 1990 states that three sites are slated for remedial action. That is, they're already contaminated.

A proper environmental review should survey Navy installation restoration studies to determine whether the proposed launch pad would spread contamination or interfere with cleanup.

It should also determine whether remediation efforts are likely to interfere with the project.

Two: The relationship of the project to remediation of munitions contamination should be considered as well.

The defense environmental restoration program does not list ordnance ranges until they are slated for closure. Yet across the nation, ranges and proving grounds are littered with munitions waste and unexploded ordnance. Barking Sands, I assume, has its share. In Hawaii alone, serious problems exist at Kahoolawe, Waikane Valley and Pohakuloa.

Action must be taken while properties are on military use, to ensure that they can be reopened when the military no longer needs them. Great.

The fact that a person or an institution only releases small amounts of hazardous wastes with ozone-depleting compounds does not mean that mitigation is unnecessary.

The ozone layer is threatened by a large number of small releases of ozone-depleting compounds, all of which seem minute, but which together have created a global crisis.

We don't ignore aerosol cans because each contains only a minuscule amount of gaseous propellant. Yet in the Draft EIS, the Army considers no alternatives to the use of ozone-depleting solid-rocket loaders, or Halon 2402.

If we pass laws to prevent private citizens from knowingly polluting the air, why should military projects be exempt? Some of their pollutants are exotic. But that does not justify their release.

Sincerely, Lenny Siegel, director, chief researchers of the Military Toxics Project, Pacific Studies Center. Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: We're scheduled to take a 10:30 break, but we are going to go ahead and move on at least through Johnsay Riklon, who is going to be
making a statement for Stan Butler, Elizabeth Scamahorn and Khiyani Hill. And then we will take a break.

So if, I think it's Johnsay Riklon.
If you could state your name.

MS. WENDY MITCHELL: My name is Wendy Mitchell, and I'm reading a statement from Johnsay Riklon, who is a citizen of the Marshall Islands.

I am really overwhelmed by the position that the people of Kauai have taken on the STARS EDX missiles program.

I would like to express on behalf of some Kwajalein landowners and Mr. Handle Dreebel our full support and solidarity to the people of Kauai on this very important stand.

We can only pray that, once more, concerned citizens like you come to realize the kind of action the U.S. Government has practiced on small people in the Pacific.

Your people have brought Christianity to our islands and we accepted the faith.

Many of us don't understand why our home islands have to be used for military purpose.

I believe that your government can make changes if concerned people like you continue to cry out.

Again, we would like to salute you and express our support and pray that God bless you in this struggle.

Johnsay Riklon.
Thank you.

(Appause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Elizabeth Scamahorn.

MS. ELIZABETH SCAMAHORN: My name is Elizabeth Scamahorn, and I'm representing The League of Women Voters of the Island of Kauai.

The League of Women Voters supports the preservation of the physical, chemical and biological integrity of the ecosystem. It supports maximum protection of public health and the environment.

The League believes that the Federal Government should provide leadership in protection and management of natural resources.

The League believes that the Government, the military in this case, has special responsibility for the land and resources entrusted to them, and that the Federal Government, there must be a special consideration for the protection of areas of critical environmental concerns, historical importance and aesthetic value.
The United States military has quite recently admitted to degrading environment and health beyond the necessity and reason in areas all across the United States. You have vowed to improve. You have acknowledged certain important impacts and risks and hopefully heard the documented others of the proposed Barking Sands missile launches and resulting threats to local health, safety, archaeology, environmental and economy.

If you were a commercial or subsistence fisher of Kauai or surviving through tourism, would you feel more secure with experimentally, remodeled Polaris missiles launched here?

If you were worried about missile attacks, would you be happy to be a target due to SDI activity here?

If the military is developing nuclear-powered rockets and nuclear satellites to take SDI weapons into space, might Barking Sands be involved?

Show us that you do defend. Before the damage is done. Do not further endanger Barking Sands.

Thank you.

(Applause.)
that has to be addressed and completely taken care
of.

The EIS seems to be quite narrow in its
scope. And I as an American am not satisfied that
the issues have been at all addressed.

As a very concerned citizen of America, I
have investigated the STARS program, and I do not
feel we need this program for our safety or our
well-being. No Star Wars on Kauai.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: We're now going to take a
15-minute break for our court reporter. I have by my
watch 10:35. We'll be back at 10:50.

(A recess was taken
from 10:35 to 10:55 p.m.)

MR. MICHAELSON: If I can get you to take
your seats, we'll be going back on the record
momentarily.

All right. The first speakers who are
going to be up are Arthur Trask, Kathie Yamashita,
Van Warren, Mae Warren, Byron Wong and Bob Meyer. If
you'd care to sit down here.

We are coming back from a break, and I
understand there are a couple of questions which the
Army representatives are going to briefly respond to,
as we have said earlier in our procedures, before we
will ask Mr. Trask to come up and speak.

But you'll be first in just a moment, Mr.
Trask.

MR. MANGUSO: I think the question I was
given is what would be the total number of missile
launches from KTF in one year. And then it says in
paren, SDI and all other launches.

KTF, I remind you, is the Kauai Test
Facility.

The maximum number of missile launches from
the Kauai Test Facility in one year would be twelve.
Four Strategic Target Systems, three BDX, and five
Department of Energy sounding rockets. The Navy also
launches about eight van loads each year from another
part of PMRF.

MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you. Was there
another question?

MR. MANGUSO: No.

MR. MICHAELSON: That's the only one?

Okay.

Would you state your name for the record,
please.

MR. TRASK: Gentlemen, it's an honor to
speak here.
Ladies and gentlemen of Kauai, aloha kakou.

AUDIENCE: Aloha.

MR. ARTHUR TRASK: What is that? Aloha kakou. Respond, if you please.

AUDIENCE: Aloha kakou. [Greetings everyone.]

MR. ARTHUR TRASK: What is the question?

First, I am an ancient Hawaiian antiquity. I'm 82 years of age. I've been through every and known about every war in this century. My father, born in the kingdom of King Kalakaua on this island.

We are kama'ainas from Kauai. [native-born resident]

In three generations, we are ten American lawyers. As the oldest one of the three families of ten lawyers, Trask by name, I said stop, we'd better find some clients.

My grandchildren, I told them I want them to be Pope of Rome.

What is the question?

I'm a graduate of Georgetown University in Washington, D.C. I had the pleasure of meeting Franklin Roosevelt when he promised Delegate and friend Mike McCanless that he would visit Hawaii in one year after he was inaugurated. And he came to Hawaii, as you know, in 1934. We came to Hawaii in 1934, and he said he went up to Papakolea, the

homestead there, and opened it up for the Hawaiians.

I speak as a Hawaiian. This is Hawaii.

We're not going to be used by any damn fool haole nonsense.

VOICE FROM AUDIENCE: Right on.

MR. ARTHUR TRASK: What are we here for?

You coming over here, we want to learn something. All our lives, our beautiful Kauai. It's a gift from God that you are all here. Just think of yourself in your own mind.

MR. MANGUSO: Sir, you have one minute.

MR. ARTHUR TRASK: One minute.

The question is this: Star Wars. Who's going to lose their job tomorrow if this thing either goes through or doesn't go through? Nobody's going to lose a job. How do you like that?

Who's kidding who? We're going to leave here tonight as a united family, and nobody's going to lose their jobs.

Because I want to leave a Congressional record to show that, unless the budget in Washington is settled, this Star War anticipation and nonsense that is put on by the military is absolute nonsense. And they ought to be criminally, criminally --

MR. MANGUSO: Sir, thank you. Your time is
MR. ARTHUR TRASK: -- undertaken to destroy
the peace among our people of Kauai.
Aloha.
(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: I apologize to Mr. Trask.
The light's in my eyes. I didn't notice that Mr.
Lusk wasn't there. So he did not have the benefit of
the signs.

VOICE FROM AUDIENCE: Come back, Arthur.

You can do more.

MR. MICHAELSON: That was three minutes;
actually, a little more.
The next up would be Kathleen Yamashita.

MS. KATHIE YAMASHITA: I'm Kathleen
Yamashita. My background is in telecommunications
and film and contemporary history documentation.

But today I speak as a mother, and on
behalf of the children, on humanity, and of the
spirit of life itself.

For that, I ask you, you all be careful
what you do. Earth and Kauai, the land and the sea
most likely will go on. We'll survive in some form.
Scrambled molecules in space, perhaps.

So the question is, will you? Will what

MR. VAN WARREN: My name is Van Warren. I
live in Kalaheo, Kauai. I'm a native Hawaiian and
currently employed by CPK. I support this Star Wars
program because I don't want to be scrambled
molecules.

After reviewing the EIS statement, it's
obvious that this rocket launch would have no impact
on the environment, archaeological sites or Hawaiian
homelands.

The SDI program, the research program must
continue if we expect to live in a nuclear-free
world.

Presently, it would take less than thirty
minutes for a nuclear weapon to hit Pearl Harbor.
Let's not only save Kauai's environment, but let's
save the world's environment.

Words, prayers, theatrics and holding hands
won't save the world. Maybe let's find a way to make
nuclear weapons useless. It is better to have a
nuclear defense system and not use it that to need a
defense system and not have it.

In restriction of the Soviet Union in
different republics, it has made it harder to keep
track of who has control of the nuclear arsenal.

There is also the threat of black market
sales of nuclear weapons, materials and technology to
Middle Eastern terrorists. Even if we destroy all
nuclear weapons, the technology exists to build new
ones.

Presently the technology does not exist to
terminate a launch of a nuclear weapon or blow it up
in space. This is why we need the STARS program.

The Department of Defense has yet to
initiate their $250 billion reduction in spending.
With planned defense cuts, the operation of PMRF
could easily be terminated down the road.

The STARS program is very important to our
national defense, and it would enhance the longevity
of PMRF and the world. If PMRF should close, we are
looking at approximately 550 unemployed workers. Our
tourist, carpentry, agriculture, real estate industry
are very fragile right now. And probably in the
future, unless you folks can guarantee me that.

We would be foolish to jeopardize a
multimillion dollar yearly revenue for Kauai,
especially when the EIS has determined the risk to
life and environment from the launching of this
rocket would be microscopic.

As a native Hawaiian, I believe and support
the Hawaiian sovereignty movement. But presently, I
have no access to live and farm on my forefathers'
'aina. Many of my fishing rights have been infringed
upon by laws, hotels, tourists, Napali tour boats.

PMRF allows easy access to fishing grounds.
And because the base is not always open, it allows
the fish time to grow.

I am one of many Hawaiians who are able to
feed and shelter my 'ohana because of PMRF. Until
our nation becomes self-sufficient, why do we want to
put more Hawaiians on welfare and out of work?

In the future, there will be a time for
negotiating PMRF's existence on Hawaiian lands. When
this time comes, I feel the Hawaiians who will live
on this konohiki should decide their fate.

It is apparent that it's not an issue of
environment, but a new wave of missionaries who want
paradise as they see it, a fantasy island for
themself and the tourists.

In this past, these people have been known
to speak with forked tongues and have shown no
MR. MICHAELSON: Mr. Warren.
State your name, please.

MS. MAE WARREN: Hello. My name is Mae Warren.

You people out there are asking the military for a hundred percent promise of safety. Why are you asking from the military a promise that you yourself cannot deliver?

Can any one of you out there give me a hundred percent promise that there is the no nuclear war, there can be no nuclear war?

Can you give me a hundred percent promise that tourism will flourish and support not only my children, but my grandchildren?

Can any one of you give me a promise of a hundred percent that when I get in my car or board a plane, I will not die?

Or can any one of you out there promise me that the base will not close? Or that if it is closed, that all the people employed on that base will be again employed and given pay equal to what they're receiving now?

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I do not want another Waikiki, Oahu;
Lahaina, Maui; Kailua-Kona; Koloa, Kauai; Hanalei on
the west side. I have seen too much lost on this
island to let you people come to the west side and
destroy it with your greed.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: According to the people at
the registration table, they are projecting that we
are running approximately a half an hour ahead of
time. As a consequence, anyone who is still here and
who has asked to register at the door to have a
speaking time for Wednesday, if you would like to go,
we have space for approximately five more speakers
that we can add on at the end if you prefer to speak
tonight rather than tomorrow night.

The next speakers up are going to be Byron
Wong, Bob Meyer, William Fernandes, Russell
Fernandes, and Eugene Henriques, Jr.

If they would come down here, down to the
seating here, so that they'll be ready to go.

I know we're reaching the point in the
evening where we may have some people who may not
have stayed. Is Byron Wong here?

VOICE FROM AUDIENCE: No.

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay. Bob Meyer?

MR. MICHAELSON: William Fernandes?

William Fernandes is stepping forward now.

MR. WILLIAM FERNANDES: Colonel, I salute
you.

I'm here tonight to represent the Hawaii
veterans council, consisting of the American Legion
Post 2, the American Legion Post 51, the American
Legion Auxiliary, Disabled Veterans, the Kauai Club
100th Battalion, Kauai 442, the Kauai Veterans Club,
the Kauai Veterans Association, U.S.A., United States
Merchant Marine Corps, the Military Intelligence
Service, the Military Order of the Purple Heart, and
the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

First I'd like to state that I'm also a
member of your committee. I didn't have the
opportunity to sit in and view some action that has
occurred. It was not possible for me to be there.

Our president is out on a mission and can't
be here tonight. I have a prepared statement from
him. So I was the vice president of the council and
given this opportunity to give the council's view.

Last year it was a scream, a cry that "We
got to have the EIS. EIS. EIS. And the veterans
council got aboard of a fellow veteran at this
function, Senator Dan Inouye, and we made it clear to
him that, "Dan, I think you've got to get the "EIS.""
And with everybody else, he made it clear to the
Army, "If you don't get an EIS, (gesturing a
throat-cutting action) appropriations." So everybody
got the message.

But tonight, we're talking about the EIS.
I've listened to the story about the
Kwajalein Islands. Here's an Army document that they
made the study. How many of you know that guys like
us had to move the natives into the island during the
wartime, we had to take off one place and move them
over. So I too have some part of Kwajalein Islands.
I was in that service.

But the point that I'm trying to make
tonight, very shortly, Colonel, is that you went
through the EIS. As a member of the committee,
here's the documents (indicating). Everything that
was asked by the committee was given by the Army.

Many years ago, as a senator, I was one of
those that were pushing for Bonin. We needed some
opportunity at Bonin. Which is now known as the
Pacific missile range.

I stand here tonight not speaking on behalf of any other organization but the Veterans Club. Now
also, my daughter happens to be the senator of this
island. I wish she'd be here.

But let me assure you, PMRF will be there
and will continue to be there.
Thank you very much.
(Appause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: After William Fernandes is
Russell Fernandes, and it looks like Eugene Enriquez,
Alice Nelson, Helen Ferris, Laurence Mirowski, if
you'd come down to the speaker area, please.
Would you state your name, please.

MR. RUSSELL FERNANDES: Hello. My name is
Russell Fernandes. I live in Lihue. I'm employed at
Barking Sands. And I'm also with the Hawaii National
Guard part time.

MR. MICHAELSON: Will you step a little
closer to the microphone, please. It's actually the
bottom one. I know that's fooling a lot of people.

MR. RUSSELL FERNANDES: I feel we are all
one people on this island of Kauai. In my boyhood
days on Kauai, it was easy to be aware of this.
Everyone knew everybody else, and if you did anything
wrong, the whole island knew about it, especially my
parents. So you lived your life trying not to hurt
anybody and wishing the best for anybody.
Then I left for the military service and learned one thing: Look out for number one.

Now I come back to see the people who wish you the best do so only because they want something from you. Attitudes were different.

On the Mainland, it was popular to be a network worker. They held meetings to meet other people to see what they could take from you, not what they could give. What a difference throughout these years.

If people from both sides sat down together to find truly of what they could give each other, we could be rid of these confrontations that we have tonight, and fears.

We all fear what we don't understand. Fear is the most destructive thing in us. And people that understand fear use its spirit to win. It's so pitiful the way that both sides have mobilized against each other tonight. There is no such thing as winning. The only thing that is happening is a divided Kauai. Everybody loses. Because when you hurt others, you are really hurting yourself.

First there were calls for an EIS. Before this EIS was even written, it was discounted as faulty. The message was that STARS must go, and it doesn't matter who gets hurt. Does that sound like a voice with all of Kauai in mind, rather than a division of Kauai?

I would like to ask the recognized leaders of Kauai to accept the challenge of their office.

Resolve this rather than using this for political gains. Dividing Kauai is not the material that legacies are made of, and winning or losing is temporary at best.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Eugene Henriquez.

MR. EUGENE ENRIQUEZ: Good evening, gentlemen. My name is Eugene Henriquez, Jr. I am a son of this island.

I am a supporter of a strong national defense, a strong strategic defense capability and a strong PMRF.

My rationale for my unqualified support is my life experience; numerous journals, both technical and philosophical, of both conservative and liberal persuasions; world history, what I've been exposed to; knowledge of current events; and my employment experience spanning twelve years at PMRF to date. And I hope that continues a heck of a long time.
longer. Because I'm 33 and I'm too young to change

careers.

I support the finding of the Draft EIS. I
think we're a million-five over budget on this
program. Because we should have gone with the EA as
approved by a federal judge as acceptable.

I am a taxpayer, and I pledge my share to
investment in research for next generation defensive
systems. SDI, of which Star Wars or STARS program is
a small experiment within, is funded by Congress,
democratically controlled. It is a national defense
priority of the President, a Republican, and has
stood up to every judicial scrutiny to date. And to
me, that equals a mandate of the citizens.

Sir, let's press on and pick up the count.

Thank you.

(Appause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Alice Nelson.

MS. ALICE NELSON: Good evening. I've been
a citizen of Kauai for many years.

MR. MICHAELSON: Will you state your name,
please.

MS. ALICE NELSON: I also have witnessed
several of the rocket shoots out at the base. And
they are spectacular. And I think we need to

continue all of them.

I've been there after the shots. There's
very little residue. So I can't understand what all
this problem is about.

Talk about the environment. Well, the base
does more for the environment than anyplace else on
the island.

Talk about tourism. Why don't we promote
it, like Florida does. Their rocket shoots down
there is the second biggest thing for tourists in the
country. You can't get a room for weeks ahead,
because they're all booked up solid. It's the
biggest draw for tourism. So why are we fighting it?

Thank you very much.

(Appause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: That was Alice Nelson.

Helen Ferris is next, followed by Lawrence

Mirowski. Sonny -- And I'm sorry; I'm having trouble
reading some of these, because they're in
handwriting. Sonny Gerardo. Vicky Stanley, Robert
Marchino. I'm probably murdering all of these names.

Followed by Brigid McBride.

Is Helen Ferris here?

(No response.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Lawrence Mirowski?
(No response.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Sonny Gerardo.
I think Sonny's here.

I'll go ahead and read a few more names so you can get ready. Vicky Stamler, Robert Marchino, Brigid McBride, Joseph Manini, Robert Measel, Jr.

MR. MICHAELSON: State your name, please.

Go ahead. That's fine.

MR. SONNY GERARDO: My name is Sonny Gerardo.

I have submitted a copy of my testimony. And because the hour is late, I choose not to read my testimony. However, what I'm going to do is I'm going to highlight my thoughts about the issue at hand.

First of all, I'm a public official employed by the County of Kauai. But my testimony is given tonight as a private citizen.

I believe that the real issue at hand is public safety and the need for emergency contingency plans in cases where an accident would have happened during the launches.

For those of you who don't know me, my job as a public employee deals with emergency management response and operations.

To be sure, I have read your EIS, your Draft EIS. And I'm satisfied that the issue of public safety is addressed in the document.

Let us look at the basic issue on hand. And let us look at the risks that the project presents to the people of Kauai, myself included.

Without the launches, and if your projects are not to be in the terms of someone who said it earlier than me, have the countdown started, I submit to you that there is enough danger on this island to cause destruction.

And yet, when you apply the standards of the destructive forces that there is currently on this island, I believe that most of the people accept the risk. Yet when you look at the benefits of these destructive forces, the scope of the threat is island-wide.

Now, let's compare that to what the STARS program is all about. The benefits of the STARS program is a research and development of increasing or enhancing national defense and security. That's a broad scope.

A hearing such as this tonight would not have occurred if we didn't have the freedom, the independence to provide our testimonies here.
MR. MICHAELSON: I'm sorry, Mr. Gerardo.

Your time is up.

MR. SONNY GERARDO: Thank you.

MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Bob Meyer, who was a preregistered speaker who had not shown up earlier, is here now. He would like to go ahead and speak.

If you'd state your name, please.

Also, for many of you who may not have been here when we first started, Mr. Lusk down there is holding up those signs to help you. The yellow one indicates that there's one minute left of your three minutes, and the red one is to indicate that your three minutes is up.

Okay.

MR. BOB MEYER: Thank you.

My name is Bob Meyer. And I'm here to speak in support of the Draft EIS; that is, part of the Draft EIS.

Two alternatives are given. I support one of them: the no action alternatives. As I believe it is the only alternative which will have no significant impact on Kauai. I believe the Draft EIS accurately states the impact of this alternative.

However, I believe the impact of the alternative to proceed with the launches is understated in many respects. The draft does not deny that this alternative will have an impact, but says that it will not be significant.

A significant impact is, of course, a subject matter. For one thing, the Draft says the travel industry will not be affected. I am not convinced that this is true, even if all goes smoothly throughout the entire duration of the project. But if there is even one accident, even a minor one, there will be an enormous impact, a negative impact.

I also believe damage to the environment, including the ozone layer, is being glossed over, and significance and impact underestimated. I won't elaborate on the many facets involved in this category, because they have been covered many times by previous speakers.

I have two basic objections to the launching of these missiles from Kauai.

First, it will hasten the demise of that which is best about Kauai: the spirit of the island and of its residents, about which Mayor Yukimura and many others have spoken so eloquently. I think the
greatest threat to our well-being is not a military threat, but the destruction of the way of life, the spirit, the ambience, the special qualities which make this island so special, both for its residents and for its visitors.

Second, and in my opinion most important, as a Hawaiian, not by blood, but in spirit, I feel that the kanaka maoli, perhaps the single most [indigenous Hawaiian] exploited, manipulated, imposed-upon, abused group of people in our history. Their 'aina, their traditions, their well-being, their voices are not being given proper consideration.

I cannot agree with those who say that the native Hawaiians, those to whom these islands belong, that their interests should be subordinated to anything.

Mahalo.

(Appplause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: The next speakers are Vicky Stamler, Robert Marchino, Brigid McBride, Joseph Manini, Robert Meaole, and Robert Inshikawa. Would you state your name, please.

MS. VICKY STAMLER: My name is Vicky Stamler. I am a teacher at an elementary school on this island.

MR. MICHAELSON: You're going to have to speak up.

MS. VICKY STAMLER: There are several points in the Draft EIS statement that I would like to see addressed in more detail. I will list them right here for your interest.

A cost analysis. Which I feel was glossed over.

The social impact which you have witnessed tonight. This is not an island that is used to fighting with each other. This is an island where people are usually getting along pretty well. Tonight you see a great rift in evidence.

It's growing bigger, and it will probably continue to grow bigger over this issue. This has a very large impact on our island.

I don't believe radiation as a hazard has been addressed in enough detail. Nor has toxic spill hazards.

The jobs for people at PMRF, you list that there will be no impact on those jobs. We need to see details why you say that so that it can be believable.

We need to see more details on the ozone impact, on accident/misfire, roll/pitch.
We need to see more information on the tourism impact. This item alone, in the unique way it was glossed over and simplified, says to me that the impact statement was not taken seriously. And that gives me very serious concerns.

And I ask that when you finalize this draft, you give us the information we need, so that we can look at this information and see why you have come to the conclusion of no serious impact, of no significant impact.

I would also ask you to define what no significant impact means in relation to this document, so that the people reading this can understand why you have reached these conclusions and what this means for our island.

Thank you very much.

(Appause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Robert Marchino.

MR. ROBERT MARCHINO: Hello. My name is Robert David Anthony Marchino. It's an American-Italian name.

I grew up on the east coast, in a small town called Mattapoisett, Massachusetts. A lot of people don't know where that is. That happens to be in Cape Cod, okay?

And Mattapoisett was the name of a great chief in that area. And the people there respect the origins of the American Indians and what they've done to help the white man in that area.

What I have to say is that I'm for this testing on the base. And the reason why I'm for the testing on the base is for our defense mechanism, something that has been very strongly overused in these past years.

People say, oh, defense is defense. But you got to look at it like it's really in your defense. If someone shoots a rocket at you, maybe we can pick it off over the ocean.

I'm a four-year veteran of the United States Air Force. And during that time in the Air Force, I was trained in nuclear biological and chemical warfare. And as a technician and a shelter manager, I was taught that if someone tries to break into your shelter, the shelter managers are equipped with side arms. If they breach the security of your shelter, you're to shoot to kill.

Unfortunately, that's not the same as a STARS missile. But if someone breaches the security of a fallout shelter during an actual emergency, everyone dies.
I'd like to also say that I've worked at PMRF Barking Sands for nine years as a firefighter, crash fire rescue. And I'm very proud of the job I've done there on the base, and I'm very proud of the safety record that we have on the base, not only just for the flights and the military use on the base, but also for the testing that they've done.

They've tested a lot of rockets, they've tested a lot of things on that base, and we haven't had any major problems yet. And as a firefighter, I would see it before the general community outside there.

I'd like to say in conclusion that if they have their chance to test this rocket and it fails, then that's the end of it. There's no more pushing for this program. But if it succeeds and it saves our 'aina, our land, our people, then it should be good. If people die, Americans die, we're all Americans here. I'm an American Italian. My parents came from Italy, and they were very proud to be Americans. They stood up, and when they pledged allegiance to America, you have to stand at attention.

And I'd like to say that, being a proud American that I am, everyone has to take a stand.

This is 1992. It's time for the fence sitter to get off the fence and choose which side you're on.

Thank you very much.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Brigid McBride.

MS. BRIGID McBRIEDE: Hi. My name is Brigid McBride.

And I think it's very irresponsible for the American government to be spending billions of dollars on the STARS program when there are so many useful, positive ways the Government could be spending those same tax dollars.

And I don't want any of my tax dollars to be spent on a program when there's risk of seriously contaminating the environment and destroying the ozone layer forever.

I'm against the Star Wars program. And I am for world peace. I pray that the military comes to their senses and scraps the Star Wars program.

But there is one thing I'd like to know. If the Government does go ahead with this program and there's a high risk of an accident happening, what do they plan on doing after the accident happens? Is there a plan? Do they know exactly what they're going to do or how they're going to fix it? And I
think that question needs to be answered.

But most of all, I just hope that they
don't go ahead with STARS program. Thank you.

(Appause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: The next speaker is Joseph
Manini, followed by Robert Measel, Robert Ishikawa,
Leslie Steinwach, Suzanne Eastman, John Patt and
Melosa Granda.

Joseph Manini.

VOICE FROM AUDIENCE: Joe went home.

MR. MICHAELSON: Joe went home. Okay. Joe
grew home.

Robert Measel.

Again, if your name is one of the ones I've
called, if you'd come down to the front row down
here, I'd appreciate it.

MR. ROBERT MEASEL: Good evening. My name
is Robert Measel, Jr. I'm a resident of Kauai and a
resident of the state of Hawaii since I was about
eight months old.

I come from a long line and many
generations of military and government background. I
was brought up as a commonwealth republic mentality.
My family is very proud to be Americans.

I'm very privileged tonight to speak before

you. I must admit that I have not read the EIS
statement. However, I don't think I need to. And
the reason I don't is simply this:

Having a military background, I lived six
years of my life in the Marshall Islands. My father
took over the military Air Force base at Kwajalein in
1950, evacuated the Marines and the Navy out, and
proceed forward to take control of the Marshall
Islands, from what today has resulted.

He came back to Kwajalein 1956 and stayed
there through 1959. Which most of you who've lived
here all your life know that that's when we became a
state.

When he first went down, he went down to
defend and to organize the Marshall Islands. Which
included moving all of the natives down there.
Which, as a child growing up, I played with, and some
of them you even saw and met this evening in the film
I believe you previewed.

And they crowded them on little islands.
And they took over most of the islands that the
natives were accustomed to dwelling on. Including
Kwajalein.

When my father returned down for his second
tour, I was a teenager in seventh and eighth grade.
And I had the glorious opportunity of many watersport pleasures and living in a proverbial paradise as can be done on a coral atoll. Much different than the verdant islands that we have here in Hawaii.

The purpose for his trip in the late '50s was to implement government contracts by Martin Zachery to start proceeding in 1956 with the Silo II construction for a missile-launching program on Kwajalein.

I'm appalled at the results twenty-five years later, firing missiles from Vandenberg, and most recently, in this past decade, from Florida to the Marshall Islands, and the destruction it's created.

Hawaii has mostly been my home since I was eight months old, except for those short years down in the South Pacific.

And, gentlemen, I think the results are in. And I speak to you as a veteran of the Vietnam war and a child prodigy of two conflicts prior to that, where I was directly associated with the military.

And we don't need Star Wars on this island or in this state. And I challenge the military, in closing, and the people to follow me in challenging the military.

If SDI is such a fantastic program and it's going to work --

MR. MICHAELSON: Mr. Measel, I'm sorry. Your time is up.

MR. ROBERT MEASEL: Please take it somewhere else. Because from another point, you can still defend Hawaii.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Robert Ishikawa.

MR. ROBERT ISHIKAWA: My name is Robert Ishikawa, and I'm a native of the Island of Kauai, born and raised here.

And in my whole life, thirty-two years now, I have seen good, bad, pros and cons to every situation. Even the Hanalei boaters situation, I have seen pros and cons to it. And I agree with both sides. Same with the Star Wars issue. I agree with both sides. Okay?

But with the EIS, it says that we'll go on with the Star Wars missile. And I support it. I fullheartedly support it.

But I ask you: In order for us to do it right, I propose that for the first three years, let's do a maximum of two launches per year.
And this reason is because that we can work out the kinks if we do make a minor mistake or a major mistake, okay? We can work out the kinks.

Like I said, we're all not perfect. We do make mistakes. And we're just normal people, okay? Living a good life and a bad life. Okay? We have pros and cons to what we do in life.

And I say we can do this program provided that we do it slow and we do it safely.

And like I said, I do support the program.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Leslie Steinwach.

VOICE FROM AUDIENCE: He's not there.

MR. MICHAELSON: Suzanne Eastman?

(No response.)

MR. MICHAELSON: John Patt?

(No response.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Melosa Granda?

(No response.)

MR. MICHAELSON: We have some other names that have been added since I made the announcement.

Fred Dente.

VOICE FROM AUDIENCE: He's unavailable.

MR. MICHAELSON: I'm sorry. Is someone on their way down? I can't always see past these lights.

Okay. Well, whoever you are, you're next.

(Laughter.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Pull that microphone down a little closer to your mouth.

Would you state your name, please.

MS. MELOSA GRANDA: Aloha. My name is Melosa Granda, and I'm 11 years old.

I was born and raised on Kauai, and I'm one of six kids.

Earlier this evening, I had not planned to speak. But as I heard various opinions, I became overwhelmed with fear for our Island of Kauai and Niihau.

Star Wars. It sounds like a game.

I'm taught to recycle paper, cans, glass, to not use spray cans, styrofoam, to put litter in its place, and to keep our beaches clean. Is this a game, or are we really serious and dedicated to protecting our environment and our lifestyle?

Believe it or not, I often think about becoming a mother and even a grandmother. Am I wasting my time thinking that my children and grandchildren will be as fortunate as I have been,
enjoying the purity of Hawaii?

It seems to me that the military's intentions for Star Wars are to further protect our nation. However, we would be destroying our natural protection: our ozone.

When I close my eyes, I imagine the ozone layer that keeps me warm at night, a safe shelter on a warm day and an airy, clean wind for little growing plants and creatures. It saddens me to think Kauai could become just like any other undesirable place that so many of us have run away from. That makes me angry.

What makes me angry is our taxes, our money will be paying for Star Wars. Even I work for my money. And I don't mind helping out.

Recently I watched a special about babies dying because their parents don't have enough money to get medical insurance. I was shocked to hear America was one of the highest infant death rates.

I want my money to go to saving those babies. I want my money to go to people who don't have a place to stay at night. I want my money to go to those people who wouldn't have dinner on the table. And I want my money to go to my medical school. Because I can't afford that.

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I think sometimes adults don't give children the credit that they should have. But for myself and my bothers and sisters, I will say it is not that we don't understand or feel concerned. It's just that we are terrified to face the truth: our earth has become polluted and will eventually destroy itself if people don't stop and take a close look.

Please look now. Our earth is our home.

Do we really want to send missiles through our home?

Mahalo.

(Appplause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: The next speakers are Fred Dente, Dan Williams, Inahiramah Mahal, Mercedes White and William Howe.

MR. MICHAELSON: Is Fred Dente here?

VOICE FROM AUDIENCE: No.

VOICE FROM AUDIENCE: Yes

MR. MICHAELSON: I heard a yes and a no.

Dan Williams?

MR. DAN WILLIAMS: Good evening. My name is Dan Williams.

I come to you tonight not as a kama'aina. [natives born resident]

I come to you as a newcomer to Kauai, a malihini. I come to you as a haoole boy, but I also come to you as a lover of [foreigner]

Kauai.

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When I came tonight, I came with mixed feelings. I come as a member of the military, having served in the military for the last sixteen years and being very, very proud of that, as one who believes in a strong defense.

And yet I also come as a person, as a hiker, with a great love for nature, as a lover of peace, that would truly love to see peace throughout the world. Although I see that as being very, very challenging.

Tonight I came with some mixed feelings, knowing that I was going to hear very good arguments on both sides. And sure enough, I have.

I've also realized that, just as a gentleman said a few minutes ago, this is not something that we can ride the fence on, that we've got to take a stand, one direction or the other.

And based on the things I've heard tonight, I do feel like we should proceed with the Star Wars program. I believe that the role that Kauai can play in this is something that we can be very proud of.

I think there are several key issues here. One is the fact that this is a defensive system and not an offensive system. It's a system that, once implemented, can actually help us protect Kauai.

Although I realize this is just for test, the final results of this system can help us protect Kauai and all of Hawaii and all of American, to help us defend against another December 7th, 1941.

And one of the key things to remember about these particular missiles is that they carry no warhead.

As far as the EIS, while I do believe we should go ahead with the STARS program, there are three key things that I ask you to look at incorporating into this.

You mentioned that, of the areas that have been considered, that there are some that could be included. One of those has to do with launch during the winds that are high enough to carry any debris into a direction to carry it away to increase safety.

And I ask that you not only ensure that the launches are conducted only when the winds are high enough, but also when the winds are of such a direction as to not carry debris either towards Kauai or over Mihau.

Secondly, that you do include a program of air monitoring. And if it turned out during the course of the launches that the air and the
But everybody has to open their ears. And maybe if I speak out, we all speak out right now, some ears will open. So I'm off the fence.

The BIS is also mollification. As long as it's not done from an independent body and it's Pentagon directed, it's like the Warren Commission on the JFK assassination, it's to quiet down the people.

My primary issue is the Marshall Islands.

I've seen a lot of Hawaiian people come up here and talk about I'm Hawaiian, I'm Hawaiian, I'm a this, Aili that. If you are an indigenous Hawaiian person, you have to have some love for indigenous people in the Marshall Islands.

Now can you sit, in order to save your job, say, "Well, my job is sending bombs down there, but it's my job, and I'm Hawaiian"? No. It doesn't work. It doesn't work.

If you're an indigenous person and you're not a lost Hawaiian, you're in favor of controlling people, being able to control their own destiny, not being crowded into Ala Moana, 9,000 people in shacks, while we bomb their island with nuclear bombs.

You can't forget you bombed Bikini off the face of the earth. You can't forget those Marshall Island peoples have jellyfish for babies. Not like
me. They have had jellyfish babies.

Now we want to send more missiles down there from Kauai. And it's not good enough that we're going to save jobs. Sorry.

Also the ozone. Melosa Granda spoke about the ozone. What good is it without ozone? It was in Time Magazine. We all know the ozone is a primary issue right now.

It's just a way no thing? It's like get off the fence quick. It's like, you know, this is not a game anymore. It's opening up. There's nothing safe after that.

FMRF. They're not going to get rid of FMRF. Forget it. You think they're going to lose their military base in the Hawaiian Islands? Forget it.

Nuclear war? Okay. You want to stop the nuclear war? You don't want to have nuclear bombs? You want to save Kauai from nuclear bombs by making it a first-strike point? Then we will have to defend and stop nuclear bombs once we put it here. Because this is where they're going to be sending them.

I mean, a little bit of common sense. If you make it a first-strike point, we're going to have to stop the nuclear bombs. We're going to need it.
missiles for defenses, it seems that we're going
around the world now looking for enemies, who's going
to be our enemy. Is it going to be the north
Koreans? Is it going to be Saddam Hussein? He's
pretty much wiped out. We were looking at Gadhafi,
but he's going to turn over these two guys. We're
having a hard time finding enemies, finding someone
to bomb.

If there is going to be more wars, it looks
like we're not going to have to deal with nuclear
attacks. We're going to have to deal with bombs in
suitcases, things like this.

And to make the effort and build a Star
Wars program to knock out the big bombs when the
little bombs can come right through the net, that
doesn't make much sense.

I think that we've had some youngsters up
here talk tonight. We have to listen to the
youngsters. Something that we don't do very well.

You know, there are two-year-olds in any
city of this country that could have told you that
there was a recession long ago before the President
got the message. Our leadership was the last one to
find out.

And the reason those two-year-olds knew was

because when they went home, they didn't go home.
There was no home. And when you're homeless and a
two-year-old, there's a recession. They knew. But
our leadership, the President, didn't know.

If you want to find out what's going on,
you talk to the two-year-old, you talk to the young
baby right there. That's where you find out what's
going on with this country.

Now, we've got people working on the west
side here, and their jobs are important. And I
recognize that.

One of the problems I have with the
continued military budget is that it takes energy and
it takes brain power and it takes brain muscle, and
it puts them on projects like bombs that we don't
need while taking away energy from things that we do
need. Like alternative energy.

We need a clean energy source. If we had a
solar energy system, we don't have to worry about
Sadam Hussein, we don't have to worry about building
bombs.

And we can take the brainpower that the
Pentagon is using now to make bullets and bombs and
kill people, and we can use those same brains to make
clean energy systems and we can hire the people out
on the west side and get new jobs for them that's
go to work for everyone on Kauai.
That's all I got to say.
(Appause.)
MR. MICHAELSON: Mercedes White.
MS. MERCEDES WHITE: Hi. My name is
Mercedes White.
Honorable people here, thank you for this
opportunity you've given us to express our views.
I am seeing many people that I know from
both sides of this issue, and it touches my heart
that this is happening here.
I feel, after reading the Environmental
Impact Statement, that I have not been satisfied that
this is a place that is appropriate to have this type
of activity here.
Accidents do happen. I've been hearing
about the Challenger explosion happening. But there
was a large amount of land mass there that there was
no population close to it.
I've heard of different -- The invocation
at the beginning about a peaceful coexistence. I
find that the coexistence for peaceful means does not
begin with nuclear warheads or with such activities
as the SDI missile.

I also feel that it is important to have an
independent study made from another agency, to give
us also, as Senator Inouye had promised, an
independent study. As it was pointed out that if you
go to a doctor, you know, you do want second
opinions. And I think it's important that we have an
independent study made out, that there is no
significance impact. However, I feel that there is a
significant impact. I don't want to be known as the
rocket island, the missile island.

I love Kauai. I have been here 17 years.
I have travelled all over the world. I have watched
the movie "Home on the Range", which made a
significant impact on my consciousness about what
we're doing as far as human rights issues to these
people.

I'm very concerned as a people of the
United States how we treat other people. And it
seems that we're not treating these Kwajaleinese
people with dignity.

I also heard the issue about the jobs for
the PMRF. And I can understand the reasoning of, you
know, the fears of not having a job. However, I
think that what is more important than money is human
life and dignity.
I'm afraid of a fireball effect happening here, about our tourism, about, you know, this vacation spot that is going to be stress ridden.

Please look at these issues. Thank you very much.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: William Howe.

MR. WILLIAM HOWE: I'm William Howe. I'm an active duty Navy photographer out at PMRF. I'm one of those mindless drones who waste money and are so inefficient that you people refer to.

I'm not talking to you from my superiors. I'm talking to you as a private citizen. Which, I am allowed.

I'm rather blunt. It kind of comes with the job. As a photographer, I record events as they happen. Whether it works, whether it doesn't work, it's just black and white, pure and simple.

And I'll give you some straight facts. You say the Navy's wasting money, or the military's wasting money. For the next three to five years, and you can get it from any paper, the military's going to lay off 365,000 active duty. Like numbers with civil service and contractors. That's one million jobs.

They're also cancelling the B-2 bomber after a certain amount of bombings. They're cancelling weapons systems, missile systems. Millions and millions of dollars are being cut. It's supposed to balance the budget or go into whatever program it is you want. My only problem is I hope it makes it there, it doesn't balance your lawmakers' checkbooks.

You know, so don't come up here and say how we're wasting money. You know, I don't even know if I'm going to have a job. And I've got fifteen years in.

Whether PMRF closes doesn't really make much difference to me. Because I won't stay here. I love this island. It's a beautiful island. But one of the natures of my job is I don't get to put down roots.

So don't start going on about wasting money. Because anybody who's involved in the military is going to be hurting in the next couple of years.

STARS. It may take away some of the pain. But I'm sure there's going to be some jobs lost.

Before I came here, I worked in the Naval Weapons Center at China Lake. I had a chance to work...
with all rounds of weapons. One thing was
don destructive and destructive testing of ordnance.

And it's something I think that maybe the
SDI folks should put out to the citizens of Kauai the
type of rigorous tests that these things go through
before they're ever even thought of being fired or
ever even being thought of being shipped.

You know, we're not idiots. We know what
we're doing.

Thank you.

MR. MICHAELSON: Yes. We're scheduled for
a midnight break anyway. The stenographer needs to
change her tape. And we will come back in 15
minutes, at 12:20.

(A recess was taken
from 12 midnight to 12:25 a.m.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay. We're back on the
record. I went and checked with the registration
table for speakers during the break. And we have
only one other person signed up at this point before
we will have exhausted the list of speakers for
tonight.

As a consequence, if there's anyone else
here who had intended to sign up and would like to go
sign up at the registration table, we have time to

take other speakers.

With that, were there any questions handed
in during the last session that the --

MR. MANGUSO: No.

MR. MICHAELSON: No. There are none to
respond to.

With that, then, I will ask Tai Dawson to
be our next speaker.

MR. TAI DAWSON: Hi, there. My name is Tai
Dawson. I'm 19 years old. I'm born and raised on
this island.

Now, I have European ancestry. But being
that I was born and raised on this island, I feel
like I'm Hawaiian. Even though I may not be dark, I
feel like I'm Hawaiian. Because I run into the same
problems that a lot of Hawaiians see that are living
here that aren't rich, that aren't making as much
money as, say, developers and stuff.

I like to surf, and I surf Polihale. And
the question of chemicals in the water if there were
to be a spill, that's an important question to me.
There's a lot of surfers on this island. It's
possibly one of the best surf spots in the world.

And how dangerous are these chemicals? Do
take care: I mean, have they done enough research

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that scientists can say that these chemicals, they
won't harm us?

I'm also concerned that if I'm coming up
here, it's like am I going to get on some hit list or
something? You know, is the CIA going to come after
me? I mean, what's going to happen? I don't know.

But I'm going to say something anyhow,
because I think something needs to be said. And
maybe there's some hope, you know.

I see a lot of fear, you know, from people,
a lot of fear like everyone around here is like
looking to bomb us, you know. And now like the
Soviet Union is smaller and the cold war is over, and
we're looking around like who's the next enemy. Some
guy said that the same.

But of course we've got the largest
stockpile of weapons. And it seems like maybe we're
the biggest enemy. Us. This country.

Do we sell weapons to the smaller
countries? I mean what's going on? There's so much
behind these things you read in Time and Newsweek
that they don't tell you. There's a lot of stuff out
there. And they don't tell you everything.

You listen to the news, and they put in
these words that you can't understand, you know.
saying.

But when I look at our President and the people who are running this country, I don't see that sincerity. I see people telling lies. I see George Bush telling us lies every day.

And I can't trust the Government or any report that the Government puts out, knowing what kind of people are in charge.

So that's it.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Mr. Anderson is the only other person who has registered to speak. Having made that offer and not having anyone else register to speak, we'll go ahead and end this session and we will start again at 4:30 tomorrow for the second session for this hearing.

Thank you for your patience.

MR. MANGUSO: Thanks everyone for coming.

(The hearing was adjourned at 12:30 a.m.)

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STATE OF HAWAII
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

I, DIANE M. BAKER, Notary Public in and for the State of Hawaii, certify:

That on Tuesday, March 24, 1992, appeared before me the persons heretofore named at the time and location stated:

That the hearing was reported by me in machine shorthand and was thereafter reduced to Micro-Transcription under my supervision;

That the foregoing is, to the best of my ability, a true and correct transcript of the proceedings.

I further certify that I am not attorney for any of the parties hereto, nor in any way connected with the outcome of the pending cause.

Dated this 21st day of April, 1992, at Honolulu, Hawaii.

[Signature]

Notary Public, State of Hawaii
My commission expires: 6-20-92

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MR. MANGUSO: I'm appearing on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Strategic Target System.

My name is Lieutenant Colonel Gus Manguso. I think our agenda shows that Captain Mullins would be doing some of the introductions. Captain Mullins came back from the mainland, I guess, just the night before last and apparently came down with a case of strept throat, so he's not able to be here this evening.

Let me just say a few words about this session. One of the nice aspects of going through this is that it really is a demonstration of the democratic process. The very heart of the democratic process is the public exchange of views. We have many people with different opinions, and all of our opinions are worthy of respect.

Before we proceed with this session, I'd like to ask the Reverend Richard Kamanu to come up and lead us in a prayer to begin these proceedings.

REVEREND RICHARD KAMANU: Thank you very much for the opportunity to come and to begin this second session with a prayer.

Before I do that, I wanted to share with you a little bit of the Hawaiian concept of sharing
our mana'o. We call it kukakuka, talk story, and it's always been done in the form in which the people would come together and share their thoughts, like what's been happening here these past two days. And they are given the opportunity to share their pros and their cons, and then they would have time to listen, and listen to each other and then begin to mold together a compromise or some idea of working things out. And so I am so happy to be a part of that opportunity and to offer the blessing and setting the tone for this kukakuka session.

Let us bow with prayer. E pule kākou. [thoughts]
E ko makou Makua I loko o ka lani. God (Oh Father who art in heaven)
full of love and of grace, we come before You now this afternoon to ask Thy presence to be upon all of us gathered here and those who will share their mana'o, their thoughts on our proceedings for this evening.

We thank You, Lord, that we live in a country where we are able to express our feelings, our thoughts, our concerns, our hopes and our dreams. We ask the Lord that as we set the pace for this evening session, that you will help us to kukakuka, [thoughts]
to talk story, to share our good mana'o, to be heard and to be a part of Your race here on earth and our

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concern for not just our environment and our earthly presence here in this land, but also for those things of the past that are so rich to our culture and to our faith and to our people.

And so we ask for Thy guidance and Thy direction, and we pray that Your spirit will dwell with us this evening and be in the hearts of all who come to share. For we pray these things in Jesus' name. Maka'i no ka makua, a me ke keiki. A me ka [Blessings from the Father, and the Son and makani, hemolele, amene. Amen. the Holy Spirit, Amen.]

MR. MANGUSO: Thank you very much, Reverend Kamanu.

Let me take a minute now to introduce some of the -- I'm not sure if we have any public officials here this evening. I was under the understanding that State Senator Billy Fernandes would be speaking this evening on behalf of his daughter, State Senator Lehua Fernandes. I don't know if Senator Fernandes is here or not. We'll ask you, sir, to come to the podium and speak in a few minutes. For right now, I just wanted to recognize you're here.

Let me just mention that over the past two years I've had the chance to meet with many of you in a variety of settings. Some of these settings have
been very informal, but of course, tonight this is a formal hearing.

Nevertheless, I fully understand that the subject of this hearing is a matter of strong emotion. With that in mind, I certainly don't object to the displays of emotion. The only request that I make, though, is that you do not make noise while someone is making their comments at the podium. We want to be able to give everyone the opportunity to exercise their First Amendment privileges without interruption.

Now let me introduce some of the others who are up here on the stage with me.

First of all, Randy Gallien. Randy Gallien is an environmental engineer from my command, which is the Army Strategic Defense Command in Huntsville.

Behind me we have a couple of support personnel. Lieutenant Colonel Mike Van Zandt is here representing the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization. And Eric Schendewolf, also sitting behind me, is representing Sandia National Laboratories. As I said, I regret that Captain Mullins was not able to be here this evening because of his illness. And last, I'd like to introduce our moderator, Lewis Michaelson. Lewis.

MR. MICHAELSON: Good evening. As Lieutenant Colonel Manguo mentioned, my name is Lewis Michaelson, and I will be the moderator for tonight's hearing.

I would like to state that this is a formal hearing being conducted under the National Environment Policy Act, and accordingly, this is a recorded proceeding. What that means is that everything that is said at this public hearing through the public address system has been and will be recorded by a stenographer who is here seated in the front of the room. A full transcript of these proceedings will be made and placed in the final Environmental Impact Statement for the Strategic Target System.

Accordingly, it is important that in order to develop a complete record of public concerns and comments at this hearing, that if you speak tonight, you come forward to the podium in the front, speak audibly into the microphone, and state your name and address for the record, spelling your first and last name as appropriate.

My job as moderator is to help ensure that all interested persons at this hearing tonight have the opportunity to accomplish two things.
The first is for you to obtain information on the proposed program for the Strategic Target System on Kauai.

The second and primary purpose is for you, the citizen, to provide comments to the U.S. Army Strategic Defense Command on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

To accomplish these purposes, my role as the moderator is to present the hearing format, ensure that commenters are able to speak without interruption, ensure that speakers adhere to the three-minute time limit, and provide reminders and direction as appropriate to keep the hearing on schedule.

To ensure maximization of public input tonight, the following agenda has been developed:

Following my comments, Colonel Manguso will provide a brief description of the Strategic Target System program.

Following Colonel Manguso's comments, Mr. Randy Gallien will briefly describe the process that is being followed by the U.S. Army in the development of the Environmental Impact Statement. Mr. Gallien also will provide a brief synopsis of some of the issues and concerns that have been raised and how they have been addressed in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

These presentations should take about 30 minutes. After the presentations, we will then begin taking public comments. I would like to briefly explain the process and procedures we will follow for tonight's proceeding to ensure a fair and equal opportunity for speakers to offer their comments.

At the hearing tonight, elected government officials will be asked to speak first. After these government officials, I will call the names of preregistered speakers as posted outside this hearing room. These are the people who registered to speak in advance using the toll-free 800 number, or who signed in at the door last night and were given a time to speak tonight.

If you are a preregistered speaker and have not already checked in at the speaker check-in table, please do so so that your name will be called.

If you wish to speak tonight and have not preregistered, please go to the registration table and sign up. Everyone is welcome to speak, but the procedures specify that people who sign up tonight at the door will follow in order after preregistered speakers.
Preregistered speakers have been scheduled tonight until approximately 4:00 a.m. Based on our experience last night with no-shows, however, it is not just possible, but likely that I will be calling your name sooner than your assigned time.

Consequently, if you are registered to speak, I would encourage you to be in the hearing room well ahead of your given time, particularly if it is one of the later ones.

Everyone who comments will have three minutes to speak, and a summary of these procedures can be found on the back of the agenda handout you should have been given when you came in tonight.

For those of you who do not speak tonight, the Army would appreciate it if you would sign an attendance card which is available in the lobby. This is also the card you should use if you would like to be added to the Strategic Target System mailing list. If you signed up last night and are here again tonight, there is no need to sign another attendance card.

In accordance with federal regulations, tonight’s hearing is being held as part of a 45-day public comment period, which was announced in the Federal Register on February 28, 1992.

In addition to making oral comments at this public hearing, you also have the option to provide comments in writing, and there are two ways to do that.

First, you can use the written comment sheets that are available at the registration tables or -- and you should turn them in tonight at the registration tables -- or you can mail written comments to the mainland address which appears on the screen behind me. This address can also be found on the written comment sheet form or on the back of the agenda you received when you came in. Whichever option you choose, your written comments will be entered into the formal record of public comments to the Draft EIS, and will receive the same consideration as all comments received tonight. If you choose to mail the comments, it should be postmarked by April 13, 1992.

Also, the toll-free number that was available for preregistration will remain open through April 13th for you to request a copy of the Draft EIS.

Keep in mind that the primary purpose of this hearing is to receive your comments on the Draft EIS. However, the U.S. Army representatives here
tonight would like to answer questions about the program or the Draft Environmental Impact Statement that they can respond to without taking too much time.

The purpose for answering these questions is to clarify anything that would help you in making your comments. The Army has asked that you submit these questions in writing using the written comment sheets available at the registration tables. Please hand these questions in to someone at the table and identify it as a question for tonight.

Then during the periodic breaks we will take for the stenographer to reload her machine, the Army representatives will review these written questions, and if they can be answered briefly, they will take a few minutes to answer these questions after we come back from the break.

Keep in mind, again, whether or not a written question is answered here tonight, it will be part of the record of these proceedings and it will be considered for the Final EIS.

You may also note a variety of other devices, such as video cameras around the room being used to record these proceedings. Last night we had quite a few more than we had tonight. In any case,

the Army is also making a video recording of these proceedings which will be made available for the decision makers along with the hearing transcript for their consideration.

One final note. I know that many of the issues that will be addressed tonight are ones that people have strong feelings about, both for and against. When a speaker has finished his or her comments, I would expect that some members of the audience will want to express themselves, and that's fine. However, because this is a recorded proceeding and we are trying to capture everyone's comments for the transcript, I would ask that you please refrain from any vocal expressions while someone is speaking from the podium, otherwise the stenographer will not be able to make an accurate record of the comments and presentations offered here tonight.

Thank you for your consideration, and with that, I will now turn to the first presentation by Lieutenant Colonel Manguso.

MR. MANGUSO: Thank you, Lewis.

Our main purpose here tonight is to receive your comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. However, before turning to that and receiving your comments, I want to present you with a
brief overview of the Strategic Target System program
to give you the context of the environmental
analysis's findings that are contained in the Draft
EIS, and to update you on two land use proposals
which are new.

Again, many of you may be familiar with
this material from previous presentations, and of
course, it's a repeated presentation that I gave last
night, but I thought it was appropriate tonight to
provide this overview for those of you who may not
have had the opportunity before. Because our main
purpose tonight is to receive your comments, this
will be a very brief overview of the program.

Let me begin by pointing out that the
Strategic Target System is being developed in support
of our National Defense Codes, which are the policy
of the United States as determined by Congress and as
administered by the President of the United States
through the Department of Defense.

Specifically, the Missile Defense Act of
1991 passed by Congress directed the President to
develop a limited ballistic missile defense system by
1996, or when the technology becomes available.

In order to support this development
effort, we need the capability to conduct various

experiments in conditions that simulate the reentry
of intercontinental missiles.

These experiments will provide information
that is important to the research, development and
selection of a ballistic missile defense strategy in
pursuit of our national defense goals.

The Strategic Target System itself was
designed to provide the capability to deliver test
objects to points within sensor range of the U.S.
Army Kwajalein Atoll where information is collected
on the experiments carried aboard the Strategic
Target System. The Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty
identifies two test ranges. Kwajalein is one of
these two.

All Strategic Target System activities are
conducted in full compliance with international
treaties, including the ABM Treaty, since the
Strategic Target System is a target and not an ABM
system or a component.

In the past, experiments of this nature
were conducted by using Minuteman I missiles launched
out of Vandenberg Air Force Base in California. In
1984 it was determined that the supply of Minuteman I
boosters was not sufficient to support the plan test
activities. As a result, a search was initiated to
find a replacement target delivery system.

During the search it was determined that the boosters from the retired Polaris fleet ballistic missiles could be used in combination with a newly developed third stage and guidance and control system to provide an alternative to the use of Minuteman I boosters out of Vandenberg. This is the Strategic Target System.

Now, although it doesn't have the capability of reaching the Kwajalein missile range from Vandenberg, it does meet the target delivery requirements if launched on the existing launch facilities at the Pacific Missile Range Facility.

Other than the use of the Strategic Target System booster out of the Pacific Missile Range Facility, there is no other combination of launch vehicles and launch sites that meets all the criteria related to mission performance, safety, and the international treaties.

For example, there are no existing missiles that have the range to reach the Kwajalein missile range from Vandenberg and still meet the mission requirements and treaty restrictions.

So what is the Strategic Target System? Well, first of all, I'll tell you what it's not.

It's not a weapon system. It carries no bombs. There are no warheads, and it employs no nuclear materials.

The missile itself is illustrated on this chart, and it consists of a three-stage solid propellant launch vehicle that's derived by integrating refurbished components of the retired Polaris fleet missile, and a number of newly developed components.

The first two stages of the vehicle are refurbished A3 rocket motors. And I might point out that the use of refurbished boosters is a common, cost effective practice and is not unique to the Strategic Target System.

The third stage consists of a newly developed solid rocket motor known as the ORBUS I, and a state of the art guidance and control system.

The final section of the Strategic Target System launch vehicle is the payload section which contains the test objects themselves. This third stage allows us to adapt the vehicle to the various experiments we need to conduct while still taking advantage of proven, available compounds to the A3 missile. This vehicle is capable of carrying the required payloads and simulating the necessary
reentry conditions to meet its mission requirements. This System is also specifically exempted from the restrictions provided under the recently concluded Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, or START. Under the proposed program it would be the possibility of up to four launches per year for ten years.

Now, there have been many comparisons of the Strategic Target System missile with other rocket systems. The overhead shown here shows some of the relative comparisons in terms of the size of launch vehicles with which you might be familiar. I might just point out that the Strategic Target System is pointed out with an arrow. You can see that the Strategic Target System missile is considerably smaller than either the space shuttle or the Titan IV, and it's roughly half the size of the Minuteman missile. In fact, the amount of propellant involved in all the proposed Strategic Target System launches over the ten-year life with the program would be approximately half of the solid propellant used in a single space shuttle launch.

This overhead, which is taken from the Draft EIS -- I don't think it shows up very clearly here, but you can find it in the Draft EIS -- shows a typical flight path of trajectory for the Strategic Target System mission. The missile would be launched at 5 to 10 degrees north of due west, and then after avoiding Niihau, the missile would be maneuvered on a path directly toward our intended target area near the U.S. Army Kwajalein Atoll. Further maneuvers down range will ensure the safety of inhabited islands. It should be noted that the launch vehicle is only over the launch site for a few seconds after liftoff.

You can also see that as the various missile stages do their job, they're separated from the missile so that the next stage can carry the payload further on its flight. And I know it's a little difficult to tell from this chart, but the standard first stage booster actually drops into the ocean approximately 67 miles off of Kauai at about six minutes into the launch.

The second stage booster drops into the ocean over 1,600 miles down range from Kauai at about 20 minutes into the launch.

The impact areas for the third stage in the experimental payloads will be to the north of Kwajalein Atoll. There will be no adverse environmental impact on the Marshallese as a result.
of Strategic Target System launches.

Now, as the product manager for the
Strategic Target System program you should know that
if there is one responsibility I have that supersedes
all the rest, it's ensuring the safety and
reliability of any and all launches. There's just no
incentive for failure. I can tell you that I'm proud
of the care and thoroughness that we've taken to
ensure the safety of everyone involved in this
project and everyone on this island. Some of the
steps we've taken to assure the system's safety
and reliability are shown on the chart here,
including booster refurbishment, periodic
inspections, and maintenance of the boosters, and the
review and rehearsal of all procedures.

I've gone to great lengths to ensure that
the testing program will meet the highest achievable
reliability standards. And having ensured the safety
of the booster system will require the same care and
thoroughness to all the launch activities. Some of
the steps taken to assure a range in flight safety
are listed on the chart that's shown here.

The U.S. Army is essentially a client at
the Pacific Missile Range Facility, and that means
that the missile flight safety team and a flight
safety officer are long-time PMRF staff with
extensive experience in launching missiles from their
facility.

Not only has PMRF approved all the plans
for flight safety and termination, but PMRF personnel
will check the communication links, the flight
termination system, the telemetry, and other radar
systems prior to and during any launch.

In addition, highly trained and experienced
individuals from Sandia National Labs are responsible
for assembling and testing of all the launch
systems, including the missile itself.

In other words, every aspect of the launch
and launch preparations will be handled by
experienced and well-trained personnel, many of whom
are your neighbors here in Kauai.

Associated with the safety of the range are
two proposals related to land and water use controls.
The first is a proposed draft easement,
which allows the main safety personnel to verify that
the ground hazard area is clear.

The second proposal is to establish a
safety zone in the waters adjacent to PMRF at three
nautical miles. This is in order to ensure that the
area is clear of boats and other marine traffic.
These control mechanisms will be used only
during the time that we're planning an actual launch
and only for a short duration.

And next let me take a second to update you
on what our current status is on this project.

Obviously, we're in the process of
preparing an Environmental Impact Statement on the
Strategic Target System. Any decision to proceed
with the program will not be made until at least 30
days after the Final EIS is prepared.

We will continue, during the EIS
preparation and review period, to plan and test our
range safety procedures. However, there are no live
Strategic Target System boosters on the island, and
certainly there can be no Strategic Target System
launches until a final decision on the EIS.

I want you to know that this has been a
very challenging and gratifying experience for me
personally, both because of the tremendous experience
and the commitment of the people who have worked on
the project itself, but also because of the sincerity
and commitment of the citizens of Kauai who
challenged us to examine in the greatest possible
detail all of our assumptions and conclusions
regarding this project.

The result of this interchange with you has
been to expand and strengthen our analysis and to
find ways to maximize protection of human health and
the environment.

We've listened carefully to the public
input and responded to your environmental and safety
concerns. Starting with the public information
meeting back in June of 1990 at the Kekaha
Neighborhood Center, we've done a number of things to
address a variety of issues.

For example, based on concerns about the
land transportation of propellants, we have committed
to reducing the quantities of propellants to be
transported, and we have committed to the use of
alternatives to the transportation of liquid
propellants over the public roads.

We have also included in our proposed
action a dry run of all transportation procedures
before any actual propellant would be shipped to
Kauai.

Based on concerns about booster safety, we
conducted additional testing to assure ourselves that
the refurbishment process we have designed would
result in a reliable system.

We've also continued with plans to include
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comprehensive range simulations prior to the first
launch, again, to add an extra safety margin to all
our precautions.

We've conducted exhaustive reviews and
built-in extensive redundancy into our flight
termination system in order to ensure that regardless
of any planned or unplanned launch scenarios, we will
always be able to keep the missiles within the
prescribed flight quarters necessary to protect the
public safety.

Finally, it was suggested that we look at
alternatives to the use of halon that is used to
guide the second stage of the missile. Even though
the amounts are relatively small compared to the
1 million tons of various ozone-depleting compounds
that are released into the atmosphere every year,
we've studied the feasibility of such alternatives.

The study concluded that there were no
feasible alternatives to the use of halon in the near
term. But there are a number of studies that are
going on throughout the Department of Defense and
industry to find replacements for ozone-depleting
compounds.

We're closely following these studies in
the hope that suitable replacements for the halon
become available. I think it's important to find out
that no new halons will be manufactured for the
Strategic Target System program.

I want you to know that we're here tonight
to listen to your comments. We will consider them
during this public comment period, and responses to
your comments will be contained in the Final EIS. I
have a high degree of confidence in the Draft EIS,
but I'm also sure that your inputs tonight will
approve them.

Now let me go ahead and introduce Randy
Gallien who will talk about the environmental
process, the EIS process, and the Draft EIS itself.
Thank you.

MR. GALLIEN: Good evening. I'd like to
thank you all for coming out, some of you again
tonight. Those of you who weren't here last night I
thank you for coming out tonight.

I want to take just a few minutes to
summarize, if I can, the Environmental Impact
Statement process; what's led us to this point in the
process; the purpose of tonight's meeting; the draft
impact statement; the Environmental Impact Statement,
and what lies ahead.

To ensure everyone gets the same
information, I'm going to ask, and I would appreciate your help, by asking that you be courteous and allow your neighbors to hear around you.

The process for preparing an Environmental Impact Statement, commonly referred to as an EIS, is contained in the Federal Government Regulations.

The first step is to describe the proposed action, to identify alternatives to that proposed action, which include the no action alternative.

The next step is called scoping. Scoping is a public and government agency inquiry to identify all environmental issues raised by the proposed action. Scoping brings the concerned members of the public and public agencies into the process.

The next is to develop the Draft EIS. This includes describing the existing environment that is affected by the proposed actions. We then analyze the impacts of the proposed action in that environment. From this analysis, potentially significant impacts are identified. Then the methods are identified which would mitigate or reduce or eliminate the impacts.

The Draft EIS, describing all this information and analysis, is then made available to the public and public agencies for their comment.

We're here tonight to hear your comments.

Once all the comments are received and reviewed and considered, a Final EIS is prepared which will address each comment. All will get a response in the Final EIS. The Final EIS is then made available to the public and public agencies for review during a required waiting period. Following this waiting period, a decision is made. This decision can either be to adopt the proposed action, an alternative, or a combination of elements of the proposed action and an alternative.

I want to emphasize that this decision is on the program. As such, this decision considers factors other than those contained in the Environmental Impact Statement. Examples of these are economic and technical considerations, an agency's statutory mission, and a national policy.

While this is the process we follow for the Strategic Target System Environmental Impact Statement, this effort was enhanced by several factors. Among those is the fact that in addition to receiving public input during the scoping period, we've had the opportunity to interface with the public concerning the Strategic Target System for approximately two years. Additionally, we asked
public officials to nominate individual citizens
reviewers who agreed to make a special commitment of
their time to provide additional input on the EIS
throughout its development.

I want to personally express my gratitude
to the public officials, civic leaders, citizen
reviewers, and you, the public, for the contributions
you have made during the development of this
Environmental Impact Statement.

Now that I've talked about the process, I
want to very briefly describe the contents of the
EIS.

This overhead reflects some of the more
prominent environmental issues and concerns which
have been expressed by the public and public
agencies, and which have been analyzed in the EIS.

I want to add, these slides are very busy.
Last night I paused for awhile between them. I was
told they're hard to read at the back. I will allow
time for those in the front to read briefly, but I
want to point out that these charts can be found on
pages 1-8 through 1-10 of the Draft EIS, if you can't
see the screen or want to look at it in a little more
detail.

I did want to put them up, though, just
ever briefly to emphasize the depth of the analysis
which has been performed.

Note that in the area of water resources
such things as acid rain and groundwater
contamination are mentioned. In the area of air,
hydrochloride and carbon monoxide emissions are
considered.

The biological area includes fires caused
by the booster. And in cultural resources, issues
are raised related to the disturbance of the Kohola
Dune and potential impacts on burials.

Under land use, limiting access to Polihale
State Park and PMRF recreational areas are
identified. Issues were also raised relating to
Hawaiian homelands.

Public health and safety issues included
fuel transportation and storage, and socioeconomic
issues included effects of the program on tourism.
These are all issues you, the public, raised.

You will see in the next series of slides
how analysis of these issues was carried forward in
the Draft EIS. I cannot summarize all the
information, analysis and preliminary conclusions in
the Draft EIS in the few minutes I have here.
However, I will attempt to provide enough detail for
you to understand, the interaction between the public
input and the EIS.

You will notice many areas where public
input has already been used to modify the proposed
action or develop mitigations for potentially
significant impacts identified in the EIS.

Although all the areas are studied, the
Draft EIS showed no potential for significant impact
in these resource areas.

I'd like to concentrate tonight on these
resource areas. There were two areas, biological
resources and cultural resources, where the EIS did
identify a potential for significant impact.

The first of these is biological resources.

For federally listed threatened and endangered
species such as the Newell's shearwater and whales,
we developed several mitigations which represent
modifications to the original proposed action. These
were developed because either analysis indicated the
potential for a significant impact or public concern
was expressed. These also included such actions as
transplantation of the Adder's Tongue Fern, a
candidate for listing under the Endangered Species
Act.

To protect historical and cultural

resources at the Pacific Missile Range Facility the
Army has undertaken an archaeological survey of the
Nohili and Mana areas. This includes the preparation
of an extensive ethnographical, prehistoric and
historic data base for the Mana area of Kauai. The
study consolidated all previous archaeological data
for the Pacific Missile Range Facility in the
surrounding area. It also provided oral histories
and interviews by knowledgeable elders from the area
of Mana, and provided previously unpublished
information on the cultural history and oral
traditions of this area.

Prior to any construction, an archaeologist
will survey the area. If any cultural resources are
discovered at any point during ground disturbing
activities, all activities will cease. We will
immediately notify responsible agencies, and if
necessary, undertake a recovery, research and
documentation program which would be implemented
emphasizing nondestructive testing techniques.

Other responses which would be considered
in consultation with the appropriate agencies include
nondestructive subsurface testing and ongoing
surveying of cultural and historic resources. The
recent subsurface survey that we conducted on
proposed construction areas near the launch site
using ground penetrating radar is an example of this
type of technique.

In addition to potential impacts from the
proposed action, cumulative or impacts which occur
when the proposed action is considered in addition to
the ongoing activities, were considered. The
evaluation of cumulative impacts is based on launches
from PNRBF and KTF as shown on this slide. An example
of our evaluation of cumulative impacts is in the
area of land use. Since five of these launches did
not require safety areas off base, these launches
were not considered in the analysis for cumulative
impact for land use.

A total of 15 actual launches and 15 backup
launches were considered to account for weather and
maintenance delays. No significant impacts were
determined to exist on a cumulative basis.

The next series of slides depicts actions
we have taken or can take to change the program.
This slide depicts mitigations developed
through the EIS process based on areas of public
concern.

In particular, the decision to transport
liquid propellant by means other than the public

highway was as a result of your concern, even though
our analysis showed there would be no significant
environmental impact from road transport.

This slide shows mitigation measures
developed to reduce or eliminate potentially
significant impacts predicted by the analysis
conducted in support of the EIS. These actions have
already been incorporated into the proposed action as
a direct result of our environmental analysis.

This slide shows additional mitigation
measures which the director of the Strategic Defense
Initiative Organization could select to help ensure
that program activities occur in a manner protecting
the environment. These actions will be taken to
mitigate potential -- will not be taken to mitigate a
potentially significant impact, but have not yet been
incorporated into the program.

Obviously, there are more issues that are
examined in the Draft EIS. What I wanted to do was
to try to give an overview and a summary of them and
enough examples to show you the kind of
modifications, mitigations and additional analysis
we've tried to develop as this EIS process proceeds.

On the final note, I'll say again that a
video of the hearing and the hearing transcript will
be made available at local public libraries within 30
days.

I want to thank you one more time for
taking the time to come here tonight and comment.
We're here to listen to your comments and they're
very important to us. With that, I'll turn it over
to Mr. Michaelson.

MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: I will assume that's for
Mr. Gallien.

As previously mentioned, the purpose of
this hearing is to receive comments related to the
potential environmental impacts of the proposed
Strategic Target Systems program on Kauai, as well as
comments on alternatives to the proposed action and
comments on the adequacy of the analysis and
conclusions in the Draft EIS, including mitigations.

To do this, we have registered people to
speak and posted those names outside this hearing
room. If you are preregistered to speak tonight and
have not already checked in at the speaker
registration table, please do so now.

I will be calling out the names of only
those speakers who have notified the people at the
registration check-in table that you are here.

In order to keep a smooth flow of speakers,
I will call several names ahead of time. When I do
this, please come down to the row of seats down here
in the front on my left, then as I call your name to
come to the podium to speak, you will be able to
quickly approach the podium.

There is a hearing assistant located near
the podium who will serve two functions. Do you want
to raise your hand, Mr. Lusk.

MR. LUSK: (Raising hand.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Mr. Lusk will serve as a
time keeper. In his hands he will hold two signs.
The first is a yellow one, which when held up will
mean that you have spoken for two minutes indicating
that you have one minute left. This will allow you
to reach a comfortable ending place for your
comments. When your three minutes are finished, the
hearing assistant will hold up a red sign indicating
it is time to stop.

The other function for the hearing
assistant is to accept any written comments or
prepared statements that you have brought with you
that you would like to be entered into the record.

Before proceeding with the first speaker,
two of the citizen reviewers who have participated in
the BIS process and its review have asked to make
brief remarks about the proceedings tonight.

If Elizabeth Freeman and Suzanne Marinelli
will please approach the same podium.

MS. ELIZABETH FREEMAN: I'm very pleased to
have been chosen as a citizen reviewer, and I want to
acknowledge these fine gentlemen for their efforts.
I have come to respect them a great deal.

This is an important issue. Last night
there were strong and often heated feelings, and I
was reminded that when in anger the mouth goes, the
ears close. And this is a public hearing, so let's
remember to try and hear each other tonight, because
if we do hear, we can come to understand one another.

Regardless of your position on this issue,
by coming together tonight in an atmosphere of
respect and aloha, we can begin to truly serve our
higher goal of peace. Thank you.

(Appause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you, Elizabeth. I
think Suzanne was out of the room. Suzanne.

MS. SUZANNE MARINELLI: At our last citizen
review meeting Dr. Matt Nichols spoke with us about
the ways in which the STARS Project would comply with

various treaties of which our country is engaged.
What fascinated me was not so much the
details of what he said, but rather the notion and
the concept of treaties themselves. Whether they're
broken or honored, treaties exist worldwide as
systems for channeling and controlling conflict.

I'd like to suggest that we adopt this
worthy military tool and engage tonight in a tiny
treaty for just a few hours of our lives, and be kind
to one another here tonight.

Thank you very much.

(Appause.)

MR. MANGUSO: Thank you, Suzanne.

MR. MICHAELSON: We are ready to begin
taking public comment. This is -- according to
procedures, we allow elected officials to go first.
I've become aware that Eric Honma is here
representing Governor Waihee. He was also one of the
citizen reviewers, Eric Honma was, and he will be
observing and reporting on these proceedings back to
the Governor, but he will not be speaking tonight.

I also understand that there is a statement
to be read for Senator Fernandes Salling, and I'm not
quite sure who is going to make that statement. If
they would make their way up here.
I'll let you know that the first speakers up who will need to come down here and sit in the front row, so that they'll be ready to go shortly, are Lei Kalamau, Carol Bain, Nanette Kaaumoana, Debra Kimbell, Marjorie Ziegler or Ziegler, and Jim Lawshe. If you would join us down here on the front row, we'll get ready to go here real soon.

And I will remind you just again that if you would please state your name when you first make your comments. We will be adhering closely to the three-minute time limit. Keep in mind that written comments receive the same and equal consideration as oral comments. So if you were unable, for instance, to finish a prepared statement that you have in those three minutes, I'll ask you to stop, but you can go ahead and hand them in to the hearing assistant, and again, it will be given the same consideration as if they had been uttered here at the hearing.

Do we have someone to read the statement for State Senator Lehua Fernandes?

AUDIENCE: (Response.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you.

Please state your name, please.

SPEAKER: I have been asked to read this statement that was made over phone about a half an hour ago.

I had planned to be at this meeting but duty called here in Honolulu. Decision on legislation, especially the budget, that mandates me to remain here to be able to protect our interest on Kauai.

Lieutenant Mungo, Mr. Gallien, Members of the Staff, for the record, I've had the opportunity to review your EIS and compare it with many a EIS I've read in the past. I must stress that your EIS has covered all the areas of concern of our citizens but, yes, but, one area I would wish to-- wish for you to expand, and that is of our Hawaiian culture.

Yes, I am part Hawaiian.

I would want your EIS to conduct a more intensive survey of the area and to broaden your scope in consulting the Hawaiian kupunas that lived in that area. There are many of those kupunas that, if asked, I'm sure would assist you in more information concerning the area of your concern.

To this end, I would be more than willing to assist you in giving names of those kupunas in that area that you could consult.

To the workers of the base, let me stress that I will continue to support the base operation...
and the personnel. I have showed this by getting involved in your labor problems; and with the help of Representative Kawakami, we have paved, resurfaced your road from Kekaha and will continue to make sure your traveling to and from the base will be an easy one.

Again, let me express my regret for not being able to attend this important meeting, but I'm confident that you -- your -- I'm confident that your views will be addressed too in the Final EIS.

Aloha, Senator Lehua.

(Appause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: The next speaker is Lei Kalamau.

MS. LEI KALAMAU: My name is Lei Kalamau, a native Hawaiian of the Department of Hawaiian Homelands Waiting List and president of the Aboriginal Native Hawaiian Association.

I'd like to ask everyone here tonight to forgive me if I hurt anybody's feelings in the past or in the future. I'll try to be more careful from this day forward.

I'd like to read the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act 1920, it's purpose, from the revised -- Hawaii Revised Statute 1991 Supplement.

"The Congress of the United States and the State of Hawaii declare that the policy of this Act is to enable native Hawaiians to return to their lands in order to fully support self-sufficiency for native Hawaiians and the self-determination of native Hawaiians in the administration of this Act and the preservation of the values, traditions and culture of native Hawaiians."

We make up a group of native Hawaiians from Kauai and Niihau who are waiting their turn to become homeowners and pay our rent to our own mortgage rather than to someone else who owns the dwelling we live in now.

Our parents not rich enough to lend us $10-$20,000 to make a down payment to buy our own home. Our upbringing was so different from you who are so fortunate to own your own homes, so we have to rely on Department of Hawaiian Homes as our last chance of owning our homes.

Right now we have no opinions or solid facts for us to shift gears into sovereignty, so we have to speak with Department of Hawaiian Homes.

Some of us are on Medicaid, but so what. They have their reasons. Who are we to say, "Go work," when we don't know why they're on Medicaid.
anyway. I pay federal and state income taxes too.

If they need the money, then they need the money.

Only God knows why. I let him judge that. If they

misuse Medicaid, then conscience will tell them so.

But I work hard and that's what I need to

know. And my family live in Kanahele. I work in

Waimea. My family consists of my husband and I, as

we have no children. I consider myself an auntie to

any other child or young adult I come in contact

with. Because of their fresh young lives ahead of

them, I want to help them live a fruitful life and
give them hope for their future. I make my mistakes,
so I want to help them avoid unnecessary waste of
their time. If I accomplish this tonight, then my
work upon this earth will never be in vain.

President Bush not helping us, send money
to DHLL. Congress not helping us. The Governor went
February 6 and the Department of Interior says,
"That's discrimination if you give money to native
Hawaiians 'cause they're one race."

Okay. Then a question was asked, "What do
you have to offer us?" This question referred to the
who are opposed to Star Wars if in case employees
lost their jobs. "What have we to offer the
employees?"

How about going home to where you were
born, because slowly and slowly we lose it. We not
get it, and this is where we were born. All right.

In conclusion, the DHLL has been in
existence for 70 years. How can you expect us to
allow you to expand your programs?

MR. MICHAELSON: Ms. Kalamau.

LEI KALAMAU: Thank you.

MR. MICHAELSON: Can you hand in those
documents?

MS. LEI KALAMAU: I got to mail 'em in
because this the only copy I get. Thanks.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay. Thank you. Carol
Bain.

MS. CAROL BAIN: My name is Carol Bain.

Thank you.

MR. MICHAELSON: Can you speak closer into
the microphone?

MS. CAROL BAIN: Thank you, Colonel Manguo
and the military officials and all in the audience
who are granting me these three minutes. Time is
precious. Also, thanks to the kind cooperation of
the video feed, courtesy of CPK. We are documenting
this videotape of the entire public hearing. Also,
to put it on public access television. So, we'll be letting you know about the times. Because there's so many hours, we'll try to play it at least four times for you over the next two weeks or so.

I'd like to see it on public access television to allow an increased dialogue to occur on this subject. The more informed we can remain, the more information that we can get, the closer we come to democracy.

The United States of America was influenced during its most formative years by a free press, and our founders knew the value of an informed public. An informed public can be truly democratic, so the more informed, the better.

By this time a minute is up and you're not sure whether I'm an unpatriotic person threatening your job, or I am a tool of the military threatening the environmental lifestyles of indigenous peoples of the vicinity.

I looked through the draft of the EIS and the document is good, because it shows that military paused long enough to write it.

And though the document states -- says that no jobs will be impacted, it appears that their own employees don't quite believe the printed words, and

as evidenced by their testimony last night, were quite upset. It's not a matter of whether or not we believe it, the missiles are coming.

What we're not sure is what we're going to learn about the missiles. I hope that each one that is tested we learn so very much for it because the costs are going to be so very high. Every single one that is tested better give us a lot of answers, because from what I saw last night, the costs were extremely high in the way that people were treated and yelled at. It was disturbing.

I think the costs have already been felt by this community, and those costs are not monetary. But I do understand that the SDI Star Wars is under a lot of pressure because of the very costs that are involved, the hard money costs, and it could be that perhaps Star Wars is not going to be long with us, but while it is here, you know, let's just try to make it as safe as we can. I know you'll do your best.

I've just delayed the launches by three minutes. I encourage you all to do the same.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Nanette Kaumosna.

Get that real close. There's actually
three microphones there.

MS. NANETTE KAAUNOA: Okay.

MR. MICHAELSON: It's a little tricky.

It's the black one.

MS. NANETTE KAAUNOA: All right. Okay.

I'm very pleased that the Army did an EIS, and I was pleased that one of the good results was listing the mitigating affects that you would -- actions that you would take that were not previously stipulated, especially in the transportation of the nitrogen tetroxide and hydrazine and the efforts to reduce the threats of fire.

My concern over the graves remains. I think it's better not to disinter and then have to reenter, and I think that that is an issue that needs further to be addressed.

I also find it hard, and I'm sorry to have become cynical over the last few years, to believe that if a single whale or monk seal or green turtle is found that launches would be halted. It is expensive and you wait for the right wind, and I understand that.

I thought it was going to be very late last night so I didn't want to be redundant. I just wanted to, I suppose, give an emotional plea.

I urge that you allow PMRF to continue its present operations and missions and go to no action alternative in your deliberations.

Earlier when I testified last year and when I wrote to everybody, I was particularly concerned with the Moli'i Maui area, the religious sensibilities of the native Hawaiian people, and the fact that that area, as you well know, is the jumping off place to Po, which in the Hawaiian cosmology is the afterlife. It's therefore, sacred, religious.

It is therefore also very important both culturally and sociologically to the local Hawaiian community.

Almost a hundred years ago the United States, which had economic use for these islands, collaborated with a cadre of American businessmen, and after disenfranchising the majority of the local population, voted itself into office, and then a few years later took over the sovereign land of many islands by bringing in the Marines and imprisoning the queen. Fifty years ago or thereabouts the United States took Kahoolawe for its own to bomb at will for a test site. Now the government wants to take our island and put it at a severe risk in order to use it.

I think that the major question is, we are...
not sure how much you really need this program, if it
is effective, if it will even fly, but we are tired
of being used.

The Sunday, March 8th edition of the
Star Bulletin Advertiser informed us that Hawaii may
be one of the seven states to host a Strategic
Defense Initiative station. And it continued, that
would include land- or ship-based Star Wars
installation and a giant radar system, possibly 100
rocket interceptors. Your own summary of defense
concepts and architecture says at least several
hundred ground based interceptors at each site would
be needed against threats.

So, I believe that possibly you are
thinking of this as step one, and the Hawaii base is
step two here on this island. The Hawaii station,
according to Major Carolyn Channave, would be --
operation would be in 1998 and 2002.

I think it's sort of unconscionable to put
us at risk. I hope you will listen to the voice of
Kauai, which I think is saying no. Please listen.
Thank you.

(Appause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: The next speaker is Debra
Kimbell.
more expensive and more prone to disaster than
ground-based systems like the Patriot. You know SDI
has been nine years and $10 million of failures.

Since PMRF is on ceded Hawaiian land and
the Nation of Hawaii was obliterated with an illegal
U.S. Military act, why not use this $160 million not
to put our island and our peace and health at risk,
but to build homes for Hawaiians who are homeless and
those that have been waiting for years as a
centennial separation. Thank you.

(Appause.)

MR. MICHAELENS: For those of you who may
have come into the assembly, we are trying to keep
things moving by reading ahead the next several
speakers and asking them to come down here to the
front row, as such, the next speakers are Marjorie
Ziegler, Jim Lawshe, Ricco Godinez, Kathryn Walker,
Chas Jetty and Suzanne Marinelli.

If Marjorie Ziegler is here, will you
please approach, and state your name for the record.
Thank you.

MS. MARJORIE ZIEGLER: Aloha, my name is
Marjorie Ziegler, and that's spelled Z-I-E-G-L-E-R.
I'm resource analyst with the Sierra Club Legal
Defense Fund in Honolulu.
The Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund is a public interest, environmental law firm, and we're presenting our testimony on behalf of the Sierra Club and 1000 Friends of Kauai.

We are the attorneys for the environmental plaintiffs in the federal lawsuit that is currently on appeal.

Our testimony tonight will focus on two legal issues regarding this Draft Environmental Impact Statement and the overall EIS process.

Congress directed the Secretary of Defense and the United States Army to prepare this EIS through a specific instruction in the Department of Defense Appropriation Act for fiscal year 1992.

Specifically, Congress ordered the Army to prepare an EIS that complies with NEPA, that's National Environmental Policy Act.

Unfortunately, the Army has now taken the position that unlike all other EIS documents prepared under NEPA, the Final Environmental Impact Statement for STARS program is completely immune from judicial review.

According to the Army, this EIS is purely voluntary and gratuitous, and therefore cannot be challenged by any citizen in a judicial proceeding.

even if the Final EIS violates NEPA.

In taking this position, the Army ignores the fact that the EIS is not voluntary, it was mandated by Congress, and the fact that Congress envisioned that the EIS be legally adequate and defensible under NEPA.

In essence, the Army is seriously misleading the public. On the one hand, the Army assures the public, the State of Hawaii and Congress that it will fully protect their environmental, social and cultural concerns by doing a full EIS.

On the other hand, since the Army contends that the EIS will not have to undergo the rigorous scrutiny of judicial review contemplated by NEPA, the public's concerns and rights are not in fact being safeguarded in the manner prescribed by NEPA.

This novel position has not one shred of statutory or case authority to support it. By taking this position, the Army is virtually inviting a lawsuit in order to preserve the rights of Hawaii citizens to vindicate their important rights under the national environment laws.

The second legal point we raise here tonight relates to the Army's obvious failure to discuss and analyze in the Draft EIS the full range
of alternatives to the launching of rockets from Kauai. NEPA requires discussion of -- for all of the alternatives.

In the Draft EIS instead, the Army chose to limit its discussion of alternatives to consideration of the no-action alternative and to alternative launch sites.

The proposed STARS program which integrates retired booster motors and a substantial number of newly developed subsystems has not been tested and is currently in the experimental stage. The Polaris booster motors currently being proposed are old and exhibit characteristics of aging.

In closing, I just want to say that we are very disappointed that the Army has not included in its discussion of alternatives looking at new motors or the remanufactured motors, and we encourage you to do so. Thank you.

[Applause.]

MR. MICHAELSON: Jim Lawshe.

MR. MANGUSO: Thank you. I guess I would like to point out, though, that the Army is conducting this EIS in full compliance with the direction of Congress, and the Army has taken -- has not taken the position that the EIS cannot be

challenged in court. No such determination has been made.

AUDIENCE: -- legal counsel.

MR. JIM LAWSHE: I am Jim Lawshe from Kalaeo and I support the Strategic Target System and PMRF.

I have been a resident of Kauai and a contractor employee at PMRF for the last 18 years.

Four years prior to this I was involved with modifications of optical instrumentation equipment to White Sands Missile Range, Edwards Air Force Base, and the Western Test Range. Before this, I was at Holloman Air Force Base and White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico for 23 years.

I have stood at the impact site of the first test vehicle launched at Holloman. It was a booster test and the test vehicle was a telephone pole. I was present when the first ground launched aircraft guided missile found its target and bored a hole through the parachute target. I have been at ground zero at the Trinity atomic bomb site in New Mexico. I observed Enos, the second chimpanzee in space, at Holloman after his notable flight. I was there when Colonel Stapp road the high-speed sled at Holloman Air Force Base onto the cover of Time
magazine. And today all of us found our seat belts when we drove to this meeting.

My greatest experience at Kauai has been with the local PMRF people. There is more Kauai spirit in PMRF than from those who oppose STARS. For proof, I refer to as recent as last night.

Charlene Castor, sincere, quietly respectful, and Hawaiian, showed far more ohana than other speakers. If there are ten unemployed Hawaiians for every employee at PMRF, they, the unemployed, should do something about it as the locals at PMRF have done. The locals at PMRF have made the effort to improve themselves. They have earned what they have and I respect them for it.

I commend the Army for the DEIS. I am, however, reminded of the cliche, "When you want people to listen, you tell them, you tell them again, and then you tell them again."

Regarding air quality, I quote from the DEIS, "Air samples will be collected during the first demonstrative launch to validate compliance with federal and state standards." To the preparers of the EIS I request you say these words again and again, and then to the project, demonstrate compliance.

The Mayor, in her infinite wisdom, has decreed that there will be no transportation of liquid hydrazine and nitrogen tetroxide on Kauai public highways. This is the same infinite wisdom that is doing so well in solving the island's traffic problems and the boating problems at the north shore.

Those who have vocally opposed STARS are overlooking that four alternative transportation routes have been established in the DEIS. Two of these do not involve Kauai highways or ports.

They also overlook the statement that the proposed action in the DEIS is to transport hydrazine using military, exclusive-use cargo aircraft to deliver the fuel to PMRF. Exclusive-use aircraft is also being considered for nitrogen tetroxide, although a waiver from DOT will be required.

In closing, we have just collected 134 additional Declaration in Support for PMRF letters. These, when added to the Declarations presented by Annelle Hazlett --

MR. MICHAELSON: Mr. Lawshe, I'm going to have to ask you to stop. If you could hand those in, please, to the area assistant.

MR. JIM LAWSHE: They already have them. Thank you very much.
MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you.

(Appause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Micco Godinez.

MR. MICCO GODINEZ: Hi, mom. My name is Micco Godinez and I’m speaking on behalf of the Sierra Club, myself, and some of the birds, mammals and reptiles that couldn’t make it this evening.

I would like to take this opportunity to give my many mahalos to our former enemies of yesteryear, the Russians, for making Star Wars possible.

Over the years hiking all over Kauai I’ve seen the disturbing trend of lands being withdrawn and denied public access for a variety of reasons.

As a quote, professional recreationist, I am aware that presently should one want to paddle a canoe or kayak around Kauai, he or she cannot unless you -- unless upon reaching PMRF they steer three miles offshore. Not a pleasing thought for most paddlers.

Now it seems that PMRF wants to increase the size of its military reservation by exercising the power to use quote, sweep and search measures, to clear just 2,460 acres of lands of any people from this hazard area. Yesterday this area was a great

place to be. Today it’s being designated a hazard area.

We are told that this ground hazard safety easement, this quote, sweep and search, may be exercised 30 times per year with a nebulous reference to quote, backup use of the easement possible. I don’t know what that really means.

PMRF personnel will have the right three hours before launch as you are surf casting, sunbathing on the beach, surfing or otherwise, to interrupt your activity and ask you to leave. No trouble will be rationalized, for the fish are not biting, it’s cloudy in Polihale, and the surf is junk.

The form of easement proposed by PMRF is getting actually close to ownership and control. Why don’t you just condemn these lands as unfit for human habitation and recreation. Make this land in addition to the present military reservation, and then when you do allow us occasional access, we will be thankful. We will soon forget that these lands were ours to begin with.

Thank you very much.

(Appause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Kathryn Walker.
MS. KATRYN WALKER: My name is Kathryn Walker.

First, I would like to say that I recognize that in order to maintain our freedoms we must be prepared to defend them should they be challenged.

I also recognize that FMRF contributes to the economy of Kauai and plays an important role in our community.

My concern, however, is that the cost of the proposed STARS program on Kauai, and potential risk, taxpayor's dollars, closure of recreational areas, and cultural impact do not equal the benefits.

We are seeing changes all over the world, and it is time to rethink our past assumptions about foreign policy and conflict resolution.

We are continuing to impact the land that sustains us with seemingly limited vision for the future. As history has taught us, technology is fallible, and despite our best intentions, we cannot be assured that this program will have no significant impact on our lives.

I ask you to consider, do we really need this program on Kauai to make the world safe, or would our minds, energies and dollars be better spent on creating allies rather than destroying enemies; by investing in alternative methods of peace keeping; by learning about and respecting cultures of other peoples; by meeting the challenge before us, how to leave the earth a better place for our having been here. Thank you.

MR. MICHAELSON: Chas Jetty.

MR. CHAS JETTY: My name is Chas Jetty.

I'm an elected board member of the Sierra Club, Kauai Group.

I believe that lasting peace and prosperity in the world will never be achieved through military might or threat of violence.

The Arabs and Israelis have been at war for over 4,000 years. They used to throw rocks at each other, now they throw missiles. Nothing else has changed. Violence begets violence. Fear begets only fear. Fear and anger serves only to divide people and set them against each other.

This is exactly what the arms manufacturer's want. This is how they make their billions. This is how they take our money and steal our children's future from us. Deceit and lies keep us fearful, angry and divided, but they are lies.

We were told that the atom bomb would bring peace to the world. That was a lie. They say that
Star Wars will make us safe. I believe this also is a lie. It won't stop a nuclear warhead hidden inside an imported car. It won't stop a nuclear warhead hidden inside a sailboat floating into Pearl Harbor. Star Wars won't stop Saddam Hussein. If Saddam Hussein wanted to detonate a nuclear device in the United States, he could simply hide it in a 55 gallon steel drum, label it oil, and let Exxon deliver it for him.

Star Wars won't work against nuclear terrorists. It's like -- it's like spending $30 billion to have burglar bars installed on your home, and then leaving the back door open when you go out.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: After Suzanne Marinelli we will have Ross Kagawa, Tracy Shavone, William Honjiyo, and Kawika Cutcher or Cutcher.

Suzanne Marinelli, please.

MS. SUZANNE MARINELLI: Which of the three?

I'm Suzanne Marinelli, Chair of the Kauai Sierra Club. I'm also the Pacific Vice President of the National Sierra Club, whose membership number is about 650,000.

Our national policy opposes space-based weaponry in all forms, including Star Wars in all aspects.

Lieutenant Colonel Manguso, Mr. Gallien, Mr. Michaelson, Aloha.

For the better part of the last two years we've sat across many tables from one another. We've gotten to know and usually like one another. I'd like to share a couple of observations from the process we've shared.

For the most part, your people have been gentlemen all the way through. We appreciate that and I'd like to say thank you, and add a personal aside that if you had more ladies working with you, I think you'd get a lot more done a lot more effectively and efficiently, and with a lot less money.

There's another thing. In the months our people have gone about resisting the STARS program, we've operated in nearly complete freedom. We've come and gone among our legislators, engaged the media, spoken our opinions loud and clear wherever and whenever we've chosen. We are the freest people on earth.

Our armed services protect those priceless freedoms, whether we wish it were so or not. I'd
like to thank you from my heart for the true
protection your organization provides us. We are
grateful.

Humans are an aggressive species. Until
this changes, we will have the military. We human
beings expend half our global resources, half the
world's economy, half our earning lives on militarism
and war, even when there is no war.

Thus, I choose to see the military as a
deadly vital resource more in need of conservation
than any other, more in need of ceaseless vigilance
from its employers. That's us, human beings.

We, as people, have our failings, and yet
we're the wonderful species too. We're worthy of the
best that you can give us. We want a lot in exchange
for half our lives. We want our money's worth.

We want a military that isn't a wasteful
drain on the only resources this earth will ever have
to offer us. We want a program that will work and
not fail, provide true safety, and not increased
endangerment.

We want you to take a long, hard look at
the $561 billion the United States will spend this
year on militarism and explain to me with straight
faces why we're not protected enough already. If

we're not, then the military has not been doing its
job and urgently needs to come under quality review
from the originators of its program on down.

Take your Star Wars program away and bury
it. Turn away from assailing the homeland of
Kwajalein's 10,000 suffering people whom even the
rains have deserted now.

Turn away from Kauai with your exploding
antiques of rockets, your mitigated poisons, your
inconsiderations for the living and the dead, the
plentiful and rare.

Turn away, Gus and Randy. While we may
care for you, we do not want your program.

(Applause.)

MR. ROSS KAGAWA: Good evening, Mr.
Gallien.

MR. MICHAELSON: Just a gentle reminder to
some of you that may not have been here when we first
started, and that was that those kinds of expressions
between speakers are great.

Because this is a recorded proceeding,
however, any kind of noise or vocal expressions
during when someone is speaking makes it virtually
impossible for the stenographer to pick up those
comments and capture them for the record. So, we've
been doing real well tonight. If you could just stay
with that, I'd appreciate it.

Now, if you'd state your name for the
record, please.

Mr. Ross Kagawa: My name is Ross Kagawa.
I'm a staff worker for the Kauai County Council and
I'm going to read testimony in support of PMRF by
Council Chair Ronald Kouchi. He's not here tonight
to read it. He wanted me to read it early so that,
you know, everyone could hear it, and we've submitted
it. He's in a Council meeting right now. It appears
to be going late into the night, so, it reads:

United States Army:
My name is Ronald Kouchi, member and
Chairman of the Kauai County Council, and I would
like to thank the U.S. Army for pursuing an EIS for
this project.

The County Council recently submitted a
letter, which was signed by myself as well as other
council members, to Hawaii's Congressional Delegation
in support of the continued use of PMRF as a viable
and strategic military training facility.

Further, the Kauai County Council will be
providing testimony in support of a proposed State
Resolution on Friday, March 27, 1992, urging the

President and the Secretary of Defense to maintain
PMRF as the United States' foremost missile range
facility and requesting Hawaii's Congressional
Delegation to do everything in their power to
preserve the integrity and capability of PMRF.

As indicated above, I remain committed to
support the continued viability of PMRF.

Sincerely, Ronald Kouchi, Council Chair.
Thank you.

(Applause.)

Mr. Michaelson: Tracy Schavone.
Pull that down there. It won't break.

Send it.

Ms. Tracy Schavone: Okay. I'm a little
short. My name is Tracy Schavone.

When I had called, I asked for a document
of EIS. I was not sent that. I was sent a speaking
time.

I did not need a document of the EIS to get
what the -- well, I'm going to say what the impact of
this system is going to do to the Island of Kauai.

It was quite apparent to me last night --
I'm going to get all choked up. I didn't write a
speech. But it was like I could not believe the
animosity in this place last night. And if that's
any kind of indication of what these Star War
missiles are going to do for this island and this
planet, I just don't understand how anybody could
think that that would be worth it.

I mean, I've lived here for 12 years.
Polihe is one of my favorite places. I've gone
there often. I've met many people that worked on the
base. I've been to the base. They were always
really pleasant and very nice, and then last night I
just -- I couldn't even sleep last night. I could
not believe like the -- it was like venomous, and I
was just going. God, what makes people -- I don't
know. I just -- I don't know. But it was like --
that was just to me enough of a statement as far as
the impact on this island to turn people like at war
about this thing.

I don't know. It just blew my mind. I
just had to say that I pray to God that if this does
happen, we have these things here, that at least
people can care about each other, gonna not be at
each other's throats.

It doesn't make any sense. I don't
understand it. Thank you. Thank you for your time.

(Applause.)

MR. MARGUSO: Let me just take a second to
tell you why I'm here tonight.

I'm here because this is a public hearing
on the Draft HIS. I'm here because I want people to
comment on this document and on the program itself.
Now, that's why I'm here. And I want everybody to do
that, and I want everybody to do it in comfort.

And I would really appreciate it if people
would respect the people who are at the podium and
allow them to speak their peace in the way that they
wish to express themselves.

And while I understand, as was pointed out
earlier, that it's an emotional issue for a lot of
people, the simple fact is, that when we have a lot
of demonstrations, a lot of comments directed against
individuals, that it doesn't do anything but frankly
discourage people from getting up to make comments.
And I'm here to receive those comments.

So please, let's take it in that vein.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you, Colonel
Manguso.

The next speaker is William T. Honjiyo.

MR. WILLIAM T. HONJIYO: Members of the
panel, ladies and gentlemen, my name is William T.
I have read the draft EIS dated February 1992 and I agree with the findings that any impact is not considered significant. I do believe that the military has done an excellent job in preparing an EIS and that we should accept the findings as presented.

I believe in a strong United States of America and the benefits that the Strategic Target System will provide for our economy, not on Kauai only, but also for the State of Hawaii. The economy of Kauai is at stake.

A military post or station cannot survive without a mission. Let us not fool ourselves. A base closure needs a slightest reason because of budget constraints and other installations ready to take on that mission.

We need to be realistic. Our economy on Kauai needs the Pacific Missile Range with its new added mission.

Thank you.

(Appause.)

MR. MICHELSOn: The next speaker will be Kawika Cutchet followed by Andrew Parks, Jim Dawson, Felicia Cowden, Tim Star.

MR. KAWIKA CUTCHER: Aloha, my name is...
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Kawika Cutchler. I'm a native kanaka maoli of the Ulu (indigenous Hawaiians) line. I'm a Ka Lahui Po'oo and I'm also -- I also work at PMRF Haring Sands. I got my job through Alu Like, a native Hawaiian organization.

Through job employment and job training and education, I've worked at PMRF now for five years and my family has benefited from it. We live on Hawaiian homelands.

My department is made up of 50 percent native kanaka maoli, also very many veterans, which I am one. The rest are fifth and sixth generation haole, Filipino, Japanese, Portuguese, Puerto Rican who have lived on the west side all of their lives.

As a Ka Lahui Po'oo, I support fair and just compensation for the use of my people's land, and us to be in control of our resources.

I do believe that a great injustice has been done to my people and is still being done by so-called experts in the field of environment -- excuse me if I get angry, but there's a lot of stuff on my mind -- that have always taken away our native rights to use our resources, such as the green sea turtle. These same people confuse my people to believe their so-called care, and to believe that one day all our lands will return and we, as a people, will lead high-tech jobs such as PMRF provides for our people who live on the west side.

We need jobs that bring our people dignity and are good paying, and are not servants getting a few crumbs off the master's table. Excuse me.

The people I see complaining are not local people, but the ones who have ruined my brother's lands, the Crow, the Blackfeet, the Arapaho, the Chippewa, and these people have moved to Kauai bringing their style of care, which I hate with all my heart. And I'm tired of seeing them use native people to fight each other over issues.

The issue is simple, our people need jobs that pay good and we need housing on our Hawaiian homelands. And I am in support of PMRF for our jobs, and also for the department I work in.

Also, I have this to say: If PMRF closes, will the people who own the condos in Hanalei, Princeville, will they sell them and their Merceds and their BMWs and go back home to where they came from? We did not invite them here, and I still don't invite them here.

There's been too much Hawaiian blood on this land already. Do you want our blood on your hands? I pray that we, as a people, see through all
the madness put on us again, and only Hawaiian
ecology will work in the State of Hawaii.

To my brothers I say, E ko‘u mau kaikuanane
(My brother, open up your sickness.

hele ku mai pa‘a. Ha‘i i ka hana hana haoli kupo.
Tell of the work [to] that ignorant foreigner.

Pa‘a ha‘i i ka hana pololei jesus christo. Ka mea
Tell of the proper work [off] Jesus Christ.

hana e hā‘avi mai i keola ia kakou. Malama pono.
The one who has given life to all of us.

And again I say, we need good jobs with

a dignity and self-respect, something we, as a people,

have always denied.

To all the veterans out there I say, mahalo
for yourself. I know how you feel. I sat on the
boader many nights protecting a foreign country.

The Hawaiian fight is not against you. It’s the --

MR. MICHAELSON: Mr. Cutcher --

MR. KAWIRA CUTCHER: -- it’s just the

morals of a people who ask justice and equality, the

principles of what our country is based on. Thank

you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Andrew Parks. State your
name, please.

MR. ANDREW PARKS: Andrew Parks, if you

didn’t just say it.

First of all, you lying, weaselly little

scuz bucket bastards, let me tell you how typically

callous and disrespectful it is of you to make me

stand down here, right down here, where I can

symbolically kiss your asses.

This thing right here that I hold in my
hand is the biggest pack of lies yet for the most

notorious liars on the face of the earth, the U.S.

Army. Yes, liars.

Who would believe that anything could be a

bigger pack of garbage than that last deceitful

little pack of garbage, that environmental

assessmment. But why not? You’re not really here to

listen to us today. You’re here because you’re

legally required to sit here while we talk ourselves

blue in the face to no avail. But even though I’m no

farmer, I know bullshit when I see it and this is it.

Please, Mr. Murdering Pack of money crazed

jackals, can you send me ten more of these so I can

use them for toilet paper, because I’m out.

You fucking bet I’m furious. I’m more than

furious, I’m seething with venom. And you, Hanguo,

and you, Gallien, and your mouthpiece, that

dishonorable blow horn Senator Inouye, and I’m not

going to stand here and take it anymore.

Thank you for the opportunity for letting

you to ignore me. I can’t believe the parade of
brains and intelligent people who've come up here and
read words that they wrote in anger with meek,
submissive voices.
Now it's our turn for outrage in their
name. This is what I think of your EIS, you can have
it. (Tearing up EIS.) You can have it back. You
jerks. Come on now, take this opportunity. The rest
of my time is devoted to you. Come on, join me.
Pack of lies. Pack of lies. Stand up and shout it.
Pack of lies. Pack of lies. Pack of lies. Pack of
(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you, Mr. Parks. The
next speaker is Jim Dawson.

MR. JIM DAWSON: That is going to be a
tough, tough act to follow.

Lieutenant Colonel Gue Manguso, Randy
Gallien, and everybody here to listen, this is not
going to take my three minutes.

My family has been in the islands and PMRF
for approximately 27 years, with the exception of
three years we went back to the mainland. Two of
those was working with PMRF also. I am not a
kamaaina, but my kids are and I look at that as being
part of everything.

First of all, I'd like to commend the
limited few of those in opposition to the STARS
launches at PMRF for taking the time to read and give
some constructive criticism to the EIS process.
Were it not for these people, our country
may be in the same chaotic state that some of the
other countries of the world are at this time.
I would like to point out that PMRF and the
Navy did not just rubber stamp either the initial EA
or the EIS. Many long and hard hours have been
dedicated to ensure the safe and successful STARS
operation.

Long before the initial EA was submitted by
the Strategic Defense Command, it was made perfectly
clear the Navy would not accept the program until
certain conditions were met. Certainly not the least
of which was the concerns for the public safety, the
community relations, and their concerns.

The not-in-my-backyard nimby, as we hear on
the radio, syndrome seems to be running rampant on
the other side of the island. But what about those
whose front yard is affected, i.e., the west side,
and yes, Kwaialein. And I want to point out the
Kwaialeins was addressed in a separate EIS, so that
shouldn't be a point here.
Some of you may know it, but the U.S. Navy and PMRF employees have some of the most restrictive safety and environmental requirements of training and testing ranges around the globe.

If there are those of you in the front yard that still feel uncomfortable about the possible presence of STARS launches, I urge you to please address them and your comments to this EIS to this committee up here.

One thing I'd like to speak about, I cannot speak for the Navy or Captain Mullins, but wish to discuss a personal feeling that I have to the loss of PMRF if STARS does not come to PMRF. No, it more than likely will not immediately close the base, but it will have a definite affect on the reimbursable dollars that we have used in the past to make up -- or to make us the premier training range in the world as well as a testing range. As the defense dollars decrease --

MR. MICHAELSON: Mr. Dawson, you --

MR. JIM DAWSON: Okay. I'm sorry. I didn't think I had three minutes yet. Thank you.

(Appause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: The last speakers up before the break are Felicia Cowden, Tim Star, Ken Jones and Ingrid Ibanez. Felicia Cowden.

MS. FELICIA COWDEN: Hi. Can you hear me?

MR. MICHAELSON: Yes.

MS. FELICIA COWDEN: I'm Felicia Cowden, and I had a specific thing that I wanted to ask you about in the EIS. I just got my draft yesterday, so I haven't had the opportunity to read the entire thing in depth.

But in the areas on page 4-17 through 4-21 I had a little bit of trouble understanding your stuff regarding the ozone depletion.

What I was concerned about was the way the statistics were handled. Perhaps I don't understand. But they didn't seem to follow a sound pattern of reasoning to me.

My understanding was that the impact the halon, the freon and the nitrogen oxide were each independently evaluated, and figures examined the total output of the chemical with respect to each launch in terms of how it works with the entire atmosphere of the planet. It talked about so many metric tons going into the planet and what the overall impact, you know, percentage-wise of ozone. It was like point 001 percent of the ozone depletion would be attributed to this particular launching.
But what I didn't understand was how you could really take the entire atmosphere. Because if you were to take a little glass of poison and pour it into the ocean, that little glass of poison really wouldn't do much damage overall to the entire ocean; however, if there was this fish swimming right near it, it would do significant damage.

So, common sense would tell me that when these missiles are launched, that the chemicals that they're putting out would be quite concentrated right in the immediate vicinity of the launch and the emission from the rocket. So I would have to assume that the ozone depletion would be greater in that area.

And your study did -- I was really pleased that it talked about the overall Space Administration's impact and how much Star Wars did relative to that. But I felt that it was not a correct evaluation because it is going to put little holes right where it is. And what I have, like from the newspaper talking about, we already have a 10 percent ozone decrease right over Kauai now. So, that's a significant amount.

Your study says we have a 2 percent increase for every 1 percent for cancer of the people in that area. So, we're already increased 20 percent. So, when we have these holes directly above our area, you know, that might exacerbate the problem.

And I feel like when we talk about nuclear threat and national security, boy, what is more important. Like, if I can pay my mortgage if I lose my job, or if I can't go out in the sun and our whole ecosystem is destroyed from the bottom up, you know. It's going through the microorganisms in the ocean and what could be more important.

MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you, Ms. Cowden.

Again, for those of you who may have not been here at the beginning, if you want to submit a question in writing to the registration tables out back, if there are ones that can be answered quickly and that would aid you in making your comments, the panel here will try to enter them after the breaks.

If you would state your name, please.

MR. TIM STAR: Yeah. My name is Tim Star.

And to the committee here, the Polaris missile has a 20 year track record which includes hundreds of launches. This environmental impact draft ignores this history completely except for a brief undocumented reference to a 97 percent success.
rate.

Newspapers reported a Polaris missile failure at Cape Canaveral last summer, and just this week we received another report about an SDI missile failure at Vandenberg Air Force Base. Just a week ago.

How these failures were handled and what the exact consequences were seems of vital interest to us here on Kauai. The British military rid itself of all of its Polaris missiles in the 1980s due to basic systems unreliability. What do they know that you’re not telling us?

The final draft of the EIS should have a complete accounting for these missiles and their less than perfect history.

If we are to accept your stated figures of three failures in a hundred, can we not then expect at least one failure in your proposed 40 launches.

And if this particular failure traveling at the rate of speed which will take it into the stratosphere in only 46 seconds turns back over the island? Kekaha is only eight miles away. I'm unconvinced that 18 tons of missile will suddenly disappear into thin air when and if the terminate button is pushed.

In today's Garden Island truly frightening truth has been told. After a 30-day waiting period the Strategic Defense Initiative organization will issue a record of decision, and I quote, taking into account the agency's statutory mission and national policy.

The translation for that is: We're wasting our breath here while the power to make this decision lies in the hands of some anonymous committee.

Who exactly are these persons who believe that they should be granted the power to affect this island's fate? We didn't elect them. And how will they be made accountable if, God forbid, there is a serious accident at the base.

The Army claims to be committed to defending democracy. If this democracy is truly sacred, then let the people of Kauai decide our own fate.

Let's put this matter on the ballot in November, not just in Kekaha and on the north shore, but for all the people of Kauai to decide this issue.

MR. MICHAELSON: Mr. Star, your time is up.

The next speaker is Ken Jones.

MR. KEN JONES: My name is a Ken Jones and I believe that the Draft EIS inadequately addresses
several issues, and I feel disturbed about some of them.

And one in particular is the way it addresses the depletion of the ozone layer. I agree with the person who spoke a couple of people before me saying that the information is confusing, the statistics do not draw very clear conclusions, and I believe that the document only addresses a best case scenario.

The information given by the National Research Council suggests that there is actually a range of percent occurrence of cancer for each 1 percent drop in the ozone layer. The Army only addressed the 2 percent, the low end, the best case scenario. It could be as high as 10 percent. What happens to the people on this island if it is in the upper end of that range?

We heard that there's already been a 10 percent depletion of the ozone layer over Hawaii. I am not convinced that this Environmental Impact Statement adequately addresses what happens to the people on Hawaii, what happens to our health, because these missiles will be depleting the ozone layer.

They will be dumping exhaust emissions which deplete the ozone layer and Halon 2402 in the upper atmosphere directly into the ozone layer.

Why are we putting things into space that will increase the occurrence of cancer among Hawaiian people? I think the Final EIS should address that.

I think it also fails to address the matter of the Marshallese people. To say that it's beyond the scope of this EIS simply indicates that the scope is too small.

It's like the two people who go out fishing together in the canoe way out in the ocean, and one end of the canoe starts sinking and the guy on the other end says, "Oh, your end of the canoe is sinking. That's not my problem."

I think the EIS also inadequately addresses what happens to the jobs of the people at PMRF if this program does not go through. What are you going to do to compensate these people? The EIS says there will be no significant impact to their income and economy if the program doesn't go through. I think that needs to be addressed. Will you provide other jobs for them if it doesn't?

I've searched my heart for what is the right thing to do in this, and in doing so, I asked myself, "What would Jesus Christ do in this case?" and I think he would say, "Put down your weapons and
go and talk to those heart-to-heart whom you perceive
as your enemies, and work this out among yourselves
in a peaceful way." I don't think there's a
technological solution to peace except telephones.

MR. MICHAELSON: Ingrid Ibanez.

MS. INGRID IBANEZ: My name is Ingrid Tumam
Ibanez.

MR. MICHAELSON: Pull that down.

MS. INGRID IBANEZ: Excuse me. Okay. Is
that better?

MR. MICHAELSON: Yes.

MS. INGRID IBANEZ: Okay. I've been living
on the Hawaiian Islands for six years, so I'm not a
kamaaina. I consider myself a citizen of the world.
And I'm not just concerned about Kauai.
I'm also concerned about the global implications of
this program, and I invite everybody who supports
this to think about the global implications and not
pretend it's just about us, our jobs — that is
understandable — but about everything and everybody
who is also affected by this.

I would like to read my points here. I am
against this Star War project on Kauai or anyone else
for the following reasons:

First, from the point of view of local

politics. This small and beautiful island should be
a place of aloha and peace. War preparations and
their implications do not attract visitors, our main
source of income.

Second, from the point of view of
environment. You get heavy fines for littering
highways or tampering with security installations.

How can the military tamper with the ozone layer, our
life protecting shield, and tamper with this fragile
ecosystem of Kauai and risk unknown consequences.

In Vietnam they also told us Agent Orange
had no damaging affects on human beings. Today we
know that that was not true.

Third, from the point of view of democratic
rules. How objective can a study be done by the
interested party itself. Wasn't the outcome of the
EIS clear from the beginning?

Fourth, from the point of view of economy
and jobs. The manipulation with the fear of losing
ones job, of losing ones livelihood is not a new one.

Could we try to think of many more meaningful jobs
created from all the billions of dollars of tax
money? Couldn't it be channeled into life preserving
instead of life threatening activities?

Fifth, last, not least, from the military
strategic point of view. There is no such thing as a perfect defense system. We have reached a point in time where not the military defend us against an enemy, who after the fall of the Iron Curtain is self-created by the export of billions of dollars worth of armaments. No. We have to defend ourselves against the military machine that robs the country of resources in terms of material, environment and human intelligence --

MR. MICHAELSON: Your time is up.

MS. INGRID IBANEZ: -- direly needed elsewhere. I think we all have to heal the earth and not fight against each other.

MR. MICHAELSON: It's time to take a break and allow the stenographer to reload her machine. We will come back here at 6 -- let's say 6:50.

(A recess was taken from 6:30 to 6:50 p.m.)

MR. MICHAELSON: The first speaker up is going to be Earl Arruda speaking on behalf of the U.S. Representative Patsy Mink, followed by Karuna Thal, and the next person I have on my list that's checked in is Janet Neumann, Genora Woodruff and Robert McHenry.

So, if you weren't here when I first made the announcement, we are asking people ahead of time to come down, as I read ahead, in this first row of seats down here. And that way, when I call you up to the podium, things will go more quickly.

Earl Arruda. If we could have people quiet down, please. Could you state your name for the record, please.

MR. EARL ARRUDA: Good evening, nice to see you again.

My name is Earl Arruda, and I'm here to read the statement from U.S. Representative Patsy T. Mink, Second Congressional District.


Thank you for this opportunity to comment on the Draft EIS for the Strategic Target System testing program for the Pacific Missile Range Facility at Barking Sands, Kauai. This is an issue of immense importance to this community, which is called the Garden Island for a good reason.

The people of this blessed island have always taken the custody of their Kauai's natural assets as a priority concern, and this guardianship has persisted in the face of economic cycles hardship
and prosperity, a transformed citizenry, all the
pervasive visitor industry, and the demands of new
housing, transportation, infrastructure, power
generation, waste treatment, clean water and other
critical services of the government.

It is no coincidence that Kauai's
environment has endured despite its many perils, and
the STARS program must also satisfy this scrutiny in
proportion to its potential to inflict greater, and
heretofore unimagined damage on the land and
seascape.

That this EIS came to be mandated by
Congress in the Physical '92 Defense Department
Appropriation Act is a consequence of the Army's
resistance to such a study in the face of the public
outcry that its court-ordered, narrowly-focused
Environmental Assessment conveyed little assurance of
the testing program's wider implication.

I am pleased that my action in the U.S.
House of Representatives on May 22, 1991 kept the
requirement for an EIS alive through the language in
the House version of the Department of Defense
Appropriation Bill, which declared a sense of
Congress that STARS testing was a major federal
action. The Army's flippant dismissal of this
language was quickly dispelled when Senator Inouye
inserted the irrefutable language in his Arms
Services appropriations subcommittee that restricted
STARS funding until the EIS was conducted and
accepted in final form.

I join in the community in commending the
Army in its efforts to consult with the public
throughout this EIS process. However, the briefings,
notices, public meetings conducted on Kauai in the
last several months has demonstrated the concerted
tempt to gather community input and concern. So I
am disappointed that the actual draft document should
be so flawed, despite this effort for community
relations.

Let me state at the outset that I'm in
total support of PMRF and the research role it plays
in our national defense. I believe the majority of
Kauai also supports the facility, which has been a
good and reliable neighbor on Kauai. The test site
is a good and reliable neighbor to the island. The
test site is a welcome employment alternative for
residents, and has operated according to the highest
scientific safety standards in the past.

But what we are confronted with is a Draft
EIS from Kauai Test Facility program that was long
and hard coming from the military. It betrays a bias that is inescapable, given its sponsor and authorship. I offer my comments only to improve the content and the confidence of the Final EIS, and look forward to the Army's candid response to my critique, along with those of others participating in this hearing.

Although the National Environmental Policy Act requires consideration of all reasonable alternatives to a proposed action, I note that the Draft EIS reviews STARS' environmental consequences and mitigations from the summary dismissal of other possible alternatives without thorough examination. From geology to soils, to water resources, to noise, hazardous materials and beyond, the no-action alternative is the only other option consistently offered. It appears that the author took little effort to explore middle ground, insisting on the Army's way or no way.

In contrast, the discussion of transport of toxic liquid fuels, propellant to FMRF includes four alternatives. Shipment directly to the facility is possible via military aircraft or with commercial vehicle — I mean commercial cargo vessel to Oahu and beach delivery by landing the craft. The same route with transfer to beach landing craft over Port Allen, or overland transfer to Barking Sands after ocean shipment to Port Allen. The preferred proposed action is to transport hydrazines using military exclusive-use military aircraft directly to the facility, with remaining options utilized in the extent of unexpected adverse conditions.

In keeping with the Draft EIS single-mindedness, no description of these adverse conditions is addressed, much less why the fuel will be safer in a landing craft working its way through the surf to come ashore at Majors Bay, or why being driven on the public highways is more plausible under these same adverse conditions.

I'm concerned that the Draft EIS does not adequately investigate STARS' threats to endangered species in the locale of the test facility. However, remote the possibility of harming species such as Ohal, adder's tongue, Hawaiian duck, coot, seals, monk seals, hoary bats, green sea turtles, Newell's shearwaters, and the humpback whales, any contribution to the irrevocable extinction of these plants and animals must not be risked under any circumstances. Mitigation measures seem hardly adequate within the context of the report.
Termination of launch activities is reviewed under three scenarios. On the launch pad, in early flight, and with pitch back over the island. Once launched, great reliance is placed on the more than sufficient time of 3.5 seconds for a range safety officer to detect, decide and terminate a missile's flight to minimize fire, debris and air pollution around and beneath the exploding missile vehicle.

The restriction ground hazard area for each launch is modified for a 10,000-foot arc encompassing portions of Polihale State Park and the nearby cane fields. In the event of a termination decision within the 3.5-second window, damage is expected to be confined to this area.

There is no deliberation whatsoever, however, for the worst case scenario. Suppose the decision takes longer than 3.5 seconds. Suppose the termination command apparatus inexplicably delays or fails to respond. Suppose the missile heads for Hanalei or Lihue.

What are the appropriate emergency measures and equipment to deal with such a catastrophe? Will civilian firefighters' burn and rescue techniques be adequate? The damage from a 36,577 pound refurbished Polaris A3 missile with an ORBUS I third-stage motor is sure to cause damage yet unknown to Kauai's emergency personnel.

However unpleasant, prudence dictates that this eventually be reviewed and that the state and county be furnished with proper equipment and training to respond quickly and effectively to a more extensive property damage of human casualty in a flat out missile disaster.

Of equal concern is the use of the booster rocket, average 26 years old, that must undergo extensive refurbishing to bring it up to Weapon Specification 1151 performance, reliability and safety compliance. Older Polaris A3 second-stage boosters have already experienced forward dome burning-through failures that current refurbishing procedures are supposed to correct. But aging causes the problem, and there is little concern for comfort that the more than three dozen identical missiles will be launched from Kauai.

The payload third-stage motor also benefits from the military indulgence. Toxic hydrazine liquid propellant will be used in this stage on some occasions, and there is apparently not a large statistical data base to address motor reliability.
Rather, a manufacturer's predicted reliable factor based on computer program and the manufacturing information is accepted with a five-year storage life projected. One wonders about the dependability of the payload stages in the later phases of STARS.

This document does not review all the history of missile launching on PMRF and whether there has been any mishaps or incidents in the years past. Neither does it discuss the differences in similarities of these earlier launches, so we might better transport historical record to what is anticipated and provided for STARS.

Finally, since the Army went through so much effort to identify public concerns and objections to the STARS project through briefings, hearings and other methods, I am troubled that it would dismiss so many of these issues with terms such as "small risk, unlikely, all precautions will be taken, insufficient, no impact anticipated, and very little hazard." I suggest that the authors review the entire EIS and substitute the information that these terms are based on to assure the readers such comments are warranted and why.

As a member of Congress, I'm called upon to debate and vote upon the matters of national defense and policy from time to time. My return to the House of Representatives in 1990 was predicated on the dividends of the post-cold war economy that would rechannel our resources and energies into more productive pursuits critically needed by our people. After more than a decade of runaway spending on new and grander weapon systems, our cities, infrastructure, schools, highways, environment and social services have suffered enormously.

With the nationalization of Eastern Europe, global trade alliances, collapse of the Soviet Union and other momentous events that are occurring around the planet, our priorities have also changed. Congress agonized over the base closures throughout the military system, and more are surely to come. We have battled to fund the full range of services while digging ourselves out of a recession and a national deficit. And we have seen the inescapable writing on the wall that America is no longer able to afford everything it wants from its government.

The Pacific Missile Range Facility has unique and exceptional operational characteristics unavailable to the U.S. military anywhere in our country. The quality and dedication of its employees...
are unquestionable, and they have every reason to be
prideful of their work, their expertise and their
record.

It is my hope that the EIS that is finally
issued from STARS, testing at Barking Sands does
justice to the facility and its personnel. Many have
called for this study, and now we have the
opportunity to judge and criticize at will. If we
all are sincere in this process, then the outcome can
only add to our understanding of STARS, so that an
informed consensus can be reached on its future.

Thank you for your attention. Signed Patsy

T. Hink.

(Appause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Since I made the
announcement about the order of speakers, some other
people have shown up. So, in fact, Karuna Thal will
be followed by Todd Shiebert, and then Janet Neumann,
Genora Woodruff and Robert McHenry.

Karuna Thal, are you here? Thank you.

Please state your name for the record, please.

MS. KARUNA THAL: My name is Karuna Thal.

I am a homeowner on the east side of Kauai. I love
Kauai very much and I intend for it to be my home for
a long, long time.

I have worn a yellow shirt tonight to show
my solidarity with the employees of FMRF. We all
want to be happy. We all want our jobs to be secure
so that we may pay our rents and mortgages, raise our
children and enjoy the incredible beauty of this
island.

We have required the Army to do the EIS so
that possible impact of the STARS program on Kauai
would be accurately and thoroughly assessed.

The conclusions of no significant impact on
soil, water, air, noise and hazardous waste, et
cetera is simply unbelievable. The recent article by
former STARS scientist, Aldric Saucier, tells us that
the STARS bureaucracy regularly gives false and
misleading information to the press. I believe the
EIS is intentionally misleading and incomplete. As
children we learn that if we play with fire we will
get burned. SDI is big time fire.

Let's talk about statistics. A dear friend
of mine recently gave birth to a baby whose
intestines were outside of his body at birth. The
chance of that happening is 1 in 10,000. Yet it
happened to our friends here on Kauai. The
statistical chance of accidents involving the SDI
program here are far, far higher.
I'd like to talk about the skillful use of technology. Sandia National Laboratories, which would run the STARS program here, employ some of the most brilliant scientific minds in the whole world. I lived in New Mexico for four years. There Sandia Labs is in the forefront of research and development of photovoltaic cells creating electric energy from the sun. I say those who want research and development jobs here, they need not be with the unworkable, highly expensive and corrupt SDI program.

We, in Kauai are pawns in a huge and ominous game played by those who profit from the military industrial complex. Many other skillful uses of technology could be used here on Kauai to help people and increase the quality of life. Perhaps even lower our electric bills.

I have lived and traveled in over 30 countries. Like people -- people all over the world want to be like the U.S.A. We are an example to the world. We stand for freedom, integrity and courage.

What I saw here last night was very disturbing. I saw the power of fear and the anger and hatred it generates. I saw our island divided and my fellow citizens calling me opponent. We are all children of the same creator. We are, therefore,
Hawaii. I travel to the rock. I've been there in past times when the military has come and done bombing on the Kauai rock. What happened? We were almost a thousand yards from the rock, and rocks landed in our boat. There was no warning. There was nothing to tell us. The first thing we heard was the jets, then the phosphorus flares and then the bombs exploding. And several landed in the water. They missed.

That's just a typical bombing run. We're talking about a big booster. Last night you said it's not so big. Well it is big, sir. It can do a lot of damage. It's much more explosive than dynamite. 13,000 pounds of dynamite would make a tremendous hole.

Stop and think. We've got children out here. We've got families. We need the base to run the military's naval operations for underwater research. The families here support that. It's necessary. We aren't on a free, peaceful planet. We're far from that yet.

I do not believe we need Star Wars on Kauai for any reason. This is the Garden Island. A place of love. The healing island. People come here to vacation, not to be quarantined during rocket launches, not to fear when they're out at sea that something is going to go over the top of their head.

I've been out there before and warnings weren't given. What would happen in the future? How up to date will we be? If you can guarantee we'll be safe, I can support something like this.

Having a degree in chemistry, though, I know hydrazine is not safe. It eats through stainless, it eats through anything you put it in in given time. They're old boosters. I do not support it. My vote is no for this part of SDI. Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: The next speakers up will be Janet Neumann, Marion Mons and Genora Woodruff.

MS. JANET NEUMANN: Aloha, my name is Janet Neumann. I have been a resident of Kauai approximately eight years. However, the first time I came to Kauai was about 1969. I've seen many changes since that time.

First of all, I want to thank all of you here for being here, and I want to thank whoever is concerned with being able to be here in this democratic process. I think it enables different opinions to be expressed and to work for a common solution.
Instead of the emphasis from where I've
heard of where we're all from, we're from this side,
that side, this state or that state, I still would
like to put emphasis on where we are going. Instead
of perceiving opposite sides, I would like to remind
us all that we are all Americans and we are all human
beings. Our common goal is peace. We just have a
problem of how we're going to reach that goal.

I'm concerned with various things. One of
them has to do with the expenditures. I believe that
our budget is completely out of balance as anyone
that's read the paper lately or seen the news.

I'm concerned that my tax money that I have
to work three jobs to obtain is going for programs
which have not been approved by myself or other
citizens that are here. I'm concerned about the
expenditures going for in quote, defense, when we
need health care, education, transportation. I have
tenagers, and I've been talking to a lot of the
youth across the way here. These are their concerns.
They're wondering about their future. In fact, if
they are going to have a future.

Not only am I concerned with our
environment of Kauai, our beaches, for instance, the
destruction in the ozone. My children want to know if they
will still be able to go out and be in the sun or if
they'll get skin cancer. Surfing. They want to know
if they'll still be able to go in the ocean and surf
or if they'll get cancer. They want to know if
they'll still be able to go and camp at Polihale,
which they like to do frequently, and if they'll be
able to hike to Kalalau, and if they're hiking in
Kalalau if a missile goes off, are the cliffs going
to collapse upon them.

If a catastrophe does occur, I'm wondering
how we're all going to be evacuated. Are we all
supposed to get on boats or start swimming? And if
we are evacuated, how then, are we supposed to be
returned?

Not only am I interested in where the
missiles are coming from, but where are they going.
I've seen from the films the damage that's done to
the environment in the whole lifestyle of the people
on the receiving end of our target practices.

I'd like to know if there is a future for
all of us, and most importantly, for our youth. They
want to know.

I'm grateful for the opportunities to
participate in decisions affecting our future if,
indeed, our input is considered. I'd like to say
MR. MICHAELSON: The next speakers are Marion Mons, Wendell Nunes, Genora Woodruff and Scott batterman. Marion Mons.

MS. MARION MONS: My name is Marion Mons. I am very concerned about the effect of the STARS launches on our fragile ozone layer.

As it states in the EIS, 11 gallons or 198 pounds of freon, also known as Halon 2402, will be released into the stratosphere with each launch. This brominated fluorocarbon is six times more destructive to the ozone than CFC-11. 20 to 30 percent of the Antarctic ozone depletion is attributed to bromine.

The depletion of the ozone layer is probably the greatest environmental threat this planet now faces. Recent scientific studies show an alarming decrease in the ozone layer over the Northern Hemisphere.

For the Army to release bromine directly into the stratosphere where it does its greatest harm shows great irresponsibility and disrespect for life. The Star Wars program has shown irresponsibility from the beginning, financially, environmentally, and socially.

And I quote from an article in the New York Times dated 3/9/92, written by a senior scientist for the STARS program.

"As an Army scientist on the Star Wars research program, I believe in a ballistic missile defense system grounded in sound science and intended for use against targets which it can be effective. Unfortunately, the Strategic Defense Initiative has become a serious obstacle to a strong national defense, because of systematic illegality, gross mismanagement and waste, abuse of power, and the substitution of political science for the scientific method.

Nine years and $25 billion later all we have is a still expanding high risk space age national security pork barrel for contractors and top government managers.

The program continues to stall development of low cost, low risk ballistic missile defense technologies while promoting expensive, speculative and glittery alternatives.

Some 200 reports from five major contractors showed that Star Wars at a net cost of more than $1.37 trillion would let through 2 to 10 percent of enemy missiles at least. Other
contractors estimated that an antimissile project
that cost from 539 billion to 737 billion would
deflect only 65 to 70 percent of enemy missiles.

"Given these conclusions, why has the
program been allowed to continue? Because the Star
Wars bureaucracy regularly turns out false or
misleading statements to Congress and the public."

End of quote.

I found the EIS to be willfully
irresponsible in naming almost every environmental
and social impact on Kauai to be quote,
insignificant, from the contribution to the depletion
of our ozone, to launching from sacred Hawaiian
grounds, to displacing the Marshall Islanders, to
wasting billions of tax payers' dollars the Star Wars
program is irresponsible and disrespectful to life.

I urge you to be responsible now and choose
the no action alternative. Thank you.

(Appause.)

MR. MANGUSO: It might be worth it to just
take a second and make a point of clarification
because I know there's been some confusion on it.
It's been mentioned a couple of times here.
I know there's confusion between the
Strategic Target System and what we've come to know

as Star Wars. The Strategic Target System of course
is an element of that, but I know we've referred to a
scientist known as Aldric Saucier. He has not worked
on the Strategic Target System program and is not
currently working on it. Thank you.

MR. WENDELL NUNES: My name is Wendell
Nunes. I'm 51 years old and I've been born and
raised on the Island of Kauai in Kapaa.

My position is one based on experience in
this issue at hand. Working for a government
subcontractor in different parts of the world, I have
come to trust and to respect the officials that I've
dealt with.

We talk about the Marshall Islands. I was
there. I was there in Enewetak during the radiation
cleanup program and the resettlement of the people in
Enewetak from 1987 to 1990. What we did there was
good.

I was also there when we first went with
the people from Bikini who are located on the Island
of Rii. I was there with the elders, with the
Mayor, Maj Tamakijuda, and also during the time when
National Geographic was filming the nuclear nomads.
It was a very fair film, unlike what I saw, Home on
the Range.
We talk about the Marshall Islands and talk about the conditions about Ebeye. First of all, let's have the facts straight. It's no longer a U.S. Trust Territory. It is the Republic of Marshall Islands. It is a complete government separate and set aside from the U.S. Government. People who are there on Ebeye are working there because they are working for a support service contractor and they are making between $12- and $14 an hour. Okay. My brother works there now presently. They are on Ebeye because it is about three miles away. Kwajalein and Ebeye Atolls are one in the same. They are not on separate atolls. I do know some of the people who are there and I know presently the lab technician who is on Ebeye. So let's have the straight facts when we discuss these things.

I was also with the United States Antarctic research program working with National Science Foundation in Antarctica, and we talk about the ozone area. I was in Turkey. On Turkey with the naval forces. I was also working for a Saudi family in Saudi Arabia in 1976. I was also on Johnston Atoll when we were flying Saturn rockets in 1967. I'm still standing here. Okay.

I was there when they built a chemical warfare from Okinawa in 1971. I still stand here. I was there when they brought the chemical agents from Germany. I still stand here. I was there when they fired and burned the rockets and the 105 missiles and everything else on Johnston Island, and I still stand here.

Let's talk about people who are involved in programs like this. Dr. Robert Brownly from Los Alamos Laboratory, Dr. Ramlet from Defense Nuclear Agency. These people care. These people care about our environment. These people care about the people and where we live. These people, believe it or not, care about the people on Kauai, and they would not do anything that would take away.

I support this program because of the people that I've worked with and lived with many years. Let's keep an open mind, and when you look at the statements, make good judgments, not judgments based on hearsay or emotion.

MR. MICHAELSON: Mr. Nunes.
MR. WENDELL NUNES: Thank you.
(Applause.)
MR. MICHAELSON: The next speaker is Genora Woodruff.

MS. GENORA WOODRUFF: Thank you. I've come
MR. MICHAELSON: Please state your name, please, and move a little closer to the microphone.

MS. GENORA WOODRUFF: Thank you. I am Genora Woodruff. I've come here today to register yet another no vote on this issue.

I realize that the U.S. Army must feel particularly terrified and threatened by the end of the cold war with the USSR. They searched the globe for significant enemies in order to justify their continued existence, and especially, they want to continue inventing and playing with their expensive war toys. This is all done in the name of defense. They say they are defending our country. I say who is going to defend us from them.

Over and over again I hear racial slurs and hatred brought forth here, yet I see locals and haoles on both sides, except on the stage where I see only mainland haoles.

As for the economic impact, are we going to ignore the visitor industry in favor of PHRP? For even under the best conditions, no accidents, no spills, all of us, visitors and resident alike, know that the emissions from the missile launches are not good to breathe. We know that the depleted ozone layer is dangerous, and we also know that the Army cannot point to a perfect record of launches and zero spills, and that should they try, we would know that they were lying.

I submit that the impact of the STARS program here is far from insignificant, and that the program is far from necessary. Thank you.

MR. MICHAELSON: The next speaker will be Scott Batterman. He will be followed by Amy Hurd, Jim Hager, R.I. Tottori.

MR. SCOTT BATTERMAN: Good evening, my name is Scott Batterman, I'm an attorney with 11 years experience and I'm practicing now in Hawaii.

When I had first arrived here, I picked up this hand out and I wanted to see what they said about the transportation issue. So I looked right at the summary where it said -- where it talked about the use of alternatives to over road transport of liquid fuels. And I thought, well, that's good. But then I turned over and looked into the -- then I turned over and I looked into the details, and the first thing I saw was liquid fuel transportation methods are being developed, which indicates, in fact, that they don't really exist.

Then you turn into the report itself at...
problem was a very unforeseen circumstance. And this
book simply does not deal realistically with what can
happen with all the variety of unforeseen
circumstances.

Now, what is it that we're exactly
protecting against with this whole system anyway?
We're trying to protect against ICBM strikes,
intercontinental ballistic missile strikes.
Frankly, it's a lot easier to build a
nuclear device than it is an intercontinental
ballistic missile. The real problem is simply
getting fissile material. You can proceed from there
to make the bomb. The important controls are on the
fissile material. But an intercontinental ballistic
missile is very difficult. In fact, the entire
construction of a good missile is difficult.
You saw what happened when the Iraqis tried to
increase the range on their SCUDS, they fell to
pieces.

As systems go, this one simply does not
make sense. Our enemies are not going to come after
us with ICBMs. If they are lucky enough to develop a
nuclear device -- or rather, if we're unlucky enough
to have them develop a nuclear device or something
like that, then they're going to come after us
with -- on a boat, on a plane, something realistic.
They're not going to develop a mini space program
just to launch one missile at us.
This entire thing is being rushed at us,
because I think the Department of Defense is worried
about a change in administration coming up very soon.
I think that one of the most important things we can
do here is perhaps maybe to change the
administration, because this isn't a military issue.

The military is doing a fine job. The
people at the Pacific Missile Range are doing a fine
job. But this is a social and political issue, and I
think come November, I think the voters better speak
loud and clear about where they want their tax
dollars spent. Thank you.

MR. MICHAELSON: After Amy Hurd will be
Conrad Maarewicz, Jim Hager, R.I. Tottori and Wilma
Holl.

MS. AMY HURD: Hi. I felt like I should
salute, so I did. Hi, my name is Amy Hurd. I'm a
20-year resident with four children. I have a
successful business on the north shore that supports
a few families. I've been very happy here for all of
these years, and it breaks my heart to think that our
very own government could even consider initiating a

program that threatens the well-being of not only our
island, but the people of our island, which you say
you're trying to protect. It confuses me.

   Everyone says don't come talk to you
because it won't make a difference, but I choose to
believe that you are here to listen to the voice of
the people, and I'm here to tell you that we don't
want this program on Kauai and our island, our
children. Our lives are too precious to risk even
one accident, even one tiny accident, and please go
somewhere else with it. Thank you.

   MR. MICHAELSON: Conrad Maarewicz.
   MR. CONRAD MAAREWICZ: My name is Conrad
   Maarewicz.

   First of all, I'd like to thank Senator
   Inouye for the opportunity to speak at this forum. I
   thank FMRF for the courtesy and concern shown the
   public in the years I've lived here. I appreciate
   their defense. I believe it's an essential part of
   our country. I think they're doing a good job. And
   I'd like to recognize David Nekomoto as a
   self-serving businessman.

   I believe our greatest resource both
   physically and financially is our better than average
   air, water and land quality. To compromise it would
be a loss to the world. The ability to grow quality
food is already a fine art as well as a guessing game
on what the weather will do next.

To diminish the ozone that is already in
danger borders on infringement of the guarantee to
life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Humans
animals and plants are shown to not do well under
excessive ultraviolet and other radiations. We need
only go as far as L.A. to see what foul air and water
does to disposition, not to mention health.

I'm also extremely concerned about our
country's $3 billion national debt. That's $12,000
for every citizen in our country. Divide that,
that's 250 million people. And more realistically,
it's $50,000 for every working person. That's not
including the compound interest that we're sure to
pay through the nose for for generations to come.

The SDI initiative is not a bad idea. In
time, with theories worked out, nonpolluting fuels
used, the national debt balanced and our citizens
cared for, I wouldn't mind riding the shuttle and
joining your fantasy.

In closing, I'd like to say that
misinformation, abuse, greed and a lack of
credibility have been the ruin of more civilizations

than outside enemies. Let's do a U-turn on this
dead-end road. Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: The police have asked me
to notify someone with a black Nissan that your
lights are on. Plate KHD 457. The next speaker is
Jim Hager.

MR. JIM HAGER: Hello, my name is Jim

I've looked at the STARS EIS and I support
its conclusions that there will be no significant
environmental damage to Kauai. The people putting
together the EIS should be commended for making a
thorough and honest attempt to evaluate any potential
damages.

You know, frankly I'd rather eat dirt than
stand in front of this microphone and try to force my
beliefs on somebody else. It's not my personality to
be an activist and to whine about things, but I have
to get a few things off my chest.

First of all, this meeting is not about the
hole in the ozone layer. To solve that particular
problem, we're going to have to ban aerosol spray
cans, ban air conditioning, ban refrigerators, and
even ban the space shuttle, just to name a few
last places that has any aloha spirit left.

Different rocket programs have come and
gone and none of this has changed. STARS won't
change it either. People say that they're opposed to
STARS and all of SDI because they want to promote
peace in the world. That's not what is being
demonstrated by the STARS protesters. From day one,
I've heard nothing but anger, hostility, antagonism
and discourtesy. If you can't demonstrate peace and
humility to your own neighbor, how can you expect to
promote peace in the world.

For thousands of years Christianity and
other major religions have been preaching love,
compassion and nonviolence, but for thousands of
years there have been wars. So let's be realistic.
Let's start planning for the next war today. So, for
those of you that want peace in the world, I salute
you, but don't try to cram --

MR. MICHAELSON: Your time is up.

(Appause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Excuse me. Before you
start, sir, I mentioned earlier we're trying to stick
to this three minutes pretty closely, but written
comments are entered into the record and are given
equal consideration.
So if you're unable to finish a prepared statement, if you would hand it in to the hearing assistant or mail it in, but preferably hand it in here tonight, it will be entered into the record, and you may go now. Thank you.

MR. LELAND TOTTORI: My name is Leland Tottori and I fully support the STARS program.

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement more than adequately addresses the potential impacts of the STARS program to the environment and the community, and has found the program to be safe.

What the Draft EIS does not address is the impact on the community should a program such as STARS, which has been found to be safe, not be allowed to proceed due to a handful of ignorant protesters.

The Pacific Missile Range Facility is a major economic asset to the Island of Kauai. Should programs such as STARS not be allowed, PMRF's range capabilities will be severely crippled. Let's not kid. The loss of programs such as STARS jeopardizes PMRF's existence.

Closure of PMRF will be devastating to our island economy. Programs such as STARS ensure the well-being of PMRF. With agriculture struggling and tourism being depressed, we must support the diversity of industry that the military offers.

I'm all for keeping Kauai Kauai, but if our community and our politicians voice antimilitary and antibusiness attitudes, Kauai is headed for certain economic disaster. Let's not be fools. Thank you.

(Appause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: I made an announcement earlier that as it got later in the evening it would be likely that we would be running ahead of time. It would appear as we are almost an hour ahead of the scheduled speakers due to a certain number of no-shows and not everyone using up their three minutes. So, I'm going to announce a series of names that may surprise you because it goes quite a bit ahead. So you may want to get ready to come down here.

First, the next speaker will be Wilma Holi. The next speaker that I have scheduled to speak in attendance is Brian Schaefer, Laka Morton and Carmela Tuck, Reverend Kaleo Patterson, and Tom Norris.

MS. WILMA HOLI: I am Wilma N. Holi Na 'opio o Hawaii nei. I am also a member -- an appointed member of the Kauai Niihau Island Burial Council.
I would like to use this opportunity to address a few issues related to burials. I would also like to use this opportunity to educate and to issue a public advisory regarding burials or possible burial sites on the facility.

Let me begin by giving some historical background on the Burial Council and its responsibilities.

In 1990, the governor signed into law protecting the burial sites and human remains of Hawaiians. In July 1991, the governor appointed ten citizens of Kauai to serve on the Kauai Niihau Island Burial Council, the vehicle through which concerns relating to burials and/or human remains of Hawaiians are addressed. And if I may add, these are burial sites of more than 50 years old. Last night and tonight we have heard testimonies relating to burials in the Dune.

I would like to begin by categorizing the types of burials that come under the purview of the Burial Council.

There are two types of burials. One are those burials that are documented and placed on inventory, and these kinds of burials are substantiated with verifiable information from

witnesses' oral history.

There are those other kinds of burials that are inadvertent discoveries, and these kinds of discoveries are, for example, when somebody goes in and they start grading and grubbing the site and they come across some burials. Whether they come under the -- whether they are categorized as inadvertent discoveries or documented burials, it does come under the purview of the Burial Council, with the exception of lineal descendants coming forward with oral history, oral tradition that can be substantiated, or if they can lay claim to ancestors being buried in that particular site.

We would like to use this opportunity to invite members of the Hawaiian community, members of Hawaii nei who have verifiable knowledge of known burial sites within the parameter of the Pacific Missile Range Facility to come forward with your information. You may do so by contacting members of the Burial Council, or you may contact the State Historic Preservations Office. You may call a particular number, and I'd like to share this number with the audience. It's 587-0047.

When we can verify, substantiate this information, then it is brought before the Island
Burial Council for kukakuka. We adhere to Hawaiian tradition in terms of the political process of kukakuka. It is the role, again, of the Island Burial Council to render decisions on these burials, with the exception of those burials that are claimed by lineal descendants.

Testimonies were given relating to burials in the Sand Dunes. If there are individuals who have knowledge of these particular sites, we invite you to come forward. Decisions are made with cultural responsibilities foremost and utmost.

Let me also issue a warning to the public that we do not use, we do not use the bones of our kupuna as the springboard for political or financial gains. Thank you very much.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Next speaker is Brian Schaefer.

ORG5

MR. BRIAN SCHAEFER: Colonel Manguso, my name is Brian Schaefer. I support the efforts of the PMRF employees and others to keep this base on Kauai, and we must all help to preserve its tremendous resources.

However, the current Draft EIS concerning the vegetation, the biological resources is woefully inadequate, and my remarks refer only to this aspect.

This document mentions only Ohai and Puapua moa. Other indigenous species that I have observed on the base are Aalii, Alena, Aki aki, Akoko Akulikuli, Hialoa, Hinahina kahakai, Huna Kei, Ilima, Kaunaoa, Maau aki aki, Naupaka, Pohinahina, Pohuehue and Pau o hiaka.

Some of the above species are not listed as endangered only because they are found on other Hawaiian Islands, but some of them are endangered on Kauai. Also, the updated concepts used by taxonomists do not recognize the unique gene pools that exist on Kauai, which will be lost if the Kauai populations become smaller.

Even on Kauai, abundant plants such as Aalii have different genes at Mana and Barking Sands than they do in Kokee.

If the current neglect and some actively destructive practices continue at PMRF, the indigenous plant populations will continue to decline. This situation is certainly no different than elsewhere on Kauai, but PMRF has a special opportunity, and it is possible, with minimal effort, to become the best location on Kauai, in terms of efforts, to protect and restore indigenous plants.
You can restore the Ohai, the Pua pila, Iliee, Naio, the dwarf Naupaka to their former home.

If you would start an active program to restore and protect indigenous plants at PMRF, no one could fault you for this exemplary effort which would help address this issue in the EIS.

These indigenous plants represent a resource that no amount of technology can replace once they're extinct. They have been on Kauai for thousands of centuries and they have adapted to these islands as their only home. They deserve our very best efforts. Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: The next speaker is Laka Morton.

MR. LAKA MORTON: Good evening. My name is Laka Morton. After hearing the various testimony last night and tonight, I feel we've all heard the best thoughts and felt the passions of both sides of this issue.

There seems little to add to what has already been said so well by so many. It's obvious that we all care very much what happens to SDI as a result of these hearings, whatever our motives are. Whether it's our jobs or our environmental safety concerns, what I hear in our testimonies is that all of us treasure our lives on Kauai and want to safeguard what we hold dear.

But just loving Kauai doesn't seem to guarantee that we treasure each other, especially when we disagree. I find that very sad.

Star Wars, with all of its pluses and minuses, is not the first issue to generate such strong passions on Kauai and it won't be the last. Like all big issues, Star Wars has already turned brother against brother, divided friendships, and allowed some of us to show our own hatred and hostility to other people who came to show their beliefs and concerns.

I can only add that how we treat each other in our disagreements is what will determine the way we live on our island and in our ocean. So-called enemies on the STARS issue will probably see the necessity of becoming friends on other serious future issues which will surely arise.

It's a fortunate person who has never been deceived or used by a higher authority. For myself, there are three strong minuses to this program.

No one in this room or in the government can guarantee 100 percent safety to our island or our
people, especially at the launching zone. The missiles are a different hazard to the ozone, and most of all to the Marshallese people.

As we are all responsible for the outcome of our actions on this issue, I can only hope that if STARS missiles should ever be sent from our island into the lagoons at Kwajalein, that we will never forget our responsibility to the Pacific Islanders who live in the target area. I can only imagine their anger at every single one of us.

Loving our own island as we do, and cherishing all the good things in our own private lives, I know how horrified we would be if our own home were to become someone else's target zone.

Aloha. No.

(Appause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: The next speakers who are present are Carmela Tuck, Reverend Kaleo Patterson, Ronald M. Shields, Tom Norris, and Susan Wilson.

If Carmela Tuck is here. Again, at that point we're almost two hours ahead of time, so it is very likely that she may not be here at this moment.

When we get ahead of ourselves this far, no one will be penalized. When they do come back, we'll work them as quickly as we can. Reverend Kaleo

Patterson. Ronald M. Shields I know did just arrive. If you would come up.

MR. RONALD M. SHIELDS: My name is Ron. Shields and I live in Kalaheo and I'm the general manager at CPK, the operations contractor at PAMRF Barking Sands.

I appreciate the opportunity to speak with you this evening and also to hear the different viewpoints concerning this very important issue.

I support STARS for one primary reason. I have absolute confidence in the young men and women that work at CPK and their close associates in the military and the government that will ensure a safe and successful vehicle launch for the STARS program.

Specifically, I support STARS because I believe that the Army has adequately addressed the environmental impacts. They have thoroughly looked at all reasonable approaches and done a good technical analysis.

Two, Barking Sands has been launching these kinds of missiles and these kinds of projects for three decades. One year ago in April, we broke all existing records for missiles and targets launched, and I'm sure none of you were aware of it, even suspected what was going on. This will be the case
with STARS.

Three, as a military test pilot, I've been up against the Army programs. I know you want guarantees. It's not possible. Dozens of missions I thought were very unsafe went very well. I had to bail out of an airplane on a routine training mission. There are no guarantees, only competent people interested in pursuing a program in a safe and efficient manner.

Three, I believe that test and evaluation is the future for Barking Sands. This is a high-visibility program. It's an important program for Barking Sands. I firmly believe that Barking Sands cannot stand alone as a training range, and it will eventually be closed if we lose programs such as this.

Although there are no guarantees, I'll give you a pledge. I pledge that the personnel at Barking Sands will not tolerate any sloppy procedures during transportation or prelaunch. We will not launch if there's an unsafe situation, and we will not yield on our commitment to a strong national research and development program that can solve the programs and problems you've been talking about this evening.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: We also have some people who were skipped over, weren't here when we did call them. Is Anson Holley here or Reverend Kaleo Patterson, would you come down.

MR. ANSON HOLLEY: Hello, my name is Anson Holley and I'm a resident of Kapaa.

MR. MICHAELSON: Can you speak a little louder into the mike?

MR. ANSON HOLLEY: Sure.

I was here last night until about midnight and it seems that there's two arguments for the STARS missile program, and there's three arguments against it.

And the arguments for is that it's a very significant economic force on this island, which I certainly believe. And the second argument for is that the technology coming out of the testing is going to be very significant to the United States defense effort.

Now, the second argument, to me, is significant but it's not primary, because that testing can be done in other ways and in other places. The first argument is the much stronger argument.
Now, the arguments against the missiles program seem to be of three types.

Number one, it's very dangerous, apparently. The second argument is that as human beings we need to expand our consciousness and become more globally aware, and not so provincial or nationalistic in our point of view, and that we need to consider other people our brothers instead of our enemies.

Now, that argument is probably a good argument, but it's premature to the development of the human race at this point. It's a fairly idealistic argument.

The third argument against this program, which is the argument that I support, is that Kauai might change with this, with this expanding military presence on the island.

In 1873 two American generals came to Honolulu to look at Pearl Harbor, Schofield and Alexander, and after looking at the harbor, they went to the Hawaiian Government and offered a deal that if they could get a 50-year lease, they would allow Hawaiian sugar to be shipped over to the mainland duty-free. And I think the Environmental Impact Statement at that point was that there would only be four naval war vessels a year and there wouldn't be any significant impact on the Hawaiian people.

Well, obviously that hasn't been true. I personally am afraid that if this program does develop that Kauai very well could become like Honolulu, and I would very much hate to see that.

Thank you very much.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Is Carmela Tuck here?

Reverend Patterson. I'll read through a few more names so we can get someone down here to the front row. Tom Norris, Susan Wilson. Let me read a couple more. You can stay there. Silas Champier, Don Reacock, Pualani Batista. Okay. State your name.

AUDIENCE: Can we get somebody to do overheads?

MR. MICHAELSON: I'm sorry.

AUDIENCE: Can we get someone to do overheads?

MR. MICHAELSON: No, we didn't have anyone doing overheads.

MR. TOM NORRIS: My name is Tom Norris and I'm a researcher affiliated with Moss Landing Marine Laboratories.

The last two years I've been studying
humpback whales off the southwest coast of Kauai, including the waters off PMRF. This study was a part of a four-year effort initiated by Sal Sergio, a fellow researcher who was unable to make it here tonight.

Our research is the only work of its kind which has been performed on the Island of Kauai investigating humpback whales. I have reviewed the Draft EIS and I'm concerned that there are some serious deficiencies regarding potential effects on this endangered species as well as other marine mammals. I will try to keep my testimony concise and to the point.

Section 3.43 presents a summary of relevant humpback whale information. The first paragraph presents very outdated information about concentrations of whales in the Hawaiian Islands from the aerial survey study performed by the University of Hawaii from 1977 to 1979.

The paragraph concludes the study recorded 41 whales in '77; 40 whales in '78; 130 whales in '79. These data are misinformative as they represent absolute numbers and were never intended for the purposes of absolute population of whales. Instead, they were intended to represent relative concentrations of whales in different areas of the Hawaiian Islands.

The third paragraph in the same section of the Draft EIS inadequately presents information about the relative concentration of whales. It states: They, the humpback whales, concentrate in the four-island area, Maui, Molokai, Lanai, Kahoolawe, Penguin Bank, Niihau, and northwest Hawaii.

It is unclear when they say northwest Hawaii if they mean the northwest Hawaiian Island chain or the Island of Kauai.

However, a recent paper presented by Joe Mogley last December at an international scientific conference should shed some light on this topic. Mogley's study was being conducted for the National Fishery Service copied the results of the University study and they found this study was copied for the purposes of comparisons, and the data is only two years old as opposed twelve-year-old data.

Mogley found in Kauai Niihau area had the highest concentration of whales, especially the area off PMRF.

This overhead, if you look at it, the dark rays represent the highest concentration of whales.

Okay. The next information is, there is a
200 percent increase from the original U of M study, especially in the areas off PMRF, KTF.

Some of our own data, we found that over between our 600 sightings that we've had in the southwest coast -- or the south Pacific of Hawaii, over half of those were in the PMRF area, between Kokole Point and Nohili Dune.

I would like to say the Navy does propose mitigation when they say they would, prior to any launch, the Navy will survey the first-stage impact areas and launch safety zone of any whale or sensitive species in this area will cause a launch to be delayed.

I would like to hold the Navy to this point and would like to challenge them to keep this promise.

Obviously, there are a lot of whales off the area and any launches conducted between the periods of December through April would be inherently impossible due to high concentrations of whales off this area.

And in concluding remarks, I would support the no action alternative and propose that no missiles be fired from PMRF or KTF until these issues are addressed.

MR. MICHAELSON: I've been notified of a couple of individuals who have had speaking times closer to this time. Mr. Layer.

If people are arriving as Mr. Layer is, if someone would ask the registration tables to send them down to the front row. I will be working them in as quick as possible. Thank you. Mr. Layer.

MR. ROBERT LAYER: My name is Rob Layer. Tonight I wish to present a theme which I hope will stimulate your imagination and your creativity, and to arouse emotions and feelings. My theme is titled Stars.

(A long silence occurred in the proceedings.)

Let the light of the stars in the heavens guide us today as it did the earliest voyagers to these precious islands.

I wish to go on record as opposed to the STARS missiles.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Is Reverend Kaleo Patterson here? I'll read through some of the names that we have received. Susan Wilson, Silas Champler, Don Reacock, Pualani Batista. Go ahead and come on
up and speak.

MR. SILAS CHAMPLER: My name is Silas
Champlere. Aloha.

I come from a family of 14. I'm the
twelfth youngest, and my concern for this issue is my
only home. What will happen to my home?

I'm trying to learn my culture, my
religion. My grandmother is one of the last living
treasures of Hawaii nei, and she has taught me how to
love, care for anyone, and I can see that there is a
lot of Hawaiian people that is here. And my main
concern is just to keep Kauai Kauai, and hopefully
that there will be no changes on this island.

And I know that Nohili, the Barking Sands,
that is one of our ancestral burial grounds and I can
feel for that place because I'm one of the last
indigenous native kanaka maoli.

And I hope that you guys will make the
right decision for my only home, and I hope that God
can guide you into making the right decision. And I
thank you very much. Mahalo.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Dr. Michael Jones, are you
here to speak? Reverend Kaleo Patterson. He's
indicated to me that he is here. It's your turn to

speak. I'm sorry. I thought you'd heard me.

REVEREND KALEO PATTERSON: Aloha everyone.

AUDIENCE: Aloha.

MR. MICHAELSON: Go ahead and state your
name, please.

REVEREND KALEO PATTERSON: My name is Kaleo
Patterson. I'm the minister of Koolau Hulia Church.

I'm also the president of the Hawaii Ecumenical
Coalition. I sit on the board of the Racial Justice
Working Group of the National Council of Churches.

I'm also a member of the Nohili Coalition.

I'm here today, I guess, to speak on a
number of levels. First of all, I just need to say
that I'm very disappointed in this process. I know
that there has been a tremendous amount of effort put
into the reality of trying to formulate a process
that would be as fair and as accommodating to the
people of Kauai. Somehow I still get the sense and
the feeling that kanaka maoli, the Hawaiian people,
the host people of this land are somehow left out of
this process, that their voice is a voice that is yet
to be heard or taken into any consideration, serious
consideration. Now I'm here to raise that voice
again.

(Applause.)
We all know that the land upon which the federal government is occupied and has been present for a number of years is Hawaiian land. And it is beyond my sensibilities, it is beyond my sensibilities to imagine how this people, who have a legal right and claim to this land, has not been more involved and more a part of this process.

Now, I know a couple of months ago as a citizen reviewer, I requested of this commission the need for the Hawaiian people to have fair and just representation within this process. There was an opportunity afforded several Hawaiian agencies to come before this body and to make the case for the Hawaiian people, and the Hawaiian nation that is presently being formed. I don't see any of the mana'o or any of the thoughts that was expressed during that meeting in any of the EIS documentation.

And I would like to today, tonight state very clearly that by the deadline, April 11th, there will be a formal document that will address the issues of Hawaiian claims that are affected in regards to this proposed SDI development.

I guess what I'm saying today is that I have very little faith in this process that is before us this evening. I do not see the po' of the person [director]

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that will be making the decisions regarding this EIS.

I understand that person's name is Ambassador Cooper.

Where is Ambassador Cooper today? Why is he not here today to hear this testimony?

MR. MICHAELSON: Mr. Patterson, if I could ask you to conclude your comments, please. If you have anything, hand it to the area assistant.

REVEREND KALEO PATTERSON: So, today it seems as if there are no words, no words that can adequately express the thoughts and feelings of our people.

So on behalf of the Nohili Coalition, I would like to leave with you this postcard that expresses our commitment to the struggle to oppose this proposed SDI project. We would like this postcard --

MR. MICHAELSON: Mr. Patterson --

REVEREND KALEO PATTERSON: We would like this postcard to go to Ambassador Cooper to be recorded -- to be recorded in these proceedings tonight.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: If there is anyone whose name I called earlier, if you would come up and make your statement, please.
MS. PUALANI BATISTA: Aloha. My name is Bethann Pualani Chandler Batista. I'm the Public Affairs director, and a member Hui ho'omalu i ka 'aina. We originated out of concern for the preservation of our north shore here on Kauai.

MR. MICHAELSON: Could you speak right into the microphone, please.

MS. PUALANI BATISTA: We are here to show support to kanaka maoli, especially those on the west side. The people that live out there are our 'ohana. The majority of them are gentle folk, like we all are. They're afraid of the United States Government and its military force and do not know exactly what their rights are. Just like we once were not too long ago.

So, for those of them that cannot speak because they are afraid, I will speak for them. And for those who have not taken the time to truly find out what they are giving up by being either uninformed or misinformed, I speak for their 'ohana.

To those of our 'ohana who are presently working at PMRF and need their jobs to support their families, I hope that they will all know that their jobs are not dependent on the missiles.

Let us again reassure you that someone has reassured us that the base will not close because we do not have the missile launches here. We are presently utilizing the base for a totally different type of military security. Let's put everything into perspective.

Why do we want a missile launch here? Is it just for jobs and money? If that is the main concern for people, then let's consider where we will beset these missiles. They are being directed to our Polynesian cousins, the Marshallese.

Does any amount of money make it okay for us to fire at them? Can we be proud and say for peace in the world we will allow this government to use our land to practice on our cousins.

I want to remind all of our kanaka maoli that this is our land. The last kupuna's, it is still completely intact. We have a say in what happens in our 'aina. We can do what is right. We should be promoting world peace, instead we are preparing for war.

Our entire island is only 500 square miles and does not even meet the safety zone requirements of 600 square miles. Can it also be that our people who are working on the base presently are knowingly allowing this to happen without thought for our
families. For as surely as rockets are made to
destroy, an uninformed mind is the same.

Do not endanger all of humanity in the
Pacific just for the kala. Wake up. There are other
people in the world too. Even if it was safe and no
harm will come to us, think of what we are doing to
the 9,000 Marshallese.

Because of time, I would like to cut my
thing really short by saying, we say no rockets on
Kauai now or ever, especially not on crown lands. I
would like to see all the STARS supporters see
through the Marshallians. That's okay. You guys on
the stand. It has to be somebody, so you were chosen
to be the guinea pig. Be proud. The rest of us will
be safe because of you. We need the money because we
cannot, I cannot not. I can't say that to them.

What kind of people are we that a state will support
PMRF but do not support the STARS project.

And in short, let's follow County Council
Maxine Correa's admonishment. Let's be a praying
people and say I pray for an honest, open and caring
Hawaii 'ohana, not just for ourselves but all other
people.

(Appause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: I see two more gentlemen
test launches of Polaris boosters to allow a better judgment of the likely reliability of the STARS booster. It should also be noted that if the probability of a successful individual launch is 97 percent, the probability of 40 successful launches is only 30 percent.

The scenario described on page 4-53 in which the booster is destroyed because it had pitched back towards the island, should be considered in more detail. This scenario is similar to the ARIS of launch failure at Cape Canaveral on August 20, 1991. Press accounts of the ARIS failure state that the destruct command from the ground was issued 23 seconds into the flight and that burning debris hit the ground, quote, a few miles from the launch pad, end of quote.

The STARS' EIS should indicate to scale on a map of the area around PMRF where debris from a similar failure would hit the ground. The ARIS failure also calls into question whether a similar STARS failure could be detected and a destruct command issued in 15.1 seconds as assumed in the Draft EIS.

The evaluation of the significance of some of the environmental impacts identified in the Draft EIS is inadequate. An obvious example is the discussion of freon release on page 4-20 to 4-21. The 360 kilograms of freon 114B2, also known as Halon 2402 that would be released yearly by STARS launches, is compared to the current amounts of CFC to the stratosphere. But no mention is made of international agreement such as the Montreal protocol, whose goal is to reduce dramatically production and use of these ozone depleting chemicals.

Viewed in context of these international efforts, and the efforts by the State of Hawaii to help protect the ozone layer, freon release by the STARS launch looks much more significant. In other areas, judgment of significance are more subjective, but the Draft EIS seems to have equally self-serving view.

Increasing a fraction of time that parts of the PMRF recreational area is closed to public from 30 to 56 percent may be significant to residents and visitors to Kauai than to the authors of the Draft EIS. One wonders if the Draft EIS authors would consider an increase in their income tax rate from 30 to 58 percent to be significant.

Michael Jones, Physio Department.
University of Hawaii.

MR. MICHAELSON: Next speaker. Please

state your name.

MR. GREGORY GOODWIN: My name is Gregory

I'm Goodwin. I live in Haena on the north shore of
Kauai, and I've lived here since '84, 1984. I left
the United States mainly because the United States
was, to me, not a place that I wanted to live. And I
didn't really want to live in Hawaii either because
Hawaii was part of the United States.

And so, anyway, I get to Hawaii and it
turns out it's not just a tourist mecca. It happens
to be a community. It happens to be a culture that
is almost totally separate from anything on the
mainland, and that's why I stayed. So I've lived
here all that time.

I got a degree in chemistry from Baylor
University in Waco, Texas. I was in Florida when
Kennedy was killed, and I was in Florida when they
were launching missiles out of NASA in Cape
Canaveral. I could watch the launches. I would get
up -- we would go to -- from an elementary school and
watching launches leave Cape Canaveral, and watching
the stages blow off in night and day. Go to the
drive-in at night there were launches at Cape

Canaveral, Cape Kennedy.

And so I -- you know, and then I get a
degree in chemistry. And then I go -- and then
because of Vietnam I go to the Coast Guard Academy to
try to escape the military, and that was in '68
and '69.

And now, you know, it's like the whole time
I'm alive it's like the U.S. Military is part of my
life, and I'm really tired of it. And I happen to be
leaving this island probably in about a half hour for
South Africa.

(Applause.)

And, you know, when I was on the mainland,
secession. Like in the Soviet Union, secession was a
big deal, and it still is a big deal, secession. In
this country secession start was in the Civil War.
Succession wasn't about slavery. Secession was a
political movement, and I'm all for succession of
Hawaii, of Kauai from Hawaii, and Hawaii from the
United States, and we just start governing ourselves.

We can find another way. We don't need the
United States. We don't need the United States
Military. We don't need STARS. We don't need Star
Wars. We don't need the SDI. And you can find a new
name. Every time a new president comes along, you
get a new name for some kind of new military program.

And I got one minute left. I could condemn
the United States Military, you know, until the
United States Military decides to condemn me. And I
don't know. You know, it's like -- it's not just the
United States Military, because I was in the military
and Coast Guard Academy. I was in the Military, and
I didn't oppose Vietnam. I was 18 years old and I
didn't even know better than to go pick up an M1 and
go try to kill somebody with an M1 instead of an

Anyway, I haven't got the red flag, but

Aloha, and --

AUDIENCE: Sit down.

MR. GREGORY GOODWIN: -- I'll go sit down.

I haven't got the red flag, but give the red flag to
the guy that just had a few words to say. Thank you.

AUDIENCE: (Response.)

MR. MICHAELSON: I need some time to go
down the speaker list, and I'm sure the stenographer
could use a chance too. So, we're going to take a
20-minute break here and we'll be back at 8:50.

If you know anyone who is scheduled to
speak much later and you know their phone number, you
may want to give them a call and ask them to get down

here.

(A recess was taken
from 8:30 to 9:00 p.m.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you. We are now
about four and a half hours into our proceeding.

As I mentioned at the end of the last
break, we are running considerably ahead of time of
the slots as they have been handed out. We are
making an attempt to call those people who have late
speaking times. We have three phones that we're
using, and trying to contact them to let them know
that if that is the case, if they can get down here
sooner, we can certainly give them a much more
amenable time than 3:30 in the morning.

In any case, if you happen to know anyone
like that, happen to know their phone number, we are
simply working with the phone book right now, and I
know there are a significant number of members we may
not be able to get that way. If you go to the
registration table and you give the speaker's name, a
phone number to go with it, we will attempt to call
them and let them know that they can come down
earlier and speak at a more amenable time, as I said.

A significant number of people knowing that
they had later times, I'm sure, were not here when I
first made my remarks about the process and procedures. I just wanted to recap a couple of those very quickly.

First of all, if when you approach the podium you would try to speak as directly into the microphone as possible, we'd appreciate it. There's two mikes up there. It's the black one that's really for the public address system. So if you'd orient yourself to that one.

There is a three-minute time limit. The hearing assistant down here has two signs. When he holds up the yellow one, that means you have spoken for two minutes, you have one minute left, and that should give you a chance to find a comfortable ending spot. When your three minutes are up, he will hold up the red sign and that indicates that it is time to stop with your comments.

One other thing, even just five minutes ago I know someone was up here asking me about how
written comments counted versus oral comments. Written comments are given the same and equal consideration as any oral comments offered here tonight. Therefore, if you were unable to finish any prepared remarks or anything that you planned on saying, if it's in writing or you will put it in

writing, you can either hand it in to the hearing assistant and it will be entered into the record, or you can mail it in by the April 13th postmark.

Again, regardless of the form in which that is offered, orally or in writing, here by April 13th, it is given the same consideration in the EIS process.

Finally, near the end of the last session there, we were having a little trouble as far as maintaining silence during people's comments. I mentioned at the beginning that this is a recorded proceeding and we are trying as accurately as possible to capture the comments and presentations that are being given, and that is being done through the public address system. We have a stenographer down here who is making a transcript of the proceedings, and I note sometimes she's straining her ear to hear things because there's a lot of background noise sometimes in her ears from other people.

So, we know that these are emotional issues and there is no problem in between speakers, after a speaker is finished for you to express whatever vocally you would like to, but I would just request again that during the three minutes that someone is at the podium and exercising their rights under the
First Amendment and equal privileges that we maintain
silence and give them the opportunity to do that
without interruption.
With that, I will announce the next series
of speakers who have reported into the registration
table, and as far as I am aware here. If they
would come down on this front row. We have many more
seats and we will be able to take them expeditiously
that way.

MR. GALLIEN: Lewis.
MR. MICHAELSON: Yes.
MR. GALLIEN: We’ve got one question.
MR. MICHAELSON: Yes. I’m sorry. One
other part is that if people want to submit questions
in writing, if there’s something that will help you
in making your comments, the panel here tonight is
more than happy to try and answer those briefly. And
apparently, I was unaware they did receive such a
question and looked at it during the break, and so
when we come back from a break they’re going to take
this opportunity to answer whatever question. I’m
sorry. I forgot.

MR. GALLIEN: Okay. The question is: Why
amendments?

Well, the fact is, virtually all of the
proposed admissions for the Strategic Target System
at this point in time are planned for launch in the
late night or early morning hours.

The director of the SDIO, Henry Cooper,
well could limit these launches to these times to
avoid beach access closures. This will be part of
the consideration going on as a result of these
comments. I’d like to note that the amount of time
the access is limited is considered insignificant in
the Draft EIS. Thank you.

MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you. I’m sorry. I
forgot about that opportunity. The names that I have
represented here as people who have checked in in the
order in which they have preregistered are Ester
Arinaga, Clifford Arinaga. And again, this is so
that you can come down here to this front row here
and get ready to speak. Carmela Tuck, Stan Butler,
Emeline White, Susan Wilson, Don Heacock, Victor
Bailey, and Vernon White.

With that, I have Ms. Arinaga. Please
state your name and place of residence. Pull that
down, now.

MS. ESTER ARINAGA: Lieutenant Colonel
Manguso, Mr. Gallien and Mr. Michaelson, my name is Water Quan Arinaga. I am an attorney in private practice and life-long resident of Hawaii. Thank you for this opportunity to present my views on the STARS project.

This is, I believe, the second night of testimony on the STARS project, and on the validity of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

For most people, the issue is simply this: Should the United States Army be permitted to launch 40 or more Polaris missiles from the Pacific Missile Range Facility at Barking Sands during the next ten years. The arguments for and against STARS appear to fall into two categories that are economic and environmental.

Those who support the economic arguments have very real concerns about the possible closing of FMRF and a possible loss of their livelihoods.

Those who support the environmental position have equally grave concerns about the possibility of a worst case accident, one that could forever damage Kauai's pristine beauty, her land, her seas, her people, and ironically, her economic future, for there is no question that Kauai relies heavily on tourism for its present economic base.

We've had scientific data from both groups. Many good, well-meaning, caring and sincere individuals have spoken out with courage and conviction on both sides of this issue.

What concerns me, however, is that lost among these positions is an important and essential question for all Americans to consider. In the aftermath of the cold war, do we really need the Star Wars initiative. Can we justify the continued spending of huge sums on military weaponry when world conditions no longer demand such expenditures, and when we have so many domestic problems, needs in the United States, such as long-term care for the elderly; the declining health of our children, which was reported if the papers just this week; the lack of housing and good health care for working people; our disintegrating schools, and the need for a retooling of our industries so that we can compete on the world market and regain our economic leadership.

I believe we need to reorder our priorities so that every American can work and live a good and decent life without worrying whether a military base is going to close, or whether a plantation or factory is also going to close its doors. I know it's difficult to think about abstract concepts such as...
peace or global connections, especially when you have
a mortgage to pay or children to educate.

MR. MICHAELSON: Ms. Arinaga.

MS. ESTER ARINAGA: I'm sorry. I'd like to
just close by saying that I believe that our
democratic form of government depends on the moral
courage of every citizen to speak up. Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: One thing that I failed to
mention before Ms. Arinaga spoke is that they're
asking preregistered speakers to check in at the
registration table. I've been calling the names of
only those people that I know are here, or have
checked in to being here.

So, if you haven't yet done that, if you
would do that. They then bring that name up to me
and let me know that you should be called on.

Mr. Arinaga.

MR. CLIFFORD ARINAGA: My name is Clifford
Arinaga. I am a private attorney, and I speak
tonight as a resident of the State of Hawaii and as a
resident of this lovely Island of Kauai.

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement is
flawed for two main reasons.

First, conflict of interest. If you were
charged with a crime, would it be fair to have your
brothers or sisters or other loved ones serving on
the jury in your case? The answer is obvious. The
conflict of interest inherent in such a situation
would call for the disqualification of your loved
ones from the jury.

But the U.S. Army Strategic Defense Command
does not think that way. It will prepare the
Environmental Impact Statement, and it will also be
the last authority to determine the merit and
sufficiency of the Environmental Impact Statement.
It is serving as the judge and jury on its own case.

Something alien to American jurisprudence.

This conflict of interest arrangement is a
fundamental flaw. The final decision maker should
not be the same party as the preparer of the
Environmental Impact Statement. No matter how much
the U.S. Army Strategic Defense Command may claim to
be fair, this inherent conflict of interest
arrangement will always have an aura of unfairness,
and justifiably so.

Second, haste and danger. The U.S. Army
Strategic Defense Command is trying very hard to
force a square peg into a round hole. The STARS
program is intended to test against long-range
missiles. There could be long range ballistic
missiles available if the START Treaty is amended,
and the START Treaty is right for amending to provide
access to such long-range missiles at Vandenberg.
But the U.S. Army Strategic Defense Command using
this quote, "rush mentality," proposes to use
intermediate range missiles using over 20-year-old
Polaris boosters. This is a square peg in a round
hole type of thinking resulting from this rushed
mentality.

This kind of haste cannot only be costly
for tax payers, but it can also be disastrous to the
environment and to the lives of all of us on Kauai.
Only one human error can lead to great human tragedy,
and it is not difficult for such human error to occur
in an atmosphere of haste. This haste factor, of
course, would not be discussed in a mission-oriented
statement, which is what the Environmental Impact
Statement is.

Expected vociferous denial of the above
fact by the U.S. Army cannot deny the fact that this
great danger of human error lurks. And in spite of
this great danger, the Draft Environmental Impact
Statement bearing the deleterious effect of haste
invariably embedded in the mission-oriented statement

fails to give full consideration to matters that
detract from this mission.

MR. MICHAELSON: Mr. Arinaga.

MR. CLIFFORD ARINAGA: And this is another
flaw to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.
Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Peter Aloo. Again, if the
registration table would please indicate to the
people who are just checking in to come down to the
front row, I would appreciate it.

MR. PETER ALOO: Thank you very much. I
would like to focus on one point that I think is
underestimated of their release of Halon into the
atmosphere.

Halon and fluorocarbons, CFCs are all the
same family of chemicals. And throughout the study
that I have been conducting through -- at the
University of California and other places, we have
found that a bromine and chlorine have the same
potential towards the environment. They have the
same impact in the ozone, and also, they cause the
same problems.

Therefore, it seems that this report has
just shown substantial lack of detail that is
required for the people who live on the Island of Kauai to know, which is part of this report. It's one of the fundamental rights of right to know.

And so I think that everything, seeing the way it is, it seems that it's all generalized rather than being given full detail of all the analysis and data that has been conducted regarding the impact of bromine, just mentioning one of the compounds involved in this, halon.

So for that reason, I feel that as an environmental chemist and as someone who is concerned that the debris that are left in the atmosphere, their life and the life of these bromine, it's a lot longer than even compared to chlorine. So, even that, I think there should be more analysis before this can be carried out.

Another point that I would like to mention is that as these those rockets are going to be fired, however many there are, we can't ignore the fact that the boosters are going to be left out there, the rocket boosters that are going to be dropping are going to be dropping in the ocean.

Are those going to be collected after they're dropped in the ocean, or are they just going to be left there in the ocean as we think of wide and

as big as it is?

So that kind of thinking should be analyzed very critically knowing that we can either recover those resources after use, or you know, are we just going to use the ocean to dump all these old missiles.

Therefore, for that reason, I think there's insufficient study and I hope that this should be noted that there should be more study to be conducted in this area.

So, for that reason, I would like to conclude that there's no need for this right now, using an old technology of several-years-old missiles. We can do better if we really care about our environment. Thanks.

(Applause.)

MR. GALLIEN: While the Army prepared the Draft Environment Impact Statement, another agency, the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization will make the final decision on the program itself.

I note also that the preparation of the EIS was a joint venture by the Army, the Department of Energy, NASA, ABM, and the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization. This effort was supported by contracting the Army with scientists and
already experiencing ozone depletion. We cannot afford to have it further depleted by STARS. It cannot be restored once it is depleted. We cannot subject ourselves to the danger such a depletion would engender to ourselves, our family and friends. Also, our tourist industries would cease to exist if that happened, as our island would no longer be fit to live on, let alone visit.

The EIS does not address what would happen in the event of an accident. What are the measures that would be taken if a missile misfires or goes on an incorrect trajectory? What if it hits Niuhau or falls over a populated area of Kauai. The greatest casualties our nation suffered in Operation Desert Storm was from our own Patriot missiles and the debris that fell on the barracks containing our men and women in the service of our country. This could be our island and our people here in Kauai and Niuhau.

Lastly, although the Marshall Islands is not part of our nation, it is a friendly island nation that we have damaged and will continue to damage with STARS. They do not deserve this. They have treated us as friends and we have repaid them with inhumane treatment and apartheid.
If you have not seen the film
Home on the Range, please do so. It is a testament
to our failure as a nation to respect another nation
and its people. We take pride in our nation and feel
we are compassionate people and follow the golden
rule to treat other nations as we would be treated.
Yet here we are the bully, and as an American, I am
ashamed.

I ask that you consider these words and act
accordingly with good conscience as to what is in the
best interest not only of our nation, but all nations
on this planet earth.

Thank you for allowing me to share my
concerns.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Stan Butler.

MR. SCOTT SIMPSON: My name is Scott
Simpson and I've been asked to read this letter for
Stan Butler. He's with Save The Whales International
and could not be here this evening. On the proposed
launch of Strategic Target System vehicles from PMRF
on the Island of Kauai.

Kauai, a sparkling gem in the vast ocean.
A separate kingdom isolated and insulated from the
cares of the world. Word has reached us, however,

that peace has broken out. The need to consider the
risks to wildlife, the environment and public health
for reasons of national security are no longer
legitimate.

The idea of testing a project that is at
once useless and impossible are ridiculous. It is
time to face the real threat to our security, the
systematic destruction of our life support system.
Few people today would argue that this planet and its
inhabitants are in dire straits.

The U.S. Military is the largest single
source of pollution and the greatest squanderer of
resources on the planet. We no longer have the need
for developing or testing implements of mass
destruction at any cost or possible cost to our
fragile planet and its inhabitants.

Hawaii is the aloha state. Aloha is love,
mercy and kindness. Is Star Wars, or for that
matter, any activity whose purpose is the taking of
life, the kind we want on the Garden Isle?

PMRF had a budget of 50.1 million in 1991.
Would not that money be better spent restructuring
the military to address the real threats to our
security. Let us use our technology and enormous
expenditures of resources on education, developing
sustainable energy, environmental protection, and rehabilitation.

In 1965, Adlai Stevenson in his last speech as U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations said, "We travel together, passengers on a little spaceship, dependent upon its vulnerable resources of air and soil, committed for our safety to its security and peace, preserved from annihilation only by the care and work, and I will say love we give our fragile craft. We cannot maintain this half fortunate, half miserable, half confident, half despairing, half slaves to the anxious enemies of mankind, half free in the liberation of resources undreamed of until this day. No craft, no crew can travel safely with such vast contradictions. On their resolutions depends the survival of us all."

Stan Butler. Save the Whales International. Thank you.

(Appause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Roberta Jones. If people are checking in, please come down and sit in this front row. It would help keep us moving. Thank you.

MS. ROBERTA JONES: Thank you. I'm a little unprepared. I was home with a pulled neck, but something deep within me said --

MR. MICHAELSON: State your name, please.

MS. ROBERTA JONES: Roberta Jones. I've been a 16-year resident on Kauai.

And something very deep moved within me this evening to come and use my time here to share my love for this island and the incredible resources and beauty that we have here that are unlike any other within the world.

And when I came here 16 years ago I did so unknowing what was really here for me. Now, I am a landholder and a business owner and a mother of two, and there's nowhere else on earth I would like to live.

I, myself, am not against the military being at PMRF, but I do feel the STARS project is unnecessary and doesn't serve us. That is my main thrust. It's not antimilitary at all. I think we can have a good relationship with the military and the civilians here as we have for many years.

But to appreciate the beauty and the wonder that we have here, and to realize that such a majority of our income is brought from visitors, without our resources, we would not have any visitor industry. My business relies upon them also, and so have all of the businesses that I've been related to.
since I've been here.

So, I truly believe in justice and in
liberty and in freedom, and the freedom that all of
us can live in a clean, pure environment if we so
choose, and Kauai should remain that way, pure and
beautiful for all of us to enjoy.

God bless everyone. Thank you.

MR. MICHAELSON: Let me read you a few
names of the next speakers so that you can come down
to the front row. Emeline White, Susan Wilson, Don
Beacock, Victor Bailey, Polli Oliver, Vernon White,

MS. EMELINE WHITE: My name is Emeline
Kalikolaua Lovell White, a kama'aina and resident of
Anahola, Kauai and an American of Aboriginal Hawaiian
ancestry.

Having read the Draft that was prepared by
the United States Army Strategic Target Defense
Command, I find that the Strategic Target System
missile is safe as a launch vehicle and that it
contains no nuclear activity.

Looking back at December 7, 1941 attack on
Pearl Harbor where the islands were unprepared for
defense protection, I believe we should support this
matter of national defense. It is important that the
national defense of the United States be prepared for
any nuclear attack from any aggressive nation. As we
watched the Desert Storm war on television, one could
see where the SCUDS are intercepted in the air by the
Patriot missile.

Had the United States with its national
defense not been prepared, thousands of people would
have perished and died. The Pacific Missile Range is
a vital part of our country's defense. It is not
only our defense that is vital, but our island
economy as well.

So many towns in our country are asking to
keep the bases in their area open. Why should we
close this particular one? We should support its
present existence. The many persons whose job is
dependent on this base is vital to their family's
existence. And may I add, my son-in-law works there.

Their jobs on the base provide food for
their families, pays their house mortgages and
supports their families in entirety. They don't have
to depend on the government or social service for
their family's support. After all, it is the human
race who are the endangered species that need to be
protected, fed and clothed.

So many malihinis who come to our island's
[inaudible]
shores rely on the government and grants to get their
objections across. Needless to say, their towns are
being destroyed by floods, erosion. Their forests
have been on fire and destroying homes. I believe
that our malihinis should be looking at the
environmental conditions in their backyards by
helping to protect their towns and cities from
floods, fires and natural disasters.

We worry about the ozone and the
complexities of the situation, but we do nothing when
dictators and warmongers such as Saddam Hussein fires
missiles and rockets that would affect the atmosphere
or stratosphere.

We, as islanders and kama'ainas here on
Kauai should support the existence and opening of the
Pacific Missile Range base with its Strategic Target
System missile practice, both for our national
defense and for our economy here on Kauai. Thank
you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Susan Wilson.

MS. SUSAN WILSON: My name is Susan Wilson.

I really don’t have any prepared remarks. I will say
at the outset that I think this proposal for the
STARS launches is unnecessary and ridiculous.

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In essence, I think that there is -- with
the new order in worldwide, that you're going to find
competition for the Pentagon dollars. And as a
Newsweek article just this week has come out, it says
yet -- and this is a lengthy article to do with some
revelations about Star Wars and how the changing
goals as it went along seems to be the central goal
of Star Wars, and that is to keep research and
development dollars flowing in, contrary to what the
public thought.

Anyway, in the end, however, it says this
program of Star Wars will compete for scarce economic
dollars from other defense programs, and in an era of
shrinking budgets says the Congressional Aide, quote,
the people that are going to kill Star Wars are those
in the Pentagon themselves.

So I think that a luxury project like Star
Wars is ultimately doomed to -- does that mean stop?
Anyway, don't do it. Thanks.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: For the speakers who came
in after who may not have been here when I've
explained a couple of times the meaning of those
signs, the yellow one indicates that you are two
minutes into your three-minute speaking time and
the launches that these people who are in favor are
our friends, our neighbors, our 'ohana. And as our
Army, we want them to follow orders and to do a good
job, and they are taking the proper action on their
part. And I want to remind all the supporters that
the opponents are our friends, our 'ohana, they're
taxpayers, they're concerned about our island and
they're taking the proper action to oppose the
launches on their part. And remember that none of us
here created this problem, but it has come on us from
the outside as Americans, and that all of us here
have the same goal, which is a better life on Kauai
and a better future for the world. So let us all
continue on in the spirit of aloha, ho'oponopono and
[be made right]
diplomacy.

I want to assure all of you that your
elected officials here are all united in the on-going
work that we do to prevent a crisis. The County
Council has an official stand to make and keep Kauai
the best place in the world to live and we're going
to hold them to that.

The government has activated six of the ten
points in my crisis prevention plan, and they're
moving as fast as could be expected. And that we
realize that this is only the beginning of what we
need to do in order to adequately deal with this
issue until we get a STARS cancellation. I mean the
ten points are only the first ten points.

I want to thank the Army and the Navy for
sponsoring this hearing and ask you to notify your
superiors that the county government here doesn't
have the capabilities to adequately deal with these
problems, and the STARS budget needs to include more
funding for the Kauai County Government for this
hall, all the policemen, and on and on and on,
Council Services' maintenance overtime. It is
draining the county government here tremendously.

I want to once again notify the Pentagon
that proposing these launches here is a tactical
blunder, a big mistake. On Kauai we are too much of
a microcosm and the true environmental impact is the
destruction of everything that we have worked for all
of our entire lives, and everyone here realizes it.
Veterans on both sides have been stockpiling
ammunition for several years, and our entire
countryside is mobilized.

And finally, and most important, I just
want to promise everyone, I want to promise you that
this missile will never be launched. Thank you.

(Applause.)
MR. MICHAELSON: Is Chad Deal here? I understand he checked in with the registration table. Would someone on the hearing staff -- I notice everyone who is checking in is not coming down here. Would someone please indicate to the registration staff to let them know to please send them down to the front. Thank you.

MR. CHAD DEAL: Gentlemen, ladies --

MR. MICHAELSON: I think you're going to have to pull that up closer.

MR. CHAD DEAL: Gentlemen, ladies and all present here.

MR. MICHAELSON: Would you state your name, please.

MR. CHAD DEAL: My name is Chad Deal. I'm a farmer on the north shore.

I appreciate what you're all doing here for us and I appreciate everyone who is showing up just like I am. I'm standing here and I'm nervous. I'm nervous because I'm scared of what could possibly happen.

Like I said, being a farmer, I'm very close and in touch with nature. To me, it's our own security for our children. It's one of the reasons I moved to this island. I've been here for four years.
MS. POLLI OLIVER: My name is Polli Oliver. I'm a 16-year resident of Kauai. I live in Kolom and I'm the mother of four children.

Three minutes is a very short time, so I'll say that which is important to me first. And that is that I am personally and strongly opposed to the Army's plans to launch missiles here on Kauai associated with the STARS program, and I have been ever since hearing about these plans two years ago. I've listened to much and I've read much and my feelings remain unchanged.

From the beginning I have felt that it is absolutely inconceivable that launches of this type with their potential of destruction and devastation in case of an accident would be proposed for a place such as Kauai.

I have heard reassurances from the Army that the chances for an accident are highly unlikely. The Army is not able, though, to assure the citizens of Kauai that an accident is absolutely impossible. I believe that proponents of and those responsible for the Challenger flights would have vehemently assured the public that any accident was highly unlikely. Yet, my husband and I watched CNN live, and in horror, as the highly unlikely accident occurred.

Kauai is too special. There are not many places left like this on this planet. I have been privileged to travel extensively, and returning to the special beauty and uniqueness of Kauai is a true blessing.

The people of Kauai are also very special. There are not many places left in America where the citizens are involved like they are on Kauai. The people of Kauai care, and care very much, and that is because we still have so very much to care about. We are not willing to risk seeing this place, this very special environment and lifestyle jeopardized. A risk of an accident of this magnitude, be it ever so slight, is not one we are willing to take.

I believe that PMRF is an asset to our island and I am supportive of seeing it remain open. I also believe the reports that say that the future of PMRF is not linked to the future of the STARS program there. I believe this knowledge would allay the fears of those who believe otherwise.

Lastly, it is a privilege to be a part of a community that still believes that it makes a difference to speak out and make their wishes known.
People on Kauai are dedicated, convicted and committed to that which we believe in. I believe that the vast majority of the members of this precious island community do not want to see the Army proceed with these planned missile launches.

I strongly urge you to adopt the no action alternative in this matter, and thank you very much for the privilege of expressing myself.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Don Heacock.

MR. DON HEACOCK: Thank you. My name is Don Heacock.

I'm a professional fisheries biologist and scientist. Although I am a hundred percent in favor of having a well-trained military to defend our fine country against national emergencies and foreign attack, I am totally against nuclear warfare and against the proposed STARS and EDX testing by the Department of Defense at Pukapuka at Barking Sands for the following reasons:

Number one, our national budget cannot afford the SDI program. SDI is an offensive, not a defensive system. It was conceived out of old-time anticomunist fundamentalism. SDI makes no sense today economically or socially. Since the cold war is over, the nuclear arms race is basically over and Marxism and communism has since come to the American way, capitalism. We don't have an enemy.

Furthermore, SDI protects only against ICBMs, not against nuclear weapons carried by airplanes, submarines, trucks or suitcases. For many decades the nuclear arms race and SDI have been the one-hundred plus billion dollar brain drain on the United States of America. For these programs have rerouted countless thousands of our brightest American minds away for more important fields of study, such as improving our educational system and making socially and intellectually meaningful advances in science, medicine and technology.

Number two, the STARS and EDX testing programs are having a negative impact on the social, cultural and environmental resources of the native peoples of the Marshall Island, of Kwajalein, and of native Hawaiians who have similar concerns on Kauai, particularly regarding the sacred NaHOli Dunes at Barking Sands.

Both the EA and EIS for the STARS and EDX programs inadequately address the potential negative environmental impacts these programs may have on near shore marine ecosystems, particularly endangered and
threatened species which occur around Kauai, Millau, and around Kwajalein.

Finally, the average man, woman and child gives about $1,200 per year in tax dollars to supporting the SDI program. A program which was ill conceived and is now obsolete. PMRF was on Kauai before SDI and I hope it will be here forever, even after these obsolete programs are abandoned. The only way the public can stop these wasteful testing programs on Kauai is to immediately write and phone their congressional delegates, particularly Senator Daniel Inouye, the chair of the Defense Appropriations Committee.

Mahalo and aloha.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: The next speakers are Vernon White, Gabriella Taylor and Cliff Rediger.

Vernon White.

OR119

MR. VERNON WHITE: My name is Vernon Kalua'kahili White.

MR. MICHAELSON: Get closer to the mike.

MR. VERNON WHITE: Name is Vernon Kalua'kahili White, a resident of Anahola.

The Strategic Target System project should remain open because of two incidents that I can recall in my 64 years on Kauai.

Our national defense is most needed for a nation such as the United States, even though our Congress wants to cut the national defense budget.

Mama air base and Strategic Target System not should, but must remain open, because this base is one of many strategic commands that must remain open because of the needs to protect our nation, as Pearl Harbor and Schofield on Oahu.

During the Desert Storm encounter there were lots of comments, "Who should go to war?"

First, was woman to be included or only men? Why should we fight for oil or why should we protect Kuwait? But by this war one wonders and saw how national defense is needed and the weapons used.

As I grew up on Kauai and Hawaii, I can remember my youth. When Mama Airport was open to Hawaiian Airlines as the first air transportation of a big C-47 type propeller aircrafts. Now the local military train in Hawaii and parts of the United States, even overseas, and also to this Mama, Barking Sands area.

These missiles must remain on Kauai, not only for economic purposes, but for defense for the State of Hawaii. The area is available, and as a
veteran, defense is needed to protect even the people against everything. Desert Storm has shown how the missile works, and in our minds we should support the Strategic Target System because of common sense to national defense and value of the economy.

On December 7, 1941, Sunday morning, I was 14 years old, and I went with my Uncle, Ben Ohai, to the Kapa'a Mormon Church Farm to two acres of farm we were farming large tomatoes. Had to pick 'em ripe from the vine. About 6:30 we were there and I went to the beach to get some cane from the railroad tracks. When I saw, with these same eyes, yellow airplanes flying out of Hanapepe area coming from somewhere Niihau, my attention was noise and lots of planes. So I looked just as about daybreak more or less. December 7, 1941 was the target Pearl Harbor.

I told my uncle and my uncle -- he was the fish and game head and he said, "Pick tomatoes. Never mind the airplane."

As I leave you, I want to pass this word that we must have Barking Sand or that area open.

Thank you.

(Appause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Gabriella Taylor.

MS. GABRIELLA TAYLOR: Good evening. My name is Gabriella Taylor and I come hear tonight as a 20-year resident of Kauai who cares about the health and the quality of life on our beautiful island. For that reason, I am against the STARS missile program.

This island is a place where hundreds of thousands of people come to rest, to rejuvenate, if you will, to heal mentally and physically.

Therefore, I speak tonight also as a health professional. I feel that the presence of STARS missile program on this island would represent the hand of death, a sinister shadow hovering over this beautiful, life-giving island. And I'm just not making this up because I'm going to quote from the EIS some of the potential affects of the liquid propellants.

Hydrazines are toxic and corrosive to the skin. In contact with rust, the liquid may autoignite at temperatures as low as 73 degrees Fahrenheit and present a very serious fire hazard.

Hydrazine is a suspected human carcinogen. Besides liver damage, it can cause pulmonary edema and damage to lungs, kidneys and blood. The propellant nitrogen tetroxide is highly corrosive to human tissue. Its vapors may cause permanent injury, primarily in the form of burns to the tissue of the pulmonary tract.
I am horrified to think of the possibility that such poisons would be transported on our island's roadways. For that reason alone the STARS program is contradicted for the health and well-being of Kauai's people.

There are many more reasons, however. The program should be stopped because of the detrimental effect of freon which was mentioned. The bromine is released during the launch, and it would further destroy the stratospheric ozone layer which protects us from UV rays that cause skin cancer.

The EIS does not deal with this problem adequately. The EIS should not be used as a statement to decide -- a document to decide the fate of the STARS program. How would the military feel if the EIS were done by the mayor's office, or what about the Sierra Club on Kauai? What if they conducted it? How would you feel about that? Any viable and credible study must be done by an impartial party that is not attached to either side.

The EIS as it stands is not acceptable. I say no to STARS missiles, no to death. I say yes to life and yes to Kauai. Aloha.

(Mr. Clifford Rediger)

MR. CLIFF REDIGER: My name is Clifford Rediger. I live in Wailua and I'm employed as a plumber.

I'm grateful this evening for the opportunity to speak at a forum where such diverse opinions are being expressed. I'm particularly touched by the gut-level concerns communicated by Hawaiian citizens who feel, in these difficult times, that their personal economic stability may be threatened.

I too am here this evening to express heartfelt concerns about issues that are as real to me and my friends as bread and butter.

I'm a member of the Free Daist Communion which is a church dedicated to the study and practice to the spiritual teachings and instructions of Dava Rosa, or as some of you may know him, Dofry John.

In 1978 the Free Daist Communion purchased a small property here on Kauai. We chose Kauai specifically because it harbors an ancient tradition for honoring genuine spiritual power. We value the Hawaiian native traditions that acknowledge the greater spiritual realities as superior to the mere physical realities of our common experience. And we discovered how the land of Kauai exudes the healing force. Thus, we found Kauai conducive to our need.
for establishing sacred sanctuary and compatible with
our urge for cultivating spiritual community.
During the subsequent years we have been
instructed by our teacher and we have learned
conclusively through our own experience that human
environments are comprised of much more than just
land and sea and air.

There are spiritual elements and forces,
perhaps unknowable in the ordinary sense, that are
nevertheless real and effective in our daily lives.
And the laws that govern these forces are true and
effective, whether we know it or not.

Consequently, I am here this evening
asserting and affirming that any discussion of
environmental impact must necessarily include
consideration of the greater spiritual realities.
And I am here insisting that any proposal for use of
Kauai land must be compatible with the Hawaiian
ancient tradition of preserving this island as a seed
of spiritual power, and as a well spring for healing
force.

As we assume this point of view this
evening, our attention can move beyond mere debates
about whether any given military or military support
of activity on Kauai represents potential physical
harm or unprofitable results. And we can focus our
attention on our need for genuine spiritual blessing.
Let us invoke the true safety found only in
right alignment with genuine spiritual force. Let us
place our economic hopes in the cultivation of an
authentic cooperative community, and let us honor the
great spiritual tradition of this Kauai land.

Let us each one and together do all of this
while boldly developing fresh traditions for a truly
human society, and let us found those traditions in
present and always new divine intervention in our
lives. Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHEALSON: We're going to take a
break here for the court reporter for 20 minutes.
We'll come back at 10:25.

(A recess was taken
from 10:05 to 10:30 p.m.)

MR. MICHEALSON: We're going to go back on
the record and get started again.

We had some success with the phone calls
and reaching a number of people, and we didn't reach
quite a number of others. A list is going to be
brought up to me; and at some point, I will read off
the names of the people we haven't reached. If
there's any way anyone here knows how to reach them,
we'd appreciate you letting them know that they can
get down here now and we can give them, again, a
significantly earlier time than they had originally
thought they might be able to speak at.

We're going to go ahead and read a list of
names of people who I understand are here now, so
that they can come down to this front row here in
front of me and be ready to approach the podium to
speak.

The list of names I have that are here are
Dan Momohara, Dr. Davianna McGregor, Nani Rogers, I
have Kealani Trembath, Frances Frazier, Kainani
Ripley and Kaleialii Kaupio.

Dan Momohara.

MR. MANGUSO: Lewis, just a second before
Dan comes up.

MR. MICHAELSON: I'm sorry. I did this
again. And I even checked with them right before we
took the break.

There is one question that was submitted
that they do have an answer to.

MR. MANGUSO: Well, it's actually a
question that's been raised a couple times tonight.
It concerns the deployment at the site here on Kauai

of a ballistic missile defense system.

Congress has set as a national goal the
development of a limited ballistic missile defense
system at one or an adequate number of sites.

Apparently it's been reported that in order to defend
Hawaii, a defense site might be necessary in the
state.

In spite of that, there's no current
proposal to put such a site anywhere except Grand
Forks, North Dakota.

Before any decisions are made on any
ballistic missile defense site, separate
environmental documentation will be prepared.

And I would note that a decision to proceed
with the Strategic Target System does not commit to
the development of a BMD site.

Thanks.

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay. I'm sorry, Mr.
Momohara. If you would please take the podium and
state your name.

MR. DAN MOMOHARA: My name is Dan Momohara.

I live in Kalahoe. And believe it or not, I live on
this street called Polaris Road. And it wasn't my
fault. It was the fault of the County. It was
called Momohara Road a long, long time ago when my
grandfather made it. So maybe if I petition the
County, they'll change it back to Molohana Road.

(Appause and laughter.)

MR. DAN MOLOHANA: I'm here because I'm a
cornered citizen of the island.

A long time ago, I may have been considered
an environmentalist. I got my degree at the
University of Hawaii. I worked in the environmental
center for three to four years up there, reviewing
environmental impact statements. And they were about
ten times this size. Very heavy, very voluminous.
Because there was a lot of data, useless data that I
went through. And it was very tiring, because all
do they do is give you a lot of printouts.

So it's nice to read something that I can
understand. That's why you see that it's full of
yellow markers in here.

I work on the base, but still have concerns
for myself, for my family, and I'm sure for everyone
else here as well.

But based on this document and writing
about seven pages of comments --

This is only a draft, okay? Just like your
draft here, I have a draft response. I'll finalize
this later on.

---

my conclusion after reading this
document: that I find your findings of no significant
impact is realistic and adequately supported. And I
fully support the program.

In closing, I have one item that I would
like to bring to your attention. And this item was
covered by Dr. Richwa in one of his editorials. In
his comments, he mentioned that there was lacking in
the DEIS, lacking an area on socioeconomic impact.

For myself, I feel that the no action
alternative is one of the biggest impacts. Because
of the domino effect theory, that I'm sure all of you
have heard of, we can collapse the west side island
economy. We need to have full support of the STARS
program today.

Thank you.

(Appause and boos.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Errol Speed.

MR. ERROL SPEED: My name is Errol Speed.

I just moved here with my six children and
my wife from New Mexico, and I read the inscription,
"This convention hall is respectfully dedicated to
all veterans of Hawaii to perpetuate the memory of
their gallant and devoted efforts to bring peace and
freedom to all peoples of the world."
And when I see that inscription, to bring peace and freedom, peace is first. And it's also very biblical and to me means a lot, and blessed are the peacemakers.

And this system that you're talking about having on such a beautiful paradisiacal island seems to be such a, such a paradox, such an improper place to have something of this kind, this kind of implement of destruction.

I speak for a household with ten children and four adults. And for the life of me, when I look at my children that range from fifteen years old to two years old, I think of what kind of world they're going to live in when they are my age.

And I don't believe that a missile system such as this or any weapon for destroying another life has a proper place on this planet.

We talk about residents of Kauai. But we are residents of a world planet that's finite, that has finite resources. It can take just so much abuse. And I believe a system such as this is an abuse of the planet we live on.

I think that anything that we do in our lives, we should look seven generations ahead -- which is a native American philosophy -- and see what the repercussions would be of such a system and of things of destruction.

I think as far as economically, there are so many ways. I come from one of the most depressed counties in the United States, Taos County, in northern New Mexico. And I believe that you can investigate and come up with research and come up with much better ways of making a living than destroying.

Thank you.

(Appause.)

MR. MICAELESON: Larry Awohi.

MR. LARRY AWOHI: My name is Larry Awohi. I am a native polynesian aboriginal Hawaiian. I am also a retired U.S. Air Force radar repairman technician. I also am a disabled veteran and a member of Chapter 5 of the DAV.

My last assignment while in the Air Force was with the 3208 technical facility test group, with the 3208 test squadron, AC4W, GCI. I'm sure you folks know what that is.

And my AFSC equivalent of the MOS with the Army is 30352C. This squadron was part of the ARDC, Air Research and Development Command. Our mission was primarily for range control and support of the
various tests that were being conducted with new
weapons systems, such as the IM-99A KB bomarco missile
and the green quail missile, the hound dog missile
and the vulcan electronic gatlin gun, as well as test
support for the Army's nike, ajex and hercules
anti-aircraft missiles.

I am therefore well acquainted with the
electronic weapons systems of that era.

After listening to last night's testimony,
I would like to make the following comments, and
reserve the right to make more extensive statements
covering a host of topics which are germane to the
issue at hand. But because of the parameters of the
time limitations of three minutes, I would like to
address my concerns later, before the April 13th
deadline.

Veterans' feelings and attitudes. Although
I do not speak officially for the veterans and the
disabled veterans of Kauai, I however reflect the
veterans' sentiments. And I am thoroughly supportive
of the missions performed by the technicians and aero
scientists involved with the SDI program conducted at
DMRF, as well as the other test launches and
defensive exercises of the base.

These veterans, who served their country

loyally and gave of themselves when called to arms,
had done so by giving their ultimate sacrifice of
their lives, their youth and their limbs.

Their dreams and hopes were that their
children and their children's children would be
allowed to live free from wars and the threats of
wars.

I'll skip around so I can finish quickly.

And anyone who believes that there are no
such monsters in the world are not really pragmatic,
nor are they paying very much attention to current
world events. You still have some fanatical
personalities in existence, such as Kim Il Sung, his
son and successor Kim Jung Il, Moammar Gadhafi, and
the infamous Saddam Hussein.

Very quickly on the Patriot versus the SCUD
missile. It was technology that gave us the defense
again the SCUD missiles. Fifty percent or no, at
least we had some success with them.

The Patriots were not fully researched and
developed. But what state of condition they were in,
they were an excellent tool in the arsenal.

In closing, I'd like to leave you with the
words of two very famous warrior leaders, one, U.S.
Navy, is "Darn the torpedoes, go full speed ahead."
And in Hawaiian, it means, "Imua E maka, Inu I ka wai, awa awa."

(Appause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Excuse me. Could we get a copy of your statement for the record.

MR. LARRY AIWOHI: I was going to mail you one. It's much more expanded.

MR. MICHAELSON: If you'll put that in the record, that way we'll get your whole statement, and then you can send us others. Or, it's up to you. This will get in the record.

MR. LARRY AIWOHI: Okay.

MR. MICHAELSON: Dr. Davianna McGregor.

DR. DAVIANNA McGRGOR: Aloha. I'm Dr. Davianna Pomaika'i McGregor. I'm an assistant professor at the University of Hawaii Manoa.

I am with the research team under contract with the Department of Health to define impacts on indigenous Hawaiian culture and to identify important natural resources to protect as necessary for the perpetuation of Hawaiian cultural beliefs, customs and practices. I'm also a consultant in the Ka'u space for environmental impact statements.

This Environmental Impact Statement does not conform to NEPA standards, as I review it. And I remind you that native Hawaiian cultural, spiritual beliefs and customs and practices for subsistence and religious and cultural purposes are protected by the Hawaii State Constitution, Article 12, Section 7, the Hawaii Revised Statutes, Chapter 7-1 and Chapter 174C-101.

I will submit this statement in writing through the Nihilo coalition, if I may. I may not be able to get through this initial list of deficiencies which I've identified.

First, water resources. How much water will be consumed for STARS? Where will it come from?

What is the impact on the use of water for settlement of Hawaiian home lands up mauka?

Two. Native plant species did not include any assessment of seaweed in the ocean, which are used for medicinal and substance practices.

Three. Wildlife did not include types of fish and amounts caught. And what will be the impact on subsistence gathering and subsistence fishing?

Informants in the community tell us that ninety percent of the Hawaiian community fish off of PMRF. And the ocean is in a pristine condition. The natural lifecycle there allows for annual reproduction, because the ocean is too rough to fish.
in October through March, and the ideal fishing time
in April through September.

If the 56 days which will restrict fishing
occur from April to September, this will have a very
important and significant impact on subsistence
fishing.

April to September also coincides with the
nesting time for green sea turtles, protected under
the Endangered Species Act May through August, and it
coincides with the breeding time for the Newell's
shearwater.

In the Caribbean, the Navy is restricted
from shelling when the native turtles there are
nesting.

Perhaps another alternative proposal would
be to restrict launching in the period between April
and September to protect the impacts on subsistence
fishing, the green sea turtle and other endangered
species.

There's a chain of cultural impacts if
subsistence fishing is impacted. The 'ohana sharing
network is disrupted, it reduces the standard of
living for Hawaiians who depend on that subsistence,
it affects their diet and it impacts the ability of
families to hold gatherings such as luaus.

The cultural impacts identified do not
conform to the National Historic Preservation Act.
There's no determination made. And you should
include the sites that are in population control
zone. There should be maps.

And we request a copy of the study that's
cited that was completed by Flores and Kaohi.

I'm not able to complete my statements.
Thank you.

Applause.

MR. MICHAELSON: I said I was going to read
the list of people that we had no number for to
contact who are scheduled to speak at times 1:47 and
beyond tonight. If any of you know the numbers or
know how to contact these people, we can call them or
you can. I'm going to read their names. And if you
can reach them to let them know to come down earlier.

Kainani Ripley, Regina Star, Mark
Batchelor, Melissa Morrow, Glen Collins, Jeanne
Wheeler, Ron Burgess, Lark Abel, Laura Wofford, Sonny
Niau, Foster Ducker, Christopher Mandeville, Myron
Dobashi, Steve Summers, Daniel Donnell, D. M. Rita
and Ginger Ruiz. Okay?

Our next speaker, then, is Nani Rogers.

MS. NANI ROGERS: Aloha kako.
AUDIENCE: Aloha.

MS. NANI ROGERS: Mahalo.

The name is Nani Rogers. I'm Hawaiian
kanaka maoli, a citizen of Ka Lahui, Hawaii and the
Mohili coalition. And Kauai is the only place I can
truly call home also.

That is why I'm standing here afraid, sad
and disappointed. You know, most people that would
know me would know me as a very happy person. I'm
always smiling. I try to share our aloha with
everyone. And I'm basically very happy. And I think
that's inherent in a lot of us Hawaiian people. It's
an inborn thing in us. We have happy hearts.

But this is not a happy event for us.
We're scared of what could happen to this island.
Accidents do happen. I cannot say that rocket
testing on Kauai is pono, or in harmony with our
lifestyle. It is totally foreign to our lifestyle
and to our island atmosphere. In fact, to the whole
Hawaiian Archipelago.

I stand here as a citizen of Ka Lahui to
state that we have drafted a resolution in our
legislative session, and we have opposed any kind of
activities like this in any part of our Hawaiian
Archipelago.

I think it is basically because it is for
the safety of our future of our children, for our
basic lifestyle, and that Ka Lahui does stand for
peace and disarmament.

Hawaiians stand for peace also. That has
been our lifestyle. Way before the coming of the
white man, we practiced peace.

We have sovereignty also. And Ka Lahui is
an initiative group of people that are trying at this
time to seek and re-establish the sovereignty that
was lost in 1893.

I urge all of you, especially the people
that are from the west side, especially our own
kanaka maoli people, please get the message right.
This may not cause you to lose your jobs. That has
been proven. The newspapers have said so.

After Nekomoto made his statement about it
being a domino effect and that it would close on all
other military establishments in the state, I'm
sorry, but I don't think his facts are right. We got
it right from the mouth of the people up in
Washington, and they said no, Star Wars, if it does
not go, it will not close PPSF.

Where was I?

All my life I've been taught to respect the
United States government. I was raised to learn the
Pledge of Allegiance. It was said to be a country
under God, one that we could trust, one that would
take care of our people.
I'm sorry, but at this point I have to say
that I have to speak against them, because they have
in past history oppressed the Hawaiian people. It is
time that they pay attention to what the Hawaiians
are saying and give us back our sovereignty. I say
this in the name of Jesus Christ and for the justice
of the Hawaiians.

Good night and thank you.
(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: I'm going to read a series
of names again of people who at one time or another
this evening have said that they are here, and ask
them to come down to this front row here so that you
can approach the podium.
That's Healani Trembath, Frances Frazier,
Kalai'ai Kaupio, Linda Chadler, Jeff Chandler,
Joannie Riley.

Is Healani Trembath here?

MS. HEALANI TREMBATH: Aloha.

VOICE FROM AUDIENCE: Aloha.

MS. HEALANI TREMBATH: I am Healani

Trembath of Lihue.

I was born on the Island of Kauai over
fifty years ago. I remember when we just had radio.
And when I went to college, we would never reach the
moon at that time. And look where we are now, how
far we've travelled from our humble beginnings.

I am also a healer. I am also a genealogist
of a spiritual nature. And for those of you who do
not know of a spiritual nature of genealogy, it's
when the spirits of the land speak and records are
brought up to view. And those were Hawaiian. We
know that this is true of these lands.

I understand that at some point in time,
the United Nations have assigned to six cities a city
of peace, of international peace. And Russia has
asked that Kauai be a sister city of that
international peace. I am a peaceful warrior.

Kauai has been so unique. So many times
they looked to Kauai for wisdom. We were always
sought out for wisdom. The secret was that we would
look at all things and process it through our heart
and ask for Heavenly guidance. And I ask that you do
the same, please, humbly.

There is something here that is said. The
general of the Army, Omar Bradley, mentions. He
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summed it up when he said: We are a world of nuclear
giants and ethical infants; we have grasped the
secret of the atom but rejected the Sermon on the
Mount. The Hawaiians call this the spirit of aloha.

(Appause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Frances Frazier.

MS. FRANCES FRAZIER: Aloha kakou.

(Cheers everyone)

Thank you, gentlemen, for allowing me to
speak.

MR. MICHAELSON: Would you state your name,
please.

MS. FRANCES FRAZIER: I'm Frances Halla
Frazier.

Four generations of my kupuna lived on this
island. I wasn't born on this island. I was born on
Oahu. But I feel I have the right to speak for this
island.

On the subject of the launch of Strategic
Target System vehicles from Mina on Kauai, I suggest
that not enough attention has been paid to the
significant impact which will be made on the cultural
resources found within the installation.

I quote from page ES-3 of the Executive
Summary of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement
for the Strategic Target System.

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"Cultural resources. The entire land area
of KTF and PMRF could be considered archaeologically
sensitive because of the cultural resources found
within the installation."

As well as the cultural resources found
within the area, a body of written literature exists
which confirms the value of the entire area to our
kupuna. As was discovered by Aletha Kaohi and Kalani
Flores when they contracted to research the area.

Furthermore, there will certainly be a
demonstration by persons of Hawaiian descent, who in
January 1993 will be marking the hundredth year of
injustice arising from the overthrow of Hawaiian
monarchy, and the breach of trust committed by the
Federal, Territorial and State governments.

Organizations such as Ka Lahui Hawaii, to
which I belong, and others devoted to the concept of
self-determination for Hawaiians and management of
our own land are very much interested in the ahupua'a
of Waimea in which PMRF is located.

The status of that land on which the Kekaha
sugar plantation now exists, as well PMRF, is in
question.

I personally am inclined not to deny the
existence of PMRF, as long as Hawaiians are allowed a
corridor to the sea from which subsistence can be gained.

PMRF seems to have been a good neighbor and a good source of employment for Kauai people. But by their existence there, irreparable damage has already been done to the cultural resources.

However, the expansion of use of the area by the Strategic Defense Command for a stated period of ten years is an intolerable extension of intrusion into an area which was leased to the PMRF. And like the legendary camel which got its nose into the tent, the first thing you know, he'll have the whole tent.

The people of Kwajalein may or may not have been given the courtesy of an EIS. But we here on Kauai have certainly been granted that favor. And I for one appreciate the favor but reject the proposition that we be the hosts of a questionable venture which will not preserve the quality of life most of us on Kauai wish to have.

Thank you.

(Appause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Kaleialii Kaupio.

MR. KALEIALII KAUPIO: Aloha. 'O

Kaleialii Kaupio ko'u inoa.
(No name is Kaleialii Kaupio)

Na po 'o po'ele, na makua 'o wakes a me (Belongs to the right of Po'ele, belonging to the parents Kauai and Papa.)
I just want to say stop the damage. Stop
reconstructing the land for foolish purposes, stop
destroying the endemic flora and fauna. And stop by
all means dividing our people by telling them that
their lives will be affected if it doesn’t happen
rather than the other way around.

(Appause.)

MR. KALEIALI'I KAUPIO: Mahalo.

On my way here, I was blessed with the
appearance of my 'umakua, or my family spiritual
[family guardian]. The pu'o, or owl, flew above our car this
[owl] evening. I know now that the spirits of my ancestors
are behind me one hundred percent.

The few living endangered Hawaiian people
are seeking justice in this never-ending battle. The
spirits of my ancestors cry out. Let the 'aina live.
Let the people live. Let aloha live.

Mahalo no ko 'oukou ho'opakele 'aina.
[Thank you for your protection of this land]

Mahalo no.

(Appause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Let me read ahead again
for the next speakers that are coming up. Linda
Chandler, Jeff Chandler, Joannie Riley, Sally
O'Donnell, Jim O'Donnell.

Is Linda Chandler here?
holes in it as our ozone would have if this program were to proceed.

The military, given free reign, could well protect us right out of a habitable planet. As a person who almost never drinks alcohol, the only good reason I've ever encountered for becoming an alcoholic is having to live in the deplorable conditions on Eeye. How else but drugged could a person endure that miserable existence?

The STARS proponents here seem clean cut and convinced of the rightness of their claims for defense and jobs. But there are good reasons why mere humans should not have God-like powers of destruction. And the number of jobs created does not justify this program.

People are only people. And I know you've all worked at some time with someone with the slowed reactions of a cold or hangover or the distraction of a fight with a spouse or the worry of a sick child. These very human conditions could, when split seconds count, as in a worst-case scenario, well spell doom for Kauai.

Since there are serious flaws in the defense theory, and since eighty percent of Kauai's income that is tourist oriented would be jeopardized, on that basis alone the argument for STARS is outweighed by the argument against STARS.

As for the EIS, I am concerned still about over-road transport of liquid fuels, since the alternative may not always be feasible in bad weather.

I was real impressed because I got the EIS report overnight. I couldn't believe the mail service. You really should be in charge of the mail. I was amazed.

Are you planning on closing our roads or just taking your chance with our potholes and confused tourists, hoping neither will be in the wrong place at the wrong time.

And of course you have a flight termination system and an established ground hazard area and flight safety corridor to protect the public from debris in the event of a flight termination.

But that presupposes flights might have to be terminated. And what guarantee is there if a flight has gone wrong that it will be over that ground hazard area and in the flight safety corridor? It seems obvious that if a flight needs terminating, that it might very well be because it was headed in the wrong direction and would not therefore
be where it was supposed to be.

MR. MICHAELSON: Miss Chandler --

MS. LINDA CHANDLER: Anyway, thank you.

I appreciate your allowing us this input.

And please, just keep on with PMRF and oppose the
Star Wars.

(Appause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Excuse me. Could you hand
those comments in? They are entered into the record,
and written comments are given the same consideration
as oral comments.

Jeff Chandler.

MR. JEFF CHANDLER: Aloha. I'm Jeff
Chandler, one of the founders of Hui Ho'o Malu i ka
'Aina. Native Hawaiian. From Wainiha, born and
raised on the north shore of Kauai.

I come from a family of seventeen,
including my mom and dad, my grandma, Rachel
Kana'ilahale 'o Kamehameha Ma'owiki, one of the
living treasures of Hawaii.

We were raised on our natural resources,
like our grandma and our ancestors before us. We
believe in preservation and special care of our
ecosystem, like our ancestors before us.

And that is why I am here tonight.

If we do not care for ourselves and our
environment, then we too shall fall like the
Marshallese people, who live in poverty in a 65-acre
sandbox called Ebeye. For all their natural
resources are contaminated and cannot be consumed.

This is not only sickening, it's inhumane
to do this to such simple people who only want to
live their ancestral traditional lifestyle. They too
have human rights and culture rights.

You who are proponents of STARS, maybe they
should send missiles to you so you'd know how it's
like to be fired on.

I believe we must respect and preserve the
way of life of all peoples of the Pacific, which
leads to us, the kanaka maoli.

The Government, after illegally taking over
our land, and now depriving us of our rights to
compensation, want to sell us out, out for STARS.
Thank you. Aloha 'aina.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: If you would like to hand in your statement, it will be entered into the record, anything you weren't able to finish. You can give it to the hearing assistant down here in front, or you can mail it in. But this way you make sure it gets in.

The next speakers are Michael Daly, Joannie Riley, Sally O'Donnell, Jim O'Donnell, Robert Bowman, Sonny Hiau, Foster Ducker, Christopher Mandeville.

Is Michael Daly here?

MR. MICHAEL DAILY: Hello. My name is Michael Daly. I'm a resident of the north shore. I'm an artist.

For me this report is a complex and academic one. I rely on the qualified people who I trust to address the subject of this environmental impact study.

Enough time at taxpayers' expense has been spent on the draft of this no doubt fine document, and now equally fine appraisal from both sides.

From my outside perspective, I can see that it is a futile and quite pathetic document, because it addresses a small part of our beautiful universe.

And the impact of this facility will impact. it will impact our whole universe. For me it offers, not natural security, it offers national, global, individual insecurity.

The crippling economy is a direct result of wasteful defense expenditure. A failing economy makes for family insecurity.

The other point, of course, that makes this process a blur is that, environment or no environment, the project is not moral and it is not in our common interest.

Since a very early boyhood age, I promised myself I would seek truth and knowledge. I have done this firsthand, and it is the most thorough way.

I hope that you can appreciate the very deep world that dwells within me. Your environmental study fails to address that. I'm an emotional being and I am very spiritual.

I have been fortunate enough to travel the world many times. My travels and hectic adventure fill my heart with wonder and inspiration. I truly love my planet. My life's journey has left me with a genuine unshakable feeling of global citizenship.

I have a strong urge for purity. And I hope, by speaking out, that this state of being might
be contagious. It is a purity which attracted me and
my family to this island called Kauai. And beauty
and purity is a subtle and fragile thing.

I love this island. For me, all the
wonders of the world come second to this island.
Man's disrespect for this place tears me apart.
Every telephone pole I see, it's a jungle of massive
electric cables, destroying the visual impact of the
gift of splendor and beauty.

Mr. Military. There are other Mr.
Militaries all over the world. They pose a great
threat to you. I probably can't understand that.

But it is 1992, and soon it will be the year 2000.
Like never before, there are new arrays of people --

MR. MICHAELSON: Mr. Daly, your time is up.
MR. MICHAEL DALY: -- powerful and civilian
people, who are growing with strength all the time.
Please listen to us. We don't need this.

(Appause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: I would urge you to hand
your comments in to the hearing assistant.

Joannie Riley.

Speak into the microphone.

MS. JOANNIE RILEY: Okay. Like that?

MR. MICHAELSON: That's great.
preferable from an environmental perspective. It turns out that this alternative would also be far preferable from a national security perspective.

For over a decade, I have opposed Star Wars and the SDI program which grew out of it because they made nuclear war more likely.

Star Wars is still isolating us from the world community of nations, reinforcing our image as world bully and draining resources and brainpower from the civilian space program and commercial high-tech industry. And it still has no legitimate mission.

Global Protection Against Limited Strikes, GPALS, can do nothing to protect the people of the United States from nuclear terrorism.

If I was an international terrorist and I finally got hold of a bomb, the last thing I would do would be to start a fifteen-year development program to build an intercontinental ballistic missile to deliver it. I would just float it up the Potomac on a barge, or to Waikiki on an outrigger.

STARS and Star Wars weapons do nothing to neutralize such threats. But the politicians and bureaucrats running the program, spurred on by the contractors who profit from it, are continuing anyway.

One of the ironies of this is that they don't need to use Kauai. There are many other ways to put those STARS payloads into the proper trajectory if they insist on continuing the program.

One of the great failures of the Draft EIS is its failure to seriously address many of the other alternatives. In particular, it is shocking to see the floating barge, fixed ocean platform and Minuteman III from Vandenberg options eliminated.

Do the writers of this DEIS really expect us to believe that if the Island of Kauai didn't exist, that there would be no STARS program because no other alternative is even possible and worth evaluating?

This glaring falsehood calls into question everything else in the document. In the old days in the Pentagon, we had a description for a study like this one: an exercise you go through to justify a decision already made on political grounds. Nothing has changed in the last two decades.

The people of Kauai are not holding up GPALS or the STARS program. They're just asking that it be done some other way that it doesn't endanger their lives, their culture, their environment and
their livelihood.

It is I who say don't do it at all. Don't endanger this precious island for a suicidal, dangerous, insane SDI program that we in the military don't need.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Sally O'Donnell.

MS. SALLY O'DONNELL: I'm Sally O'Donnell.

There have been many sincere and eloquent words spoken about taking no action on the Star Wars --

MR. MICHAELSON: Excuse me. The stenographer is having trouble hearing you. Could you just get a little closer?

MS. SALLY O'DONNELL: Is that better?

MR. MICHAELSON: That's good. Thank you.

MS. SALLY O'DONNELL: There have been many sincere and eloquent words spoken about taking no action on the Star Wars program.

But I think our mayor put it so succinctly, it bears repeating. The DEIS does not adequately address what benefits are there to the Star Wars program. The loss of public access to certain beaches during launches. The possibility the Army or
war. No, the ship wasn't sunk. But no effort was
made by the U.S. government to protect these 5,000
young sailors.

What does this have to do with Star Wars?
I don't believe the military feels that any of us are
expendable when it comes to achieving their goals. I
don't want to have to rely on "The Army says," "The
military says," "The Government says."

Please end the STARS program. That way we
can be assured that the unthinkable will never happen
here.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Jim O'Donnell.

MR. JIM O'DONNELL: I'm Jim O'Donnell, and
I live on the north shore.

This is an important event tonight, and I'm
going to try to put it into historical perspective.

Shortly after World War II, an obscure
Undersecretary of State invented in his quiet office
the cold war. He sold the idea to the Secretary of
State, who sold it to the administration. And so
began the tragic arms race that has lasted until last
year in Red Square.

And when that day happened, when the people
stood up against the military and the military didn't

shoot back, the contrived reason for the cold war
ended.

Throughout history mankind has had disease,
pestilence, plague, starvation, drought, and wars.
But mankind has never faced a threat as great as the
weapons the United States now possesses. That's one
thing this protest is all about.

In Astoria, Oregon, when my wife was a
commissioner, a Trident submarine visited our
nuclear-free zone. And we were told by the Navy that
"We don't care what the local people say or what your
local laws are or the state laws, we're going to do
what we want to do."

They also told us that their nuclear
submarine had enough firepower that was more than
everything that went off during World War II.

Nuclear weapons, missiles do not belong on
Kauai. They do not belong anywhere. Western Europe
doesn't want them, the Philippines doesn't want them,
Japan doesn't want them, Australia doesn't want them,
Astoria, Oregon doesn't want them, Mayor Dinkins in
New York City doesn't want them.

The specious argument about the positive
economic impact of a military base insults our
intelligence.
We know that the losers in World War II, Japan and Germany, for the last thirty years have had the strongest economies in the world. And there's no secret why. They didn't have to spend any money on defense. At the same time, the Soviet Union is now bankrupt by the cost of the cold war. The United States has become a second-rate economic power because of the cost of the arms race.

When the people of Russia in Red Square last year ended the Soviet Union's military state, it left the United States as the only advanced nation that believes the world's problems have a military solution. How ridiculous. What problem did the Desert Storm slaughter solve?

This century began with countries who dealt in military colonialism ruling the world. Great Britain, the model the U.S. has tried to emulate was the strongest.

In this century, Britain has lost its colonies and its powers. Not one country taken over or losing a war has been kept under the domination of the winner in the last eighty years.

It's ironic that Hawaii, one of the last colonies to be the victim of military colonialism by the United States is about to, after a century, shed the domination by the U.S. military. That's why this is an important event.

Things are changing.

That and the threat of military weapons ravaging human beings and the environment is what this is all about.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Robert Bowman is on my list. But I understand Joanie Riley read his statement?

MR. LUSK: Yes.

MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you. The next up would be Sonny Niau.

MR. SONNY NIAU: Aloha. My name is Sonny Niau, born and raised on the Island of Niihau. I've been living here for eight years.

MR. MICHAELSON: We really can't hear you. Can you talk into that black microphone. Thanks.

MR. SONNY NIAU: My name is Sonny Niau, born and raised on the Island of Niihau, and I've been living on Kauai for eight years. And I've been waiting for my land to live on for eighteen years. Eighteen years is a long time to wait.

Why am I opposed to these Star Wars?
Because through the injustice that's been done to the Hawaiian people, and me, a native Hawaiian.

VOICE FROM AUDIENCE: Yes.

MR. SONNY NIAU: And I want a place to live. That's why I'm against the United States of American.

I've got no grudge with nobody. I'm not against the people who work at the base. But they got the wrong impressions, that those who oppose the Star Wars are here to kick them out of their job. And it's not true.

(Applause.)

MR. SONNY NIAU: I'm here only for one thing. No rocket testing on our land. And I have a right to say this.

And I don't want to hurt those people who are working hard to feed their family. And I'm not here to hurt them. It hurts me. I'm against the United States of America, not these people.

I want my land to build my house on. And so do my children.

And plus I want to say something. I feel Nihoa families who are over here on Kauai who came last week Saturday, and they asked me to say, to help them. When a petition was taken there, it was shoved in their face to sign that petition to help the Star Wars. Without any explanation what it was all about. And a few of them are so mad, because it was shoved in their face. "Sign, sign, sign." Without knowing anything about it.

And whoever it was, I hate what you did to my people and my family. You don't do that to them. They don't know what the hell is going on.

And I'm here. I'm talking for them too. You don't do that. Give them time. Explain to them, show them pictures so they can understand. You don't go there and put that in their face and tell them that. "Hey, sign this." Disgusting.

(Applause.)

MR. SONNY NIAU: They're not stupid as you think.

You want to do something like that, hey, do it in an honest way. Explain to them, show them pictures. What this thing does, if it's bad or not, hey, don't shove it in their face.

When you make one Hawaiian mad, that one is good enough, and don't grumble the whole tribe.

Mahalo.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: We're now getting to some
of the people who signed up when they first came in here at the door. I'm sure they're glad that their names are going to be called soon.


I would just mention again -- some of you may have come in later -- that there is a recorded proceeding. We have a stenographer down here who is trying to capture as accurately and as faithfully as she can the comments being made by people.

We have made a request that you wait until someone has finished their comments before you make any kind of noises or vocal expressions either in favor or against, to make sure that she does capture those comments for the record.

With that, I would ask Christopher Mandeville to come forward.

MR. CHRISTOPHER MANDEVILLE: Aloha, My name is Christopher Mandeville.

MR. MICHAELSON: Can you speak into the microphone, sir.

MR. CHRISTOPHER MANDEVILLE: Yeah.

I have so much on my heart, and yet I don't know if it can really compare, it doesn't need to compare, with the impassioned statements of people who have also been expressing their heart, people on both sides, and expressing many facets of these issues.

Last night when my daughter and I arrived here early in the evening before the hearing had started, there was a confrontation going on outside. And I heard statements like, "Where you were twenty years ago." "Haole go home." "Well, I'm a haole. And this is my home.

And twenty years ago, I was working on a campaign to bring peace in Vietnam, having been discharged two years earlier as a veteran, honorably discharged from the Navy as a conscientious objector.

My life and my healing process, the way I choose to live with my brothers and sisters on this planet is about peace. I haven't always lived it particularly well, but I've lived it the best that I can.

I've felt saddened and at times hurt by the demonstrations that have gone on here of animosity, the division, the separation that we create among one another when we do not listen to one another. We all deserve to express ourselves in dignity and to be heard in dignity.
Rather than reading a statement that came to me, I woke up at about 4 o'clock this morning with dreams of Bikini and, I'm not sure if I pronounce the name correctly, Eniwetok, and Kwajalein and these people who are affected deeply by our choices.

I'd like to just read the closing.

In closing, I would suggest that we as a human family, one family, represented in this moment by us on Kauai, must find our common highest truth. We are one.

Past all the illusions of distance, division or separation, even though the STARS program and this hearing process seem to be contributing to these illusions, I also know that they can bring us together.

Here we are with the opportunity to choose from wisdom rather than fear. Let us build bridges together from the old. Haven't we had enough warnings? Can't we live the wisdom of the ancients who knew that we cannot live life out of balance?

MR. MICHAELSON: Mr. Mandeville, your time is up.

MR. CHRISTOPHER MANDDEVILLE: I'll complete respectfully, and I will submit my comments in writing. Thank you.
explosion on the pad.

In flipping through all of the analysis
that determined there was no significant impact, they
all seemed to deal with each stage of these vehicles
independently. And it seems to me that a
catastrophic mishap on the pad needs or requires
these things to be considered cumulatively.

I saw in the index one reference to coral
reefs. And I've looked it up. They describe the
chemical makeup of the reefs that exist on the west
side. But people here know that those are major reef
systems. And I think that a Final DIS needs to deal
significantly with potential impacts to the coral
reefs.

Figure 2-4, STARS vehicle comparison. I've
got this page marked. On page 2-5, here we have a
chart comparing the size of the vehicles.

I don't know where they got all these
vehicles. They got the Space Shuttle on here, the
Titan IV, the Minuteman. The STARS looks pretty
small down here at the bottom end of this scale.

I would like to see a comparative chart
comparing the sizes of the land masses and the safety
zones from which these vehicles are launched.

Also, I would like to see the size of the

payloads compared.

Boy, you don't have much time to talk up
here, do you?

I would also like to see a similar chart
comparing the STARS vehicle to the vehicles that are
currently being launched on the west side.

I would like to see reference and studies
made to the seismic effect of a catastrophic mishap.

I would like to see detailed analysis in
this final document of how much money is involved and
where it all goes, who gets this money, how much of
this money is being spent on administrative and
appropriative cost, and how much of that money is
going to wind up in the hands of the people here on
the base.

I think the final document should include
an extensive history of Polaris safety.

I think that --

MR. MICHAELSON: Mr. Ducker, your time is
up.

MR. FOSTER DUCKER: I will submit some more
testimony. Thank you.

(Appause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: A preregistered speaker
has just checked in. Regina Star.
(No response.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay. I was told she had just checked in.

Myron Dobashi?

MR. MYRON DOBASHI: I'm Myron Dobashi.

My family has been living on Kauai for four generations. Five generations if you count my children.

I'm a Vietnam-era veteran who served in Southeast Asia from August of 1967 to August of 1968 with the United States Air Force.

I joined the Hawaii Air National Guard in October of 1969, and presently serve as a commander of one of the Hawaii Air Guard units on Kauai.

As the senior ranking member of the Hawaii National Guard on the Island of Kauai and a representative of all National Guard units on the island, the state of Hawaii and across the nation, we acknowledge the outstanding work down at the Pacific Missile Range Facility at Barking Sands and the outstanding support we get as members of the National Guard from all those who work out at Barking Sands.

Thank you.

(Appause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Steve Summers.
the ring-necked pheasant, which you can see on any
given day just driving down the roads on the base.
The Hawaiian stilt, the Hawaiian pueo. There are
many common, common birds that we're all familiar
with. The mynahs, the cardinals, the java finches,
sparrows, doves, egrets. Every winter the Layasan
albatross migrates to the base to lay their eggs.
There's a lot of life out there.

And the base has been operating for over
thirty years. I don't see the life of the birds out
to be a concern to them either.

I was happy to hear that we had an expert
in whale research speak here tonight to tell us that
whale populations off PMRF have been growing over the
years. And again, if past operations were going to
be a threat to this whale migration, increase in
population would not be happening out there right
now.

In regards to plant life, the endangered
plants that people are concerned with, as we all know
are endangered because of non-native plants which are
crowding the native plants out of their existence.
That also is true with native birds. There

are more aggressive non native birds which are here
which have caused extinction or threatened the
existence of native birds.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Regina Star.

MS. REGINA STAR: There are just so many,
many, many, many, many things that are involved in
this and so many ways to see it. I have thousands of
questions. Among them: I can't --

MR. MICHAELSON: I need you to speak into
the black microphone, please.

MS. REGINA STAR: Okay. Is that better?

MR. MICHAELSON: Yes.

MS. REGINA STAR: I just can't imagine how
we can go on looking for things that are war-like
instead of finding ways to create peace, finding ways
to teach our children and learn ourselves how to
interface with other nations, mix cultures, find ways
to be neighbors and friends, make one nation of the
world rather than divide and imagine that we're being
threatened here and there and everywhere, looking for
ways under the guise of creating a system that can
detect missiles. Why can't we find the ways to find
peace, detect peace?
There's a lot of money in this. There's a lot of people who manufacture these materials, these missiles, these tools for war, who are going to make a lot of money. And whose money is it? It's the money of people like us, who work our butts off and have this sort of threat to our environment, to our well-being, to our planet, to thank our government for.

And what gives this government -- any branch of the government, military or otherwise -- what gives this government the right to displace a whole people from their home, from their culture, from their history and put them on a little tiny island that is a ghetto, no more than a bleak, dismal ghetto.

I think the Marshallese people are the ones who should be allowed to speak here. More than us, even. They're more threatened than we are at this point. And how unhappy they are.

There's so many things to address here, I could talk for an hour. I'm sure you know that.

I saw the movie the other night JFK. And I couldn't help but draw a direct correlation to the implications of that murder that was perpetrated on Kennedy. Because he was looking for ways and

fighting for ways to stop war and stop the war machine.

And here we are again, with a President who has been pushing and continuing programs initiated by Reagan, which are war-mongering programs that will perpetuate that kind of consciousness.

That can't go on. I can't remain a citizen of this country and allow it without speaking. It's dehumanizing. It's not the way to be.

The Hopi Indians and many other native cultures have an understanding, they have a word for it. It's called Coya Anakatsi. It says "A way of life that calls for another way of life."

We are in a way of life that absolutely calls for another way of life, no more war, no more missiles, no more imagined threats, a way of life that's out of balance.

MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you Miss Star.

MS. REGINA STAR: Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Ed Coll.

MR. ED COLL: Hi. My name is Ed Coll.

You've heard it's hard to hit a moving target. But that's exactly what Star Wars promises to do. I submit the moving target is not incoming
ballistic missiles, but the ever-changing goals of
the Star Wars program itself.

Almost nine years ago to this date, on
March 23rd, 1983, Ronald Reagan described his vision
of intercepting and destroying strategic ballistic
missiles before they reached our own soil.

Thirty billion dollars later, there's
evidence that the strategic defense initiative office
saw the flaws all along and knowingly masked the
program's failures and overstated its progress just
to keep the money flowing in.

Aldric Saucier, chief scientist for
Advanced Technology since 1983, concluded that Star
Wars will never provide an impenetrable umbrella
against nuclear missiles.

Immediately after testifying before a
senate subcommittee about gross mismanagement in SDIO,
Saucier was fined and then reinstated pending an
investigation of his charges.

"I've been spit on by senior Army officers,
shoved up against the wall and elbowed in the head
and the neck so hard that I had to get medical
treatment," Saucier said in an interview last Friday.

This is the treatment afforded an American
citizen who dares to speak out against the military

industrial complex.

The military industrial complex says he's
incompetent. If it took eight years to find this
out, who is incompetent?

Defense Department advisors, such as
physicist Richard Garwin of IBM have pointed out that
a perfect nuclear shield defense defies the laws of
physics. Claims for SDI, says physicist Theodore
Postal of MIT, have proven to be false and made
without technical or scientific merit.

Quietly, secretly, SDI did what might
charitably be called evolve. SDI lowered its sights
in 1987 to discourage, not block, a massive Soviet
missile attack.

SDI switched course again in 1990, with the
introduction of Brilliant Pebbles. In 1991, SDIO
cancelled the Pebbles, could see that Pebbles could
not protect America only against limited ballistic
missile attacks. Changing goals as it went along its
way is central to what Saucier calls the main point,
to keep the money flowing in.

After nine years and $30 billion, Star Wars
defense effort has evolved from providing an
impenetrable defense umbrella into a bloated military
pork barrel.
Star Wars is nothing more than an expensive welfare program for the military industrial complex. Let's get these people off the taxpayers' dole and put them to work doing something more productive than oppressing our brothers and sisters in the Marshall Islands.

Thank you.

(Appause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Daniel Donnell.

MR. DANIEL DONNELL: Hello. My name is Daniel Donnell.

MR. MICHAELSON: That stenographer can't hear you. Can you speak into the black microphone?

Thank you.

MR. DANIEL DONNELL: My name is Daniel Donnell.

And I just made a real fast something to say, because I felt I had to. I was on my way home from work yesterday, and I seen everybody down here. And I said hey, that's something that's important to me. I got to go there now. I came. I wasn't able to go home. When Mary Kimura spoke, I was able to go home. My girlfriend met me at the door, she was looking for me.

Well, I would really rather not be here speaking tonight. Especially to defend my home. I represent myself, being an individual that came to Kauai fresh out of high school, accepted the responsibilities of paying high rent, food, and being of another upbringing than the culture here.

This was seven years ago this June. I don't feel anybody should be given a free ride here to Kauai. If it's more people that we need here, I'm sure a lot of immigrants will fit in better than a perplexing amount of ill-bred, immature yellow shirt -- Excuse me. I repeat ill-bred. I do not like your people deciding what happens to me on this home that I worked so hard for.

My grandfather is a more successful veteran than anyone here in this room. A retired general, who I remember having a very plain office in the Pentagon. None of which any of you could possibly hope to achieve. If anybody could, it would be me.

For if this military were a respectable institution with a sincere prime directive, creating a nation of diplomats, I might be involved in it. It is not.

People believe the military is an affordable way to a decent education; or, as the case may, be an awful education. I choose beauty and
quality of life over education. This gives all of you -- Wait, I'll rephrase that.

I believe that this is what we are to be spared, this disease of war. We must not escalate our part. Do we really want this island an epicenter of a man-made cataclysm?

To me, it seems like we might be inviting Saddam Hussein, Khomeni or any of these other nasty world powers to come over for dinner to Kauai or something. Let the rod be put away and the softly spoken word be all encompassing and enough to save our lives.

My grandfather, if he had not retired, may have done a better job on the EIS that you have, mainly because he too had a love for Kauai. You see, he shared a honeymoon with my grandmother here on Kauai shortly after the Korean War.

This is my family history in Hawaii. My friend, what is your history in Kauai?

(Appause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Nani Marston.

MS. NANI MARSTON: My name is Nani Marston.

I'm a mother of four. And I read the forum in today's Garden Island and was pleased to hear that PMRF endorses special programs for underprivileged high school students, and also the junior professional program. And I was happy to hear that.

But I am confused as to what this has to do with this issue. If defense funds are being cut back, it reflects the Government's decisions and has little or nothing to do with supporting SDI, which has experienced failure after failure.

Who is the real enemy now? America has always been a leader in break-through advances, medical, communications, and yes, even warfare.

And while I have not always been proud of how we have used our military might, I have always been proud of being an American.

Our world is getting smaller. We can eyewitness a full-scale war with play-by-play commentary as it happens. We've seen events in our lifetime completely change the Soviet evil empire as we knew it, reducing it to a tragic human struggle.

Who is the real enemy now?

I feel perhaps that the fall of our great nation, should it in fact come, will not come from the outside, but from within.

The next war we already face will be on our streets, in our broken homes, in our overburdened criminal systems right here at home. And this
multi-billion dollar defense plan you propose will do
zero to avoid this.
Who is the real enemy now? Yes, there
exists a military threat from a third world faction,
but you only escalate the matter by doing this.
And worse, you place this gentle island,
whose people utter words like love and sharing and
healing in their songs and stories of old, and you
place us right at the top of an aggressive strategic
hit list.
Wouldn't it be great, America, if we once
again took the lead, this time by leading other
countries to turn inward, nurturing from the na'a'u,
[highlight] the inside.
If this sounds like a case of "not in my
backyard," perhaps it is. Perhaps we don't have a
backyard. We're in the middle of the sea.
I saw the headlines on Hek Island, reading
"Militants Protest." And then I saw the faces.
These were not faces of political radicals. They
looked instead like Uncle Joe, gray-haired men,
aunties, children. They looked like us.
Hey, what do you say we use the umpteen
million tons of war toys we already have, using some
of the money, instead, to, yes, keep our military fit

and combat-ready, keeping them alert, prepared, able
of mind and body and able to create tactical missions
teams and helping them abort perhaps covert
terroristic strikes on the inside of our borders,
which SDI would do nothing for.
And then perhaps we could do one more
thing, and reflect what we already print on our
money: In God we trust.
The days of big brother feeding us the
undisputed diet of what he thinks we need are over.
The youth of Hawaii, the Mainland and the world are
much smarter than we ever were. Let's keep our
military strong, and let's start by not making this
mistake.

Mahalo.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Jeanne Wheeler.

MS. JEANNE WHEELER: Hi. I'm at a loss as
what to say.

MR. MICHAELSON: Will you state your name,
please.

MS. JEANNE WHEELER: Oh. My name is Jeanne
Wheeler.

I've known some people who were in the
military in their life already. They were very
saddened by what they saw. They saw a lot of corruption, a lot of hurt. They had to look within themselves for what they were doing. And they're not proud about it now.

I myself am not proud either to know that I've financed these things. I feel I was naive and ignorant. And I don't wish to be so any longer.

To me there's a lot of emotion behind this. I can't imagine that anyone else wouldn't either.

Because, to make it brief, I'd like to see children laughing and playing; I'd like to see your children, if you have them, your grandchildren, even.

And I've seen destruction of the environment. I've seen illness. I've travelled around the world. I've seen a lot of hardship because of these kinds of tactics, whatever, just beliefs.

And I'd like to believe in the human race. I'd like to believe that you would too. And I think there's a way we can make it work. I think that there's enough going on already in this world that shows that people do want to care about each other and the environment.

And I believe that this is, the Star Wars program and such things, a way that is phasing out.
companies. Big business again. Is Hanalei Bay next?

Protect our atmosphere. Right. Get rid of all the cars. Get on a bicycle, or walk.

These are things that we need to confront now.

My family is an Army family, touched by many wars, including Vietnam and Desert Storm. And we are proud of our country. So don’t knock the military, who has gone to war and protected our freedom of speech. Don’t knock the STARS program that is trying to save lives by stopping nuclear warheads before they destroy us.

Instead of wasting our precious time in conflict with each other, let us join together to stop the worst killer of all. As I speak now, how many people will die of AIDS. Stop AIDS.

Pacific Missile Range Facility has been on Kauai for twenty-eight years with no major mishap. How do we know if any mishaps will occur in the future? Take care of priority problems now. Don’t create problems for tomorrow. Let us proceed one step at a time. Don’t guess at the future. Take care of today’s problems now.

I support the military at PMRF, and I support STARS. Thank you.
What are we going to do when the foreign
missiles come? We're all going to join hands, catch
the missile and throw it back to them? Or are we
going to just let the military handle it? Let them
defend us and let them protect us.

So may God give strength to all these men
who have to make this decision. And let's hope they
make the right decision.

I support STARS. I support the Pacific
Missile Range Facility all the way. And may the
force be with you.

(Appause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Is Steve Summers here?

(No response.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay. The next speakers I
have on my list are Josephine Bonaparte, Alberto
Partida, Deborah Forester, Ann Zoidus, and Jackie
Hashimoto.

Is Josephine Bonaparte here?

If I've called your name as part of that
list, if you'll come down here and sit in the front
crowd, I'd appreciate it.

Josephine Bonaparte?

(No response.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Perhaps she's no longer
here.

Alberto Partida.

MR. ALBERTO PARTIDA: Aloha. My name's
Alberto Partida, a thirteen-year resident of Kauai, a
self-employed master technician and dance performing
artist.

During the Vietnam war, I served four years
in the engineering design branch of San Francisco
Naval Shipyard. Much of our work was classified, as
it dealt with the latest design, research studies and
drawings for a nuclear war weapons delivery system.

Our war consumer industry is the biggest
business in the world.

This motivated me to do my own private
research into secret designs of our national and
security defense system.

Before I expose the wolf in sheep's
clothing, I want to state that I love my country,
four-year-old son, family, Kauai home and world
family, world family home; which, like all healthy
families, functions best by friendship, not war
defense.

Most native people have a lot of heart,
which can be abused by special government agents and
missionaries, who infiltrate, divide us and stir
conflict among us. As we see today.

Such information, deception, tactics is
this war business strategy. First comes the sweet
promises of Heavenly rewards to remove our
perspective that all life is sacred and replace it
with modern values of destructiveness, promises which
are seldom kept solely for intent to exploit, plunder
and loot all the people and nature.

This alla mentality is a disease which
stems from fear, destructive thinking, and branches
out to consume its imaginary enemy: nature, life.

Our national security defense covers up its
real mission of creating war for profit and megabucks
funding by saying the magic word "Classified," such
as the assassination of all our great peace leaders,
and Vietnam, Watergate, Iran, Central American,
government overthrows, the S & L scandal, the Gulf
War, Star Wars, exploits in the Marshall Islands, and
now STARS on Kauai, has put public exposure
activities behind our backs of this conspiracy, this
war with nature.

While we waste valuable non renewable
energy defending against an imaginary enemy and pay
for the Star Wars system, the real enemy is consuming
us, poisoning our environment, cancer, AIDS, the

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MR. MICHAELSON: Mr. Partida, your time is
up. If you'd like to hand in your comments, they'd
be entered into the record.

MR. ALBERTO PARTIDA: I'll just hand it in.

Thank you very much.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: The court reporter has
indicated that she needs to take a break. We'll be
back at 12:25.

(A recess was taken
from 12:10 to 12:28 a.m.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Okay. We're going to
start again here. I'm going to read the list again,
so you'll know in what order you're coming up. So if
you'll come sit in front. Most of you probably
already know.

Steve Summers, Deborah Forester, ANN
Zoldus, Jackie Hashimoto, Byron Wong, Candice Morgan,
Lu Churchill, Leslie Steinwachs, Rod Curtisa.

Is Steve Summers here?

(No response.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Deborah Forester.

MS. DEBORAH FORESTER: Hello. Friends and
family, my name is Deborah Forester. I'm a concerned
resident of Kauai.

I came here because of its rare and
unparalleled beauty and to do my life’s work. I’ve
been teaching children for fourteen years. And I
chose this field of profession because I love life
and I love human beings. And I’m also able to see
the difficulties that children face today in our
modern lifestyles that we have created for them.

When I received the EIS in the mail, I was
disappointed to see the lack of social and
humanitarian implications.

I’d like to ask, were the Marshallese ever
considered when the U.S. military decided to put a
missile range on their precious atoll in Kwajalein?
Or did the strategic location of their islands
overrule the value of human life and the quality of
those people’s lives?

Did the U.S. government ever consider the
Hawaiian people and their lives when they overthrew
these islands? Or was it business interests that
prevailed?

I would like to ask you now to look inside
your souls, to turn your gaze inward. Try to see
your own personal motives aside, your own personal
beliefs perhaps. And if you believe in God, listen
to him now. Pray in silence. In the silence of your
soul, listen. Ask yourself, is this decision to
allow the dangerous military war machines to be fired
from this Island of Kauai really necessary?

Did the U.S. government ever consider the
native Americans on the Mainland when they took over
their lands and confined them to the barren
reservations; and then, as if that wasn’t enough,
when they discovered uranium under their soil, they
devised ways, illegal many of them, to get them back
again.

My friends, when I was in graduate school,
I spent over one month investigating the injustices
that occurred to the Hopi and the Navajo peoples on
their own soil on the Mainland in the reservation
there in the Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico area.

My friends, it saddens me when I see every
time injustices are done to human beings, the reasons
are the same. It’s greed, it’s power and it’s the
need to control that keeps surfacing.

It’s important to me now that we wake up
and that we honestly stop pretending that accidents
won’t happen. It’s a very adolescent attitude
omnipotence that danger can’t happen to us.

Please, I ask. I’ll hand in the rest of my
speech.

MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you, Ms. Forester.

MS. DEBORAH FORESTER: Open your eyes and 
please listen. Accidents can happen.

MR. MICHAELSON: Ann Zoidus.

MS. ANN ZOIDUS: My name is Ann Zoidus. I 
work for Allied Whale, an international cetacean 
research group. I'm presently on Kauai working in 
affiliation with a humpback whale research group 
here. Some of the data from this project was 
presented earlier tonight.

I'd like to take this opportunity to point 
out some inadequacies and omissions of pertinent data 
in the EIS statement regarding endangered marine 
mammal species.

An important issue that has not been 
addressed is the lack of any mention of potential 
effects on humpback whale mother-calf pairs. Recent 
research has demonstrated that mother-calf pairs are 
especially susceptible to human-related disturbance. 
Since mother-calf pairs prefer very near 
shore shallow water, usually less than ten fathoms, 
it would seem very likely that disturbance related to 
STARS could negatively impact this vulnerable group.

Our research concurs with sightings of 
mother-calf pairs inshore, and our data shows that 
over one half of the mother-calf pairs sighted have 
been in the PMRF area.

Examples of impact include effects from 
boat activity related to clearing the nearby safety 
zone and transporter fuels and related chemicals via 
boat and/or other landing craft.

Arising from firsthand experience, I have 
concern about the lack of awareness on the part of 
the military with regard to federal laws and 
regulations involving marine mammals.

In fact, we witnessed an episode with the 
Navy today which illustrates this point. We were 
doing research within twenty yards of a whale, when 
we were approached by a Navy vessel that repeatedly 
did not act in accordance with state and federal 
regulations regarding this endangered marine mammal.

Our study site extends from Makawena Point 
to Makaha Ridge. The 1991 and '92 data gives us over 
920 sightings of whales from this area; 578, or 
greater than one half, have been in the PMRF area. 
Even though we spent less than one half of our time 
surveying in this area. In other words, there's a 
greater concentration of whales in the slated impact 
zone.
Essentially, if the Army maintains its
proposed mitigation of delaying launches when whales
are sighted, and I quote from the EIS statement,
Section 4.4.4.3, "Prior to launch, the U.S. Navy will
survey the first-stage booster impact areas and the
launch safety zone. Any whale or sensitive species
observed in this area will cause the launch to be
delayed."

What this means is that there could be no
launches possible in the months from December through
April.

I have concern in what manner the Army
intends to follow through on its promise to survey
the area for whales. I also have concern about the
impacts to other marine mammals, which we know rely
heavily on the area around KTF and PMRF. Bottlenose
dolphins, spinner dolphins and spotted dolphins, all
federally protected under the Marine Mammal
Protection Act, are frequently sighted in the area.
We can supply data on these sightings. These species
were not even mentioned in the EIS statement.

Considering the inadequacies and
misrepresentations in the Draft, the omissions and
the preponderance of unsupported biologic conclusions
stating, quote, no significant impact or no adverse
effects, unquote, on sensitive species in the area, I
stand against STARS and for the no action
alternative.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: The next person who signed
in, let me make sure of the order of the name,
whether it's Hashimoto Jackie or Jackie Hashimoto.

MR. JACKIE HASHIMOTO: Committee members
and audience, aloha kakahiaka ia 'oukou.
(good morning to all of you)

MR. MICHAELSON: Sir, could you just state
your name, please.

MR. JACKIE HASHIMOTO: I'm better known as
Jackie Hashimoto. I've been a life-long resident of
Kauai, Hanalei district, specifically Wainihi.

This morning, I speak for myself. Last
night, I had no plans of expressing my mana'o. But
[thought]
after 12:30 a.m., I walked into some friends and was
asked if I was going to make a statement. My answer
was I have mixed feelings about this issue. Because
I was a veteran and a Hawaiian at heart, who does not
want to hurt other's feelings.

When I first entered this military service
February 1959, going through basic training I
experienced some not too nice experiences. I was
told, and I quote, yours is not to question why, but
to do or die. Now, this statement has been branded
in my mind ever since.

So now comes this Star Wars issue.
The Army and decision-makers probably have
come to some conclusion already. None of us know. I
don't.

Which brings me back to what I said in the
beginning. I envision a good thing on one side of
this issue, and a bad one on the other side.
The good is that I like to have the
military on Kauai, or in Hawaii, for that matter,
because I know we're going to have some protection.
I do not like surprises, and what has happened in the
past.

The bad part is, after seeing the movie
"Home on the Range", I envision America as an
aggressor, invading a tiny atoll in the Pacific
ocean, even as they are crying enough is enough.
So that's why I say I have mixed feelings
about this project. So as a Hawaiian, I will say
this, I'm very kanalua on this issue.

All I can ask for is that you all make some
wise decision that would benefit the majority.

Aloha to you all. Aloha pumehana, and
(mumura leleka'i greetings)

(Appause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Byron Wong.

MR. BYRON WONG: My name is Byron Wong. I
was born on the west side.

MR. MICHAELSON: Can you speak into the
microphone, please.

MR. BYRON WONG: And I work at PMRF.
I support the STARS program and PMRF.
And I was born and raised on the west side,
and graduated from a local high school. I went in
the Air Force, put in my four years of duty. I put
in more than twelve years of duty in the Air National
Guard. So as far as military protocol, I know what's
going on.

I'm a native Hawaiian. I have family
gravesites on the base itself. I have gravesites,
family gravesites adjacent to the launch site at
Queen's Pond, gravesites at Lapa Ridge. If the
opponents don't know, it's above Polihale ridge.

I am a local Hawaiian from the west side.
As far as my Hawaiian brothers is concerned, I
support the STARS system because PMRF supports me.

There's no other EIS statement, especially
from a local Hawaiian who lives on the west side, who
is from the west side and who will always be on the
west side.

As far as trusting in the military, I support the EIS system, the argument in their Draft. I bought a home on the west side. That's where my roots are.

And I support the PMEP Barking Sands and the future.

As far as my opponents, all I can say is, to the Hawaiians, I respect their ideas and their output. But being a Hawaiian from the west side, we live there, that's our konohiki. We never move in here, we never come from the Mainland, like most of our opponents are. And we don't go down Hanalei, tell the local brothers how to live their life. We don't go tell Koloa how to live life.

My time is run out. Mahalo.

MR. MICHAELSON: Thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Candice Morgan.

MS. CANDICE MORGAN: Hello? Okay.

I only have two things to say. My name is Candice Morgan.

Can you hear me?

MR. MICHAELSON: Yes.

MS. CANDICE MORGAN: I'm against the STARS

here and anywhere else on our mother earth.

And I'd like to tell the President, Mr. Bush, he can take his missiles and his EIS and shove it up his ass.

Thank you.

(Applause and boos.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Lu Churchill.

VOICE FROM AUDIENCE: Spoken like a lady.

MS. LU CHURCHILL: My name is Lu Churchill.

Aloha. Aloha means I see the life force within your earthly form.

Would you put sand in your gas tank, Mr. Michaelson, Lieutenant Colonel Manguso? Would you put sand in your gas tank?

And Mr. Gallien, would you put sand in your gas tank?

And the people sitting behind you, would you put sand in your gas tank?

Carol Bain, would you put sand in your gas tank?

I'm grateful for this gift and freedom of speech. It really is special to be able to state my opinions. And voting is another freedom. And I hope that everyone that came here will tell everyone to vote. Because that is a freedom and a gift.
And if all these people showed up here for this hearing, that means they could also go vote and exercise that freedom.

Conflict is peace in action. We've had conflict these two evenings. Peace is coming and processing. Let's have a win-win process for the good of pristine, precious Kauai.

We can all work together. We can have jobs for people and we can have our environment. It doesn't have to be either or. It could be and.

Because we all love Kauai. We love living here. Or else we wouldn't be here.

We are all right. We're all right in our opinions and our needs.

Okay, Where am I? We are all right.

I do not want Star Wars here. I do not want Star Wars here, and I will do all I can to stop it.

I love life. I love living on Kauai. Heart to heart, let's work with love for Kauai's best.

Would you put sand in your gas tank?

Mahalo.

(Appause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Leslie Steinwachs.

MR. MICHAELSON: Rod Curtiza.

MR. ROD CURTIZA: I'll be as brief as possible.

My name is Rod Curtiza. I work at Computer Science Corporation.

Let me say that I'm for the STARS program. What I want to say is that there's so many negative things been said tonight. What I'd like to say is that just ask the people who are against this program to deal with facts and facts alone.

I come from four generations of my family. I was born and raised in Hanapepe on the west side. And I know what it is to look at the environment.

I'm not as articulate as some of our other speakers are. But one thing I'd like to say is that, for the many unspoken words from my fellow workers at PMRF who can't come up here and speak for themselves, okay?, what I'd like to say is that I'm not going to speak for the technocrats and, you know, to give all the data. And I leave it up to all our...

Well, like I say, I'm not a public speaker. But what I'm saying is from my heart.

Star Wars is important to me and my family. PMRF has been a positive side of Kauai. And when I
It's like how -- Well, when black man first arrived here on slave ships, there were two types of black men. There was the field nigger and the house nigger.

The field nigger was sitting out there working in the fields, working to the bone, trying just to do what he had to do because he was there and if he didn't do it right, he'd be killed.

And then there was the house nigger. And all the house nigger did is kiss ass. He stood in the house and washed the dishes and "Yes, Master, I'll do this, Master."

It's sad, I mean. It's like you're sitting here, you're saying that it means a lot to you. But what does it mean to you? Does it mean a job? Does it mean money? What is money going to do if you're hurting thousands of people? What is money going to do for you?

I'd like to speak to all the people who are deciding on this. It's like they're saying that, the people who are pro STARS, they're saying that STARS is good because we can test the missiles so we'll see what they will do.

But if you have a couple hundred of them, or even if you have three of them, they can't all be
duds. And if they don't do what they do, I guess we get hit. But if we get hit, we get hit.

And there's no real enemy out there.

They're not real yet at least. And until they're real, why do we need to ruin somebody else's life?

It's like there's all these people out there and they're saying yeah, STARS, may the force be with you. If that's the force to hurt, the force to kill, what's the use having a force at all?

My name is Ahmen Mahal, I'm 13 years old.

Thank you.

(Appause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: Collin Leach.

MR. COLLIN LEACH: Hello. My name is Collin Leach.

I'm opposed to STARS because it is involved with the oppression of the Marshallese people.

I want to know more about what I've heard in regards to PNRF closing in ten years if STARS becomes operative here or it closes in seven years if STARS doesn't.

I was walking along the beach at Polihale for the first time, a week ago, when I saw what appeared to be two rocket fuselages laying upon the beach. Is this indicative of how clean the military will be with its debris?

Is any of this debris hazardous? And if so, will it be marked as such?

I want to know what the military intends to do regarding the concerns expressed by the Marshallese. Not just its few politicians, but the citizens themselves.

And I want it reported consistently and publicly as to what the military is and will be doing regarding the concerns of the Marshallese, with the voice of the Marshallese stated without edit in the reports, written by the Marshallese themselves.

Thank you.

(Appause.)

MR. MICHAELSON: We have exhausted the list of at-the-door speakers, as well as any of the preregistered speakers who have presented themselves to the registration table.

We'll take a ten-minute break here.

If there's anyone here who has not gone to the registration table to let them know that they are here, please do so now, and we'll come back with any more speakers that we may have.

We'll go off the record now.

(A recess was taken)
3/25/92 - Wednesday

MR. MICHAELSON: I'm going to go back on the record here just briefly.
I mentioned that we were taking a break to go back and check the registration table.
We have done that, and there are no other speakers.
So what we are going to do is go into an extended recess, but still stay put and ready to go if a speaker does show. And if a speaker does, then we will start up again.
We're in recess.
(A recess was taken from 1:24 to 2:45 a.m.)
MR. MICHAELSON: It is now 2:45.
The last scheduled preregistered speaker at 3:35 has indicated that he will submit written comments.
The other speakers who have not spoken already tonight who were preregistered have not shown up within 30 minutes of their speaking time, as they're confirmations instructed them to do.
The last speaker who spoke was at 1:15 a.m. And since then, we have had no other speakers present themselves.

So we are ending this hearing and going off the record.
(The hearing was concluded at 2:46 a.m.)
STATE OF HAWAII  ) SS.
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU  )

I, DIANE M. BAKER and REBECCA A. ZWAK, Notaries Public in and for the State of Hawaii, certify:
That on Wednesday, March 25, 1992, appeared before me the persons heretofore named at the time and location stated; That the hearing was reported by me in machine shorthand and was thereafter reduced to MicroTranscription under my supervision;
That the foregoing is, to the best of my ability, a true and correct transcript of the proceedings.
I further certify that I am not attorney for any of the parties hereto, nor in any way connected with the outcome of the pending cause.

Dated this 21st day of April, 1992, at Honolulu, Hawaii.

Notaries Public, State of Hawaii

My Commission expires: 4-9-95

My Commission expires: 6-20-92

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