
Appendix I Land Use

APPENDIX I

LAND USE

This appendix describes the circumstances by which the lands now known as PMRF came into Federal ownership. The 103rd Congress enacted Public Law 103-150 on November 23, 1993, apologizing to Native Hawaiians for the U.S. role in the 1893 overthrow of the monarchy. The Joint Resolution is not applicable to the disposition of ceded lands at PMRF or support sites. Specifically, the Resolution neither recognizes nor creates rights to any of the ceded lands in Native Hawaiian or any other group defined by race or ancestry, and contains the following express disclaimer: "Nothing in this Joint Resolution is intended to serve as a settlement of any claims against the government." The Resolution provides no direction to any individual Federal agency as to any specific implementing action. There is no instruction with respect to ceded lands. The Resolution can be seen as an appeal to Federal agencies having dealings with the Native Hawaiian community to be alert to the special sensitivities of that community with respect to the ending of the monarchy.

For this EIS/OEIS process, such sensitivity is already mandated by the statutes and regulations governing the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process. A review of the title to the ceded lands was conducted for the *Pacific Missile Range Facility Enhanced Capability Environmental Impact Statement* (U.S. Department of the Navy, 1998a). The possibility that Hawaiians or Native Hawaiians (as those terms are used in existing legislation to denote classes defined by race or ancestry) should have special consideration in decisions concerning ceded lands has been carefully evaluated.

The circumstances by which the lands now known as PMRF came into Federal ownership are described at the end of this appendix. This report shows that valid legal title to these lands was vested in the United States either by condemnation, by conveyance, or by set-aside of ceded public lands of the Territory.

Claims advanced during the 1998 EIS scoping process focused on ceded lands; i.e., the lands known as Crown or government lands during the period of the monarchy, which were ceded (granted) to the United States when Hawaii was annexed to the United States in 1898. The claims seek "return" of these lands to the "Hawaiian people," to "Native Hawaiians" or to "Hawaiians." It is noted that the terms "Native Hawaiian" and "Hawaiian" are defined in a number of State and Federal statutes solely in terms of race or ancestry; that is, as referring to persons descended from inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands just prior to the discovery of the islands by Captain Cook in 1778. There is no accepted definition of "the Hawaiian people" in State or Federal law, but it is assumed for purposes of the discussion below that the term referred generally to persons who are either "Native Hawaiians" or "Hawaiians" as otherwise defined by law.

The basis for the claims advanced was not explained in detail, so the status of the Crown and government lands under the monarchy was reviewed to determine whether any basis for such claims might exist.

Both the Crown and government lands were set apart from the lands under the exclusive control of the king at the time of the Great Mahele. Under the monarchy, the government lands were dedicated to public purposes. The instrument by which Kamehameha III conveyed the lands that would eventually become known as “government lands” stated, with respect to the lands conveyed, that:

These lands are to be in the perpetual keeping of the Legislative Council (Nobles and Representatives) or in that of the superintendents of said lands, appointed by them from time to time, and shall be regulated, leased, or sold, in accordance with the will of said Nobles and Representatives, for the good of the Hawaiian Government, and to promote the dignity of the Hawaiian Crown.

The Crown lands were intended for the support of the king in what might be called his official capacity. Any doubt on this point was resolved in 1865, when legislation was enacted making the Crown lands inalienable and forbidding leases for more than 30 years. The preamble to this legislation, after noting the history of the Crown Lands, stated:

And whereas, the history of the lands shows that they were vested in the King for the purpose of maintaining the Royal State and Dignity; and it is therefore disadvantageous to the public interest, that the lands should be alienated, or the said Royal Domain diminished. *And whereas, further*, during the two late reigns, the said Royal Domain has been greatly diminished, and is now charged with mortgages to secure considerable sums of money; now therefore,...

This was followed by the text of the law. Leasing was placed under the control of a body known as the Commissioners of Crown Lands. Bonds were authorized for the purpose of retiring mortgages against the property, and the proceeds of the leases, less a portion to be used for discharging the bonds, were made payable to the king. By this statute, the status of the Crown lands as a public resource for the support of the head of the government, rather than the personal property of the King, was confirmed in the law of the kingdom.

Thus, it clearly appears that during the monarchy, both Crown lands and the government lands were essentially dedicated to governmental purposes. At least during the later years of the monarchy, many citizens of the kingdom were not of Hawaiian descent, but the government lands appear to have been administered for the benefit of the citizenry as a whole rather than solely for those of Hawaiian ancestry. There is no indication that during the monarchy any individual (except the king, his wife, and his successors with respect to Crown lands) or any group or category of persons defined by Hawaiian ancestry alone had any claim to the Crown or government lands. Indeed, even the right of the monarch to dispose of the Crown lands at his will was rejected not only by the courts and the legislature, but ultimately by Kamehameha V himself when he signed the 1865 legislation making the Crown lands inalienable.

Beyond the historical documents themselves, a review of respected historical works discloses no support for a position that during the existence of the kingdom, Crown or government lands were somehow intended only for the benefit of persons of Hawaiian ancestry, except perhaps

for the monarch's claim to the Crown lands¹. With respect to the personal rights of the monarch, it should be noted that Queen Liliuokalani's claim that she held an interest in the Crown lands as her individual property, and was entitled to compensation from the United States for its loss, was carefully considered and specifically rejected by the U.S. Claims Court in 1910. In that case, entitled *Liliuokalani v. U.S.*, 45 St. Cl. 418 (1910), the Queen argued that she held a vested equitable life estate in the Crown lands. After discussing the history of the establishment of the Crown lands, their treatment under the kingdom, and the 1865 legislation that made Crown lands inalienable, the court stated:

The [1848] reservations [of Crown lands] were made to the Crown and not the King as an individual. The Crown lands were the resourceful methods of income to sustain, in part at least, the dignity of the office to which they were inseparably attached. When the office ceased to exist they became as other lands of the Sovereignty and passed to the defendants as part and parcel of the public domain.

During both the Republic and the Territorial periods, ceded lands were treated as public property, and under the Territory they were explicitly dedicated to public purposes. With the possible exception of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, the governing statutes neither acknowledged nor created property rights in any of these lands based on Hawaiian ancestry.

At statehood, the special status of these lands as dedicated to governmental purposes was confirmed by section 5(f) of the Admission Act, which limited the uses of ceded lands to the following:

- Support of the public schools and other public education institutions
- Betterment of the conditions of native Hawaiians, as defined in the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, as amended
- Development of farm and home ownership on as widespread a basis as possible
- Making public improvements
- Provision of lands for public use

This statute established no requirement that any specific portion of the ceded lands be used for "Native Hawaiians," or that any portion of the ceded lands be so used. It is simply included such use among those permitted. No property rights were established in any individual or group simply by virtue of Hawaiian ancestry.

Taken together, the foregoing facts indicate that no individual has a legal claim, based on any right of property, to any federally-retained ceded lands simply by virtue of Hawaiian ancestry. As against any such claim, the government's chain of title, from a purely legal standpoint, is unimpeachable. Even if such a claim might once have existed, it would appear to be barred by the 12-year statute of limitations in the Federal Quiet Title Act.

¹ Perhaps the single most valuable resource on the subject is R.S. Kuykendall, *The Hawaiian Kingdom* (3 vols., 1938), esp. Vol. I, Chapter XV, "The Land Revolution." Other writers with thoughtful if varying viewpoints include L.H. Fuchs, *Hawaii Pono: A Social History* (1961) pp. 14-17 and Gavan Daws, *Shoal of Time: A History of the Hawaiian Islands* (1974), esp. pp. 124-128. More technical works include L. Cannelora, *The Origin of Hawaii Land Titles and of the Rights of Native Tenants* (1974); Jon J. Chinen, *Original Land Titles in Hawaii* (1961); Neil M. Levy, *Native Hawaiian Land Rights*, 63 Cal. L. R. 848 (1975).

No other valid basis was offered during the 1998 EIS scoping process for the claim that some or all Hawaiians, racially defined, should have special status in determining the disposition of ceded lands, and no such basis has been independently identified. Of course, persons of Hawaiian ancestry, like all members of the community who are or may be affected by the decisions concerning PMRF, have a variety of rights under Federal law to participate in the process leading up to those decisions.

For all of these reasons, the only legal and legitimate course for the Department of Defense (DoD) in making decisions concerning ceded lands is to treat these lands just like any other lands owned in fee simple by the government, and to afford to all persons, including Hawaiians and Native Hawaiians, who may wish to be involved in those decisions the full range of rights provided by law, without discrimination.

Resolving claims that the ceded lands were wrongfully taken by the United States, and that they should be returned (or compensation provided) to a class defined by race or ancestry, is beyond the scope of this EIS and the discretion committed to this action to the DoD. In the final analysis, such resolution is a political issue for which such redress as may be due must be provided by Congress within the boundary of constitutional law.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE, BARKING SANDS
(Formerly Known as Mana Airport Military Reservation)

1,925.090	Acres - Fee (Set aside)
201.927	Acres - Lease
1.864	Acres - Easement
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2,128.881	Acres - Total

CEDED LANDS—I

1. LOCATION OF PROPERTY: Pacific Missile Range, Kekaha; Waimea District, Kauai, HI
2. DATE CEDED AND HOW: June 29, 1940, Governor's Executive Order Number 887.
3. RESTRICTIONS ON USE OR DISPOSAL:
 - a. Set aside "for a site for the Mana Airport Military Reservation."
 - b. Executive Orders Numbers 945 and 887 contain provisions that "the land herein described is set aside upon the understanding that access to the shore for the purpose of fishing will be denied only on the portion used for bombing and that only while same is actually in progress or about to commence."
4. ACREAGE: 548.57 acres (Original)
548.57 acres (Current)
5. CONTROLLING DOD SERVICE COMPONENT: U.S. Navy Pacific Missile Range Facility, Barking Sands.
6. STATUS OF TITLE: U.S.-owned
7. ENCUMBRANCES:
 - a. Host-Tenant Real Estate Agreement dated October 1, 1992, for a term of five years, with the Department of the Air Force for use of certain buildings, runways, taxiways, aircraft parking space, and associated lands.
8. NARRATIVE: Prior to 1967 was used as an auxiliary landing field for Army and Air Force purposes. The field was transferred to the Navy on February 2, 1968, for use as a missile range. Since transfer, the facility has been used for missile launching as well as the appurtenant housing and administrative buildings and landing strip.
 - a. PRESENT USE: Missile launching with supporting facilities.
 - b. PAST USE: Air Field
 - c. CODE: 1. "Missile Launching Site and Supporting Facilities"

Department of the Navy
Pacific Missile Range
Barking Sands

CEDED LANDS - II

1. LOCATION OF PROPERTY: Pacific Missile Range, Kekaha; Waimea District, Kauai, HI
2. DATE CEDED AND HOW: June 10, 1941, Governor's Executive Order Number 945.
3. RESTRICTIONS ON USE OR DISPOSAL:
 - a. Set aside "for additions to Mana Airport Military Reservation."
 - b. Executive Orders Numbers 945 and 887 contain provisions that "the land herein described is set upon the understanding that access to the shore for the purpose of fishing will be denied only on the portion used for bombing and that only while same is actually in progress or about to commence."
4. ACREAGE: 1,509.00 acres (Original)
1,376.52 acres (Current)
5. CONTROLLING DOD SERVICE COMPONENT: U.S. Navy Pacific Missile Range Facility, Barking Sands.

6. STATUS OF TITLE:

a. U.S.-owned (Navy) 1,376.52 acres

b. Conveyed to Hawaii 132.48 acres

TOTAL 1,509.00 acres

7. ENCUMBRANCES:

a. Subject to three easements for drainage ditches, each 80 feet in width, as shown on a plan attached to, and made a part of, GEO Number 945.

b. Use Agreement dated May 5, 1969 for an unlimited term issued to the Department of Commerce and amended on October 13, 1969, to modify the original use area. The current Use Agreement covers the exclusive use of 31.8 acres and is to be used in connection with the National Bureau of Standards Frequency-time Broadcast Station, WWVH, BARSAN site.

8. NARRATIVE: Governor's Executive Order Number 945 was issued on June 10, 1941 and set aside 1,509 acres for the Mana Airport Military Reservation. 132.48 acres of the set-aside land was conveyed to the State of Hawaii by Quitclaim Deed dated January, 1963.

See discussion of Governor's Executive Order Number 887 for current and past uses and code.

Department of the Navy
Pacific Missile Range
Barking Sands

ACQUIRED LANDS

1. LOCATION OF PROPERTY: Pacific Missile Range, Kekaha; Waimea District, Kauai, HI
2. LANDS ACQUIRED UNDER LEASE: 201.927 acres are under lease from the State of Hawaii, dated August 20, 1964, for purposes of road and pipeline rights-of-way.
3. LANDS ACQUIRED BY TRANSFER: An easement for electric line and water pipeline comprising 1.864 acres was transferred from the Department of the Air Force by letter dated August 26, 1964.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE REMOTE RADAR FACILITY

245.321 Acres - Lease

245.321 Acres - Total

Department of the Navy
Pacific Missile Range
Remote Radar Facility

ACQUIRED LANDS

1. LOCATION OF PROPERTY: Pacific Missile Range Remote Radar Facility; Makaha Ridge, Kekaha, Kauai, HI

2. LANDS UNDER LEASE: 245.321 acres are used under General Lease Number S-3952, dated December 17, 1965, from the State of Hawaii.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
KAULA ROCK BOMBING TARGET

108	Acres - Fee (Set aside)
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108	Acres - Total

Department of the Navy
Kaula Rock Bombing Target

CEDED LANDS

1. LOCATION OF PROPERTY: Kaula Rock Bombing Target, Kaula Island; approximately 20 miles SW of the Island of Niihau in the Hawaiian Islands.
2. DATE CEDED AND HOW: December 13, 1924, Governor's Executive Order Number 173.
3. RESTRICTIONS ON USE OR DISPOSAL: United States Lighthouse Reservation for Lighthouse Station to be under the management and control of the Department of Commerce.
4. ACREAGE: 108 acres (Original)
108 acres (Current)
5. CONTROLLING DOD SERVICE COMPONENT: Naval Air Station Barbers Point.
6. STATUS OF TITLE: U.S.-owned
7. ENCUMBRANCES: None
8. NARRATIVE: Kaula Island was originally set-aside for use by the Lighthouse Service as a lighthouse station on December 13, 1924. The United States Coast Guard, successor to the Lighthouse Service, granted a revocable permit to the Department of the Navy on September 9, 1952, to use Kaula Rock as an aerial bombing target involving the use of live ammunition. The Department of the Navy reported to the Bureau of the Budget, in their Hawaii Property Review Report dated June 28, 1961, that Kaula Rock was being utilized as a bombing target and it was expected to continue being used as such until after August 21, 1964. The United States Coast Guard transferred Kaula Island to the Department of the Navy by letter dated June 11, 1965, under the terms and conditions of 10 U.S.C. 2571, as amended, and under authorization of the Director of the Budget.

In 1978, the State of Hawaii contemplated the inclusion of Kaula Island into a State Seabird Sanctuary and in a memorandum dated May 30, 1978, to the Chairman, Board of Land and Natural Resources, the Deputy Attorney General for the State took the position that the Island belonged to the State. Also, that since the property was no longer being used for lighthouse purposes by the United States the set aside in Governor's Executive Order Number 173 should be canceled by appropriate documentation.

The Legal Counsel for the Pacific Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command in written "Opinion on Title to the Island of Kaula" dated July 27, 1978, took the position that the Island is owned by the United States and that transfer of jurisdiction, control, accountability and custody

of Kaula Island to the Department of the Navy from the United States Coast Guard was proper and in conformance with United States law.

a. **PRESENT USE:** It was reported that approximately 9.5 acres or 8.8% of the Island is being used as an aerial bombing impact area and the remainder as a bird sanctuary. The use of the impact area is under the control of the Commander Third Fleet.

b. **PAST USE:** From 1924 to 1952, used as a lighthouse station by the Lighthouse Service and its successor the United States Coast Guard. 1952 to 1965 it was used jointly by the United States Coast Guard and the Department of the Navy as a lighthouse station and an aerial bombing target. From 1965 to the present time, the Island has continued to be used as an aerial bombing target.

c. **CODE: 1.** (Aerial Bombing Target)

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

KOKEE AIR FORCE STATION

9.61	Acres - Lease
0.48	Acres - Lease (Non-exclusive)

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10.09	Acres - Total
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Department of the Air Force
Kokee Air Force Station
(Transferred to NASA)

ACQUIRED LANDS

1. LOCATION OF PROPERTY: Kokee Air Force Station; 22 miles NW of Lihue, Island of Kauai, HI

2. LANDS USED UNDER LEASE: 9.61 acres are used under no-cost leases from the State of Hawaii for purposes of an Aircraft Control and Warning System. In addition, there are non-exclusive lease interests from the State of Hawaii covering 0.48 acres for water and power lines.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
KAENA POINT SATELLITE TRACKING STATION

0.01	Acres - Easement
1.91	Acres - License
20.00	Acres - Lease
131.01	Acres - Lease (Non-exclusive)
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152.93	Acres - Total

Department of the Air Force
Kaena Point Satellite Tracking Station

ACQUIRED LANDS

1. LOCATION OF PROPERTY: Kaena Point Satellite Tracking Station; Waialua and Waianae Districts, Oahu, HI
2. LANDS USED UNDER LICENSE: 1.91 acres are used under no-cost license for water line right-of-way.
3. LANDS USED UNDER LEASE: 20 acres are leased from the State of Hawaii at no cost. In addition, there are non-exclusive use rights from the State of Hawaii, covering 130.01 acres for road, water line and power line rights-of-way.
4. LANDS ACQUIRED BY RESERVATION: Easement interest in 0.01 acre was reserved by the United States in a Quitclaim Deed dated December 28, 1966.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
MAUI DEEP SPACE SURVEILLANCE SITE
(formerly ARPA Midcourse Optical Station)

3.58	Acres - Lease
0.19	Acres - License
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3.77	Acres - Total

Department of the Air Force
Maui Deep Space Surveillance Site

ACQUIRED LANDS

1. LOCATION OF PROPERTY: 21 miles SE of Wailuka, County of Maui, Island of Maui, HI
2. LANDS USED UNDER LEASE: 3.58 acres are leased from the University of Hawaii as a site for a research observatory.
3. LANDS USED UNDER LICENSE: 0.19 acres of right-of-way for an access road is used under license from the State of Hawaii.

OTHER LOCATIONS PROPERTY LAND TITLE

User/Location	Instrument	Property Owner
PMRF/Kokee, Kauai	Lease through NASA	State of Hawaii
DOE/Mount Kahili Repeater Station, Kauai	Lease	County of Kauai
DOE/Mauna Kapu Communication Site, Oahu	Memorandum of Agreement	Federal Aviation Administration
DOE/Makua Radio/Repeater/Cable Head, Oahu	Memorandum of Agreement	U.S. Air Force
PMRF/Mauna Kapu Electronic Warfare Site, Oahu	Lease	Campbell Estate
DOE/Mount Haleakala, Maui	Memorandum of Agreement	Federal Aviation Administration
Maui High Performance Computing Center, Maui	Lease	Private Landholders
Wheeler Army Airfield, Oahu	N/A	U.S. Army
Mt Kaala Air Force Station, Oahu	N/A	U.S. Air Force
Tern Island	N/A	U.S. Department of Interior
Johnston Atoll	N/A	U.S. Air Force

Source: U.S. Department of the Navy, 1998a

PMRF MISCELLANEOUS IN-GRANTS (Page 1 of 2)

PROJECT CONTRACT	DNLR NUMBER	INSTRUMENT	PARTY	ACTIVITY	AREA/LOCATION	TERM START	TERM END
63323 NOy(R)		IN-LEASE	STATE C&C HONO	PMRF HAWAREA	SOUTH POINT, HI/CABLES & LINE OF SIGHT		65 YRS
54650 NOy(R)		IN-LEASE	HUTCHINSON SUGAR CO	PMRF HAWAREA	KAMAOA, HAWAII		
54649 NOy(R)		IN-LEASE	HUTCHINSON SUGAR CO.	PMRF HAWAREA	PAKINI IKI, HAWAII		
3217 NF(R)		IN-REVOG PERMIT	STATE DOT	PMRF HAWAREA	PORT ALLEN KAUAI 4,970SF WAREHOUSE SPACE	11/1/69	INDEF
3202 NF(R)		IN-PERMIT	COUNTY OF KAUAI	PMRF HAWAREA	KEKAHA DUMPING GROUNDS KOKOLE PT, KAUAI	5/1/69	INDEF
28896 NF(R)		IN-AGRMT	STATE DLNR	PMRF HAWAREA	BRIDGE WIDENING/ROAD 6000 SF	1/28/77	1/27/27
80RP00037		IN-ESMT GRNT/SURR	STATE	PMRF HAWAREA	ELEC/WATER ESMT ALONG KAUMUALII HWY, KAUAI	5/20/80	INDEF
80RP00007		IN-LEASE	STATE	PMRF HAWAREA	MANA, WAIMEA(KONA) ROAD ESMT B5 & B6	10/29/79	INDEF
79RP00066	9-2-103E	IN-ESMT CORRECTON	CAMBELL ESTATE	PMRF HAWAREA	MAUNA KAPU/UNDGND DUCT LINE ESMT 110 COOR NOY(R)6802		
79RP00030	10-5-132	IN-LEASE	STATE DLNR	PMRF HAWAREA	MANA, WAIMEA, KAUAI DRAINAGE ESMTS	9/8/78	8/19/29
79RP00019	10-5-127	IN-LEASE	STATE	PMRF HAWAREA	WIDEN BRIDGE NO. 96, MANA, WAIMEA, KAUAI	1/28/77	1/27/27
68046 NOy(R)	10-4-001	IN-LEASE	STATE	PMRF HAWAREA	BONHAM AFB, TRACTS 1- 4 AMEND 5/31/73	4/26/65	
68020 NOy(R)	9-2-103E	IN-ESMT	CAMPBELL ESTATE	PMRF HAWAREA	MAUHA KAPU ROADWAY	11/5/64	

PMRF MISCELLANEOUS IN-GRANTS (Page 2 of 2)

PROJECT CONTRACT	DNLR NUMBER	INSTRUMENT	PARTY	ACTIVITY	AREA/LOCATION	TERM START	TERM END
86RP016P COAST GUARD		IN-PERMIT	COAST GUARD	PMRF HAWAREA	ACCESS & UTIL TO NAVY KOKOLE PT FAC ON KAUAI	5/20/86	4/30/96
84RP00040	10-5-136	IN-LEASE	ALEXANDER & BALDWIN	PMRF HAWAREA	PORT ALLEN WAREHOUSE/OPEN STORAGE	7/16/91	7/15/93
84RP00036	NOT DLR	IN-LEASE	STATE HARBOR DIV	PMRF HAWAREA	PORT ALLEN PIER SHED 12,079 SF/TORPEDO SHOP	7/1/85	6/30/04
84RP00035	NOT DLR	IN-LEASE	STATE HARBOR DIV	PMRF HAWAREA	PORT ALLEN, OFFICE/WAREHOUSE SPACE/4,108 SF	7/1/91	6/30/93
80RP00063	9-2-115	IN-PERMIT	ARMY	PMRF HAWAREA	UNDERGROUND ELEC SYS MAUNA KAPU COMM STA	8/1/80	7/31/95
78RP00040	9-2-104	IN-LEASE	CAMPBELL ESTATE	PMRF HAWAREA	LOT 340, 0.426 AC. SUPPORT MAUNA KAPU COM	7/1/63	6/30/18
65222 NOy(R)		IN-PERMIT	COAST GUARD	PMRF HAWAREA	MAKAHUENA PT, KAUAI MOBILE RADAR SITE	5/1/57	INDEF
		IN-PERMIT	COAST GUARD	PMRF HAWAREA	KILAUEA PT. LIGHT STA KAUAI/MOBIL RADAR SITE	5/1/57	INDEF
83RP00007		IN-LEASE	ROBINSON HELEN M. (NIIHAU)	PMRF HAWAREA	PAHIAU RIDGE, NIIHAU 2.93 AC/RADAR SITE	6/4/84	6/7/99
KA DACA84-5-68-38 S-3746-7-101		IN-LEASE TO ARMY	STATE DLNR	PACMISRANFAC HAWAREA	INSTALL NAVY MICROWAVE ON MT KAALA/5,333 SF LAND	5/14/68	9/9/99
EC 90RP00011		IN-PERMIT	STATE	PACMISRANFAC	PIER SHED SPACE, PORT ALLEN/2,325 SF	10/1/89	9/9/99
N6274289RP00003		IN-LEASE	ROBINSON HEIEN M. (NIIHAU)	PACMISRANFAC	LANDING AND RECOVERY SITE, NIIHAU, 1,167 ACRES	11/1/88	10/31/99

Source: U.S. Department of the Navy, 1998a

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