

## APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A:	Transcripts of Interviews . . . . .	
APPENDIX B:	Placenames, Kaena Point to Makua Valley . . . . .	
APPENDIX C:	Revocable Permit No. 200 . . . . .	
APPENDIX D:	Executive Order 11166 . . . . .	
APPENDIX E:	Makua-Kaena State Park . . . . .	
APPENDIX F:	Letter, Gov. Stainback to Maj. Gen. Burgin . . . . .	
APPENDIX G:	A Summary of the 1964 Lease . . . . .	
APPENDIX H:	Real Estate Directive, Consec. No. RE-D-20 . . . . .	
APPENDIX I:	Letter, Sec. War to Sec. Interior, Oct. 12, 194 . . . . .	
APPENDIX J:	Makua Training Area Study . . . . .	

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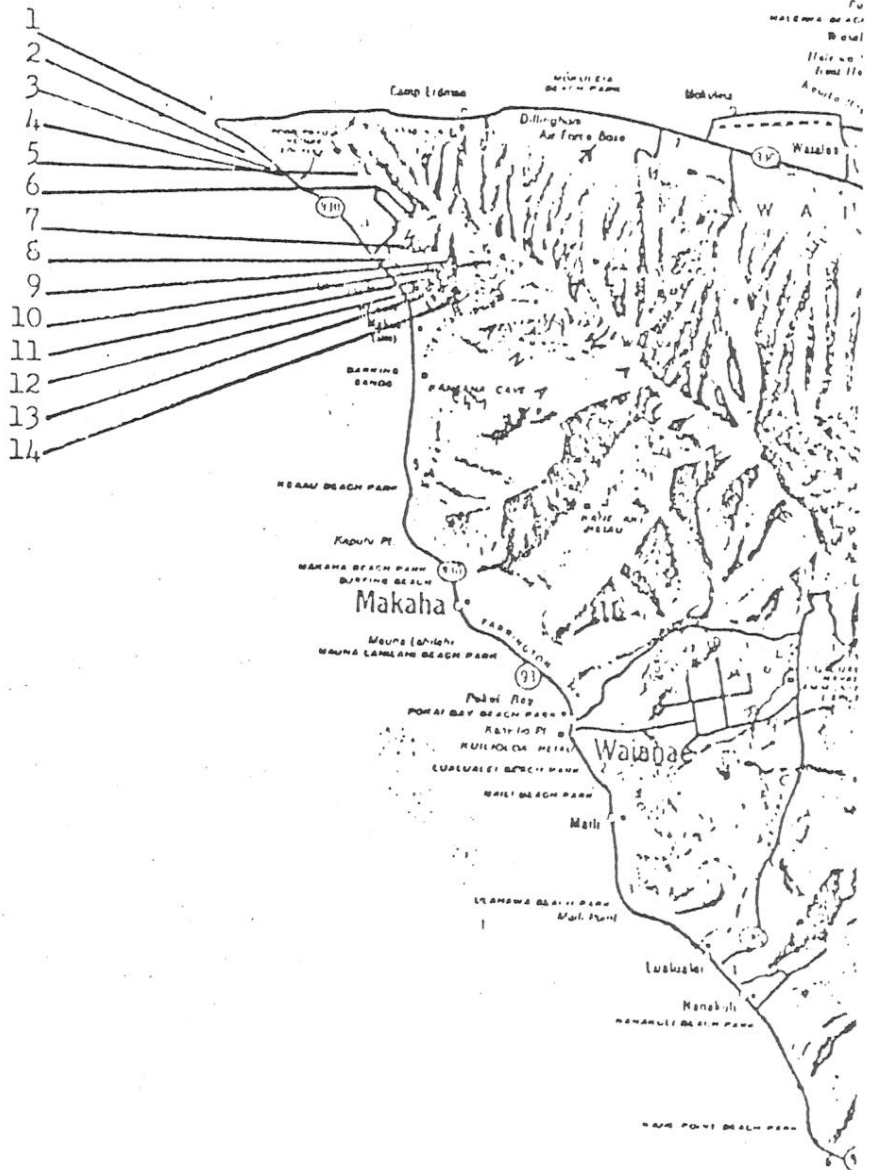
APPENDIX B

PLACE NAMES

Kaena Point to Makua Valley

Listed by T. Naiwi  
2/25/77

1. Kaena
2. Mokaena
3. Kamilomilo
4. Keawaula
5. Kuaokala
6. Pakukui
7. Kaluakawila
8. Laihau
9. Punapohaku
10. Kahanahaiki
11. Lamaloa
12. Puupaii
13. Kalena
14. Koiahi



APPENDIX C

REVOCABLE PERMIT No. 200

The TERRITORY OF HAWAII, by its Acting Commissioner of Public Lands, by and with the approval of the Governor of Hawaii, and to assist in the present war effort, hereby grants to the Military authorities having charge of military operations in Hawaii, a License extending for the duration of the present war and six months thereafter, to use and occupy for military purposes, those portions of the Territorial Government-owned lands shown within the area marked in green on the map attached hereto and made a part hereof, hereinafter designated as the licensed area and comprising the following:

- A. Lands of Makua and Kahanahaiki formerly covered by General Lease No. 1740 to L. L. McCandless, cancelled effective June 29, 1942, containing a total area of 2266.00 acres more or less.
- B. Lands of Kuaokala and Keawaula formerly covered by General Lease No. 1741 to L. L. McCandless, cancelled effective December 29, 1942.
- C. All of the land of Kuaokala and portion of the Makua-Keaaau Forest Reserves, containing a total area of 1850.00 acres, more or less.
- D. All of Keawaula Beach Park set aside by Governor's Executive Order No. 105, since cancelled by Governor's Executive Order No. 1010, containing an area of 12.00 acres, more or less.
- E. All of the old Makua Military Reservation, returned to the Territory of Hawaii by Presidential Executive Order No. 8393 and Deed of Secretary of War dated January 26, 1943, containing an area of 16.00 acres, more or less.

TOTAL AREA    6608.00 ACRES

Excepting and reserving, however, the right-of-way of the Oahu Railway and Land Company and all privately-owned Land Commission Awards and Grants within these tracts:

It is Mutually Agreed and Understood that:

APPENDIX C., continued

1. That the Territory of Hawaii shall not be responsible for any damage to property or injury to persons which may arise incident to the use and occupation of said licensed area or which may arise incident to military activities thereon, and the Territory of Hawaii shall be held harmless from any and all such claims.
2. That, on or before the expiration of this license or the date agreed upon for its relinquishment, the Military authorities shall vacate said licensed area, remove all its property therefrom and restore the premises hereby authorized to be used and occupied to a condition satisfactory to the said Commissioner of Public Lands.
3. It is further understood that this permit is revocable at the will of the Commissioner of Public Lands.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said LICENSOR, by its Acting Commissioner of Public Lands has hereunto set his hand under the official seal of the Commissioner of Public Lands, this 17th day of May A.D. 1943.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII

By A. A. Dunn

Acting Commissioner of Public Lands

APPROVED:

INGRAM M. STAINBACK

Governor of Hawaii

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Deputy Attorney General

APPENDIX D

EXECUTIVE ORDER 11166

SETTING ASIDE FOR THE USE OF THE UNITED STATES CERTAIN PUBLIC LANDS AND OTHER PUBLIC PROPERTY LOCATED AT THE MAKUA MILITARY RESERVATION, HAWAII

By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 5(d) of the Act of March 18, 1959, providing for the admission of the State of Hawaii into the Union (73 Stat. 5), and as President of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows -

1. All lands and other property hereinafter described, being lands and property which were ceded to the United States by the Republic of Hawaii under the joint resolution of annexation, approved July 7, 1898 (30 Stat. 750), or which have been acquired in exchange for lands or properties so ceded, are hereby set aside for the use of the United States in fee simple subject to valid existing rights.

PORTION OF TRACT B, MAKUA MILITARY RESERVATION

Being portions of the Government Lands of Makua and Kahanahaiki, and a portion of the Makua Forest Reserve.

Situated at Makua and Kahanahaiki, Waianae, Oahu, Hawaii.

Beginning at a point on the westerly boundary of this piece of land, also being on the northerly boundary of Plot 1 of Parcel 5 of the U.S. Condemnation Civil Action No. 485 (Land Commission Award 6092:1), the coordinates of said point of beginning from Government Survey Triangulation Station "Makua U.S.E." being 4950.50 feet North and 1216.93 feet East, thence running by azimuths measured clockwise from true South:

(property description not included)

2. Access rights to and from the nearest public highway to the above-described land in, upon, over, and across, such of the lands and properties adjoining thereto which were ceded to the United States by the Republic of Hawaii under the joint resolution of annexation, approved July 7, 1898 (30 Stat. 750), or which have been acquired in exchange for lands or properties so ceded are also hereby set aside for the use of the United States.

Lyndon B. Johnson

August 15, 1964

## APPENDIX E

### MAKUA-KAENA STATE PARK

The Division of State Parks, Outdoor Recreation and Historic Sites first began its efforts to create a Makua-Kaena Point State Park in 1969. They included the project proposal in the Fiscal Year 1969 Capitol Improvements Program. The park as it is planned would cover several thousand acres and go from Keaau Beach Park (south of Makua) to Kaena Point and up to Camp Erdman (run by the Y.M.C.A.). The park will also move inland including Makua Valley, the Makua-Keaau Forest Reserve, the Mokuleia Forest and Kuaokala Forest Reserve, and also Peacock Flats. The State Government allocated \$1,808,000.00 to start acquiring park land on an incremental basis, in the hopes that the park could begin development in 1973.\*

The first obstacle to the park's formation is the lack of road to Kaena Point. This posed a controversial issue between the environmentalists--who felt it should remain as untouched by construction as possible due to the many endangered species of plants and the great natural beauty found in this isolated area--and the opposing view of State planning: that the lack of a road will discourage use of the area as a recreational spot, and thus defeat the purpose of the park. The latter view also held that with well-constructed facilities and road, the park would enhance rather than obstruct the environment.

The controversy of this first step in the formation of the Makua-Kaena Point State Park precludes the next major task--that of gaining access to upper Makua Valley from the Army. The Army's use even of public areas during their scheduled maneuvers, conflicts greatly with future use by the State's citizens--mainly due to the danger and tactics of their operations. The Makua area is essential to the State park and should be restored to its natural environment of forest, which has been destroyed, along with valuable native plants and animal life, by military maneuvers.

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\* Kaena Point Wilderness. 1972:

APPENDIX F

TERRITORY OF HAWAII  
EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS  
HONOLULU

November 26, 1945

Major General H. T. Burgin  
Commanding General  
Central Pacific Base Command

My Dear General Burgin:

Your letter requesting that approximately 6,608 acres of government land at Makua, Oahu, be transferred to the War Department by an Executive Order for a combat training area was referred by me to the Commissioner of Public Lands and to the President of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry for reports. These reports have now been received.

According to those reports, the area in question comprises forest reserve, land formerly under lease for ranch purposes, and the Keawaula Beach Park. The leases and executive order for park purposes were cancelled in order to permit the establishment of the combat training area for the duration of the war and six months. I understand that now you wish this transferred to the War Department.

The public lands on the Island of Oahu have been very seriously depleted. At the present time, not including forest reserves, etc., they constitute less than 4% of the area of Oahu. Should this land be transferred, as you propose, it will take approximately fifty percent of the public lands now remaining on the Island of Oahu under territorial control.

Inasmuch as there has been a substantial change of conditions (including the acquisition of large areas of other lands) since the War Department's plans for the establishment of this reservation, it appears to me that it may not be necessary to remove from the small remaining area of public lands on Oahu this considerable tract.

The land requested to be transferred includes not only grazing and agricultural land which is important to the economic development of the Islands, but also almost the only remaining area suitable for camp sites and other recreational areas. The vicinity offers good fishing and a beach formerly enjoyed by the Public. The Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry has already made plans for the establishment of camps and recreational areas in this locality. Unless clearly endangering natural defenses, I feel strongly that these lands should be made available to the public again and not permanently removed from their enjoyment.

Appendix F, continued

I am enclosing copy of a report from Mr. Lennox, President of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry, relative to the proposed use of those lands.

I need not point out that of the 180 miles of coast line on the Island of Oahu, various federal departments already hold or are acquiring under other projects, more than one-third of the total. These holdings include such projects as the beach at Ft. DeRussy, the one at Bellows Field, beaches and fishing grounds at Ft. Kamehameha, Hickam Field, Makapuu Peninsula, Waialua, Waianae, Leilehua, Barber's Point, Ft. Weaver, and Pearl Harbor.

In view of the foregoing, I suggest that the War Department's decision in this matter be reconsidered.

Sincerely,

/s/ Ingram M. Stainback  
INGRAM M. STAINBACK  
Governor of Hawaii

Encls.



APPENDIX H

The Commanding General  
Hawaiian Department  
Fort Shafter  
Territory of Hawaii

Real Estate Directive  
Consecutive No. RE-D-20  
December 22, 1942

WAR DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS  
WASHINGTON

CE 601.53  
(Hawaii, Oahu) SPELA

December 21, 1942

SUBJECT: Acquisition of Combat Training Area, Makua, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii.

TO: The Commanding General, Services of Supply.

1. There is a military necessity for the acquisition of land indicated under subject above, and described more in detail in paragraph 2 below.

2. Description of land and other pertinent data are as follows:

a. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF LAND: The several areas are located on the westerly side of the Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, as shown on the included map marked "Directive Map."

b. PROPOSED USE: Combat Training Area.

c. ACREAGE INVOLVED: Approximately 7,242 acres of land.

d. ESTIMATED COST: \$23,097,00, the estimated value of the 165.847 acres (19 tracts) to be acquired in fee.

e. METHOD OF ACQUISITION: By transfer to the use and control of the War Department, by proper order, of 6,647.48 acres of Public Lands, such transfer to be subject to any existing valid rights of occupants; the acquisition in fee of 165.85 acres by Condemnation or purchase, and the leasing of 428.90 acres.

3. The determination of a military necessity is based upon the approval of the Commanding General, Hawaiian Department, 1st Indorsement, dated November 13, 1942; and the approval by the Chief of Staff, Operations Division, as indicated in Disposition Form, dated December 14, 1942, concurred in by the Chief, Pacific Section, Operations Division, General Staff.

4. Funds for this acquisition have not been included in any budget estimates. However, upon approval of the acquisition such obligations as are necessary for the purpose will be incurred from funds appropriated to the Chief of Engineers, and the project will be included in the next available estimates.

5. It is recommended that the Under Secretary of War be informed that a military necessity exists for the above mentioned acquisition, and that he be requested to authorize this office to acquire the said land.

For the Chief of Engineers:

4 Incls.:

Incl. #1 - Ltr fr/ Honolulu 10 w/ 1st Ind.

Incl. #2 - Memo 11-3-42

Incl. #3 - Dispo. Form 12-14-42

Incl. #4 - Directive Map.

THOMAS M. ROBINS  
Major General,  
Assistant Chief of  
Engineers

APPENDIX H, continued

SUBJECT: Acquisition of Combat Training Area, Makua, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii.

1st Ind.

War Department, Headquarters, Services of Supply. December 21, 1942.

TO: The Under Secretary of War.

1. The Secretary of War directs that you be informed that a military necessity exists for the acquisition of the land referred to in the basic communication.

For the Commanding General:

W.D. STYER  
Major General, G.S.C.,  
Chief of Staff

4 Incls: n/c

2nd Ind.

Office of the Under Secretary of War. December 21, 1942.

TO: Chief of Engineers.

For acquisition of land in accordance with Section VII, Circulate No. 47, W.D. 1942.

By direction of the Under Secretary of War:

MARION RUSHTON  
Colonel, J.A.G.D.  
Assistant Executive

4 Incl: n/c

APPENDIX I

October 12, 1946

The Honorable

The Secretary of the Interior

Dear Mr. Secretary:

This is in further reply to your letter of March 4, 1946, concerning the transfer of approximately 6,068 acres of land at Makua, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii.

The War Department has determined that it will not be necessary to press the outright transfer of this land to the War Department jurisdiction. There will, however, be a continued need for its intermittent use by the War Department as a maneuver and training area. The very paucity of land which Governor of Hawaii stressed as a reason for the return of this area to the Territory of Hawaii necessitates the retention of certain use rights by the Army. As you know, fairly large army garrisons are maintained on Oahu and their field training is extremely limited by the small size of the island itself and because the intense cultivation of expensive crops has reduced rough training type terrain to a minimum.

A large area of the Island of Oahu for combat training of the post-war garrison is absolutely essential. Such use would not be continuous nor would it be for long periods of time. It is, therefore, believed that the requirements of the War Department and the Territory both can be met by an executive order setting the area aside permanently as a forest reserve and public recreation site with the provision that the War Department be assured maneuver permits for the use of the area for training purposes when required, and that the public will be excluded during maneuvers and training periods. Should any part of the area be leased for grazing purposes the lease should expressly provide that when the area is required for maneuvers and training the lessee will upon appropriate notice remove all cattle from the areas designated by the Army. The anticipated training will involve amphibious operations with naval gun fire support and air artillery support with the use of high explosive ammunition. Consequently, an impact area would have to be set up which would be subject to limited public use only and construction of buildings and other improvements in certain areas would have to be restricted or prohibited. These details can be worked out with Territorial representatives.

The Makua Project involved not only the acquisition of use rights for public land but also the fee acquisition of approximately 165 acres of private land consisting of 18 separate parcels or lots scattered throughout the public area. Condemnation proceedings were instituted against these parcels and the sum of \$21,572.00 (appraised value) was deposited with the court by the War Department in 1943. It is believed that acquisition of these parcels will work to the benefit of both the Territory and the War Department. Existence of private interests in a general area required for combat training will prove to be a source of embarrassment and financial liability to the Federal Government. Permits from the landowners would have to be acquired for each training period

APPENDIX I, continued

and might not always be forthcoming and damage to private buildings and installations and possibly injury to persons would inevitably occur during maneuvers. The War Department is, therefore, continuing its acquisition proceedings for those privately owned parcels of land. The War Department will be willing to issue these tracts on permit to the Department of the Interior subject to the same condition proposed for the presently publicly owned land in order that the Territory may enjoy the benefits of control of the areas as a whole.

Since the proposed restriction by the War Department will interfere with civilian use and enjoyment of the beach and inland areas only for brief periods of the year and will limit grazing only to a minor degree, it is requested that favorable consideration be given the proposals outlined above.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary of War

APPENDIX J

SUBJECT: Makua Training Area Study

1. At the request of the Hawaiian Department, real estate directive No. RE-D2048 was issued by the Chief of Engineers on 21 December 1942 for acquisition of approximately 6,600 acres of land at Makua, Oahu, T.H., for use as a training area. This acquisition was to be accomplished by condemnation of private lands, and transfer of Territorial lands by Governor's executive order.

2. On 17 May 1943- the Territory of Hawaii "to assist in the war effort," granted to the Military Authorities having charge of military operations in Hawaii, a revocable permit for the duration of the war, plus six months, to use and occupy for military purposes approximately 6,600 acres of Territorial land at Makua. The permit provides that, before expiration or relinquishment of the license, the military shall restore the premises to a condition satisfactory to the Commissioner of Public Lands. A copy of this permit, revocable at the discretion of the Commissioner of Public Lands, is attached (Tab A).

3. Territorial revocable permit No. 200 satisfied the immediate requirements of the Army, but since it did not insure continued use by the Army of the Makua Area and did not complete the action directed by the Real Estate directive, the Commanding General, Central Pacific Base Command, by letter dated 22 August 1945 (Tab B), requested the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii to issue an executive order, in compliance with the directive from the Office of the Chief of Engineers, formally transferring permanently the jurisdiction of the War Department, the Territorial lands at Makua.

4. In reply, 26 November 1945 (Tab C), the Governor suggested that the War Department reconsider its decision to acquire the Makua area because of the following considerations:

a. The area in question comprised forest reserve land formerly utilized for grazing and beach park purposes.

b. The public lands on the Island of Oahu had been seriously reduced and the transfer of the Makua area to the Army would take approximately 50% of public lands on the Island of Oahu remaining under Territorial control.

c. Since the inception of plans for the establishment of a military reservation in Makua, other large areas of land had been acquired by the Army.

d. The Makua area provided good fishing and beach areas for recreational purposes. The Governor stated that he felt strongly the lands should be made available to the public again and not permanently removed from their enjoyment.

e. Various federal departments already held or were acquiring more than one-third of the total coast line on the Island of Oahu.

It appears that at about the same time the Governor requested the Secretary of the Interior and the Territorial Delegate in Washington to intervene with the War Department to obtain a deferment of the proposed acquisition of Territorial and private lands.

5. In reply to a radiogram from the War Department, 12 March 1946 (Tab D), citing objections of the Secretary of the Interior to the requested transfer of land in Makua to the War Department, the Commanding General, USAFMIDPAC, on 12 April 1946 sent a letter to the Chief of Engineers containing the following statements:

a. That in view of the representations of the Governor of Hawaii and the Department of the Interior, the case had been restudied and that it was believed that a satisfactory arrangement could be made short of acquisition. A large area on Oahu for combat training of the post-war garrison was essential. Such training would be intermittent and probably for short periods only so that other use of the area could be made when it was not in use by the Army. The proposed use for public recreation could be easily coordinated with Army use, but use for agriculture, homesites, or other purpose of permanent nature would not be feasible.

b. Withdrawal of the Army request for transfer of lands at Makua was approved provided that the area was permanently set aside as a forest reserve and recreation area, that the War Department was given assurance, preferably in the form of a permanent license, that maneuver permits would be granted for use of the area when required and that the public be excluded during training. Should any of the area be leased for grazing, provision would be made for removal by the lessee of all cattle from areas designated by the Army during training. An impact area would have to be set up for firing high explosive shells.

c. The acquisition of private lands in Makua should continue because existence of private interests in the general area required for combat training would be a source of embarrassment and financial liability to the Government. The Territory would benefit from such acquisition since the entire area could be devoted to use by the public. A copy of the letter is attached (Tab E).

6. In a Disposition Form from the Director of Service, Supply and Procurement, dated 24 June 1946, copy attached (Tab F), the Secretary of War directed that action be taken to obtain use-rights only over the Territorial land in Makua, and that a real estate planning report be prepared covering the privately-owned lands, including their locations, extent, and the estimated cost of fee acquisition.

7. Approximately 190 acres have since been acquired by condemnation. These comprise all former private lands in the Makua Training Area.

8. a. In a letter to the Secretary of the Interior dated 12 October 1946 (Tab G), the Secretary of War stated that the War Department had determined that it would not be necessary to press for the outright transfer of Territorial land at Makua to War Department jurisdiction. He further stated, however, that there would be a continued need, and a post-war need, for its intermittent use by the War Department as a maneuver and training area, but that such use would neither be continuous nor for long periods. He stated that should any part of the area be leased for grazing, the lease should provide for the removal by the lessee of cattle from areas designated by the Army when required for training. He stated that the anticipated training would involve amphibious operations,

artillery and air support, and the use of high explosive ammunition. He stated that an impact area would have to be set up and that construction would have to be limited, but that details could be worked out with Territorial representatives.

b. With regard to the acquisition of the private lands in Makua, the Secretary of War stated that it was desirable for both the Territory and the War Department since the War Department would be willing to issue these tracts on permit to the Department of the Interior subject to the same condition proposed for the presently publicly-owned land, in order that the Territory might enjoy the benefits of control of the areas as a whole. It was stated that restriction by the War Department would interfere with civilian use of the Makua area only for brief periods of the year, and would limit grazing only to a minor degree. The Secretary of War requested concurrence of the Secretary of Interior in the proposal outlined.

c. This office has been able to discover no legal record of a reply to the foregoing from the Secretary of the Interior.

9. a. In an indorsement to the District Engineer dated 22 May 1947 (Tab H), this headquarters reiterated the requirement for use of the Makua Training Area and requested that his office reopen negotiations with Territorial officials and initiate appropriate action with the Chief of Engineers to the end that the Territory would agree to maintenance of the Makua Training Area, prohibiting the addition of permanent improvements or construction, and the issuance of a license permitting the use of the area by the Army for tactical and amphibious training involving the firing of land and seaborne weapons whenever necessary. It was stated that the Makua area would not be in constant use by the Army and could be made available for other uses when not needed for training provided no permanent type structures or other obstructions were built in the area and provided control measures were set up to prevent damage claims resulting from use of the impact area by civilians.

b. In subsequent discussions, in meetings of the Governor's Land Use Committee, the Territory took the stand that the desired action could not be consummated until the existing revocable permit had been terminated. In a subsequent meeting of the USARPAC Land Use Board, Mr. Figert of the District Engineer Office was requested by the Chief of Staff, USARPAC, to terminate the existing permit in order to secure the desired maneuver rights.

10. Action by the District Engineer to terminate the existing permit and to secure the desired maneuver rights has been held up because the Territory refused to terminate the existing agreement until the Army removes all unexploded bombs and shells from the area.

11. By secret radio, WAR-96011, dated 31 October 1949 (Tab I), the Department of the Army directed that no further action be taken toward disposal of Makua without further study. Advice was requested regarding nature of disposal action referred to during inspection of Chief of Staff, U.S. Army. Reply dated 2 November 1949 (Tab J), informed the Department of the Army that the Chief of Staff was advised that the Makua Training Area would be disposed of except for retention of maneuver rights when specifically requested by the Army. Agreement was made by former Commanding General when no combat troops were stationed in Hawaii, but execution of a written agreement for disposition

has been delayed by dedudding. It was stated that in view of the fact that combat troops are now training here, action was being initiated to cancel previous oral agreement, obtain permanent maneuver rights and continue present impact area for artillery, Naval gunfire, and air bombardment.

12. In the report of the Military Members to the Governor's Land Use Committee it was stated that the Makua Training Area is urgently required for proper support of the anticipated Army garrison of 16,000. The report contains the only adequate firing range and is needed for realistic training in amphibious operations when naval gunfire and air support are used. It was stated that there was no objection to the use of the area for recreational purposes by the public when training was not in progress so long as the public is excluded from impact area and no construction is permitted which could interfere with the use of the area by the Army. It was recommended that the area acquired in fee by the Army be retained by the services and that the Territory permit the use of Territorial lands in Makua for practice practical and amphibious training as outlined above whenever necessary.

13. G-3, USARPAC, made a reconnaissance of the area and recommended to the Chief of Staff, USARPAC, retention of the area to include the right to fire artillery and infantry heavy weapons into the present impact area. He concurred in the outright release of certain extremely rough portions of the area which are not required for impact areas.

14. By letter dated 23 November (Tab K), the District Engineer was requested to negotiate with the Territory on the following basis to secure for the Army use of the Makua Training Area as indicated on the enclosed map (Tab L).

a. The area outlined in yellow should be released outright since it is not needed by the Army.

b. The area outlined in purple will be dedudded by the Army prior to 31 December 1950 and will then be opened to the public when not required by the Army for training.

c. The Army will have the right to use the area outlined in red permanently as an impact area. The area may be set aside as a forest reserve but the Army may exclude all persons, except employees of the Territorial Board of Agriculture and Forestry who may be specifically authorized to enter the area by the appropriate Army commander. The impact area will be posted as a danger area by the Army.

d. The rights granted to the Army may be granted to the other armed services at the discretion of the Army.

e. The foregoing to be clearly stipulated in any executive order setting aside the area as a forest reserve and to be formalized in a permanent permit from the Territory to the Department of the Army.

f. Public use of the trancts in Makua acquired in fee by the Army will be limited so as not to interfere in any way with training and maneuvers in the area.