MEMORANDUM

TO: SENATOR
FROM: RICK
RE: KAHOOLAWE LEGISLATION

The outlook for passage of some kind of Kahoolawe legislation in this Congress looks, at least on paper, better than ever. I wish to bring to your attention several findings from the Navy "feasibility" study and my thoughts about how to rewrite the Kahoolawe bill of last year (S. 116) to incorporate the Navy study findings.

Briefly, the Navy study concludes that:

1) Clearance of debris to a depth of 4.5 feet is feasible under two possible plans: OPTION C, which involves strip contour of the entire island, and OPTION D, which clears 50 percent of the island by strip contour and 40 percent on a "selective basis." That 40 percent land area now is primarily dense kiawe growth with difficult accessibility.

2) The Navy report says that cleanup is feasible, but that the return for the expenditure of funds will be negligible. From a cost-benefit perspective, the study concludes that cleanup is not worth the effort and expense.

3) It is assumed that 10 percent of the island is inaccessible to humans and cannot be cleared. The area includes steep cliffs and ravines.

4) Under OPTION C, there is "reasonable assurance that the island is safe for habitation, farming and limited land development wherein excavation will not exceed the cleared depth of 4.5 feet."

5) Under OPTION D, there is "reasonable assurance" the island is safe for habitation with limited land development in the strip contoured area. The remaining area (9781 acres) "should be restricted to wilderness park, forestation, grazing" and similar uses that do not require excavation.

The thrust of the study's findings point to this: The method of clearance and the extent of clearance depends on the plans for land use on Kahoolawe. Of course, a consensus must be reached on how best to use the land once the island is returned. Wilderness area? Wildlife preserve (the same way Culebra Island in Puerto Rico transformed from bombing site to wildlife preserve)?

(continued)
I believe you have the following options, as a member of the Senate:

1) Reintroduce S. 116 as it is written now. It seeks immediate return of the island (sets a one-year deadline) and authorizes money to allow the State to clear the island.

2) Introduce a bill calling on the Navy to perform a pilot project to clear part of Kahoolawe. The Navy, in consultation with the State, could set aside a portion of land now used as a target area and begin a one-year cleaning operation to a depth of 4.5 feet, using methods outlined in the study. One of the study's conclusions, in fact, says:

"The lack of precedent for large-scale clearance and the magnitude of this effort in terms of cost indicates it would be prudent to undertake a pilot program to test procedures and confirm clearance rates. This would allow for refinement of cost estimates and subsequent cost benefits analysis based on land use alternatives."

3) Introduce a bill calling for implementation of OPTION C. This means giving the Navy 6 years to clear the island, and authorizing about $80-$130 million over the 6-year period (figures come from the study).

4) Introduce a bill calling for OPTION D. Time for clearing would be 3.7 years with an authorization of $47-$77 million.

Pragmatically, choice #2 probably has the best chance of passage among the other choices. This, of course, is a compromise step—a pilot project could garner support of your colleagues since it will not require a major authorization and would not fully relinquish control of the island. As you are well aware, however, the pragmatic approach will lead to attacks from all sides: the Hawaiians no doubt will attack you for not demanding more, and the Navy will criticize you for trying to weaken U.S. defense training programs.

In addition to legislation, the strategy for Kahoolawe should include your direct appeal, if possible, to President Carter. I have done extensive research in the last year concerning the Puerto Rico-Culebra case, looking for parallels, and persons familiar with that case told me that in spite of the heated confrontation between the Navy and Puerto Rico (in which arguments used by the Navy today about Kahoolawe were used almost verbatim about Culebra) it took President Nixon to override the decisions of his Navy and Defense Secretaries; Nixon, through Kissinger ordered the return of Culebra. One person told me it was a purely political gesture by Nixon in a small attempt to pacify anti-war protestors during the Cambodian War period.

Persons familiar with the Culebra case suggest that ultimately, the support of the President will be more crucial than any legislation if success is to be had in the Kahoolawe case.

In reference to the above named choices, what legislation do you prefer?

#1    #2    #3    #4
[DRAFT LETTER TO RECIPIENTS OF NAVY'S KAHOOLAWE STUDY]

Dear ---:

The Department of the Navy recently released copies of its study on the feasibility of clearing Kahoolawe of ordnance and debris, in accordance with a directive I succeeded in adding to a military construction appropriations bill last Congress.

I wish to send you a copy of this study, which is enclosed with this letter, and also to solicit your comments and reactions on the Navy's findings. As you may discover while reading through the material, the method and extent of the clearance of debris depends upon the State's plan for land use on the island.

I believe it is imperative that the people of Hawaii and their public officials discuss ideas for the utilization of Kahoolawe so that a consensus may be reached. This would help to fortify our case on behalf of the island in the U.S. Congress.

At this moment, I am examining this study with the expectation of introducing legislation very soon that will incorporate some of the findings of the Navy study. It is my belief that some progress can be made in this next Congress to help resolve our current problem on Kahoolawe.

Aloha,

DANIEL K. INOUYE
United States Senator

Copies to:

Mayor Elmer Cravalho
Gov. George Ariyoshi
Mr. Christopher Cobb (Dept. of Land, Natural Resources)
Mr. Tom Tagawa (State Forester in charge of Kahoolawe)

Modified copies to:

Mr. George Chaplin
Mr. A.A. Smyser
News Editor, The Maui News
Mr. Bill Kennedy, Hawaii Tribune-Herald
from the office of

Senator DANIEL K. INOUYE
of Hawaii

April 26, 1978

Laurie:

Attached for your file on Kaho'olawe.

[Signature]

Charlotte

Note: When copy of Senate Report on this subject matter is made available to our office (by Senator Ching's office), we'll immediately send you one for your file.
Honorable James H. Wakatsuki  
Speaker, House of Representatives  
Ninth State Legislature  
Regular Session, 1978  
State of Hawaii

Sir:

Your Committee on Water, Land Use, Development and Hawaiian Homes to which was referred H.C.R. No. 121 entitled: "HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REQUESTING CONTINUED MONITORING OF THE KAHO'OLawe SITUATION", begs leave to report as follows:

The purpose of this resolution is to request the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House to retain the present joint ad hoc committee on Kaho'olawe to continue overseeing the activities in this area; to present the study to the Congress and the President; to help develop ways for implementing the recommendations of the study; and to assure input by the various concerned groups and general public.

The Ad Hoc Committee on Kaho'olawe identified several major issues: conservation of the island; preservation, identification, restoration, and inventory of historical and archaeological sites; removal of cloven-hooved animals; development of an initial cleaning program for unexploded ordnance; and, the ultimate return of the Island to the State. Identification of these issues resulted from a thorough literature search and statewide meetings conducted by the Ad Hoc Committee on Kaho'olawe with people of varying educational, social, economic, occupational, and ethnic backgrounds, including archaeologists, historians, kupuna, and foresters, as well as the Navy and members of the Protect Kaho'olawe O'hana.

Your Committee feels the legislature should keep a close watch on any state and Navy activities on Kaho'olawe to assure the proper implementation of various recommendations.

The resolution has been amended by adding several WHEREAS clauses relating to a United States Federal District Court of Hawaii judgment and the legislatures recognition of the concept of aloha 'aina. Also, that the study stands as a statement by this State regarding the issue of Kaho'olawe.

Your Committee on Water, Land Use, Development and Hawaiian Homes concurs with the intent and purpose of H.C.R. No. 121, as amended herein, and recommends its adoption in the form attached hereto as H.C.R. No. 121, H.D. 1.

WL 296-842
Respectfully submitted,

RICHARD A. KAWAKAMI, Chairman

RICHARD L. CALDITO, JR., Vice-Chairman

JOHN CARROLL, Member

RUSSELL BLAIR, Member

HIRAM L. FONG, JR., Member

RICHARD GARCIA, Member

MINORU INABA, Member

JACK LARSEN, Member

OLIVER LUNASCO, Member

TED MORIOKA, Member

LISA NAITO, Member

CHARLES TOGUCHI, Member
MITSUO UECHI, Member

KATSUYA YAMADA, Member
REQUESTING THE CONTINUED MONITORING OF THE KAHO'OLawe SITUATION.

WHEREAS, Kaho'olawe, one of Hawai'i's eight major islands, has become a prominent issue for residents of the State within the past two years; and

WHEREAS, military bombs, a stream of native trespassers, and the desolate beauty of a long forgotten island have caused a number of people to focus their thoughts on and seek an amicable solution to the enigma, Kaho'olawe; and

WHEREAS, the United States Federal District Court of Hawai'i has found the United States Navy to be in violation of the National Environmental Protection Act and the National Historic Preservation Act, and has ordered the United States Navy to comply with the respective acts; and

WHEREAS, during the last year, the Senate and House Joint Committee has investigated the issues surrounding Kaho'olawe thoroughly, their findings published in the report, Kaho'olawe: Aloha no, a Legislative Study of the Island of Kaho'olawe; and

WHEREAS, the study completed only after conducting meetings throughout the State with governmental officials, military representatives, 'Ohana members, resource people, and the general public; and

WHEREAS, the Committee found that the Navy has not presented sufficient data to uphold their claim to the entire Island of Kaho'olawe for military use; and

WHEREAS, they further recommended that plans begin for the reforestation of the Island, for the removal of goats and other cloven-hooved animals, for area clean-up programs, and for controlled use of particular areas for specific activities (such as religious ceremonies); and

WHEREAS, the study stands as a statement by this State regarding the issue of Kaho'olawe; and

WHEREAS, the legislature recognizes the concept of aloha 'aina, a deep love and sincere concern for the land and what happens to it; and
WHEREAS, the completed report should be presented to the members of Hawai'i's congressional delegation and to the President of the United States; and

WHEREAS, to assure the proper implementation of various recommendations, the legislature should keep a close watch on any state and Navy activities in this area; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the House of Representatives of the Ninth Legislature of the State of Hawai'i, Regular Session of 1978, the Senate concurring, that this body does hereby request the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House to retain the present joint ad hoc committee on Kaho'olawe to continue overseeing the activities in this area, to present the study to the Congress and the President, to help develop ways for implementing the recommendations of the Study, and to assure input by the various concerned groups and general public; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that certified copies of this Concurrent Resolution be transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate.
The Honorable James Wakatsuki  
Speaker, House of Representatives  
Ninth State Legislature  
Regular Session, 1978  
State of Hawaii

Sir:

Your Ad Hoc Committee on Kaho'olawe and Similar Hawaiian Concerns appointed by Speaker James Wakatsuki and directed to conduct a comprehensive review of the Kaho'olawe situation, begs leave to report as follows:

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Interest in Kaho'olawe has simmered for many years. While various individual legislators had been interested in the matter of Kaho'olawe for some time, mass legislative interest was rekindled only after George Helm (of the Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana) addressed the members on the Floor of the House of Representatives during the 1977 legislative session.

The address on the Floor prompted a group of representatives to learn more about the Kaho'olawe issue as explained by George Helm and other members of the 'Ohana. It gave them the opportunity to talk to the 'Ohana as a group and to investigate some of their concerns in subsequent meetings.

Legislative interest remained keen and the representatives continued their investigative meetings. After contact with Hawai'i's congressional delegation an Ad Hoc Committee on Kaho'olawe was appointed by Speaker James Wakatsuki to serve with that appointed by President John Ushijima for the same purpose.

ORGANIZATION

Your Committee consisted of Representative Jann L. Yuen, who served as chairman, and the following Representatives who served as members: Representative Richard L. Caldito, Representative Minoru Inaba, Representative Kinau Boyd Kamalii, Representative Richard A. Kawakami, Representative Daniel J. Kihano, Representative Henry Haalilio Peters, and Representative Calvin K. Y. Say.
COMMITTEE APPROACH AND OBJECTIVES

The Ad Hoc Committee decided that public input and free communication with interested parties was essential in the understanding of the issue. It agreed to conduct a factual investigation of the issue and to seek objective and valid answers to questions that were usually emotionally posed. Throughout the investigations, the Committee agreed to keep a low profile, conducting research and looking for answers without any publicity.

The Committee then hoped to review the information garnered; determine how damaging, if at all, it may be to the relationship between the military and the local residents; and to transmit this information and relevant recommendations to the President of the United States and the United States Congress for further action.

The publication of an informative document on the issue of Kaho'olaw was intended as a final goal of Committee activity.

METHOD

The Committee conducted a series of meetings with people all over the State. Persons of varied ages and different economic, occupational, social, educational, and ethnic backgrounds were included in the meetings. Because of the participants expressed concern over press coverage of the meetings, the meetings were held with very little fanfare in the communities. Community leaders and others interested in the subject were invited to participate. In this way an atmosphere of free and open discussion was created.

Both the military and the 'Ohana members were given separate forums before the Committee in order that other members of the public would not feel "pressured" or "unwilling" to express their sincere opinions because of the presence of parties with notably strong views.

The Committee continuously sought candid discussions on the subject from people representative of the general public and not simply one segment with a particular interest. At the beginning of each meeting, the Chairman explained that the Committee's purpose was to listen to the views being presented without argument or judgment and that the opinions expressed would be recorded and used in the final study.
In addition to the statewide meetings, the Committee conducted a literature search, met with various resource people familiar with the Island (kupuna, archaeologists, historians, foresters, etc.), the Navy, and the 'Ohana. Throughout the study, the Committee's role was one of fact finding and objective investigation of the issue.

The results of the Committee investigations and interim activities are included in the comprehensive study entitled, Kaho'olawe: Aloha no... A Legislative Study of the Island of Kaho'olawe.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

After conducting numerous meetings throughout the State, and after input from both the Navy and the 'Ohana on the first draft of the study, the majority of the recommendations made by these groups regarding the study were incorporated in the final draft.

The Ad Hoc Committee's major finding is that the Navy has not presented sufficient data to uphold their claim to the entire Island of Kaho'olawe for military use. While the Navy has orally declared their cooperation, they have not provided the Interim Committee with enough hard data. Your Interim Committee finds that when the record is reviewed, the Navy appears contradictory in its positions; and Culebra and Miloli'i are prime examples of these shortcomings.

After a thorough study of this issue, your Ad Hoc Committee makes the following recommendations, with the note that while some may seem rather general at this point, the Ad Hoc Committee holds itself responsible for developing guidelines for the implementation of each recommendation and will oversee progress in these areas. A close working relationship with the executive branch on these matters has already been established and should be conducive to reaching an amicable solution to the problem at an early date.

**Recommendation 1**

Plans for opening a portion of the Island for shared civilian-military use on a limited and controlled basis should begin immediately with a schedule for hunting, fishing, and religious ceremonial use.
Recommendation 2

A volunteer program should be established so that the talents of archaeologists, historians, or others may be contributed to the project on a voluntary basis.

Recommendation 3

Additional staff should be hired to aid the archaeological team in its investigation of Kaho'olawe; and the use of Hawaiian historians should be encouraged.

Recommendation 4

The $50,000 appropriated by the 1977 legislature for the archaeological study of Kaho'olawe should be released for use by the Department of Land and Natural Resources.

Recommendation 5

Archaeological work in the target area should be expedited.

Recommendation 6

Processing of applications for registering eligible sites with the National Register of Historic Places should begin immediately rather than waiting until the whole Island has been surveyed.

Recommendation 7

Kama'aina witnesses (meaning native born persons familiar with the culture and life-style of an area), selected by the Department of Land and Natural Resources, should be used as resources by the archaeologists and historians. (NOTE: During a visit by the Committee to the Island, one such witness was able to explain things to the archaeologist and to point out matters of interest to the visiting party that may otherwise have gone unnoticed or in some way have been misinterpreted.) The Committee recommends the careful selection of such witnesses and the selective use of their resources by the archaeologists and historians.

Recommendation 8

As negotiations progress at the State or Congressional level, keep all concerned citizens informed. Many have stated their interest and deserve to be kept aware of official progress toward a solution.
Recommendation 9

The heiau and ko'a on the Island should be preserved and restoration encouraged.

Recommendation 10

A review of the data presented by the Navy indicates that Kaho'olawe is important primarily to the Navy and the Marine Corps. It appears that the Army, the Submarine Force Pacific, the Air Force (other than the Tactical Air Support Squadron), and the Coast Guard could do without the use of Kaho'olawe as a target island. The Committee recommends that the Navy and Marine Corps look into scheduling and coordinating activities in other areas and begin a decrease of training activities on Kaho'olawe because though this is said to be going on now, improved coordination is indicated.

Recommendation 11

The Navy should accurately define the role of Kaho'olawe in terms of its place within the total military training plans in the State.

Recommendation 12

Because of the lack of supporting data, the lack of standard criteria, and the attempt to justify the existing rather than seriously examine alternatives for the future; the Third Fleet study on the Island of Kaho'olawe should no longer be represented to the public and the Congress as a valid study on the military need for Kaho'olawe.

Recommendation 13

Because the stated needs of the military presently require the use of only a portion the Island, plans for clean-up procedures and safety guidelines to permit the opening of other areas of the Island on a shared but controlled use basis should be initiated.

Recommendation 14

When considering alternatives to Kaho'olawe, the Navy should look into a number of different areas which, with the proper scheduling and coordination, could satisfy their total training needs.

LRB 196-8005
Recommendation 15

A compromise, whereby aircraft training need not be moved to San Clemente but shared in other training areas, should be arranged. At the same time, ship bombardment could be concentrated at San Clemente and coordinated, for homeported ships, with cruises.

Recommendation 16

The military should consider increased training by simulator.

Recommendation 17

The Navy should clean-up by increments, moving inland from the seashore areas. Clean-up plans should be expedited.

Recommendation 18

While the bombing continues, the Navy should determine and record the locations of suspected unexploded missiles or other ordnance.

Recommendation 19

Concentrate on clearing those areas which can be opened on a controlled basis for civilian use for such activities as hunting and sustenance fishing, with consideration given to the people of Makena for non-commercial fishing.

Recommendation 20

Immediate plans for the opening of Hanakanaea and Hakioawa beaches for limited and controlled public use, with security measures coordinated with Maui County, should be made.

Recommendation 21

Whenever available, use of military personnel (EOD's) in the clean-up, primarily in the beach areas, should be considered, thus reducing projected costs.

Recommendation 22

Use of the Island for demolition training, not in terms of destruction but in terms of clean-up, including underwater demolition training, and get rid of some of the
problem ordnance (unexploded) in the process. Ilio Point is one area that may be considered for this kind of clearance.

Recommendation 23

The Navy should base their projections on the economic impact to Hawai'i of removing Kaho'olawe as a target Island on actual facts and hard data. Otherwise, their projections must be regarded as invalid guess work.

Recommendation 24

A major replanting effort on the Island should begin immediately, with the military supporting State efforts in this area.

Recommendation 25

The State Department of Land and Natural Resources should be given reasonable access to replant and to maintain the replantings.

Recommendation 26

The Department (DLNR) should be provided transportation by the military to and from the Island while planting and then periodically thereafter for maintenance.

Recommendation 27

The planting of native vegetation in the shore areas outside the target range should begin.

Recommendation 28

For elimination of goats, establish a public hunting program in conjunction with Maui County and the Department of Land and Natural Resources and the Navy with the understanding that the hunters go on the Island at their own risk.

Recommendation 29

Consider a live roundup of goats which could later be sold at public auction.

Recommendation 30

Annual environmental impact statements should continue while the Navy retains control of the Island.
Recommendation 31

With the Committee setting guidelines and overseeing procedures, the Navy and representatives of the State should enter into serious negotiations to:

(a) Establish a schedule of activities concerning Kaho'olawe.

(b) Determine which areas can be opened for limited, controlled civilian use.

(c) Reach an amicable settlement and together plan for the future of the Island with public input assured by Committee procedures, such as public hearings.

Recommendation 32

Recognize Kaho'olawe as one of the symbols of the Hawaiian renaissance and a key to the roots of Hawai'i.

Recommendation 33

Oral history studies concerning Kaho'olawe should be continued and suitably recorded.

Recommendation 34

The original Hawaiian place names for various areas of the Island should be maintained.

Example: Hanakanaea, rather than "Smugglers' Cove"

Recommendation 35

As a long-range project, a plan should be developed, utilizing Kaho'olawe as an educational tool for students whereby Hawaiian history and culture may be learned in a first-hand manner with visits to the heiau, ko'a, village sites, religious areas, and so forth.

Recommendation 36

The Committee should look into producing, through grants from agencies like the Hawaii Committee for the Humanities, an educational television program which gives an objective view of the many facets of the Kaho'olawe issue.
Recommendation 37

Recognize the value of the ancient philosophy and concepts as they might apply to the present-day life-style (including ho'oponopono, 'ohana, pule, and others).

Recommendation 38

The Committee should establish guidelines and terms for the negotiating efforts, and otherwise keep a close watch over all proceedings regarding Kaho'olawe and its future. The Committee should provide for procedures whereby community input will be assured, possibly through public hearings.

The concern of the public and that of the members of your Ad Hoc Committee is genuine and clear. In the future, we will continue our efforts toward assuring the clean-up and eventual return of Kaho'olawe to the people of Hawaii.

Respectfully submitted,

JANN L. YUEN, Chairman

RICHARD CALDITO, JR., Member

MINORU INABA, Member

KINAU BOYD KAMALII, Member

RICHARD A. KAWAKAMI, Member
REQUESTING CONTINUED MONITORING OF THE KAHO'OLAWE SITUATION.

WHEREAS, Kaho'olawe, one of Hawai'i's eight major islands, has become a prominent issue for residents of the State within the past two years; and

WHEREAS, military bombs, a stream of native trespassers, and the desolate beauty of a long forgotten island have caused a number of people to focus their thoughts on and seek an amicable solution to the enigma, Kaho'olawe; and

WHEREAS, during the last year, the Senate and House Joint Committee have investigated the issues surrounding Kaho'olawe thoroughly, their findings published in the report, Kaho'olawe: Aloha no, a Legislative Study of the Island of Kaho'olawe; and

WHEREAS, the study was completed only after conducting meetings throughout the State with governmental officials, military representatives, 'Ohana members, resource people, and the general public; and

WHEREAS, the Committee found that the Navy has not presented sufficient data to uphold their claim to the entire Island of Kaho'olawe for military use; and

WHEREAS, they further recommended that plans begin for the reforestation of the Island, for the removal of goats and other cloven-hooved animals, for area clean-up programs, and for controlled use of particular areas for specific activities (such as religious ceremonies); and

WHEREAS, the study stands as a statement by the governing bodies of this State regarding the issue of Kaho'olawe; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the recommendation of Senator Daniel Inouye, the completed report should be presented to the members of Hawai'i's congressional delegation and to the President of the United States; and

WHEREAS, to assure the proper implementation of various recommendations, the legislature should keep a close watch on any state and Navy activities in this area; now, therefore,
BE IT RESOLVED by the House of Representatives of the Ninth Legislature of the State of Hawai'i, Regular Session of 1978, the Senate concurring, that this body does hereby request the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House to establish an interim committee to continue overseeing the activities in this area, to present the study to the Congress and the President, to help develop ways for implementing the recommendations of the Study, and to assure input by the various concerned groups and general public; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that certified copies of this Concurrent Resolution be transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate.

OFFERED BY:

MAR 22 1978
H.R. No. 548 has been amended in the following manner:

(1) A WHEREAS clause was added to read:

WHEREAS, the United States Federal District Court of Hawai'i has found the United States Navy to be in violation of the National Environmental Protection Act and the National Historic Preservation Act, and has ordered the United States Navy to comply with the respective acts; and

(2) The first BE IT RESOLVED was amended to provide for retaining the present joint ad hoc committee on Kaho'olawe rather than appointing an interim committee.
REQUESTING CONTINUED MONITORING OF THE KAHO'OLAWE SITUATION.

WHEREAS, Kaho'olawe, one of Hawai'i's eight major islands, has become a prominent issue for residents of the State within the past two years; and

WHEREAS, military bombs, a stream of native trespassers, and the desolate beauty of a long forgotten island have caused a number of people to focus their thoughts on and seek an amicable solution to the enigma, Kaho'olawe; and

WHEREAS, the United States Federal District Court of Hawai'i has found the United States Navy to be in violation of the National Environmental Protection Act and the National Historic Preservation Act, and has ordered the United States Navy to comply with the respective acts; and

WHEREAS, during the last year, the Senate and House Joint Committee have investigated the issues surrounding Kaho'olawe thoroughly, their findings published in the report, Kaho'olawe: Aloha no, a Legislative Study of the Island of Kaho'olawe; and

WHEREAS, the study was completed only after conducting meetings throughout the State with governmental officials, military representatives, 'Ohana members, resource people, and the general public; and

WHEREAS, the Committee found that the Navy has not presented sufficient data to uphold their claim to the entire Island of Kaho'olawe for military use; and

WHEREAS, they further recommended that plans begin for the reforestation of the Island, for the removal of goats and other cloven-hooved animals, for area clean-up programs, and for controlled use of particular areas for specific activities (such as religious ceremonies); and

WHEREAS, the study stands as a statement by the governing bodies of this State regarding the issue of Kaho'olawe; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the recommendation of Senator Daniel Inouye, the completed report should be presented to the members of Hawai'i's congressional delegation and to the President of the United States; and
WHEREAS, to assure the proper implementation of various recommendations, the legislature should keep a close watch on any state and Navy activities in this area; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the House of Representatives of the Ninth Legislature of the State of Hawai'i, Regular Session of 1978, that this body does hereby request the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House to retain the present joint ad hoc committee on Kaho'olawe to continue overseeing the activities in this area, to present the study to the Congress and the President, to help develop ways for implementing the recommendations of the study, and to assure input by the various concerned groups and general public; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that certified copies of this Resolution be transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate.

E.P.A.

Ad hoc committee work.