

Randy Jones

Protection of our Environment:

- * The Army admits to harming the land and environment in the Draft EIS. The Army admits there will be "significant adverse impacts" on land use (land tenure) and environmental justice with the retention of any lands at Kahuku, Poamoho, and Mākua.
- * The Army does not commit to clean up these lands until after the EIS is finalized, and vague terms in the 1964 leases do not require future clean up actions.
- * The U.S. military has never returned Hawaiian lands in any usable state.
- * The lands in Mākua, Poamoho, and Kahuku are home to dozens of endangered organisms found nowhere else in the world.
- * The Draft EIS underestimates the impact of noise and other training activities on native species, providing insufficient evidence for its conclusions.

Kānaka Maoli Self-Determination:

- * Kānaka Maoli never relinquished their rights to these lands and their sovereignty over them was never extinguished.
- * The Admissions Act (a federal law) set aside these stolen lands to be held in a public trust for five purposes including the betterment of the conditions of native Hawaiians as defined in the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920.
- * These Hawaiian Kingdom Crown and government lands were taken without consent or compensation.
- * These leases were awarded to the U.S. Army for only \$1 for 65 years, nowhere near fair and just compensation.

Transparency and Cultural Access:

- * There hasn't been full disclosure of military activities on leased lands and adjacent federal lands.
- * The Army's restrictive cultural access policies hinder Kānaka Maoli cultural practices and access to numerous historical and sacred sites at these "training areas."
- * The DEIS fails to address long-term impacts of limited cultural access to these lands.
- * The DEIS minimizes the impact on cultural practices and historic sites, focusing only on state lands, and not considering the broader cultural and historical context

Housing:

- * The presence of military personnel exacerbates housing competition, decreasing the availability of affordable housing and impacting local residents, adversely impacting local residents and contributing to the displacement of Kānaka Maoli.
- * The DEIS does not assess the impact of continued military operations on an island already facing a housing crisis.

Climate Change & Water:

- * The DEIS fails to address the cumulative effects of military training on both state and federal lands. Hazardous substances on federal lands pose a risk to state lands and surrounding communities.
- * The Army's cleanup commitments are limited by economic feasibility which may leave contamination unaddressed.