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MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY

BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM

(BMDS)

DRAFT

PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(PEIS)

PUBLIC HEARING

taken on behalf of the Missile Defense Agency at
the Best Western Hotel, 3253 North Nimitz Highway,
Honolulu, Hawaii, 96819, commencing at 6:34 p.m., on
Tuesday, October 26, 2004, pursuant to Public Notice.

Reported by: Julie A. Peterson, CSR #361, CRR, RMR
Registered Professional Reporter
Notary Public, State of Hawaii

Ali'i Court Reporting
2355 Ala Wai Blvd., Suite 306
Honolulu, Hawaii 96815
(808) 926-1719

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1 MR. DUKE: Okay, I have a little bit after 6:30
2 so let's go ahead and get started with the formal
3 presentation.

4 I'd like to welcome everyone this evening
5 to the public hearing for the Missile Defense Agency's
6 Ballistic Missile Defense System Draft Programmatic
7 Environmental Impact Statement.

8 This public hearing is being held in
9 accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act
10 or NEPA. My name is Marty Duke and I'm the Missile
11 Defense Agency's Program Manager for the development
12 of the Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement.

13 I'd also like to introduce Colonel Mark
14 Graham who is with the Missile Defense Agency's Office
15 of General Counsel. Colonel Graham will talk about
16 the Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement,
17 the NEPA process, and the BMDS capabilities and
18 components.

19 Also I would like to introduce Mr. Peter
20 Bonner and Ms. Deb Shaver in the back who are with ICF
21 Consulting. Ms. Shaver is the ICF Consulting Program
22 Manager and the technical lead for the PEIS, and
23 Mr. Bonner will facilitate tonight's meeting.

24 Again, I'd like to welcome you. Now I'd
25 like to turn the meeting over to Peter who will go

1 over tonight's meeting agenda and make some
2 administrative points on providing public comments on
3 the Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement.

4 Peter?

5 MR. BONNER: Thanks, Marty. Good evening. I'd
6 also like to welcome you to tonight's hearing. First
7 I'd like to dispense with a couple of the acronyms
8 we're going to use tonight.

9 As we move through the presentation, we
10 refer to the Missile Defense Agency as MDA.

11 We'll review the Ballistic Missile Defense
12 System, or BMDS, and discuss the Programmatic
13 Environmental Impact Statement, or PEIS.

14 There will be a test at the end of the
15 evening.

16 Therefore, at the hearing, we'll
17 discuss the development of MDA's Draft BMDS PEIS.
18 We will discuss the proposed action, which is the
19 implementation of an integrated BMDS. The activities
20 involved in implementing the BMDS have been analyzed
21 for their potential environmental impact.

22 Finally, we'll provide a forum to collect
23 public comments on the Draft PEIS.

24 To ensure MDA has enough time to receive
25 your oral comments, we'll use the following agenda you

1 see up on the screen. We'll spend the next thirty to
2 forty minutes presenting information about the BMDS, the
3 NEPA process, and our analysis.

4 The presentation will discuss what is a
5 Programmatic EIS, what is the BMDS, how were potential
6 impacts analyzed in the BMDS PEIS, what are the
7 results of this analysis, and how does one submit comments
8 on the Draft PEIS.

9 After the presentation portion, we'll then
10 have a fifteen-minute break when any of you wishing to
11 provide oral comments can sign up at the registration
12 table in the back.

13 After the break, each speaker will be
14 called in the order in which they signed up, and come
15 up and make their statements.

16 Following the public statements, MDA
17 representatives will be available in the poster area
18 to clarify any information we've given during the
19 presentation.

20 Please note that questions or comments
21 provided informally to MDA in the poster area will not
22 be officially recorded. We are officially recording
23 tonight's session and we have a court reporter here
24 tonight to do that.

25 However, all your questions can be

1 submitted to MDA through one of a number of available
2 methods.

3 The most important part of tonight's
4 meeting is the public comment portion. All public
5 statements provided tonight will be recorded for a
6 transcript.

7 Please remember that the Programmatic EIS
8 is a draft document. This is your opportunity to
9 provide comments on that draft before it's finalized
10 and the decision is made.

11 We're here to listen firsthand to your
12 suggestions and concerns. Please limit your comments
13 to five minutes to give everyone an opportunity to
14 speak.

15 Your comments and questions will be
16 recorded tonight and be carefully considered in the
17 final PEIS.

18 If you wish to provide written comments,
19 forms are available at the registration table in the
20 back. You may leave your written comments with us at
21 the registration table, you can mail them to us,
22 e-mail them to us, fax them to us using MDA
23 information provided.

24 To allow time to consider and respond to
25 comments in the final PEIS, all comments must be

1 received no later than November 17.

2 Colonel Graham will now discuss the BMDS
3 PEIS and the NEPA process. Thank you.

4 COLONEL GRAHAM: Good evening everyone. NEPA
5 establishes our broad national framework for
6 protecting the environment. NEPA requires federal
7 agencies to consider the environmental impacts of
8 their proposed actions and reasonable alternatives to
9 those actions early in the decision-making process.

10 The NEPA process is intended to help
11 public officials make decisions based on understanding
12 environmental consequences, and take actions that
13 protect, restore, and enhance the environment.

14 In the past, the national approach to
15 missile defense focused on the development of
16 individual missile defense programs or elements, such
17 as the Patriot, the Airborne Laser, and ground-based
18 interceptors. These actions were appropriately
19 addressed in separate NEPA analyses that MDA, its
20 predecessor agencies, and executing agents prepared
21 for these systems.

22 The aim of missile defense has been
23 refocused by the Secretary of Defense to develop an
24 integrated Ballistic Missile Defense System that would
25 be a layered system of components working together

1 capable of defending against all classes and ranges of
2 threat ballistic missiles in all flight phases.
3 Because the integrated Ballistic Missile Defense
4 System is a large program made up of many projects
5 implemented over time on a worldwide basis, MDA has
6 determined that a programmatic NEPA analysis would be
7 appropriate. Therefore, the MDA has prepared a
8 Programmatic EIS to analyze the environmental impacts
9 of implementing the proposed program.

10 The Programmatic EIS, or PEIS, analyzes
11 the broad environmental consequences in a wide-ranging
12 federal program like the Ballistic Missile Defense
13 System.

14 The PEIS looks ahead at the overall issues
15 in a proposed program and considers related actions
16 together in order to review the program
17 comprehensively.

18 The PEIS is appropriate for projects that
19 are broad in scope, are implemented in phases, and are
20 dispersed widely geographically.

21 A PEIS creates a comprehensive, global,
22 analytical framework that supports subsequent analysis
23 of specific activities at specific locations.

24 The Programmatic EIS is intended to serve
25 as a tiering document for subsequent specific

1 Ballistic Missile Defense System analysis and includes
2 a roadmap for considering impacts and resource areas
3 in developing future documents.

4 This roadmap identifies how a specific
5 resource area can be analyzed and also includes
6 thresholds for considering the significance of
7 environmental impacts to specific resource areas.

8 This means that installations, ranges, and
9 facilities at which specific program activities may
10 occur in the future could tier their documents from
11 the PEIS and have some reference point from which to
12 start their site-specific analysis.

13 The Ballistic Missile Defense System
14 Programmatic EIS analyzes the potential environmental
15 impacts of developing, testing, deploying, and
16 planning for decommissioning for the proposed program.

17 The Programmatic EIS evaluates the
18 proposed Ballistic Missile Defense System technology,
19 components, assets, and programs, and considers future
20 development and application of new technologies.

21 The proposed action considered in the BMDS
22 Programmatic EIS is for the MDA to develop, test,
23 deploy, and plan for decommissioning activities for an
24 integrated Ballistic Missile Defense System using
25 existing infrastructure and capabilities, when

1 feasible, as well as emerging and new technologies to
2 meet current and evolving threats.

3 When feasible, the MDA would use existing
4 infrastructure to implement the BMDS and would
5 incorporate new technologies and capabilities as they
6 become available. This would ensure that the program
7 could provide defense for both current and future
8 ballistic missile threats.

9 The purpose of the proposed action is to
10 incrementally develop and deploy a Ballistic Missile
11 Defense System, the performance of which can be
12 improved over time, and that layers defenses to
13 intercept ballistic missiles of all ranges in all
14 phases of flight.

15 The proposed action is needed to protect
16 the United States, its deployed forces, friends and
17 allies, from ballistic missile threats.

18 In this Programmatic EIS, the MDA
19 considered two alternative approaches to implementing
20 the Ballistic Missile Defense System. We also
21 considered a No Action Alternative. The alternative
22 approaches address the use of methods from land-,
23 sea-, air-, and space-based platforms.

24 Alternative 1 is to develop, test, deploy,
25 and plan to decommission an integrated Ballistic

1 Missile Defense System that includes land-, sea-, and
2 air-based weapons platforms.

3 The BMDS envisioned in Alternative 1 would
4 include space-based sensors, but would not include
5 space-based defensive weapons.

6 Alternative 2 is to develop, test, deploy,
7 and plan to decommission an integrated Ballistic
8 Missile Defense System that includes land-, sea-,
9 air-, and space-based weapons platforms.

10 Alternative 2 would be identical to 1,
11 with the addition of space-based defensive weapons.

12 The Council on Environmental Quality
13 regulations implementing NEPA also require
14 consideration of the No Action Alternative. Under the
15 No Action Alternative, the MDA would not develop,
16 test, deploy or plan for decommissioning activities
17 for an integrated Ballistic Missile Defense System.

18 Please note that under the No Action
19 Alternative, MDA would continue existing development
20 and testing of individual elements as stand-alone
21 defensive capabilities. Individual systems would
22 continue to be tested but would not be subjected to
23 system integration tests.

24 Alternatives 1 and 2 provide different
25 weapons platforms options for implementing an

1 integrated Ballistic Missile Defense System, while
2 the No Action Alternative continues the traditional
3 approach of developing individual missile defense
4 elements such as the Airborne Laser, Patriot, or
5 ground-based interceptors.

6 I will now address how MDA categorized the
7 Ballistic Missile Defense System into relevant
8 components and life cycle activities that could be
9 considered to provide a programmatic overview of the
10 environmental impacts of implementing the proposed
11 action.

12 MDA's goal is to develop an integrated
13 Ballistic Missile Defense System that will provide a
14 layered defense. The Ballistic Missile Defense System
15 would be capable of destroying threat missiles in the
16 boost, midcourse, and terminal phases of flight and
17 would defend against short, medium, intermediate, and
18 long-range threat ballistic missiles.

19 Finally, the Ballistic Missile Defense
20 System would integrate sensors and weapons through a
21 command control, battle management, and communications
22 network, or C2BMC.

23 With this capability, the integrated
24 Ballistic Missile Defense System would establish a
25 defense against threat ballistic missiles.

1 The Ballistic Missile Defense System is a
2 complex system of systems. To be able to perform a
3 meaningful impact analysis, we considered the
4 Ballistic Missile Defense System in terms of its
5 components: weapons, sensors, C2BMC, and support
6 assets.

7 These components are the building blocks
8 that can be assembled with specific functional
9 capabilities and can be operated either together or
10 independently to defeat threat ballistic missiles.

11 Testing was considered for each component;
12 however, the integrated Ballistic Missile Defense
13 System needs to be tested at the system level, and
14 thus was analyzed using realistic system integration
15 flight test scenarios.

16 Let's look at each of the components.

17 The Ballistic Missile Defense System
18 weapons would provide defense against threat ballistic
19 missiles. They include interceptors and directed
20 energy weapons in the form of high-energy lasers that
21 would be used to negate threat missiles.

22 Interceptors would use hit-to-kill
23 technology, either through direct impact or directed
24 fragmentation. Ballistic Missile Defense System
25 weapons are designed to intercept threat ballistic

1 while infrared and optical sensors detect radiation
2 that has been emitted.

3 The Ballistic Missile Defense System
4 sensors would operate from multiple platforms, such as
5 land, sea, air or space.

6 The data collected by the sensors would
7 travel through a communication system to command and
8 control centers where a battle management decision on
9 whether to use a defensive weapon would be made.

10 C2BMC would integrate and coordinate
11 equipment and operations throughout command and control
12 and integrated fire control centers.

13 C2BMC would enable military commanders to
14 receive and process information, make decisions, and
15 communicate those decisions regarding the engaging of
16 the threat missiles.

17 The C2BMC would include fiber optic cable,
18 computer terminals, and antennas, and would operate
19 from land-, sea-, air- and space-based platforms.

20 The last category of components is support
21 assets.

22 Support assets would be used to facilitate
23 development, testing, and deployment of the Ballistic
24 Missile Defense System components.

25 Support assets are one of three types:

1 support equipment, infrastructure, or test assets.

2 Support equipment includes general
3 transportation and portable equipment such as
4 automobiles, ships, aircraft, rail, and generators.

5 Infrastructure includes docks, shipyards,
6 launch facilities, and airports.

7 Test assets include test range facilities,
8 targets, countermeasure devices, simulants, and
9 observation vehicles.

10 Now that we have discussed the components,
11 Mr. Marty Duke will continue and describe how they can
12 be integrated into a Ballistic Missile Defense System.

13 MR. DUKE: This slide depicts the integration
14 of the various components of the proposed BMDS that
15 Colonel Graham just discussed.

16 The use of multiple defensive weapons
17 and sensors operating from a variety of platforms
18 integrated through a single C2BMC system would create
19 a layered defense allowing several opportunities to
20 intercept and destroy the threat missile.

21 For example, one weapon could engage
22 a threat missile in its boost phase, which is
23 represented in the red here, and another could be used
24 to intercept the threat missile in a later phase if
25 the initial intercept attempts were unsuccessful

1 either in the mid or in the terminal phase here.

2 Components are incorporated into the BMDS
3 through the life cycle phases of the system
4 acquisition process.

5 These life cycle phases are development,
6 testing, deployment, and decommissioning.

7 New components would undergo initial
8 development testing, while existing components would
9 be tested to determine their readiness for use.

10 Work on a given technology would stop if
11 testing failed to demonstrate effectiveness or if the
12 functional capability needs changed.

13 Components and elements would be deployed
14 as testing demonstrates that they have capabilities of
15 defending against threat ballistic missiles. In most
16 cases, that component would be deployed when testing
17 demonstrates that it's capable of operating within the
18 integrated BMDS and the associated safety and health
19 procedures are developed and adequate.

20 This process concludes with
21 decommissioning, which would occur when and where
22 appropriate.

23 To determine the environmental impacts,
24 this PEIS analyzes the proposed BMDS components by
25 considering the various life cycle phase activities of

1 each component as well as the operating environments
2 in which the activities take place.

3 This slide tries to depict the
4 multi-dimensional complexities involved in considering
5 the impacts of implementing an integrated BMDS in
6 terms of its components, which we represent here -
7 the weapon sensors, C2BMC, support assets - across
8 each of their life cycle phase - development, test,
9 deploy, decommissioning - in the different operating
10 environments.

11 Because of the complex nature of this
12 project, an analysis strategy was developed to
13 effectively yet efficiently consider the broad range
14 of environmental impacts from the proposed BMDS.

15 First, the existing conditions of the
16 effective environments were characterized for the
17 location where various BMDS activities are proposed to
18 occur.

19 Next, MDA determined the resource areas
20 that could potentially be affected by implementing the
21 BMDS.

22 Finally, impacts of the BMDS were analyzed
23 in four steps.

24 In Step 1 we identified and characterized
25 life cycle phase activities.

1 In Step 2 we identified activities with no
2 potential for impact and dismissed them from further
3 analysis.

4 In Step 3 we identified similar activities
5 across life cycle phases and combined them for the
6 analysis.

7 And, finally, in Step 4 we conducted the
8 impact analysis for all remaining activities.

9 The first three steps were used to
10 characterize and reduce the number of unique life
11 cycle activities, thereby reducing the redundancy in
12 preparing the impact analysis.

13 The affected environment includes all
14 land, air, water, and space environments where
15 proposed BMDS activities are reasonably foreseeable.

16 The affected environments have been
17 considered in terms of broad ocean area, the
18 atmosphere, the nine terrestrial biomes.

19 A biome is a geographic area with similar
20 environments or ecologies.

21 Climate, geography, geology, and the
22 distribution of vegetation and wildlife determined the
23 distribution of these biomes.

24 These biomes encompass both the U.S. and
25 non-U.S. locations where the BMDS could be located or

1 operated.

2 The resource areas considered in this
3 analysis are those resources that can potentially be
4 affected by implementing the proposed BMDS.

5 NEPA analysis generally considers the
6 resource areas listed on the screen, except for
7 orbital debris. Because missile defense development
8 and test activities include the launch and the
9 intercept of missiles, space-based communications and
10 other satellites, and potential for space-based
11 interceptors, MDA also considered orbital debris and
12 its impact on the Earth.

13 This PEIS discusses all resource areas,
14 provides a methodology for analysis, and suggests
15 thresholds of significance to provide the reader with
16 a roadmap for performing future site-specific analyses
17 tiering from this PEIS.

18 These discussions outline the type of
19 information that would be needed to conduct
20 site-specific analyses and identifies the steps
21 necessary to ensure potential impacts are
22 appropriately considered.

23 The resource areas, highlighted with the
24 red star, require site-specific information for
25 analysis, and these resource areas are more

1 effectively addressed in subsequent tiered analyses
2 for specific activities.

3 Once we decided how to consider the
4 effective environment and resource areas of concern,
5 we used the four-step process I just mentioned
6 earlier. I will discuss each step with more detail.

7 In Step 1 of the impacts analysis, MDA
8 identified and characterized the activities associated
9 with each BMDS component.

10 Each life cycle phase has activities
11 applied to each component. For example, development
12 can include planning, research, systems engineering,
13 site preparation and construction.

14 Testing can include manufacturing, site
15 preparation and construction, transportation,
16 activation, and launch activities.

17 Deployment can include manufacturing, site
18 preparation and construction, transportation,
19 activation, launch, operation and maintenance,
20 upgrades, and training.

21 And, finally, decommissioning includes
22 demilitarization and disposal.

23 Once life cycle activities were
24 identified, it was determined that some of these
25 activities had no potential for impact. Activities

1 such as planning and budgeting, systems engineering,
2 and tabletop exercises, are generally categorically
3 excluded in various Department of Defense NEPA
4 regulations and therefore were not further analyzed in
5 this PEIS.

6 Other activities for specific components,
7 such as transportation, maintenance and sustainment,
8 and manufacturing, were not analyzed in this PEIS
9 because they've been evaluated in previous NEPA
10 analyses and have been found to have no significant
11 environmental impacts.

12 The remaining activities were then
13 examined to determine which activities had similar
14 environmental impacts. For example, impacts
15 associated with site preparation and construction in
16 the development phase would be similar to or the same
17 as the impacts for site preparation and construction
18 activities in the deployment phase.

19 Under Step 3, similar activities occurring
20 in different life cycle phases were identified and
21 considered together to reduce redundancy.

22 The final step was to determine the
23 impacts associated with each remaining activity under
24 the proposed action.

25 The significance of an impact is a

1 function of the nature of the receiving environment
2 and the receptors in that environment. For example,
3 an interceptor launch creates the same emission no
4 matter where it's launched. Whether those emissions
5 cause impacts and the significance of those impacts
6 depends upon the environment into which they are
7 released.

8 The PEIS analyzes these emissions by
9 components for each resource area and life cycle
10 activity where potentials for impacts were identified.

11 Impacts were distinguished based upon the
12 different operating environments: land, sea, air and
13 space.

14 The analysis also considered specific
15 impacts for individual biomes where activities could
16 occur.

17 The impacts of system integration testing
18 were considered separately from the impacts of
19 individual component testing because integration
20 testing would involve using multiple components in the
21 same test.

22 To deal effectively with integration
23 testing, MDA looked at two generic system integration
24 flight test scenarios which involved different numbers
25 of launches and intercepts.

1 The impacts analysis for Alternative 1
2 considers the use of land-, sea-, and air-based
3 platforms for BMDS weapons. The analysis includes the
4 use of space-based sensors, but not space-based
5 weapons. The analysis is specific for each resource
6 area based on the impacts from the activities
7 associated with the BMDS component.

8 The impacts analysis for Alternative 2
9 includes the use of interceptors from land-, sea-,
10 air-, and space-based platforms for BMDS weapons.

11 The impacts associated with the use of
12 interceptors from land, sea, and air platforms would
13 be the same as those discussed under Alternative 1;
14 therefore, the analysis for Alternative 2 focuses on
15 the impact of using interceptors from space-based
16 platforms.

17 Therefore, the fundamental difference
18 between Alternative 1 and 2 is that Alternative 2
19 includes the analysis of space-based platforms for
20 interceptors.

21 The cumulative impacts of implementing the
22 BMDS were also considered. Cumulative impacts are
23 defined as impacts that result from the incremental
24 impacts of the proposed action when added to other
25 past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future

1 actions.

2 Because this proposed action is worldwide
3 in scope and potential application, only activities
4 similar in scope have been considered for cumulative
5 impacts.

6 Under Alternative 1, worldwide launch
7 programs for commercial and government programs were
8 determined to be similar activities and similar in
9 scope; therefore, the impacts of BMDS launches were
10 consider cumulatively with the impacts from other
11 worldwide government and commercial launches.

12 Alternative 2 includes placing defensive
13 interceptors in space, which involves adding
14 additional structures to space for extended periods of
15 time.

16 The International Space Station was
17 determined to be an action that is international in
18 scope and has a purpose of placing structures in space
19 for extended periods of time; therefore, the impacts
20 of the use of space-based weapons platforms were
21 considered cumulatively with the impacts of the
22 International Space Station.

23 The next few slides provide broad
24 summaries of the impacts analysis with the BMDS
25 components and Test Integration for Alternatives 1 and

1 2, the No Action Alternative, and the Cumulative
2 impacts for Alternative 1 and 2.

3 Please note that these results are
4 extremely high level suitable for this presentation.
5 Additional details have been provided in some of the
6 posters in the back of the room. The impact analysis
7 may also be found in the Executive Summary Impact
8 tables in Section 4 of the Draft PEIS.

9 And we also have the Executive Summary
10 available in the back of the room.

11 It is important to note that no
12 environmental showstoppers were found in this
13 programmatic impact analysis.

14 As the next few slides show, there are
15 potential impacts associated with the various
16 activities needed to implement the BMDS; however, they
17 would be appropriately addressed in subsequent tiered
18 NEPA analyses, along with the mitigation actions
19 required to ensure less than significant impacts.

20 This slide shows a summary of the broad
21 potential for environmental impacts associated with
22 the BMDS weapon activities as examined for each
23 resource area for Alternatives 1 and 2.

24 Please note again that this is a very
25 high-level depiction of the results of the analysis,

1 and additional details of the weapons analysis may be
2 found in the table in the Executive Summary.

3 However, one can see from this slide the
4 general activities and resource areas that would be
5 considered in subsequent tiered NEPA analyses.

6 This slide shows the impacts summary for
7 the BMDS sensors. Note that the impacts are the same
8 for Alternative 1 and 2 and include space-based sensor
9 platforms. This summary also shows how MDA's
10 categorization of activities helped to simplify the
11 analysis.

12 For example, the activation of radars
13 would not impact air quality because the only
14 emissions resulting from radars would be from the
15 supporting diesel generators, which are addressed
16 under the support assets. However, radars do generate
17 electromagnetic radiation and could potentially impact
18 biological resources.

19 Although C2BMC is the glue that enables
20 the integrated BMDS to function effectively as a
21 system, this component creates little potential for
22 environmental impact.

23 Impacts associated with Support Assets are
24 mainly those that would be caused by site preparation
25 and construction of infrastructure and by using test

1 assets such as countermeasures and simulants during
2 testing.

3 Test Integration overall has the potential
4 for impacts because it includes the use of several
5 components during increasingly realistic test
6 scenarios. Although this programmatic analysis shows
7 the potential for impacts, the existing environment at
8 the proposed test location and the specific test
9 activity planned will determine the nature and the
10 extent of these impacts.

11 The No Action Alternative would continue
12 the development and testing of individual weapons,
13 sensors, C2BMC, and support assets, and would not
14 include integration testing of these components.

15 The environmental impacts of the No Action
16 Alternative would be the same as the impact resulting
17 from continued development and testing of the
18 individual missile defense elements.

19 The decision not to deploy a fully
20 integrated BMDS could result in the inability to
21 respond to a ballistic missile attack on the U.S. or
22 its deployed forces overseas, our allies or friends,
23 in a timely and successful manner.

24 Further, this alternative would not meet
25 the purpose or the need of the proposed action or the

1 specified direction of the President and the United
2 States Congress.

3 We examined the impact of the worldwide
4 launches on the cumulative impacts. Launches can
5 create cumulative impacts by contributing to global
6 warming and ozone depletion. Potential launching
7 emissions that could affect global warming include
8 carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide or CO₂. Unlike CO₂,
9 carbon monoxide is not a greenhouse gas, but it can
10 contribute indirectly to the greenhouse gas effect.

11 The cumulative impact on global warming of
12 emissions from BMDS launches would be insignificant
13 compared to the emissions from other industrial
14 sources, such as energy generation.

15 The BMDS launch emissions load of CO₂ and
16 carbon monoxide would only be five percent of the
17 emissions load from worldwide launches. In addition,
18 CO₂ and carbon monoxide from ten years of BMDS
19 worldwide launches combined would account for much
20 less than one percent of the CO₂ and carbon monoxide
21 emissions from U.S. industrial sources in a single
22 year.

23 Chlorine is of primary concern with
24 respect to ozone depletion. Launches are one of the
25 manmade sources of chlorine in the stratosphere. The

1 cumulative impacts on stratospheric ozone depletion
2 from launches would be far below the effects caused by
3 other natural and manmade sources.

4 The emission loads of chlorine from both
5 BMDS and other launches worldwide occurring between
6 2004 and 2014 would account for only about half of one
7 percent of the industry chlorine load from the U.S. in
8 a single year.

9 The orbital debris produced by BMDS
10 activities would generally be small in size and would
11 consist primarily of launch vehicle hardware, old
12 satellites, bolts, and paint chips.

13 It may also be possible for debris from an
14 intercept to become orbital debris. However, orbital
15 debris produced by BMDS activities would occur in
16 low-earth orbit where debris would gradually drop into
17 lower orbits and reenter the atmosphere; therefore,
18 orbital debris from BMDS activities would not pose a
19 long-term hazard to the International Space Station or
20 other orbiting structures.

21 In addition, collision avoidance measures
22 would further reduce the potential for orbital
23 debris to damage structures in space, such as the
24 International Space Station.

25 I would like to reiterate that our impacts

1 analysis indicated no expected areas of significant
2 impacts on the environment. However, many resource
3 areas show potential for impact, indicating that these
4 areas need to be considered in any subsequent analyses
5 tiered from this PEIS at a site-specific location.

6 At this time I'd like to turn the meeting
7 back over to Peter who will discuss some more about
8 how we're going to do the administrative comments
9 later on into the meeting.

10 MR. BONNER: Now that we've looked at the
11 proposed BMDS and the potential impacts from
12 implementation, let's discuss the PEIS schedule for a
13 minute.

14 The PEIS development process began with
15 the Notice of Intent, or NOI, which was published on
16 April 11th, 2003.

17 The MDA released the Draft PEIS in
18 September of 2004. The public comment period, that
19 we're in right now, will continue through November
20 17th, 2004. At that time, the MDA will consider all
21 the comments received and incorporate appropriate
22 changes into the Final PEIS.

23 A release date for the Final PEIS is
24 estimated for December 2004 or January 2005.

25 After the release of the Final PEIS, there

1 will be a 30-day waiting period before MDA can issue
2 its Record of Decision, or ROD.

3 There are a number of ways you can submit
4 comments and provide comments on the Draft BMDS PEIS.
5 You can provide your comments either orally or in
6 writing. Both oral and written comments will be given
7 equal consideration in the final PEIS.

8 If you'd like to make a statement at
9 tonight's meeting, please sign up at the registration
10 table and fill out a speaker's card. Each speaker
11 will have an initial five minutes to make a statement.
12 This five minutes is your time. If you need
13 significantly more time than five minutes, I'd ask
14 that you yield to the other speakers and then come
15 back after the final speaker has spoken and provide
16 additional input.

17 As mentioned earlier, public statements by
18 tonight's speakers will be recorded by the court
19 reporter to ensure that we can accurately capture your
20 comments. There's also a toll-free telephone number
21 that you may use to submit comments, and please refer
22 to your handouts for that.

23 The information on the screen lists the
24 various ways you can submit your comments to us. The
25 information is also listed in the comment form at the

1 registration table, the MDA website, and handouts
2 available in the poster area.

3 Another option to submit your comments is
4 in writing. There are four ways to do that. First,
5 you may leave your written comments you brought with
6 you tonight with us at the registration table.
7 Second, you can use the comment forms that we have
8 available at the registration table, and you can
9 either turn them in to us or fax or e-mail them to us.

10 You may also e-mail your comments using
11 the MDA address listed in the handouts and on the
12 website. Finally, you can submit your comments
13 through the website on an electronic form there.

14 Again, to ensure that your comments are
15 adequately considered, please get them to us by
16 November 17th.

17 Please visit the BMDS PEIS website for
18 additional information. The website provides fuller
19 descriptions of the topic areas that we touched on
20 this evening, as well as links for obtaining
21 additional information.

22 The material handed out tonight are also
23 posted on the BMDS PEIS website.

24 We encourage you to sign up to receive a
25 hard copy of the Executive Summary of the Final PEIS

1 and a CD-ROM of the whole document when it becomes
2 available. To do this, please fill out the
3 appropriate form at the registration table.

4 You can also request the Executive Summary
5 or CD-ROM of the entire document by sending an e-mail
6 to the address listed in the handout materials.

7 The final PEIS will be available in PDF
8 format to download from the website, and hard copies
9 will be placed in local libraries. A list of these
10 libraries, again, is available on the website.

11 Please remember that no decision on the
12 project will be made tonight. Our role is to listen
13 to your concerns and issues firsthand and ensure that
14 they're considered in the Final PEIS.

15 To ensure that all comments are addressed
16 in the Final PEIS, again, we'd like them submitted no
17 later than November 17th.

18 At this point we'd like to take a fifteen-
19 minute break to set up for public statements. Please
20 use this time to sign up at the registration table if
21 you're interested in providing a public comment.

22 Please also note that the MDA staff will be available
23 to answer questions immediately following the
24 conclusion.

25 TERRI KEKOOLANI: I have a question.

1 MR. BONNER: Yes?

2 TERRI KEKOOLANI: Who present here is going to
3 be your Hawaiian language translator?

4 MR. BONNER: I don't think we've provided for
5 one, unfortunately.

6 MR. DUKE: Has there been a request?

7 TERRI KEKOOLANI: Please note that you don't
8 have one.

9 MR. BONNER: Thank you. Let's take our
10 fifteen-minute break where you can sign up for public
11 comment.

12 KYLE KAJIHIRO: I also have questions about the
13 process. That was one of my questions. The other one
14 had to do with the schedule of hearings. There's only
15 one hearing on Oahu and we had requested at the
16 scoping meeting that there be meetings on Kauai and
17 Maui, because those are islands that are also
18 affected. It's very expensive to fly over here, and
19 you haven't scheduled those, so I'd like to know why
20 not, you know, and because the reason is you're
21 actually discriminating against native Hawaiians in
22 doing so.

23 As William Eiler has said in other
24 testimony, Hawaiian culture is an old tradition, so to
25 be able to testify in person, orally, is very

1 important, and if you don't provide that opportunity,
2 you've effectively discriminated against a whole
3 segment of the community. So can you answer that,
4 please?

5 MR. BONNER: I think that was considered as
6 part of the schedule in moving forward and it was
7 considered by MDA and the folks who had made the
8 decisions on where to schedule these, that these
9 locations would be sufficient.

10 Marty, would you like to comment on that
11 any further?

12 MR. DUKE: We take everything considered.
13 Since this is a very programmatic document, it's not
14 site-specific on particular ranges, it's just BMDS in
15 general, the integration of BMDS, we looked at the
16 states that had most of our activities and we decided
17 to meet in the Capitols of those states.

18 Now, comments can be made through the
19 various means. And written comments, e-mail comments,
20 hold the same weight as public comments.

21 TERRI KEKOOLANI: I'm sorry, I have to interrupt.
22 Isn't this going to be based on Kauai? When you say
23 the Capitol of the state, they can't drive here, so
24 when you --

25 MR. DUKE: We have other means to make the

1 comments through --

2 TERRI KEKOOLANI: How are they seeing your
3 presentation?

4 MR. DUKE: Well, I guess they are not seeing
5 our presentation, but we have the information out on
6 our website and other means.

7 TERRI KEKOOLANI: So the people who are
8 directly impacted by this particular program are not
9 actually seeing your presentation?

10 MR. DUKE: No, they are not seeing our
11 presentation.

12 KYLE KAJIHIRO: You're missing the point I'm
13 making, which is that for many in the native Hawaiian
14 community, they're an oral tradition, so to deny the
15 opportunity for direct oral comments is to basically
16 cut them out of the process completely.

17 MR. DUKE: When we published --

18 KYLE KAJIHIRO: That's a serious flaw in this
19 entire thing.

20 MR. DUKE: Well, since we drafted and published
21 the Draft PEIS from your previous comments, we've had
22 no other requests from anyone from the islands
23 requesting we have a different location.

24 KYLE KAJIHIRO: There were only three of us who
25 actually found out about this scoping meeting. It was

1 at a very hard-to-find location, and I think that
2 that's been the pattern with these hearings related to
3 the missile defense program is that they have been
4 very hard to get to, very inaccessible, and that
5 really discriminates against the communities that are
6 most affected. And that's a concern that I have,
7 that I think it questions and undermines the integrity
8 of the whole process.

9 My name is Kyle Kajihiro.

10 MR. BONNER: Let me make a suggestion, that
11 comments about process are certainly well within and
12 appropriate for the public comment period. Let's move
13 to the public comment period and get your comments
14 about the process or about the PEIS or comments about
15 the BMDS during that process, okay?

16 Please sign up at the registration table
17 if you'd like to. Thank you.

18 So we're going to take fifteen minutes.
19 Give you an opportunity to sign up, come back and make
20 the public comments.

21 (Recess at 7:18 p.m. until 7:33 p.m.)

22 MR. BONNER: I have the list of speakers who
23 have registered. I'll call each person to the front
24 of the room to the microphone to speak. Again, please
25 limit your initial comments to five minutes. If you'd

1 like to extend those comments later on, if you could
2 wait until the final speaker has finished and then
3 come back and provide additional input, that would
4 help us.

5 At the end of about four minutes I'm going
6 to hold up a sign that says "one minute" on it to give
7 you a chance to wrap up. If you have a written
8 version of your comments, we ask that you provide it
9 to us to facilitate an accurate record.

10 When providing your public statement,
11 please remember to state your name, if you have an
12 affiliation with an organization, we'd like that too,
13 and speak as clearly as you can for the meeting
14 recorder.

15 If you don't wish to make an oral
16 statement here tonight, please consider providing your
17 comments in writing to us through the avenues we
18 talked about.

19 Again, thanks for your participation in
20 the process.

21 Could I have Seiji Yamada come up?

22 DR. SEIJI YAMADA: My name is Seiji Yamada and
23 I'm a physician, a public health worker, and an
24 educator. I would like to submit comments on the
25 effects that the testing of the Ballistic Missile

1 System has had on the society and health of the people
2 of the Marshall Islands.

3 Kwajalein Atoll in the Marshall Islands
4 is the site of the Ronald Reagan Ballistic Missile
5 Defense Test Site. The RTS is equipped to track ICBMs
6 launched from California and to launch the interceptor
7 missiles being testing for the BMDS. I speak from my
8 observations on a number of medical visits to
9 Kwajalein Atoll.

10 The current testing of the BMDS follows
11 upon the use of the Marshall Islands for nuclear
12 weapons testing. From 1946 to 1957, the U.S. tested
13 67 nuclear weapons in the Marshall Islands. The 15
14 megaton Bravo blast of 1954 was America's largest.
15 It rendered Bikini uninhabitable and exposed the
16 people of Rongelap and Utrik to nuclear fallout.
17 Many suffered from acute radiation sickness, and
18 Marshallese have high rates of thyroid cancer.

19 Displaced by weapons testing, the people
20 of Enewetak, Rongelap, and Bikini have been forced
21 into nomadic lives.

22 Depending on the level of activity on the
23 base, two to 4,000 non-Marshallese live on Kwajalein
24 Island, the largest and nicest island in Kwajalein
25 Atoll. Most of the residents are employees of U.S.

1 contractors.

2 Kwajalein has wide-open spaces and streets
3 shaded with trees. The stores are well-stocked and
4 the grocery store carries fresh fruit and vegetables.
5 The grounds are kept up by Marshallese men, and linens
6 on the beds are changed by Marshallese women.

7 Marshallese workers on Kwajalein arrive on
8 the ferry from nearby Ebeye Island in the morning, and
9 must return there within three hours of completing
10 their shifts.

11 Ebeye Island, where the Marshallese people
12 live, is three miles and a twenty minute ferry ride
13 from Kwajalein Island. Its 66 acres are home to
14 10,000 people. Some people are from Enewetak,
15 Rongelap, and Bikini, displaced by nuclear testing.
16 Some were residents of the central corridor of islands
17 within Kwajalein Atoll, displaced by missile testing.
18 Jobs at the RTS have brought people to Ebeye from all
19 over.

20 On Ebeye, many of the private houses are
21 made of corrugated tin and plywood. There's little
22 greenery on the island. There's no space for crops.
23 During the rains, the sewage backs up. The
24 electricity goes out occasionally for extended
25 periods. So people subsist on imported white rice and

1 canned meats with little access to fresh vegetables or
2 fruits. The result is undernutrition in children,
3 malnutrition, Vitamin A deficiency. The crude
4 prevalence of diabetes in adults over 30 years of age
5 is 20 percent.

6 The hospital often lacks basic medical
7 supplies, and until 2001 did not have running water.
8 Also until 2001 boys and young men met the ferry with
9 containers to carry water from Kwajalein to Ebeye.
10 Such difficult water conditions led to a cholera
11 epidemic on Ebeye in December 2000. There were over
12 400 cases and six people died.

13 The racism inherit in the apartheid-like
14 Kwajalein-Ebeye setup is palpable for the Marshallese
15 people. Indeed, racism was inherit in the decision to
16 conduct nuclear and ballistic missile testing in the
17 Marshall Islands in the first place. After all, who
18 would willingly volunteer their home to be a target
19 for missiles shot from another continent?

20 Finally, I would like to note that the
21 Ballistic Missile Defense System is only one component
22 of the militarization of space. The goal is the
23 absolute military superiority of the U.S., allowing it
24 to act with impunity around the globe. Missile
25 defense is about preserving America's ability to wield

1 power abroad. It is not about defense. It is about
2 offense.

3 As noted in Vision 2020, a document
4 produced by the U.S. Space Command, the goal is
5 full-spectrum dominance, including precision-strike
6 capability.

7 While space-based strike weapons are not
8 yet a reality, cruise missiles are. Some 800 Tomahawk
9 cruise missiles were utilized at the start of the
10 assault on the people of Iraq in March 2003 in a
11 strategy called Shock and Awe.

12 This is more than was used during the
13 entire First Gulf War. Strategist at the National
14 Defense University, Harlan Ullman, touted Shock and
15 Awe on CBS TV prior to the assault. He said we want
16 them to quit. We want them not to fight. This will
17 have the desired simultaneous effect, rather like the
18 nuclear weapons at Hiroshima, not taking days or weeks
19 but in minutes.

20 I'm from Hiroshima, and it's hard for me
21 to comprehend Hiroshima being cited in a positive
22 manner.

23 MR. BONNER: You've got about a minute left for
24 your five minutes.

25 DR. SEIJI YAMADA: Between 5,000 and 10,000

1 Iraqi civilians and between 4,000 and 7,000 Iraqi
2 military personnel were killed during the period of
3 the initial assault. This is the suffering caused by
4 such weapons. We cannot continue to let this happen.

5 Thank you.

6 (Applause.)

7 MR. BONNER: Thank you.

8 Will Michael Jones come up?

9 MICHAEL JONES: I have a few comments to make
10 about deficiencies in this, and some of these were
11 deficiencies in previous analyses.

12 There's no examination of treaty
13 restriction on target launches in this EIS, no
14 quantitative information on the reliabilities of rocket
15 boosters. There's some inconsistencies and confusion
16 about cumulative impacts. This EIS estimates 515
17 launches in a ten-year period, the previous 2003
18 ground-based missile defense extended test range EIS
19 estimated only 100 in a ten-year period.

20 There's an egregious error in Exhibit 4-11
21 on page 4-102. First of all, there's an addition
22 error in the table. The more serious error is that
23 total emissions for the interceptor are given as 115
24 kilograms, whereas the 2003 EIS for the ground-based
25 interceptor gave the first stage emissions as 15,000

1 kilograms. So what's given in this EIS is a factor of
2 100 too small.

3 Probably the most serious problem is that
4 this document is largely irrelevant.

5 As the summary in Section 1.2 indicates,
6 environmental analyses have been done for most of the
7 components already. Notable exceptions are sea-based
8 midcourse defense and space weapons, which to my
9 knowledge have not been analyzed.

10 R&D and testing of most of the components
11 is well underway and decisions have mostly been made
12 about these systems, including even decisions about
13 the initial deployment of the ground-based midcourse
14 defense and the sea-based midcourse defense.

15 The No Action Alternative is not seriously
16 considered. It is claimed not to be at the direction
17 of Congress, presumably the 1999 Missile Defense Act.
18 This Act states U.S. policy is to deploy as soon as is
19 technologically possible an effective NMD system, but
20 the EIS has no discussion about NMD effectiveness and
21 whether that criteria is satisfied.

22 Finally, the spiral development approach
23 seems to preclude any meaningful assessment. The PEIS
24 could make an useful contribution by analyzing how to
25 judge the effectiveness of the missile defense with no

1 specified architecture and no operational
2 requirements.

3 Thank you.

4 (Applause.)

5 MR. BONNER: Elayne Pool?

6 ELAYNE POOL: I have a letter that's been
7 signed by 36 people and myself and I would like to
8 read that to you, please.

9 We support a real No Action Alternative to
10 the deployment of a missiles defense system. This
11 means no further testing, development or deployment.

12 Deployment of such a system threatens a
13 new nuclear arms race, puts the global environment at
14 risk, and does not improve the security of the United
15 States.

16 Deployment of a missile defense system
17 will increase the likelihood of a nuclear catastrophe.
18 It impels Russia to maintain a larger nuclear arsenal
19 on high alert than it otherwise would.

20 Deployment also drives China to deploy a
21 larger arsenal. The impact of a nuclear war, whether
22 accidental or intentional, would dwarf any other
23 environmental nightmare one can envision.

24 Moreover, the system does not improve our
25 security. So far it has yet to be tested in realistic

1 conditions and would be ineffective against an attack.

2 While in the future the capabilities of
3 this system can be expanded at great expense, these
4 developments are likely to be made useless by the
5 newly improved weapons and countermeasures of
6 potential adversaries.

7 Finally, the \$10 billion a year being
8 spent on missile defense should be spent on measures
9 that are more effective and environmentally sound.
10 One example is the program to secure stockpiles of
11 nuclear weapons material in the former Soviet Union
12 and other countries.

13 The testing, development, and deployment
14 of the missile defense system should be halted, given
15 that the system leads to environmental harm and
16 potentially to environmental devastation and does so
17 without improving the security of the United States.

18 Finally, I'd like to read a statement, and
19 I wonder if you know who said it. These words
20 certainly apply to this costly system that is untested
21 and will endanger mankind further.

22 "Every gun that is made, every warship
23 launched, every rocket fired, signifies in the final
24 sense, a theft from those who hunger and are not fed,
25 those who are cold and are not clothed.

1 "The world in arms is not spending money
2 alone. It is spending the sweat of its laborers, the
3 genius of its scientists, the hopes of its children.

4 "This is not a way of life at all, in any
5 true sense. Under the cloud of threatening war, it is
6 humanity hanging from a cross of iron."

7 That was said by Dwight Eisenhower, Five
8 Star General of the U.S. Army and the United States
9 President.

10 (Applause.)

11 MR. BONNER: Thank you.

12 Kyle Kajihiro?

13 KYLE KAJIHIRO: Aloha. I am Kyle Kajihiro.
14 Thank you for this opportunity to testify. I am
15 representing the American Friends Service Committee
16 this evening, Hawaii area program, and we're opposed
17 to the Ballistic Missile Defense System completely.

18 I think that you have inadequate
19 alternatives. You only have three alternatives and
20 there ought to be a fourth one which includes not
21 deploying, developing the Ballistic Missile Defense
22 System, and actually reducing the scope of existing
23 programs.

24 That should be considered as a real
25 alternative for considering what is really in the

1 interest of the United States and the world in terms
2 of building a real security environment.

3 I want to first just go back to the
4 question of the process being flawed so it can get on
5 the record.

6 Again, I think that these processes have
7 typically discouraged public participation. Whether
8 that's by design or just by negligence, I think that
9 it needs to be noted that there haven't been adequate
10 efforts to reach out to the public, to provide
11 accessible venues and opportunities for people to
12 testify.

13 As I said earlier, as Terri Kekoolani said
14 earlier, Hawaiian translation is essential, the native
15 Hawaiian language, Olelo Hawaii, is one of the
16 official languages of Hawaii, and that should be
17 honored in these proceedings so that when Hawaiian
18 words are expressed, they are captured correctly and
19 not noted as inaudible or unintelligible, which is
20 often the case.

21 Second, the question of native Hawaiian
22 culture being an oral tradition, it's very important
23 that you provide opportunities for people to give live
24 testimony where they can look you in the eye and
25 express what they are feeling.

1 going to be a leader of the world in terms of
2 establishing policy for peace and democracy, it needs
3 to demonstrate that by its own actions, and instead
4 it's only demonstrated a policy of aggression.

5 The nuclear posture is now to consider the
6 possible use of limited nuclear strikes. That's a
7 very dangerous step from past nuclear doctrine, and
8 combined with the missile defense system is seen as a
9 threat to many countries around the world.

10 So I don't think you can separate the
11 missile defense system from the rest of the nuclear
12 doctrine. It has to be considered together. And in
13 that light, missile defense is an offensive weapon, as
14 others have said, to establish U.S. full-spectrum
15 dominance.

16 So the Programmatic EIS fails to analyze
17 how the proposed BMDS system will affect the
18 international security environment, how will it impact
19 international laws and treaties such as prohibitions
20 on the weaponization of space. And that's one of the
21 explicit options for the Ballistic Missile Defense
22 System. So that goes against established agreements
23 to keep space for peace.

24 I want to also speak about the opportunity
25 costs. As someone testified earlier, what we spend on

1 missile defense and other military spending is
2 stealing from the dreams of our children, the
3 potentials of our community.

4 I want to give you an example of how this
5 would affect us here in the Hawaii, according to the
6 National Priorities Project. Taxpayers in Hawaii will
7 pay 33.1 million for ballistic missile defense in
8 fiscal year 2005.

9 For the same amount of money, the
10 following could be provided: 11,269 people receiving
11 health care, or 4,426 Head Start places for children,
12 or 17,466 children receiving health care, or 150
13 affordable housing units, or four new elementary
14 schools, or 9,556 scholarships for university
15 students, or 571 music and arts teachers.

16 So I say that that needs to be considered.
17 The opportunity costs of ballistic missile defense is
18 one of the impacts that we have to deal with and our
19 children have to deal with, and it needs to be
20 considered in your Environmental Impact Statement, and
21 I didn't see it listed there.

22 The cumulative impacts analysis I think
23 was very flawed. You said earlier that you would only
24 consider similar types of global actions in comparing
25 what the cumulative impacts would be, but I think

1 program. We oppose the ballistic missile defense,
2 it's dangerous, it's wasteful, and the world will be
3 much better off without it. Thank you.

4 (Applause.)

5 To add a little levity here to this
6 program: It's been documented that the program is --
7 the missile defense system is easily fooled by decoys
8 which resemble these mylar balloons in space, and
9 because there's been so much, I think, misinformation
10 or incorrect information about what the program
11 actually is, we wanted to present you with this
12 testimony that sort of documents some of the effects.

13 (Mylar balloons tendered.)

14 (Applause.)

15 MR. BONNER: Thank you.

16 We call Elma Coleman to come up and speak,
17 please.

18 Let me make one short note before you
19 start talking. If someone would like to give
20 testimony in Hawaiian, we are taping this and while we
21 don't have a live translator, we will provide the
22 translation of that for the record, okay? Thank you.

23 ELMA COLEMAN: Does that mean I can give my
24 testimony in Marshallese?

25 MR. BONNER: Yes.

1 ELMA COLEMAN: I'm from the Marshall Islands.

2 (Applause.)

3 MR. BONNER: Yes, absolutely.

4 ELMA COLEMAN: *(Speaking Marshallese - Hi everybody. My name is Elma Coleman and I am from the Marshall Islands. I am sitting and listening to the words you have said and I am very frustrated because there were so many scientific words used in your talking which are strange to me and I was not able to understand most of them, only a few were clear. I came here to talk and get some information in regard to some of the issues being discussed and the ones that I think are related to the Marshall Islands case that took place some fifty-one (51) years passed.)*

5 51 years since the nuclear Bravo exposed

6 the people of Marshall Islands to nuclear fallout.

7 *(Speaking Marshallese - It's been 51 years passed. The people of Utrik and Rongelap did not know what to do when the nuclear testing was taking place at that time.)*

8 The people did not know what was

9 happening. They didn't know how to deal with the

10 nuclear fallout.

11 *(Speaking Marshallese - I, myself, would like to ask a question. What would you do if there were an accident affecting the lives of the Marshallese people by the nuclear testing?)*

12 Are they aware of what would they do if

13 there's any accident with the missile testing?

14 *(Speaking Marshallese - Were there any studies ever made by you (Americans) about the nuclear testing in the Marshall Islands? If an island or and atoll is damaged by the testing, the problem won't affect the island only, but it will also affect the people of the whole Marshall Islands and the other Pacific Islanders as well. I am hearing all the words you are saying now, and I think it would be a better idea if you (Americans) could go there again and conduct more studies or do more research regarding the nuclear testing.)*

15 Conduct one hearing in the Marshall

16 Islands. After all, that's where the missile testing

17 is taking place.

18 (Applause.)

19 How come I'm reading here that the request
20 was given to have the hearing posed or made on Kauai,
21 Maui, and the Marshall Islands, and it was refused?
22 These are the most affected places that are going to
23 be most impacted.

24 *(Speaking Marshallese - The people have left their
homes and made it easier for the Americans to do their testing on their
islands. Is there anything the Americans could do now to return the
people?)*

25 I don't think that's fair.

1 (*Speaking Marshallese - Is it safe for them to*
return?)

2 Or at least reassure the people that
3 there's not going to be any accident happening. But
4 we cannot say that there's not going to be any
5 accident. There's no guaranty. No matter what,
6 there's no guaranty. And if something happens, what
7 are the people going to do?

8 (*Speaking Marshallese - If you're using the*
missiles?)

9 You know, I'm not sure what kind of
10 chemical you use or you put in a missile testing or in
11 the warhead when you intercept it in space, but all
12 over the years that you have been doing the testing
13 between Kwajalein and Vandenberg, has there been any
14 environmental study of all the debris that has fallen
15 down into the ocean to find out how contaminated the
16 area is and how far spread the contamination is? Has
17 there been anything done like that? And have the
18 people been aware of what has been done or has not
19 been done?

20 (Applause.)

21 MR. BONNER: Thank you.

22 Can we have Marti Townsend come up?

23 MARTI TOWNSEND: Aloha kakou. My name is
24 Marti. I have a few points to make. The first are
25 mostly legal, because I hope to God this EIS is put

1 through litigation.

2 First, notice and public hearing were
3 inadequate. Although it's true that NEPA doesn't
4 require them to hold a public hearing, it does require
5 that the notice be on par with the extent of the
6 program. And as they've clearly shown on their
7 beautiful screen, this is supposed to have worldwide
8 effect, yet we're only having, what, thirty of us
9 here? I mean, this is affecting not only all of
10 Hawaii, but all of the pacific and all of the entire
11 world, and where was this hearing noticed in? Was it
12 noticed on TV? Where did you guys hear about it?
13 Word of mouth. I don't think notice was sufficient in
14 this case, especially given the extent of this
15 project.

16 In addition, as everyone has stated, there
17 should be more hearings held. The three on the
18 continent and the one here are just not sufficient.

19 In addition, the alternatives analysis is
20 also inadequate. NEPA requires the alternatives to be
21 considered, including the No Action Alternative, as
22 has already been stated. That is sorely inadequate.
23 But, in addition, you'll notice from reading the two
24 alternatives, they're simply variations on a theme,
25 they're one and the same thing.

1 And the reason for this, the reason why
2 this is justified is because they're getting off on a
3 technicality, because they stated that the purpose of
4 this program or this project is to implement a
5 Ballistic Missile Defense System. It's misleading,
6 because really what this project is supposed to do,
7 like the overriding principle, is to provide for the
8 defense of the United States.

9 If you're going to provide for the defense
10 of the United States, you need to talk about what are
11 some real practical things that we should do or that
12 Americans should do to protect themselves, and that
13 includes, you know, not going over to other countries
14 and blowing them up. We're actually talking about
15 real diplomacy.

16 Unfortunately, this EIS doesn't do that,
17 so, therefore, it's inadequate. I'm hoping that
18 through litigation the technicality, like, can really
19 narrowly define the purpose so that you don't have to
20 do an extensive alternatives analysis, will end with
21 this PEIS.

22 Also, the cumulative impact analysis is
23 also inadequate. NEPA requires that past, present,
24 and future activities that may incrementally add up to
25 a cumulative impact on an area be assessed, but this

1 PEIS is flawed for several reasons. First, it doesn't
2 really consider past projects in the cumulative impact
3 analysis. It says something to the effect of, well,
4 there are things that had gone through NEPA assessment
5 before and so we're not considering those now.

6 This is obviously logically flawed. I
7 mean, the EISs that we've gone through before, had any
8 of them ever dreamed that there would be a missile
9 defense thing shot from space? I mean, let's look at
10 the Striker IS. We're all familiar with that. Does
11 that mention at all anywhere ballistic missiles? No.

12 Okay. So clearly relying on a NEPA
13 document published before this day is not going to
14 give us an adequate analysis of whether it's a
15 cumulative impact. In fact, there's a heck of a lot
16 going on here caused by the military that never went
17 through NEPA analysis.

18 Let's talk about use of Agent Orange on
19 Oahu, okay? There's lots that needs to be assessed
20 here, and to just cop out and say, well, there was
21 once a NEPA document done, when we never even dreamed
22 of shooting missiles from space, that's just not going
23 to cut it.

24 In addition, they also put this really
25 interesting limitation on it that I've never seen

1 before in an EIS, and I've read quite a few myself.
2 It says, well, because this has a national and
3 international nature to the impact of the ballistic
4 missiles, they were only going to consider national/
5 international cumulative impacts. That means only
6 something that affects the entire continent, only if
7 it affects the entire world. So we're not going to
8 look at the unique situation of Hawaii. And what we
9 are having to go through is the increasing
10 militarization of Hawaii, and that's not sufficient.

11 I mean, to really consider the cumulative
12 impacts of this PEIS, we need to talk about things
13 that are in the areas that are likely to be affected
14 and likely to be caused harm.

15 In addition, the PEIS -- I guess I covered
16 that point. Okay.

17 So the two main points are that past
18 analysis is needed, we need to look at previous things
19 that have been done in Hawaii and across the country
20 or across the United States that have caused impacts,
21 and then also the effect of not just national/
22 international impacts, but also of local impacts.

23 The rest of what I have to say is really
24 like a wake-up call for people. Like I said, there's
25 only what, thirty of us, maybe forty? This thing is

1 huge. We need to not let them take advantage of our
2 trust, take advantage of our naivety. We need to get
3 out there and talk to every person you know about
4 this. This is huge. The only way that we're going to
5 counteract this is not through these public hearings
6 -- they are a great way to educate ourselves and
7 connect with each other -- but what we need to do is
8 talk to your Congress people, talk to your neighbors,
9 vote, demonstrate, write letters to the editor,
10 educate people about what they want to do.

11 Crap is going to fall from the sky. It's
12 going to set on fire and it's going to land on the
13 ground. They're going to be shooting hazardous
14 materials from space. And CERCLA is mentioned once in
15 the EIS. CERCLA is the hazardous waste law. Want to
16 know where it's mentioned? In the table of contents,
17 that's it. It's only mentioned in that list where
18 they say, these are what all the abbreviations are.
19 It's not anywhere else in the document.

20 So we need to organize. They really are
21 playing on our trust and our ignorance about this
22 process. They say stuff like, well, there's no
23 unavoidable adverse impacts. I think Marty said
24 something to the effect there's no, like, showstopper
25 environmental impacts. Well, that's because they are

1 relying on a thing called best management practices.

2 Best management practices says that given
3 whatever project you're involved in, you use the
4 industry standard to make sure that you are abiding by
5 whatever everybody else is doing. So if you're
6 running a power plant, you look at what other power
7 plants are doing and make sure you are doing the best
8 thing environmentally for that.

9 Well, let's see. Who else is shooting
10 missiles from space? Don't know. There's only one.
11 Okay. So best management practices is whatever they
12 want them to be.

13 So there are going to be unavoidable
14 adverse impacts. We can't let them string us along
15 like that. They use these words and these technical
16 terms and people don't know what they mean. This
17 stuff is just filled with technical jargon and we're
18 forced to read 500 pages and make an informed decision
19 about something.

20 They are using this process to sort of
21 tell people who don't think we have the time to get
22 involved because we're too busy being employed and
23 trying to raise a family, they use this process to
24 cover up the fact that we aren't really making an
25 informed decision, that people are being taken

1 advantage of, and the law is being tweaked and used to
2 their advantage to disempower us.

3 So although they may meet technical
4 requirements of NEPA, we need to make people aware of
5 the fact that they are not meeting the real
6 requirements of NEPA and we aren't making an informed
7 decision. Thank you.

8 (Applause.)

9 MR. BONNER: Thank you.

10 Will Julia Estrella come up?

11 JULIA ESTRELLA: Good evening. My name is
12 Julia Estrella and I serve on the National Committee
13 of the United Church of Christ, which deals with
14 justice for Micronesians. It is with that hat on that
15 I testify before your committee tonight.

16 As a member of the Micronesian
17 Pronouncement Implementation Committee of the United
18 Church of Christ, I have become aware of how the
19 United States tested 67 nuclear bombs in the Marshall
20 Islands from 1946 to 1958.

21 Now the United States' missile plan
22 includes missile launches from Vandenberg Air Force Base in
23 California to the lagoons of the Marshall Islands.

24 I am not a scientist, although my husband
25 was a physicist, and therefore I do not understand all

1 the scientific terminology that they use in the EIS.
2 In fact, as I was listening to all three of you make
3 your presentation, I felt like I was an alien from
4 another planet, as though -- I mean, we were totally
5 in a different stratosphere as far as I was concerned.
6 I felt pretty overwhelmed by your presentation and,
7 actually, I began to feel like how the Marshallese
8 folk must have felt when the military approached them
9 and asked them to give up Bikini. I felt like you
10 were saying this is good for mankind, trust us, we
11 know what we're doing, and feeling overwhelmed. You
12 know, I felt like I was being fooled. I felt like the
13 decisions were already being made. How can you say no
14 when probably the decisions are already made to move
15 in this direction?

16 Anyway, I feel that I was glad to hear the
17 previous speakers all talk about cumulative effects,
18 because I think that is one of the weakest areas of
19 your EIS. The cumulative effects on the Marshallese
20 people, for example, who have already been exposed to
21 so much nuclear poison and now you want to add more
22 toxic waste into their lagoons. And the cumulation,
23 the additive factors, I think you have not even
24 touched on how this is going to impact a group of
25 people that have already suffered enough for us

1 Americans.

2 So I think that if we're going to shoot at
3 all, we should be shooting these missiles on the coast
4 of Washington, D.C. I think that would be more fair in
5 terms of cumulative effects on a group of people who
6 have already taken too much of our nuclear and our
7 toxic waste into the lagoons.

8 Also, I feel that instead of spending
9 billions on an expanded missile defense program, I,
10 like Kyle from AFSC, feel we should spend those
11 billions on the needs of the people.

12 I work with people who live in public
13 housing, as an organizer, and I see the people on a
14 day-to-day basis who don't have enough food to eat,
15 enough supplies for schools, who are on a survival
16 basis. And here we're speaking about spending all
17 these billions of dollars for what? You know, to me
18 it's such a big waste of money, a big boondoggle. And
19 who is benefitting from it? All the big defense
20 contractors like Raytheon and all these multinational
21 corporations. These are big bucks for the military
22 contractors.

23 It's not fair, it's not just, and I think
24 we need to realize that. Even in the EIS, we need to
25 state something more clearly about the social impacts

1 and what it does to ordinary people who do not benefit
2 from these kinds of programs. The rich are already
3 getting richer. Why put more money into the pockets
4 of these defense contractors?

5 Then, finally, I wanted to say that in
6 your EIS I think you're misleading all of us by
7 putting No Action as a third alternative. I think you
8 need to be more honest and state specifically that No
9 Action means to keep on testing as is without the
10 integration.

11 I think that some of the people here felt
12 like No Action meant that you were going to start
13 dismantling the missile defense system, which, of
14 course, should have been stated as another
15 alternative, which you didn't even give us a chance to
16 put down.

17 At first I was going to put No Action, and
18 then I read where it says continue testing as is. And
19 so please do not mislead us. Please state what you're
20 really meaning when you say that's a third
21 alternative. And please give us another alternative
22 which says stop Star Wars, dismantle the missile
23 defense system, start helping the people who really
24 need the help, and let's bring peace instead of more
25 destruction. Because as you were talking, you talked

1 about destroy this and intervene here, and we don't
2 need more destruction. So in the EIS please focus on
3 other than destruction.

4 Thank you.

5 (Applause.)

6 MR. BONNER: Thank you.

7 Ron Fujiyoshi?

8 RON FUJIYOSHI: My name is Ronald Susumo
9 Fujiyoshi. I come here as a member of U.S. Japan
10 Committee for Racial Justice. I also served as a
11 missionary of the United Church of Christ for 29
12 years. Twenty of the years were in Asia. And after
13 that, part of the time was in the Pacific.

14 A friend of mine, Dr. Kosuki Koyama wrote
15 a book called "Water Buffalo Theology," and one of the
16 chapters of the book was called "Gun and Ointment."
17 He said that western imperialism has gone and
18 colonized the world, and in many cases the
19 missionaries were the ointment that went along with
20 the gun. And since I was a missionary, I wanted to
21 state very clearly that we need to cut the ties of the
22 missionaries, the ointment that goes with the gun, and
23 to state very clearly that we oppose any gun.

24 So that's part of the reason why I am here
25 today. I think the EIS or the Draft EIS that I read

1 is just a shibai. "Shibai" in Japanese is something
2 like a show, just a show or a play or a deception.
3 You know, all of the nice PR stuff that is written and
4 says there's no impact, we know there's an impact
5 because we know Marshallese people are dying of
6 cancer. We know that the Department of Energy is
7 cutting back the funds that are monitoring the
8 Marshallese from the atolls of Rongelap and Utrik
9 because of the expense and the war in Iraq.

10 These are the ones who were used as guinea
11 pigs in the 67 nuclear and atomic tests. The
12 cumulative effect of the 67 nuclear and atomic tests
13 were 7,000 times the impact of the Hiroshima A bomb.
14 You can't imagine what 7,000 times Hiroshima is.

15 Seiji talked about coming from Hiroshima,
16 so he has seen firsthand the effect of just one A bomb
17 on Hiroshima, and so it's beyond the scope of us to
18 imagine what 7,000 times that would be.

19 I went to the Marshall Islands maybe about
20 five times when I spent time there, and the last time
21 I went was on March 1st of last year, which was the
22 50th anniversary of the Bravo test, and we were there
23 with the survivors and heard their stories of that one
24 Bravo test, which was the first U.S. hydrogen bomb
25 tested. And so we heard the stories of what happened

1 in the tests. And to me it's very hard for the
2 Marshallese people to believe the U.S. military,
3 especially in cases like the EIS, because, as Elma
4 explained, if you looked at the video called "Half
5 Life," you would see that there was a U.S. Commodore
6 Wyett who went and spoke to the Bikini Marshall
7 Islanders after they came out of church on Sunday and
8 he made a statement that you can see for yourself in
9 here that they're going to harness this destructive
10 nuclear force for the good of mankind, and he asked
11 them, will you give permission to move off the island
12 so we can do this for the sake of all mankind. And
13 their response was something like, well, if it is the
14 will of God, we will do it. And so he made the
15 statement, and I can't forget his statement, well, if
16 it is the will of God, it must be good.

17 You know, and that kind of a shibai or
18 deception has gone down through the ages.

19 Many of you know that in 1972 Secretary of
20 State Henry Kissinger confirmed U.S. thinking that
21 American military interests must prevail over the
22 self-determination of the Micronesian people when he
23 casually remarked: "There are only 9,000 people
24 there. Who gives a damn?" This was quoted by former
25 Secretary of Interior Hickel.

1 So I think if you are Marshallese, are you
2 going to believe an EIS statement that says no impact?
3 I think it's very hard to convince them that there is.

4 I think those of us who are from Asian or
5 Pacific background, we have a theology that all life
6 is related. What is related is a harmony of life, so
7 that what you do to one thing, affects everything
8 else. But it's only a western kind of thinking that
9 compartmentalizes everything and says, this spot will
10 have no impact, this spot will have no impact, this
11 spot will have no significant impact, this spot won't
12 have, and then they go around the whole thing and say,
13 therefore, there's no significant impact. Well, we
14 know that's erroneous, because the whole understanding
15 of how everything is interrelated is different from
16 that. And I think we need to point that out to the
17 people here.

18 We had JoAnn Wypijewski of
19 the PST (phonetic) who was the managing editor of the
20 Nation Magazine, went over to the Marshalls and did an
21 in-depth story. And she went to Roi-Namur
22 where some of the top U.S. military scientists are
23 stationed. It's way in a secluded area and many of
24 them are brilliant people because they are tracking
25 the missiles. And they said that this is like a

1 bullet striking a bullet. It's impossible to do.

2 It's impossible to do.

3 And so what they do actually is they put
4 homing devices in the missiles so that they can have a
5 chance of hitting the missiles. If they didn't have
6 that, there would be no way they're going to do this.
7 So here they're spending billions of dollars on Star
8 Wars when the chances of success are so minute that
9 it's wasting of money.

10 I think we should be using the money not
11 to make war, but to build friends. And I think what
12 it has to do with, places like the Marshall Islands,
13 is to care for those who are affected by the 67
14 nuclear and atomic tests, and that's how you keep from
15 having war. I think you build friends.

16 MR. BONNER: Could you finish up,
17 Mr. Fujiyoshi, or come back?

18 RON FUJIYOSHI: Okay. I think what is
19 happening is there's no transparency. So much of the
20 things are done in secret that we don't know what is
21 really going on.

22 I was arrested twice on Kauai, PMRF, when
23 we tried to oppose the missiles being fired from Kauai
24 to Kwajalein. Why? Because pacific people are now
25 firing on Pacific people. And so it's being fired

1 from a burial site on Kauai. And one of the things we
2 found out in one of the times we got arrested is that
3 foreign, other countries, are using missiles to test
4 their own missiles, too. And what do they use in the
5 payload, that was secret. We couldn't find out what
6 was it.

7 So all of the things that we're doing,
8 we're trying to guess, because we don't know. They're
9 asking us to believe them when there's no
10 transparency. And we need to find out what is really
11 going on.

12 For example, I read all of the material
13 out there. I don't even see the word "depleted
14 uranium." And depleted uranium is so crucial even
15 right now, what is happening in Iraq or elsewhere, you
16 know, people, even our own soldiers that went in Iraq
17 in the first war, you know, were affected by that. I
18 went to Vieques, and we know the effect of depleted
19 uranium upon the people there.

20 So if they're not even mentioning depleted
21 uranium in the material on here, then what else are
22 they keeping from us? I think we have a hard time
23 believing that what is being done is on good faith.

24 Finally, I think if it's true that the
25 Missile Defense Agency refused to have public meetings

1 on Kauai where PMRF is and in the Marshall Islands, to
2 me that's a very deep flaw. That's something that
3 needs to be corrected. So I support stopping of Star
4 Wars. Thank you.

5 (Applause.)

6 MR. BONNER: Thank you.

7 Terri Kekoolani?

8 TERRI KEKOOLANI: Aloha kakou. Kala mai ia'u.
9 I'm going to turn my back to you folks. I want to
10 talk to these guys.

11 I just want to make a few comments. First
12 of all, the first comment I want to make has to do
13 with the process. It is very deeply flawed. If what
14 you are planning goes through, then obviously all
15 islands will be impacted. Therefore, to properly
16 inform our people here in Hawaii, you must have all
17 people from all islands being fully informed, which
18 would include the Big Island, Maui, Molokai, Lanai,
19 Ni'ihau, and Kauai.

20 And it's amazing to me that you don't have
21 a meeting scheduled in Kauai with almost half of an
22 island impacted by the missile range facility there.

23 Also, just alone coming on Oahu, you're
24 having a meeting in a very small hotel, in a small
25 room. The capacity of the room is sixty people. And

1 so what it looks like is that you're kind of hiding,
2 and that you are not looking for a way to actually get
3 a lot of people to participate in this process.

4 So what you're doing is actually
5 minimizing the input of people, but you sure are
6 maximizing the hardware that's going into this plan of
7 yours. So I think this is a very, very, big flaw.

8 Also I would like to say that I just
9 returned from a visit on the island of Ka-ho'olawe and
10 I mentioned to people who have been visiting from
11 Kauai on the island that this hearing was taking place
12 here on Oahu, and they didn't know about it. I don't
13 know if you guys know how much it costs to get from
14 Kauai to Oahu, but it takes some money, and our people
15 don't have that kind of money. So it says something
16 about you. It says something about how you folks
17 think, that you don't have our people included in this
18 process.

19 The second thing that I would like to talk
20 about is five minutes. How long did it take you to
21 put this study together? You all only give us five
22 minutes to comment. I don't understand that.

23 The other thing is, that's not island
24 style. It takes us maybe kind of like a couple of
25 hours just to say hello, just to get to know you.

1 Like who are you, where you from, why are you here,
2 what's on your mind, what do you want to do? What is
3 going to happen with the plans that you are going to
4 do to us? How is it going to impact us? That takes a
5 long time. I mean, come on.

6 The other thing is, and people have
7 already commented that you don't have any person here
8 that can translate our language. And I'm glad
9 Ms. Coleman spoke to you in Marshallese. You need to
10 do your homework. Before you come to the islands, you
11 should know what the people speak.

12 Then I just want to continue with just a
13 few more comments. My name is Terri Kekoolani. I'm a
14 member of Ohana Koa, a Nuclear Free and Independent
15 Pacific. So on behalf of Ohana Koa I would like to
16 say that we are absolutely against Star Wars, and that
17 means that we would like to see the ending of all
18 testing, development, and deployment of a Ballistic
19 Missile Defense System.

20 Deployment of the Star Wars program
21 threatens a new nuclear arms race, puts the global
22 environment at risk, and undermines the security of
23 the United States as well, and undermines the security
24 of all people.

25 Also, Star Wars fuels the nuclear arms

1 race. Deployment will increase the likelihood of a
2 nuclear catastrophe. BMDS greatly increases tensions
3 between the world's nuclear powers.

4 On June 13th, 2002, George W. Bush
5 unilaterally and without a vote of Congress withdrew
6 the United States from the Anti-Ballistic Missile
7 Treaty, once a cornerstone of arms control. We
8 denounced that unilateral action.

9 Also, Ohana Koa believes that Star Wars
10 will have a significant adverse impact on native
11 Hawaiians, our Marshall Island brothers and sisters,
12 the Enewetaks, and other indigenous peoples; and that
13 the Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement fails
14 to consider these impacts.

15 Hawaiian burials and sacred sites are
16 desecrated by the missile launches and Star Wars
17 facilities, while cultural practices and subsistence
18 access rights are denied due to base security
19 measures.

20 That is already taking place right now on
21 Kauai. You folks have missile launching pads over
22 there on top of an ancient burial ground. It's called
23 Nohili. It is a crime. It's a crime.

24 And also there are now people being denied
25 access to beachfronts that have traditionally always

1 been accessible by our people.

2 So, anyway, on behalf of Ohana Koa, a
3 Nuclear Free and Independent Pacific, we are totally
4 against the Star Wars and want to make that very
5 clear. Mahalo.

6 (Applause.)

7 MR. BONNER: Thank you.

8 Marion Ano.

9 MARION ANO: Aloha kakou everybody. My name is
10 Marion Ano and I say no to Star Wars. I'm
11 representing my kupuna, my fellow kanaka, keiki o ka
12 'aina.

13 You know, when our kupuna arrived here,
14 there was peace, there was always enough water, food
15 and 'aina, land. My personal EIS is Hawaii, and the
16 world is simple. Malama 'aina, malama ai kupuna,
17 malama our fellow men, women, children, and all living
18 organisms.

19 I'm a being of peace and build world peace
20 through nonviolent ways and aloha. Mahalo.

21 (Applause.)

22 MR. BONNER: Thank you.

23 Kanoa Nelson?

24 KANOA NELSON: (*Speaking in Hawaiian - Eie no... E hele
mai 'o Kanaloa 'oli /This is a chant in which places and gods are named
including Kanaloa, the god of the seas*).

25 I'm a practitioner of native Hawaiian

1 crafts and tradition. And I believe Hawaii is the
2 center for Ho'oponopono (*fixing and making right*), for
healing, for healing the
3 people not only that live here, but the center for
4 gathering of the world as people come to visit here.
5 They learn aloha spirit. And something that we still
6 have to teach people is kuleana (*right and responsibility*),
and kuleana is that
7 we are deeply connected to this 'aina. Our genealogy
8 goes back to Papa and Waikea, earth mother and sky
9 father. And every Hawaiian's genealogy goes back to
10 that. And we have a deeply rooted sense of connection
11 to whatever happens to the 'aina (*land*). We feel it inside
12 of our body when the earth is damaged. So there's
13 something that we will feel, the 'eha (*pain*) of this 'aina
14 as it's damaged. No matter where it is, even on Kauai,
15 we on Oahu, I will feel that inside of me. So I want
16 everybody to remember us Hawaiians as deeply
17 connected. Aloha.

18 (Applause.)

19 MR. BONNER: Thank you.

20 Corrine Goldstick.

21 CORRINE GOLDSTICK: I am against the Star Wars.

22 I'm Corrine Goldstick. I'm affiliated with American
23 Friends Service Committee. Since I've been here
24 tonight, I've been thinking, well, I know you people
25 can't do anything about stopping this, and so I

1 started thinking about the politics of it and the law
2 of this whole thing being dumped in our laps, and it
3 seems to me that there could be a point made, maybe by
4 a good attorney, that it's illegal to begin with,
5 because Bush in cancelling our participation in the
6 Missile Treaty acted illegally. Of course, he was not
7 stopped by our Senate as should have happened. Bush
8 then instructed his Department of Defense Secretary
9 Donald Rumsfeld to proceed with this program, if you
10 can call it that, and the steps have been taken to
11 start.

12 And I just wanted to maybe ask, although
13 you probably don't want to speak: What if a new
14 administration comes in in November and a better
15 Congress, certainly a better Senate that would
16 proceed to challenge him, challenge Bush and Rumsfeld
17 and the pentagon, you know, where would this leave
18 Star Wars? I hope it would leave it in the mud.
19 Thank you.

20 (Applause.)

21 MR. BONNER: Thank you.

22 Keli'i Collier?

23 KELI'I COLLIER: (*Speaking in Hawaiian - He kanaka
maoli wau. 'O kena ko'u a ../inaudible/ Hewa ke kaua 'Amelika. Makemake
wau e ha'alele i ka pae 'aina o Hawai'i. /I am a native Hawaiian. That I
have ... The American war [star wars] is wrong. I wish for it to leave the
Hawaiian islands).*)

24 My first point, I want to address the
25 process. And I'm not sure what his name was, but

1 you're talking about written, e-mail submission of
2 comments, right?

3 Native Hawaiians rank amongst the largest
4 statistics for disease, social issues, drug abuse,
5 domestic violence, and whatnot. How many Hawaiians do
6 you think on Kauai or Maui, Hawaii island, Molokai,
7 Ni'ihau, Ka-ho'olawe have access to internet? Take a
8 guess.

9 MR. DUKE: I really don't know.

10 KELI'I COLLIER: Okay. Not much. So when you
11 say that you weigh the written testimony as heavy as
12 the oral testimony, that premise alone is a fault of
13 yours, it's a fault of your thinking, it's a fault of
14 your understanding of where you are, this context of
15 Hawaii.

16 These people can barely feed themselves
17 half the time. They can barely send their kids to
18 school with slippers. So that's something you got to
19 wake up to fast.

20 My second point is, this, what is it,
21 BMDS, it's just another component of America's
22 imperialistic forces going around the world and taking
23 land and natural resources and basically slave labor
24 to extract natural resources to gain military strategy
25 over other countries so they can go in and take their

1 natural resources; aka oil, right?

2 We've been colonized, land, ocean, water,
3 and now you want to take the skies and the heavens. I
4 can't fathom how you guys can sit here and think that
5 this thing is going to be beneficial, because it's
6 not.

7 As far as the environmental impacts, I was
8 reading some of your poster boards. Spilled fuel,
9 soil disturbance, and whatnot, no impact.

10 When you go hiking and you walk on a
11 trail, there's an impact from my 220 pound body. What
12 is a missile going to do when it's blasting off from
13 the ground going up into space and trying to intercept
14 each other and they miss and go and they land
15 someplace else? Is that in your impact statement?

16 What if I went to John Muir Redwood Forest
17 and decided to build a spam fast-food restaurant,
18 drive-through, and I did an EIS for all the cars that
19 would be coming through the redwood forest and go, you
20 know what, no impact. Cutting down the trees, these
21 thousand-year-old trees, no impact.

22 My final point is the cultural impact. As
23 Auntie Terri said earlier about Nohili, it's a
24 graveyard, how about if I took my spam fast-food
25 restaurant and franchised it and put it in Arlington

1 Cemetery? How would you feel then? And I start
2 digging up bones and you guys tell me there's bones,
3 and I say, oh, yeah, yeah, take your bones, I got to
4 build my restaurant here.

5 (Applause.)

6 MR. BONNER: Thank you.

7 Would anybody else like to come up and
8 make a comment?

9 Go ahead.

10 EMMA GLOVER: I'm Emma Glover. Fear is the
11 most destabilizing force in the world, whether we're
12 talking about fear between individuals or fear between
13 countries. It can result in actions which in the
14 long term are seen as very regrettable and very
15 ill-advised.

16 This whole program assumes fear. I
17 suggest, in addition to the alternative number 4
18 that's already been suggested, an alternative number
19 5, which came to me as I was reading your information.

20 This BMDS assumes that there are
21 potentially threatening areas in the world. I would
22 suggest employing (inaudible) and analysis, and many
23 of the same scientists could do this that have been
24 working already on this, so they wouldn't lose their
25 jobs. They can analyze the problems which are

1 currently being encountered by residents of the areas
2 of the world that are viewed as potentially
3 threatening.

4 They could figure out what are the fears
5 in the people that live there. Are they afraid of
6 starving to death? Are they afraid of catching a
7 disease from polluted water? Is the soil not
8 sufficiently productive because it lacks certain
9 nutrients? Is there lack of education on how to build
10 a sustainable future for them and their children and
11 their children?

12 If we spend the same amount of money doing
13 some of this analysis as a fifth alternative, I have a
14 hunch that we won't even need any ballistic missiles.

15 (Applause.)

16 MR. BONNER: Thank you.

17 Danny Li?

18 DANNY LI: Good evening. My name is Danny Li.
19 Good evening. I'm with Nadi Nao-ying (phonetic), a
20 group that's opposed to the people who commit violence
21 on the world.

22 The best behavior, best predictor of
23 future behavior of anyone is the history of past
24 behavior. I think ever since the advent of the
25 missile age, if I can recall, I could be wrong, some

1 sixty years ago, I don't think there was ever a
2 missile or rocket that has been fired against the
3 United States. Not a single one.

4 In that same period there have been lots
5 of missiles and rockets fired all over the world,
6 every continent, by armed forces of the United States.
7 And I'm not even talking about now. In every single
8 continent.

9 So there is an example of, you know, what
10 words mean, and yet these are all done under the name
11 of Department of Defense.

12 It's more properly called Department of
13 Offense if you look at the history. So that's part of
14 the problem.

15 (Applause.)

16 So just as you do not trust, you do not
17 trust a convicted serial rapist to run a child safety
18 program, you cannot ask the same kind of people to run
19 a so-called missile defense. So get rid of it. We're
20 opposed to it. The people of the world are getting
21 wise to that, and they're all opposed to this.

22 Mahalo.

23 (Applause.)

24 MR. BONNER: Ikaika Hussey.

25 IKAIKA HUSSEY: Aloha kakou.

1 (Speaking in Hawaiian - Aloha kakou. 'O wau 'o Ikaika
 Hussey. No ka 'aina o ka 'ewu au. 'O ko'u 'ōhana no Kohala, Hawai'i
 makou. Honokohau. Mai ka mua loa, mai ka wa kahiko mai a i keia la. He
 Hawai'i, he 'ōhana Hawai'i ko'u ma ka 'aina o Kaua'i. A ma laila no, ma
 laila no ho'i ka makemake, ka 'i'ini o 'Amelika no ho'i ma ko lakou
 'aina no laia (unintelligible) Polihale. No laila, eia wau no ke ku'e, e
 ku'ewa, e kupa'a no ho'i, i keia ke kua a'o kou halawai.
 /Greetings to all. I am Ikaika Hussey. My family is from Kohala,
 Hawai'i. Honokohau (?). From the past, from ancient times until today.
 Hawaiian. I have Hawaiian family on the land of Kaua'i. It is there,
 there indeed, where America wishes and desires their land, thus
 /unintelligible/ at Polihale. Therefore I am here to oppose and resist
 firmly this war [star wars] at your meeting.)

2 In addition to my own opposition to the
 3 proposed ballistic defense system, I come here with
 4 words from people who were not offered the opportunity
 5 to testify this evening because there was no hearing
 6 on the island where they reside and where the impacts
 7 will take place.

8 I'd like to begin with offering the
 9 testimony of Mr. Jumble (phonetic) Kalaniolo Fu who is
 10 a fisherman, commercial fisherman, in a family-owned
 11 business on the island of Kauai. He experiences on a
 12 regular basis the militarization of his island. He
 13 witnesses the missiles leaving Pole Hale. He
 14 witnesses the missiles flying up out of the ocean.

15 He is told that he can't fish in certain
 16 areas because of military work that's being done.

17 He's also very concerned because he's seen
 18 it for so long. He talks about 18 years of the people
 19 of Kauai constantly being told and being exposed to
 20 the Star Wars program to the point where they have
 21 become desensitized to it.

22 He's concerned about the effects that it

23 has on his family. He's spoken to me about the fact
24 that there is no research being conducted to ascertain
25 health effects on the people of Kauai, about the

1 propellants and all those things.

2 He is also very concerned simply because
3 of the very dangerous things that we're talking about
4 here. We're talking about missiles. A missile has no
5 function but to be a weapon, unless you put a person
6 into it and they're going to explore outer space.
7 Even in that case there's a probability that there's
8 imperial notions at hand. But what we're talking
9 about here are very dangerous things, and he is
10 concerned about the possible dangers that might come
11 upon him and his family and his people on Kauai.

12 He has seen missiles that misfired or
13 missed their target and destroyed or -- apparently a
14 missile hit another boat, another American vessel.
15 And he doesn't want to see that happen either to the
16 American military or to his own family. So that was
17 his concern.

18 I also would like to relate the testimony
19 of Mr. Wilfred who e-mailed me from Canada, and
20 obviously there's no hearing in Canada, but he is very
21 concerned because he knows that the proposed American
22 military expansion, the full-spectrum dominance that
23 we're talking about here, he is concerned about the
24 effects that will have on him and his people in
25 Canada.

1 He is concerned that it will spark a new
2 arms race. He also mentioned to me that 70 percent of
3 the people in Canada, of people polled in Canada,
4 opposed the Ballistic Missile Defense System, so if
5 that's an indication.

6 Since 1893, and actually before then,
7 America and the greed of America and also the greed of
8 other European countries, we've experienced that greed
9 through military incursion consistently. American
10 businessmen, European businessmen who wanted to set up
11 shop in Hawaii and sell sandalwood and do whaling, and
12 sell sugar and pineapples, the way that they were able
13 to fulfill their avarice was by calling on the
14 military of their countries to come and support them
15 in their desire for Hawaiian land.

16 All the way through 1848 to the Mahele and
17 then past the Mahele to 1893 we've had constant
18 military invasions from the outside, people wanting
19 our land for their purposes.

20 Since 1893 American military has only
21 procreated in Hawaii. It's ironic, I know. And the
22 guns that were pointed at the palace have multiplied,
23 and now we're talking about missiles. And I can't
24 bear the thought of my family and my family's land
25 being part of anyone's desire for empire.

1 I have no desire for empire personally. I
2 have no desire for dominating anyone. So I can't even
3 fathom the idea of full-spectrum dominance. It seems
4 absolutely inhumane, and I don't think that it is
5 something that you folks or the people of America,
6 people of the United States of America have innate to
7 them. I don't believe that there's something that's
8 genetic about Americans that says that they will try
9 to promulgate empire. So I can only hope for the
10 emergence of humanity in the United States, and the
11 toppling of a regime that will only promote dominance
12 of other peoples.

13 (Applause.)

14 Finally, I would like also to present the
15 testimony of 1,330 people who signed petitions
16 opposing the expansion of military in Hawaii. And
17 these people need to be included in the process. They
18 need to be notified of the Record of Decision. Thank
19 you.

20 (Applause.)

21 (Document tendered.)

22 MR. BONNER: Thank you.

23 Jacina Fernandez. Is she still here?

24 Fred Dodge?

25 DR. FRED DODGE: Aloha kakou.

1 AUDIENCE: Aloha.

2 DR. FRED DODGE: My name is Fred Dodge and I'm
3 a physician, a family practitioner. I'm happy to see
4 two other family practitioners testifying today. We
5 take seriously our role in trying to use preventive
6 medicine in treating communities. I'm also a member
7 of PSR, Physicians for Social Responsibility, and
8 IPPNW stands for International Physicians for the
9 Prevention of Nuclear War, and I also am a member of
10 other organizations. I'm not here representing any of
11 them officially. I speak for myself.

12 I want to add my voice to those who said
13 that the process is flawed. You really need to hold
14 hearings on Kauai, other places also, but especially
15 Kauai where the Pacific Missile Range Facility is
16 located, who are really greatly impacted by this. And
17 I, too, have friends on Kauai who didn't know about it
18 and want the opportunity to testify.

19 The Ballistic Missile Defense System,
20 let's just call it Star Wars, everybody seems to know
21 it by Star Wars, is really a part of our warfare
22 state. A lot of people criticize the welfare state
23 mentality, but we really have more of a warfare state
24 mentality now more than ever.

25 (Applause.)

1 I think to those who have examined
2 this whole system, it really has -- I mean, it's put
3 forth as a defensive system, but it really has a great
4 deal of offensive capabilities, and is certainly seen
5 that way by other nuclear powers, especially Russia
6 and China.

7 I believe it to be dangerous to humans and
8 other living things, and, therefore, I'm certainly
9 against it.

10 I also question the conclusions of the
11 PEIS in that alternatives that have been mentioned in
12 the past aren't included. I won't go into that except
13 I support those. The lack of detail on cumulative
14 effects is a major defect. And I think the lack of
15 environmental and racial justice needs to be addressed
16 more fully certainly.

17 And after saying all this, believing it, I
18 agree with Ron Fujiyoshi that it's shibai, this whole
19 thing is something you just sort of go through,
20 because it's going to get approved. But yet we must
21 speak out.

22 Ghandi has said you have to speak truth to
23 power, and certainly you guys have the power or you
24 represent the government with the power, but we must
25 speak out.

1 It seems to me that instead of threats
2 from missiles, there's a lot more threats from the
3 suitcase A bombs the U.S. had and then Russia
4 developed the backpack. These are portable A bombs.
5 The horrific thing about it is that the sources that I
6 have read and listened to and so on say that a lot of
7 these are not accounted for in Russia during the
8 changeover, they're missing. Where are they? I mean,
9 they're the things that can be brought into the U.S.

10 I don't know how many people are aware of
11 the fact that about a month after 9/11 the U.S.
12 received reports that one of these portable A bombs
13 was somewhere in New York City.

14 Fortunately it turned out that this was
15 not an accurate report, like many of our intelligence,
16 it was not correct, but it's interesting to note that
17 Mayor Guilliano was not notified of this at the time
18 and was extremely angry when he found out that this
19 had happened. And apparently there was no way, if
20 that were to happen, to find it. That's a real
21 threat, much more so.

22 The other thing that I want to mention is
23 that all the information that I've read, mostly from
24 independent scientists, says that the Star Wars
25 project is very likely to fail. Originally the PSR,

1 the Physicians for Social Responsibility, had taken up
2 on that there was - originally they said there would
3 be six percent chance that a missile could get
4 through, especially the multiple warhead type, and so
5 they gave every member of Congress an umbrella with
6 holes in the umbrella amounting to 6 percent of the
7 umbrella surface. It won't keep you dry.

8 It's also extremely wasteful, and I think
9 that's been addressed here today. It's bound to
10 escalate the arms race.

11 I had a letter from the late Patsy Mink,
12 representative from Hawaii, and I'll quote what she
13 told me at the time. This is already three years ago.
14 But she said: The National Missile Defense System has
15 the potential to destabilize our relationship with
16 other nuclear powers and will violate the
17 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, which was then in
18 effect. And, as people have stated, our present
19 president has withdrawn us. And certainly we question
20 whether that withdrawal by the president, without
21 congressional support, is legal.

22 She goes on to say: We should not deploy
23 a system if we don't know whether it will work, which
24 violates our treaty obligations and escalates
25 deployment of nuclear weapons by potential

1 adversaries. In other words, they see it as offense
2 and they're going to be building up. And other people
3 have stated the same thing.

4 So where are we at? In my opinion, we
5 don't need it. The world certainly doesn't need it.
6 The project should be abandoned. We could save
7 billions. We could even use it for some human needs,
8 such as 45 million people who don't have health
9 insurance in the United States, for instance. This is
10 where I come from.

11 I also was going to quote President
12 Eisenhower, but that's been so eloquently quoted
13 earlier.

14 I'll just say that if there's any way
15 possible to do some of those other alternatives, at
16 least put this on hold, if not scrap it, I think that
17 would be the way to go. Thank you very much.

18 (Applause.)

19 MR. BONNER: Thank you.

20 Let me make a last call for anyone else
21 who would like to make comments.

22 KAREN MURRAY: Hi. My name is Karen Murray,
23 M-u-r-r-a-y.

24 MR. BONNER: Thank you.

25 KAREN MURRAY: I was born here in 1955, four

1 years before this was declared a state. I wasn't born
2 a citizen, as most people here were not. A lot of the
3 statehood and a lot of the things that declare us
4 citizens, we understand that it's an illusion. The
5 wrong questions were asked, people were not invited to
6 be citizens that were declared citizens. There are so
7 many layers of illusion that, in Hawaii, you can see
8 very clearly, because it's a small microcosm.

9 When they talk about Saddam Hussein
10 ignoring U.N. resolutions and international requests,
11 here in Hawaii we look around and we see that the
12 United States has done this to such a greater degree.
13 We know that in the Hague we were recognized, the
14 Kingdom, the Nation State of Hawaii was recognized,
15 and the illegality of the United States in Hawaii was
16 recognized.

17 We had the Apology Bill, we had all kinds
18 of things that lift the veils from our eyes, that make
19 it so that we can see through the illusions.

20 So when we look at Star Wars and we look
21 at the effects on Kauai - my mother is from Kauai,
22 her family is on Kauai - when we look and we're told
23 and we look around and we look at where this hearing
24 is held and how it's held, we know that Star Wars is
25 just another illusion, because it's just another part

1 of the play that has George Bush under a banner saying
2 mission accomplished. It's another part of the play
3 that says we have something to fear and so you need us
4 to protect you.

5 Everywhere I've traveled I've met
6 beautiful, wonderful people. I've been warned people
7 are, people in New York even, I've been warned against
8 people in almost every part of this country, but
9 everywhere I went there were beautiful people, and I
10 imagine that so everywhere in the world.

11 We can live from fear or we can use fear
12 as an advisor and live from beauty and truth, and what
13 the earth really is. We can lift the veils from our
14 eyes and see what the world really is.

15 And your participation - I came up here
16 because I want you to understand your participation in
17 enforcing this illusion that we need Star Wars, that
18 some of the world needs Star Wars, that the world
19 needs more propagation of the idea of fearing each
20 other, more than being cooperative and friendly and
21 living together.

22 When you have Nobel prize winning
23 scientists getting up and saying we have to turn this
24 planet around, we have to turn our idea about how to
25 run this planet around or else the environmental

1 impacts will be irreparable, that was said, what,
2 fifteen, sixteen years ago? And they gave it about
3 twenty years.

4 We don't have very long. We don't have
5 very long for people in your positions to wake up and
6 turn us around so that we can all survive on the earth
7 together. And that's what we need from you. Thank
8 you.

9 (Applause.)

10 MR. BONNER: Thank you.

11 Anyone else?

12 SEBASTIAN BLANCO: Hello. My name is Sebastian
13 Blanco and I wasn't sure if I was going to say
14 anything tonight, but I've been watching the three of
15 you and I've been feeling a little bad for you. No
16 one all night long has spoken in favor of Star Wars,
17 so I thought I would do that. I thought I would come
18 here and talk about what Star Wars is. It just came
19 out on DVD, great movies.

20 And the message of those movies is that no
21 matter how evil you are, even if you are Darth Vader
22 and control the Death Star, control the empire, you
23 can do good. You can turn on the emperor in the end
24 and throw him down the shaft of the Death Star.

25 (Applause.)

1 And you guys are going to go home tonight
2 or later, and you have a choice to make. You've heard
3 from the rebellion tonight. There's things you can do
4 to help stop this program. It doesn't help people.
5 It kills people. It kills things. It is evil.

6 We are doing what we can do tonight, but
7 Luke couldn't do what he needed to do on his own. He
8 needed Darth Vader to turn around. And that's kind
9 of, I think, one of the messages that we have for you
10 tonight. As individuals, you can make decisions to
11 speak out against this thing, to make it less wrong.

12 So that's why I am speaking in favor of
13 Star Wars, but not your Star Wars. Thank you.

14 (Applause.)

15 MR. BONNER: Thank you. Marty, final comment?

16 MR. DUKE: Well, thanks for the comments there.
17 Liven it up a bit.

18 Again I want to thank each and every one
19 of you for coming out. We were here as part of the
20 NEPA process, and that process is to hear from the
21 public and to get your comments and to go back and
22 analyze those comments.

23 And, as you know, frankly, some of the
24 comments are political and maybe outside the NEPA
25 process. It's an opportunity that you can make your

1 comments, and we recorded those, and we'll go back and
2 analyze those. And comments that, you know, we need
3 more public forums to hear about the NEPA process and
4 what our Programmatic EIS is, we'll take those
5 comments back and we'll analyze those and discuss
6 those with our leadership and determine what to do.

7 Again, I appreciate you coming out and I
8 respect all your comments, all your views, and thank
9 you again.

10

11 (Hearing adjourned at 9:11 p.m.)

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1 STATE OF HAWAII)
) ss.
2 CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU)

3

4 I, Julie A. Peterson, Notary Public, State of
5 Hawaii, do hereby certify:

6

7 That on October 26, 2004, commencing at 6:34
8 p.m., the above PUBLIC HEARING was taken in machine
9 shorthand by me and thereafter reduced to typewriting
10 under my supervision; that the foregoing represents,
11 to the best of my ability, a true and correct
12 transcript of the proceedings had in the foregoing
13 matter.

14

15 I further certify that I am in no way interested
16 in the aforementioned proceedings.

17

18 Dated at Honolulu, Hawaii, this _____ day of
19 November, 2003.

20

21 _____
22 NOTARY PUBLIC, STATE OF HAWAII

23 My Commission Expires:
24 September 1, 2006

25