



**Makua Military Reservation**  
**Native Hawaiian Community Leaders Day**  
**July 17, 2009**

**Nominee:**

**U.S. Army Garrison-Hawaii**

**Army Service Component Command:**

**U.S. Army Installation Management Command**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction .....	3
Research .....	5
Planning .....	7
Implementation .....	10
Evaluation .....	11
Recommendation from Project Supervisor .....	12
Support Documentation .....	13
Media Coverage .....	15
Appendix:	
A. Media Advisory .....	26
B. Media Clips (separate attachment) .....	27



2009 MG Keith L. Ware Public Affairs Competition



**Special Event Category**  
**U.S. Army Garrison-Hawaii**  
**Makua Military Reservation Native Hawaiian Community Leaders Day**

## **INTRODUCTION**

The Native Hawaiian Community Leaders Day at Makua Military Reservation (MMR) was a key part of the MMR Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Record of Decision (ROD) strategic communication plan. The event focused on engaging Native Hawaiian leaders throughout the community, while providing a forum to announce the Army decision for future MMR training while highlighting the Army's expansive MMR cultural and environmental protection efforts.

Prior to the issuance of the final EIS in June and the ROD on July 16, 2009, U.S. Army Garrison-Hawaii (USAG-HI) public affairs followed an integrated strategic communication plan, working with Army Environmental Command, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health, U.S. Army Pacific, Installation Management Command, Hawaii Army National Guard and other organizations.

The EIS was prepared according to National Environmental Policy Act requirements and regulations, and established agreements. The EIS identified and analyzed the potential effects of live-fire training activities on the surrounding environment associated with training at MMR.

During preparation of the EIS the Army held numerous public meetings on Oahu and the Island of Hawaii. Over 180 public comments were received, including coordination with over 25 federal, state and local agencies, other civic community, and veterans' organizations and public groups.

The ROD was released after reviewing all public comments and input, and reviewing five training alternatives included in the EIS.

To counter negative media and Native-Hawaiian opposition when the ROD was released, the strategic communications plan called for a community leader and media day at MMR, consisting of noted Native Hawaiian businesses, education and community leaders and all local newspaper and television stations. Native Hawaiian leaders were solicited from throughout the community regardless of their pro or con views on the Army and EIS.

The Community Leaders Day was scheduled one day after the Army's issuance of the ROD.

The day consisted of an Army CH-47 Chinook helicopter flight from Fort Shafter, near Honolulu, to MMR. The helicopter flight allowed guests and media to get a bird's eye view of Makua Valley. While at MMR, guests were driven to a scenic outlook high above the valley overlooking the training area and given a series of open discussion briefings on the proposed return to live

fire training and ROD, and the Army's efforts in protecting the environment and the necessity of training at MMR.

From the outlook additional cultural sites could be viewed guests could also see where Natural Resources protect threatened and endangered species.



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## **RESEARCH**

### **Formal Research:**

MMR Environmental Impact Statement Record of Decision (EIS ROD) strategic communications plan called for a Native Hawaiian Leaders Day at Makua Military Reservation (MMR), and media visit.

While planning the Native Hawaiian Leaders Day the Army worked diligently with Ms. Annelle Amaral, Native Hawaiian Cultural Advisor to the Garrison Commander, the Native Hawaiian Advisory Council and Civilian Aides to the Secretary of the Army for their input, consultation and coordination.

Ms. Annelle Amaral was an integral piece of the planning as assisted with identifying prominent representatives of the Native Hawaiian Community who could benefit from the planned briefing as well as share the information with other community leaders and community members.

A public affairs review of prior leader visits to MMR was conducted. Research also included legal and protocol reviews.

### **Informal Research:**

Ms. Amaral also assisted in identifying invited leaders' interests and platforms, level of knowledge and views of the Army. Ms. Amaral knew each leader personally and was able to provide detailed information and historical background.

### **Key Native Hawaiian Community Members:**

- Ms. Leimomi Khan – President of the Assn of Hawaiian Civic Clubs (HCC): a non-profit, national Native Hawaiian membership organization created in 1910 by Prince Kuhio to build community support for Hawaiian issues. Ms. Khan is an advocate for Hawaiian needs, to protect & preserve the culture, language, practices.
- Ms. Donna Camvell – Chair of the Native Rights Committee of the Association of HCC; jurisdiction of this committee include the protection, preservation and access to sacred sites.
- Mr. Chris Dawson – President and CEO of Dawson Group, a Native Hawaiian for profit organization. Mr. Dawson is a young Hawaiian leader knowledgeable of the Hawaiian culture and protection and preservation of Native Hawaiian practices.

- Mr. Bruss Keppler – Private attorney with JTSI, Inc., a Native Hawaiian Organization (NHO) owned company. Mr. Keppler is on the boards of many NHO's such as: Friends for Iolani Palace, the Bishop Museum, the Native Hawaiian Chamber of Commerce, and the Native Hawaiian Bar Association.
- Rev. Kaleo Patterson – Christian minister, leader in the Native Hawaiian community and activist. His father and family were born and raised at Makua Valley.



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## **PLANNING**

To counter negative media and Native Hawaiian opposition with the release of the Record of Decision (ROD); the Makua Military Reservation (MMR) Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) strategic communication plan called for a community leader and media day at MMR.

Because the date of the event had to be precisely scheduled with the announcement of the ROD and the notification of the Congressional Delegation in Washington D.C., the Army had approximately 48 hours to notify participants. Date and time constraints were difficult to plan around with busy schedules of those invited; however five key members did attend the event.

Identified as a main method/forum the Native Hawaiian Leaders Day was to be precisely scheduled with the announcement of the ROD and Congressional Delegation notification. Mirroring the strategic communications plan, a notification plan was written to make sure the notification and announcement went seamlessly. The event was to be held one day after the formal announcement of the ROD.

### **Main objectives:**

- Invite and fly noted Native Hawaiian Community Leaders and media from Fort Shafter to MMR.
- Inform these key leaders about the ROD and the Army's need for live fire at MMR emphasizing the Army's commitment to the local community.
- Focus on the balance between training and protecting the environment. Highlight cultural and environmental protection efforts at MMR, and the preservation efforts put forth by the Army.

During the visit Native Hawaiian Leaders were given a series of open discussion briefings on the ROD- the proposed return to live fire training and environmental and cultural mitigation efforts by subject matter experts from U.S. Army Garrison-Hawaii. The open forum allowed for guests to direct questions to subject matter experts about the proposed use of MMR for training as well as other areas contention at MMR such as cultural and natural resources.

### **Resources:**

The 25th Infantry Division, Combat Aviation Brigade was forward deployed to Iraq so the preferred helicopter, the UH-60 Black Hawk, was not available. Public affairs then worked with the Hawaii National Guard to schedule a CH-47 Chinook helicopter. Even though the Chinook

did not allow the ample views as a Blackhawk helicopter, the guests were still given an amazing view of the valley though. There were a few comments from the Native Hawaiian Leaders that it was great seeing local Hawaii Soldiers assisting with the event. Proper four-wheeled transportation also had to be coordinated to transport guests to a vantage point.

### **Strategic Communication Messages:**

- Why Army Presence in Hawaii
  - Community Safety – Well-Being
    - We are a part of this (Hawaiian) Community
    - Our safety and the protection of all that is good about this special place; Hawaii, is dependent upon strong National Security.
    - That strong Army means a strong community where we and our children can enjoy those things most dear to us.
- Why WE Must Train
  - In order for U.S. Military/Army to maintain readiness and be prepared to respond to directives by National Command Authority...i.e. to do our Nations bidding, we must be able to TRAIN units and Soldiers.
  - Effectively training our Nation's Sons and Daughters to meet any potential situation that our Nation's leaders choose to commit them is the responsibility of the local commanders in Hawaii.
  - In order to effectively and efficiently train our focuses, the ability to train in local training areas is essential and less costly to the tax payers.  
  
MOTTO= "Makua allows us to build Soldiers – Not Break Families"
  - Being able to train, specifically at Makua is essential to our overarching training strategy in the Pacific.
- Cultural and Environmental Awareness, Commitment and Benefits of Army Presence in Hawaii
  - Army fully understands its responsibilities toward the Cultural and Environmental aspects and sensitivities of Makua as well as ALL other training areas in Hawaii.
    - "This is not your father's Army"
    - We are a part of the environment...not separate from it.



- What we do HAS AN IMPACT – We must do everything we can to make that impact POSITIVE.
- There must be an appropriate balance between training and caring for the Environment.



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## **IMPLEMENTATION**

Once the public affairs office received notice that the Record of Decision (ROD) has been signed and members of the Congressional Delegation had been notified, the media advisory for the Community Leaders Day was sent to local media. (APPENDIX A)

U.S. Army Garrison-Hawaii (USAG-HI), public affairs then worked with USAG-HI Protocol to determine how many seats would be reserved for guests, media and Army staff.

Annelle Amaral, the Native Hawaiian Cultural Advisor to the Garrison Commander then assisted in inviting Native Hawaiian leaders who were members of large organizations, had cultural ties to Makua, or leaders in business and industry.

Guests and media were to meet public affairs at Fort Shafter for the helicopter transport to MMR. Once guests arrived at MMR they were transported in four-wheel drive vehicles to a scenic outlook high above the valley where the training area, environmental and cultural resource projects could be observed.

Guests were able to address questions openly to the Army, allowing open dialogue between community leaders and the Army.

Guests were then driven back down the road to the base area where they then were then flown back to Fort Shafter.



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## **EVALUATION**

The Makua Military Reservation (MMR) Native Hawaiian Community Leaders Day reached slated objectives slated in the MMR Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) strategic communication plan. The event focused on engaging Native Hawaiian leaders from throughout the community, while providing a forum to announce the Army's decision for future MMR training, while highlighting cultural and environmental protection efforts.

Native Hawaiian leaders who attended represented a wide constituency; some were supportive some were neutral and some were opposed to the Army's use of MMR.

The event received tremendous media coverage from all major news sources in Hawaii. Many of the Native Hawaiian leaders invited had never been to MMR before. During the leaders day the media had the opportunity to interview the Native Hawaiian leaders to obtain their thoughts and impressions. The resulting coverage was extremely positive, although there was a risk in this approach; the unbiased and candid responses came through in all media interviews. The overall impression from all community leaders towards the Army's efforts at Makua was very positive.

The Native Hawaiian Community Leaders Day successfully achieved main project goals as the event allowed gave the Army the opportunity to brief key influencers on the Army's continued need for live-fire training at MMR. This event received high acclaim from all command levels engaged in the MMR EIS process.



REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF:

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
**US ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND, PACIFIC REGION**  
**HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON, HAWAII**  
**851 WRIGHT AVENUE, WHEELER ARMY AIRFIELD**  
**SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, HAWAII 96857-5000**

IMPC-HI-ZA

08 JAN 2010

MEMORANDUM FOR Region Director, Installation Management Command, Pacific Region  
Office, 132 Yamanaga Street, Building 104, Fort Shafter, HI 96858-5520

SUBJECT: Nomination for Makua Military Reservation (MMR) Native Hawaiian Community  
Leaders Day, Special Events Category

1. The Native Hawaiian Community Leaders Day was an extremely successful community relations event. As a key part of the MMR Environmental Impact Statement strategic communication plan, this event focused on engaging Native Hawaiian leaders throughout the community, as well as providing a forum to announce the Army's decision for future MMR training while highlighting cultural and environmental protection efforts.
2. A critical element in the event's success was the preparation and interaction of Ms. Annelle Amaral, U.S. Army Garrison, Hawaii's Native Hawaiian Advisor, with the Native Hawaiian Advisory Council and the Civilian Aides to the Secretary of the Army, for their input, consultation and coordination as the event was developed.
3. The event received tremendous media coverage from all major news sources in Hawaii. Many of the Native Hawaiian leaders invited had never been to MMR before. Although their views on MMR's future military use varied, media interviews conducted during the event were open and candid, portraying an honest and unbiased assessment in subsequent print and television news coverage. Most leaders expressed genuine support for the Army's efforts in protecting the environment and the necessity of training there.
4. The Native Hawaiian Community Leaders Day successfully achieved the goal of briefing these key influencers on the Army's continued need for live-fire training at MMR. This event received high acclaim from all command levels engaged in the MMR Environmental Impact Statement process, starting with the DA Secretariat. The MMR Native Hawaiian Community Leaders Day should be considered for this year's Keith L. Ware, Community Relations Award for Special Event category.
5. Point of Contact is the undersigned, DSN 456-1153/COMM (808) 656-1153, fax 656-3740, or by e-mail to [matthew.margotta@us.army.mil](mailto:matthew.margotta@us.army.mil).

Enclosure

  
MATTHEW T. MARGOTTA  
COL, IN  
Commanding





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**SUPPORT DOCUMENTATION**



Guests exit the UH-60 Black Hawk Helicopter at Makua Military Reservation.



Ms. Donna Camvell, Col. Matthew Margotta, Ms. Leimomi Khan and Ms. Annelie Amaral stand by an ahu as guests are welcomed into Makua Military Reservation.



Native Hawaiian leaders and media guests stand around an ahu as a part of the welcoming ceremonies at Makua Military Reservation.



Dr. Laurie Lucking, U.S. Army Garrison-Hawaii, chief, cultural resources section, Environmental Division, points out carvings in a petroglyph at Makua Military Reservation.



Once driven to a scenic outlook high above the valley guests could then view the training area and environmental and cultural resource projects could be observed. At the outlook subject matter experts on training, and cultural and natural resources gave presentations to guests.



Col. Matthew Margotta addresses Native Hawaiian leaders and media representatives during the Makua Military Reservation Leaders Day.





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**MEDIA COVERAGE**



**Army gets set to resume live-fire training in Makua Valley**

Posted: Jul 17, 2009 6:04 PM Updated: Jul 17, 2009 7:34 PM

<http://www.hawaiinewsnow.com/Global/story.asp?S=10748148>

By Leland Kim - [bio](#) | [email](#)

MAKUA VALLEY (KHNL) - The U.S. Army announced Friday plans to resume live fire exercises in Makua Valley. In June 2004, the Army suspended training after brushfires scorched the area.

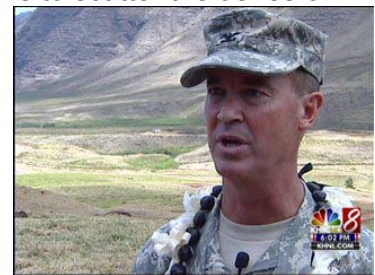
There was also a lawsuit by a native Hawaiian group who was concerned about harm to endangered animals and plants. The Army now feels it can move forward with this and has included native Hawaiians in the process.

Only from the sky can one truly appreciate the vast beauty of Makua Valley. 4,190 acres blanket the leeward side. The valley and the nearby bay are sacred to native Hawaiians.

"We have many families that have been using the bay for many years to scatter the ashes of their loved ones," said Kaleo Patterson, who lives near Makua Valley.

During World War II, the Army began using Makua Valley as a training site. Army officials say this land is crucial in getting troops ready for war.

"It's the only place that has the space, it's the only place that has the conditions, it's the only place that's far enough away from the community where you're not going to be impacted by noise and a variety of different things," said Col. Matthew Margotta, Commander of U.S. Army Garrison-Hawaii.



Live fire exercises in Makua valley concerned some native Hawaiians.

"I think for years there's always been a sense of loss," said Patterson. "Hawaiians say *kaumaha*, a heaviness about the use or the misuse of the valley."

A lawsuit by a native Hawaiian group called Hui Malama O Makua caused the Army to re-examine its strategy.

"The Army fully recognizes that there has to be a balance between our training and our operational needs and our impacts on our community," said Col. Margotta.

The Army completed an environmental impact statement and is limiting training to areas away from endangered species and sensitive regions.

To make sure soldiers don't get into cultural sites or areas that are too dangerous for them, these red and yellow stakes are used to let them know where they can and cannot go.

The Army has also eliminated the use of ammunition that could cause fires.

"If the conditions aren't suitable to conduct live fire training, in other words, if the danger of causing a fire is too great, the Army won't conduct that live fire training," said Col. Margotta.

Some native Hawaiians welcome this new approach and are hopeful the Army can conduct its exercises with minimal harm to the environment.

"It does seem like the Army has really come on board to take seriously their role in caring for the land," said Patterson. "It feels very positive today and I'm hopeful."

The Army says it hopes to resume live-fire training after August.

The attorney for the native Hawaiian group that filed the lawsuit says he will go back to court if the Army decides to go ahead with its plan.





## Live Fire to Resume in Makua Valley

Reported by: Gina Mangieri  
Email: [gmangieri@khon2.com](mailto:gmangieri@khon2.com)  
Last Update: 7/17 9:50 pm

[http://www.khon2.com/content/news/developingstories/story/Live-Fire-To-Resume-in-Makua-Valley/\\_xrJJtr3dEe0zrjSgDcLGA.csp](http://www.khon2.com/content/news/developingstories/story/Live-Fire-To-Resume-in-Makua-Valley/_xrJJtr3dEe0zrjSgDcLGA.csp)

It's been five years since the army last conducted live-fire exercises in Makua Valley.

The army is ready to resume its training.

The army reached that decision after conducting an environmental impact statement.

It was a study that took eight years to complete.

That sound hasn't been heard in a while in Makua Valley

That could soon change with live fire training about to restart later this fall.

"The army thinks it's done an extensive analysis of all the potential impacts. We're very, very comfortable with that. If our opponents choose to go forward with that, it's up to them", said Matthew T. Margotta, U.S. Army Garrison Hawaii Commander.

The analysis done by order of the court. Opponents Malama Makua sued to halt live fire training -- that stopped the army in their tracks for years of environmental studies. The results are in, and the army's decision now limits the total number of live-fire exercises to 182 per year... instead of its original option which would have allowed 250 exercises.

"We feel comfortable proceeding ahead."

But more than 80 years after the first shot was fired in Makua Valley-- questions from community members still linger in the air.

"My concern is that there is still going to be live ammunition used in the training and so the question is, how do we mitigate that for the future? In other words, what's the clean-up?" asked Leimomi Khan, President of the Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs.



One concern is that using live-fire weapons could cause fires.

The fire of 2003 was a prescribed fire started by the army to clear grass to clean up unexploded weapons-- but it broke out on different fronts.

Some are concerned that resuming live-fire training could cause fires that destroy cultural and environmental sites or plants and wildlife -- but the army says not to worry.

"Yes, the army has had some part in reducing the numbers of individuals of those species but we're not the reason that they're endangered. They're endangered because of invasive species encroachment", said Army Natural Resource Program.

Talks continue between the army and community members--now also through the establishment of a native Hawaiian advisory council.

Meanwhile, community members are looking to take one step at a time to protect the valley.

"We are hopeful that throughout the year there will be opportunity for the land to just rest."

The army plans to resume live-fire training exercises by August 31.

Malama Makua-- the community group that demanded the army write up an EIS says they'll take this to court again.

Article by William Cole  
July 18, 2009

MAKUA VALLEY -- The Army presented a different side of itself yesterday, one that's attempting to reach out to Native Hawaiians as it seeks a return to live-fire training in the cultural resources-rich Wai'anae Coast valley, where legal action has prevented bullets from flying and bombs from exploding for the past five years.

The Army flew five Native Hawaiians, with varying constituencies, out to the valley in a CH-47 Chinook helicopter to describe its efforts at balancing training needs with stewardship of a valley.

Makua has 121 archaeological sites and more than 50 endangered animal and plant species. Local media also were invited along.

"The Army is made up of folks who have the same type of values, the same type of beliefs, that you have," Col. Matthew Margotta, commander of U.S. Army Garrison Hawai'i, told the group.

Margotta admitted that the Army might have been heavy-handed in the past in dealing with cultural issues, but he said that is changing. Makua is a special place in the heart of Native Hawaiians and "the Army, all of us, recognize that," Margotta said.

#### **cultural adviser**

Margotta brought on Annelle Amaral in February as a Native Hawaiian cultural adviser.

A Native Hawaiian Advisory Council was created within the garrison with the president of Kamehameha Schools among its members.

The Army has earmarked between \$15 million and \$16 million from \$75 million in federal stimulus funding to go to Native Hawaiian businesses. "Were we doing this a few years ago? No," Margotta said.

The Army's new public-relations effort coincides with the completion of an eight-year environmental study required under a 2001 court settlement agreement.

Malama Makua, the community group that brought the suit, said it will fight on in court because the study is flawed.

No live fire has been allowed since 2004 in the 4,190-acre valley because the Army had not finished the study. This week, the approximately 6,000-page document was completed. Now, the Army is seeking a return to combined-arms live-fire exercises involving helicopters, artillery, mortars and 150 soldiers, as well as convoy live-fire training.

The Army would like to conduct up to 32 Combined Arms Live-Fire Exercises, or CALFEXes, a year, or up to 150 convoy exercises.

Margotta said those exercises won't start any earlier than Aug. 31, which is the target for short-term fixes to internal roads that sustained storm damage in December. The Army received \$6.9 million for road repairs.

Margotta also made a case for training in Makua by saying that without it, soldiers have to make it up at 133,000-acre Pohakuloa Training Area on the Big Island or on the Mainland -- keeping them away from families for weeks or months more.

The required training takes about a week at Makua. When soldiers go to Pohakuloa, larger units usually are sent, and that requires the use of ships for equipment deliveries, air transport for troops, and more time overall.

### **'Something is missing'**

Margotta said the Army's four main training areas in Hawai'i -- Schofield, Makua, Pohakuloa and Kahuku Training Area -- are like an interlocking puzzle.

Schofield is considered too small and would have training conflicts as a combined-arms training facility, the Army said. No live fire is allowed in Kahuku.

"You've got four pieces in the puzzle and you take Makua out, you've only got three pieces," Margotta said. "Something is missing. What will end up being in that gap are soldiers and their families away from each other."

U.S. Rep. Neil Abercrombie, D-Hawai'i, in 2007 strongly advocated that the Army give up Makua, saying the service had spent millions to unsuccessfully defend in court the use of a training range that could be replaced at Pohakuloa and was ill-suited in particular to training using eight-wheeled Stryker armored vehicles.

Margotta said the Army can balance training needs with cultural resource protection in Makua.

### **paying a visit**

Last year, Schofield received \$1 million to clear Makua sites of old unexploded ordnance for cultural access, and for next year it's expected to receive the same amount.

The Army also said nearly \$6 million is spent annually in Makua on natural and cultural resources management.

Kahu Kaleo Patterson, one of those who made the trip, said Makua is very special to his family, who had kuleana, or responsibility, in the valley in the old days.

"It's very encouraging to see how much you folks have done as caretakers of the valley," Patterson told Margotta.

Christopher Dawson, a Native Hawaiian business leader, and Leimomi Khan, with the Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs, also visited Makua.

But Wai'anae resident William Aila Jr., a member of a Hawaiian group that has butted heads with the Army before over training and access, said the group doesn't have a thorough understanding of the issues faced in the valley.

His group, Hui Malama O Makua, was not invited yesterday.

"If we were able to give some historical context, the thought processes of those (invited) Hawaiians would be a lot more balanced," Aila said.

Reach William Cole at [wcole@honoluluadvertiser.com](mailto:wcole@honoluluadvertiser.com) or 525-5459.

# Live-fire military training to resume at end of August

By Greg Kakesako

[http://www.starbulletin.com/news/20090718\\_live\\_fire\\_military\\_training\\_to\\_resume\\_at\\_end\\_of\\_august.html](http://www.starbulletin.com/news/20090718_live_fire_military_training_to_resume_at_end_of_august.html)

POSTED: 01:30 a.m. HST, Jul 18, 2009

Despite threats of lawsuits from Hawaiian activists, the Army plans to resume training using live ammunition in Makua Military Reservation on Aug. 31.

The Army stopped live-fire training in 2004 pending completion of an environmental impact statement on the training. It has been doing limited training since then with blank ammunition.

Yesterday the Army took the news media and several Hawaii community leaders by Chinook helicopter from Fort Shafter to the floor of the 4,190-acre valley, where Col. Matthew Margotta, commander of U.S. Army Hawaii, discussed the Army's plans.

Margotta said he doubted that the Army would conduct the number of live-fire exercises allowed under the final environmental impact statement, which said the Army could conduct up to 32 live-fire exercises involving a company of up to 200 soldiers and 150 convoy exercises annually.



**The U.S. Army says it will scale back its live fire exercises in Makua Valley.**

The maximum number was set because there are 23 companies of soldiers and nine companies of Marines assigned to Hawaii that are required to perform these types of weeklong trainings each year.

"Makua is the only area in Hawaii that provides that capability," said Margotta.

He said additional off-island training is expensive and creates hardships on military families.

Referring to the experiences of soldiers assigned to 25th Infantry Division's Stryker Brigade Combat Team, which returned in February after 15 months in Iraq, Margotta said besides several trips to the Big Island's Pohakuloa Training Area, the brigade had to spend an additional six weeks at the National Training Center at Fort Irwin in Southern California because it was prohibited from training at Makua.

In the future, the military also will not be using ammunition like tracer bullets and rockets, which were major causes of brush fires that initiated lawsuits from Malama Makua a decade ago.

Margotta added that the Army realizes that Makua is a "special place" and rich in cultural and historical artifacts.

To date, Army historians have identified 121 archaeological sites in the valley, including heiau, house platforms, agricultural terraces, enclosures and walls. There are also more than 40 endangered plants and animals that live there, mainly on the ridges of the Waianae Range.

Laurie Lucking, U.S. Army Hawaii cultural resource manager, said "there is a continuous effort to find more sites so they can be identified."

These areas are marked with stakes with yellow and red bands, and some are enclosed with concertina wire, she added.

Kaleo Patterson, a Waianae resident, recalled that he was part of the protest movement before Malama Makua was formed, and was "encouraged" by the efforts by the Army "to engage with the community."

Christopher Dawson, head of the Dawson Group who was born on Niihau, said his first visit to Makua left him with "chicken skin" thinking of his friend, 1st Lt. Nainoa Hoe and his brother Nakoa Hoe, who both trained in Makua Valley. Nainoa Hoe was killed in Iraq.

"I have a hard time reconciling the thoughts that one day he is surfing, swimming and fishing in that bay," Dawson said pointing to ocean fronting the gates to the Waianae Coast military training area, "and then he is killed in Iraq."

## **MAKUA MILITARY RESERVATION**

» Location: 38 miles northwest of Honolulu

» Primary use: Only training site on Oahu for company of up to 200 soldiers or Marines where infantry, aviation, artillery, engineer and other units can exercise together using live ammunition

» Acreage: 4,195 acres

» 3,237 acres -- Ceded lands

» 782 acres -- Leased from State of Hawaii; lease of the land makai of Farrington Highway expires 2029

» 170 acres -- Fee

» 1.64 acres -- Used for easement

» 5 acres -- Licensed to other parties

*Source: U.S. Army*

## **HISTORY**

### **1920-1940s**

- » Coastal gun emplacements placed in back of Makua.
- » Large military maneuvers on Waianae Coast with landings at Makua Beach.
- » Makua Valley used as live-fire range.

### **1950s-1960s**

- » U.S. acquires 170 acres through purchase or condemnation.
- » Ceded lands at Makua returned to Hawaii upon statehood.
- » President Lyndon Johnson signs executive order setting aside Makua for military use.
- » State leases 782 acres makai of Farrington Highway to Army for 65 years with lease expiring in 2029.

#### 1986

»

Army begins company live-fire training with up to 200 soldiers.

#### 1998

» Malama Makua sues the Army, arguing federal environmental law required the Army to complete an environmental study before it could continue to use the valley for live-fire training.

#### 2004

» Army suspends live-fire training, pending completion of environmental impact statement. Limited training with blank ammunition allowed.

*Source: U.S. Army*



Despite threats of lawsuits from Hawaiian activists, the Army plans to resume training using live ammunition in Makua Military Reservation on Aug. 31.

Donna Camvell, second from left, and Leimomi Kahn, fourth from the left, opened yesterday's Army briefing on the future of Makua Valley with chants and offerings.

The Army stopped live-fire training in 2004 pending completion of an environmental impact statement on the training. It has been doing limited training since then with blank ammunition.

Yesterday the Army took the news media and several Hawaii community leaders by Chinook helicopter from Fort Shafter to the floor of the 4,190-acre valley, where Col. Matthew Margotta, commander of U.S. Army Hawaii, discussed the Army's plans.

Margotta said he doubted that the Army would conduct the number of live-fire exercises allowed under the final environmental impact statement, which said the Army could conduct up to 32 live-fire exercises involving a company of up to 200 soldiers and 150 convoy exercises annually.

**The U.S. Army says it will scale back its live fire exercises in Makua Valley.**

The maximum number was set because there are 23 companies of soldiers and nine companies of Marines assigned to Hawaii that are required to perform these types of weeklong trainings each year.



"Makua is the only area in Hawaii that provides that capability," said Margotta.

He said additional off-island training is expensive and creates hardships on military families.

Referring to the experiences of soldiers assigned to 25th Infantry Division's Stryker Brigade Combat Team, which returned in February after 15 months in Iraq, Margotta said besides several trips to the Big Island's Pohakuloa Training Area, the brigade had to spend an additional six weeks at the National Training Center at Fort Irwin in Southern California because it was prohibited from training at Makua.



## Appendix: A- Media Advisory



# Media Advisory

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Public Affairs Office  
U.S. Army Garrison, Hawaii  
(808)656-3157/542-9489  
“Malama na Koa”  
Release number: 2009-07-03  
July 16, 2009

## FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

**WHO:** Oahu News Media

**WHAT:** Makua Site Visit / Leaders Brief on Makua Military Reservation  
EIS Record of Decision.

**WHEN:** July 17, 9:00 a.m.

**WHERE:** Makua Military Reservation

**DETAILS:** Army leaders and subject matter experts will be on hand to discuss Army programs at Makua to include environmental and cultural protection efforts, and the recent EIS Record of Decision on the use of Makua Military Reservation, and how the Army plans to implement the site's future training. The Army will also discuss how the EIS decision meets training needs, while still adhering to cultural and environmental requirements.

**MEDIA NOTE:** Media are invited to fly to Makua via CH-47, Chinook helicopter. The flight will depart Fort Shafter Flats for Makua promptly at 9 a.m., with an expected return time of 12:30 p.m. Due to military requirements, passengers *MUST* wear long sleeved shirt or jacket during the flight, full length pants, and close toed shoes.

Because of the heat at Makua, we recommend wearing short sleeves if you desire, but bringing a light windbreaker to wear in the helicopter in order to meet the long sleeve requirement. Also, due to dusty conditions and rugged terrain, it is suggest that jeans and comfortable walking shoes be worn.

There is limited seating on the aircraft. Media are limited to two representatives each, and availability is on a first come, first serve basis. Those wishing to attend must RSVP not later than 4 p.m., July 16, by contacting Loran D. Doane, Media Relations Chief, at 808-656-3157.

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## **Appendix: V- Media Clips**



**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
US ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND  
PACIFIC REGION  
132 YAMANAGA STREET  
FORT SHAFTER, HI 96858-5520

IMPC-PA

27 January 2010

MEMORANDUM FOR Commander, Installation Management Command, (Public Affairs/Mr. Costlow), 2511 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA 22202-3928

SUBJECT: Nomination for Community Relations-Special Event Category (Cat C), Makua Military Reservation (MMR) Native Hawaiian Community Leaders Day

1. I am pleased to endorse the enclosed nomination of USAG-Hawaii's entry in the Community Relations-Special Event Category (Cat C), Makua Military Reservation (MMR) Native Hawaiian Community Leaders Day as part of the 2009 MG Keith L. Ware Competition for Journalism Excellence.
2. This event is representative of a continuing series of community relations initiatives over the past 10 years. Its purpose is to inform key community, government, business and cultural leaders on the imperative for the Army to resume training at Makua to adequately train and prepare Soldiers for deployment to the desert.
3. Makua also serves as the centerpiece of the Army's efforts to preserve and protect significant ancient cultural sites and propagate endangered insect and plant species found nowhere else on earth.
4. The hard work of USAG-Hawaii in partnering with federal, state and other environmental agencies and community cultural organizations is an equally important success story to maintain this vital link and communication with the people of Hawaii.
5. I believe USAG-Hawaii's program to be unique in the entire Army and a candidate worthy of this recognition and honor. I look forward with great anticipation to the announcement of their first place selection in the Community Relations-Special Event Category.

Encl

  
DEBRA D. ZEDALIS  
Director