



AMERICAN PLANNING ASSOCIATION HAWAI'I CHAPTER



Celebrating 50 Years
1962 - 2012

Military Planning Initiatives: How They Shaped the Island Landscape over the Past 50 Years



DoD Installations



RIMPAC 2010

Department of Defense Lands

The DoD owns and controls large tracts of land in the State of Hawai'i and it is the second largest industry. Military decisions on land use and requirements have had a significant impact on the civilian community. This panel highlights some of the important land use decisions over the past 30 years.



Ford Island



Privately Developed Housing

Ford Island Bridge and Development

The Admiral Clarey Bridge, completed in 1998, replaced an antiquated and expensive ferry system and made over 300 acres of underdeveloped land available to support family housing and other waterfront and training functions. This reduced the impact of housing and government offices on private lands and resulted in about 110 acres of Navy land being returned for urban commercial development and community recreation facilities in the Pearl City area via a land sale to the City.



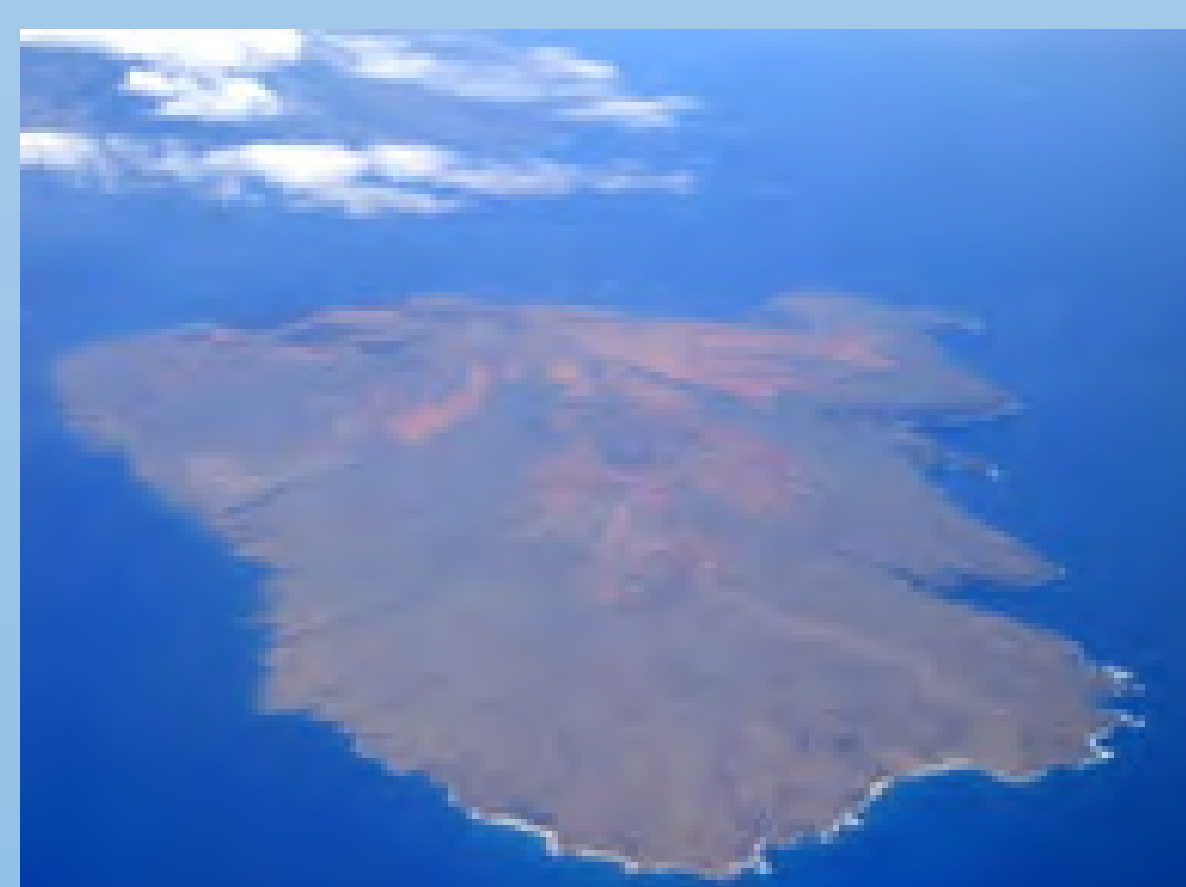
Pearl Harbor



Waipio Soccer Complex

West Loch Explosives Safety Buffer Land Purchase

In the early 1980s, the Navy initiated purchase of the agricultural lands that were encumbered by the explosives safety arcs from the West Loch ammunition site. It was evident that the Kapolei and 'Ewa areas were targeted for urban growth and it was a proactive effort to ensure compatible land use. The Navy protected its operational capability and made land available for agricultural and recreational uses such as the Waipio Soccer Park.



Kaho'olawe Island



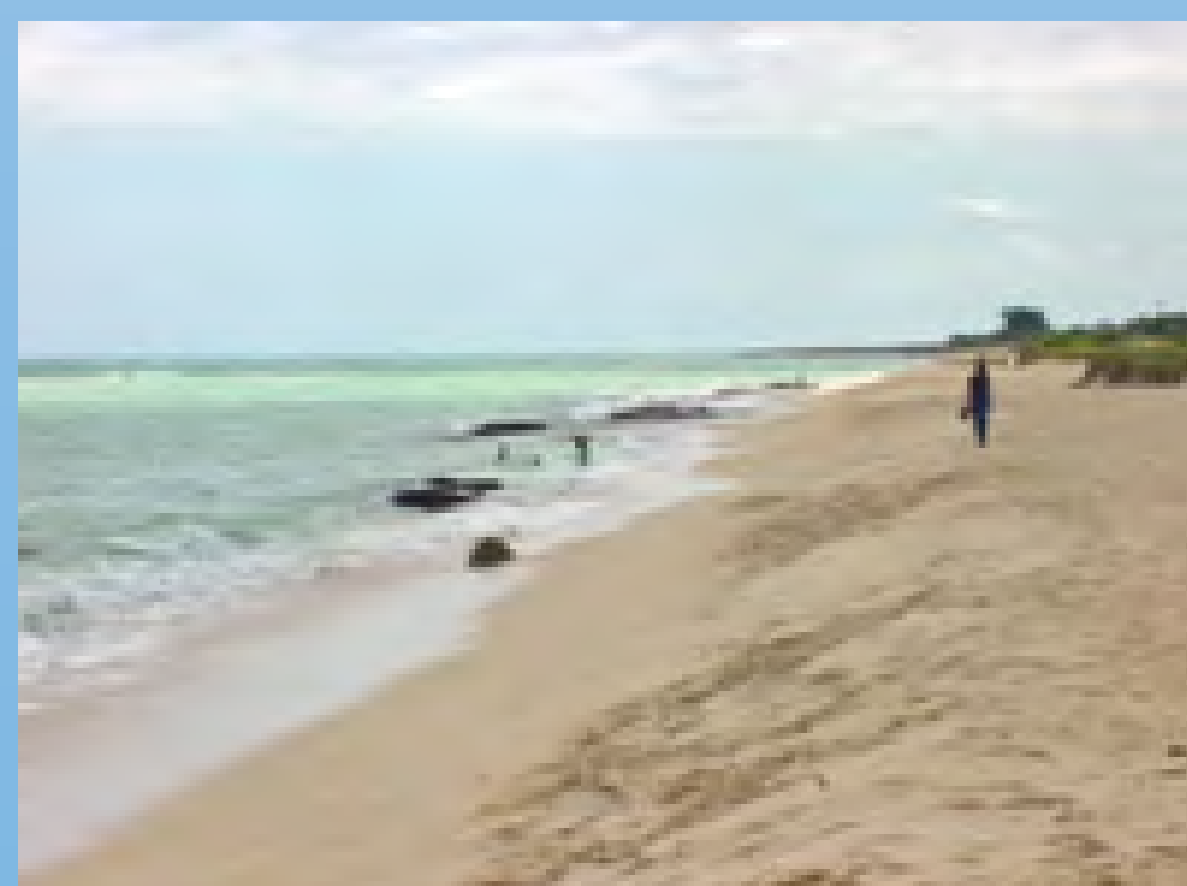
Cultural Practices

Kaho'olawe Island

Kaho'olawe was used as a Navy bombing range during and after WWII until 1990 when this use was halted and the island was transferred to the State of Hawai'i in 1994. From 1998 to 2003 the Navy executed a large scale removal of unexploded ordnance and other environmental hazards. By State Law, Kaho'olawe and its waters can only be used for Native Hawaiian cultural, spiritual, educational, and subsistence purposes.



Kalaeloa CDD



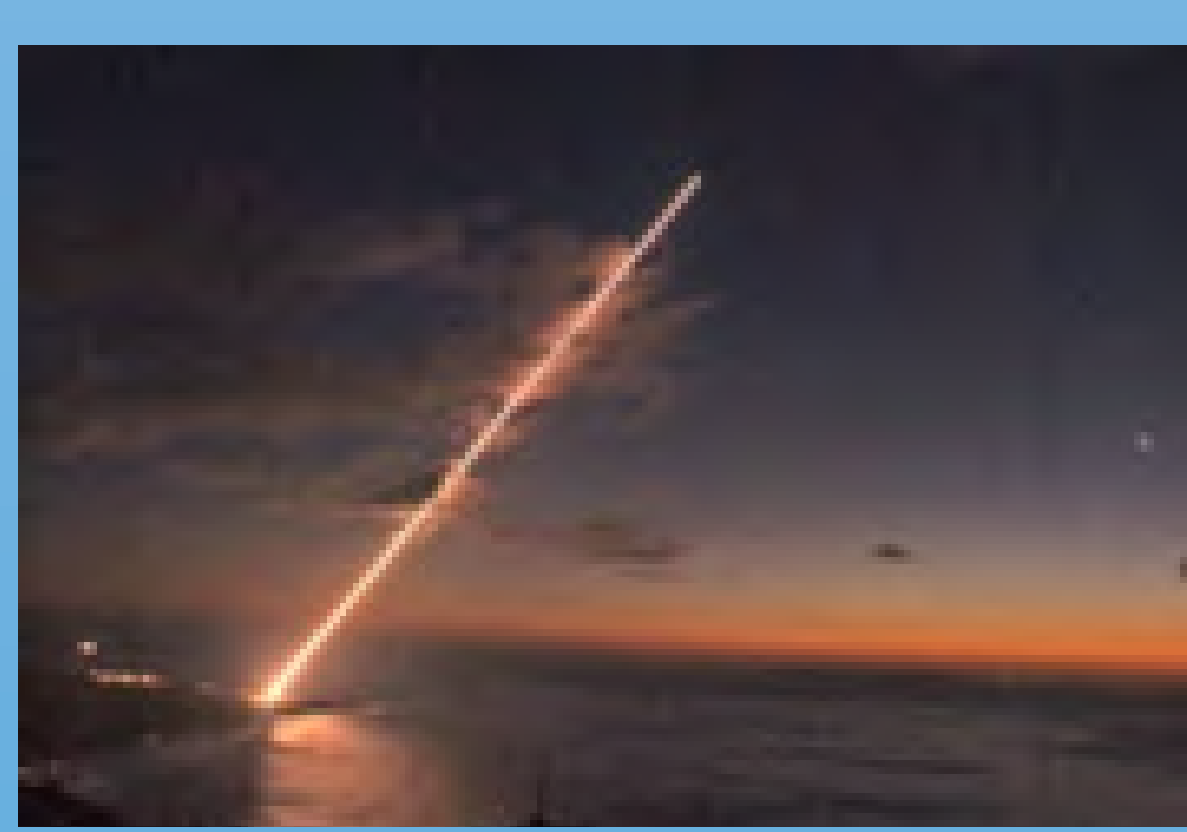
Nimitz Beach

Naval Air Station Barbers Point Closure

NAS Barbers Point was closed by Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) action in the 1990s and over 3,000 acres of land were transferred to the State or private developers. The State Department of Transportation took over the operation of the airfield now known as Kalaeloa Airport or John Rodgers Field (the original name of Honolulu International Airport). The Hawaii Community Development Authority (HCDA) is responsible for overseeing the redevelopment of the Kalaeloa Community Development District.



Pacific Missile Range Facility



Missile Test

Pacific Missile Range Facility, Barking Sands, Kauai

PMRF is the largest instrumented, multi-dimensional testing and training range in the world. There are over 1,100 square miles of instrumented underwater range and over 42,000 square miles of controlled airspace. The base itself covers about 2,385 acres. The Navy is working with the State of Hawai'i and Kauai County to ensure the long-term viability of PMRF. Under the PMRF Agricultural Preservation Initiative, they are working to preserve approximately 6,000 acres adjacent to the base for agricultural use.



Pōhakuloa Training Area



Cantonment Area

Pōhakuloa Training Area, Hawai'i

PTA is located on the Big Island of Hawai'i between Mauna Loa, Mauna Kea and the Hualālai Mountains. With over 108,000 acres, it is the largest Department of Defense installation in the Pacific. It has about 32,000 acres which is suitable for land maneuver training which is twice the amount available on O'ahu to the Army and the U.S. Marine Corps. It can accommodate about 2,000 troops. It played a vital role in training the U.S. Marines for the Pacific campaign in WWII.